

# Women's Lives through Statistics in 2017

## One-person female households' lives

### ■ (Households)

In 2015, one-person female households accounted for 50.2% of the total one-person households.

- ▶ One-person households of females aged 60 or more occupied 43.2% of the total female households. In the meantime, one-person households of males showed an even distribution in all age groups excluding males aged less than 20.
- ▶ In 2045, one-person female households are projected to occupy 47.9% of the total one-person households.

### ■ (Housing)

In 2015, 50.4% of one-person female households resided in detached houses, which was followed by apartments (30.9%) and row houses and apartment units in a private house (10.4%).

- ▶ 'Owner-occupied households' occupied the largest share of one-person female households. In the meantime, 'Monthly rent with deposit' occupied the largest share of the total one-person households and the largest share of the total one-person male households.

### ■ (Income)

As for the monthly average income, in 2016, one-person female households earning less than 1 million won occupied 56.9% of the total one-person female households, which showed a continuously decreasing trend.

- ▶ One-person female households earning less than 1 million won occupied 80.2% of the total one-person households of females aged 60 or more.

### ■ (Safety)

In 2016, 46.2% of one-person female households felt anxiety about social safety.

- ▶ As for reasons for anxiety, 37.2% of one-person female households mentioned 'Crimes', while 21.5 percent of one-person male households mentioned 'National security'.

### ■ (Health)

In 2016, the largest share (71.2%) of one-person female households practiced 'Optimum level of sleep', which was followed by 'Having breakfast' (68.0%), 'Regular medical checkup' (65.2%) and 'Regular exercise' (36.8%).

- ▶ 35% or less of one-person households of females aged 39 or less practiced 'Having breakfast'. In particular, just 24.3% of one-person households of females aged 20 to 29 had breakfast.

## ■ (Leisure)

As for leisure activities, 52.7% of one-person female households watched TV, which was followed by 'Rest' (18.7%) and 'Social and other activities' (10.8%).

- ▶ As for visiting cultural and artistic facilities or venues, one-person households of females aged 20 to 39 showed the highest percentage.
- ▶ As for using leisure facilities, one-person female households showed a lower percentage compared to the total females or the one-person male households.
- ▶ As for domestic travel, one-person households of females in their twenties showed the highest percentage. As for overseas travel, one-person households of females in their thirties showed the highest percentage.

# Women's Lives through Statistics 2017

## I. Population and Household

### ■ (Population)

In 2017, the female population totaled 25,656 thousand persons, which occupied 49.9% of the total population.

- ▶ The female population aged 60 or more was larger than the male counterpart.

### ■ (Householders)

In 2017, female householders occupied 30.3% of the total householders.

## II. Family and Health

### ■ (Marriage and divorce)

In 2016, the number of first-time married couples was 221.1 thousand cases, down 7.2% from 2015. The share of divorces whose duration of marriage was 20 years or more exceeded 30%.

- ▶ (Opinions on marriage and divorce)

The shares of females aged 13 or more who thought 'They should get married' and who thought 'They shouldn't break the marriage tie' showed a gradual decrease.

	<u>2010</u>		<u>2016</u>
· Marriage (Should get married)	59.1%	>	47.5%
· Divorce (Should not break the marriage tie)	52.2%	>	34.2%

### ■ (Birth)

In 2016, the number of live births was 406.3 thousand persons, decreasing by 32.1 thousand persons from 2015.

▶ (Number of children)

In 2015, the ideal number of children of married women aged 15 to 49 was 2.25 persons, which was 0.31 person higher than the number of children to be expected (1.94 persons).

■ (Death rate)

In 2015, the top cause of death was 'malignant neoplasms (cancer)', which was followed by 'heart diseases' and 'cerebrovascular diseases'.

■ (Life expectancy)

In 2015, the life expectancy at birth for females recorded 85.2 years, which increased by 3.6 years compared to a decade ago.

### III. Economic Activities

■ (Employment and unemployment)

In 2016, the employment-population ratio of females stood at 50.2%, which showed a steadily increasing trend. The unemployment rate recorded 3.6%, remaining the same as 2015.

- ▶ As for the employment-population ratio by age group, the employment-population ratio of 'females aged 25 to 29' showed the highest figure, which was followed by 'those aged 45 to 49' and 'those aged 50 to 54'.

■ (Female workers)

In 2016, wage and salary workers occupied 77.2% of the total employed females, which showed a steadily upward trend.

- ▶ 41.0% of wage and salary female workers were non-regular workers. As for females aged 40 or more, non-regular workers occupied 65.2% of the total wage and salary female workers.
- ▶ Among non-regular female workers, the share of part-time workers exceeded 50%.

■ (Wage level)

As for establishments with one worker or more, in 2016, the monthly average wages of female workers recorded 64.1% of monthly wages of male workers. The hourly average wages of female workers recorded 68.4% of hourly wages of male workers. These percentages increased compared to 2015.

■ (Social insurance subscription rate)

As of April 2016, the subscription rate of female wage and salary workers recorded 64.3% for national pension, 67.0% for national health insurance and 64.8% for employment insurance.

## IV. Social Status

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### ■ (College enrollment rate)

In 2016, female high school graduates going on to colleges or universities occupied 73.5% of the total female high school graduates, down 1.1%p from 2015. This share was 7.2%p higher than that of male counterparts.

### ■ (Teachers)

As for the share of female principals by school level, in 2016, elementary schools recorded the highest figure at 34.5%, which was followed by middle schools (24.3%) and high schools (9.9%).

### ■ (Workers and managers)

In 2016, the share of females stood at 37.8% of the total workers. The share of females stood at 20.1% of the total managers.

### ■ (Government officials and legal professionals)

In 2015, females accounted for 44.6% of the total government officials. Females accounted for 24.1% of the total legal professionals.

### ■ (Medical sector)

In 2016, females occupied 25.1% of the total doctors, 26.8% of the total dentists, 20.4% of the total oriental medicine doctors and 64.0% of the total pharmacists.

### ■ (Lawmakers)

In 2016, women accounted for 17.0% of the total lawmakers. In 2014, women accounted for 22.9% of the total local council members.

## V. Safety

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### ■ (Social safety awareness)

In 2016, 50.9% of females felt anxiety about social safety. The largest share of females (37.3%) mentioned 'Crimes' as a leading reason for anxiety.

### ■ (Victims of heinous crimes)

In 2015, females occupied 88.9% of the total victims of heinous crimes.

### ■ (1366)

In 2016, the number of counseling calls through the 1366 Women's Call Center was 267 thousand cases. The largest share (61.8%) of counseling services were related to 'Domestic violence.