

Social Indicators in 2015

I . Population, household and family

- ▷ The total population of Korea is projected to gradually decrease after recording a peak in 2030. The median age of Koreans is projected to mark 52.6 in 2040.
- ▷ The population aged 65 or more is projected to show a continuously increasing figure. As for population structure, in 2060, the aged population is projected to occupy a much larger share than the other age groups.
- ▷ The number of one-person households showed an upward trend, while the average household size showed a downward trend.
- ▷ Birth figures showed a continuously downward trend, while the average childbirth age showed a continuously upward trend
- ▷ Less and less Koreans thought that they should tie the knot. In the meantime, more and more Koreans thought that they might break the marriage tie.

II . Education

- ▷ In 2015, the number of students per teacher and the number of students per class showed a drop in all school levels.
- ▷ In 2015, 70.8 percent of high school graduates went on to colleges or universities.
- ▷ The higher income level, the higher private education participation rate and expenditures.

III. Labor

- ▷ The employment-population ratio of females showed a steady increase. For the past 3 years, the employment-population ratios of males and females gradually narrowed the gender gap.
- ▷ The shares of female temporary workers and unpaid family workers were much higher than those of male workers.
- ▷ After 2009, the average monthly hours worked showed a drop, while wages showed a rise.
- ▷ The higher educational level, the wider wage gap among educational levels.

IV. Income and consumption

- ▷ In 2014, the gross national income per capita recorded 28,180 dollars, increasing by 1.5 times compared to a decade ago.

- ▷ As for household income, in all age groups, employee income occupied the largest share. As for transfer income, Koreans aged 60 or more showed a higher share than the other age groups.
- ▷ As for two-person or more households, in 2015, the average monthly income was 4,373 thousand won. Their consumption expenditures marked 2,563 thousand won, occupying 58.6 percent of the total income.
- ▷ In 2015, 48.1 percent of Koreans were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with their consumption life. Compared to 2 years ago, the number of Koreans who were 'Satisfied with their consumption life' and who were 'Dissatisfied with their consumption life' marked a drop.

V. Culture, leisure and sharing

- ▷ Cultural and leisure infrastructure has been steadily established.
- ▷ The majority of Koreans mentioned 'Watching TV' as their leading leisure activity. In the meantime, 'Travel' was their leading leisure activity to be desired in the future.
- ▷ In 2014, '4 hours and 28 minutes (18.6% of a day)' was spent on leisure activities, showing a decrease compared to 5 years ago.
- ▷ Due to 'economic burden' and 'lack of time', just 26.0 percent of Koreans were satisfied with their leisure activities.
- ▷ The number of Koreans participating in sharing activities (e.g. donation, voluntary work) showed a continuously downward trend. And the number of Koreans who intended to take part in sharing activities in the future showed a continuously downward trend.

VI. Others

- ▷ The life expectancy at birth (excluding the disease period) of females was 1 year longer than males. Based on a subjective view on health, the life expectancy at birth of males was 0.2 year longer than females.
- ▷ In 2014, the price to income ratio recorded 4.7 times. In 2014, on average, Korean household heads spent 7 years until purchasing their housing units.
- ▷ In 2014, final energy consumption per capita recorded 4.24TOE. Electricity consumption per capita recorded 9,305kWh.
- ▷ Among criminal offenses, 'sexual violence' and 'assault & injury' showed a rise, while 'robbery' and 'theft' showed a drop.