



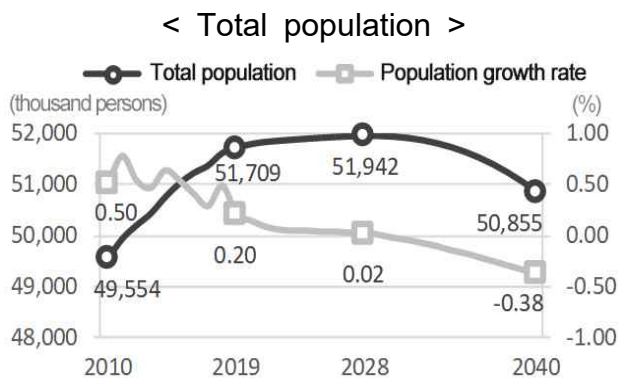
Social Indicators in Korea 2019

◆ Population

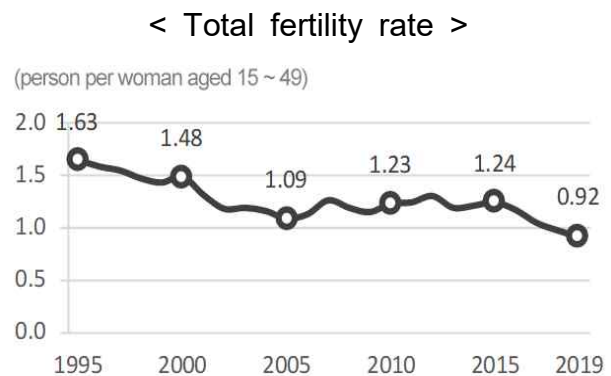
The total fertility rate stood at 0.92 in 2019, which was under 1 for the past two years consecutively.

- In 2019, the total population recorded 51.71 million persons. The population is projected to decrease after marking a peak of 51.94 million persons in 2028.
- In 2019, the total fertility rate was 0.92, dropping by 0.06 from 2018. This figure recorded under 1 for the past two years consecutively.
- In 2019, the population in the Seoul Capital Area was 25.844 million persons, which occupied half of the total population. This trend of population concentration in the Seoul Capital Area is expected to continue in the future.

* Share of the population of the Seoul Capital Area: 49.3% (2010) → 50.0% (2019) → 51.0% (2030)



Source: Statistics Korea <Population Projections>



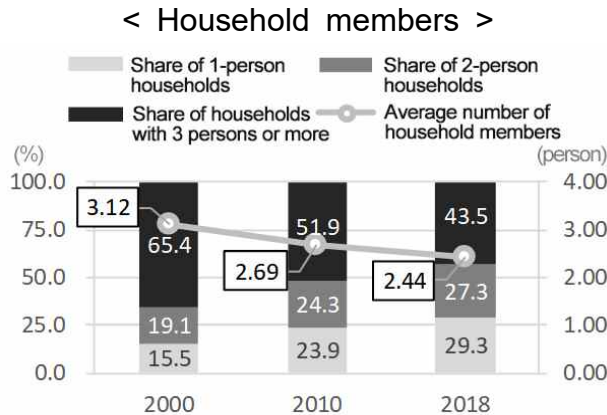
Source: Statistics Korea <Vital Statistics>

◆ Household and Family

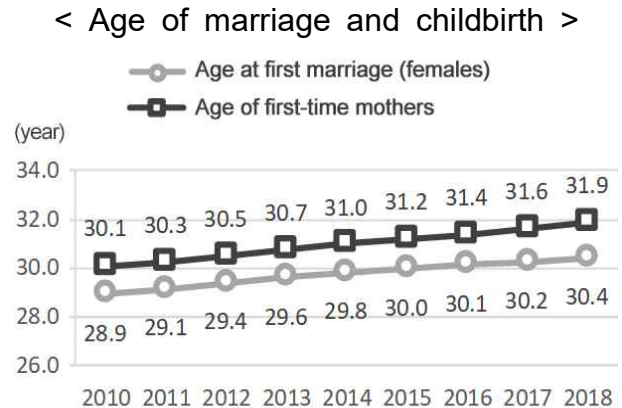
In 2018, the average number of household members was 2.44 persons, which fell by 0.68 person compared to 2000.

- In 2018, the average household size was 2.44 persons. Compared to 2000, the shares of 1-person and 2-person households recorded an increase, while the share of 3-person or more households recorded a decrease.
- In 2019, the number of marriages was 239 thousand cases, dropping by 7.2% from 2018. This figure showed a continuously decreasing trend from 2011.

- In 2018, the average age of first-time mothers stood at 31.9 years. As mother's age at first marriage got higher, the age of childbirth tended to be higher.



Source: Statistics Korea <Population Census>



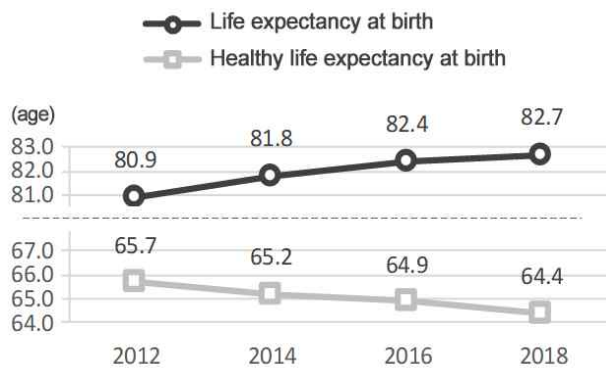
Source: Statistics Korea <Vital Statistics>

◆ Health

In 2018, the life expectancy at birth was 82.7 years. The healthy life expectancy at birth was 64.4 years.

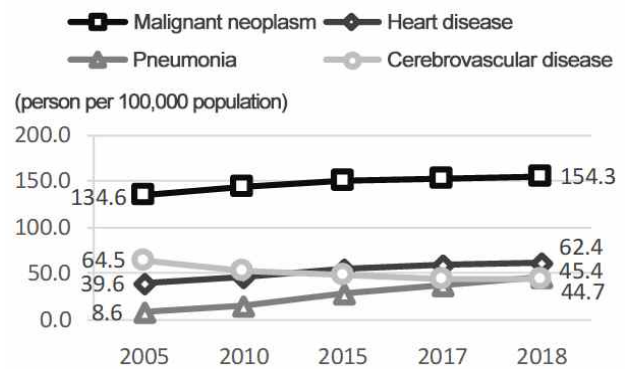
- In 2018, the life expectancy at birth and the healthy life expectancy at birth stood at 82.7 years and 64.4 years, respectively. Since 2012, the gap between the two figures has widened.
- As for death rates (the number of deaths per 100,000 population) in 2018, cancer recorded the highest figure, which was followed by heart diseases, pneumonia and cerebrovascular diseases. In particular, the death rate of pneumonia showed a continuously increasing trend from 2005.
 - * Change in the death rates of pneumonia: (2005) 8.6 deaths → (2010) 14.9 deaths → (2015) 28.9 deaths → (2018) 45.4 deaths
- The percentage of Koreans aged 19 or more who practiced aerobic physical activity showed a continuous decrease to 44.9% in 2018. The prevalence of obesity was 35.0% in 2018, up 0.2%p from 2017.
- In 2018, the number of doctors was 2.39 persons per 1,000 population and the number of nurses was 7.65 persons per 1,000 population. These two figures were still lower compared to the other major OECD member countries.

< Life expectancy at birth and healthy life expectancy at birth >



Source: Statistics Korea <Life Tables>

< Death rates by cause of death >



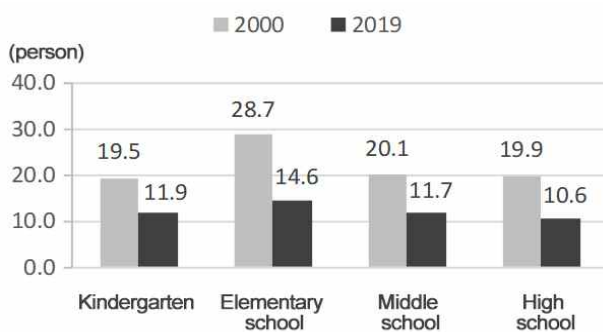
Source: Statistics Korea <Causes of Death Statistics>

◆ Education and Training

In 2019, the number of elementary students per teacher was 14.6 students, which recorded half of the figure compared to 2000.

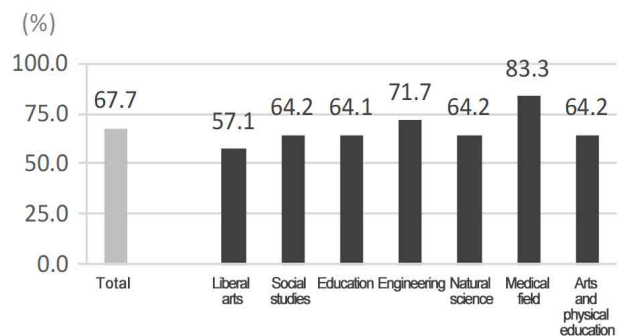
- In 2019, the number of elementary students was 14.6 students per teacher, which recorded half of the figure compared to 2000.
- In 2019, 3 out of 4 students participated in private education. Their average education expenditures stood at 321 thousand won.
- In 2018, the employment rate of higher education graduates stood at 67.7%, rising by 1.5%p from 2017. As for the employment rate of higher education graduates, graduates majoring in the medical field recorded the highest figure, while graduates majoring in liberal arts recorded the lowest figure.

< Number of students per teacher >



Source: Korean Educational Development Institute <Statistics of Education>

< Employment rate of higher education graduates (2018) >

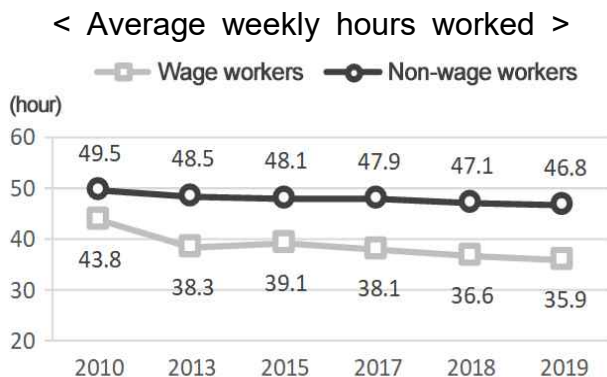


Source: Korean Educational Development Institute <Employment Statistics for Graduates of Educational Institutions (Higher Educational Institutions and Vocational High Schools)>

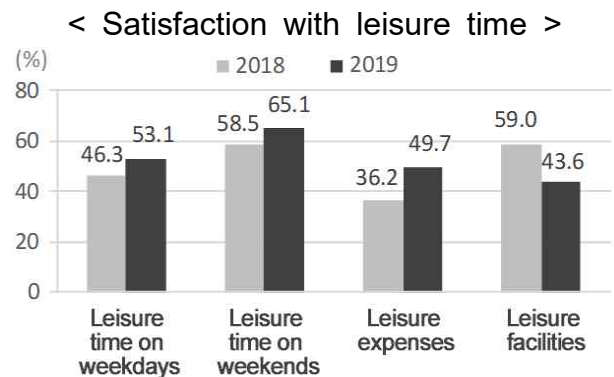
◆ Labor and Leisure

In 2019, as for the average weekly hours worked of employed persons, wage workers and non-wage workers showed a year-on-year decrease.

- In 2019, the employment to population ratio stood at 60.9%, up 0.2%p from 2018. The unemployment rate stood at 3.8%, remaining the same as 2018.
- In 2019, as for the average weekly hours worked of employed persons, wage workers recorded 35.9 hours, which dropped by 0.7 hour from 2018. Non-wage workers recorded 46.8 hours, which fell by 0.3 hour from 2018.
- In 2019, people aged 15 or more spent 3.5 hours on weekdays and 5.4 hours on weekends on their leisure activities. On weekdays, the leisure time of females (3.6 hours) was longer than that of males. On weekends, the leisure time of males (5.7 hours) was longer than that of females.
- In 2019, the percentage of Koreans who were satisfied with their leisure time (weekdays: 53.1%, weekends: 65.1%) and leisure expenses (49.7%) showed a year-on-year increase. Whereas, the percentage of Koreans who were satisfied with leisure facilities (43.6%) showed a year-on-year decrease.



Source: Statistics Korea <Economically Active Population Survey>



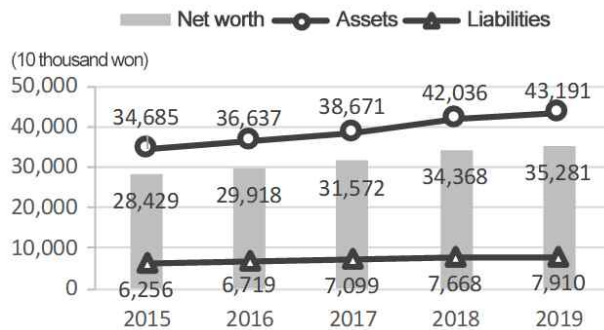
Source: Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism <Leisure Activity Research>

◆ Income, Consumption and Wealth

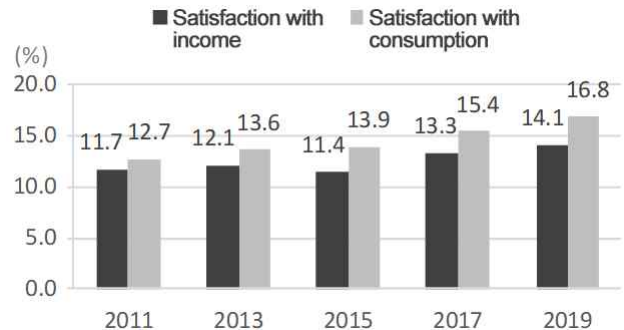
In 2019, the net worth increased by 2.7% to 352.81 million won per household.

- In 2019, the Consumer Price Index rose by 0.4% from 2018. This figure recorded the lowest figure after 1966.
- In 2019, the net worth increased by 2.7% to 352.81 million won per household.
- In 2019, 14.1% of Koreans aged 19 or more were satisfied with their income, up 0.8%p from 2017. 16.8% of Koreans aged 19 or more were satisfied with their consumption, up 1.4%p from 2017.

< Assets and liabilities >



< Satisfaction with income and consumption >



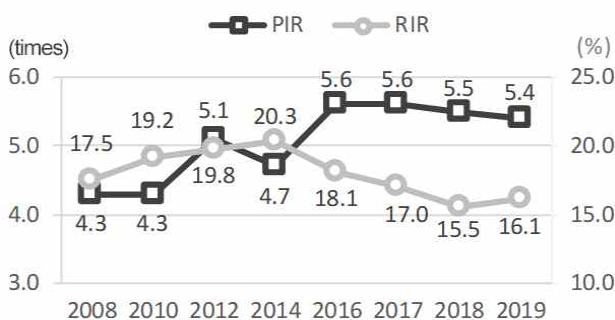
Source: Statistics Korea, Financial Supervisory Service, The Bank of Korea <Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions> Source: Statistics Korea <Social Survey>

◆ Housing

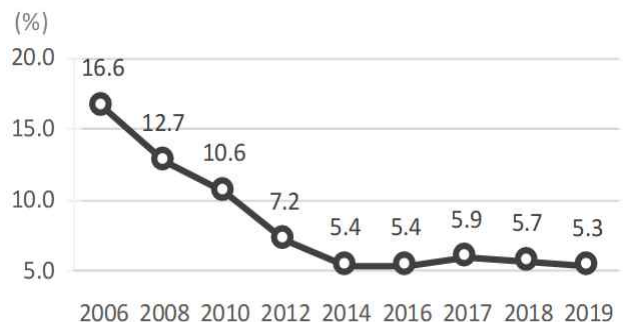
In 2019, the share of households below minimum housing standards stood at 5.3%.

- In 2019, the price to income ratio (PIR) stood at 5.4 times, which showed a slight decrease from 5.5 times in 2018. This ratio showed a decreasing trend from 2017.
- In 2019, the rent to income ratio (RIR) stood at 16.1%, up 0.6%p from 2018. This ratio showed an increase after recording a decrease during the 2014-2018 period.
- In 2019, the share of households below minimum housing standards stood at 5.3% of the total households, down 0.4%p from 2018. This share showed a decreasing trend from 2017.

< PIR and RIR >



< Share of households below minimum housing standards >

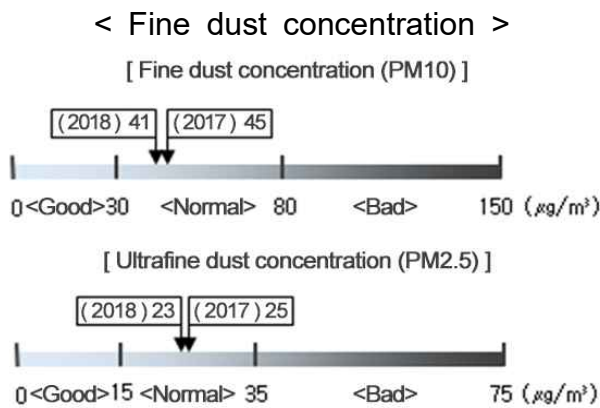


Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport <Korea Housing Survey> Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport <Korea Housing Survey>

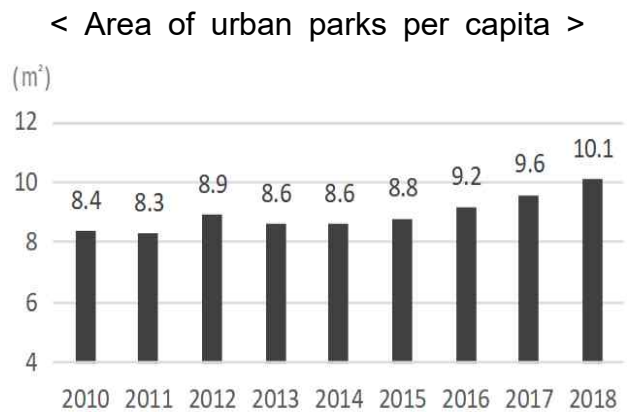
◆ Living Environment

In 2018, the annual average concentration level of fine dust and ultrafine dust remained normal.

- In 2018, the concentration level of fine dust (PM10) and ultrafine dust (PM2.5) in the air remained normal by recording $41\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $23\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, respectively. These two figures showed a slight decrease from 2017.
- In 2018, the cities that exceeded the noise standard during the daytime were Seoul, Busan, Daegu and Incheon. During the night time, 5 cities (excluding Daejeon) exceeded the noise standard.
- In 2018, the area of urban parks per capita was 10.1m^2 , which increased by 0.5m^2 from 2017.



Source: National Institute of Environmental Research
<Annual Report on Air Environment>



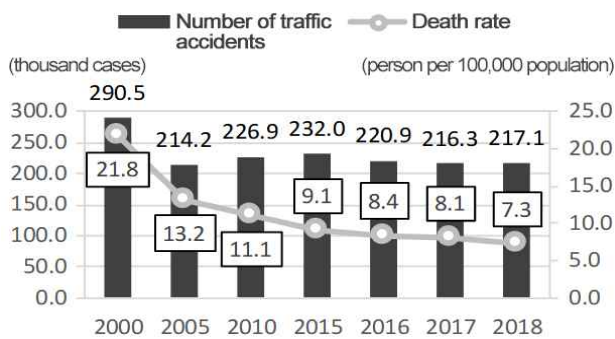
Source: Korea Land and Housing Corporation
<Statistics of Urban Plan>

◆ Crime and Safety

In 2018, the number of crimes per 100,000 population recorded 3,368 cases, which decreased by 24.5% from 2008.

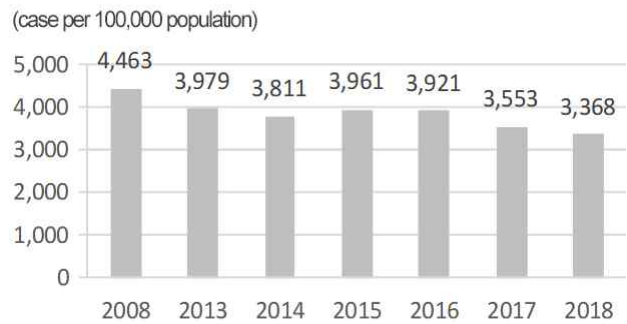
- In 2018, the number of deaths and missing persons due to natural disasters was 53 deaths, of which the majority of persons (48 deaths) died from heat-related diseases due to heat waves.
- In 2018, the death rate of road traffic accidents was 7.3 deaths per 100,000 population, which fell by 0.8 death from 2017. This figure showed a decreasing trend from 2000.
- In 2018, the number of crimes recorded 3,368 cases per 100,000 population. This figure decreased by 185 cases from 2017 and 24.5% from a decade ago.
- In 2018, 63.5% of Koreans thought that night walking was safe.

< Death rate of road traffic accidents >



Source: Road Traffic Authority <Traffic Accident Analysis System>

< Crime rate >



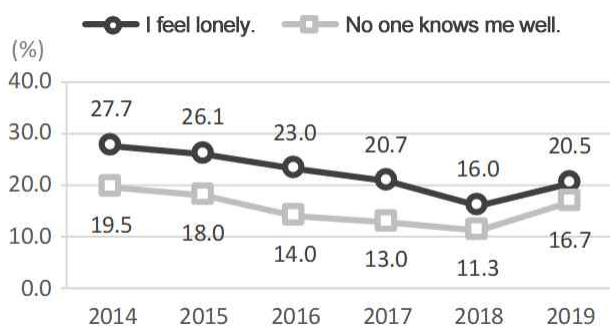
Source: Prosecution Service <Analytic Statistics on Crime>

◆ Social Integration and Subjective Well-being

In 2019, 6 out of 10 Koreans were satisfied with their life.

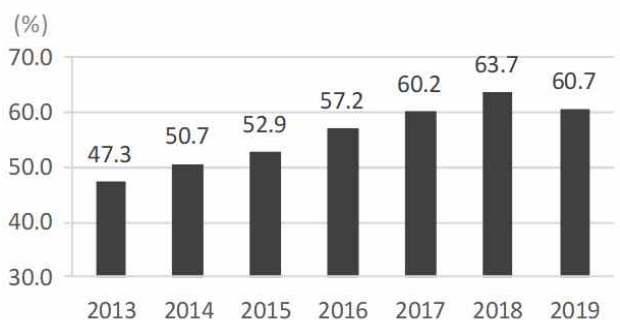
- In 2019, as for governmental agencies Koreans trusted, the military (48.0%) recorded the highest figure, which was followed by local governments (44.9%), central government (38.4%), courts (36.8%), police (36.5%), prosecutors (32.2%) and the National Assembly (19.7%).
- In 2019, 20.5% of Koreans felt lonely.
 - In 2019, the percentage of Koreans who felt isolated socially showed an increase after marking a decreasing trend during the 2014-2018 period.
- In 2019, 60.7% of Koreans were satisfied with their life, down 3.0%p from 2018.

< Social isolation >



Source: Korea Institute of Public Administration <Korea Social Integration Survey>

< Satisfaction level of life >



Source: Korea Institute of Public Administration <Korea Social Integration Survey>