## 2014 Statistics on the Youth

## Gender differences in lives and awareness

## (Health management)

In 2012, the health care practice rate of male adolescents was higher than that of female ones. In particular, the 'Exercise regularly' practice rate of male adolescents stood at $40.6 \%$, which was $17.0 \%$ p higher than that of female ones.

* Eat breakfast regularly, Get enough sleep (6~8 hours), Exercise regularly, etc.


## (Obesity rate)

In 2013, the obesity rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at $15.3 \%$. The obesity rate of male students was $16.7 \%$, which was $2.8 \%$ p higher than that of female students. Compared to 2006, the obesity rate of female students increased higher than that of male students.

## $\square$ (Stress)

In 2012, 69.6\% of female adolescents got stress from their 'School life'. This share was $14.4 \%$ p higher than that of male ones ( $55.2 \%$ ).

## $\square$ (Opinion on mamiage and housework sharing)

In 2012, $62.9 \%$ of male adolescents thought that they should marry. $38.1 \%$ of male adolescents thought that wives should lead housework, which was $16.5 \%$ p higher than female ones.

## (Awareness of gender equality)

In 2013, 91.7\% of the youth thought that 'Males and females should be equal in all aspects'. This awareness of female students stood at $95.7 \%$, which was $7.5 \%$ p higher than that of male ones (88.2\%).

## (Use of mobile phone)

In 2013, out of smart phone users, the largest share of elementary, middle and high school male students (25.2\%) played games. The largest share of elementary, middle and high school female students (33.6\%) did on-line chatting.

## (Main reason for job choice)

In 2013, when selecting a job, female adolescents considered 'Aptitude \& interest' and 'Self-fulfillment' more than male ones. In the meantime, male adolescents considered 'Income' and 'Stability' more than female ones.

## Youth population

## （Youth population）

In 2014，the youth population aged 9 to 24 occupied $19.5 \%$ of the total population．
＊In 1978，the share of the youth population recorded a peak at $36.9 \%$ ．In 2014，this share fell to $19.5 \%$ ．In 2060，this share dropped to $11.4 \%$ ．

> < Youth population >
（Unit：thousand persons，\％）

|  | Total population | 9 to 24 years | Percent | 0 to 18 years $^{1)}$ | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1970 | 32，241 | 11，330 | 35.1 | 16，419 | 50.9 |
| 1978 | 36，969 | 13，647 | 36.9 | 16，832 | 45.5 |
| 1990 | 42，869 | 13，553 | 31.6 | 14，489 | 33.8 |
| 2000 | 47，008 | 11，501 | 24.5 | 12，904 | 27.5 |
| 2010 | 49，410 | 10，465 | 21.2 | 10，763 | 21.8 |
| 2014 | 50，424 | 9，838 | 19.5 | 9，772 | 19.4 |
| 2020 | 51，435 | 8，403 | 16.3 | 8，659 | 16.8 |
| 2040 | 51，091 | 6，894 | 13.5 | 7，448 | 14.6 |
| 2060 | 43，959 | 5，011 | 11.4 | 5，689 | 12.9 |

Source：Statistics Korea，「Population Projections」Dec． 2011
$\square$（School－going population）
In 2014，the school－going population aged 6 to 21 occupied $18.1 \%$ of the total population．
＜School－going population＞
（Unit：thousand persons，\％）

|  | Total population | 6 to 21 years |  | 6 to 11 years |  | $12 \text { to } 14$ <br> years |  | 15 to 17 years |  | $\begin{gathered} 18 \text { to } 21 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Percent |  | Percent |  | Percent |  | Percent |  | Percent |
| 1970 | 32，241 | 12，604 | 39.1 | 5，711 | 17.7 | 2，574 | 8.0 | 2，101 | 6.5 | 2，218 | 6.9 |
| 1980 | 38，124 | 14，401 | 37.8 | 5，499 | 14.4 | 2，599 | 6.8 | 2，671 | 7.0 | 3，632 | 9.5 |
| 1990 | 42，869 | 13，361 | 31.2 | 4，786 | 11.2 | 2，317 | 5.4 | 2，595 | 6.1 | 3，663 | 8.5 |
| 2000 | 47，008 | 11，383 | 24.2 | 4，073 | 8.7 | 1，869 | 4.0 | 2，166 | 4.6 | 3，275 | 7.0 |
| 2010 | 49，410 | 10，012 | 20.3 | 3，276 | 6.6 | 1，974 | 4.0 | 2，090 | 4.2 | 2，672 | 5.4 |
| 2014 | 50，424 | 9，139 | 18.1 | 2，762 | 5.5 | 1，696 | 3.4 | 1，900 | 3.8 | 2，781 | 5.5 |
| 2020 | 51，435 | 7，757 | 15.1 | 2，719 | 5.3 | 1，359 | 2.6 | 1，370 | 2.7 | 2，308 | 4.5 |
| 2040 | 51，091 | 6，698 | 13.1 | 2，378 | 4.7 | 1，271 | 2.5 | 1，298 | 2.5 | 1，751 | 3.4 |
| 2060 | 43，959 | 4，884 | 11.1 | 1，805 | 4.1 | 906 | 2.1 | 910 | 2.1 | 1，264 | 2.9 |

Source：Statistics Korea，「Population Projections」Dec． 2011

## （Multi－cultural youth）

In 2013，the number of students in multi－cultural families was 55,780 persons，which rose by $18.8 \%$ from 2012.
< Multi-cultural youth >
(Unit: person, \%)

|  | Total students (thousand persons) | Multi-cultural students |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Elementary school |  | Middle school |  | High school |  |
|  |  |  | Percent |  | Percent |  | Percent |  | Percent |
| 2009 | 7,447 | 26,015 | 0.3 | 21,466 | 82.5 | 3,294 | 12.7 | 1,255 | 4.8 |
| 2010 | 7,236 | 31,788 | 0.4 | 24,701 | 77.7 | 5,260 | 16.5 | 1,827 | 5.7 |
| 2011 | 6,987 | 38,678 | 0.6 | 28,667 | 74.1 | 7,634 | 19.7 | 2,377 | 6.1 |
| 2012 | 6,732 | 46,954 | 0.7 | 33,792 | 72.0 | 9,647 | 20.5 | 3,515 | 7.5 |
| 2013 | 6,529 | 55,780 | 0.9 | 39,430 | 70.7 | 11,294 | 20.2 | 5,056 | 9.1 |

Source: Ministry of Education

## Health of the youth

## (Physique)

In 2013, the average height of six-grade male students rose by 2.2 cm compared to a decade ago. The average weight of six-grade males students rose by 2.5 kg compared to a decade ago.
< Average height by school level >
(Unit: cm)

|  | Sixth-year students of elementary school |  | Third-year students of middle school |  | Third-year students of high school |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 2003 | 148.7 | 149.8 | 167.7 | 159.3 | 173.6 | 161.0 |
| 2010 | 150.2 | 151.2 | 168.9 | 159.6 | 173.7 | 160.9 |
| 2011 | 150.4 | 151.1 | 168.9 | 159.5 | 173.7 | 161.1 |
| 2012 | 150.6 | 151.1 | 168.7 | 159.3 | 173.6 | 160.9 |
| 2013 | 150.9 | 151.2 | 169.0 | 159.5 | 173.5 | 160.8 |
| Change from a decade ago | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 |

Source: Ministry of Education
< Average weight by school level >
(Unit: kg)

|  | Sixth grade students of elementary school |  | Third-year students of middle school |  | Third-year students of high school |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 2003 | 43.8 | 43.1 | 60.2 | 53.3 | 67.6 | 55.4 |
| 2010 | 46.1 | 44.4 | 61.5 | 53.2 | 68.1 | 55.6 |
| 2011 | 46.0 | 44.4 | 61.6 | 53.6 | 68.3 | 56.2 |
| 2012 | 46.2 | 44.2 | 61.6 | 53.7 | 68.4 | 56.2 |
| 2013 | 46.3 | 44.7 | 62.1 | 54.2 | 68.7 | 56.3 |
| Change from a decade ago | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |

Source: Ministry of Education(Smoking and drinking)
In 2013, the smoking rate of middle and high school students stood at 9.7\%. And the drinking rate of middle and high school students stood at $16.3 \%$.(Problems to wory)
In 2013, adolescents aged 13 to 24 were mainly concerned about 'Study' (35.9\%), 'Job' (22.1\%) and 'Appearance \& health' (17.8\%).

## Education and labor of the youth

(Participation in private education and after-school programs)
In 2013, the private education participation rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at 68.8\%. The after-school program participation rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at 60.2\%.
< Private education participation by school level >
(Unit: \%, ten thousand won)

|  | Total |  | Elementary school |  | Middle school |  | High school ${ }^{1)}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Participation rate | Expenditures ${ }^{2}$ | Participation rate | Expenditures ${ }^{2}$ | Participation rate | Expenditures ${ }^{2 /}$ | Participation rate | Expenditures ${ }^{2)}$ |
| 2011 | 71.7 | 24.0 | 84.6 | 24.1 | 71.0 | 26.2 | 58.7 | 25.9 |
| 2012 | 69.4 | 23.6 | 80.9 | 21.9 | 70.6 | 27.6 | 57.6 | 26.5 |
| 2013 | 68.8 | 23.9 | 81.8 | 23.2 | 69.5 | 26.7 | 55.9 | 26.2 |

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Report on Private Education Expenditures Survey」
Note 1) General high school
2) Monthly private education expenditures per student

## (Reading)

In 2013, $72.2 \%$ of elementary, middle and high school students read a book or more.(Wage)
In 2013, the monthly average wages of workers aged 29 or less marked 1,956 thousand
won, which increased by $3.1 \%$ from 1,897 thousand won in 2012.
< Wage of workers aged 29 or less >
(Unit: thousand won, \%)

|  | Wage |  |  | Year-on-year percent change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 29 or less | 24 or less | 25 to 29 | 29 or less | 24 or less | 25 to 29 |
| 2000 | 978 | 821 | 1,077 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| 2005 | 1,410 | 1,190 | 1,532 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| 2006 | 1,494 | 1,278 | 1,590 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 3.8 |
| 2007 | 1,542 | 1,317 | 1,632 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| 2008 | 1,644 | 1,364 | 1,741 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 6.7 |
| 2009 | 1,661 | 1,364 | 1,757 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| 2010 | 1,733 | 1,400 | 1,841 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 4.8 |
| 2011 | 1,832 | 1,545 | 1,942 | 5.7 | 10.3 | 5.4 |
| 2012 | 1,897 | 1,597 | 2,017 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| 2013 | 1,956 | 1,645 | 2,087 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 |

[^0]
## (Reason for quitting the first job)

As of May 2013, youth graduates or dropouts of final educational attainment aged 15 to 29 quit their first job due to 'Dissatisfaction with working conditions' (45.1\%) and 'Personal and family affairs' (18.7\%).

## Culture and leisure of the youth

(Visiting cultural facilities and sporting events or venues)
In 2013, the share of 'Visiting cultural facilities and sporting events or venues' stood at $87.1 \%$ of the youth aged 13 to 24 . 'Watching a movie' occupied $90.1 \%$ of them.

## $\square$ (Overseas travel)

In 2013, 13.3\% of the youth aged 13 to 24 travelled overseas, which rose by $2.3 \%$ p from $11.0 \%$ in 2011.

## $\square$ (Donation experience)

In 2013, $25.9 \%$ of the youth aged 13 to 24 made donations - mainly in cash (24.1\%) rather than in kind (4.0\%).

## (Use of Social Networking Service (SNS))

In 2013, 77.1\% of elementary, middle and high school students had an account for SNS, which rose by $17.4 \%$ p from $59.7 \%$ in 2011.

## Safety and awareness of the youth

## $\square$ (Use of hamful media)

In 2012, $45.5 \%$ of middle and high school students had experience of 'Adult contents on the computer'. This share was followed by 'Publications for adults (40.0\%) and 'Games for adults' (32.3\%).

## $\square$ (Violence victim)

In 2012, $5.6 \%$ of middle and high school students had experience of violence, which dropped by 1.1\%p from 6.7\% in 2011. 'No specific reason for violence' occupied the largest share for reasons for violence victimization.
$\square$ (Child abuse)
In 2013, the number of child abuses was 6,796 cases. The majority of them were abused by their biological parents.
$\square$ (Awareness of human rights)
In 2013, 76.9\% of the youth were ready to help friends in need. 56.3\% of them were ready to help people whose human rights were infringed.


[^0]:    Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor

