



Color Key

Improvement

Deterioration

No Change

The gender data landscape highlights opportunities for enhancing gender equality outcomes in Republic of Korea to support productivity and wealth gains, reduce poverty and increase shared prosperity.

Click the indicators below to explore the [World Bank Gender Data Portal](#).

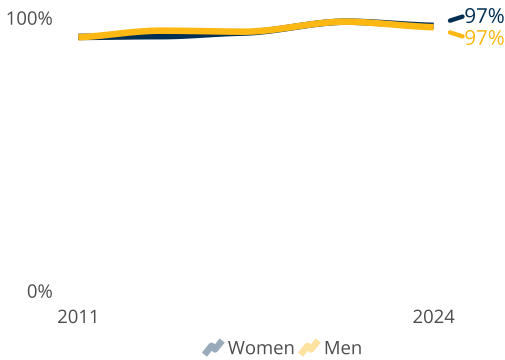
|   |        | Year | Latest* | Comparison |      |       |
|---|--------|------|---------|------------|------|-------|
|   |        |      | Value   | EAP        | HIC  | World |
| <b>Progress in ending all forms of gender-based violence</b>  |        |      |         |            |      |       |
| Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever partnered women ages 15-49) | Female | 2018 | 8.00    | 7.93       | 5.60 | NA    |
| Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)   | Female | NA   | NA      | NA         | NA   | NA    |
| Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)  |        | 2023 | 0.54    | 14.6       | 9.09 | 39.1  |
| <b>Stronger and more resilient human capital</b>  |        |      |         |            |      |       |
| Learning poverty: Share of children at the end-of-primary age below minimum reading proficiency (%)                           | Female | 2019 | 3.29    | 47.5       | 6.30 | 50.0  |
|   | Male   | 2019 | 3.18    | 51.4       | 9.14 | 53.7  |
| Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant group)   | Female | 2022 | 98.4    | 90.3       | 94.3 | 74.8  |
|   | Male   | 2022 | 98.8    | 87.9       | 94.3 | 74.6  |
| Female share of graduates from STEM programs, tertiary (%)  |        | 2017 | 25.2    | NA         | NA   | NA    |
| Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)   |        | 2023 | 4.00    | 66.0       | 10.0 | 197   |
| Contraceptive prevalence, any modern method (% of married women 15-49)  |        | 2021 | 67.6    | 74.6       | NA   | 54.1  |
| Fraction of children under 5 not stunted  | Female | NA   | NA      | NA         | NA   | NA    |
|   | Male   | NA   | NA      | NA         | NA   | NA    |
| Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 (%)            | Female | 2021 | 4.30    | 13.0       | 9.44 | 15.6  |
|   | Male   | 2021 | 9.60    | 20.8       | 16.2 | 21.0  |
| <b>More and better jobs, including jobs of the future</b>   |        |      |         |            |      |       |
| Labor force participation rate (% 15+)  | Female | 2024 | 56.0    | 58.1       | 54.3 | 49.1  |
|   | Male   | 2024 | 72.5    | 73.0       | 68.0 | 73.2  |
| Wage and salaried workers (% of employment)   | Female | 2023 | 80.0    | 56.1       | 91.0 | 52.6  |
|   | Male   | 2023 | 74.3    | 55.7       | 86.6 | 51.6  |
| Employment in agriculture (% of employment)   | Female | 2023 | 4.75    | 19.6       | 2.18 | 25.9  |
|   | Male   | 2023 | 5.77    | 25.1       | 4.01 | 26.2  |
| Vulnerable employment (% of employment)   | Female | 2023 | 16.8    | 41.5       | 7.23 | 45.1  |
|   | Male   | 2023 | 19.3    | 39.7       | 9.25 | 43.4  |
| Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)   | Female | NA   | NA      | 18.5       | 11.1 | NA    |
|   | Male   | NA   | NA      | 12.3       | 10.5 | NA    |
| Youth unemployment (% of labor force 15-24)   | Female | 2024 | 5.83    | 11.4       | 11.7 | 15.3  |
|   | Male   | 2024 | 5.98    | 12.9       | 11.8 | 13.2  |
| Percentage of women's economic rights (%)   |        | 2023 | 88.1    | 73.0       | 87.4 | 77.9  |
| <b>Greater ownership and use of economic assets</b>   |        |      |         |            |      |       |
| Account at a financial institution (% age 15+)  | Female | 2024 | 97.1    | 84.9       | 94.5 | 76.6  |
|   | Male   | 2024 | 96.6    | 84.5       | 95.3 | 80.9  |
| Saved at a financial institution or using a mobile money account (% 15+)  | Female | 2021 | 61.6    | NA         | NA   | NA    |
|   | Male   | 2021 | 57.6    | NA         | NA   | NA    |
| <b>Wider access to and use of enabling services</b>   |        |      |         |            |      |       |
| Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (% of 24 hour day)  | Female | 2019 | 12.8    | NA         | NA   | NA    |
|   | Male   | 2019 | 3.82    | NA         | NA   | NA    |
| Individuals using the Internet (% of population)  | Female | 2023 | 96.7    | 74.4       | 91.1 | 61.6  |
|   | Male   | 2023 | 98.1    | 76.8       | 92.8 | 67.2  |
| Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills (% age 15+)  | Female | 2021 | 59.3    | 46.9       | 55.3 | 31.8  |
|   | Male   | 2021 | 61.9    | 49.9       | 57.0 | 37.0  |
| <b>Advances in women's participation in decision-making</b>   |        |      |         |            |      |       |
| Female share of employment in senior and middle management (%)  |        | NA   | NA      | NA         | NA   | NA    |
| Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)   |        | 2024 | 21.5    | 43.4       | 40.1 | 33.9  |
| Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)   |        | 2024 | 20.0    | 23.0       | 30.9 | 27.0  |
| Proportion of women in ministerial level positions (%)  |        | 2024 | 18.8    | 15.4       | 29.5 | 22.9  |

\* Latest value shows the latest available country value for the indicator. Color coding of the latest country value represents a more than 10 percent change upward or downward from the country's baseline value from 10 years (+/- 2 years) prior to latest value. No coloring applied whenever there is no data for baseline or when latest available value is prior to 2020.



## Account ownership unlocks access to financial products

Women and men have nearly equal account ownership | Adults with an account (%)

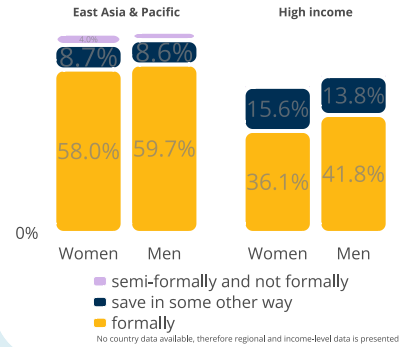


Women in the labor force are more likely to have an account

**71%** of women who are in the labor force have a bank account, but only **63%** of women out of the labor force have a bank account

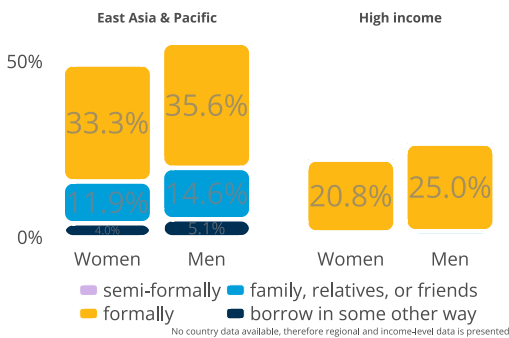
\* No country data available, therefore regional data is presented.

Fewer women than men are saving formally | Adults saving any money in the past year (%)

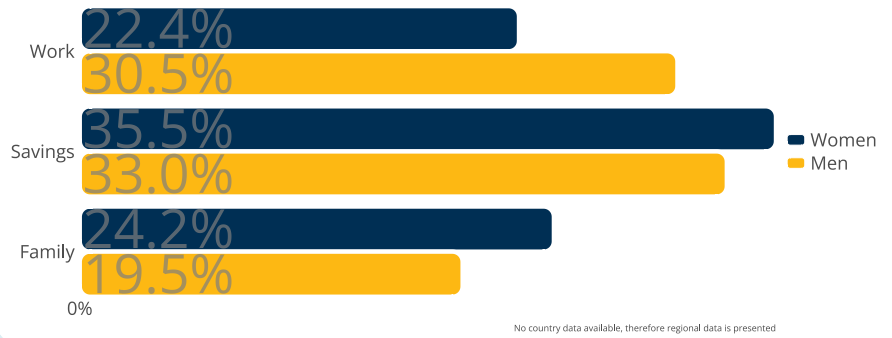


## Access to capital helps build businesses and create jobs

Fewer women than men are borrowing from formal financial institutions | Adults borrowing any money in the past year (%)

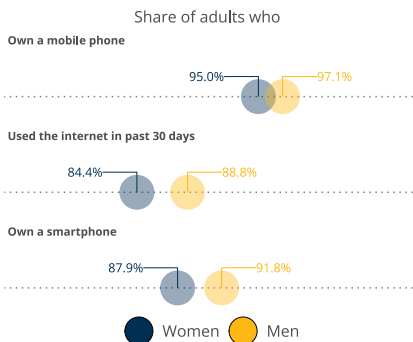


Men are more likely than women to be able to fall back on income from their job when facing unforeseen financial expenses | Adults identifying the source of emergency money (%)

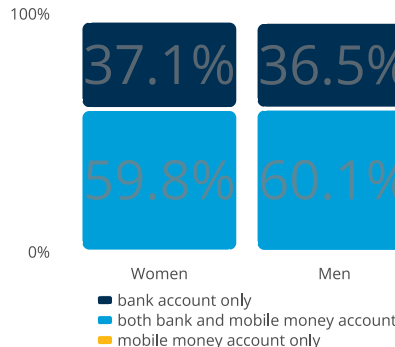


## Digital connectivity can unlock and accelerate access to finance and jobs

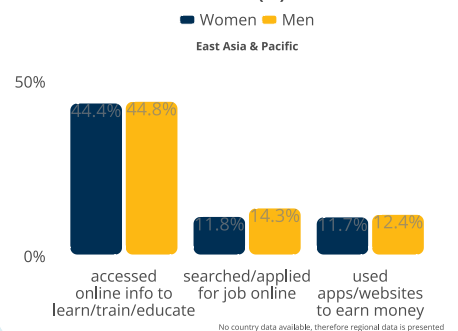
Rates of mobile phone ownership and internet use are higher among men than women.



Mobile money can accelerate financial inclusion | Type of account for adults with an account (%)



Mobile technology increases access to job and learning opportunities | Share of adults who engaged in online activities (%)



### Learn More

#### Gender

- World Bank Group Gender Strategy 2024-2030
- World Bank Gender Data Portal

#### Financial Inclusion

- Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)
- The Global Findex Database

#### Digital Inclusion

- Using Digital Solutions to Address Barriers to Female Entrepreneurship
- Increasing Access to Technology for Inclusion