



Women's Lives through Statistics in 2020

I Population and Household

In 2020, the share of female household heads stood at 31.9%, up 5.8%p from 2010.

- In 2020, the female population was 25.835 million persons, which accounted for 49.9% of the total population (51.781 million persons). The male population aged 59 or less was larger than the female one aged 59 or less. In the meantime, the female population aged 60 or more was larger than the male population aged 60 or more.
- As for the sex ratio by age group, the group aged 20 ~ 29 recorded the highest figure at 113.3 males per 100 females. Whereas, the group aged 80 or more recorded the lowest figure at 49.5 males per 100 females.

(Unit: person, thousand persons)

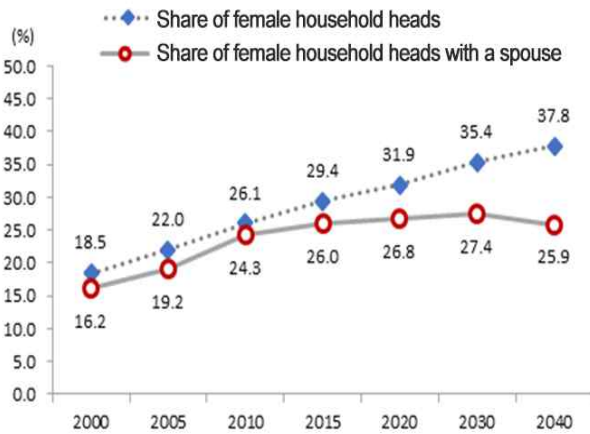
	Total	0~9	10~19	20~29	30~39	40~49	50~59	60~69	70~79	80 or more
Sex ratio ¹⁾	100.4	105.3	107.5	113.3	110.1	104.4	100.8	95.2	81.5	49.5
Gender gap (Males - Females)	111	105	171	436	347	178	33	-160	-366	-633

Source: Statistics Korea <Special Population Projections> (2019)

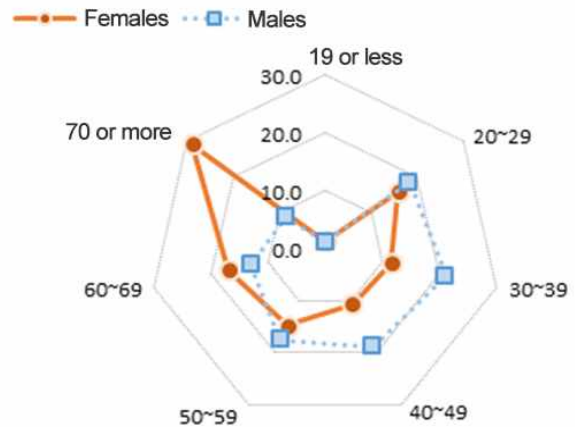
Note 1) Males per 100 females

- In 2020, female household heads accounted for 31.9% of the total household heads, which rose by 5.8%p from 26.1% in 2010.
 - Share of female household heads: 18.5% in 2000 → 26.1% in 2010 → 31.9% in 2020
 - Female household heads with a spouse: 16.2% in 2000 → 24.3% in 2010 → 26.8% in 2020
- In 2019, one-person female households recorded 3.094 million households, which increased by 1.4 times compared to 2000.
 - The share of one-person households of women aged 50 ~ 69 recorded the highest increase from 29.6% in 2010 to 31.4% in 2019.
 - One-person female households: 1.304 million households in 2000 → 2.218 million households in 2010 → 3.094 million households in 2019

< Share of female household heads >



< Composition of one-person households by age group (2019) >



- In 2019, female foreigners amounted to 762 thousand persons, which accounted for 2.9% of the total female population. Females in immigrant households totaled 556 thousand persons.
 - Among immigrant households, female immigrants from marriage: 138,773 persons / Naturalized females: 147,343 persons
- In 2019, the number of marriages at first marriage was 184 thousand, which dropped by 53 thousand from 237 thousand in 2009.
 - The mean age at first marriage stood at 30.6 years for women and 33.4 years for men. These figures showed an ever-increasing trend.
 - Mean age at first marriage: (2009) Females 28.7, Males 31.6 → (2014) Females 29.8, Males 32.4 → (2019) Females 30.6, Males 33.4
- In 2019, the number of divorces was 111 thousand. The divorces of couples with the duration of '20 years or more of marriage' took up 38.4% of the total divorces.
 - Share of divorces of couples with the duration of '20 years or more of marriage': 5.2% in 1990 → ('19)38.4% in 2019

(Unit: thousand cases, %)

	Number of divorces	Composition of divorces by duration of marriage				
		4 years or less	5~9	10~14	15~19	20 years or more
1990	45.7	39.5	29.2	18.2	7.9	5.2
2019	110.8	23.3	20.0	16.0	13.2	38.4

Source: Statistics Korea <Annual Report of Vital Statistics (Marriage & Divorce)>

- In 2019, the number of live births was 303 thousand. In 2019, the total fertility rate marked 0.92, hitting the lowest record.
 - Total fertility rate (person): 1.57 in 1990 → 1.48 in 2000 → 1.15 in 2009 → 0.92 in 2019

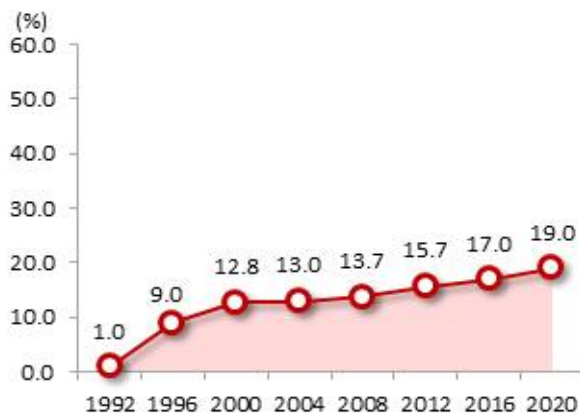
II

Decision-making

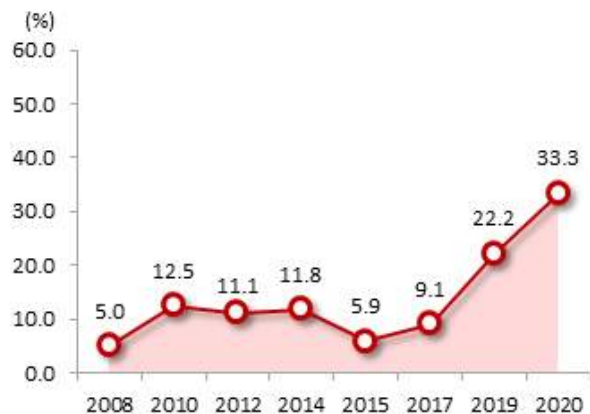
In 2020, the share of female lawmakers recorded the highest figure at 19.0%. The share of female ministers recorded the highest figure at 33.3%.

- In 2020, female lawmakers totaled 57 persons, which occupied 19.0% of the total lawmakers (300 persons) of the 21st general election.
- In 2020, female ministers totaled 6 persons, which accounted for 33.3% of the total ministers (18 persons). This figure showed an increasing trend after 2015.

[Share of female lawmakers]



[Share of female ministers]



- The female directors of basic local governments decreased from 9 persons (4.0%) in 2014 to 8 persons (3.5%) in 2018.
- Among public agencies and private companies following affirmative action (AA), the share of female managers stood at 19.8% in 2019, rising by 5.7%p from 14.1% in 2009.
 - Share of female managers: 14.1% in 2009 → 18.4% in 2014 → 20.6% in 2018 → 19.8% in 2019

III

Work and life balance

In 2019, the average household care hours of employed females recorded 2 hours and 24 minutes per day.

- Females using the system that allows female workers to reduce working hours during the child care period amounted to 6,879 persons in the first half of 2020, which rose by 1,961 persons from 2019.
 - 692 persons in 2013 → 2,383 persons in 2016 → 4,918 persons in 2019 → 6,879 persons in June 2020
- In 2019, the daily average household care hours of employed females were 1 hour and 35 minutes longer than those of males. The daily average household care hours of females in dual-income households were 2 hours and 13 minutes longer than those of males.

(Unit: hour:minute)

	2014		2019		Change	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Employed persons	2:27	0:40	2:24	0:49	-0:03	0:09
Dual-income households	3:13	0:41	3:07	0:54	-0:06	0:13

Source: Statistics Korea <Time Use Survey>

- In 2019, 49.5% of women and 40.3% of men gave the same priority to work and family. This percentage showed an increasing trend.
 - Percentage of Koreans giving the same priority to work and family: (2011) Females 41.2%, Males 29.3% → (2019) Females 49.5%, Males 40.3%

IV Violence against women

In 2018, the number of female victims of sexual violence amounted to 31,396 cases. Arrests of domestic violence amounted to 41,905 cases.

- In 2018, female victims of sexual violence amounted to 31,396 cases. This figure increased by about 2 times from 15,970 cases in 2008, but decreased by 838 cases from 32,234 cases in 2017.
- In 2018, criminals of domestic violence amounted to 43,576 persons, which increased by about 2.4 times from 18,000 persons in 2013.
 - Among criminals of domestic violence, the recidivism rate of the same crime dropped from 11.8% in 2013 to 9.2% in 2018.
- In 2018, victims of illegal filming amounted to 5,925 persons, which rose by 1,102 persons from 4,823 persons in 2013. Female victims took up 82.9% of the total victims.
- In 2019, the number of counseling services using '1366 Women's Call Centers' was 353,947 cases. This figure increased by 1.9 times compared to 190,859 cases in 2009.
 - As for counseling, in 2019, 'Domestic violence' recorded the highest figure, which was followed by 'Sexual violence'.

(Unit: case, %)

	Total	Domestic violence	Sexual violence	Prostitution	Dating violence	Others
2009	190,859	65,074	8,291	1,887	-	115,607
2019	353,947	206,885	20,771	4,146	12,935	109,210
Percent change	85.4	217.9	150.5	119.7	순증	-5.5

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

In 2019, career interrupted women totaled 1.699 million persons, falling by 21.4% from 2014.

- In 2019, the employment-population ratio of women stood at 51.6%, up 3.8%p from 2009. The employment-population ratio of men stood at 70.7%, up 0.5%p from 2009.
 - The gender gap stood at 19.1%p in 2019, down 3.3%p from 2009.
 - Employment-population ratio: (2009) Females 47.8%, Males 70.2% → (2018) Females 50.9%, Males 70.8% → (2019) Females 51.6%, Males 70.7%
- In 2019, among employed females, the share of wage workers stood at 77.9%, which was 6.7%p higher than 71.2% in 2009.
 - In 2019, the share of female wage workers (77.9%) was 4.5%p higher than that of male wage workers (73.4%). The share of female regular workers stood at 48.7%, which was 6.5%p lower than that of male regular workers (55.2%).
- In 2019, the share of female professionals and related workers marked 23.3%, up 3.1%p from 20.2% in 2009.
 - In 2019, professionals and related workers occupied the highest share at 23.3%, which was followed by clerks (20.2%) and service workers (17.8%).

(Unit: thousand persons, %, %p)

	Employed women	Total	Managers	Professionals and related workers	Clerks	Service workers
2009	9,847	100.0	0.5	20.2	17.2	17.1
2019	11,660	100.0	0.5	23.3	20.2	17.8
Compared to 2009	1,813	-	-	3.1	3.0	0.7
	Sale workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant, machine operators and assemblers	Elementary workers	
2009	15.6	6.5	3.3	3.1	16.6	
2019	13.1	4.4	2.6	3.1	15.1	
Compared to 2009	-2.5	-2.1	-0.7	-	-1.5	

Source: Statistics Korea <Economically Active Population Survey>

- In 2019, the average monthly hours worked of women recorded 144.6 hours, which was 13.3 hours less than those of men (157.9 hours).
 - Average monthly hours worked: (2009) Females 182.9 hours, Males 192.6 hours → (2019) Females 144.6 hours, Males 157.9 hours

- In 2019, career interrupted women recorded 1.699 million persons, which dropped by 465 thousand persons from 2.164 million persons in 2014.
- Among married women aged 15 ~ 54, in 2019, the share of career interrupted women stood at 19.2%, down 3.0%p from 22.2% in 2014.

(Unit: case, %)

	Married women aged 15 ~ 54 (A)	Unemployed women (B)	B/A	Career interrupted women (C)	
				Total	C/A
2014	9,733	3,957	40.7	2,164	22.2
2019	8,844	3,366	38.1	1,699	19.2
Compared to 2014	-889	-591	-2.6	-465	-3.0

Source: Statistics Korea <Local Area Labor Force Survey>

VI Income

In 2019, the hourly wages of women recorded 69.4% compared with men. The gender gap of wages showed a decreasing trend.

- In 2019, the wages of female workers recorded 16,358 won per hour, which increased by 84.7% from 2009.
- Compared to regular workers, the wages of irregular workers increased from 64.6% in 2009 to 76.4% in 2019.

(Unit: won, %)

	Females				Wages of women compared to men
	Wage workers	Regular workers	Irregular workers	Wages of irregular workers compared to regular workers	
2009	8,856	10,013	6,468	64.6	61.1
2019	16,358	17,565	13,417	76.4	
	Males				Wages of women compared to men
	Wage workers	Regular workers	Irregular workers	Wages of irregular workers compared to regular workers	
2009	14,503	15,729	9,169	58.3	69.4
2019	23,566	25,127	17,538	69.8	

Source: Statistics Korea <Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type>

- In 2019, female recipients of basic livelihood security recorded 989 thousand persons, which grew by 144 thousand persons from 845 thousand persons in 2009.
- In 2019, 59.6% of women and 70.7% of men thought they had provided for their old age.
 - As for retirement plans of women, the largest share of women (48.8%) had a national

pension, which was followed by 'Deposit, savings and savings insurance' (22.8%), a private pension (10.9%) and other public pension (7.9%).

VII	Health
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In 2018, the life expectancy at birth when eliminating the prevalence period recorded 64.9 years for women and 64.0 years for men.

- When eliminating the prevalence period, in 2018, the life expectancy at birth of women (64.9 years) was 0.9 year longer than that of men (64.0 years).

(Unit: year)

		Total	Females	Males	Gap (Females - Males)
2018	Life expectancy at birth when eliminating the prevalence period	64.4	64.9	64.0	0.9
	Life expectancy at birth	82.7	85.7	79.7	6.0

Source: Statistics Korea <Life Tables for Korea>

** Life expectancy at birth when eliminating the prevalence period refers to life expectancy at birth with the prevalence period eliminated.

- In 2018, the smoking rate (7.5%) and the high-risk drinking rate* (8.4%) of women were higher compared to a decade ago. In the meantime, the smoking rate (36.7%) and the high-risk drinking rate (20.8%) of men were lower compared to a decade ago.
 - Smoking rate: (2008) Females 7.4%, Males 47.8% → (2018) Females 7.5%, Males 36.7%
 - High-risk drinking rate: (2008) Females 6.2%, Males 24.5% → (2018) Females 8.4%, Males 20.8%
- * As for men, more than 7 glasses of alcohol and as for women, more than 5 glasses of alcohol. More than 2 times of drinking per week for both sexes.
- As for the prevalence rates of chronic diseases, in 2018, anemia was more prevalent in women than in men. Whereas, diabetes, obesity and hypertension were more prevalent in men than in women.
 - Prevalence rate of females in 2018: Hypertension 30.4%, Obesity 30.4%, Diabetes 10.3%, Anemia 13.2%
 - Prevalence rate of males in 2018: Hypertension 36.4%, Obesity 43.3%, Diabetes 14.6%, Anemia 3.3%