## 2019 Statistics on the Youth

## Population

In 2019, the youth population recorded 8.765 million persons. The school-going age population would decrease by 1.80 million persons for the next decade.

O In 2019, the youth population aged 9~24 was 8.765 million persons, which showed a decreasing trend after recording a peak ( 14.209 million persons) in 1982. The school-going age population aged $6 \sim 21$ was 8.047 million persons, which would decrease to 6.249 million persons in 2029.

O The number of students in multi-cultural families increased by 11.7\% from 109 thousand persons in 2017 to 122 thousand persons in 2018. The share of students in multi-cultural families stood at $2.2 \%$, exceeding $2 \%$ for the first time.


## - Health

Compared to 2016, the proportion of the youth working out regularly marked an increase. In the meantime, the proportion of the youth having breakfast or having an adequate sleep marked a decrease.The obesity rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at $25.0 \%$ (overweight: $10.6 \%$, obese: $14.4 \%$ ) in 2018, up 1.1\%p from 23.9\% (overweight: 10.3\%, obese: 13.6\%) in 2017.In 2018, the proportion of the youth working out regularly showed an increase compared to 2016. The proportion of the youth having breakfast or having an adequate sleep showed a decrease compared to 2016.

|  | Having breakfast $(\downarrow)$ | Having an adequate sleep ( $\downarrow$ ) | Working out regularly ( $\uparrow$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2016(\%)$ | 57.7 | 71.9 | 35.0 |
| $2018(\%)$ | 53.1 | 71.5 | 35.6 |

O In 2018, 45.0\% of the youth aged 13~24 felt stress from their overall life. This percentage fell by $1.2 \%$ p from $46.2 \%$ in 2016.

O In 2018, $72.0 \%$ of the youth thought they were healthy. This percentage went up by $1.6 \% \mathrm{p}$ from 70.4\% in 2016.

## Learning and education

In 2018, $58.0 \%$ of middle and high school students were satisfied with their overall school life. This percentage increased by 4.7\%p from 2016.

O In 2018, $58.0 \%$ of middle and high school students were satisfied with their overall school life. This percentage increased by 4.7\%p from 53.3\% in 2016.

O In 2018, the college enrollment rate of high school graduates stood at $69.7 \%$, up $0.8 \% \mathrm{p}$ from 68.9\% in 2017.

- The college enrollment rate of female students stood at $73.8 \%$, which was $7.9 \%$ p higher than that of male students (65.9\%).

The private education participation rate of elementary, middle and high school students stood at $72.8 \%$ in 2018 , which rose by $1.7 \%$ prom $71.2 \%$ in 2017 . The private education participation hours of elementary, middle and high school students stood at 6.2 hours per week in 2018, which rose by 0.1 hour from 6.1 hours per week in 2017.
[ Satisfaction with school life ]


Source: Statistics Korea <Social Survey>
[ Private education participation rate ]


Source: Statistics Korea <Private Education Expenditures Survey>

## Leisure and economic activities

Compared to 2017, the average weekly hours for Internet use rose by 54 minutes for teens and 36 minutes for the youth aged 20~29.In 2018, the average weekly hours spent on the Internet for teens marked 17 hours and 48 minutes ( 2 hours and 32 minutes on a daily basis). The average weekly hours spent on the Internet for the youth aged 20~29 marked 24 hours and 12 minutes (3 hours and 27 minutes on a daily basis).

- For the past 6 years, the average weekly hours spent on the Internet showed an ever-increasing trend.

| Average weekly hours | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Teens | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 16.9 | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8}$ |
| Youth aged 20~29 | 20.3 | 20.5 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 23.6 | $\mathbf{2 4 . 2}$ |In 2018, the employment-population ratio for the youth aged 15~29 stood at $42.7 \%$, up $0.6 \%$ prom 2017. The unemployment rate of the youth aged 15~29 stood at 9.5\%, down 0.3\%p from 2017.


| Youth aged 15~29 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Employment-population ratio (\%) | 39.5 | 40.5 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 42.1 | $\mathbf{4 2 . 7}$ |
| Unemployment rate (\%) | 8.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 9.8 | $\mathbf{9 . 5}$ |

O In 2018, 9.0\% of middle and high school students experienced a part-time job, which showed a drop from 11.3\% in 2016.

## - Safety and behavior

The smoking rate and the drinking rate of middle and high school students increased to $6.7 \%$ and 16.9\%, respectively, in 2018.

O In 2017, the youth dying from safety accidents amounted to 458 persons, which decreased by 68 persons ( $12.9 \%$ ) compared to 2016 . The death rate of safety accidents stood at 4.9 per 100,000 youth population, which showed a decreasing trend.

| Safety accidents of the youth | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Number of deaths (person) | 652 | 684 | 561 | 526 | $\mathbf{4 5 8}$ |
| Death rate (per 100,000 persons) | 6.4 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | $\mathbf{4 . 9}$ |

The smoking rate and the drinking rate of middle and high school students stood at $6.7 \%$ and $16.9 \%$, respectively, in 2018 . These two figures recorded an increase compared to 2017.

|  | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Smoking rate (\%) | 12.1 | 11.4 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Drinking rate (\%) | 20.6 | 19.4 | 16.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 16.9 |

The proportion of teens with the risk of excessive dependence on mobile phones decreased to $29.3 \%$ in 2018 after marking $30.6 \%$ in 2016. The proportion of middle school students with risk of excessive dependence on mobile phones showed the highest figure.

- Teens with the risk of excessive dependence on mobile phones: $25.5 \%$ in $2013 \rightarrow 29.2 \%$ in $2014 \rightarrow 31.6 \%$ in $2015 \rightarrow 30.6 \%$ in $2016 \rightarrow 30.3 \%$ in $2017 \rightarrow 29.3 \%$ in 2018
- Students with the risk of excessive dependence on mobile phones: $22.8 \%$ of elementary school students < $28.3 \%$ of high school students < 34.0\% of middle school students


## Social participation and awareness

## $96.2 \%$ of the youth thought that 'Males and females should have equal rights'.

In 2018, $96.2 \%$ of 4th~6th grade elementary school students, middle school students and high school students thought that 'Males and females should have equal rights'. Recently the youth showed an improvement in the awareness of gender equality.- Awareness of gender equality for the youth: $93.5 \%$ in $2014 \rightarrow 93.9 \%$ in $2015 \rightarrow 93.9 \%$ in $2016 \rightarrow 95.5 \%$ in $2017 \rightarrow 96.2 \%$ in 2018

O As for trust in our society, the youth aged 13~24 recorded 5.38 points on average.

* I don't believe our society at all. (Score: 0) ~ I believe our society very much. (Score: 10)
- As for interest in social issues or political problems, the youth recorded 4.93 points on average.
* I'm not interested in social issues or political problems at all. (Score: 0) ~ I'm very interested in social issues or political problems. (Score: 10)

○ The turnout rate of the youth 'aged 19' and 'aged 20~24' showed an increasing trend in all recent elections.

|  | Presidential election |  |  | Election for the National <br> Assembly |  |  | Local election |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 2007 |  | 2012 | 2017 | 2008 | 2012 | 2016 | 2010 | 2014 |
| $19(\%)$ | 54.2 | 74.0 | 77.7 | 33.2 | 47.2 | 53.6 | 47.4 | 52.2 | 54.1 |
| $20 \sim 24(\%)$ | 51.1 | 71.1 | 77.1 | 32.9 | 45.4 | 55.3 | 45.8 | 51.4 | 52.9 |In 2017, $46.3 \%, 59.6 \%$ and $61.2 \%$ of the youth were positive about fairness, human rights and diversity of our society, respectively. More than half of the youth recognized human rights and diversity positively.

