

2013 Statistics on the Youth

Population and family

■ (Youth population)

The youth population aged 9 to 24 occupied 20.0 percent in 2013, which showed a continuously downward trend after marking a peak in 1978.

< Youth population >

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

	Total population	9 to 24 years		13 to 24 years		0 to 18 years	
		years	Percent	years	Percent	years	Percent
1970	32,241	11,330	35.1	7,503	23.3	16,419	50.9
1978	36,969	13,647	36.9	10,113	27.4	16,832	45.5
1990	42,869	13,553	31.6	10,340	24.1	14,489	33.8
2000	47,008	11,501	24.5	8,950	19.0	12,904	27.5
2010	49,410	10,465	21.2	8,015	16.2	10,763	21.8
2013	50,220	10,039	20.0	7,997	15.9	10,019	20.0

Source: KOSTAT, 「Population Projections」 (Dec. 2011)

■ (Domestic life of the youth)

Seven out of ten juveniles said that they often had a conversation with their family members. Their leading conversation topic was study/school performance.

■ (Attitude toward marriage)

More than half of the youth thought that unmarried couples may live together without tying the knot. More than half of the youth thought that they don't mind marrying foreigners.

■ (Values related to having a baby)

The youth hoped to have 2.1 children in the future. 48.6 percent of the youth thought they don't care about the gender of their children. And 31.5 percent of the youth hoped to have a baby girl.

Health

■ (Health care)

In 2012, 66.7 percent of the youth aged 13 to 24 didn't do exercise regularly.

■ (Stress)

In 2012, 66.9 percent of the youth got stress from their overall lives.

< Stress recognition rate of the youth >

(Unit: %)

	Domestic life		School life		Overall life	
	2010 ²⁾	2012	2010 ²⁾	2012	2010 ²⁾	2012
13 to 24 years	42.3	40.7	66.9	58.4	69.6	66.9
13 to 19 years	45.6	42.1	68.2	56.9	70.3	64.5
20 to 24 years	38.3	38.5	63.7	62.8	68.7	70.8

Source: KOSTAT, 「Social Survey」

■ (Smoking and drinking)

In 2012, the smoking rate for high and middle school students stood at 11.4 percent. And the drinking rate for high and middle school students stood at 19.4 percent.

■ (Opportunity to use harmful substances)

The youth used harmful substances such as alcohol, cigarettes and hallucinogenic substances at first out of curiosity.

■ (Impulse to commit suicide)

For the past one year, 11.2 percent of the youth had impulse to commit suicide.

■ (Cause of death)

In 2011, suicide was the leading cause of death for the youth aged 15 to 24.

< Cause of death for the youth aged 15 to 24 >

(Unit: per 100,000 population)

	1st	2nd	
2001	Transport accidents (15.6)	Suicides (7.7)	
2010	Suicides (13.0)	Transport accidents (8.3)	
2011	Suicides (13.0)	Transport accidents (7.8)	
	3rd	4th	5th
2001	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (4.9)	Drowning (2.8)	Heart diseases (1.5)
2010	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (3.6)	Heart diseases (1.2)	Drowning (1.0)
2011	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (3.8)	Heart diseases (1.0)	Drowning (0.8)

Source: KOSTAT, 「Cause of Death Statistics」

Education and labor

■ (Expected purpose for education)

In 2012, 'To get a decent job' was said to be a major reason for education by 49.3 percent of the youth aged 15 to 24.

■ (Private education participation)

In 2012, the private education participation rate of elementary, middle and high school students marked 69.4 percent. The monthly average private education expenditures per capita showed the highest figure for middle school students.

< Private education participation by school level >

(Unit: %, ten thousand won)

	Total		Elementary school	
	Participation rate	Expenditure ²⁾	Participation rate	Expenditure ²⁾
2010	73.6	24.0	86.8	24.5
2011	71.7	24.0	84.6	24.1
2012	69.4	23.6	80.9	21.9
Less than 1 million won	33.5	6.8	44.1	7.6
1 million won ~ less than 2 million won	46.3	11.0	60.2	11.4
2 million won ~ less than 3 million won	64.0	16.8	77.7	17.3
3 million won ~ less than 4 million won	74.5	23.0	86.6	22.4
4 million won ~ less than 5 million won	80.1	28.8	90.1	26.5
5 million won ~ less than 6 million won	83.1	33.2	91.6	29.1
6 million won ~ less than 7 million won	84.2	36.7	90.9	31.4
7 million won or more	83.8	42.6	91.0	35.5
	Middle school		High school ¹⁾	
	Participation rate	Expenditure ²⁾	Participation rate	Expenditure ²⁾
2010	72.2	25.5	61.1	26.5
2011	71.0	26.2	58.7	25.9
2012	70.6	27.6	57.6	26.5
Less than 1 million won	31.9	7.6	28.5	7.7
1 million won ~ less than 2 million won	47.4	13.3	36.1	11.5
2 million won ~ less than 3 million won	62.7	19.4	47.1	16.5
3 million won ~ less than 4 million won	73.7	25.6	59.1	23.8
4 million won ~ less than 5 million won	81.3	33.1	66.0	30.4
5 million won ~ less than 6 million won	84.4	37.7	70.9	36.8
6 million won ~ less than 7 million won	85.7	41.7	75.0	41.1
7 million won or more	84.5	45.3	76.7	51.0

Source: KOSTAT, 「Private Education Expenditures Survey」

Note 1) General high school

2) Monthly average expenditure based on all the students who participate in private education as well as those who don't participate in private education

■ (Labor force participation rate)

In 2012, the labor force participation rate for the youth aged 15 to 24 marked 26.6 percent.

< Economic activities of the youth aged 15 to 24 >

(Unit: thousand persons, %, %p)

	Total ¹⁾	Economically active population		
			The employed	The unemployed
2000	6,960	2,298	2,049	249
2005	6,113	2,034	1,826	208
2006	5,983	1,807	1,627	180
2007	5,937	1,671	1,524	147
2008	5,919	1,554	1,410	145
2009	5,934	1,507	1,359	149
2010	5,981	1,525	1,375	150
2011	6,016	1,535	1,387	148
2012	6,104	1,626	1,480	146
15 to 19 years	3,298	253	231	22
20 to 24 years	2,806	1,373	1,249	124
(Percent) change ²⁾	1.5	5.9	6.7	-1.1
	Economically inactive population	Labour force participation rate	Unemployment rate	
2000	4,662	33.0		10.8
2005	4,079	33.3		10.2
2006	4,176	30.2		10.0
2007	4,266	28.1		8.8
2008	4,365	26.3		9.3
2009	4,427	25.4		9.9
2010	4,456	25.5		9.8
2011	4,481	25.5		9.6
2012	4,478	26.6		9.0
15 to 19 years	3,046	7.7		8.8
20 to 24 years	1,433	48.9		9.0
(Percent) change ²⁾	-0.1	1.1		-0.6

Source: KOSTAT, 「Annual Report on the Economically Active Population Survey」

Note 1) The youth aged 15 to 24

2) Percent change from 2011 to 2012

■ (Way of getting a job)

The largest share of the employed youth got their job via newspapers or the Internet.

■ (Reason for quitting a job)

In 2012, 44.0 percent of the youth quit their job due to 'Dissatisfaction with working conditions'.

Information and Communications and Safety

■ (Internet access)

In 2012, the weekly average hours of Internet access recorded 14.1 hours for the youth in their teens.

■ (SNS use SNS)

Nine out of ten high school students used 'Blog' or 'Mini Homepage'.

■ (Smart phone use)

In 2012, the smart phone use rate of the youth aged 12 to 19 stood at 80.7 percent. The daily average hours of smart phone use recorded 2.6 hours.

■ (Use of harmful establishments)

As for experiences of harmful establishments, karaoke and PC rooms showed the highest figures.

■ (Experience and reason for violence)

In 2012, 5.6 percent of middle and high school students experienced violence. 'Without special reason for violence' was said to be a major reason for violence by 51.8 percent of them.

■ (Reason for runaway from home)

A major reason for runaway from home was 'Conflict with family members including parents' for middle and high school students.