

# Women's Lives through Statistics in 2015

## Time use and awareness of females

- Females aged 10 or more spent 11 hours and 16 minutes on personal necessary activities, which occupied 46.9 percent of the total 24 hours. They spent 8 hours and 4 minutes on obligatory activities, which occupied 33.6 percent of the total 24 hours. And they spent 4 hours and 40 minutes on leisure activities, which occupied 19.4 percent of the total 24 hours.
  - ▶ (Personal necessary activities)  
Females spent 5 minutes more than males did on personal necessary activities including sleeping, eating, etc.
  - ▶ (Obligatory activities)  
Females spent 14 minutes more than males did on obligatory activities including working, household activities & family care, study, etc.
  - ▶ (Leisure activities)  
Females spent 18 minutes on leisure activities less than males did.
- Females in their forties spent the longest time on paid work. Females in their thirties spent the longest time on household activities and family care.
- Married females spent 1 hour and 49 minutes more than single ones household activities and family care. Married females aged 30 or more spent more than 4 hours on household activities and family care.
- Females in dual income households spent more than 2 hours longer than females in single income households (by husbands) on obligatory activities. Because of this deferred housework on weekdays, time spent on household activities and family care over the weekends was longer than time spent on the weekdays.
- Females who didn't live together with their spouses spent 51 minutes longer on paid work. They spent 5 minutes less on household activities and family care.
- Females with preschool children spent 3 hours and 5 minutes more on household activities and family care. They spent 1 hour and 43 minutes less on leisure activities.
- As for housework sharing, females' satisfaction level was lower than males' satisfaction level. In particular, females in their forties, females with higher educational attainment, or married females showed the higher dissatisfaction level.
- In 2014, Korean females spent 2 hours and 27 minutes on household activities. They spent 1 hour and 56 minutes more than males did (31 minutes).
  - ▶ Australian, Canadian and Japanese females spent more than 3 hours on household activities. American females spent 2 hours and 38 minutes on household activities, which was 11 minutes more than Korean ones did.

### < Population >

#### ■ (Population)

In 2015, the female population marked 25,315 thousand persons. This figure was more than the male population (25,303 thousand persons).

#### ■ (Householder)

In 2015, female householders occupied 28.4 percent of the total householders.

#### ■ (Marriage and divorce)

The mean age of females at first marriage was 29.8 years, and that at remarriage was 43 years in 2014.

- ▶ The share of divorces whose duration of marriage was 20 years or more was higher than that of divorces whose duration of marriages was 4 years or less.

#### ■ (Birth)

In 2014, the total fertility rate recorded 1.21 persons, which rose by 0.02 person from 2013.

- ▶ The age group recording the highest figure of births changed from late twenties to early thirties, after 2006.

### < Health >

#### ■ (Health management)

In 2014, married females showed a higher health care practice rate than single ones.

#### ■ (Smoking and drinking)

In 2014, 3.3 percent of females aged 20 or more smoked and 50.9 percent of them drank.

#### ■ (Cause of death)

In 2013, the leading cause of death of females was cancer.

### < Economic activities >

#### ■ (Employment-population ratio)

In 2014, the employment-population ratio of females stood at 49.5 percent, which was 21.9%p lower than that of males (71.4 percent).

#### ■ (Employed persons)

In 2014, 77.4 percent of female employees were 'high school graduates or more'. Female wage and salary workers occupied 75.4 percent of the total female employees. This share showed a continuously increasing trend.

#### ■ (Social insurance)

In 2014, the national pension subscription rate of female wage and salary earners stood at 62.2 percent, which was 11.9%p lower than that of male counterparts.

## < Social status >

### ■ (College enrollment rate)

Female high school graduates going on to colleges or universities occupied 74.6 percent of the total female high school graduates. This share was 7.0%p higher than that of male graduates (67.6 percent).

### ■ (Teachers)

In 2014, 3 out of 4 teachers were female in elementary schools. Almost half of the vice-principals were female in elementary schools.

### ■ (Medical sector)

In 2014, female doctors and pharmacists occupied 24.4 percent and 64.3 percent, respectively.

### ■ (Lawmakers and local council members)

Females occupied 15.7 percent of the total lawmakers in the 19th General Election. Females occupied 22.9 percent of the total local council members in the 6th Election of Local Council Members.

## < Balance between work and family life >

### ■ (Child care facilities)

In 2014, the number of children who were sent to child care facilities was 2,149 thousand persons. The number of children who were reared in the home was 1,012 thousand persons.

### ■ (Child-care leave)

In 2014, female employees on child-care leave amounted to 73,412 persons. Male employees on paternity leave amounted to 3,421 persons.

### ■ (Dual income households)

In 2014, dual income households accounted for 44.7 percent of the total married couple households. Especially people in their forties showed the highest share.

### ■ (Career breaks)

In 2014, 20.7 percent of married females had career breaks due to pregnancy, childbirth and parenting.