

Social Indicators in 2016

I . Population, household and family

- ▷ The total population of Korea is projected to show a gradual decrease after marking a peak in 2031.
- ▷ Share of the population aged 65 or more: 13.2% (2016) < 24.5% (2030) < 32.8% (2040) < 41.0% (2060)
- ▷ In 2015, one-person households occupied 27.2 percent of the total households. The average household size recorded 2.53 persons in 2015.
- ▷ The number of marriages showed an ever decreasing trend. In the meantime, the average age at first marriage showed an ever increasing trend. In 2016, the average age at first marriage recorded 32.8 years for males and 30.1 years for females.
- ▷ The average age of mothers at first birth marked a continuously rising trend. In 2016, the average age of mothers at first birth was 31.4 years.
- ▷ Less and less Koreans thought they should tie the knot. And less and less Koreans thought they should not break the marriage tie.

II . Education

- ▷ In all school levels, the number of students per teacher and the number of students per class showed a steady decrease.
- ▷ In 2016, 69.8 percent of high school graduates went on to colleges or universities.
- ▷ In 2016, the private education participation rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at 67.8 percent, down 1.0%p from 2015. The average private education expenditures recorded 256 thousand won, increasing by 12 thousand won from 2015.

III. Labor

- ▷ In 2016, the employment-population ratio stood at 60.4 percent, up 0.1%p from 2015. The unemployment rate stood at 3.7 percent, up 0.1%p from 2015.
- ▷ The employment-population ratio continuously narrowed the gap between males and females. The unemployment rate for Koreans aged 60 or more was higher than that for Koreans aged 40 to 59.
- ▷ As for the number of employed persons, Koreans aged 15 to 29 and those aged 50 or more marked an increase. In the meantime, Koreans aged 30 to 49 marked a decrease in the number of employed persons.

- ▷ Among employed persons, the share of regular workers went up, while that of temporary workers (including daily workers) went down.

IV. Income and consumption

- ▷ In 2015, the gross domestic product recorded 1,558.6 trillion won, up 4.9 percent from 2014. The gross national income per capita stood at 27,340 dollars, decreasing by 731 dollars from 2014.
- ▷ As for two-person or more households, in 2016, the average monthly income was 4,399 thousand won, up 0.6 percent from 2015. The consumption expenditures marked 2,550 thousand won, down 0.5 percent from 2015.
- ▷ Males were more satisfied with their income and consumption life than females. The higher educational level, the more satisfied with income and consumption life.

V. Culture, leisure and media use

- ▷ Cultural and leisure infrastructure (e.g. performance facilities and centers) has been steadily established.
- ▷ The number of Koreans participating in voluntary work showed a continuously decreasing trend. In the meantime, the number of Koreans participating in club activities with the same interest showed an increasing trend.
- ▷ In 2016, 59.5 percent of Koreans regularly took part in sports activities more than one time every week.
- ▷ In 2016, smart phone subscribers recorded 91 persons per 100 population. Koreans in their twenties used the Internet for 22.8 hours per week.

VI. Others

- ▷ In 2015, the top cause of death was cancer. As for children aged 14 or less, transport accidents were the top cause of death.
- ▷ In 2016, the increase in housing rental deposit was higher than the price increase in housing units.
- ▷ In 2015, final energy consumption per capita was 4.29TOE, up 1.7 percent from 2014. Electricity consumption per capita was 9,555kWh, up 2.7 percent from 2014.
- ▷ Among criminal offenses, 'sexual violence' and 'assault & injury' showed a rise, while 'robbery' and 'theft' showed a drop.