2012 Statistics on the Youth

Population

(Youth population)

The youth population aged 9 to 24 occupied 20.4 percent in 2012, which showed a continuously downward trend after marking a peak (36.9 percent) in 1978.

< Youth population >

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

	Total population	9 to 24 years	15 to 24 years			0 to 18 years	
	Total population	9 to 24 years	Percent	15 to 24 years	Percent	0 to 10 years	Percent
1970	32,241	11,330	35.1	5,838	18.1	16,419	50.9
1978	36,969	13,647	36.9	8,348	22.6	16,832	45.5
1990	42,869	13,553	31.6	8,784	20.5	14,489	33.8
2000	47,008	11,501	24.5	7,697	16.4	12,904	27.5
2010	49,410	10,465	21.2	6,677	13.5	10,763	21.8
2012	50,004	10,197	20.4	6,769	13.5	10,276	20.5

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

■ (School-going population)

The school-going population occupied 19.2 percent in 2012, which was predicted to show a continuously downward trend.

< School-going population >

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

	Total					
		School-going population	Elementary school	Middle school	High school	College or university
	population	(6 to 21 years)	(6 to 11 years)	(12 to 14 years)	(15 to 17 years)	(18 to 21 years)
1970	32,241(100.0)	12,604(39.1)	5,711(17.7)	2,574(8.0)	2,101(6.5)	2,218(6.9)
1980	38,124(100.0)	14,401(37.8)	5,499(14.4)	2,599(6.8)	2,671(7.0)	3,632(9.5)
1990	42,869(100.0)	13,361(31.2)	4,786(11.2)	2,317(5.4)	2,595(6.1)	3,663(8.5)
2000	47,008(100.0)	11,383(24.2)	4,073(8.7)	1,869(4.0)	2,166(4.6)	3,275(7.0)
2010	49,410(100.0)	10,012(20.3)	3,276(6.6)	1,974(4.0)	2,090(4.2)	2,672(5.4)
2012	50,004 (100.0)	9,595(19.2)	2,923(5.8)	1,859(3.7)	2,019(4.0)	2,795(5.6)
2030	52,160(100.0)	7,116(13.6)	2,663(5.1)	1,333(2.6)	1,324(2.5)	1,796(3.4)
2040	51,091(100.0)	6,698(13.1)	2,378(4.7)	1,271(2.5)	1,298(2.5)	1,751(3.4)
2060	43,959(100.0)	4,884(11.1)	1,805(4.1)	906(2.1)	910(2.1)	1,264(2.9)

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

Health

(Stress)

In 2010, seven out of ten juveniles aged 15 to 24 got stress from their 'school life' and 'overall life'.

< Stress recognition rate of the youth aged 15 to 241) >

(Unit: %)

	Domestic life		Scho	ol life	Overall life	
	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010
15 to 24 years	41.4	42.3	64.4	66.9	56.5	69.6
15 to 19 years	44.7	45.6	68.8	68.2	60.0	70.3
20 to 24 years	37.4	38.3	54.1	63.7	52.4	68.7

Source: KOSTAT, \[\script{Social Survey} \]

■ (The most troublesome problems)

As for the youth aged 15 to 24, the most troublesome problems were 'study' (38.6 percent) and 'occupation' (22.9 percent) in 2010.

(Suicidal impulse)

8.8 percent of the youth aged 15 to 24 felt suicidal in 2010.

(Smoking and drinking)

In 2011, one out of ten middle and high school students smoked. In 2011, two out of ten middle and high school students drank.

(Cause of death)

In 2010, 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	3rd	4th	5th
2000	Transport accidents (19.3)	Suicides (8.7)	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (4.9)	Drowning (3.5)	Heart diseases (1.8)
2009	Suicides (15.3)	Transport accidents (8.4)	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (3.8)	Heart diseases (1.0)	Drowning (0.8)
2010	Suicides (13.0)	Transport accidents (8.3)	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (3.6)	Heart diseases (1.2)	Drowning (1.0)

Source: KOSTAT, Cause of Death Statistics

Culture and Leisure

(Watching cultural, artistic and sport events)

In 2011, 82.6 percent of the youth watched cultural, artistic and sport events. 88.8 percent of the youth watched movies, which recorded the highest share.

(Overseas travelling)

In 2011, 11.0 percent of the youth aged 13 to 24 traveled overseas.

(Participation in associations)

In 2011, 36.4 percent of the youth aged 13 to 24 participated in group activities (e.g private funds, alumni).

(Donation experience)

In 2011, 33.0 percent of the youth aged 13 to 24 made donations - mainly in cash.

< Donation (2011) >

(Unit: %)

(Gina 70)									
Classification	Donation 6	experience	Donation experience (multiple responses)						
Classification	No	Yes	In cash	In kind					
2011	67.0	33.0	31.3	4.2					
13 to 19 years	58.9	41.1	39.6	4.0					
20 to 24 years	80.9	19.1	17.3	4.5					
Middle school students	51.0	49.0	47.2	4.9					
High school students	51.8	48.2	46.5	4.0					
College students	84.0	16.0	14.5	3.4					

Source: KOSTAT, \[Social Survey \]

(Voluntary work)

In 2011, 55.1 percent of the youth aged 13 to 24 participated in voluntary work. On average, they participated in voluntary work 4.9 times. They did voluntary work for 3.7 hours on average.

(Leisure activities on weekends or holidays)
The majority of the youth spent their weekends or holidays watching TV or DVD.

Education and Labour

■ (Private education participation)

In 2011, the private education participation rate of elementary, middle and high school students marked 71.7 percent. The higher household income, the higher private education participation rate.

< Private education participation by school level >

(Unit: %, ten thousand won)

	Total		Elementary school		Middle school		High school ¹⁾	
	Participation rate	Expenditure 2)	Participation rate	Expenditure 2)	Participation rate	Expenditure 2)	Participation rate	Expenditure 2)
2010	73.6	24.0	86.8	24.5	72.2	25.5	61.1	26.5
2011	71.7	24.0	84.6	24.1	71.0	26.2	58.7	25.9
Less than 1 million won	35.3	6.8	47.6	7.6	33.8	7.2	29.6	7.9
Less than 1 to 2 million won	49.7	10.9	65.1	11.8	48.7	12.5	38.1	11.0
Less than 2 to 3 million won	68.2	17.4	83.4	18.2	66.9	19.4	49.7	16.8
Less than 3 to 4 million won	76.8	23.4	89.6	23.4	76.2	25.9	59.6	23.6
Less than 4 to 5 million won	81.8	29.0	92.0	28.0	81.4	31.6	67.5	30.0
Less than 5 to 6 million won	83.7	34.0	92.8	31.9	84.7	36.5	71.8	37.1
Less than 6 to 7 million won	86.5	39.4	93.9	37.5	87.1	41.8	75.9	42.1
7 million won or more	85.3	44.0	93.7	42.8	84.5	45.0	76.2	48.5

Source: KOSTAT, Private Education Expenditures Survey

Note 1) General high school

2) Monthly average expenditure per student

(After-school program participation)

In 2011, 56.6 percent of elementary, middle and high school students participated in after-school programs.

(Reason for choosing an occupation)

When choosing an occupation, the youth considered 'aptitude and interest' as the most important factor, which was followed by 'income' and 'stability'

■ (The most favorite workplace)

The youth considered 'governmental agencies' as the most favorite workplace.

(Way of getting a job)

In 2011, 26.3 percent of the employed youth got their job via newspapers or the Internet.

(Reason for quitting the first job) In 2011, the youth quit their first job due to 'dissatisfaction with working conditions' (42.3 percent).

Information and Communications and Safety

- (Internet access frequency)
 - In 2011, 97.8 percent of the youth in their teens made access to the Internet once or more in a day.
- (Internet shopping)

In 2011, 71.4 percent of the youth aged 12 to 19 had experience of Internet shopping.

- (SNS use SNS)
 - In 2011, nine out of ten high school students used 'blog' or 'Mini Homepy'. One out of five university students used 'microblog such as twitter'.
- (Internet addiction)

The Internet addiction rate of the youth aged 10 to 19 stood at 10.4 percent in 2011. The Internet addiction rate of high school students recorded the highest figure.

- (Experience of harmful media)
 - As for experiences of harmful media, in 2011, 47.4 percent of the youth used games that were prohibited to them.
- (Percentage of middle and high school students going to a coffee shop) The percentage of middle and high school students who went to a coffee shop showed an increasing trend. In the meantime, the percentage of middle and high school students who went to a comic book room, an amusement room or a DVD room showed a decreasing trend.
- (Child abuse)

In 2010, the number of abuses against children aged 0 to 19 was 5,657 cases. The majority of them were abused by their biological parents.

■ (Type of crime)

As for the type of crime of the youth aged 0 to 18, property-related criminals occupied the largest share in 2010.