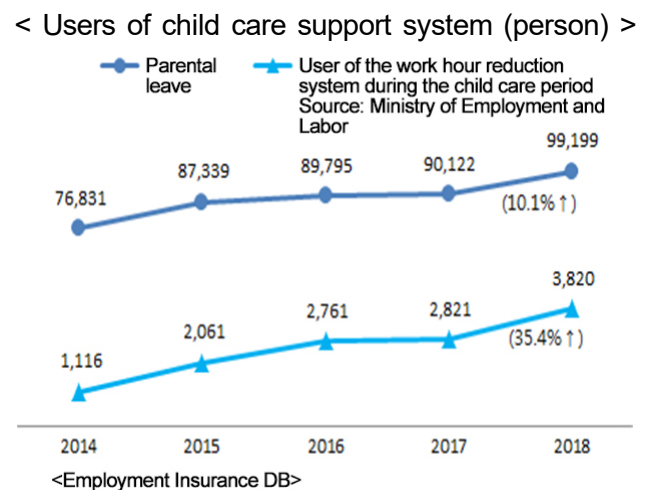
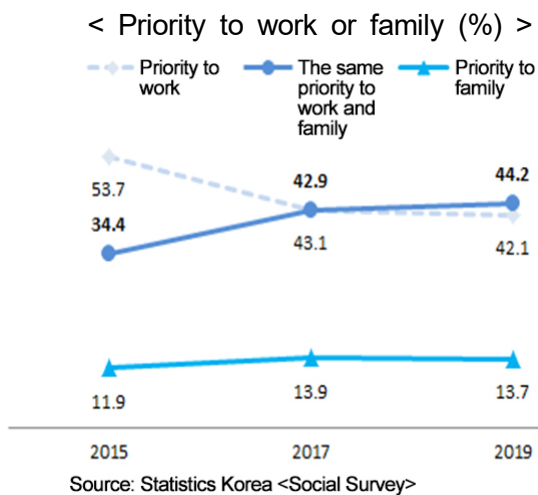




## 2019 Work and Family Balance Indicators

**South Korea is changing from a society prioritizing work to a society emphasizing work and family balance.**

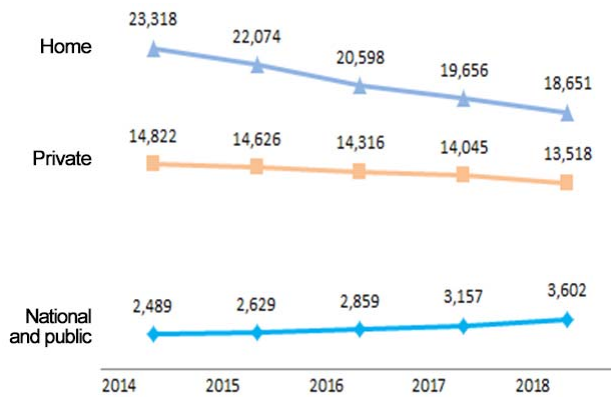
- In 2019, 44.2% of Koreans gave the same priority to work and family. For the first time, this share was higher than that of Koreans giving priority to work.
- In 2018, the number of Koreans taking parental leave in the private sector was 99,199 persons, rising by 10.1% from 2017. The number of Koreans using the work hour reduction system during the child care period was 3,820 persons, rising by 35.4% from 2017.



**In 2018, the number of national and public day care centers showed a year-on-year increase. Whereas, the number of home and private day care centers showed a year-on-year decrease.**

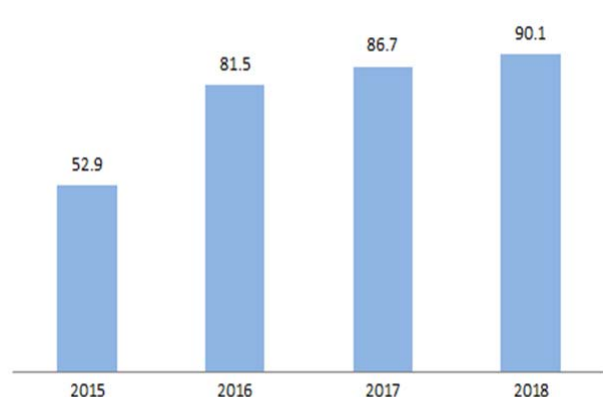
- In 2018, the number of national and public day care centers increased by 445 entities (14.1%) from 2017. On the other hand, the home day care centers decreased by 1,005 entities (-5.1%) from 2017. The private day care centers decreased by 527 entities (-3.8%) from 2017.
- In 2018, establishments that implemented the duty of having day care centers at work accounted for 90.1%. This share rose by 3.4%p from 86.7% in 2017.

< Number of day care centers by establishment body >



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare <Child Care Statistics>, Korean Educational Development Institute <Education Statistics>

< Share of establishments that implemented the duty of having day care centers at work (%) >



Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare <Status of Day Care Centers at Work>

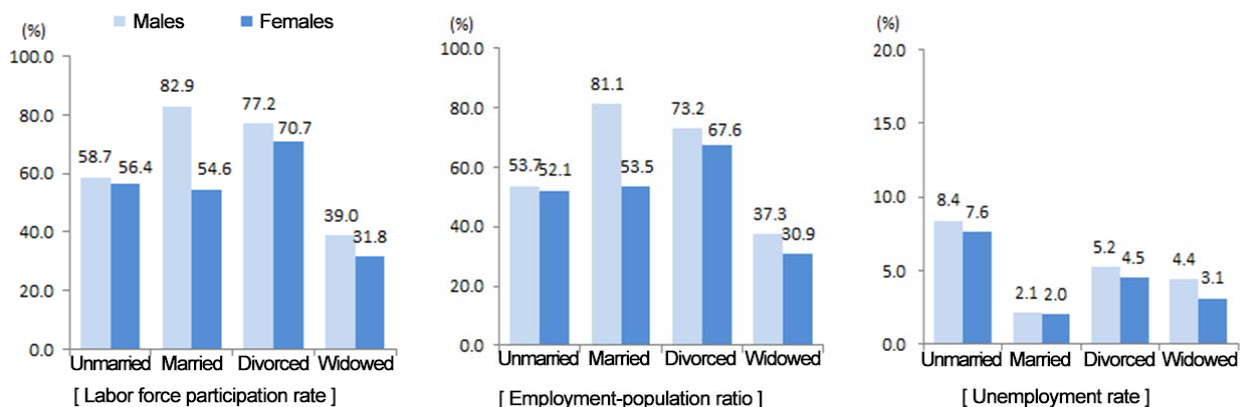
**In 2018, the gap in employment-population ratios between unmarried males and females stood at 1.6%p. Whereas, the gap in employment-population ratios between married males (81.1%) and females (53.5%) widened to 27.6%p.**

○ In 2018, the gap in employment-population ratios between males (70.8%) and females (50.9%) marked 19.9%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) → 19.9%p (2018)

- As for the gender gap in employment-population ratios by marital status, the gap between unmarried males and females stood at 1.6%p. Whereas, the gap between married males (81.1%) and females (53.5%) widened to 27.6%p.

< Employment-population ratio by marital status and sex (2018) >

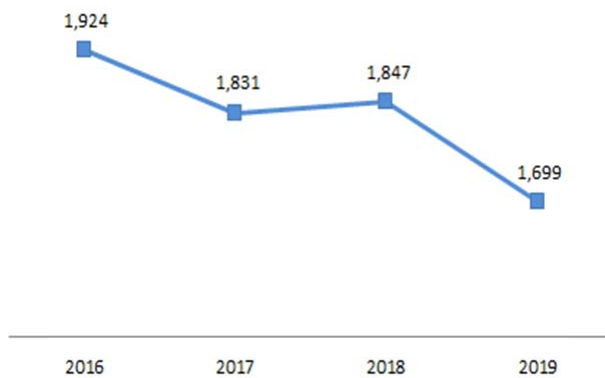


[ Labor force participation rate ]  
Source: Statistics Korea  
<Economically Active Population Survey>

**In 2019, career interrupted women occupied 19.2% of the total married women. Career interrupted women occupied 50.5% of the total unemployed and economically inactive women.**

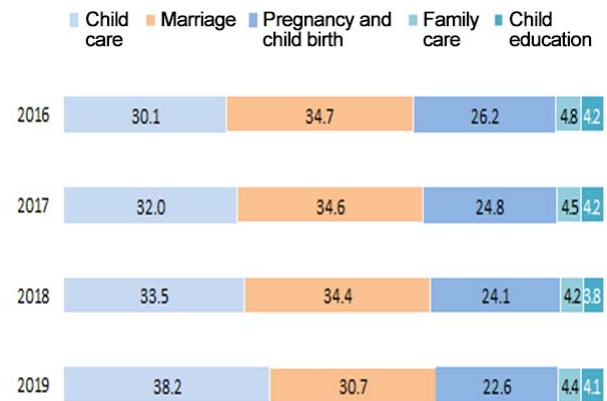
- As of April 2019, career interrupted women totaled 1.699 million persons. This figure took up 19.2% of the total married women aged 15 ~ 54, and 50.5% of the total unemployed and economically inactive women.
- As for reasons for career interruption, 'Child care' occupied the highest share at 38.2%, which was followed by 'Marriage' (30.7%), 'Pregnancy and child birth' (22.6%), 'Family care' (4.4%) and 'Child education' (4.1%).

< Career interrupted women (1,000 persons) >



Source: Statistics Korea <Local Area Labour Force Survey>

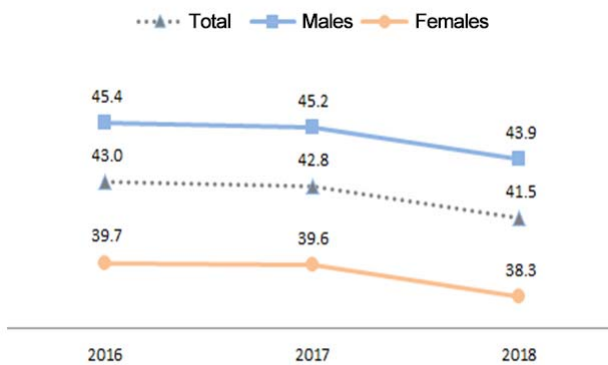
< Reasons for career interruption (%) >



**The average weekly hours worked per employed person stood at 41.5 hours in 2018, which decreased by 1.3 hours from 2017. The average annual hours worked per wage worker recorded 1,967 hours, which was higher compared to major OECD member countries.**

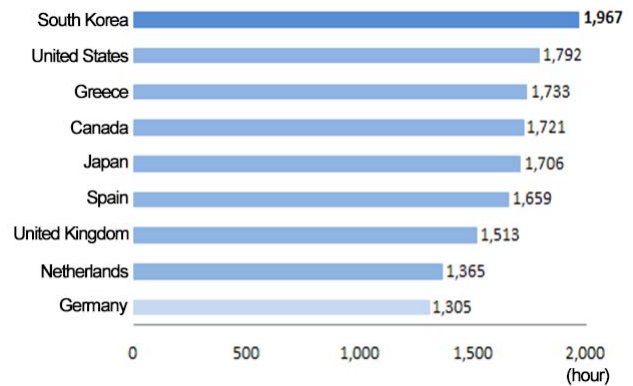
- In 2018, the average weekly hours worked recorded 43.9 hours for males and 38.3 hours for females. These figures declined by 1.3 hours, respectively, from 2017.
- In 2018, the average annual hours worked per wage worker stood at 1,967 hours, which fell by 29 hours from 2017. This figure was still higher compared to major OECD member countries.

< Average weekly hours worked (hour) >



Source: Statistics Korea <Economically Active Population Survey>

< Average annual hours worked of the OECD member countries (2018) >

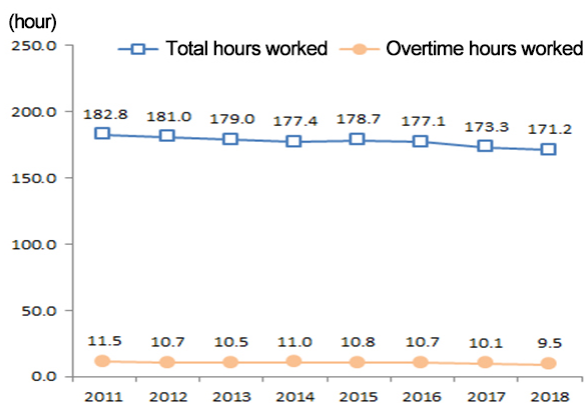


Source: OECD, <Labour Force Statistics>

**The average monthly hours worked per regular worker stood at 171.2 hours in 2018, which decreased by 2.1 hours from 2017. The average monthly overtime hours worked marked 9.5 hours in 2018, which fell by 0.6 hour from 2017.**

- In 2018, as for establishments with 1 regular worker or more, the average monthly hours worked per regular worker recorded 171.2 hours. Among them, the overtime hours worked marked 9.5 hours.
- The overtime hours worked showed a decrease in all establishments excluding establishments with 5 ~ 9 workers.

< Average monthly hours worked >



Source: Statistics Korea <Labor Force Survey at Establishments>

< Average monthly overtime hours worked by establishment size (2018) >

