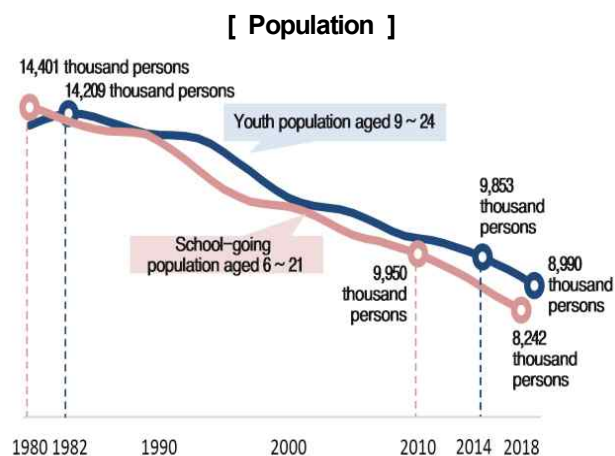


# 2018 Statistics on the Youth

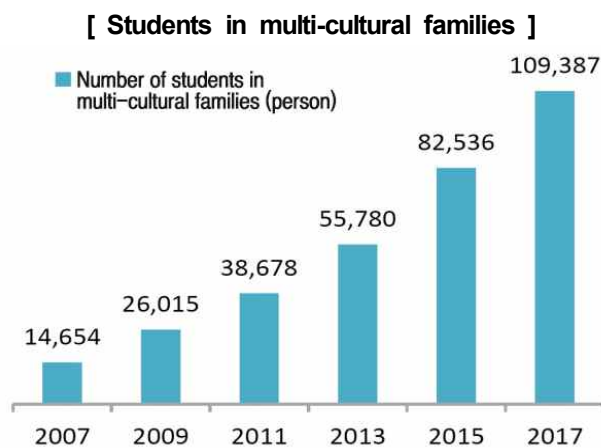
## ◆ Population and Family

In 2018, the youth population recorded 8,990 thousand persons, showing a decreasing trend. The school-going population recorded 8,242 thousand persons, showing a decreasing trend.

- In 2018, the youth population aged 9 to 24 was 8,990 thousand persons, showing a decreasing trend after recording a peak in 1982. The school-going population aged 6 to 21 was 8,242 thousand persons, showing a decreasing trend after recording a peak in 1980.
- In 2017, the number of students in multi-cultural families was 109 thousand persons, exceeding 100 thousand persons for the first time.
- In 2017, the proportion of the youth aged 9 ~ 24 who had dinner with their parents (or rearers) on a daily basis stood at 27.0%, down 10.5%p from 37.5% in 2014.
- In 2017, the proportion of the youth aged 9 ~ 24 who were very satisfied with their domestic life dropped by 14.2%p compared to 2014. The proportion of the youth aged 9 ~ 24 who were slightly satisfied with their domestic life rose by 18.4%p. Overall, domestic life satisfaction showed an increase.
  - Very satisfied: 36.8% in 2014 → 22.6% in 2017
  - Slightly satisfied: 54.0% in 2014 → 72.4% in 2017



\* Source: Statistics Korea (Population Projections)



\* Source: Ministry of Education, (Students in Multi-cultural Families)

## ◆ Health

Compared to 2014, the sleeping hours of the youth marked an increase. Whereas the proportion of the youth having breakfast and performing physical activities marked a decrease.

- In 2017, the obesity rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at 17.3%, up 2.3%p from 15.0% from 2014.
- In 2017, the proportion of the youth aged 9 ~ 24 skipping breakfast stood at 28.9%, showing an increase compared to 3 years ago. The proportion of the youth who performed physical activities decreased to 56.7%.
  - Proportion of the youth who skipped breakfast: 23.7% in 2014 → 28.9% in 2017
  - Proportion of the youth who performed physical activities: 76.1% in 2014 → 56.7% in 2017
- The sleeping hours of the youth increased to 7 hours and 52 minutes on weekdays and 9 hours and 4 minutes on weekends.
  - Sleeping hours on weekdays: 7 hours and 27 minutes in 2014 → 7 hours and 52 minutes in 2017
  - Sleeping hours on weekends: 8 hours and 50 minutes in 2014 → 9 hours and 4 minutes in 2017
- Compared to 3 years ago, the depression experience rate, the smoking rate and the drinking rate of the youth showed a decrease.

(Unit: %)

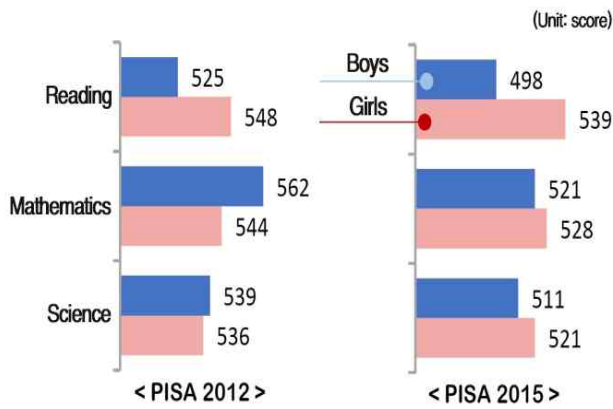
	Depression experience rate (↓)	Smoking rate (↓)	Drinking rate (↓)
2014	26.7	9.2	16.7
<b>2017</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>

## ◆ Education

**The college enrollment rate of high school graduates showed a decreasing trend, while their employment rate showed an increasing trend.**

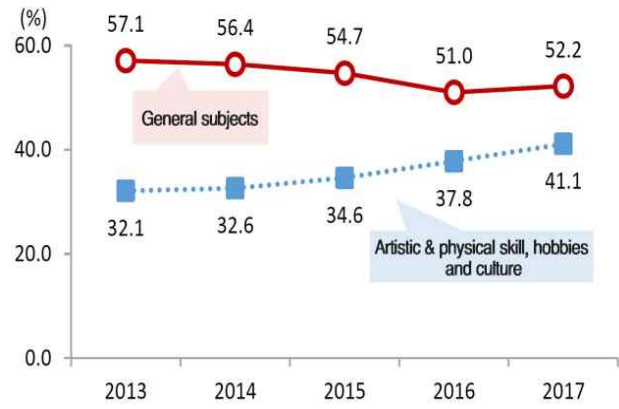
- In 2017, the college enrollment rate of high school graduates stood at 68.9%, showing a downward trend after marking a peak at 77.8% in 2009. Their employment rate stood at 34.7%, showing an upward trend.
  - College enrollment rate: 77.8% in 2009 → 70.7% in 2013 → 68.9% in 2017
  - Employment rate: 27.6% in 2009 → 30.2% in 2013 → 34.7% in 2017
- As for PISA\*, girls showed a better performance than boys for the first time in 2015.
  - \* OECD Programme for International Student Assessment,
- In 2017, the private education participation rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at 70.5%, marking a year-on-year increase. Their private education expenditures recorded 271 thousand won, marking a year-on-year increase. In particular, the participation rate of artistic and physical skill, hobbies and culture showed a sharp increase.
  - Private education participation rate: 67.8% in 2016 → 70.5% in 2017
  - Private education expenditures: 256 thousand won in 2016 → 271 thousand won in 2017

[ PISA 2015 by sex and area ]



\* Source: OECD, Program for International Student Assessment (PISA)

[ Private education participation rate by subject ]



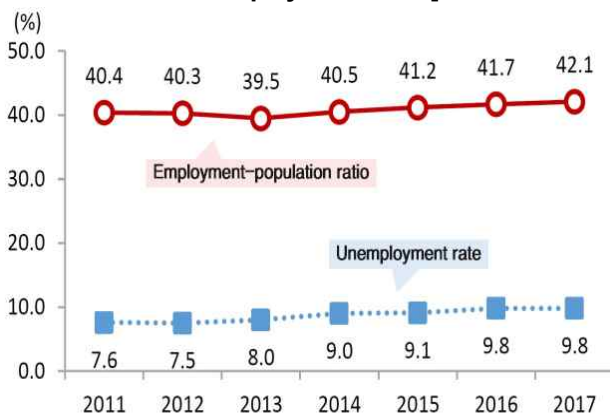
\* Source: Statistics Korea (Private Education Expenditures Survey)

## Economic Activities

The employment-population ratio for the youth aged 15 ~ 29 showed an increasing trend. The unemployment rate stood at 9.8%, remaining the same as 2016.

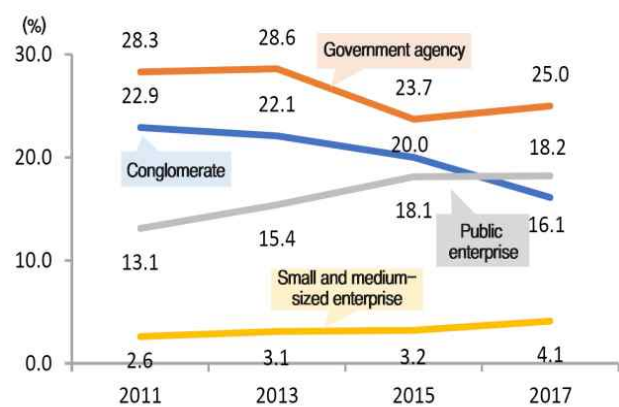
- In 2017, the employment-population ratio for the youth aged 15 ~ 29 stood at 42.1%, up 0.4%p from 2016. The unemployment rate of the youth aged 15 to 29 stood at 9.8%, remaining the same as 2016.
- In 2017, 48.7% of the youth aged 13 ~ 24 experienced a part-time job, which rose by 17.5%p from 31.2% in 2014.
- In 2016, the gap in wages between 'high school graduates' and 'college graduates or more' showed a decrease for the youth group aged '20 ~ 24' as well as for the youth group aged '25 ~ 29'.
  - Wages of high school graduates (wages of college graduates or more = 100.0, %)
  - Youth group aged 20 ~ 24: 92.0% in 2015 → 92.6% in 2016
  - Youth group aged 25 ~ 29: 87.7% in 2015 → 89.0% in 2016
- 'Conglomerates' were expressed as the most preferred workplace for the youth. Their percentage showed a continuously downward trend. In the meantime 'Government agencies', 'Public enterprises' and 'Small and medium-sized enterprises' recoded an increase compared to 2 years ago.

[ Employment-population ratio and unemployment rate ]



\* Source: Statistics Korea (Economically Active Population Survey)

[ Preferred work places ]

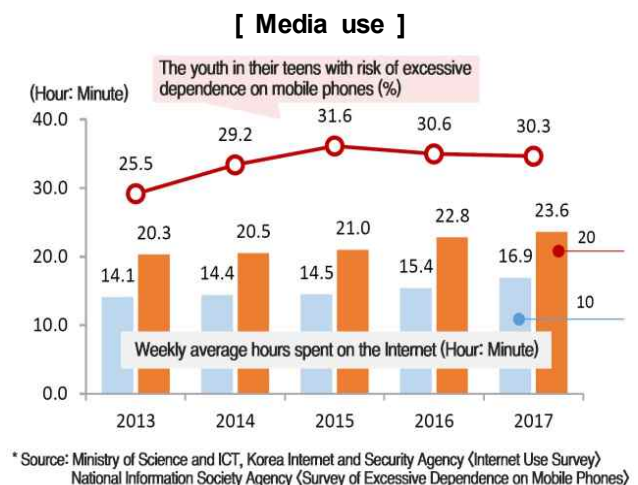
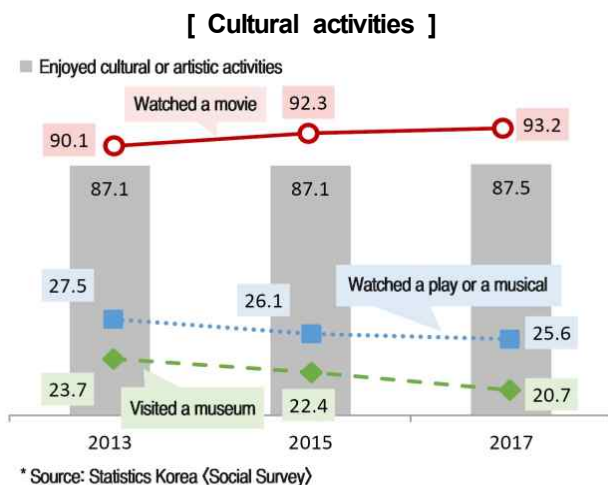


\* Source: Statistics Korea (Social Survey)

## ◆ Culture and Leisure

The Internet use hours of the youth in their teens showed an increase. The percentage of the youth with risk of excessive dependence on mobile phones showed a decreasing trend.

- In 2017, the youth enjoying cultural and artistic activities occupied 87.5% of the total youth aged 13 ~ 24, rising by 0.4%p from 2015.
  - The percentage of the youth watching a movie showed a steady increase. In the meantime, the youth 'watching a play or a musical' and 'visiting a museum' marked a decrease.
- In 2017, the weekly average hours spent on the Internet increased by 1 hour and 30 minutes for the youth in their teens and increased by 48 minutes for the youth in their twenties compared to a year ago.
  - The percentage of the youth with risk of excessive dependence on mobile phones decreased after marking 31.6% in 2015. Middle school students with risk of excessive dependence on mobile phones showed the highest share.
  - Percentage of the youth with risk of excessive dependence on mobile phones: 22.0% (Elementary school students) → 28.7% (High school students) → 34.3% (Middle school students)



## ◆ Safety

The number of youth deaths and the youth death rate from safety accidents showed a decreasing trend.

- The number of youth deaths from safety accidents fell by 35 persons to 526 persons in 2016. The death rate from safety accidents stood at 5.5 persons, which showed a continuously decreasing trend.
  - Youth death rate from safety accidents: 7.1 persons per 100,000 population in 2012 → 6.9 persons per 100,000 population in 2014 → 5.5 persons per 100,000 population in 2016
- In 2016, juvenile delinquents aged 0 ~ 18 amounted to 76 thousand persons, rising by 7.0% from 71 thousand persons in 2015.
  - Property crimes showed a downward trend. Violent crimes showed an upward trend.
  - \* Property crimes: 45.1% in 2015 → 43.5% in 2016

\*\* Violent crimes: 28.4% in 2015 → 30.0% in 2016

- In 2017, the number of counseling activities (1388 Youth Hotline) totaled 863 thousand cases. 'Information provision' occupied the highest share, which was followed by 'Interpersonal relations', 'Mental health' and 'Study & career plan'.

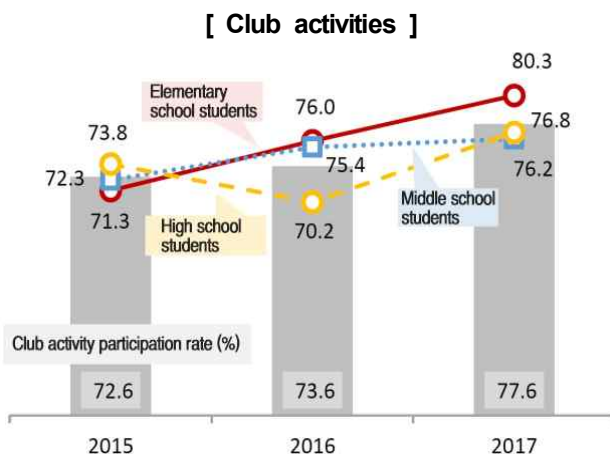
(Unit: thousand cases)

	Information provision (↑)	Interpersonal relations (↑)	Mental health (↑)	Study & career plan (↑)	Family (↓)
2016	143	146	93	98	127
<b>2017</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>94</b>

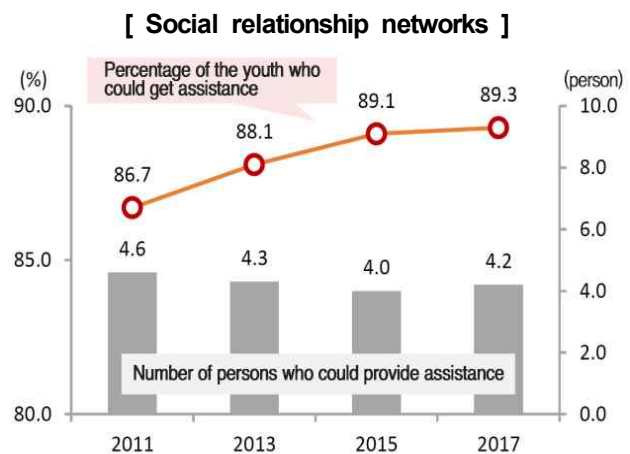
## ◆ Awareness and Social Participation

Interest and participation in political issues showed a rise. The turnout rate and the club activity participation rate of the youth showed an increase.

- In 2017, 95.5% of 4th, 5th and 6th grade elementary school students, middle school students and high school students thought that 'Males and females should be equal'. This share increased by 1.6%p from 2016.
- The percentage of the youth who thought that 'They should be interested in or take part in social or political issues' showed an increasing trend.
  - Percentage of the youth who agreed to their social participation: 82.8% in 2015 → 83.8% in 2016 → 87.6% in 2017
  - Compared to 2012, the turnout rate of the youth aged 19 for the Presidential Election went up by 3.7%p to 77.7% in 2017.
  - Turnout rates of the youth aged 19 for the Presidential Election: 54.2% in 2007 → 74.0% in 2012 → 77.7% in 2017
- The club activity participation rate of 4th, 5th and 6th grade elementary school students, middle school students and high school students stood at 77.6% in 2017, which showed a continuously increasing trend after marking 72.6% in 2015.
- In 2017, the youth with a specific life goal occupied 63.6% of the total youth aged 13 ~ 18. This percentage dropped by 5.7%p from 69.3% in 2012.
- The youth who had a person to talk to when they were depressed stood at 89.3% of the total youth aged 13 ~ 24. On average they had 4.2 persons to provide assistance.



\* Source: National Youth Policy Institute (Human Rights of the Youth)



\* Source: Statistics Korea (Social Survey)

- In 2017, 19.3% of the youth aged 13 ~ 24 had a donation experience, recording a decreasing trend. The percentage of the youth doing voluntary work remained the same level as 2015. In the meantime, the average times and hours of voluntary work increased compared to 2 years ago.

(Unit: %, times, hour)

	Donation experience (↓)	Voluntary work		
		Yes	Average times (↑)	Average hours (↑)
2015	24.7	49.5	5.8	17.8
<b>2017</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>