

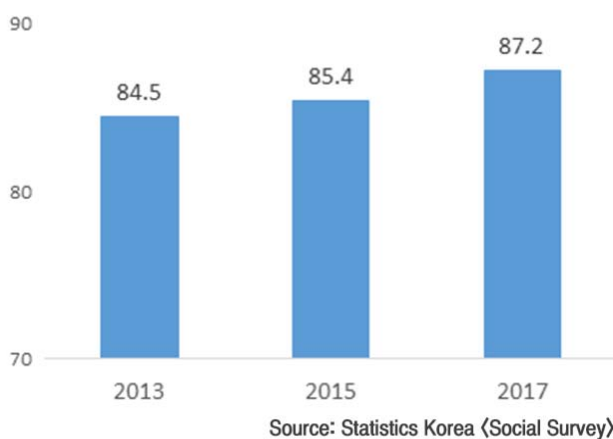


2018 Work and Family Balance Indicators

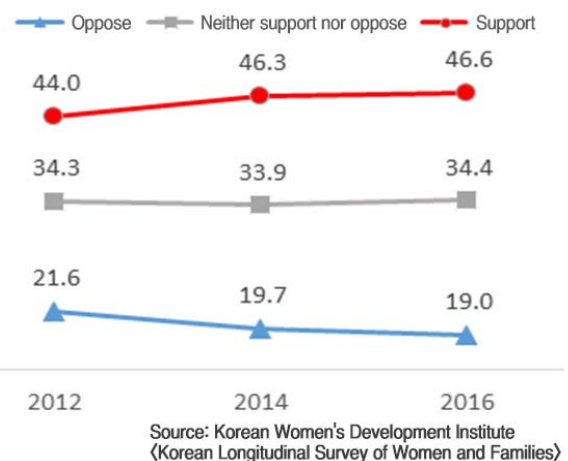
The percentage of Koreans who thought of female employment positively stood at 87.2%, which showed a continuous increase.

- In 2017, the percentage of Koreans who thought of female employment positively stood at 87.2%, up 1.8%p from 85.4% in 2015. This percentage showed a steady increase.
- In 2016, the percentage of husbands who supported wives' employment stood at 46.6%. This percentage was more than 2 times higher than the percentage of husbands (19.0%) who opposed wives' employment.

【 Recognition of female employment (%) 】



【 Husbands' attitudes toward wives' employment (%) 】

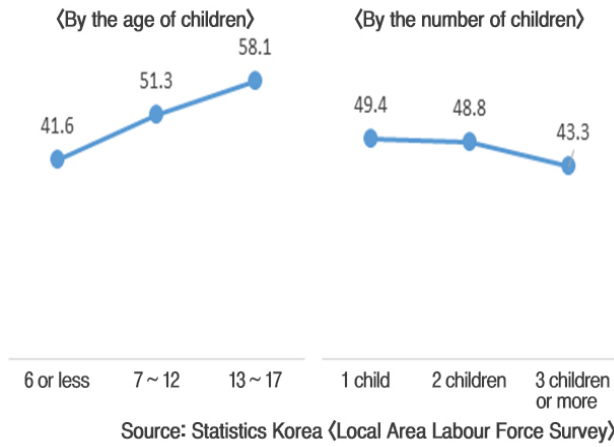


The younger children, the lower share of double-earner households. And the more children, the lower share of double-earner households. The younger children, the shorter working hours of women in double-earner households.

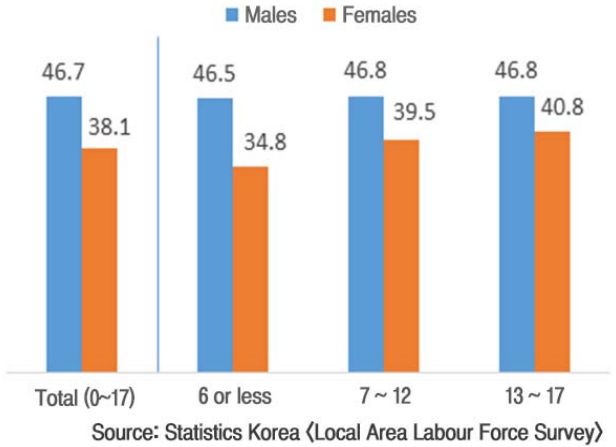
- As for the share of double-earner households by the age of children, double-earner households with a child aged 6 or less marked the lowest share at 41.6%. As for the share of double-earner households by the number of children, double-earner households with 3 children or more marked the lowest share at 43.3%.
- The younger children, the shorter weekly working hours of women in double-earner households.

* Hours worked: Women with a child aged 6 or less (34.8 hours) < Women with a child aged 7 ~ 12 (39.5 hours) < Women with a child aged 13 ~ 17 (40.8 hours)

【 Share of double-earner households by the age of children and the number of children (%) 】



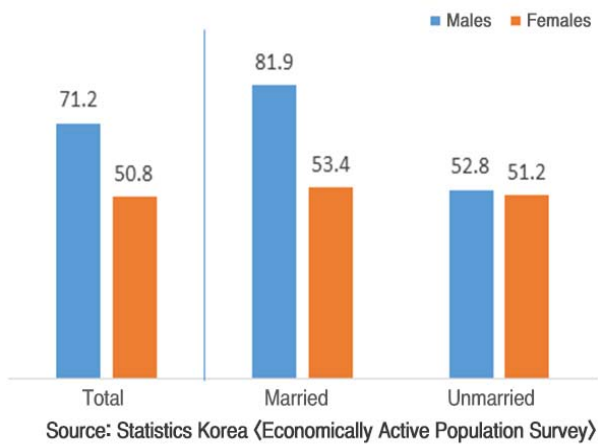
【 Average weekly working hours of double-earner households (hour) 】



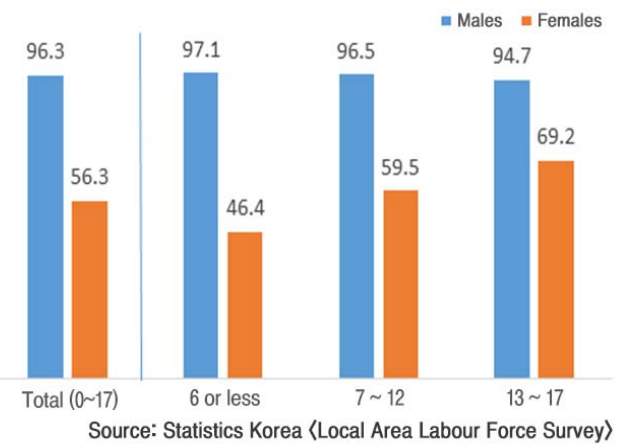
In 2017, the gap in employment-population ratios in unmarried males and females stood at 1.6%p. Whereas, the gap in employment-population ratios in married males (81.9%) and females (53.4%) widened to 28.5%p.

- In 2017, the gap in employment-population ratios in males (71.2%) and females (50.8%) marked 20.4%p. This gender gap continuously narrowed down.
 - * Gap in employment-population ratios between males and females: 22.0%p (2014) → 21.3%p (2015) → 20.9%p (2016) → 20.4%p (2017)
- As for couples with children aged 17 or less, the younger children, the higher employment-population ratio of males. Whereas, the younger children, the lower employment-population ratio of females.

【 Employment-population ratio by marital status (%) 】



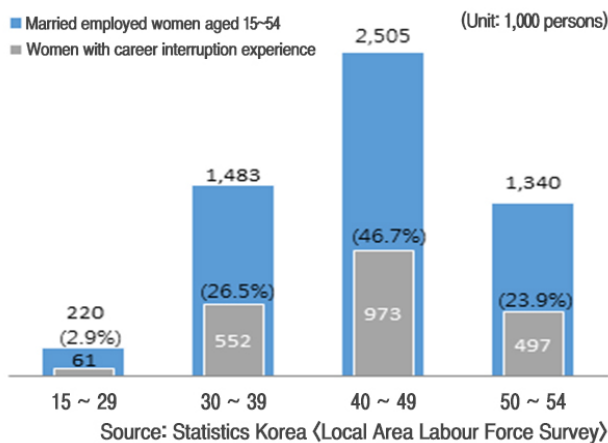
【 Employment-population ratio by the age of children (%) 】



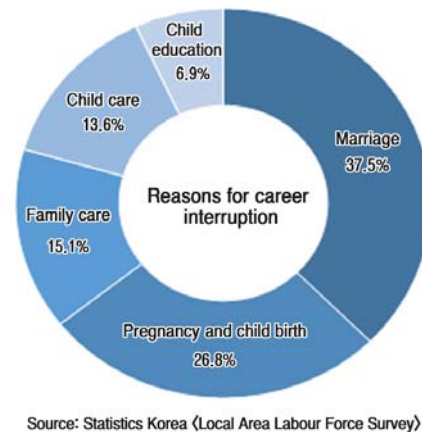
Career interrupted married women occupied 37.5% of the total married employed women aged 15 ~ 54.

- In 2018, women with career interruption experience totaled 2.083 million persons, which occupied 37.5% of the total married employed women aged 15 ~ 54 (5.549 million persons).
 - As for women with career interruption experience by age group, women aged 40 ~ 49 occupied the highest share at 46.7%, which was followed by those aged 30 ~ 39 (26.5%), those aged 50 ~ 54 (23.9%) and those aged 15 ~ 29 (2.9%).
- As for reasons for career interruption, 'Marriage' occupied the highest share at 37.5%, which was followed by 'Pregnancy and child birth', 'Family care', 'Child care' and 'Child education'.

【 Share of career interrupted women (%) 】



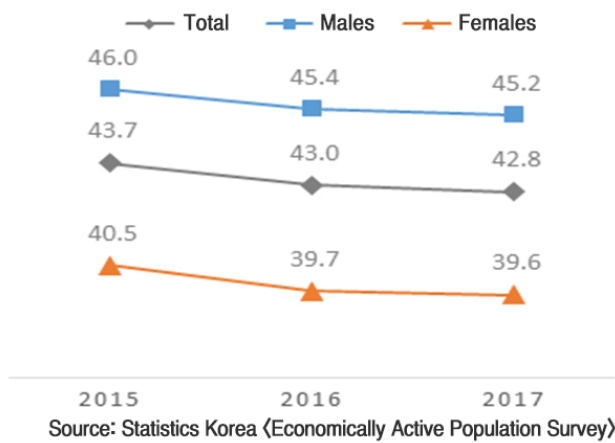
【 Reasons for career interruption (%) 】



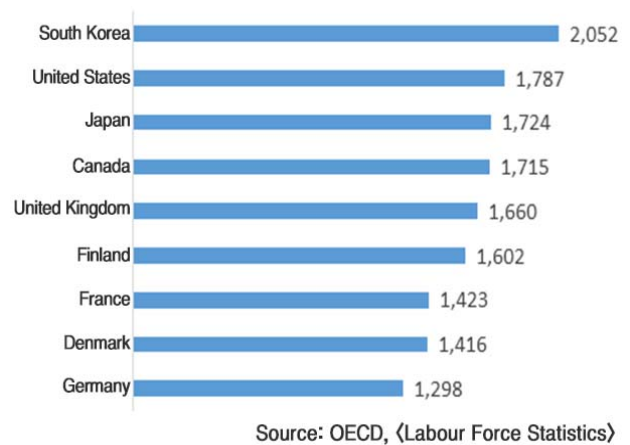
The average weekly working hours of employed persons stood at 42.8 hours in 2017, which decreased by 12 minutes from 43 hours in 2016. Despite the decrease in hours worked, this figure was still higher than major OECD member countries.

- In 2017, the average weekly working hours of males recorded 45.2 hours, decreasing by 12 minutes from 2016. In 2017, the average weekly working hours of females recorded 39.6 hours, decreasing by 6 minutes from 2016.
 - In 2017, the average monthly working hours of establishments with 1 regular worker or more recorded 173.3 hours, which dropped 3.8 hours from 177.1 hours in 2016.
- In 2016, the average annual working hours of South Korea stood at 2,052 hours, which fell by 19 hours from 2,071 hours in 2015. This figure was still higher compared to major OECD member countries.

【 Average weekly hours worked (hour) 】



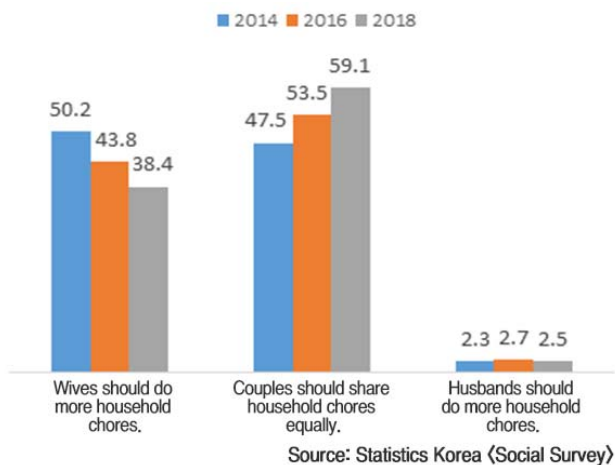
【 Average annual working hours of the OECD member countries (hour) 】



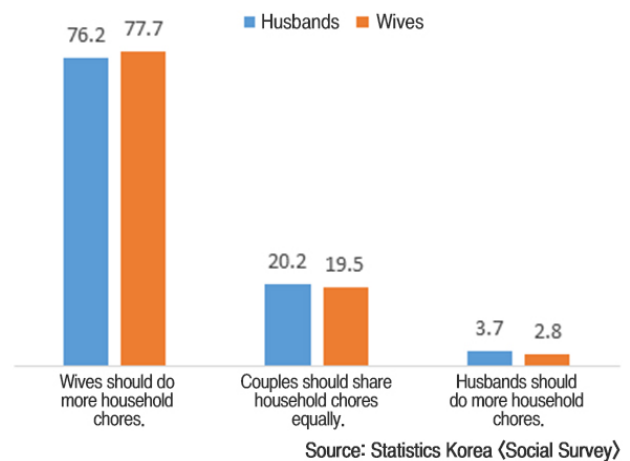
As for sharing household chores, more than 50% of Koreans thought that husbands and wives should share household chores equally. In reality, the percentage of couples sharing household chores equally was lower.

- In 2018, 59.1% of Koreans thought that husbands and wives should share household chores equally. This percentage went up by 5.6%p from 53.5% in 2016.
- Among couples living together, 20.2% of husbands thought that household chores were equally shared in reality, while 19.5% of wives thought that household chores were equally shared in reality. This share was still lower than the share of Koreans (59.1%) thought that couples should share household chores equally.

【 Opinions on sharing household chores (%) 】



【 Reality of sharing household chores (%) 】

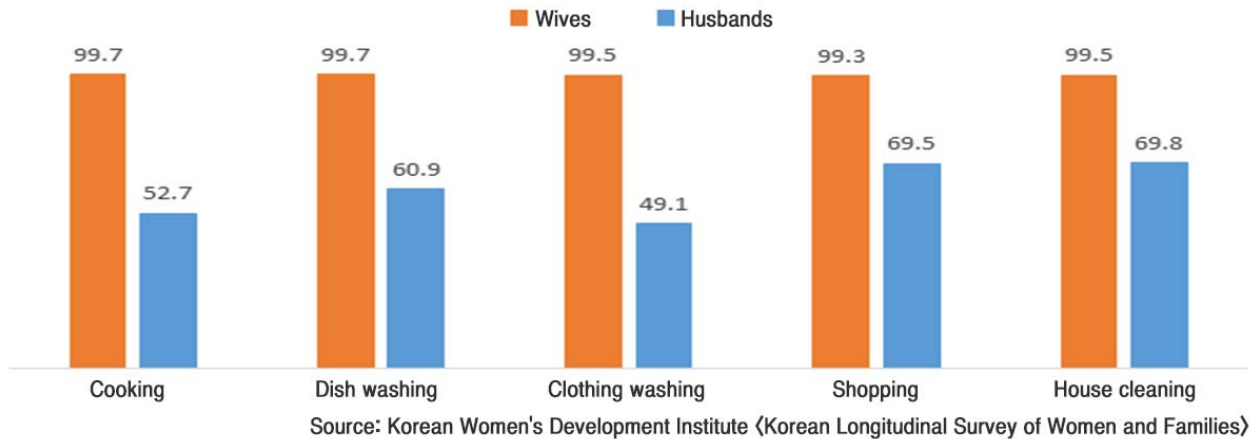


As for the percentage of husbands' sharing household chores, 'House cleaning' and 'Shopping' showed a high percentage. 'Clothing washing' and 'Cooking' showed a low percentage.

- In 2016, husbands did less household chores than wives.

- Wives participated in most of household chores, which recorded more than 99%. As for husbands' participation in household chores, 'House cleaning' (69.8%) and 'Shopping' (69.5%) showed a high percentage of participation.

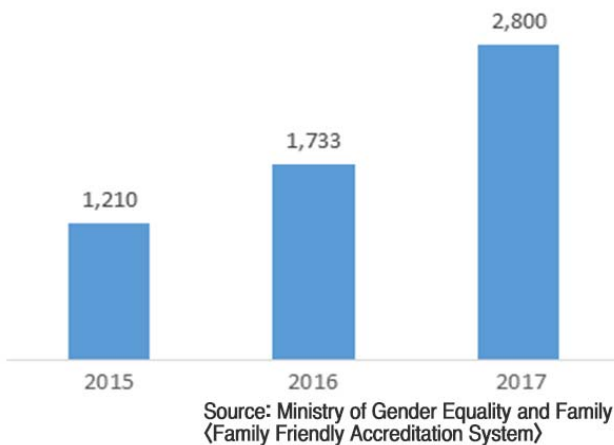
【 Percentage of husbands and wives doing household chores (%)】



In 2017, enterprises and agencies accredited for family friendliness showed an increase compared to 2016. In 2016, the percentage of women returning to the same workplace after maternity leave showed a year-on-year increase.

- In 2017, enterprises and agencies accredited for family friendliness totaled 2,800, rising by 61.6% from 1,733 in 2016. As for enterprises and agencies accredited for family friendliness by industry, 'Manufacturing' marked the highest share at 36.6%, which was followed by 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security' (31.1%).
- The percentage of women returning to the same workplace after maternity leave rose by 1.3%p from 75.5% in 2015 to 76.8% in 2016.

【 Enterprises (agencies) accredited for family friendliness (each) 】



【 Percentage of women returning to the same workplace after maternity leave (%) 】

