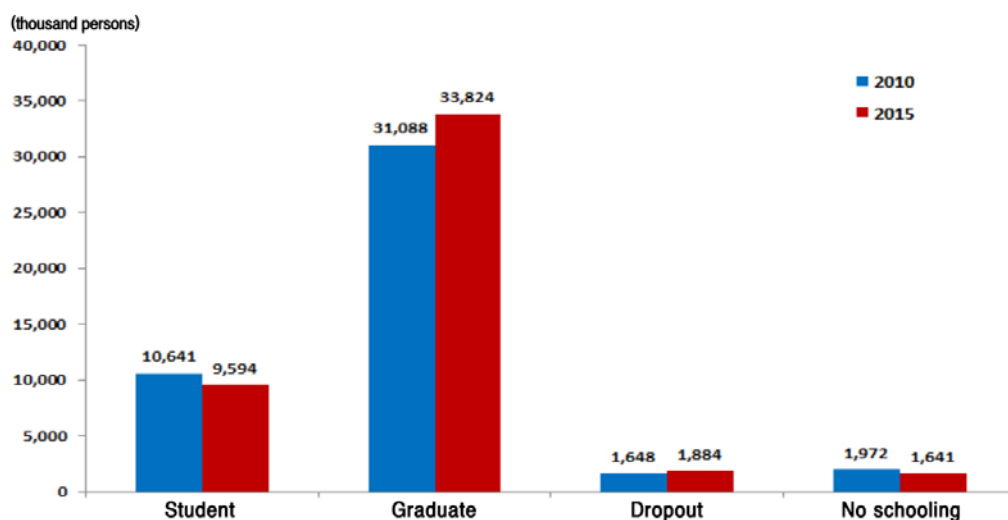


Results of the 2015 Population and Housing Census (population, household and housing)

Compared to 2010, the graduates of regular schooling increased by 2,736 thousand persons (3.5%p). The students of regular schooling decreased by 1,047 thousand persons (3.1%p). The dropouts of regular schooling increased by 236 thousand persons (0.4%p).

- As of November 1, 2015, the graduates of regular schooling increased by 2,736 thousand persons from 31,088 thousand persons in 2010.
- The students of regular schooling decreased by 1,047 thousand persons (3.1%p) from 10,641 thousand persons in 2010 to 9,594 thousand persons in 2015.
- The dropouts of regular schooling increased by 236 thousand persons (0.4%p) from 1,648 thousand persons in 2010 to 1,884 thousand persons in 2015.

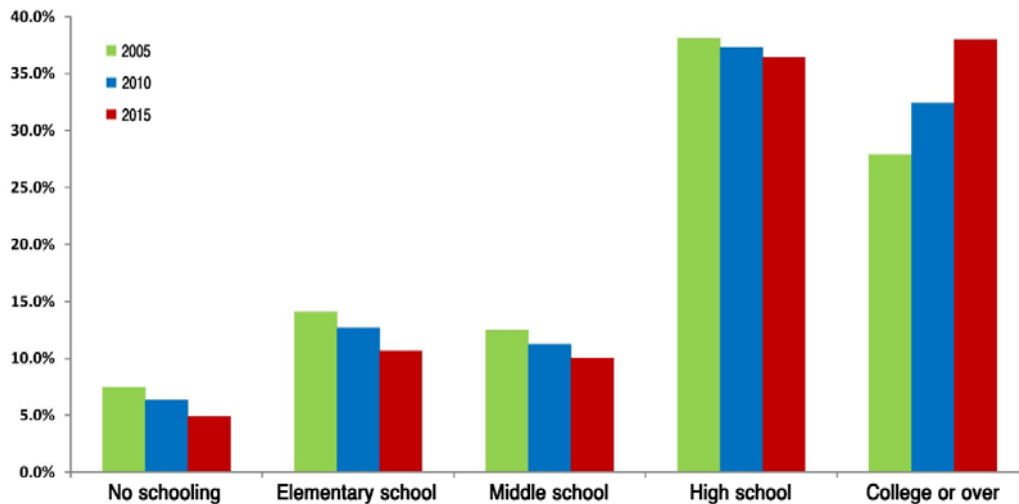
[Educational status (Population aged 6 or more)



The share of college graduates or higher rose by 5.6%p from 32.4 percent in 2010 to 38.0 percent in 2015.

- Among the population aged 30 or more, in 2015, college graduates or higher accounted for 38.0 percent, up 5.6%p from 32.4 percent in 2010.
- Compared to 2010, the share of high school graduates or less recorded a drop. Whereas, the share of college graduates or higher recorded a rise.

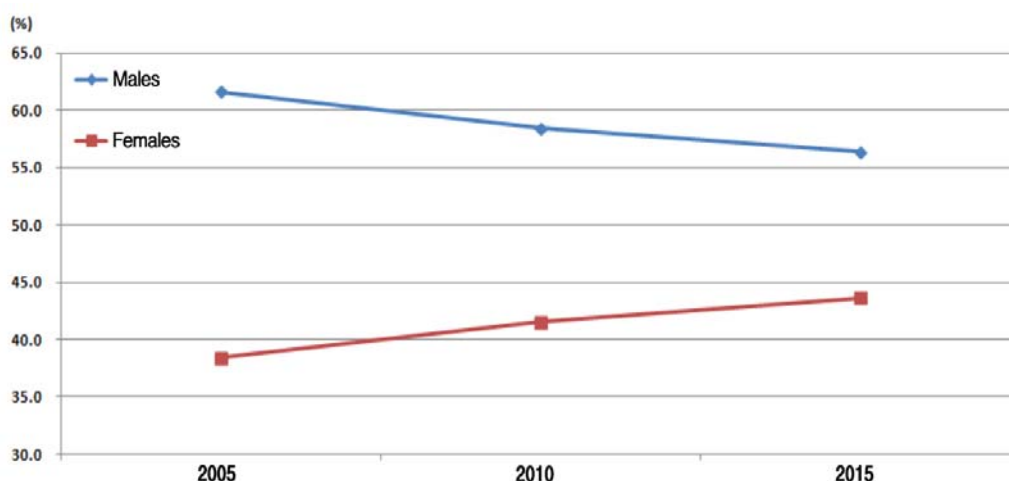
[Educational attainment (Population aged 30 or more)]



The difference in the share of college graduates or higher between males and females aged 30 or more dropped from 16.8%p in 2010 to 12.7%p in 2015.

- The difference in the share of college graduates or higher between males and females aged 30 or more dropped from 16.8%p in 2010 to 12.7%p in 2015.
 - In particular, the difference in the share of college graduates or higher between males and females in their thirties dropped from 10.9%p in 2005 to 4.4%p in 2010 and 1.1%p in 2015.
 - The average education years for the population aged 30 or more rose from 11.4 years in 2010 to 12.0 years in 2015.
- * 10.2 years (2000) → 11.0 years (2005) → 11.4 years (2010) → 12.0 years (2015)

[College graduates or higher by sex (Population aged 30 or more)]

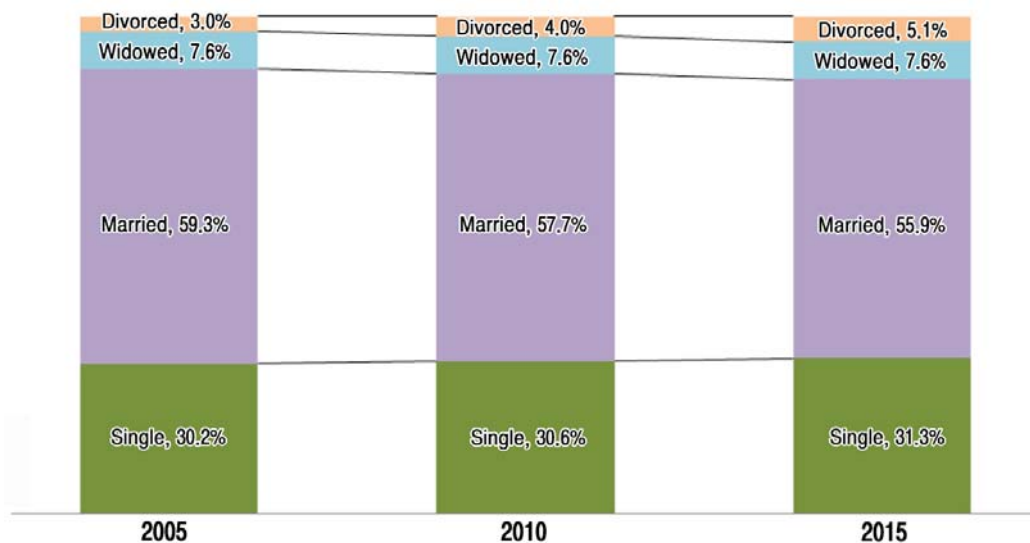


Compared to 2010, the share of single and divorced persons rose by 0.7%p and 1.1%p, respectively. The share of married persons fell by 1.8%p.

- As for the population aged 15 or more, married, single, widowed and divorced persons occupied 55.9 percent, 31.3 percent, 7.6 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively.

- Compared to 2010, the share of single and divorced persons rose by 0.7%p and 1.1%p, respectively. The share of married persons fell by 1.8%p.

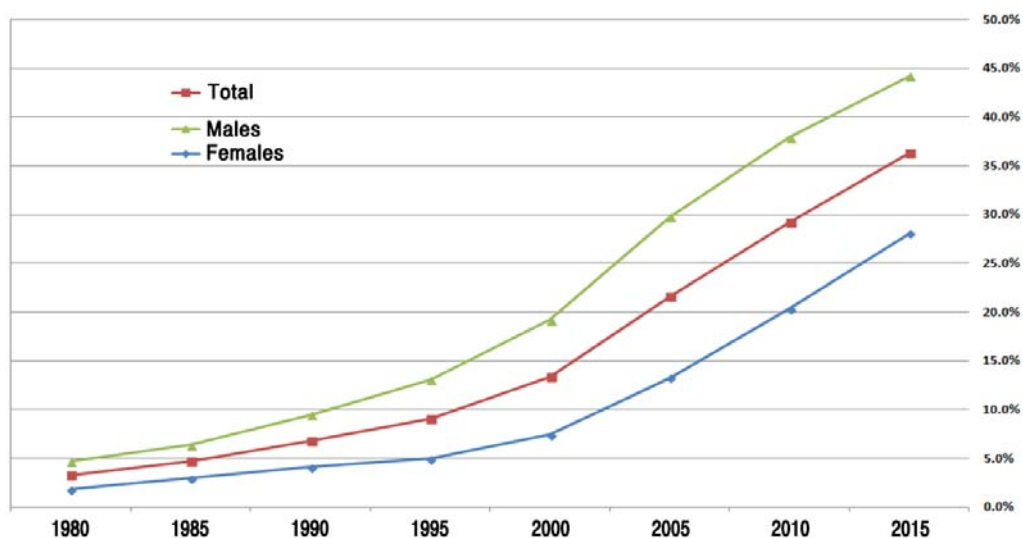
[Marital status (Population aged 15 or more)]



The share of single persons showed an increase in all age groups. In particular, the share of single persons in their thirties recorded the highest increase of 7.1%p.

- The share of single persons showed an increase in all age groups. In particular, the share of single persons in their thirties recorded the highest increase (7.1%p) from 29.2 percent in 2010 to 36.3 percent in 2015.
 - The share of single persons showed the highest increase for males in their forties (7.3%p) and females in their thirties (7.7%p).
- Single persons in their thirties
 - 13.4% (2000) → 21.6% (2005) → 29.2% (2010) → 36.3% (2015)

[Single persons by sex (Population aged 30 - 39)]



As for household type of divorced persons, 2-generation households occupied the largest share at 45.5 percent, which was followed by one-person households (39.2%). As for occupancy type of divorced persons, monthly rent occupied the largest share at 39.6 percent.

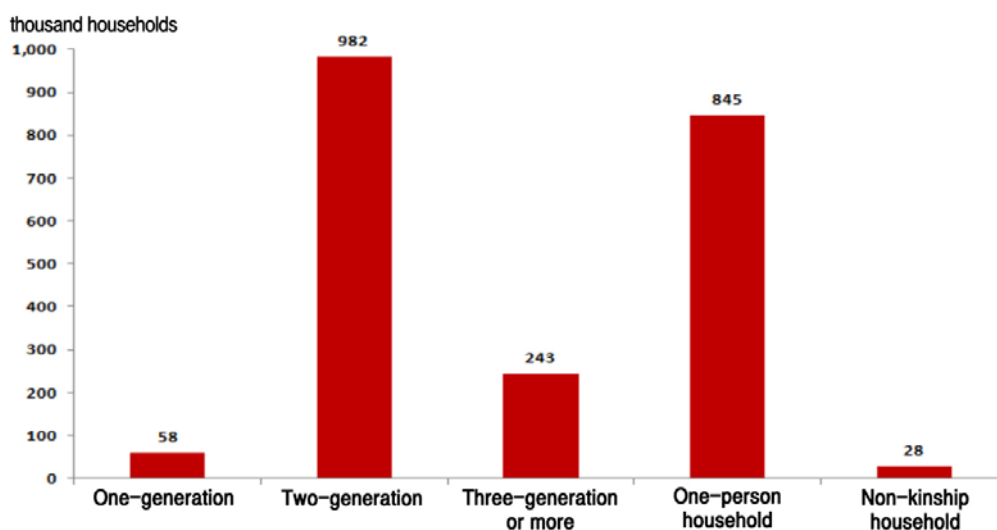
- As for household type of divorced persons, 2-generation households occupied the largest share at 45.5 percent, which was followed by one-person households (39.2%).

* Total households: 2-generation households (48.1%), one-person households (27.3%)

- As for occupancy type of divorced persons, monthly rent took up the largest share at 39.6 percent, which was followed by owner-occupied households (39.3%).

* Total households: Owner-occupied (56.8%), monthly rent (22.9%)

[Household type (households with divorced persons)]

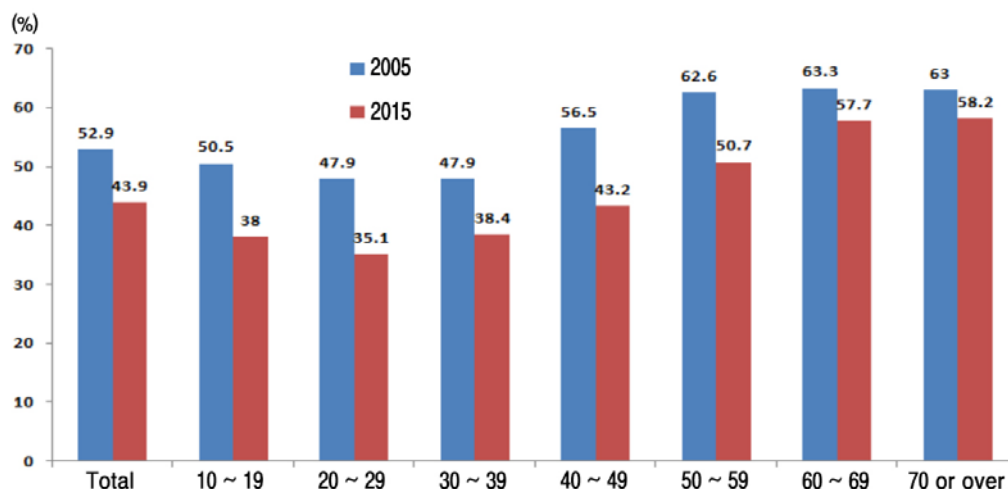


The population with religion decreased from 52.9 percent in 2005 to 43.9 percent in 2015. The population without religion increased from 47.1 percent in 2005 to 56.1 percent in 2015.

- The population with religion recorded 21,554 thousand persons, which occupied 43.9 percent of the total population. This figure dropped by 2,972 thousand persons (9.0%p) from 24,526 thousand persons (52.9%) in 2005.

- As for religious population by age group, persons in their forties dropped by 13.3%p compared to 2005. Those in their twenties fell by 12.8%p. Those aged 10 to 19 declined by 12.5%p.

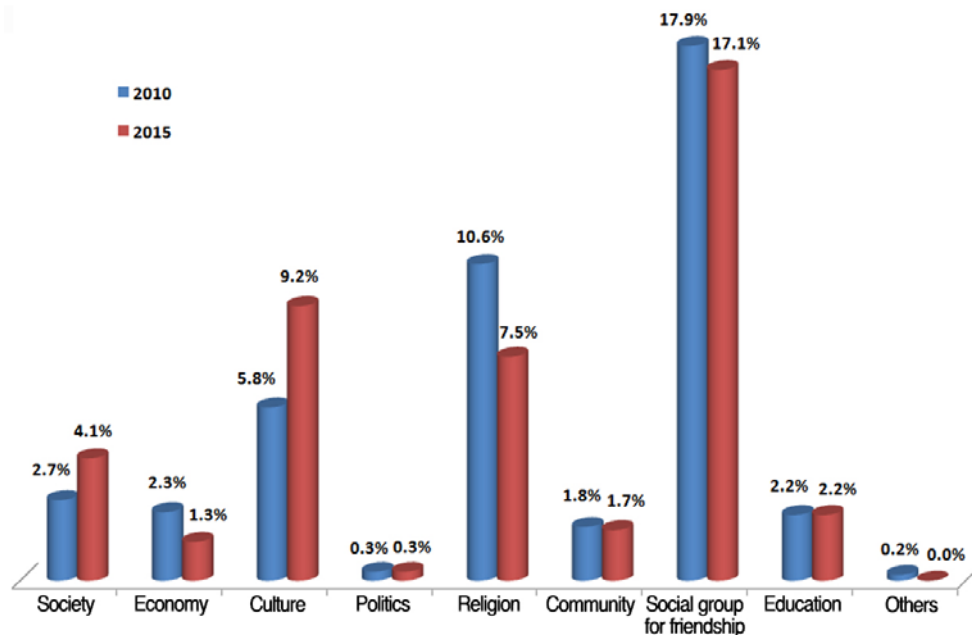
[Religious population by age group]



The social activity participation population fell by 2.6%p from 33.7 percent in 2010 to 31.1 percent in 2015. As for social activities by sector, religious groups declined by 3.1%p, while cultural ones rose by 3.3%p.

- Among the population aged 20 or more, persons taking part in social activities recorded 12,228 thousand persons (31.1%), which declined by 2.6%p from 12,245 thousand persons (33.7%).
 - As for social activities by sector, social groups for friendship occupied the largest share at 17.1 percent, which was followed by cultural groups (9.2%) and religious groups (7.5%).
- 32.9 percent of males and 29.3 percent of females took part in social activities.

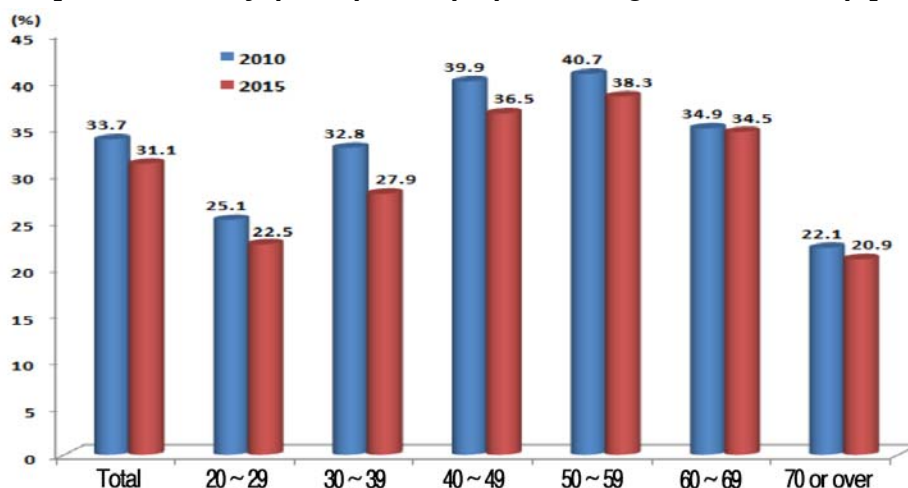
[Social activity participation by sector]



The social activity participation rate recorded the highest figure for those in their fifties (38.3%). The social activity participation rate for those in their thirties showed the highest decrease of 4.9%p.

- As for the social activity participation rate by age group, those in their fifties showed the highest figure of 38.3 percent, which was followed by those in their forties (36.5%) and those in their sixties (34.5%).
- The higher educational attainment, the higher social activity participation rate. Graduate school graduates showed the highest figure of 49.7 percent, which was followed by university graduates (37.2%) and college graduates (33.0%).

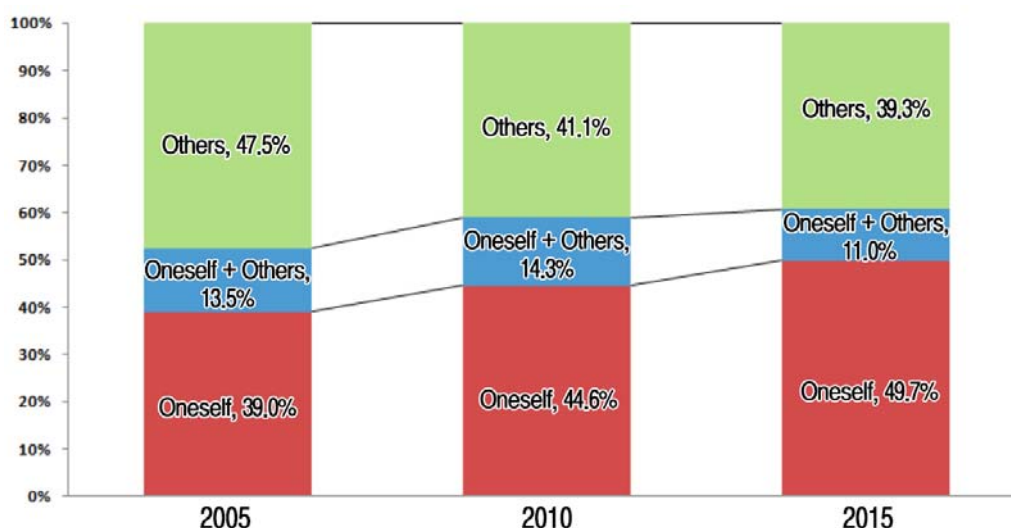
[Social activity participation (Population aged 20 or more)]



The share of the elderly aged 60 or over who paid their own living expenses rose by 5.1%p from 44.6 percent in 2010 to 49.7 percent in 2015.

- The elderly aged 60 or over who paid their own living expenses accounted for 49.7 percent in 2015. Whereas, 39.3 percent of them depended on others for living expenses.
- 62.7 percent of the males aged 60 or over paid their own living expenses. Whereas, only 39.6 percent of females paid their own living expenses.
- * Paying own living expenses = [Job & occupation of the elderly and their spouses] + [deposit, installment savings] + [Public pension] + [Private pension] + [Real estate] + [Stock, fund, bond]

[Paying living expenses (Population aged 60 or more)]

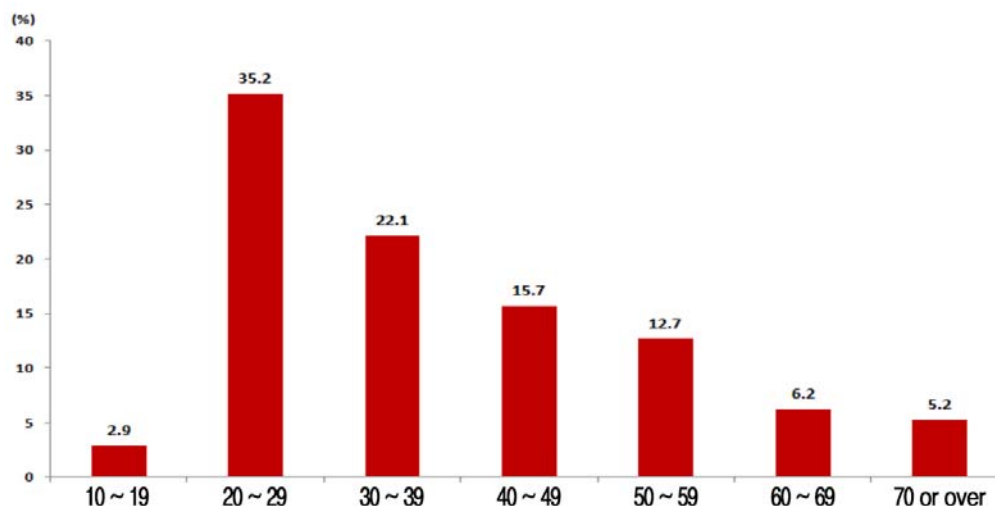


As for households residing in one room, household heads in their twenties occupied the largest share at 35.2 percent. As for marital status, single persons occupied the largest share at 67.2 percent. As for occupancy type, monthly rent occupied the largest share at 71.5 percent.

- As for households residing in one room, household heads in their twenties occupied the largest share at 35.2 percent, which was followed by those in their thirties (22.1%) and those in their forties (15.7%).

- * Total households: Household heads in their fifties (24.0%), those in their forties (23.1%), those in their thirties (16.1%)
- As for marital status of household heads, single persons occupied the largest share at 67.2 percent, which was followed by married ones (15.0%), divorced (11.9%) and widowed (5.9%).
- * Total households: Married (63.4%), single (15.3%), widowed (12.4%), divorced (9.0%)

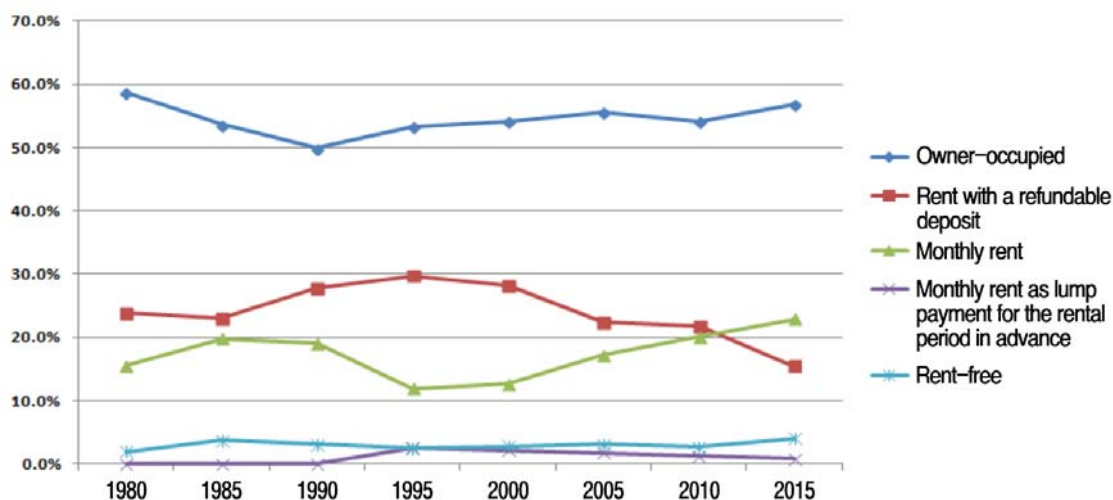
[Households by age group of household heads (households with one room)]



As for occupancy type, the share of rent with a refundable deposit fell by 6.2%p. Whereas, the share of owner-occupied households and monthly rent rose by 2.6%p and 2.8%p, respectively. The share of monthly rent (22.9%) was higher than that of rent with a refundable deposit (15.5%).

- As for occupancy type, owner-occupied households took up the largest share at 56.8 percent, which was followed by monthly rent (22.9%) and rent with a refundable deposit (15.5%), rent-free households (4.0%) and monthly rent as lump payment for the rental period in advance (0.8%).
- Compared to 2010, the share of owner-occupied households and monthly rent rose by 2.6%p and 2.8%p, respectively, while that of rent with a refundable deposit declined by 6.2%p.

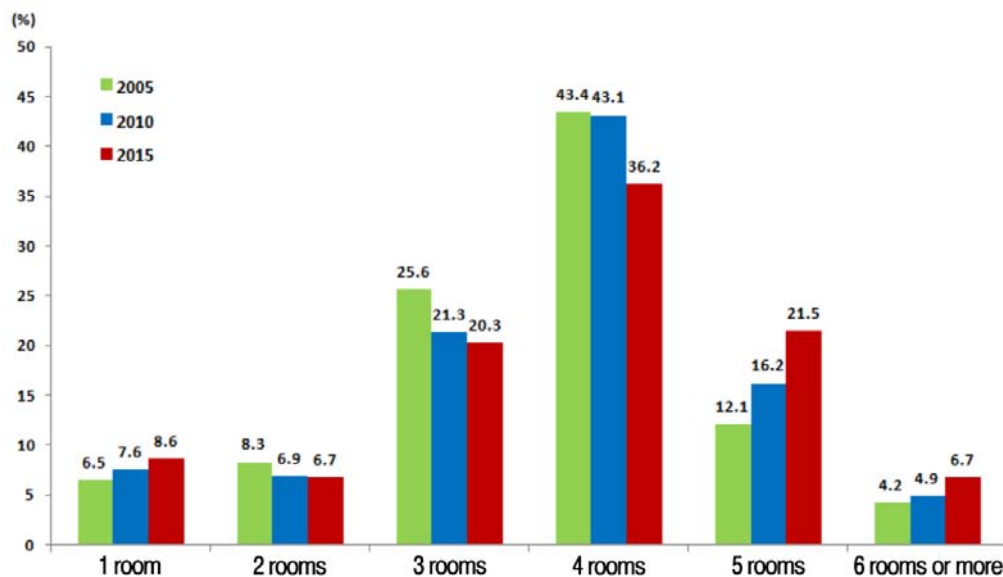
[Households by occupancy type]



The average number of rooms to be used increased from 3.7 rooms per household in 2010 to 3.8 rooms per household in 2015. As the number of one-person households increased, the share of households with one room increased.

- In 2015, the largest share of general households used 4 rooms (36.2%), which was followed by those with 5 rooms (21.5%) and those with 3 rooms (20.3%).
- The average number of rooms to be used was 3.8 rooms per household, which increased by 0.1 from 3.7 rooms in 2010.

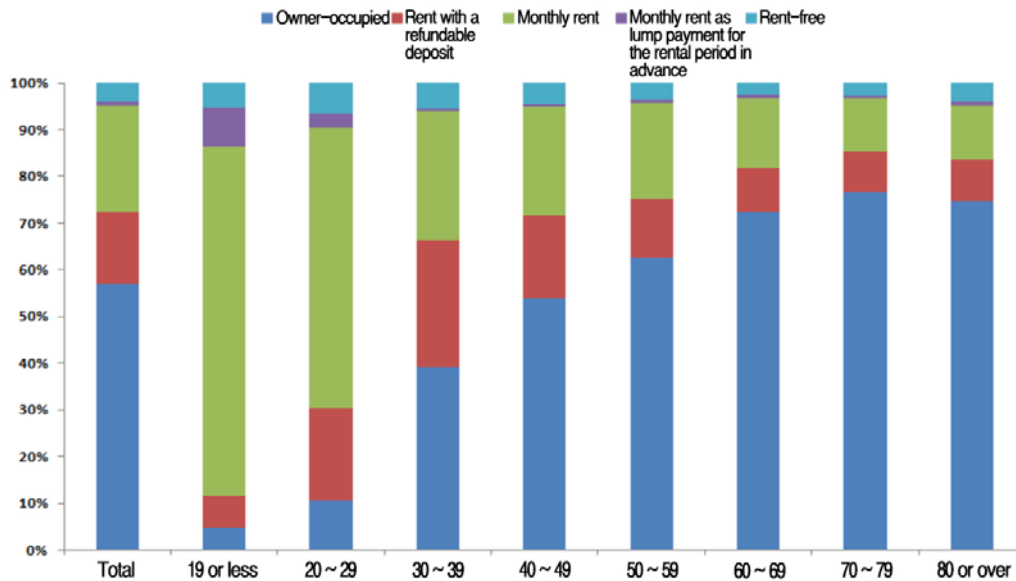
[Households by the number of rooms to be used]



The share of owner-occupied households rose by 2.4%p for household heads in their thirties and by 1.5%p for household heads in their forties.

- As for occupancy type by age group of household heads, monthly rent occupied the largest share of household heads in their twenties or less. Owner-occupied households occupied the largest share of household heads in their thirties or more.
- Compared to 2010, in all age groups, the share of rent with a refundable deposit showed a decrease, while the share of monthly rent showed an increase.
- As for household heads in their thirties, the share of owner-occupied households rose by 2.4%p from 36.8 percent in 2010 to 39.2 percent in 2015. As for household heads in their forties, the share of owner-occupied households rose by 1.5%p from 52.3 percent in 2010 to 53.8 percent in 2015.

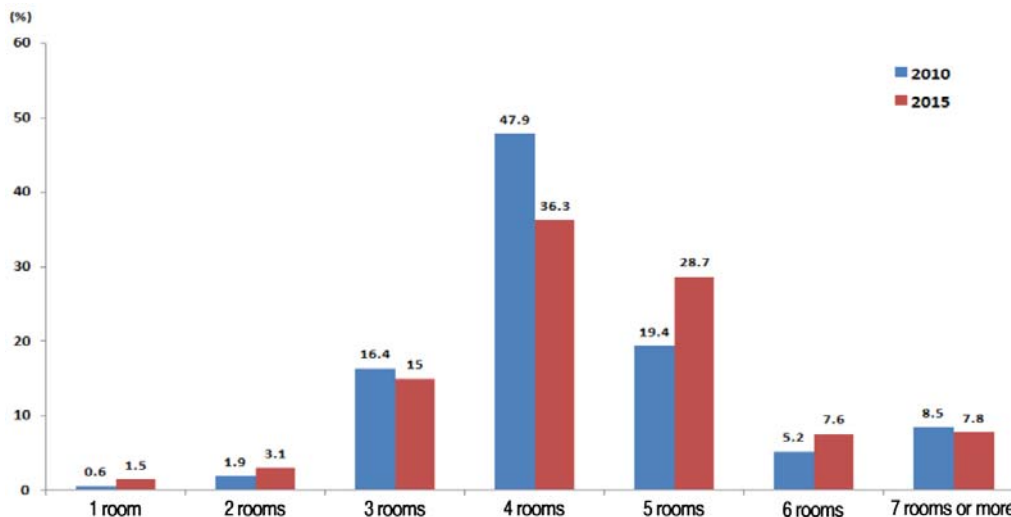
[Households by age group of household heads and occupancy type]



The housing units with 4 rooms dropped by 11.6%p, while those with 5 rooms rose by 9.3%p.

- In 2015, the housing units with 4 rooms occupied the largest share at 36.3 percent, which was followed by those with 5 rooms (28.7%) and those with 3 rooms (15.0%).
- Compared to 2010, the share of housing units with 3 rooms and 4 rooms fell by 1.4%p and 11.6%p, respectively. The share of housing units with 5 rooms and 6 rooms rose by 9.3%p and 2.4%p, respectively.

[Housing units by the total number of rooms]

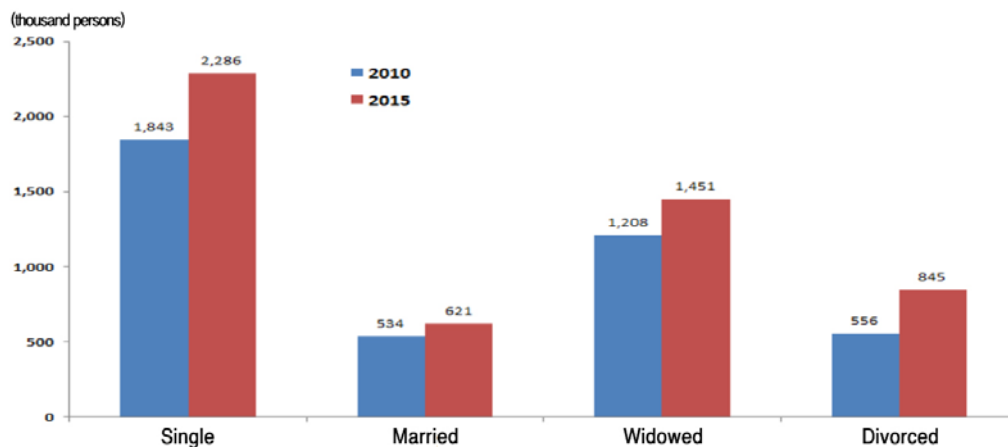


One-person households increased by 1,061 thousand households. Among them, single persons showed the highest increase of 443 thousand persons.

- As for marital status of one-person households, single persons recorded the highest figure of 2,286 thousand persons (43.9%), which was followed by widowed persons (1,451 thousand persons, 27.9%), divorced persons (845 thousand persons, 16.2%) and married persons (621 thousand persons, 11.9%).

- Compared to 2010, one-person households increased by 1,061 thousand households. Among them, single persons showed the highest increase of 443 thousand persons (24.0%).

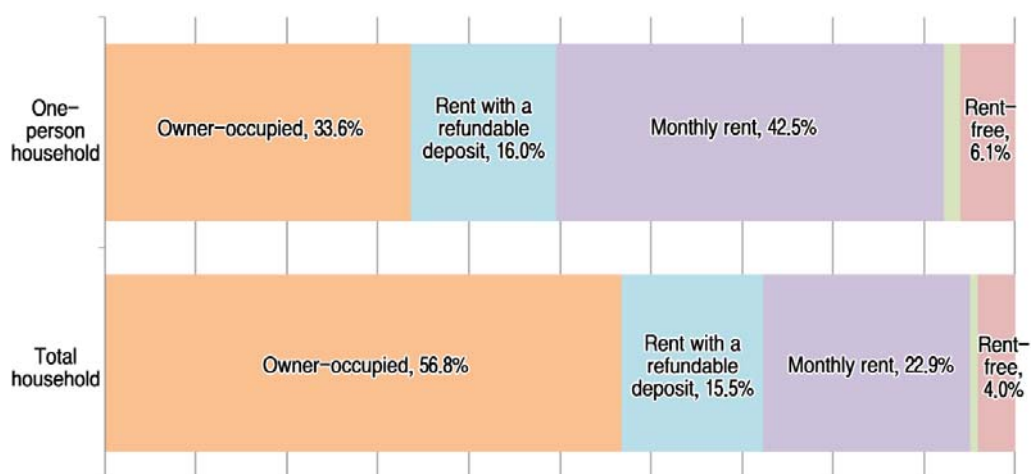
[One-person households by marital status]



As for occupancy type of one-person households, monthly rent recorded the highest figure (2,213 thousand households, 42.5%). Monthly rent occupied the largest share (54.4%) of the total increase in one-person households (1,061 thousand households).

- As for occupancy type of one-person households, monthly rent recorded the highest figure (2,213 thousand households, 42.5%), which was followed by owner-occupied households (1,750 thousand households, 33.6%) and rent with a refundable deposit (831 thousand households, 16.0%).
- Compared to 2010, monthly rent increased by 577 thousand households, which occupied the largest share (54.4%) of the total increase in one-person households (1,061 thousand households).

[One-person households by type of occupancy]



The largest share of one-person households (2,716 thousand households, 52.2%) resided in detached houses. Compared to 2010, one-person households residing in apartment units in a private house showed the highest increase (98.5%).

- The largest share of one-person households (52.2%) resided in detached houses, which was followed by apartments (28.4%) and apartment units in a private house (9.0%).

- Compared to 2010, one-person households residing in apartment units in a private house showed the highest increase (98.5%), which was followed by living quarters other than housing unit (60.7%).

[One-person households by type of living quarters]

