

# Eighth periodic report of States parties due in 2015

## Republic of Korea

### Annexes

#### Annex I: Status of Implementation of CEDAW Recommendations

Article		Recommendations as to the 7 <sup>th</sup> Report (2011)	Implementations
Part I	Article 2 Policy Measures	Adequately disseminate the Convention's Optional Protocol, and views under the Protocol and the Committee's general recommendations among all stakeholders, including Government ministries, parliamentarians, the judiciary and law enforcement officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presented at the National Assembly the Committee's concluding observations (October 2011)</li> <li>- Held an explanatory seminar on how to implement the observations (December 2011)</li> <li>- Created a report on the concluding observations and disseminated it to related organizations and public libraries (December 2012)</li> <li>- Created and disseminated a compendium of treaties on women, children, adolescents, and families (February 2013)</li> <li>- Awareness raised through a meeting of related ministries regarding the importance of the Convention and women's human rights (December 2012); and</li> <li>- Held an annual joint meeting of related ministries to follow up on and accelerate the progress of the implementation of the Convention</li> <li>- Created and disseminated a promotional leaflet on the major contents of the Convention and its Protocol</li> </ul>
		Take urgent steps towards the adoption of a comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Act	Ongoing research and review on international standards and legislation on human rights is being conducted; "devising ways to establish an Anti-Discrimination Act" included in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> <i>National Action Plans for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights</i> (March 2012)

	Clearly define the mandate, responsibilities, and allocation of human and financial resources of the three portfolios (gender, youth and family) of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, as well as institute a clear coordination mechanism for ensuring horizontal and vertical coherence in the work of the Ministry	In accordance with the 2014 Framework Act on Gender Equality, which will take effect in July 2015, a Gender Equality Committee Women’s Policy Coordination Meeting chaired by the Prime Minister and vice-chaired by the Minister of Gender Equality and Family will be held on a regular basis. Gender equality officials or women’s policy units will be installed within each ministry to enhance the coordination of women’s policies.
	Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family to use gender-impact assessments, and provide advice on, coordinate and monitor gender-responsive budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on the Gender Impact Analysis and Assessment Act established in 2011, target policies have been expanded from programs to laws and plans beginning from 2012.</li> <li>- Systematic gender equality education and a manual on gender-responsive budgeting are being provided to officials in charge of gender-responsive budgeting.</li> </ul>
	Reinstate the women’s units and gender equality officers	Women’s policy officers have been installed in core ministries related to the implementation of women’s policies, including the ministries of Education, Strategy and Finance, Government Administration and Home Affairs, and Health and Welfare
	Ratify the treaties to which the Korean government is not yet a party, that is, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, careful consideration is required since conditions in Korea such as the social safety net and welfare systems have yet to mature to the point of readiness to embrace large-scale inflows of inexperienced workers and it is also currently incompatible with the country’s work permit system for migrant workers.</li> <li>- International treaties are intricately linked to a country’s social security, legal systems, employment systems, taxation, elections, education, and other areas. Ratification of such treaties needs to be thoroughly reviewed by the government and approved by the National Assembly.</li> </ul>
<b>Article 3 Guarantee of Basic Human Rights and Fundamental</b>	Fully utilize the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in the implementation of the State Party’s obligations under the Convention, and include information thereon in the next periodic report	The Beijing Platform for Action was used as a major reference when establishing the <i>Fourth Basic Plan for Women’s Policy</i> (2013-2017) and the <i>First Basic Plan for Gender Equality</i> (2015-2017).

	<b>Freedoms</b>	Integrate a gender perspective and explicitly reflect the provisions of the Convention in all efforts aimed at the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and include information thereon in the next periodic report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Great efforts have been extended to strengthening international cooperation toward establishing Post-MDG development goals (a government taskforce chaired by the vice-minister of the ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Post-2015 Korea forum were launched to collect opinions from the C.S.O., academics, and other diverse groups and to strengthen related partnerships)</li> <li>- Substantial cooperation with international organizations on women's issues has been expanded</li> </ul>
		The Committee shares concern regarding the pressure the National Human Rights Commission is facing to maintain its independence. It also reminds the State Party of its responsibility to ensure the Commission's independence and urges strengthening the Commission's monitoring functions with a view to regaining credibility, public confidence, and legitimacy	The positional level for eleven members has been raised; one new unit has been installed; staffing has been increased by 21 persons (2010-2011)
	<b>Article 4 Special Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen efforts to increase the representation of women in public life, through the implementation of special measures with the Committee's general recommendation No. 25 (2004)</li> <li>- General recommendation No. 25 (2004) calls upon the State Party to strengthen efforts to implement policies and special measures to increase the representation of women in public life</li> <li>- Consider using a range of possible measures (quotas, benchmarks, targets and incentives) with regard to the implementation of articles 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 14 of the Convention (No. 25)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 2<sup>nd</sup> Plan (2007-2011) to Expand the Proportion of Female Administrators aimed at 15 % of female public officials at Level 4 or higher by 2017 (ref. 79)</li> <li>- The level of efforts to designate women for positions of responsibility is currently being reflected in performance evaluation of government organizations (human resources management section) (March 2013)</li> <li>- Recommended designation of at least one female official for managerial and high-level positions in each ministry (March 2013)</li> <li>- Implemented a gender equality target in the public hiring of Level 5 and 7 officials for the diplomacy field</li> <li>- Implemented a gender equality target in the state exam for the selection of diplomat candidates (area of general diplomacy) that began in 2013</li> <li>- Implemented the prior recommendation system for female manager candidates (2011-present)</li> <li>- Reflected the agenda of raising women's political representation in the 4<sup>th</sup> Basic Plan for Women's Policies (2012)</li> </ul>
	<b>Article 5 Sex Role Stereotyping and Prejudice</b>	Encourage the reporting of domestic and sexual violence cases by ensuring that education professionals, healthcare providers and social workers are fully aware with relevant legal provisions, sensitized to all forms of violence against women and capable of complying with their obligation to report cases	The Act on the Prevention of Children and Juveniles from Sexual Abuse provides legal basis for educating those persons with a reporting obligation, and the Ministry of Gender Equality has executed training for them on a regular basis.

		Review and amend the Criminal Code and other relevant legislation to remove provisions which require adult victims of sexual violence to file a complaint in order to have their cases prosecuted	Abolished provisions requiring adult victims to file a complaint to have their cases prosecuted; accordingly revised relevant laws including the Criminal Code, Special Cases Acts, and the Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles from Sexual Abuse (revised in December 2012 and taking effect in June 2013)
		Take measures to increase the number of women police officers	Increased the proportion of female police officers from 5.8% in 2008 to 14 % in 2014 and currently adopting a hiring quota of 10 % by 2017
		Conduct awareness raising campaigns for protection and prevention against domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporated awareness of domestic violence into gender equality and human rights awareness education</li> <li>- Implemented mandatory education on sexual abuse and domestic violence (June 2013-present); installed support organizations for anti-sexual violence education (April 2013-present)</li> <li>- Expanded integrated support centers to protect victims of sexual abuse and domestic violence</li> <li>- Conducted a nationwide campaign to promote awareness of sexual abuse and domestic violence (November 2013)</li> </ul>
		Adopt legal provisions explicitly criminalizing marital rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing laws punish rape against all human beings and, therefore, no plan to establish separate legislation is needed</li> <li>- A Constitutional Court case has established an explicit precedent for the criminality of marital rape, supplementing existing legislation (a decision released en banc in 2013)</li> </ul>
		Improve the method of the survey on violence against women 1) Ensure the survey to include indicators such as the prevalence, causes, and consequences of all forms of violence against women 2) Collect comprehensive data on all forms of violence against women 3) use such data as the basis for further comprehensive measures and targeted intervention in the next periodic report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on Act on the Prevention of Sexual Assault and Protection, Etc. of Victims Thereof, Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection, Etc. of Victims, Act on the Prevention of Sexual Trafficking and Protection, Etc. of Victims, and Frame-work Act on Gender Equality, the Ministry of Gender Equality conducts surveys on sexual violence, domestic violence, sexual trafficking/prostitution, and sexual assault every three years in order to investigate the prevalence, causes and consequences of all forms violence against women</li> <li>- Conducted a survey on the status of violence against women (domestic and sexual abuse) in 2013 and based on the survey findings that there was insufficient awareness of victim support services, campaigns to promote government services for victims were reinforced and the 8th day of each month has been designated as <i>Bora Day</i> since 2014 to promote domestic violence prevention campaigns</li> </ul>

		Ensure that education professionals, health-care providers and social workers are fully familiar with relevant legal provisions, are sensitized to all forms of violence against women and are capable of complying with their obligation to report cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 35 (Education of Persons Liable to Report) of the Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles against Sexual Abuse provides legal basis</li> <li>- Ministry of Gender Equality and Family is currently providing education to persons liable to report</li> </ul>
<b>Article 6 Prostitution</b>		Amend relevant legislation to include trafficking as an offence, and ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	The proposal to ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children was passed by the National Assembly (May 29, 2015).
		Take legislative and other measures to ensure effective implementation of the Marriage Brokerage Control Act, in order to protect foreign women from exploitation and abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meetings were held to address problems related to the issuance of E-6 visas and to discuss measures to prosecute criminals and protect victims in relation to prostitution and human trafficking</li> <li>- Initiated a joint crackdown by related organizations against illicit activities by unlicensed marriage brokers (June 2013)</li> <li>- Revised and implemented laws to prevent victimization in relation to international marriage (September 2013)</li> </ul>
		Take further measures to protect and support women and girls who are victims of trafficking	Counseling centers, shelters, and rehabilitation support centers (91 facilities as of 2015) are currently providing prostituted victims with counseling, legal/medical support, schooling, vocational training, and more
		Review its prostitution policy and relevant legislation with a view to decriminalizing women's involvement in prostitution and ensuring that women involved in the sex trade are not punished	A review of whether or not to expand the range of prostituted victims in regard to the decriminalization of prostitution is currently pending
		Provide rehabilitation and economic empowerment programs for women and girls exploited in prostitution	Provided consultations for independence and rehabilitation tailored to the nature of each victim support facility (2013 and 2014)
		Take measures to establish an effective <i>in situ</i> monitoring mechanism of the establishments where foreign women work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued monitoring and inspections of entertainment establishments employing foreign women</li> <li>- Established a standard for the restriction of the capacity to invite foreigners by entertainment agencies with a history of forced prostitution (August 2011)</li> </ul>

<b>PART II</b>	<b>Article 7 Political and Public Life</b>	The Committee expresses its concern at the slow pace of progress in increasing women's participation despite measures in place to increase women's participation in decision-making positions (No. 24)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued to expand exclusive units for increasing women's participation in government committees and working-level meetings have been held twice per year in regard to expanding women's participation in government committees (ref. 51, 52)</li> <li>- The establishment of a yearly target for women's participation and appointment of female officials has been recommended</li> <li>- Established a cooperation system with relevant ministries to share information on the female human resources pool by sector</li> <li>- Evaluated and monitored the targets for expansion of female administrators in the public sector (2014-present)</li> <li>- The proportion of female faculty increased from 9.6% in 2003 to 13.7% in 2012 at national and public universities and 16.8% in 2003 to 22.6% in 2012 at private universities (ref. 82)</li> </ul>
	<b>Article 9 Nationality</b>	Revise its legislation governing nationality with a view to remove all discriminatory provisions relating to the requirements to acquire Korean nationality	There are no discriminatory provisions against women in the current legislation
<b>PART III</b>	<b>Article 10 Education</b>	Institute measures to revise textbooks used at all levels to introduce mandatory gender training for teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed laws and regulations related to sex education as well as curricula at elementary and secondary levels (March-July 2013)</li> <li>- Expanded the dissemination of 2009 revised textbooks with improved education on gender equality and human rights</li> <li>- Recommended incorporating gender equality education into teacher qualification training and in-service training provided by local Offices of Education (2014-present)</li> <li>- Designated the Korean Institute of Gender Equality Promotion and Education (KIGEPE) as a Long Distance Teacher Training Center (July 2010)</li> <li>- Developed and disseminated textbooks with an increased emphasis on gender equality and human rights for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> grades in elementary school and 1<sup>st</sup> year of middle school (2013)</li> <li>- Continued monitoring to ensure gender equality incorporated across curricula</li> </ul>
		Actively encourage women and girls to choose non-traditional fields of study and professions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted a policy study on measures for careers and capacity development for the cultivation of female human resources in science (December 2012)</li> <li>- Developed an e-book guideline for assisting teachers to incorporate gender equality into structuring class content and curricula on careers and professions (2012)</li> </ul>

<b>PART III</b>	<b>Article 11 Employment</b>	Establish an effective monitoring mechanism to ensure that students are provided with the 10 hours compulsory course on sexual education and introduce a more comprehensive, age-appropriate program on sexual and reproductive health and rights for both girls and boys as a regular part of the curriculum at the basic and secondary levels of the education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed and disseminated <i>Measures to Substantiate Sex Education at the Elementary and Secondary Levels</i> (September 2011)</li> <li>- 15 hours per year (extended from the previous 10 hours, September 2011)</li> <li>- Distributed <i>Guidelines on Sex Education at Schools</i>, with an aim to promote systematic sex education aligned with appropriate developmental stages (October 2011)</li> </ul>
		Present disaggregated data on labor market indicators in the next periodic report	See Article 11(ref. 92) in the report for data such as the male and female populations over 15, male and female economic participation rate, male and female employment rate, male and female unemployment rate, number of male and female irregular workers, number of male and female fixed-term workers, number of male and female part-time workers, and number of male and female atypical workers
		Diligently monitor the situation of women in the labor market and ensure enterprises provide more opportunities for women to gain access to full-time and regular employment	Monitoring and supervision of organizations and companies hiring a large number of female workers has continued in regard to gender discrimination in employment and recruitment
		Protect those in non-regular work by extending benefits, including paid maternity leave, to part-time and short-time workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided a job security subsidy during the infant-care period for irregular female workers</li> <li>- Established legal measures to protect maternity among irregular female workers</li> </ul>
		Enforce the provisions of the Equal Employment Act in regard to equal pay for work of equal value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conducted an annual inspection of companies hiring a large number of female workers for compliance with the Equal Employment Act</li> <li>- Defined by law equal pay for work of equal value within the same sector</li> <li>- Imposed fines of up to ten million won for wage discrimination and up to five million won for discrimination in fringe benefits</li> <li>- Gender discrimination in recruitment and employment including recruitment on different wage schemes for men and women has been monitored</li> <li>- Provided customized services at <i>Saeil</i> Centers to support the re-entry into the labor market of women with career interruption in order to address the career disruption of female workers, one of the major causes of the gender wage gap</li> </ul>

		<p>Ensure that effective monitoring mechanisms are in place to achieve compliance with existing legislation, and that there are procedures in place for women to file complaints of violations of their labor rights, particularly in cases of sexual harassment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supervised and monitored organizations and companies, especially those hiring a significant number of female workers, in order to prevent violations of labor rights and sexual harassment</li> <li>- Installed a report system and equal employment counseling centers (15 nationwide) to enhance access to procedures for filing complaints about sexual harassment</li> <li>- Continued monitoring of gender discrimination with an aim to increase the employment of female workers</li> </ul>
		<p>Domestic responsibilities are still primarily borne by women and the number of men taking parental leave is limited</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduced a special parental leave scheme (Father's Month) and increased the benefit for the first month of the leave to 100% of the ordinary wage for a parent who takes a parental leave immediately after their spouse took one for the same child</li> <li>- Revised both the State Public Officials Act and Local Public Officials Act to enable male public officials to take parental leave at any point for up to three years, the same as can their female counterparts</li> <li>- Introduced the Dad's Month and encouraged men to take parental leave</li> </ul>
		<p>Promote co-responsibility in the domestic sphere and step up efforts to assist women and men to strike a balance between family and employment responsibilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduced the Best Family-Friendly Management Certification System to recognize companies/organizations establishing best practices for work-family balance. The number of certified companies increased from 9 in 2008 to 444 in 2014 and laid out the certification criteria for small and mid-sized companies in order to promote family-friendly labor practices (2014)</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided customized consultation on family- friendly programs for companies</li> <li>- Established the <i>Basic Plan for Work- Family Balance</i> (2013-2017)</li> <li>- Strengthened <i>Saeil</i> Centers to provide customized employment support for women with interrupted careers</li> <li>- Developed women-friendly vocational training to enable women to simultaneously carry out work, childcare, and training</li> </ul>



<b>Article 12 Health</b>	Take necessary measures to address the deteriorating mental health situation, in particular depression; implement suicide prevention plans and provide information in the next periodic report on the policies and results achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changed the insurance claims system for psychiatrists (April 1, 2013)</li> <li>- Plans initiated to launch self-assessment of mental health by the course of life in order to improve detection of major mental health issues (2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2013)</li> <li>- Established a legal and institutional basis for suicide prevention; expanded the suicide prevention infrastructure including the establishment of the Korea Suicide Prevention Center and expansion of Mental Health Centers</li> <li>- Built a foundation for management and suicide prevention among high-risk groups</li> </ul>
	Ensure that older women with low income levels have full access to health and social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided long-term care for the elderly</li> <li>- Provided comprehensive care service for the elderly</li> <li>- Provided short-term housekeeping and activity support services (since March 2013)</li> <li>- Provided senior care and emergency care for seniors living alone</li> <li>- Continued to expand health and social services for low-income elderly women</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review the law relating to abortion with a view to removing the punitive provisions imposed on women who undergo an abortion</li> <li>- Provide quality services for the management of complications arising from unsafe abortion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provided abortion prevention education and campaigns; provides information on drug use during pregnancy</li> <li>- Identified policy needs through a national survey of public perceptions on abortion (2012)</li> </ul>
<b>Article 13 Economic and Social Benefits</b>	The limited number of state-run child care centers, the trend to privatize such facilities and the high fees charged by private child care centers, which make them inaccessible particularly to those in low income, female-headed households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued to expand high-quality daycare services by increasing the number of state/public daycares and publishing a list of companies/organizations failing to fulfil the requirement for the installation of workplace daycare facilities (January 2013-present)</li> <li>- Supported working mothers by mandating private daycares give priority to the children of working couples (July 2012-present)</li> <li>- Helped reduce the childcare burden through daycare and childcare benefits</li> <li>- Daycare facilities for female-headed households have continued to be expanded</li> </ul>

	<b>Article 14 Rural Women</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue efforts to facilitate rural women’s access to own land and property, as well as to provide financial support and assistance</li> <li>- Implement gender-sensitive rural development strategies and programs, accelerate measures to promote farming among young women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Established a basic plan to cultivate female farmers and fishers (2011-2015) along with yearly action plans</li> <li>- Provided support to promote the occupational status and rights of women in the agricultural and fishery sectors</li> <li>- Expanded training for women to build leadership capacities and expertise for business management and support for business start-ups</li> <li>- Cultivated female community leaders and their future successors among women moving from cities to rural communities</li> <li>- Supported health management services and communal kitchens to reduce the childcare burden on female farmers and fishers</li> <li>- Enhanced the infrastructure for policy implementation</li> </ul>
<b>PART IV</b>	<b>Article 16 Marriage and Family Life</b>	Expedite efforts towards the withdrawal, within a concrete time frame, of the State party’s reservation to article 16, paragraph 1 (g) of the Convention	Under a positive review in consideration of the interpretation of the CEDAW committee, practices of other countries, and general principles on the interpretation of the law on treaties
		Take necessary legislative measures to incorporate a rule of equal distribution of marital property upon divorce in the legislation, in line with article 16 of the Convention and with the Committee’s general recommendation No. 21 (1994); and take legislative measures to eliminate consideration of ‘fault’ in the determination of the economic consequences of divorce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- While careful deliberation is required when instituting a rule of equal distribution of marital property upon divorce in the form of legislation, the courts currently include intangible assets such as pension and severance payments among the property subject to distribution</li> <li>- ‘Fault’ is not considered in current laws in the determination of the economic consequences of divorce</li> </ul>

## Annex II: Tables

**Table 1.** Number of Organizations and Projects Subject to Gender Impact Analysis

Year	Unit: number				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Organizations	292	293	302	304	304
Number of Projects	2,401	2,954	14,792	20,372	26,438
Average Number of Projects per Organization	8.2	10.1	49.0	67.0	87.0

Source: *The 2013 Report on the Comprehensive Analysis of Gender Impact Assessment*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014)

**Table 2.** Implementation of Gender Budgeting by Local Governments

Unit: number, 100 million won

Year	2013		2014	
	Number of projects	Budget	Number of projects	Budget
Total	11,803	125,990	13,299	147,342
Programs for implementation of women's policies	3,244	49,948	8,108	69,701
Gender Impact Analysis projects	7,058	69,000	3,512	69,495
Special projects by local autonomous bodies	1,501	7,042	1,679	8,146

Source: *A Comprehensive Analysis of Gender Budget Statements of Local Governments*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014)

**Table 3.** Korean Gender Equality Index

Unit: complete gender equality=100.0

Year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total		64.8	66.0	66.5	67.3	68.5
Area	Family	55.7	58.1	59.7	60.9	62.7
	Welfare	65.6	67.1	67.6	69.3	69.0
	Health	95.5	96.0	96.5	96.5	96.4
	Safety	67.0	64.1	61.5	63.6	58.3
	Economic activity	66.5	67.9	69.4	70.1	70.7
	Decision-making	14.0	15.0	16.2	17.3	17.8
	Education/vocational training	81.6	85.4	86.8	85.9	96.2
	Culture/information	83.3	84.2	84.0	84.4	85.1

Source: *The 2014 Gender Equality Report in Korea*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014)

**Table 4.** Republic of Korea's Contribution to UN Women

Unit: Thousand US dollars

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Contribution	4,887	4,756	7,939	5,088

Source: <http://www.unwomen.org>

**Table 5.** Women's Participation in Government Committees

Unit: %

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Proportion of designation of female members	22.3	24.8	25.7	27.7	31.7

Source: *The Survey of Women's Participation in Government Committees in the Second Half of 2014*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014)

**Table 6.** Women's Participation in Local Politics (Heads of Government Bodies, Council Members)

Unit: persons, %

Local Elections	Election Type	Total	Gender		
			Men	Women (%)	
4 <sup>th</sup> (2006)	Total (percentage)	3,867	3,338	529 (13.0)	
	Major urban city and provincial governorship	16	16	-	
	Heads of local autonomous bodies ( <i>gu, si, gun</i> )	230	227	3 (1.0)	
	Major urban city and provincial council members	Constituency-based	655	623	32 (4.0)
		Proportional representation	78	21	57 (73.0)
	<i>Si, gun, gu</i> council members	Constituency-based	2,513	2,403	110 (4.0)
Proportional representation		375	48	327 (87.0)	
5 <sup>th</sup> (2010)	Total (percentage)	3,893	3,148 (80.0)	745 (20.0)	
	Major urban city and provincial governorship	16	16	-	
	Heads of local autonomous bodies ( <i>gu, si, gun</i> )	228	222	6 (2.6)	
	Major urban city and provincial council members	Constituency-based	680	625	55 (8.0)
		Proportional representation	81	23	58 (71.0)
	<i>Si, gun, gu</i> council members	Constituency-based	2,512	2,238	274 (9.2)
Proportional representation		376	24	352 (93.0)	
6 <sup>th</sup> (2014)	Total (percentage)	3,930	3,076	854 (21.7)	
	Major urban city and provincial governorship	17	17	-	
	Heads of local autonomous bodies ( <i>gu, si, gun</i> )	226	217	9 (4.0)	
	Major urban city and provincial council members	Constituency-based	705	647	58 (8.2)
		Proportional representation	84	29	55 (65.5)
	<i>Si, gun, gu</i> council members	Constituency-based	2,519	2,150	369 (14.6)
Proportional representation		379	16	363 (95.8)	

Source: *A Conspectus of Nationwide Local Elections*, National Election Commission (2014)**Table 7.** Proportion of Female Members of the National Assembly

Unit: persons, %

Elections	Election title	Total	Gender	
			Men	Women (%)
18 <sup>th</sup> Election (2008)	Total	299	258	41 (13.0)
	Proportional Representation	54	27	27 (50.0)
	Local Constituency-based	245	231	14 (5.0)
19 <sup>th</sup> Election (2012)	Total	300	253	47 (15.7)
	Proportional Representation	54	26	28 (51.9)
	Local Constituency-based	246	227	19 (7.7)

Source: *A Conspectus of the Members of the 19<sup>th</sup> National Assembly*, National Election Commission (2012)

**Table 8.** Proportion of Female Employees and Managers in Public Organizations

Unit: %

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Proportion of Female Employees	30.1	31.2	32.4	33.6	35.6
Proportion of Female Managers	9.9	10.5	11.0	11.6	13.9

Source: *Affirmative Action Measures*, Ministry of Employment and Labor (2013). Data was compiled at the end of each year.**Table 9.** Number of Sexual Abuse Cases by Type of Report

Unit: cases, %

Year	Total	Number of offenders caught during commission	Number of Reported Cases			Number of Unreported Cases
			Total	Reported by victim	Number of cases a complaint was filed	
2011 1 <sup>st</sup> half	10,194	1,288	6,861	4,185	1,760	2,045
2011 2 <sup>nd</sup> half	11,765	2,062	7,817	4,946	2,191	1,886
Increase/Decrease Rate	15.4	60.1	13.9	18.2	24.5	-7.8
2012 1 <sup>st</sup> half	9,514	1,728	6,410	4,105	1,820	1,376
Increase/Decrease Rate	-19.1	-16.2	-18.0	-17.0	-16.9	-27.0
2012 2 <sup>nd</sup> half	13,419	2,196	8,884	5,979	2,261	2,339
Increase/Decrease Rate	41.0	27.1	36.6	45.7	24.2	70.0
2013 1 <sup>st</sup> half	12,235	2,074	6,875	4,515	1,915	3,287
Increase/Decrease Rate	-8.8	-5.6	-22.6	-24.5	-15.3	40.5
2013 2 <sup>nd</sup> half	16,549	2,986	8,731	6,404	1,601	4,831
Increase/Decrease Rate	35.3	44.0	27.0	41.8	-16.4	47.0

Source: KIC News, No. 129, Spring, p. 19, Korean Institute of Criminology (2014)

**Table 10.** Services Provided by Integrated Support Centers for Sexual Abuse Victims (Total Victims)

Unit: persons, cases

Year	Victimization Type					Support Type					
	Total	Sexual Abuse	Domestic Violence	Prostitution	Other	Total	Counseling	Medical	Investigation/Legal Support	Therapy	Social Support, etc.
2012	22,333	16,735	3,023	219	2,356	153,425	69,723	31,706	25,454	17,047	9,495
2013	27,450	20,597	4,503	227	2,123	202,322	87,244	43,043	34,799	18,914	18,322
2014	28,487	20,693	5,517	239	2,038	260,005	92,610	62,584	47,488	31,577	22,253

Source: *The 2013 Annual Report on Women's Policies*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014)

**Table 11. Counseling Provided by Women's Hotline 1366**

Unit: cases, %

Year	Total	Domestic violence	Family issues	Spousal conflict	Divorce	Addiction	Sexual violence	Sexuality	Prostitution	Legal issues	Other
2010	183,240	60,489	9,743	9,411	5,688	3,228	8,688	5,695	1,497	4,561	74,240
	100(%)	33.0	5.3	5.1	3.1	1.8	4.7	3.1	0.8	2.5	40.5
2011	191,050	71,070	9,639	8,453	4,249	3,206	9,700	5,382	2,027	3,783	73,541
	100(%)	37.2	5.0	4.4	2.2	1.7	5.1	2.8	1.1	2.0	38.5
2012	223,109	94,985	10,181	8,780	4,453	2,741	12,155	3,883	2,324	4,488	79,118
	100(%)	43	5	4	2	1	5	2	1	2	36
2013	253,616	122,229	10,215	8,604	4,382	2,288	15,636	3,724	2,981	4,642	78,915
	100(%)	48.2	4.0	3.4	1.7	0.9	6.2	1.5	1.2	1.8	31.1
2014	265,792	137,560	8,498	6,773	4,125	2,324	17,007	1,789	3,070	4,470	80,176
	100(%)	51.8	3.2	2.5	1.6	0.9	6.4	0.7	1.2	1.7	30.2

Source: For 2009-2013, *The 2013 Annual Report on Women's Policies*, p. 148, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014);  
 For 2014, *The 2014 Statistics of Services Provided by Support Organizations for Victims of Domestic Violence*, p. 11,  
 Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2015)

**Table 12. Counseling Services Provided by Domestic Violence Counseling Centers**

Unit: cases

Year	Number of Centers	Number of Counseling Cases		
		Total	Domestic Violence	Other
2010	251	296,686	135,069	161,617
2011	244	288,751	126,240	162,511
2012	228	272,580	118,178	154,402
2013	196	260,452	125,694	134,758
2014	201	291,244	143,190	148,054

Source: For 2010-2014, *The 2013 Annual Report on Women's Policies*, p. 148, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014);  
 for 2014, *The 2014 Statistics of Services Provided by Support Organizations for Victims of Domestic Violence*, p. 11,  
 Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2015)

**Table 13. Number of Counseling Cases Provided by Sexual Violence Counseling Centers**

Unit: cases

Year	Number of Centers	Number of Counseling Cases		
		Total	Sexual Violence	Other
2010	160	138,900	68,530	70,370
2011	165	129,983	65,922	64,061
2012	172	144,692	77,099	67,593
2013	169	145,446	83,981	61,465
2014	154	146,750	89,975	56,775

Source: *The 2014 Annual Report on Women's Policies*, p. 152, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014)

**Table 14.** Number of Counseling Centers and Shelters Subsidized by the Government

Year		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Counseling Centers	Total	180	180	180	185	189
	Domestic Violence	83	83	83	83	83
	Sexual Violence	87	87	87	92	96
Shelters	Integrated Support Centers	10	10	10	10	10
	Total	83	84	86	89	97
	Domestic Violence	64	65	66	65	69
	Sexual Violence	19	19	20	24	28

Source: For 2006-2012, *The 2013 Annual Report on Women's Policies*, p. 153, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014); for 2013-2014, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

**Table 15.** Number of Counseling Cases Serviced by the Emergency Support Center for Migrant Women and the *Danuri* Call Center

Unit: cases						
Center	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
					Jan-Mar	Apr-Dec
Total	54,194	69,743	87,215	89,887	110,516	
Emergency Support Center for Migrant Women	54,194	58,044	66,890	68,524	18,010	86,358
<i>Danuri</i> Call Center	-	11,699	20,325	21,363	6,148	

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

**Table 16.** Number of Residents at Shelters for Migrant Women

Unit: persons										
Year	Average Number of Residents	Number of Women Arriving			Number of Women Leaving			Number of Residents (Yearend)		
		Total	Victims	Accompanied children	Total	Victims	Accompanied children	Total	Victims	Accompanied children
2010	229	1,336	935	401	1,336	932	404	216	153	63
2011	232	1,142	761	381	1,146	773	373	212	141	71
2012	247	1,114	751	363	1,088	733	355	238	159	79
2013	277	1,254	819	435	1,278	844	434	265	169	96
2014	291	1,281	823	458	1,233	800	433	311	189	122

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

**Table 17.** Number of Support Organizations for Prostituted Victims by Year

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	87	90	88	88	91
Counseling Centers	27	26	26	26	27
Support Facilities for Adolescents & Adult Koreans	40	41	39	39	40
Support Facilities for Non-Koreans	1	1	1	1	1
Group Homes	10	11	11	11	12
Rehabilitation Support Centers	8	9	9	9	9
Commissioned Organizations for Alternative Education	1	2	2	2	2

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2014)

Note: Three existing support facilities for non-Korean women were integrated into Shelters for Migrant Women (2009). One facility was newly established in 2010.

**Table 18.** Education for Adolescent Victims of Prostitution

Unit: persons

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Participants	372	333	355	278	355

Source: *The Annual Report on Women's Policies*, p. 171, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

**Table 19.** Counseling Provided by Counseling Centers for Prostituted Victims

Unit: cases, persons

Year		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Counseling	No. of cases	45,817	49,366	57,172	57,261	61,896
	No. of persons	7,360	6,846	6,809	6,557	6,031

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

Note: Contents of counseling included exit from prostitution, debt, violence and confinement, threat of sexual abuse, illness, trafficking, career, legal matters, and housing, among others.

**Table 20.** Rescue and Support Services

Unit: cases

Year	Total	Medical Service	Legal Service	Vocational Training/ Schooling
2010	32,131	14,246	14,228	3,657
2011	36,755	17,491	15,048	4,216
2012	39,766	20,007	17,889	1,870
2013	38,976	18,833	17,087	3,056
2014	38,849	19,908	15,739	3,202

Source: *The White Book on Women*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (2005-2014)



**Table 21.** Proportion of Female State-Level Public Officials

Unit: %

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion of Female State-Level Public Officials	46.1	47.2	47.0	48.1	48.1

Source: Recreated based on the *Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs* (2009-2014)

**Table 22.** Proportion of Female Local-Level Public Officials

Unit: %

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion of Female Local-Level Public Officials	32.0	32.4	32.8	33.5	34.1
Proportion of Female Administrators Level 5 / Higher	7.4	8.0	8.6	9.3	10.3

Source: Recreated based on the *Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs* (2009-2014)

**Table 23.** Proportion of Female Judges and Prosecutors

Unit: %

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion of Female Judges and Prosecutors	20.9	22.6	24.3	25.7	26.5

Source: Recreated based on the *Statistical Yearbook of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs* (2009-2014)

**Table 24.** Proportion of Female Administrators at Level 4 or Higher

Unit: %

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Target	7.9	10.0	9.1	9.9	10.9
Achieved	7.4	8.4	9.3	9.9	11.0

Source: *The Plan to Expand the Designation of Female Administrators in Level 4 or Higher in Central Administrative Organizations*, Ministry of Personnel Management. This document is created in June of the year following the corresponding year.

**Table 25.** Proportion of Female Professionals and Female Workers in Managerial Positions

Unit: persons, %

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Female workers	9,772	9,914	10,091	10,294	10,494
Female professionals and female workers in managerial positions <sup>1</sup>	2,016	2,083	2,157	2,223	2,348
Proportion <sup>2</sup>	20.6	21	21.4	21.6	22.4

Source: *The Economically Active Population Survey*, Statistics Korea

1) Female workers classified as administrators or professionals according to the categories of profession based on the Korean Standard Classification of Occupations

2) Proportion of female professionals and female workers in managerial positions (%) = (No. of female professionals

and female workers in managerial positions / No. of female workers) × 100%

**Table 26.** Female Principals and Vice-Principals in Public Schools

Unit: persons, %

Year	Principals			Vice-Principals			Total			
	Total	Women	Proportion (%)	Total	Women	Proportion (%)	Total	Women	Proportion (%)	Increase/Decrease Rate (% point)
2012	9,475	1,534	16.2	9,575	3,142	32.8	19,050	4,676	24.5	-
2013	9,494	1,671	17.6	9,583	3,517	36.7	19,066	5,188	27.2	2.7↑
2014	10,116	2,020	20.0	10,162	3,940	38.8	20,278	5,960	29.4	2.2↑

Source: Compiled from data from Offices of Education. Each data set is created in April of the year following the corresponding year.

**Table 27.** Proportion of Female Professors at Universities

Unit: %

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	19.0	19.5	20.2	20.8	21.5
National/public	13.2	13.4	13.7	14.5	14.7
Private	21.1	21.8	22.6	23.2	24.0

Source: 2014 Evaluation of the Implementation of Gender Equality Measures and Their Progress in State Universities, Ministry of Education and Korean Women's Development Institute. Data is created in April of the year following the corresponding year.

**Table 28.** Rate of Advancement to the Next School Level

Unit: %

Year	Elementary to Middle School <sup>1)</sup>		Middle to High School	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2010	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.7
2012	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.7
2013	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.7
2014	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.7
Year	High School to College/University <sup>2)</sup>		University to Higher Institution	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2010	77.6	80.5	7.1	5.5
2012	68.7	74.3	7.1	5.8
2013	67.4	74.5	7.6	6.0
2014	67.6	74.6	7.6	6.1

Source: An internal document of the Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute

Note: 1) Includes advancement to other schools

2) Colleges, universities, universities of education, polytechnic universities, etc.

**Table 29.** Proportion of Female Workers in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Unit: persons

Year	Gender			
	Male		Female	
2010	1,488 persons	71.13%	604 persons	28.87%
2011	1,460 persons	69.52%	640 persons	30.48%
2012	1,469 persons	67.85%	696 persons	32.15%
2013	1,448 persons	67.32%	703 persons	32.68%
2014 (Total)	1,439 persons	67.27%	700 persons	32.73%
2014 (Headquarters)	566 persons	52.07%	521 persons	47.93%

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Table 30.** Distribution of Male/Female Students by Major

Unit: %

Year / Gender		Total	Humanities	Social sciences	Education	Engineering	Natural science	Medicine	Arts/sports
2005	Total	100.0 (1,859,639)	13.5	13.5	28.1	4.3	27.9	12.6	3.4
	Men	100.0 (1,175,401)	9.2	9.2	28.1	2.7	38.5	11.3	2.7
	Women	100.0 (684,238)	21.0	21.0	28.1	7.0	9.7	14.9	4.8
	Proportion of Women	36.8	57.1	57.1	36.8	60.6	12.8	43.4	51.2
2010	Total	100.0 (2,028,841)	13.2	30.3	4.2	25.9	12.0	3.9	10.5
	Men	100.0 (1,250,655)	9.4	29.9	2.9	36.2	10.9	2.6	8.1
	Women	100.0 (778,186)	19.2	30.9	6.3	9.5	13.8	5.8	14.5
	Proportion of Women	38.4	56.0	39.1	57.4	14.0	44.1	57.9	52.8
2013	Total	100.0 (2,120,296)	12.9	29.4	4.1	26.0	12.2	4.9	10.6
	Men	100.0 (1,284,593)	9.5	28.9	2.9	36.3	11.2	3.1	8.1
	Women	100.0 (835,703)	18.0	30.1	5.9	10.2	13.7	7.6	14.5
	Proportion of Women	39.4	55.2	40.4	57.3	15.4	44.3	61.6	53.8

Source: *The Statistical Yearbook on Education*, Ministry of Education and Korean Educational Development Institute

**Table 31.** Participation in the K-Girls' Day Experience Programs

Unit: persons, %

Year	School Level	Applicants	Participants	Participation Rate (%)
2014	Middle School	326	326	100.0
	High School	1,142	1,140	99.8
	University	566	410	72.4
	Total	2,034	1,876	92.0
2015	Middle School	381	378	99.2
	High School	1,225	1,198	97.8
	University	341	276	80.9
	Total	1,947	1,852	95.1

Source: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy

**Table 32.** Perception of Careers in Science/Engineering among Participants in the K-Girls' Day Experience Programs

Unit: persons, %

Type	Before the Program			After the Program		
	Perception	Respondents	Proportion	Perception	Respondents	Proportion
<i>How do you feel about having a job in the science/engineering sector?</i>	Very positive	94	6.2	Very positive	254	16.2
	Positive	429	28.3	Positive	714	45.6
	Neutral	691	45.6	Neutral	478	30.5
	Negative	255	16.8	Negative	109	7.0
	Very negative	13	0.9	Very negative	10	0.6
	No response	34	2.2	No response	1	0.1
	Total	1,516	100	Total	1,516	100

Source: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy

**Table 33.** Women's Economic Participation

Unit: Thousand persons, KRW, %

Year	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Population Aged 15 or Older	40,590	19,849	20,741	41,052	20,076	20,976	41,582	20,328	21,254	42,096	20,583	21,513	42,513	20,795	21,718
Economically Active Population	24,748	14,492	10,256	25,099	14,683	10,416	25,501	14,891	10,609	25,873	15,071	10,802	26,536	15,387	11,149
Economic Participation Rate	61.0	73.0	49.4	61.1	73.1	49.7	61.3	73.3	49.9	61.5	73.2	50.2	62.4	74.0	51.3
Employed	23,829	13,915	9,914	24,244	14,153	10,091	24,681	14,387	10,294	25,066	14,573	10,494	25,599	14,839	10,761
Unemployed	920	577	342	855	530	325	820	504	316	807	498	309	937	548	389
Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.5
Employment Rate	58.7	70.1	47.8	59.1	70.5	48.1	59.4	70.8	48.4	59.5	70.8	48.8	60.2	71.4	49.5

Source: Korea National Statistics Office, Survey on Economically Active Population

**Table 34. Proportion of Irregular Workers among Salaried Workers**

Unit: %

Year	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Irregular Workers	33.4	15.5	17.8	34.2	16	18.2	33.3	15.5	17.8	32.5	15.1	17.4	32.3	15.0	17.3
Fixed-Term Workers	14.6	7.1	7.5	15.2	7.2	8.0	15.3	7.4	7.9	15.1	7.3	7.8	14.6	7.1	7.5
Part-Time Workers	9.5	2.5	7	9.7	2.7	7	10.3	2.9	7.4	10.3	2.9	7.4	10.8	3.1	7.7
Atypical	13.4	7.1	6.3	13.9	7.2	6.7	12.8	6.8	6.1	12.2	6.5	5.7	11.2	5.9	5.3

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor

**Table 35. Wage Subsidy for Teachers at Workplace Daycare Centers**

Unit: persons, million won

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of Cases Supported	751	1738	2,653	3,131	3,745
Number of Persons Supported	6,984	16,980	26,753	35,144	43,022
Amount	14,968	17,957	21,680	27,926	34,592

Source: *The 2014 Employment Insurance White Paper*, Ministry of Employment and Labor**Table 36. Outcomes of Support for the Employment of Women with Interrupted Careers**

Unit: persons, %

Program	Year	Participants	Participants Completed Program	Participants Employed After Program	Employment Rate
Vocational Training	2010	9,256	8,508	4,640	54.5
	2011	7,084	6,567	3,899	59.4
	2012	9,140	8,412	5,143	61.1
	2013	15,145	14,041	8,089	57.6
	2014 (1 <sup>st</sup> half)	15,094	14,124	2,393	61.0
Saeil Internship	2010	4,948	4,308	3,952	91.7
	2011	4,262	3,518	3,390	96.4
	2012	5,363	4,637	4,414	95.2
	2013	6,146	5,363	5,189	96.8
	2014	6,083	5,030 (3,821 persons completed; 1,234 persons in the process of being connected to jobs)	3,556	93.0

Source: *The 2014 Statistics on the Results of Saeil Centers*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family; *The 2014 Employment Insurance White Paper*, Ministry of Employment and Labor

**Table 37. Financial Support for Substitute Workers for Maternity/Parental Leave**

Unit: persons, million won

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of Participants	2,088	2,575	3,257	3,722	5,039
Number of Participants (Including duplication)	2,089	2,592	3,300	3,798	5,209
Amount	4,805	6,221	7,968	9,225	13,627

Source: *The 2014 Employment Insurance White Paper*, Ministry of Employment and Labor**Table 38. Parental Care Benefits Provided by Year**

Unit: persons, million won

Year	Number of Beneficiaries			Total Amount
	Total	Men	Women	
2010	41,732	819	40,913	178,121
2011	58,134	1,402	56,732	276,261
2012	64,069	1,790	62,279	357,798
2013	69,616	2,293	67,323	420,248
2014	76,833	3,421	73,412	500,663

Source: *The 2014 Employment Insurance White Paper*, Ministry of Employment and Labor; Employment Insurance Database, Ministry of Employment and Labor ([http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx\\_cd=1504](http://www.index.go.kr/potal/main/EachDtlPageDetail.do?idx_cd=1504))**Table 39. No. of Companies/Organizations Granted Best Family-Friendly Management Certification**

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	9	14	23	86	101	279	444
Large Companies	3	5	7	22	23	84	77
Small & Mid-Sized Companies	-	3	6	24	29	111	257
Public Organizations	6	6	10	40	49	84	100

Source: Status of companies/organizations with Family-friendly Business Certification, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (<http://ffm.mogef.go.kr>)

**Table 40.** Results of Monitoring and Inspection of Discriminatory Employment Practice

Unit: cases

Year	Number of Companies/Organizations Inspected	Number of Companies/Organizations with Violations	Number of Cases Subject to Violation
2010	1,096	1,067	6,486
2011	985	853	4,418
2012	1,132	1,107	6,521
2013	920	898	4,729
2014	652	596	2,053

Source: *The Annual Report on Women's Policies*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family**Table 41.** Length of Post-Miscarriage/Stillbirth Maternity Leave by Stage of Pregnancy

Pregnancy Stage		Length of Leave
Addition since August 2012	11 Weeks of Pregnancy or Earlier	Up to 5 Days from the Date of Miscarriage/Stillbirth
	12-15 Weeks	Up to 10 Days
Existing Provision	16-21 Weeks	Up to 30 Days
	22-27 Weeks	Up to 60 Days
	28 Weeks or Later	Up to 90 Days

Source: *The Guidebook on Support Policies: from Marriage to Pregnancy and Childcare*, Ministry of Health and Welfare (2013)**Table 42.** Status of New HIV/AIDS Report

Unit: persons

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	797	768	773	888	868	1,013
Men	743	710	723	827	808	946
Women	54	58	50	61	60	67

Source: *The 2013 HIV/AIDS Status*, Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014); *The 2013 Health and Welfare White Paper*, Ministry of Health and Welfare (2013)**Table 43.** Medical Examination and Counseling Provided for HIV/AIDS

Unit: cases

Year		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Homosexuals	Counseling	3,022	2,991	4,248	3,980	3,989
	Examination	730	1,056	1,361	1,684	1,716
Non-Koreans	Counseling	627	702	758	1,067	1,115
	Examination	204	337	401	447	710

Source: *The 2013 Health and Welfare White Paper*, Ministry of Health and Welfare (2013)

**Table 44.** Number of Patients with Depression by Gender

Unit: persons, %

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	495,619	517,142	534,854	591,276	591,148
Men	150,488	157,012	164,292	183,082	184,183
	30.4	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.2
Women	345,131	360,130	370,562	408,194	406,965
	69.6	69.6	69.3	69.0	68.8

Source: *Statistics: Depression*, Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service**Table 45.** Number of Long-Term Care Beneficiaries by Gender

Unit: persons, %

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	348,561	360,073	369,587	399,591
Men	104,199	106,004	107,387	114,510
Women	244,362	254,069	262,200	285,081
Women (%)	70.1	70.6	70.9	71.3

Source: *Long-term Care Beneficiaries by Gender*, Statistics Korea (2010-2013)**Table 46.** Number of Beneficiaries of Subsidies for Childcare and Child Education

Unit: persons

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	117,000	129,471	174,140	182,134	179,481
Childcare Benefits	66,122	71,493	72,536	73,020	70,916
Education Subsidy	50,878	57,978	-	-	-
Additional Childcare Benefits	-	-	1,848	2,323	2,484
Subsidies for Stationary Items	-	-	99,486	106,511	105,752
Livelihood Benefits	-	-	270	280	329

Source: *The Annual Report on Women's Policies*, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family**Table 47.** Number of Cases Supported for the Enforcement of Child Support

Unit: cases

Year	Number of Cases Received	Legal Aid				Other	Under Processing
		Total	Claims for Child Support	Claims for Child Affiliation	Child Support Cases Enforced		
2010	1,634	801	372	10	419	827	6
2011	2,653	942	405	25	512	1,701	10
2012	3,457	1,167	454	43	670	2,280	10
2013	4,034	1,403	456	39	908	2,609	22
2014	4,245	1,476	431	42	1,003	2,750	19

Source: *The 2013 Report on Women's Policies*, p. 205, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family



**Table 48.** Number of National Pension Subscribers

Unit: persons, %

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	19,885,911	20,329,060	20,744,780	21,125,135
Men	11,769,499 (59.2)	11,824,156 (58.2)	11,947,691 (57.6)	12,046,242 (57.0)
Women	8,116,412 (40.8)	8,504,904 (41.8)	8,797,089 (42.4)	9,078,893 (43.0)

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

**Table 49.** Beneficiaries of National Basic Livelihood Support by Age and Gender

Unit: persons, %

Age	Total	Men	Women
19 years old or younger	251,834	128,346 (51.0)	123,488 (49.0)
20- 29 years old	82,126	37,468 (45.6)	44,658 (54.4)
30 - 39 years old	57,065	23,379 (41.0)	33,686 (59.0)
40 - 49 years old	176,704	78,427 (44.4)	98,277 (55.6)
50 - 59 years old	216,495	123,100 (56.9)	93,395 (43.1)
60 - 69 years old	158,078	72,280 (45.7)	85,798 (54.3)
70 - 79 years old	192,221	61,278 (31.9)	130,943 (68.1)
80 years old or older	102,863	19,112 (18.6)	83,751 (81.4)
Total	1,237,386	543,390 (43.9)	693,996 (56.1)

Source: *The 2013 Status of the Beneficiaries of the National Livelihood Support*, pp.32-37, Ministry of Health and Welfare; Health and Welfare Database ([http://kosis.kr/common/meta\\_onedepth.jsp?vwcd=MT\\_OTITLE&listid=117\\_11714](http://kosis.kr/common/meta_onedepth.jsp?vwcd=MT_OTITLE&listid=117_11714)), accessed on April 14, 2015.