



2018 Social Survey (Family, Education, Health, Safety and Environment)

I. Family

○ In 2018, 48.1% of Koreans aged 13 or more thought that they should get married, which showed a drop compared to 51.9% in 2016. In the meantime, 56.4% of Koreans thought that they could live together without getting married, which showed a rise compared to 48.0% in 2016.

○ In 2018, 56.4% of Koreans aged 13 or more thought that males and females could live together without getting married, exceeding 50.0% for the first time.

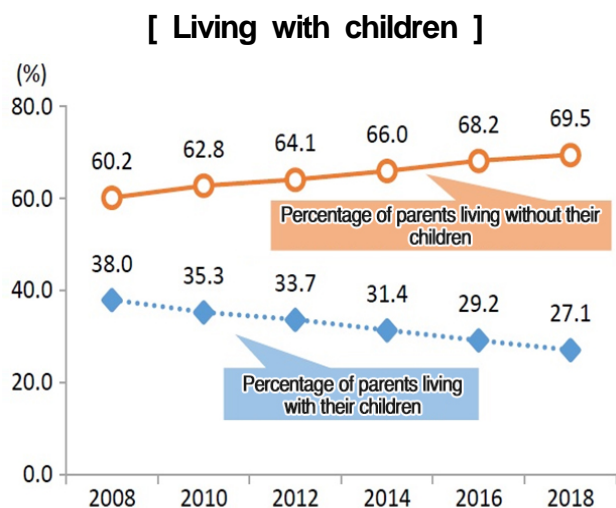
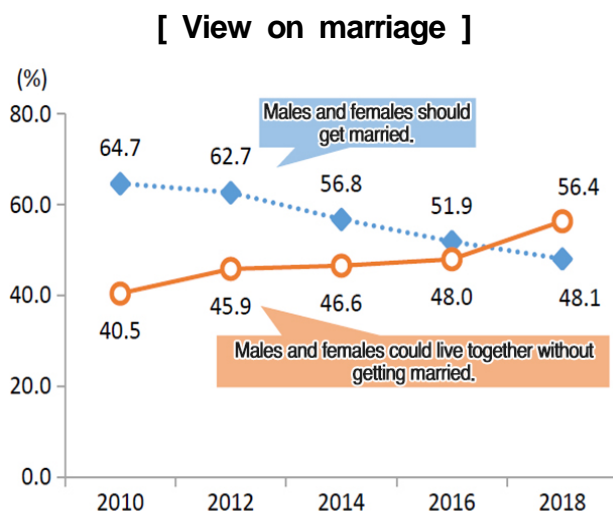
* 'Males and females could live together without getting married.': 40.5% (2010) < 45.9% (2012) < 46.6% (2014) < 48.0% (2016) < 56.4% (2018)

○ In 2018, 48.1% of Koreans thought that they should get married. This percentage recorded below 50.0% for the first time.

* 'Males and females should get married.': 64.7% (2010) > 62.7% (2012) > 56.8% (2014) > 51.9% (2016) > 48.1% (2018)

○ In 2018, 51.5% of Koreans thought that family relationship should be considered more important than husband-wife relationship. This percentage rose by 3.5%p compared to 48.0% in 2016.

○ In 2018, 27.1% of parents lived with their children, which dropped by 10.9%p from 38.0% in 2008. The percentage of parents living alone without their children continuously increased to 69.5% in 2018.

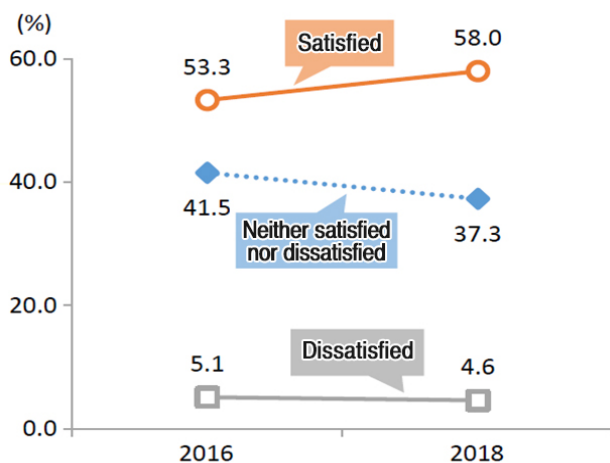


- As for the relationship with spouses, 75.8% of husbands were satisfied with their wife. In the meantime, wives satisfied with their husband stood at 63.0%. The figures showed a wide gender gap.
- In 2018, the percentage of families whose members were not living together recorded 20.1%, showing an increase compared to 19.4% in 2016. As for the reasons for not living together, 'Job' occupied the highest share at 62.9%, which was followed by 'Study' (29.4%).
- 55.0% of parents made up their living expenses for themselves. This percentage increased by 8.9%p from 46.6% in 2008, showing a continuously upward trend.

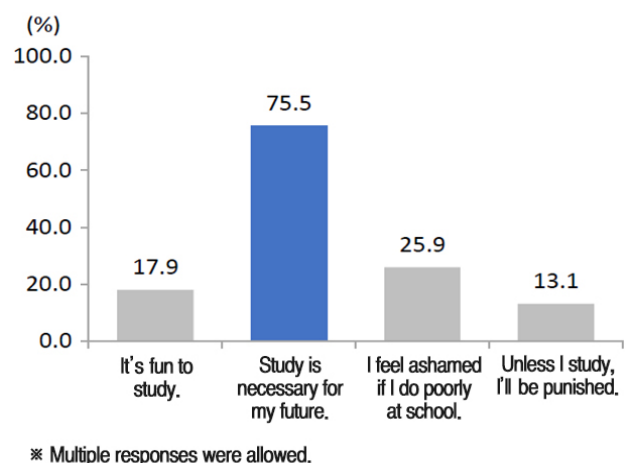
II. Education

- **In 2018, 58.0% of middle and high school students were satisfied with their overall school life. This percentage showed an increase compared to 53.3% in 2016.**
- In 2018, 58.0% of middle and high school students were satisfied with their overall school life. This percentage went up by 4.7%p compared to 53.3% in 2016.
- As for reasons for studying, in 2018, 75.5% of middle and high school students studied 'For their future', which occupied the highest share. This share was followed by 'I feel ashamed if I do poorly at school.' (25.9%), 'It's fun to study.' (17.9%) and 'Unless I study, I'll be punished.' (13.1%).

[Satisfaction with school life of middle and high school students]



[Learning motivation]



- In 2018, 76.7% of middle and high school students thought of themselves as a worthy person. In the meantime, a relatively lower share of middle and high school students (64.2%) were satisfied with themselves.

- In 2018, 82.7% of students wanted to get a university education (4-year university or more). This percentage dropped by 2.2%p compared to 2016. In 2018, 90.7% of parents wanted to get a university education (4-year university or more). This percentage dropped by 0.2%p compared to 2016.

* Percentage of students and parents who wanted to get a 4-year or more university education (2016): Students (84.9%), Parents (90.9%)

- As of the first semester of 2018, the share of university students paying the tuition through 'Parents' (Family) assistance' and 'Scholarship' showed an increase. Whereas, the share of university students paying the tuition through 'Student loans' and 'Earning money' showed a decrease.

(Unit: %)

	Parents' (Family) assistance (↑)	Scholarship (↑)	Student Loans (↓)	Earn money (↓)
2016	58.0	24.7	10.7	6.4
2018	59.7	25.0	9.0	6.0

- In 2018, 58.6% of school parents hoped to send their child to other countries for studying, if possible. This percentage rose by 1.2%p compared to 57.4% in 2016.

III. Health

- **48.8% of Koreans thought that they were healthy. This percentage rose by 1.7%p compared to 47.1% in 2016.**
- **The smoking rate and the drinking rate showed a decrease for males. Whereas, the smoking rate and the drinking rate showed an increase for females.**

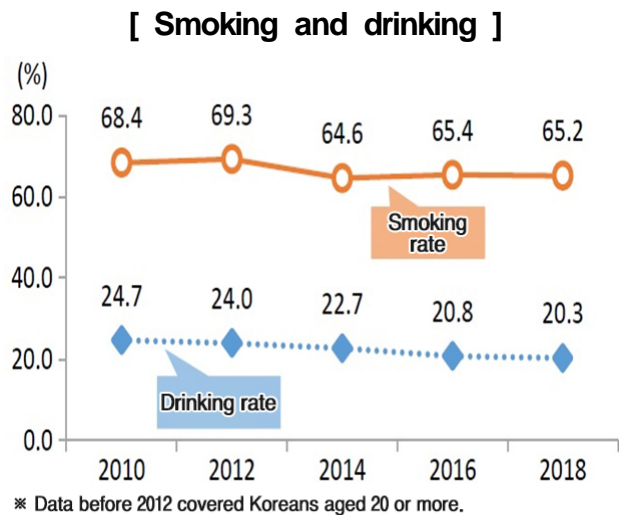
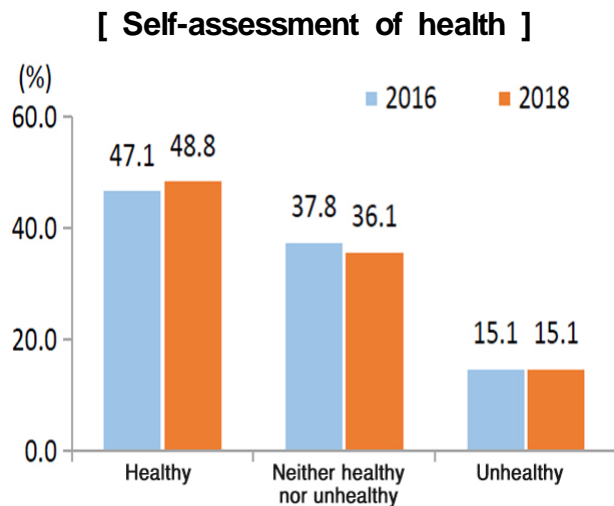
- In 2018, 48.8% of Koreans aged 13 or more thought that they were healthy. Compared to females (45.7%), a higher percentage of males (52.0%) thought that they were healthy.

- In 2018, 20.3% of Koreans aged 19 or more smoked, which fell by 0.5%p compared to 20.8% in 2016. The drinking rate of Koreans dropped by 0.2%p from 65.4% in 2016 to 65.2% in 2018.

- As for the smoking rate and the drinking rate by gender, males showed a drop, while females showed a rise.

(Unit: %)

	Smoking			Drinking		
	Total (↓)	Males (↓)	Females (↑)	Total (↓)	Males (↓)	Females (↑)
2016	20.8	39.1	3.1	65.4	79.0	52.3
2018	20.3	37.7	3.5	65.2	77.4	53.4



- Compared to 2 years ago, the percentage of Koreans 'Getting a regular checkup' increased to 80.4%. The percentage of Koreans 'Getting enough sleep' and 'Exercising regularly' increased to 77.5% and 38.3%, respectively.

* 2016: Get a regular checkup (60.7%) / Get enough sleep (77.2%) / Exercise regularly (38.0%) / Eat breakfast regularly (67.2%)

* 2018: Get a regular checkup (80.4%) / Get enough sleep (77.5%) / Exercise regularly (38.3%) / Eat breakfast regularly (67.3%)

- 54.4% of Koreans aged 13 or more felt stress in their overall daily life. This percentage fell by 0.3%p from 54.7% in 2016.

* Felt stress: Family life (40.8%) < School life (49.6%) < Work life (71.8%)

- 5.1% of Koreans were tempted to commit suicide for the past 1 year. This percentage fell by 1.3%p compared to 6.4% in 2016.

- As for the main reason for the impulse to commit suicide, 'Economic hardship' occupied the highest share at 37.3%. As for Koreans in their teens, 'School performance and concerns about higher education' recorded the highest share at 35.7%.

IV. Safety

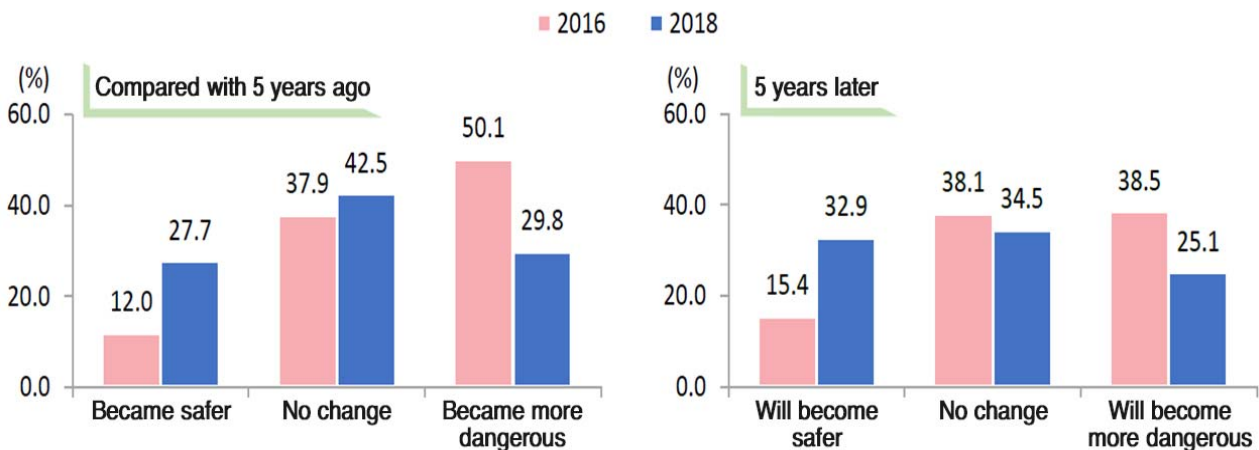
- **20.5% of Koreans thought the Korean society was safe in general. This percentage showed an increase compared to 13.2% in 2016.**

- In 2018, 20.5% of Koreans thought that the Korean society was safe in general. This percentage showed an increase compared to 13.2% in 2016.

- In 2018, 27.7% of Koreans thought that the Korean society became safer compared with 5 years ago. This percentage went up by 15.7%p from 12.0% in 2016.

- In 2018, 32.9% of Koreans thought that the Korean society would become safer 5 years later. This percentage went up by 17.5% from 15.4% in 2016.

< Changes in safety conditions of society >



- In 2018, 20.6% of Koreans considered 'Crime' as the highest anxiety factor, which was followed by 'National defence' (18.6%), 'Environmental pollution' (13.5%) and 'Economic risk' (12.8%).
 - In 2016, 29.7% of Koreans considered 'Crime' as the highest anxiety factor, which was followed by 'National security' (19.3%), 'Economic risk' (15.5%) and 'Lack of morality' (9.5%).
- In 2018, 36.5% of Koreans were afraid of walking alone at night around their house, dropping by 4.4%p from 40.9% in 2016.
 - Reasons for being afraid: Lack of people (51.3%) > No lights (25.9%) > No CCTVs (16.5%)
- As for public order level, the highest share of Koreans (66.7%) kept their turn in public places, which was followed by 'Not using seats only for the elderly or pregnant women' (51.3%). The lowest share of Koreans (32.3%) observed 'Safe driving'.
- 96.8% of Koreans knew emergency calls (e.g. 119) in case of disasters or emergency.
 - 81.0% of Koreans knew how to act in case of earthquake or fire. 68.9% of Koreans knew how to use a fire extinguisher. 54.0% of Koreans knew artificial respiration or CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation).

V. Environment

- **The share of Koreans (25.4%) thinking that environmental condition got better compared with 5 years ago was lower than that of Koreans (36.4%) thinking that environmental condition got worse compared with 5 years ago.**
- The share of Koreans (25.4%) thinking that environmental condition got better compared with 5 years ago was lower than that of Koreans (36.4%) thinking that environmental condition got worse compared with 5 years ago. A higher share of Koreans (36.8%) thought that environmental condition would get worse 5 years later.

- The share of Koreans thinking that environmental condition got better compared with 2 years ago fell from 26.4% in 2016 to 25.4% in 2018. Whereas, the share of Koreans thinking that environmental condition got worse compared with 2 years ago rose from 29.7% in 2016 to 36.4% in 2018.

(Unit: %)

	Compared with 5 years ago				5 years later			
	Total	Became better	No change	Became worse	Total	Would become better	No change	Would become worse
2016	100.0	26.4	44.0	29.7	100.0	24.7	38.0	31.5
2018	100.0	25.4	38.2	36.4	100.0	28.0	29.7	36.8

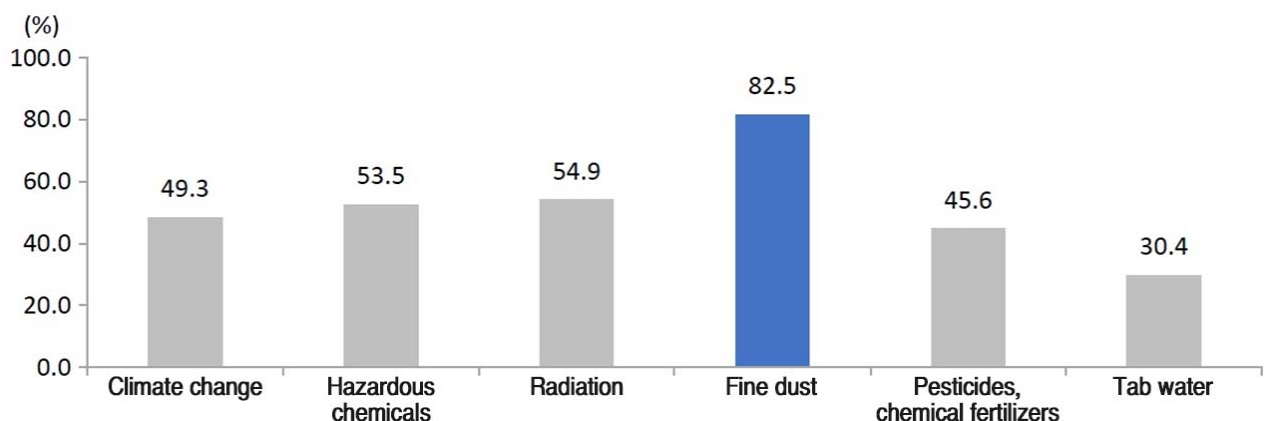
- The highest share of Koreans (50.2%) thought that 'Forest environment' was good. The highest share of Koreans (36.0%) thought that 'Air' was bad.

(Unit: %)

	Overall living environment	Air	Water	Soil	Noise and vibration	Forest environment
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Good	35.8	28.6	29.3	29.4	29.9	50.2
Neither good nor bad	48.0	35.3	48.8	48.6	40.3	37.6
Bad	16.2	36.0	21.9	22.0	29.8	12.2

- As for overall environmental problems, the share of Koreans feeling worried was higher than that of Koreans not feeling worried. 'Fine dust' recorded the highest share of Koreans feeling worried at 82.5%.

< Anxiety about environment pollution >



* 'Multiple responses' were allowed.

- To prevent environmental pollution, 91.7% of Koreans tried to recycle waste and 83.6% of Koreans tried to reduce food waste.
- 29.8% of Koreans, which recorded the lowest share, participated in environmental protection activities.

○ 50.1% of Koreans agreed to pay taxes for environmental protection. This percentage grew by 13.9%p from 36.2% in 2016.

* Percentage of Koreans who agreed to pay taxes for environmental protection: 30.5% (2010) → 34.9% (2012) → 36.8% (20'14) → 36.2% (2016) → 50.1% (2018)