Republic of Korea
Country Implementation Profile

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>42,980</td>
<td>48,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1990-1995    2005-2010

| Annual population growth (%)      | 0.8  | 0.5  |
| Life expectancy                   |       |
| at birth                          | 69    | 77   | 76  | 83  |
| at 60                             | 16    | 21   | 20  | 25  |

Population projections (000) - Variant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population projections (000)</th>
<th>Low (2030)</th>
<th>Medium (2050)</th>
<th>High (2100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>47,772</td>
<td>50,335</td>
<td>52,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>41,531</td>
<td>47,050</td>
<td>53,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>21,355</td>
<td>37,221</td>
<td>59,577</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household structure

| One-person households (%)       | 20 (2005) |
| Female-headed households (%)    | 22 (2005) |
| Nuclear households (%)          | 65 (2005) |
| Orphans (000), due to all causes| 280 (2009) |

Government policies and concern

| Government policy on population growth | Raise |
| Government policy on level of fertility | Raise |
| Level of government concern about population ageing | Major concern |

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission (000 tons)</td>
<td>243,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₁₀ (mg/m³)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government view and policy

| Government view on spatial distribution | Major change desired |
| Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas | n.a. |

Notes:
- "n.a." stands for "not available"
**Republic of Korea**

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### Sexual and Reproductive Health

- **Unmet need for family planning (%)**
  - n.a.
  - n.a.

- **Contraceptive prevalence (%)**
  - any method (including traditional): 77 (1994) 80 (2009)


**Government concerns and support** 2009

- **Level of government concern about adolescent fertility**: Major concern
- **Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility**: Yes*

**Type of government support for family planning**

- Direct support

**HIV prevalence (%)**, 15-49
- 0.0 § (1990) 0.0 § (2009)

**Antiretroviral therapy (%)**
- n.a.

**Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS**: Major concern (2009)

### Maternal and Child Health

- **Births attended by trained health professional (%)**: 100 (1997) n.a.
- **Antenatal care (%)**
  - at least 1 visit: n.a.
  - at least 4 visits: n.a.

- **Births by C-section (%)**: n.a.
- **Abortion rate**: n.a.

- **Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted**
  - Fetal impairment; Rape or incest; To preserve mental health; To preserve physical health; To save women’s life. (2009)

**DPT3 immunization**

- Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

**Stunting (%)**

- n.a.

**Stunting prevalence**

- Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level

**Skilled attendant at birth**

- Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level

**Maternal mortality ratio**

- Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

**Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality**

- Number of deaths per 1,000 live births

### Notes

*Support of health and welfare of adolescent mothers and children; sex education in schools; provision of contraceptives; provision and government subsidizing of welfare shelters for adolescent mothers and children.

Source: UNFPA

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**July 2012**
### Education

#### Male | Female | Male | Female
---|---|---|---
Literacy rate (%) | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.
Population 15+ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.
Population 15-24 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.
Population 65+ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a.
Primary school completion rate (%) | 103 | 106 (1999) | 102 | 101 (2010)
Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%) | 100 | 100 (1999) | 100 | 100 (2008)
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP | 3.8 (1999) | 5.0 (2009)

Source: UNESCO

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

#### Seats in parliament held by women (%)

#### Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)

#### Women making decision on own health (%)
- n.a. | n.a.

#### Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)
- n.a. | 13 (2004)

#### Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)
- n.a. | n.a.

Legal age at marriage (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without parental consent</th>
<th>With parental consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male 20</td>
<td>Female 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 18</td>
<td>Female 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Child marriage
Proportion of females 20-24 years who were married by age 18 by residence and household wealth level

#### Gender parity index
Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

### Poverty and Economic Development

#### Population living below $1.25 per day (%)
- n.a. | n.a.

#### Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)

#### Own account and family workers in employment (%)

#### Labor force participation (%) | 2010
- 60 | 60

#### Unemployment rate (%)

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor force participation, 2010</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-54</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-64</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Glossary and Data Sources**

**Population Dynamics and Household Structure**

Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division.

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64. Source: UN Population Division.

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64. Percentaged. Source: UN Population Division.

Life expectancy (at birth) – The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division.


One-person households (%) – Proportion of households where the household head is female. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division.

Nuclear households (%) – Proportion of households where the only members are heads and spouses and children. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division.

**Urbanization and Environment**

Urban population living in slums (%) – Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, durability of housing. Source: UN/UN Habitat.

Using improved drinking water (%) – Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard, public tap/standpipe, borehole/tube well, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary or available source is also improved). Source: UNICEF/WHO.

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) – Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush or pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab.

**Air pollution**

PM2.5 (μg/m³) – The estimated average annual exposure of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM2.5) in micrograms per cubic meter. Data for countries are air-pollution- weighted PM2.5 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UNEP.

**Sexual and Reproductive Health**

Unmet need for family planning (%) – Proportion of women married or in-union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or not intending to marry in the next child, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA.

Contraceptive prevalence (%) – Proportion of women married or in-union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intra-uterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condoms and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA.

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.

**Education**

Adjusted net enrollment rate (%) – The number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total of the official child-age population. This also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Source: UNESCO.

Primary school completion rate (%) – Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. Source: UNESCO.

**Government policy on immigration**

Government policy on emigration

Government policy on emigration

**Republic of Korea**

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**Migration**

**International migration, 2010**

Migrants by sex and age group (000)

Male | Female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-39</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-64</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** UN Population Division

**Education (continued)**

**Education attainment among population 25+ years** – Percentage distribution of population aged 25+ years above according to the highest level of education attained or completed. Source: UNESCO.

**Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)** – The number of students of primary school age who were enrolled in the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the same year. Source: UNESCO.

**Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women**

**Share of women in non-agriculture employment (%)** – Proportion of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.

**Women making decision on own health (%)** – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who usually make a decision about own health care by themselves or jointly with spouse. Source: UNFPA.

**Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)** – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Source: UNFPA.

**Poverty and Economic Development**

**Labor force participation (%)** – Proportion of working-age population that is in the labor force (including persons employed and persons unemployed). Source: ILO.

**Own account and family workers in employment (%)** – The sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. Own-account workers hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO.

**Migration**

**International migrants** – The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or other than that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division.

**Number of refugees** – The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR.

**Internally displaced persons** – The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international borders. Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).