



2019 Social Survey

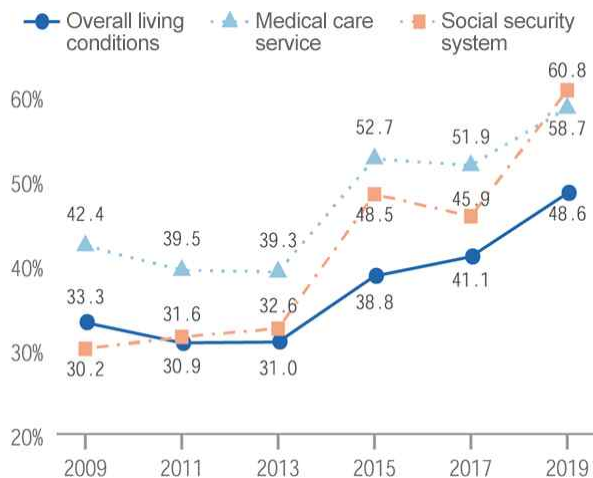
(Welfare, Social Participation, Culture & Leisure, Income & Consumption, Labor)

I Welfare

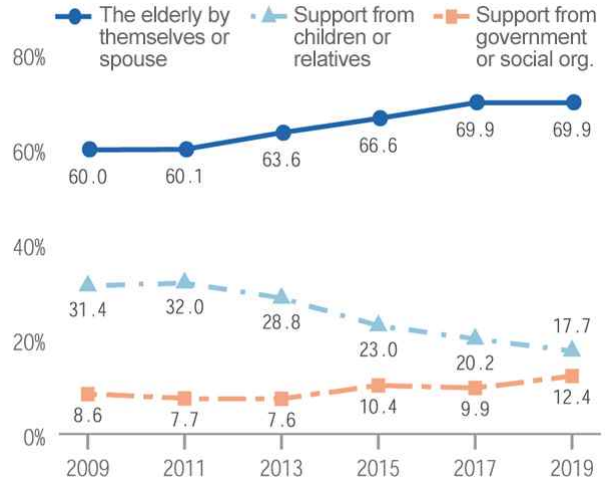
- ◇ The majority of Koreans thought that overall living conditions and the social security system showed an improvement compared to 2 years ago.
- ◇ As for welfare services requiring expansion, in all age groups excluding Koreans aged 60 or more, 'Employment support services' recorded the highest figure. As for Koreans aged 60 or more, 'Medical and health care services' recorded the highest figure.
- ◇ 65.1% of Koreans were preparing financially for the retirement.
- ◇ As for the cost of living of Koreans aged 60 or more, 17.7% of them depended on children or relatives. This share declined by 13.7%p compared to a decade ago (31.4%).

- The majority of Koreans thought that overall living conditions, the social security system and medical care services showed an improvement compared to 2 years ago.
 - * Overall living conditions: (Better) 48.6%, (No change) 42.3%, (Worse) 9.1%
 - * Social security system: (Better) 60.8%, (No change) 35.2%, (Worse) 3.9%
 - * Medical care service: (Better) 58.7%, (No change) 38.2%, (Worse) 3.1%
- As for public facilities requiring expansion, 'Health or medical facilities' recorded the highest figure, which was followed by 'Social welfare facilities'. As for welfare services requiring expansion, 'Employment support services' recorded the highest figure, which was followed by 'Medical and health care services' and 'Income support services'.
- 65.1% of Koreans were preparing financially for the retirement. As for the preparation method, 'National pension' occupied the highest share at 55.2%.
 - In particular, 55.3% of the aged population was preparing financially for the retirement. This share went up by 8.6%p compared to a decade ago (46.7%).
- In terms of the cost of living of Koreans aged 60 or more, 69.9% of them depended on themselves or spouse. 17.7% of them depended on children or relatives. This share fell by 13.7%p compared to a decade ago.

< Change in living conditions: Better >



< How to make ends meet for the elderly >

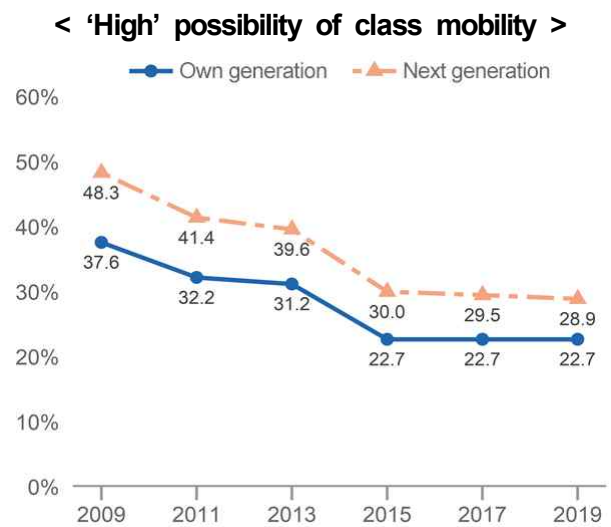
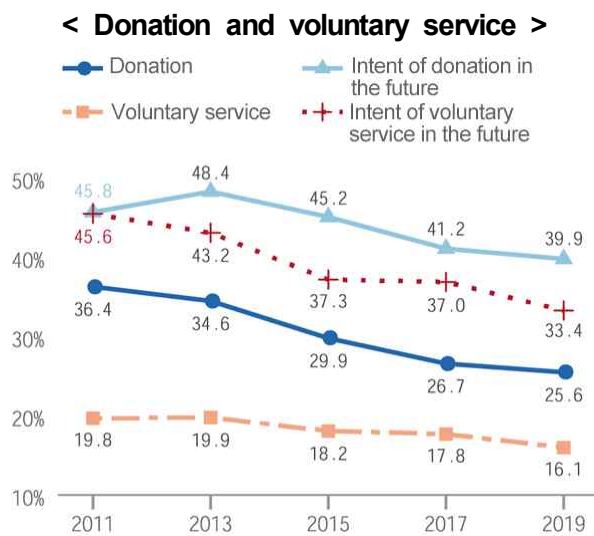


II Social Participation

- ◇ Koreans thought that less than 3 persons would give help to them in certain situations.
- ◇ The share of Koreans with 'Donation experience', 'Intent of donation in the future' or 'Voluntary service experience' showed a continuously decreasing trend.
- ◇ As for class awareness, the share of Koreans thinking their socio-economic status was 'Middle' showed a slight increase to 58.5%. As for class mobility, the share of Koreans who thought 'Raising socio-economic status in the next generation' 'Easy' showed a continuously decreasing trend.

- As for social networks, Koreans thought that less than 3 persons would give help to them in certain situations, which showed a slight decrease compared to 2 years ago.
 - * When you need help with housework because you are sick: 2.4 persons (2017) → 2.3 persons (2019)
 - * When you need to borrow a large amount of money: 2.3 persons (2017) → 2.2 persons (2019)
 - * When you need to a person to talk with because you are depressed: 3.1 persons (2017) → 2.9 persons (2019)
- 50.9% of Koreans thought Korean society was trustworthy. This share was slightly higher than that of Koreans (49.1%) who thought Korean society was not trustworthy.
- For the past year, 25.6% of Koreans made donation of cash or goods. 39.9% of Koreans intended to donate in the future, which showed a continuously decreasing trend. As for the reason for not making any donation, 'Can't afford to donate' occupied the largest share at 51.9%.

- For the past year, 16.1% of Koreans participated in voluntary service. This share showed a downward trend from 2013.
- As for socio-economic status, 2.4% of Koreans thought that they belonged to the upper class. 58.5% of Koreans thought that they belonged to the middle class. This share went up by 0.9%p compared to 2 years ago (57.6%). 39.1% of Koreans thought that they belonged to the lower class.
- As for class mobility, Koreans thought the possibility of raising social and economic status in their generation remained the same as 2 years ago. Whereas, Koreans thought the possibility of raising social and economic status in their next generation showed a continuously decreasing trend.

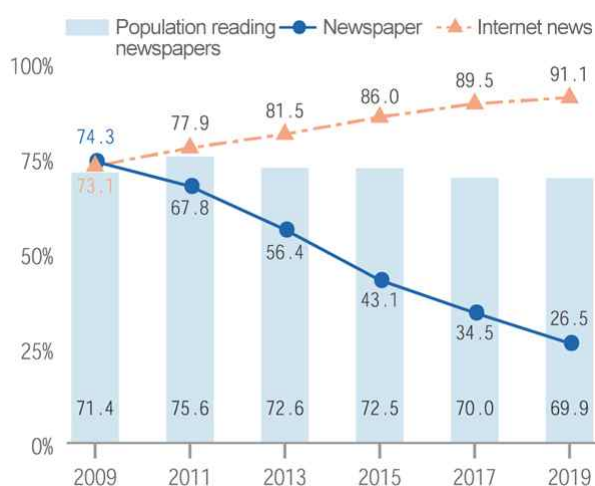


III Culture and Leisure

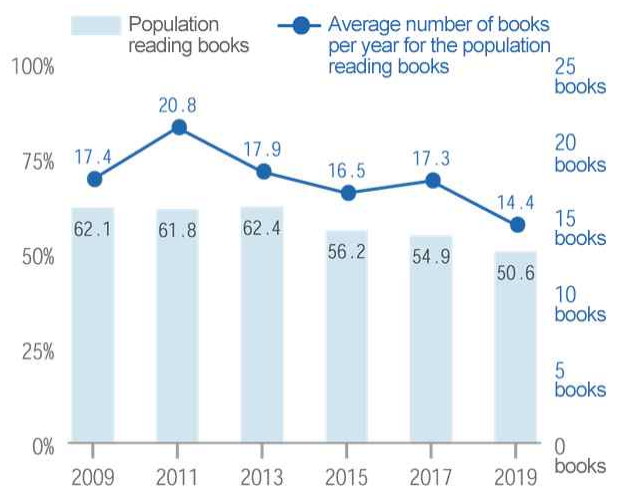
- ◇ As for the reasons for dissatisfaction with leisure activities, 'Lack of time' occupied the largest share for the teens. 'Burden of expense' occupied the largest share for persons aged 20 or more.
- ◇ Between May 15, 2018 and May 14, 2019, 7 out of 10 Koreans travelled domestically. 3 out of 10 Koreans travelled overseas.
- ◇ Between April 15 and May 14, 2019, 9 out of 10 persons reading newspapers read Internet news. Just about 3 out of 10 persons reading newspapers read traditional newspapers.
- ◇ As the population reading books showed a continuous decrease, 50.6% of Koreans read books. Their annual average number of books recorded 14.4 books per person for the population reading books.

- As leisure activities, many Koreans did 'Watching TV', 'Rest' and 'Computer games or Internet surfing' in their free time. 28.8% of Koreans were satisfied with their leisure activities, up 1.6%p compared to 2 years ago.
- As for the reasons for dissatisfaction with leisure activities, 'Lack of time' occupied the largest share for the teens. 'Burden of expense' occupied the largest share for persons aged 20 or more.
- Between May 15, 2018 and May 14, 2019, 7 out of 10 Koreans travelled domestically. 3 out of 10 Koreans travelled overseas.
- In particular, persons travelling overseas occupied 30.4% of the total population, which showed a high increase from 13.6% a decade ago.
- A decade ago, 7 out of 10 persons reading newspapers read traditional newspapers and Internet news, respectively. In the meantime, between April 15 and May 14, 2019, 9 out of 10 persons reading newspapers read Internet news and just about 3 out of them read traditional newspapers.
- Between May 15, 2018 and May 14, 2019, 50.6% of Koreans read books, which showed a decreasing trend after 2013. Their average number of books per year for the population reading books recorded the lowest figure of 14.4 books.

< Population reading newspapers >



<Population reading books and average number of books per year for the population reading books >

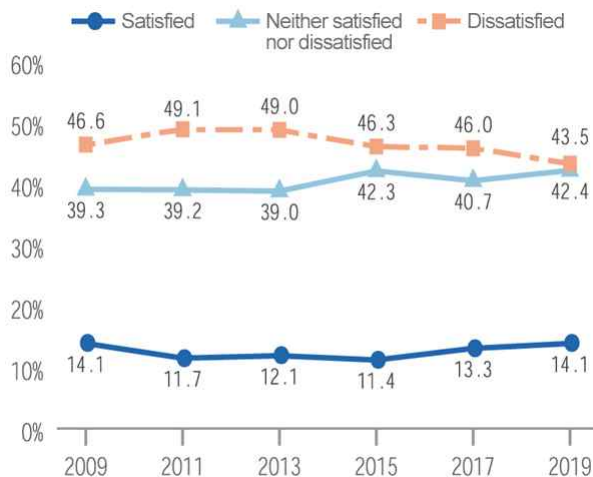


IV Income and Consumption

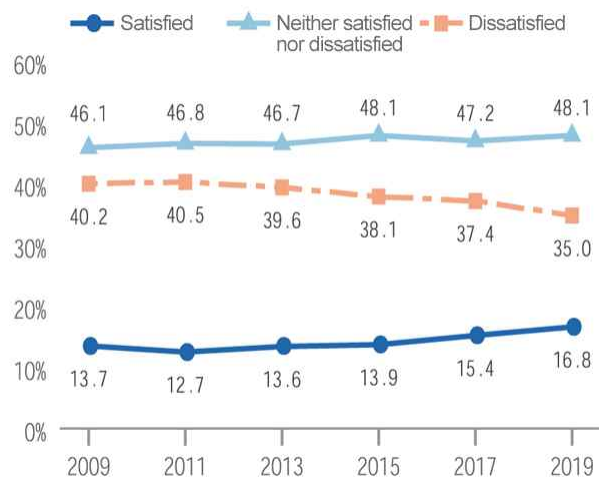
- ◇ Compared to 2 years ago, the share of Koreans with income showed a slight increase. The share of Koreans satisfied with their income showed a slight increase.
- ◇ The share of Koreans satisfied with their current daily life as a consumer stood at 16.8%, which showed an upward trend after 2011.
- ◇ If household finances deteriorate in the future, the largest share of Koreans will reduce 'Eating-out expenses', which was followed by 'Cost of groceries', 'Cost of clothing' and 'Cultural expenses'.

- Koreans with income took up 83.1% of the total population, rising by 1.0%p compared to 2 years ago. 14.1% of Koreans with income were satisfied with their income, rising by 0.8%p from 13.3% in 2017.
- Koreans satisfied with a daily life as a consumer (on necessities of life, leisure, hobbies, etc.) accounted for 16.8%, rising by 1.4%p compared to 2 years ago.

< Satisfaction with income >



< Satisfaction with a daily life as a consumer >



- 22.2% of Koreans thought that their household finances for the next year would get worse. This share rose by 2.8%p compared to 2 years ago.
- If their household finances deteriorate, the largest share of Koreans (64.4%) will reduce 'Eating-out expenses' first. This share was followed by 'Cost of groceries' (42.6%), 'Cost of clothing' (42.0%) and 'Cultural expenses' (40.8%).

< Primary consumption expenditure for retrenchment
(household heads aged 19 or more, multiple responses) >

(Unit: %, %p)

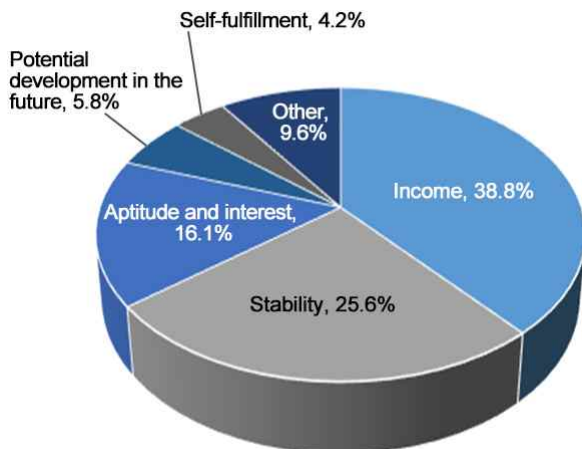
	Eating-out expenses	Cost of groceries	Cost of clothing	Cultural expenses	Cost of fuel	Cost of transportation and communication	Cost of family events	Medical expenses	Educational expenses	Others
2017	63.0	40.8	40.8	38.9	24.2	21.1	16.4	9.1	8.8	0.5
2019	64.4	42.6	42.0	40.8	21.7	21.2	16.8	9.9	8.6	0.6
Change	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.9	-2.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	-0.2	0.1

V Labor

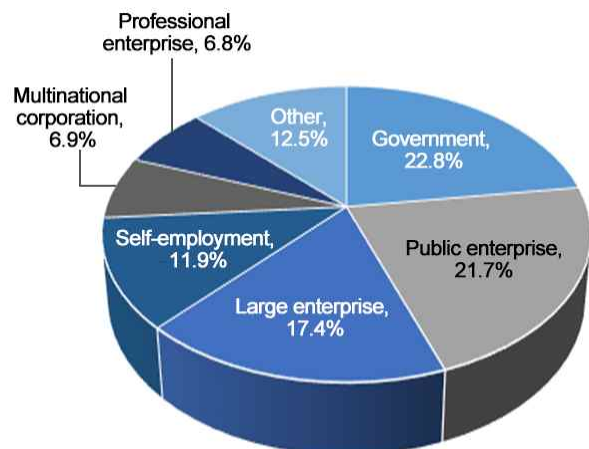
- ◇ When Koreans chose their job, 38.8% and 25.6% of them considered 'Income' and 'Stability' the most important, respectively.
- ◇ As for young people, 'Government' was the most desired future career, which was followed by 'Public enterprise' and 'Large enterprise'.
- ◇ The biggest obstacle to female employment was 'Burden of childcare'.
- ◇ Korean society is changing from 'Taking priority on work' to 'Balance between work and family life'.

- When Koreans chose their job, the largest share of Koreans (38.8%) considered 'Income' the most important. This figure was followed by 'Stability' (25.6%), 'Aptitude and interest' (16.1%).
- The largest share of young people aged 13 ~ 29 wanted to work for 'Government' (22.8%), which was followed by 'Public enterprise' (21.7%) and 'Large enterprise' (17.4%).

< Reason for job choice >

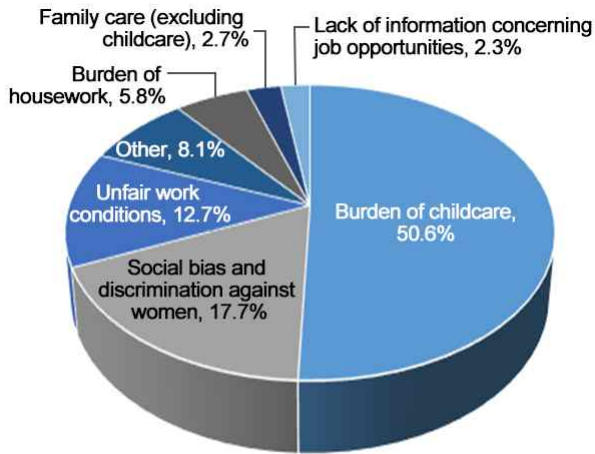


< Young people's desired future career >



- 50.6% of Koreans thought that 'Burden of childcare' was the biggest obstacle to women's getting a job. This share was followed by 'Social bias and discrimination against women' (17.7%) and 'Unfair work conditions' (12.7%).
- 44.2% of Koreans took the same priority on work and family life. For the first time, this share was higher than that of Koreans taking priority on work (42.1%). These figures show that Korean society is changing from 'Taking priority on work' to 'Balance between work and family life'.

< Difficult factors for female employment >



< Priorities on work and family life >

