

Women's Lives through Statistics in 2014

Lives and awareness of females with preschool children

- (Opinion on female employment)**
90.9% of females with preschool children thought that 'To have a job is better'.
- (Obstacle to female employment)**
The majority of females with preschool children (72.8%) thought that the most difficult factor when having a job is 'Childcare burden'.
- (Satisfaction with life)**
The subjective satisfaction of females with preschool children (43.9%) was 10.5%p higher than that of females without preschool children.
- (Stress in home life)**
72.5% of females with preschool children felt stress in their home lives.
- (Public facilities requiring expansion)**
As for public facilities requiring expansion, 49.0% of females with preschool children responded that 'National and public day care centers' should be expanded.
- (Welfare services requiring expansion)**
As for welfare services requiring expansion, 57.4% of females with preschool children thought that 'Child rearing support and care services' is the most necessary or should be expanded.
- (Leisure activities over the weekends or holidays)**
69.1% of females with preschool children spent weekends or holidays 'Housework'.

Female population

- (Population)**
In 2014, the female population marked 25,204 thousand persons, which occupied 50.0% of the total population.
- (Female householders)**
In 2014, female householders occupied 27.9% of the total householders.
- (Marriage and divorce)**
The mean age of females at first marriage was 29.6 years in 2013. The share of divorces whose duration of marriage was 20 years or more showed a steadily increasing trend.

(Birth)

In 2013, the total fertility rate recorded 1.19 persons, which dropped by 0.01 person from 2012.

- In 2013, the sex ratio at birth recorded 105.3, which remained within the normal range of sex ratio (103~107).

Health of females

(Health management)

In 2012, the health care practice rate of married females was higher than that of single females.

(Smoking and drinking)

In 2012, female smokers occupied 4.0% of the total females aged 20 or more. Female drinkers occupied 57.2% of the total females aged 20 or more.

(Cause of death)

In 2012, the death rate of 'Hypertensive diseases' of females was 2.25 times higher than that of males.

(Life expectancy at birth)

In 2012, the life expectancy at birth of females recorded 84.6 years. The life expectancy at birth when excluding the disease period recorded 66.7 years.

Economic activities of females

(Labor force participation rate)

In 2013, the labor force participation rate of females stood at 50.2%, which was 23.0%p lower than that of males (73.2%).

- The labor force participation rate of females aged 25 to 29 showed the highest figure. The labor force participation rate of female college graduates or more was 24.8%p lower than that of male counterparts.

(Status of workers)

In 2013, female wage and salary workers occupied 74.7% of the total female employees. This share showed a continuously increasing trend.

(Wage gap between males and females)

The wages of females recorded 68.1% of the wages of males.

(Maternity leave)

In 2013, female employees on maternity leave amounted to 67,323 persons. Male employees on maternity leave amounted to 2,293 persons. These figures showed a continuously upward trend.

(Dual income households)

As of October 2013, dual income households accounted for 42.9%. Householders in their forties showed the highest share of dual income households.

(Career breaks)

As of April 2013, females with career breaks accounted for 20.1% of the total females aged 15 to 54.

(Social insurance subscription rate)

As of October 2013, the national pension subscription rate of female wage and salary earners stood at 61.5%, which was 12.1%p lower than that of male counterparts (73.6%).

Social status

(College enrollment rate)

Female high school graduates going on to colleges or universities occupied 74.5% of the total female high school graduates. This share was higher than that of male graduates (67.4%).

(Female teachers)

The share of female teachers showed a continuously increasing trend. In 2013, female elementary school teachers accounted for 76.6% of the total elementary school teachers.

(Medical staff)

In 2013, female doctors and pharmacists occupied 23.9% and 64.3%, respectively.

Culture, leisure and safety of females

(Visiting cultural facilities and sporting events or venues)

In 2013, the share of 'Visiting cultural facilities and sporting events or venues' stood at 63.8% of females.

(Leisure activities)

In 2013, the largest share of females spent their weekends or holidays 'Watching TV or a video'. This share was followed by 'Housework' and 'Taking a rest'.

(Victims of heinous crimes)

In 2012, female victims of heinous crimes occupied 85.6% of the total victims.

(Emergency call for counseling)

In 2013, emergency calls for counseling (1366) by females totaled 254 thousand cases. The largest share of emergency calls were concerned about 'Domestic violence'.