

Women's Lives through Statistics in 2012

1. Female Population and Household

(Female population)

The female population marked 24,965 thousand persons, which occupied 49.9 percent of the total population.

- The female population aged '60 or more' occupied the largest share of the total female population (18.7 percent).

【 Female population 】

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

	Estimated population	Percent change ¹⁾	Females		Males		Sex ratio ²⁾
				Share		Share	
1980	38,124	1.6	18,888	49.5	19,236	50.5	101.8
1990	42,869	1.0	21,301	49.7	21,568	50.3	101.3
2000	47,008	0.8	23,341	49.7	23,667	50.3	101.4
2005	48,138	0.2	23,947	49.7	24,191	50.3	101.0
2010	49,410	0.5	24,653	49.9	24,758	50.1	100.4
2012	50,004	0.5	24,965	49.9	25,040	50.1	100.3

Source: KOSTAT, 「Population Projections」, December, 2011

Note 1) Year-on-year percent change

2) Number of males per 100 females

(Female householders)

Female householders occupied 26.8 percent of the total householders.

【 Female householders 】

(Unit: thousand households, %)

	Households	Female householders		Male householders
			Share of female householders (%)	
2000	14,507	2,683	18.5	11,824
2010	17,359	4,457	25.7	12,903
2012	17,951	4,812	26.8	13,138
2020	19,878	6,114	30.8	13,764
2030	21,717	7,374	34.0	14,342

Source: KOSTAT, 「Household Projections」, April, 2012

2. Females and Domestic Lives

(Marriage and divorce)

The average age of the first marriages marked 29.1 years. The share of divorcees who had lived together for '20 years or more' showed a steady increase.

- One out of ten marriages was international.

(Birth)

The age group recording the highest figure of births changed from females in their late twenties to females in their early thirties. The fertility rates for females in their thirties or in their early forties showed a continuously upward trend.

- The sex ratio at birth recorded 105.7 in 2011, which was within the range of the normal sex ratio (103~107).
- The sex ratio for the third children or more marked 109.5 in 2011, which was nearer to the range of the normal sex ratio.

(Death)

The life expectancy at birth for females recorded 84.1 years in 2010, which was 6.9 years longer than that for males.

- The death rate of females was lower than that of males.

【 Life expectancy at birth 】

(Unit: year)

	Total	Females	Males	Gap (Females - Males)
1990	71.3	75.5	67.3	8.2
2000	76.0	79.6	72.3	7.3
2005	78.6	81.9	75.1	6.8
2006	79.2	82.4	75.7	6.6
2007	79.6	82.7	76.1	6.6
2008	80.1	83.3	76.5	6.7
2009	80.5	83.8	77.0	6.8
2010	80.8	84.1	77.2	6.9

Source: KOSTAT, 「Life Tables」

(Emergency call)

Females who made an emergency call (1366) amounted to 191 thousand cases. The majority of emergency calls were concerned about 'domestic violence'.

3. Females and Social Lives

(Labor force participation rate)

The labor force participation rate for females stood at 49.7 percent in 2011, which was 23.4%p lower than that for males.

- As for the labor force participation rate by age group, the participation rate for females aged 25 to 29 recorded the highest figure.
- The labor force participation rate for female college graduates was 26.0%p lower than that for male counterparts.

【 Economically active population by gender 】

(Unit: thousand persons, %, %p)

	Total		Females		Males		Gender gap
	Economically active population	Labor force participation rate	Economically active population	Labor force participation rate	Economically active population	Labor force participation rate	
2000	22,134	61.2	9,101	48.8	13,034	74.4	25.6
2005	23,743	62.0	9,860	50.1	13,883	74.6	24.5
2006	23,978	61.9	10,001	50.3	13,978	74.1	23.8
2007	24,216	61.8	10,092	50.2	14,124	74.0	23.8
2008	24,347	61.5	10,139	50.0	14,208	73.5	23.5
2009	24,394	60.8	10,076	49.2	14,319	73.1	23.9
2010	24,748	61.0	10,256	49.4	14,492	73.0	23.6
2011	25,099	61.1	10,416	49.7	14,683	73.1	23.4

Source: KOSTAT, 「Annual Report on the Economically Active Population Survey」

(Status of workers)

Out of the female employees, the share of wage and salary earners showed a continuously upward trend. The share of female temporary and daily workers was higher than that of male counterparts.

(Educational attainment of female employees)

38.8 percent of female employees were 'high school graduates'.

(Occupation)

As for female employees by occupation, 'professionals and related workers' occupied the largest share.

(Maternity leave)

As of 2011, 56,738 female employees were on maternity leave. 1,402 male employees were on paternity leave.

(Household income)

The average monthly regular income of dual income households totaled 4,580 thousand won, which was higher than non-dual income households.

4. Social Status of Females

(College enrollment rate)

The college enrollment rate of female students stood at 75.0 percent, which was higher than that of male students.

(Females in the medical sector)

Female pharmacists occupied 64 percent of the total pharmacists. The percentage of female dentists, doctors and Oriental medical doctors showed a steady increase.

(Female teachers)

The share of female teachers showed a steadily increasing trend. In elementary schools, three out of four teachers were females.

(Lawmakers and local government heads)

Female lawmakers occupied 15.7 percent of the total lawmakers and female local government heads occupied 2.6 percent of the total local government heads.

(Female government employees)

As for government employees for general services (the fourth grade or higher), females occupied 6.3 percent of the total government employees.

5. Time Use of Females

(Time use)

Females spent most of their time (11 hours) in personal care such as sleeping and meals

(Take care of family members)

Females with two preschoolers or more spent 4 hours and 44 minutes (19.7 percent) in taking care of family members.

(Commuting)

Females spent 1 hour and 11 minutes on a daily average in commuting.