

Women's Lives through Statistics in 2013

Comparison of Lives and Awareness between Females Living apart from their Spouses and Females Living with their Spouses

● (Reasons for living apart from spouses)

In 2012, among females living apart from their spouses, 72.3 percent of them lived apart due to 'job', which was followed by 'conflict with family members' (8.7 percent), 'health problems' (6.1 percent) and 'support for child education' (6.1 percent).

● (Subjective satisfaction)

The subjective satisfaction of females living with their spouses (36.0 percent) was higher than that of females living apart from their spouses (30.1 percent).

● (Satisfaction with family relationship)

In terms of overall family lives, the satisfaction level of females living with their spouses (52.9 percent) was higher than that of females living apart from their spouses (41.1 percent). In terms of relationship with spouses, the satisfaction level of females living with their spouses (60.3 percent) was higher than that of females living apart from their spouses (43.0 percent).

● (Opinions on marriage)

47.6 percent of females living apart from their spouses thought that marriage was a must. In the meantime, 60.0 percent of females living with their spouses thought that marriage was a must.

● (Opinions on housework sharing)

57.0 percent of females living with their spouses thought that mainly wives should do housework. In the meantime, 49.8 percent of females living apart from their spouses thought that mainly wives should do housework.

● (Stress level)

In terms of overall lives and work lives, the stress level of females living apart from their spouses was higher than that of females living with their spouses.

Female Population and Household

● (Female population)

The female population marked 25,087 thousand persons, which occupied 50.0 percent of the total population.

- The female population aged '60 or more' occupied the largest share (19.3 percent) of the total female population.

● (Female householders)

Female householders occupied 27.4 percent of the total householders.

Domestic Lives

● (Marriage and divorce)

The average age of the first marriages marked 29.4 years in 2012. The share of divorcees who had lived together for '20 years or more' showed a steady increase.

● (Birth)

The fertility rate for females in their early thirties recorded the highest figure. 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 2012, which remained within the range of the normal sex ratio (103~107).

● (Life expectancy at birth)

The life expectancy at birth for females recorded 84.5 years in 2011, which was 6.8 years longer than that for males.

Social Lives

● (Labor force participation rate)

The labor force participation rate of females stood at 49.9 percent in 2012, which was 23.4%p lower than that of 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 of female college graduates was 25.6%p lower than that of male counterparts.

● (Status of workers)

The share of female wage and salary earners showed a continuously increasing trend. The share of daily and temporary workers for females was higher than that for males.

● (Occupation)

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

● (Wage gap between males and females)

The wages of females recorded 68.0 percent of the wages of males.

● (Maternity leave)

In 2012, 62,281 female employees were on maternity leave. 1,790 male employees were on paternity leave. These figures showed a continuously upward trend.

● (Dual income households)

Dual income households occupied 43.5 percent of the total households. Householders in their forties recorded the highest share of dual income households.

- **(Career breaks)**

20.3 percent of married females aged 15 to 54 had career breaks.

- **(Social insurance subscription rate)**

The national pension subscription rate of female wage and salary earners stood at 61.3 percent in 2012.

Social Status

- **(College enrollment rate)**

Female high school graduates going on to colleges or universities occupied 74.3 percent of the total female high school graduates. This share was higher than that of male graduates.

- **(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.

- **(Lawmakers and local council members)**

Females occupied 15.7 percent of the total lawmakers. Females accounted for 20.3 percent of the total local council members, which showed an increasing trend.

- **(Government employees)**

As for government employees for general services (the fourth grade or higher), females occupied 7.3 percent of the total government employees.

Safety

- **(Awareness of social safety)**

In 2012, 11.2 percent of females thought that overall society was safe.

- **(Victims of violent crimes)**

In 2011, female victims of violent crimes occupied 83.8 percent of the total victims.

- **(Emergency call for counseling)**

The number of emergency calls for counseling (1366) that females made was 223 thousand cases in 2012. The largest share of emergency calls were concerned about 'domestic violence'.