



Women's Lives through Statistics in 2018

◆ Population and Household

In 2018, the female population totaled 25.754 million persons, which occupied 49.9% of the total population.

- In 2018, the female population was 25.754 million persons, which accounted for 49.9% of the total population. The number of females aged 59 or less was lower than that of males aged 59 or less. In the meantime, the number of females aged 60 or more was higher than that of males aged 60 or more.
- As for the sex ratio by age group, the population aged 20 ~ 29 showed the highest figure at 114.0 males per 100 females, which was followed by the population aged 30 ~ 39 (108.6 males per 100 females).
- Sex ratio at birth (males per 100 females at birth): 109.4 males in 1985 → 116.5 males in 1990 → 113.2 males in 1995

(Unit: person, thousand persons)

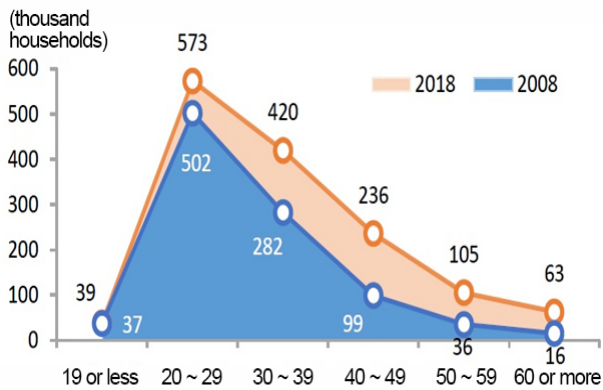
	Total	0~9	10~19	20~29	30~39	40~49	50~59	60~69	70~79	80 or more
Sex ratio ¹⁾	100.5	105.5	108.2	114.0	108.6	103.8	100.4	95.1	79.0	47.3
Gender gap (Males - Females)	127	119	199	454	307	159	18	-146	-395	-588

Source: Statistics Korea <Population Projections> (December 2016)

Note 1) Males per 100 females

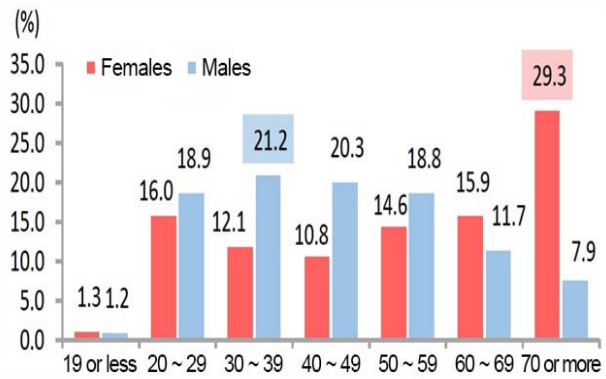
- In 2018, households with a female head accounted for 30.7% of the total households. This share is projected to increase continuously.
 - Share of female household heads: 18.5% in 2000 → 26.1% in 2010 → 30.7% in 2018 → 34.8% in 2030
- Compared to a decade ago, single female household heads increased by 47.8%. Single female household heads aged '40~49', '50~59' and '60 or more' increased by 2.4 times, 3 times and 4 times, respectively.
 - Households with a single female household head: 972 thousand households in 2008 → 1.436 million households in 2018
- In 2018, one-person households with a female aged 70 or more occupied the highest share. One-person households with a male aged 30~39 occupied the highest share.

[Single female household heads by age group]



Source: Statistics Korea <Household Projections>

[Share of one-person households by age group (2018)]



Source: Statistics Korea <Household Projections>

◆ Family

In 2017, couples of an older wife occupied 16.9%, up 3.9%p compared to 2007.

- In 2017, the number of marriages at first marriage was 206 thousand cases, which dropped by 22.4% from 2007. Among them, couples of an older wife took up 16.9% of the total couples, up 3.9%p from 2007.
 - Number of marriages at first marriage: 265.5 thousand cases in 2007 → 206.1 thousand cases in 2017
 - Share of couples of an older wife: 13.0% in 2007 → 16.9% in 2017
- In 2017, the number of divorces was 106 thousand cases, which dropped by 14.5% from 2007. Among them, couples living together for 20 years or more totaled 33 thousand cases, which increased by 32.5% compared to a decade ago.
 - Number of divorces: 124.1 thousand cases in 2007 → 106.0 thousand cases in 2017
 - Number of divorces of couples living together for 20 years or more: 25.0 thousand cases in 2007 → 33.1 thousand cases in 2017
- In 2017, the sex ratio at birth by birth order recorded between 103 persons and 107 persons.
 - Sex ratio at birth by birth order (males per 100 females at birth): 106.5 males for the first child, 106.1 males for the second child, 106.5 males for the third child
- As for satisfaction with the relationship with parents, females showed a higher percentage than males. As for satisfaction with a spouse and parents-in-law, males showed a higher percentage than females.

(Unit: thousand cases, person)

	Overall family relationship	Relationship with a spouse	Relationship with parents	Relationship with parents-in-law
Females	54.7	58.5	64.4	46.7
Males	58.3	71.3	63.4	57.4

Source: Statistics Korea <Social Survey> (2016) <Percentage of Koreans who expressed satisfaction with their family relationship>



Health

In 2016, the life expectancy at birth and the life expectancy excluding the disease period of females were longer than those of males. The subjective healthy life expectancy at birth of males was longer than that of females.

- In 2016, life expectancy at birth and the life expectancy excluding the disease period of females were 6.1 years and 0.5 year longer than those of males, respectively. Whereas, the subjective healthy life expectancy at birth of males was 0.4 longer than that of females.

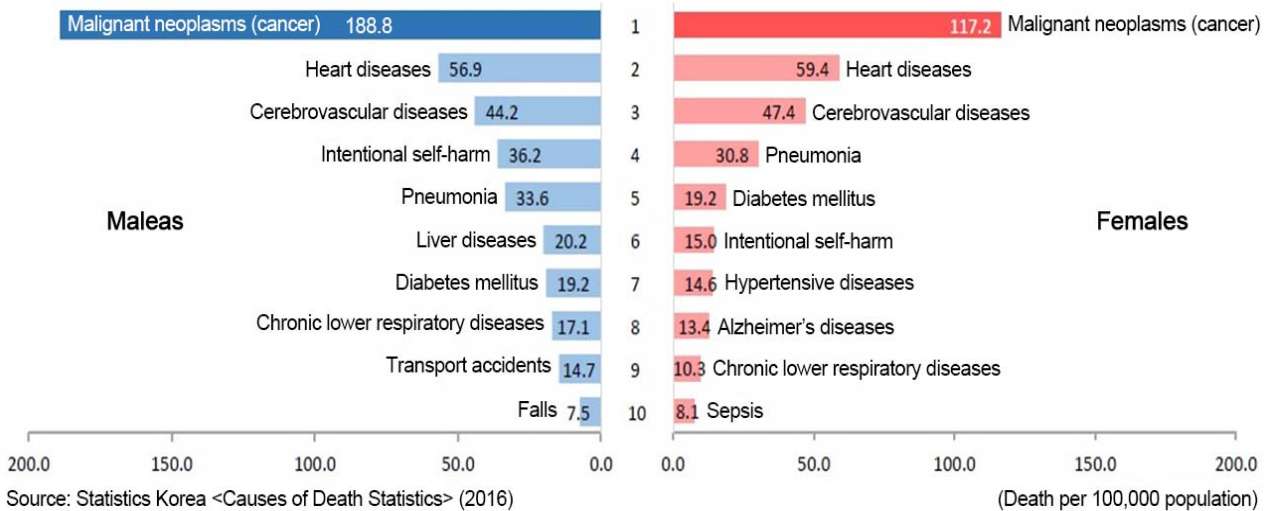
(Unit: year)

	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth excluding the disease period	Subjective life expectancy at birth
Females	85.4	65.2	68.4
Males	79.3	64.7	68.8

Source: Statistics Korea <Life Tables> (2016)

- As for 10 leading causes of death in 2016, the death rates of ‘Heart diseases’, ‘Cerebrovascular diseases’, ‘Hypertensive diseases’, ‘Alzheimer’s diseases’ and ‘Sepsis’ of females were higher than those of males.

[Causes of death by sex (2016)]



- In 2016, the smoking rate of females stood at 6.1%. The high-risk drinking rate of females stood at 5.4%. These figures showed a year-on-year increase.
 - Current smoking rate of females: 5.3% in 2015 → 6.1% in 2016
 - High-risk drinking rate of females: 5.1% in 2015 → 5.4% in 2016
- The subjective health recognition rate of males was higher than that of females. The stress recognition rate and the depression experience rate of females were higher than those of males.

(Unit: %)

	Subjective health recognition rate (2016)	Stress recognition rate (2016)	Depression experience rate (2015)
Females	27.7	28.8	16.8
Males	34.4	27.0	9.7

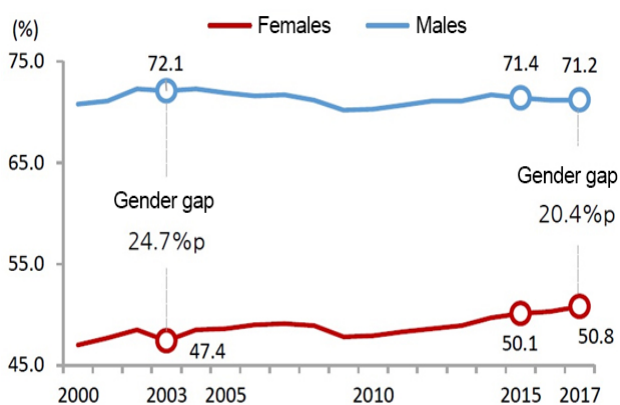
Source: Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <2016 National Health Statistics (National Health and Nutrition Survey)>

◆ Economic activities

As the employment-population ratio of females showed a steady increase, the gender gap recorded a decrease.

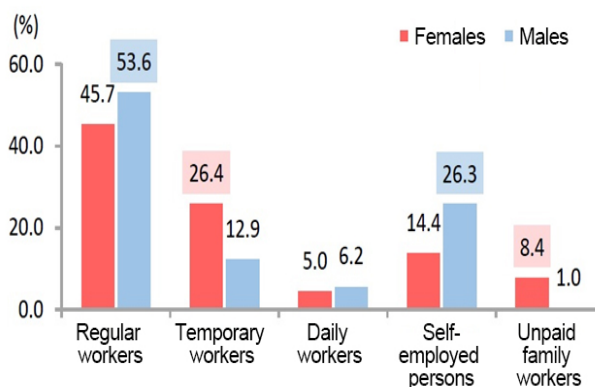
- In 2017, the employment-population ratio of females stood at 50.8%, which showed an ever-increasing trend. The gender gap fell from 24.7%p in 2003 to 20.4%p in 2017.
 - Employment-population ratio of females: 47.4% in 2003 → 50.8% in 2017
 - Employment-population ratio of males: 72.1% in 2003 → 71.2% in 2017
- In 2017, among employed females, the share of female wage workers stood at 77.2%, which was 4.5%p higher than that of male wage workers. Among wage workers, the share of female regular workers stood at 45.7%, which was 7.9%p lower than that of male regular workers.
- In 2017, the monthly average wages of female workers recorded 2.298 million won, which showed a year-on-year increase. The wages of females recorded 67.2% of the wages of males, which showed a slight year-on-year increase.
 - Monthly average wages of females: 2.203 million won in 2016 → 2.298 million won in 2017
 - Wage level of females compared to males: 67.0% in 2016 → 67.2% in 2017
- In 2017, 90.2% of females thought that it's better for females to have a job. 'Child care burden' (47.9%) was regarded as the greatest obstacle to female employment.

[Employment-population ratio by sex]



Source: Statistics Korea <Economically Active Population Survey>

[Employed persons by status of worker (2017)]



Source: Statistics Korea <Economically Active Population Survey>



Social status

In 2016, the share of female managers stood at 20.4%, increasing by about 2 times compared to a decade ago.

- In 2017, female high school graduates going on to a college or a university occupied 72.7% of the total female high school graduates. This share was 7.4%p higher than male high school graduates (65.3%).
- As for female principals by school level in 2017, the share of female principals increased by 30.0%p in 'Elementary school', 12.6%p in 'Middle school' and 4.3%p in 'High school' compared to a decade ago.

(Unit: %)

	Elementary school	Middle school	High school
2007	10.3	12.8	6.1
2017	40.3	25.4	10.4

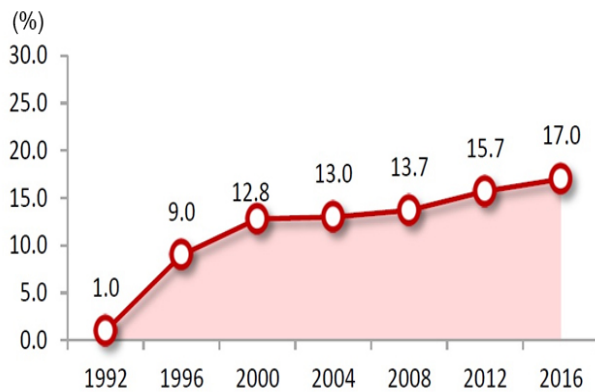
Source: Ministry of Education, Korean Educational Development Institute <Statistical Yearbook of Education> <Percentage of female principals>

- As a result of affirmative action, the share of female managers stood at 20.4% of the total managers in 2016, which increased by about 2 times compared to 2006.
 - Share of female managers: 11.0% in 2006 → 20.4% in 2016

* Affirmative action: In order to eliminate gender discrimination or to promote gender equality in employment, public agencies or establishments with 500 workers or more are recommended to observe a specific quota system.

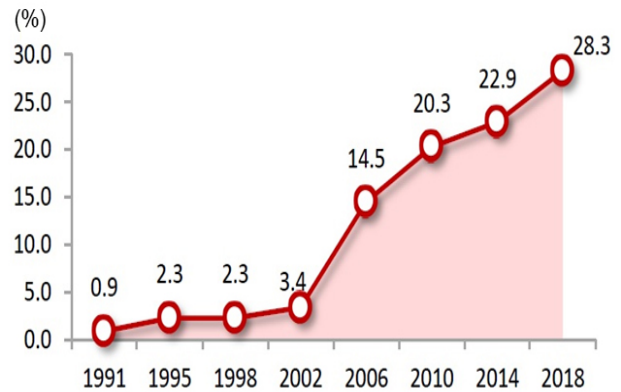
- The share of females exceeded 50% of the total central government employees in 2017 for the first time. Female law professionals occupied 26.1% of the total law professionals, up 0.8%p from 2016.
 - Share of female central government employees: 49.8% in 2016 → 50.2% in 2017
 - Share of female law professionals: 25.3% in 2016 → 26.1% in 2017
- Share of females in the medical sector: Doctors (25.4%), dentists (27.0%), oriental medicine doctors (21.0%) and pharmacists (64.0%)
- The share of female lawmakers and local council members showed an upward trend.

[Share of female lawmakers]



Source: National Election Commission <Lawmaker Election Summary>

[Share of female local council members]



Source: National Election Commission <Local Election Summary>

◆ Culture, leisure and social participation

As for donation, voluntary work and social networking, females showed a higher percentage than males.

- In 2017, 67.1% of females watched performances, exhibitions or sports events for the past 1 year one time or more. This share was 1.1%p higher than males (66.0%).
 - Among cultural activities excluding 'Watching sports events', females showed a higher percentage than males in term of 'Watching movies, plays, musical or museums'.
- In 2017, females showed a higher percentage than males as for making donation and doing voluntary work. Whereas, as for participation in group activities, males showed a higher percentage than females.
 - As for participation in 'Religious organizations', 'Community groups' and 'Civic groups', females recorded a higher percentage than males.

(Unit: %)

	Donation	Voluntary work			Participation in group activities	Religious organizations	Community groups	Civic groups
		No voluntary work	Average times	Hours of voluntary work				
Females	27.4	18.8	9.2	27.2	48.7	33.7	10.8	9.4
Males	25.9	16.8	7.3	23.7	50.7	22.7	10.0	7.5

Source: Statistics Korea <Social Survey> (2017)

- As for the percentage of social networking in 2017, females recorded a higher percentage than males. This percentage of social networking showed an increasing trend after 2013.

(Unit: %)

	Asking others to do housework when sick			Borrowing a lot of money suddenly			Someone to talk with when disappointed or depressed		
	2013	2015	2017	2013	2015	2017	2013	2015	2017
Females	74.4	76.7	78.8	45.9	49.8	52.0	82.9	84.2	86.0
Males	75.0	76.9	77.9	48.1	50.4	51.9	79.2	80.5	81.2

Source: Statistics Korea <Social Survey> <Percentage of Koreans who thought that they could get help if necessary>

- In the 19th Presidential Election in 2017, females (77.3%) showed a higher turnout than males (76.2%). As for Koreans aged 59 or less, females recorded a higher turnout than males. Whereas, as for Koreans aged 60 or more, males recorded a higher turnout than females.

(Unit: %)

	19	20~24	25~29	30~34	35~39	40~49	50~59	60~69	70~79	80 or more
Females	80.9	79.1	79.0	77.1	77.0	77.0	79.3	83.1	78.5	49.5
Males	74.8	75.4	71.1	71.7	71.4	72.9	77.9	85.2	86.1	70.8

Source: National Election Commission <Presidential Election Summary> (2017)

◆ Safety

As for social safety, a higher percentage of females felt anxiety than males.

- In 2016, 50.9% of females felt anxiety about overall social safety. This share was 10.8%p higher than males (40.1%).
- Compared to males, a higher percentage of females felt anxiety about overall social safety. Anxiety about 'Crimes' showed the highest gender gap (12.7%p).

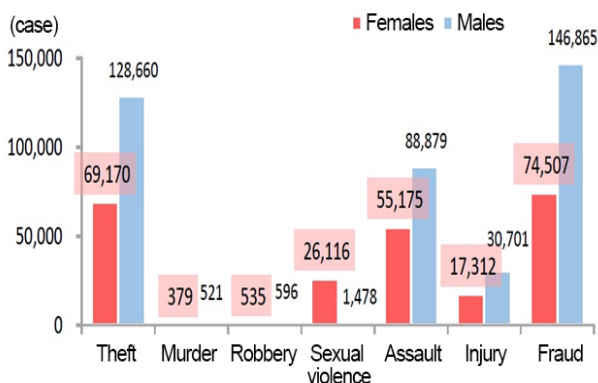
(Unit: %)

	Overall social safety	National defence	Natural disaster	Building and facilities	Traffic accident	Fire	Food	Food security	Information security	New kind of diseases	Crime
Females	50.9	48.3	38.8	36.6	52.5	31.2	44.5	25.6	53.4	65.5	73.3
Males	40.1	42.5	32.9	30.9	48.1	27.0	38.5	23.1	50.5	58.4	60.6

Source: Statistics Korea <Social Survey> (2016) <Percentage of Koreans who felt anxiety about social safety>

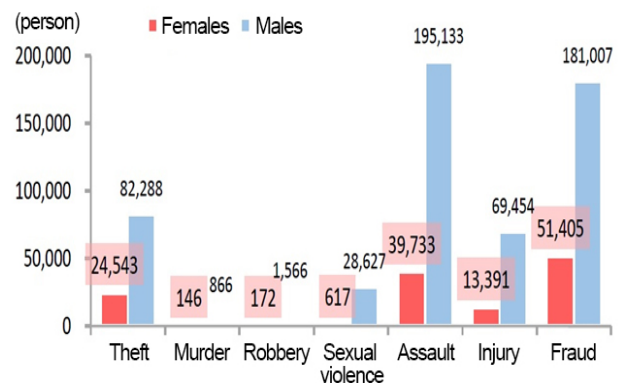
- Among major crimes including theft, murder, robbery and sexual violence, the number of female victims of sexual violence was 17 times higher than that of male victims. As for other crimes, the number of male victims were higher than that of female victims.
- Among female penal offenders, 'Fraud' recorded the highest figure of 51,405 cases, which was followed by 'Assault' and 'Theft'.

[Victims by sex (2016)]



Source: Supreme Prosecutors' Office <Crime Analysis>

[Criminal offenders by sex (2016)]



Source: Supreme Prosecutors' Office <Crime Analysis>

- In 2017, counseling services by using the 1366 Women's Call Centers amounted to 289 thousand cases. Counseling on 'Domestic violence' occupied the highest share. Compared to 2016, counseling on 'Sexual violence' (29.9%) recorded the highest increase, which was followed by 'Prostitution' (28.6%), 'Addiction' (9.4%) and 'Domestic violence' (9.3%).

(Unit: case)

	Total	Domestic violence	Family problem	Conflict between husband and wife	Divorce	Addiction	Sexual violence	Sex counseling	Prostitution	Legal advice
2016	266,901	164,937	6,415	5,164	3,256	1,321	16,526	863	2,647	2,711
2017	289,032	180,326	6,302	5,027	2,477	1,445	21,470	508	3,405	2,212

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (<http://www.mogef.go.kr>)