

Social Indicators in 2014

□ (Total population)

The total population of Korea is predicted to decrease after recording a peak (52,160 thousand persons) in 2030.

【 Population size and population growth 】

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

	Total population	Population growth rate	Components of population growth		
			Birth	Death	Natural increase rate ¹⁾
1990	42,869	0.99	650	242	9.5
1995	45,093	1.01	715	243	10.3
2000	47,008	0.84	635	246	8.2
2005	48,138	0.21	435	244	3.9
2010	49,410	0.46	470	255	4.3
2013	50,220	0.43	436	266	3.4
2014	50,424	0.41	435 ^P	268 ^P	3.3 ^P
2030	52,160	0.01	-	-	-
2040	51,091	-0.39	-	-	-

Source: Population Projections, Birth and Death Statistics (Statistics Korea)

Note 1) Natural increase rate (per 1,000 population) = Crude birth rate - Crude death rate

□ (Aged population)

The share of the aged population will increase from 12.7 percent in 2014 to 32.3 percent in 2040.

- The aged dependency ratio is predicted to go up by more than 3 times from 17.3 persons in 2014 to 57.2 persons in 2040.

【 Population by age group and aged dependency ratio 】

(Unit: year, per 100 population, year)

	Population by age group (%)			Mean age	Aged dependency ratio ¹⁾	Life expectancy at birth ²⁾
	0 ~ 14 years	15 ~ 64 years	65 years or more			
1990	25.6	69.3	5.1	27.0	7.4	71.28
1995	23.4	70.7	5.9	29.3	8.3	73.53
2000	21.1	71.7	7.2	31.8	10.1	76.02
2005	19.2	71.7	9.1	34.8	12.6	78.63
2010	16.1	72.8	11.0	37.9	15.2	80.79
2013	14.7	73.1	12.2	39.7	16.7	81.94
2014	14.3	73.1	12.7	40.2	17.3	-
2030	12.6	63.1	24.3	48.5	38.6	-
2040	11.2	56.5	32.3	52.6	57.2	-

Source: Population Projections, Life Tables (Statistics Korea)

Note 1) Aged dependency ratio = (Population aged 65 or more / Population aged 15 to 64) x 100

2) Life expectancy at birth

(Cause of death)

In 2013, the top leading cause of death was cancer, which was followed by cerebrovascular diseases and heart diseases.

【 Death rate by cause of death 】

(Unit: per 100,000 population)

	Malignant neoplasms	Cerebrovascular diseases	Heart diseases	Liver diseases	Diabetes	Suicides	Alzheimer's disease
1990	91.5	63.1	39.6	28.1	9.9	7.6	0.0
1995	110.5	79.8	37.0	29.5	17.3	10.8	0.0
2000	121.4	73.1	38.2	22.8	22.6	13.6	0.3
2005	133.8	64.1	39.3	17.2	24.2	24.7	2.3
2010	144.4	53.2	46.9	13.8	20.7	31.2	4.1
2011	142.8	50.7	49.8	13.5	21.5	31.7	4.8
2012	146.5	51.1	52.5	13.5	23.0	28.1	6.6
2013	149.0	50.3	50.2	13.2	21.5	28.5	8.5

Source: Annual Report on Causes of Death Statistics (Statistics Korea)

(Smoking rate and drinking rate)

In 2013, the smoking and high-risk drinking rate marked 23.2 percent and 15.9 percent, respectively.

【 Smoking, drinking and obesity prevalence rate 】

(Unit: %)

Year	Smoking rate	High-risk drinking rate		High-risk drinking rate	Obesity prevalence rate		Obesity prevalence rate	Males	Females
		Males	Females		Males	Females			
2008	27.3	47.7	7.3	20.3	29.1	8.9	31.0	35.6	26.5
2009	26.6	46.7	6.9	17.5	25.1	7.7	31.9	36.2	27.6
2010	26.9	48.1	6.1	17.6	25.5	7.6	31.4	36.5	26.4
2011	26.3	46.8	6.5	17.6	26.5	6.5	31.9	35.2	28.6
2012	25.0	43.3	7.4	17.7	25.6	8.0	32.8	36.1	29.7
2013	23.2	41.4	5.7	15.9	22.7	7.4	32.5	37.6	27.5

Source: National Health Statistics (Korea Centers for Disease Control & Prevention)

(Marriage and divorce)

In 2013, the number of marriages fell by 1.3 percent from 2012. In 2013, the number of divorces rose by 0.9 percent from 2012.

【 Marriage, divorce and remarriage 】

(Unit: case, year)

	Number of marriages	Mean age at first marriage		Number of divorces	Mean age at divorce		Number of remarriages ¹⁾	Mean age at remarriage	
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1990	399,312	27.8	24.8	45,694	36.8	32.7	18,838	38.8	34.0
1995	398,484	28.4	25.3	68,279	38.3	34.5	25,682	40.4	35.6
2000	332,090	29.3	26.5	119,455	40.1	36.5	31,863	42.1	37.5
2005	314,304	30.9	27.7	128,035	42.1	38.6	46,307	44.1	39.6
2010	326,104	31.8	28.9	116,858	45.0	41.1	39,125	46.1	41.6
2011	329,087	31.9	29.1	114,284	45.4	41.5	37,694	46.3	41.9
2012	327,073	32.1	29.4	114,316	45.9	42.0	37,604	46.6	42.3
2013	322,807	32.2	29.6	115,292	46.2	42.4	36,073	46.8	42.5

Source: Vital Statistics (Statistics Korea)

Note: Remarriages for both males and females

(Number of students per teacher)

The number of elementary school students per teacher was 14.9 persons in 2014. The number of middle school students per teacher was 15.2 persons in 2014. The number of high school students per teacher was 13.7 persons in 2014.

(Share of high school graduates entering college or university)

In 2014, 70.9 percent of high school graduates entered college or university. More high school girl students (74.6%) entered college or university than high school boy students (67.6%).

(Private education participation)

In 2014, the average monthly private education expenditures of elementary, middle and high school students amounted to 242 thousand won. The private education participation rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at 68.6 percent.

【 Average monthly private education expenditures per student and participation rate 】

Classification	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change from the previous year
Private education expenditures (ten thousand won, %)	24.2	24.0	24.0	23.6	23.9	24.2	1.1
Elementary school	24.5	24.5	24.1	21.9	23.2	23.2	0.0
Middle school	26.0	25.5	26.2	27.6	26.7	27.0	1.2
High school	21.7	21.8	21.8	22.4	22.3	23.0	2.9
General high school	26.9	26.5	25.9	26.5	26.2	26.9	2.7
Participation rate (% , %p)	75.0	73.6	71.7	69.4	68.8	68.6	-0.2
Elementary school	87.4	86.8	84.6	80.9	81.8	81.1	-0.7
Middle school	74.3	72.2	71.0	70.6	69.5	69.1	-0.4
High school	53.8	52.8	51.6	50.7	49.2	49.5	0.3
General high school	62.8	61.1	58.7	57.6	55.9	56.2	0.3

Source: Report of Private Education Expenditures Survey (Statistics Korea, Ministry of Education)

(Consistency between major and occupation)

In 2014, 76.7 percent of graduate students had an occupation consistent with their major.

(Employment-population ratio)

In 2014, the employment-population ratio stood at 60.2 percent. According to the OECD standards, the employment-population ratio for the population aged 15 to 64 stood at 65.3 percent.

【 Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio 】

(Unit: %)

	Labor force participation rate			Employment-population ratio			Population aged 15 to 64
		Males	Females		Males	Females	
2000	61.2	74.4	48.8	58.5	70.7	47.0	61.5
2005	62.0	74.6	50.1	59.7	71.6	48.4	63.7
2010	61.0	73.0	49.4	58.7	70.1	47.8	63.3
2011	61.1	73.1	49.7	59.1	70.5	48.1	63.8
2012	61.3	73.3	49.9	59.4	70.8	48.4	64.2
2013	61.5	73.2	50.2	59.5	70.8	48.8	64.4
2014	62.4	74.0	51.3	60.2	71.4	49.5	65.3

Source: Annual Report of the Economically Active Population Survey (Statistics Korea)

(Employed persons by status of worker)

In 2014, regular workers occupied 64.9 percent of the total wage and salary workers, which continued an upward trend.

【 Employed persons by status of worker 】

(Unit: thousand persons)

	Total employed persons	Wage and salary workers				Non-wage workers
			Regular workers (%)	Temporary workers (%)	Daily workers (%)	
2000	21,156	13,360	47.9	34.5	17.6	7,795
2005	22,856	15,185	52.1	33.3	14.6	7,671
2010	23,829	16,971	59.4	29.9	10.7	6,858
2011	24,244	17,397	61.3	28.7	10.0	6,847
2012	24,681	17,712	62.7	28.2	9.2	6,969
2013	25,066	18,195	64.4	26.9	8.7	6,872
2014	25,599	18,743	64.9	26.8	8.3	6,857

Source: Annual Report of the Economically Active Population Survey (Statistics Korea)

(Gross national income per capita)

In 2013, gross national income per capita recorded 26,205 dollars.

【 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Income (GNI) 】

	GDP		GNI		GDP per capita		GNI per capita	
	Billion won	Billion dollars	Billion won	Billion dollars	Ten thousand won	Dollar	Ten thousand won	Dollar
1990	197,712.3	279.3	197,414.7	278.8	461.2	6,514.0	460.5	6,505.0
1995	428,927.1	556.3	427,012.2	553.8	951.2	12,337.0	947.0	12,282.0
2000	635,184.6	561.8	630,614.3	557.8	1,351.2	11,951.3	1,341.5	11,865.3
2005	919,797.3	898.0	912,608.6	890.9	1,910.7	18,654.0	1,895.8	18,508.2
2010	1,265,308.0	1,094.3	1,266,579.8	1,095.4	2,560.8	22,147.4	2,563.4	22,169.7
2011	1,332,681.0	1,202.7	1,340,529.8	1,209.7	2,677.2	24,159.8	2,692.9	24,302.1
2012	1,377,456.7	1,222.4	1,391,595.5	1,234.9	2,754.7	24,445.1	2,782.9	24,696.0
2013 ^P	1,428,294.6	1,304.3	1,441,063.5	1,316.0	2,844.1	25,972.5	2,869.5	26,204.7

Source: National Account (The Bank of Korea)

Note: Based on 2010

□ **(Income distribution indicator)**

In 2013, the Gini coefficient recorded 0.302. The relative poverty rate marked 14.6 percent.

* Based on equalized disposable income of nationwide households (including one-person and farm households)

【 Gini coefficient and relative poverty rate ¹⁾ 】

	Gini coefficient	Relative poverty rate (%)
2006	0.306	14.3
2007	0.312	14.8
2008	0.314	15.2
2009	0.314	15.3
2010	0.310	14.9
2011	0.311	15.2
2012	0.307	14.6
2013	0.302	14.6

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Farm Household Economy Survey (Statistics Korea)

Note: Based on nationwide households (Including one-person and farm households)

□ **(Household consumption expenditures)**

The average monthly consumption expenditures of two-persons or more households amounted to 2,551 thousand won in 2014. Food and non-alcoholic beverages occupied the largest share of consumption expenditures.

【 Household consumption expenditures by item 】

(Unit: thousand won, %)

	Average monthly consumption expenditure	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance
		2003	1,700.0	15.0	1.4	6.6
2005	1,871.9	14.6	1.5	6.3	9.8	3.6
2010	2,286.9	13.9	1.2	6.4	10.1	3.8
2011	2,392.7	14.2	1.2	6.5	10.1	3.8
2012	2,457.4	14.2	1.1	6.8	10.4	3.8
2013	2,480.7	14.0	1.1	6.8	10.8	4.0
2014	2,551.1	13.8	1.1	6.6	10.4	4.1

	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services
	2003	5.8	11.7	7.4	5.9	11.0	13.8
2005	5.9	12.0	7.0	5.4	11.3	13.8	8.6
2010	6.7	11.9	6.1	5.5	13.0	12.7	8.9
2011	6.5	12.3	6.0	5.4	12.3	12.5	9.2
2012	6.5	12.3	6.2	5.5	11.7	12.7	8.8
2013	6.6	12.4	6.2	5.6	11.4	12.9	8.2
2014	6.6	13.1	5.9	5.8	11.2	13.1	8.4

Source: Household Income and Expenditure Survey (Statistics Korea)

Note: Nationwide households (Two-person or more non-farm households)

(Housing supply ratio)

The housing supply ratio rose by 0.3%p to 103.0 percent in 2013.

(Housing purchase price index and deposit-based house leasing price index)

In 2014, the housing purchase price index recorded 101.8, up 1.71 percent from 2013.

The deposit-based house leasing price index recorded 108.5 in 2014, up 3.40 percent from 2013.

- The deposit-based apartment leasing price index marked 112.5 in 2014, up 5.19 percent from 2013.

(Energy consumption)

In 2013, the final energy consumption per capita was 4.19TOE. The electricity consumption per capita was 9,285kWh.

(Transportation infrastructure)

In 2013, the length of roads recorded 106 thousand kilometers. The road density recorded 1.06km/km².

(Traffic accident)

In 2013, a total of 215,354 traffic accidents took place, which fell by 3.7 percent from 2012.

【 Number of traffic accidents and casualties 】

(Unit: case, person)

	Number of traffic accidents	Number of deaths	Number of		
			Daily average	injuries	
			Daily average		Daily average
1990	255,303	12,325	33.8	324,229	888.3
1995	248,865	10,323	28.3	331,747	908.9
2000	290,481	10,236	28.0	426,984	1,166.6
2005	214,171	6,376	17.5	342,233	937.6
2010	226,878	5,505	15.1	352,458	965.6
2011	221,711	5,229	14.3	341,391	935.3
2012	223,656	5,392	14.7	344,565	941.4
2013	215,354	5,092	14.0	328,711	900.6

Source: Annual Report on Traffic Safety (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport), Statistics of Traffic Accidents (National Police Agency)

(Crime)

In 2013, a total of 2,007 thousand crimes took place, which rose by 3.2 percent from 2012. The criminal code offenses recorded 1,058 thousand cases, up 1.9 percent from 2012.

(Mobile phone subscribers)

In 2014, mobile phone subscribers recorded 113 persons per 100 population. Smart phone subscribers recorded 7 persons out of every 10 mobile phone subscribers.

【 Wire and wireless telephone subscribers and high-speed Internet subscribers 】

(Unit: thousand persons, per 100 population)

	Wire telephone		Mobile phone		Smart phone		High-speed Internet	
		Subscription rate		Subscription rate		Subscription rate		Subscription rate
1990	13,276	31.0	80	0.2	-	-	-	-
1995	18,600	41.2	1,641	3.6	-	-	-	-
2000	20,985	44.6	26,816	57.0	-	-	3,870	8.2
2005	22,920	47.6	38,342	79.7	-	-	12,191	25.3
2010	19,273	39.0	50,767	102.7	-	-	17,224	34.9
2011	18,633	37.4	52,507	105.5	22,578	45.4	17,860	35.9
2012	18,261	36.5	53,624	107.2	32,727	65.4	18,253	36.5
2013	17,620	35.1	54,681	108.9	37,517	74.7	18,738	37.3
2014	16,939	33.6	57,208	113.5	40,560	80.4	19,163	38.0

Source: Statistics of Wire and Wireless Telephone Subscribers (Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning), Population Projections (Statistics Korea)

(Turnout and share of female lawmakers)

The turnout of the 6th Local Council Election in 2014 stood at 56.8 percent.

- Female lawmakers occupied 15.7 percent of the total lawmakers in the 19th General Election in 2012. Female members occupied 22.9 percent of the total local council members in the 6th Local Council Election in 2014.

(Social welfare facilities)

In 2013, the number of welfare facilities for the elderly, the disabled and the children was 4,995 establishments, 1,397 establishments and 308 establishments, respectively.