



2016 Human Resources Development Indicators in Korea



Human Resources Development Indicators in Korea

2016

Contents

Human Resources Development
Indicators in Korea

Chapter	Contents
I. Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Participation in Economic Activities2. Employed and Unemployed Population3. Economically Active Youth Population4. Wage5. International Comparison of Labor Market
II. Lifelong Vocational Education and Industry-Academia Collaboration	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Secondary Vocational Education2. Higher Vocational Education3. Lifelong Vocational Education4. Industry-Academia Collaboration
III. Vocational Education & Training(VET)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Participation in Vocational Education and Training by Individuals2. Practice of Vocational Education and Training by Companies3. Implementation of Vocational Education and Training Projects by Government4. Miscellaneous
IV. Career Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Career Education2. Implementation of Career Education and Participation Levels3. Career Path and Career Education Awareness4. Requirements for Implementing Career Education5. Achievements of Career Education
V. Qualification	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. National Technical Qualifications2. Private Qualifications and Development of National Competency Standards

Main indicators

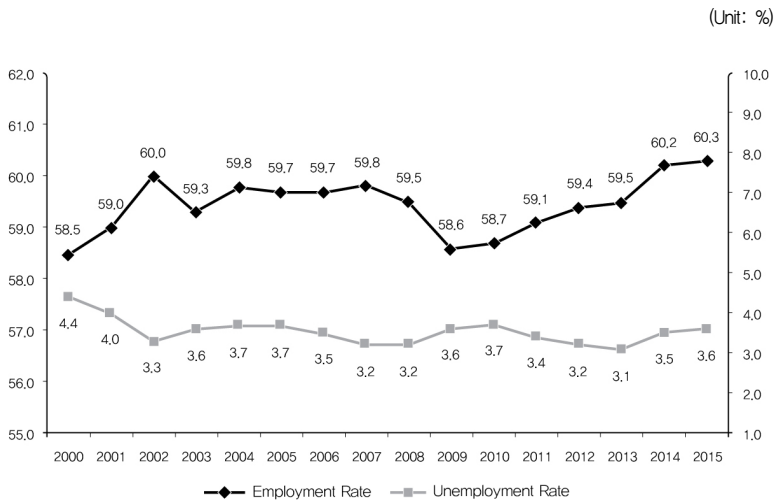
Human Resources Development Indicators in Korea

I . Employment

1. Employment and Unemployment Rates

- Though the employment rate decreased in 2009, it has since remained between 59 and 60%, reaching a high of 60.3% in 2015.
- The unemployment rate steadily decreased in the aftermath of the financial crisis, but has been trending upward again since 2014.

[Employment and Unemployment Rates]

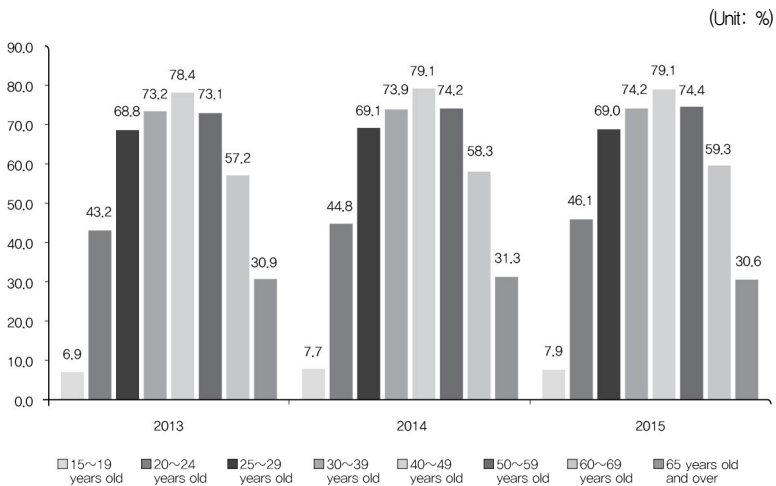


Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

2. Employment Rates by Age

- The employment rate for the 15~19 age group increased slightly from 6.9% in 2013 to 7.9% in 2015.
- The employment rates for the 25~29 age group rose only marginally from 68.8% in 2013 to 69.0% in 2015, but the employment rate for the 30~39 age group increased slightly in 2015 from 73.2% in 2013.
- The employment rate for the age group 65 years and over decreased by 0.3%p from 30.9% in 2013 to 30.6% in 2015.

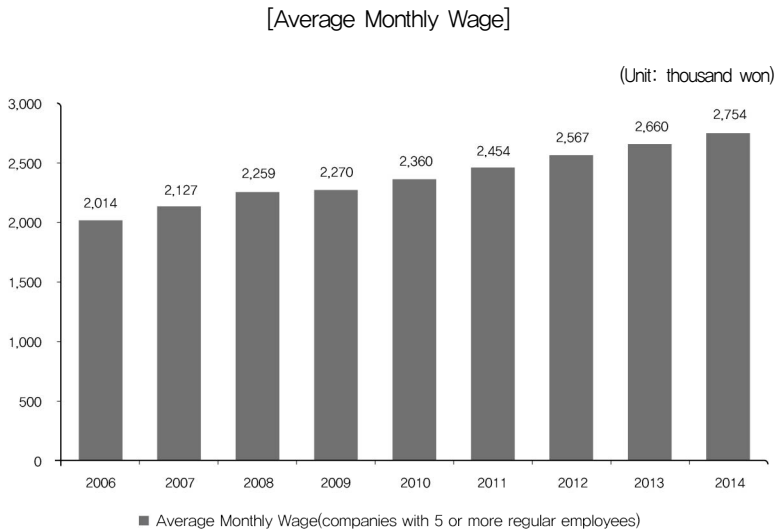
[Employment Rates]



Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

3. Average Monthly Wage

- The average monthly wage continuously rose to 2,750,000 won in 2014.

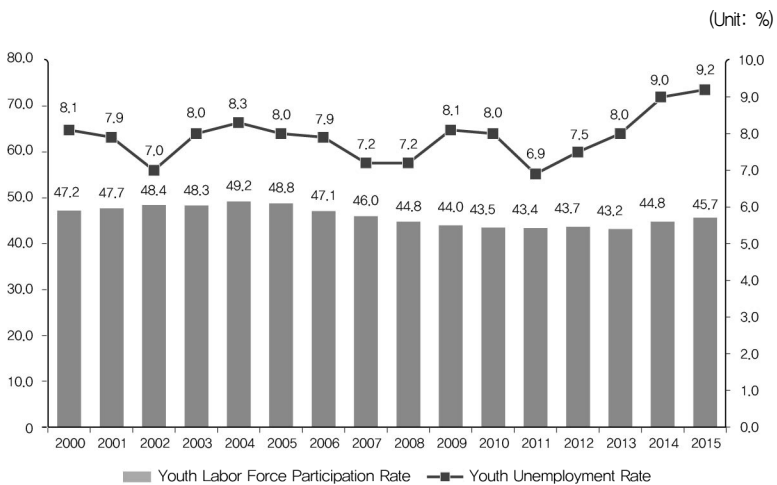


Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor. Survey on Labor Conditions By Employment Type (Former Basic Statistical Survey on Wage Distribution)(each year)

4. Youth Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate

- The labor force participation rate amongst youths decreased by 3.5%p from 49.2% in 2004 to 45.7% in 2015.
- Though it maintained a steady rate between 7.0 and 8.5% beginning in 2000, it reached 9.0% as of 2014.

[Youth Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate]

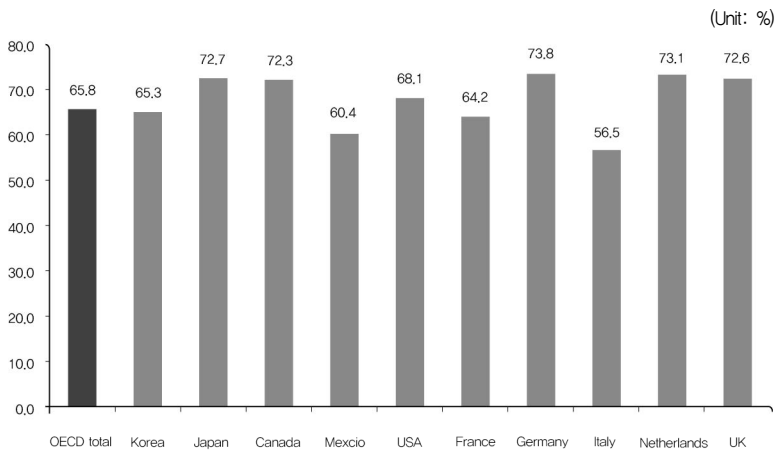


Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

5. International Comparison of Total Employment Rate

- The total employment rate in Korea is 65.3%, which is similar to that of France and is below the OECD average of 65.8%.

[Comparison of Total Employment Rate]



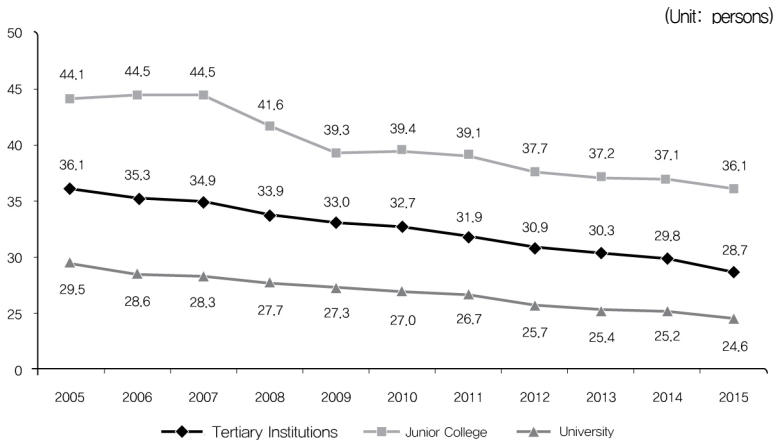
Source: OECD(2014). Employment Outlook

II. Lifelong Vocational Education and Industry–Academia Collaboration

1. Number of Students per Lecturer

- In 2015, the number of students per teacher was 28.7 in all tertiary institutions, 36.1 in junior colleges, and 24.6 in universities. The figures are generally on a downward trend.
- The figure for junior colleges decreased by approximately 8 from 44.1 in 2005 to 36.1 in 2015, the figure for universities decreased by approximately 4.9 from 29.5 in 2005 to 24.6 in 2015, and the figure for all tertiary institutions decreased by approximately 7.4 from 36.1 in 2005 to 28.7 in 2015.

[Number of Students per Lecturer by Year]



Notes: 1) Enrollments per full-time lecturer = (Number of students enrolled / Number of full-time lecturers)

2) Full-time lecturers only include presidents, deans and full-time lecturers (professors, associate professors and assistant professors)

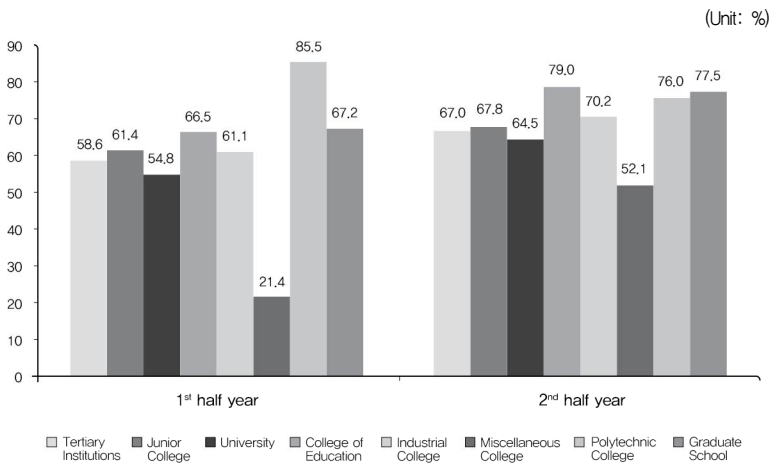
3) Full-time lecturers and enrollments in general universities include numbers for undergraduate and graduate courses within the universities

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute. Statistical Yearbook of Education(each year)

2. Employment of Graduates from Higher Education Institutes

- As the opportunity to continue into higher education has increased, Korea has generated a vast amount of human resources. While the total employment rate of students graduating from institutes of higher education increased slightly from 58.6% in the first half of 2014 to 67.0% in the second half of the year, the employment rates of students graduating from Polytechnic colleges are on a slight downward trend.

[Employment Status of Graduates from Higher Education Institutes in the First and Second Half of 2014]

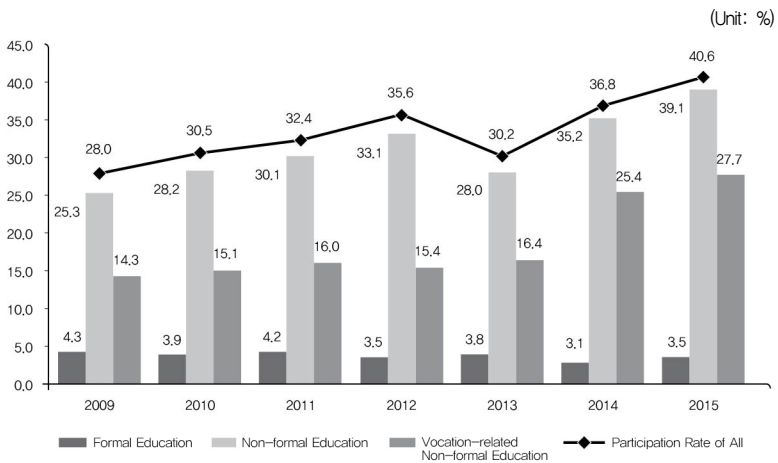


Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute, Statistical Yearbook of Education(2014)

3. Participation in Lifelong Education

- The rate of participation in lifelong education in Korea stood at 40.6% in 2015, an increase of 12.6%p from 28.0% in 2009. The rate of participation in formal education decreased by 0.8%p from 4.3% in 2009 to 3.5% in 2015; however, during the same period, the rate of participation in non-formal education rose by 13.8%p from 25.3% in 2009 to 39.1% with the rate of participation in vocation-related non-formal education also rising by 13.4%p from 14.3% in 2009 to 27.7% in 2015.

[Participation in Lifelong Education]

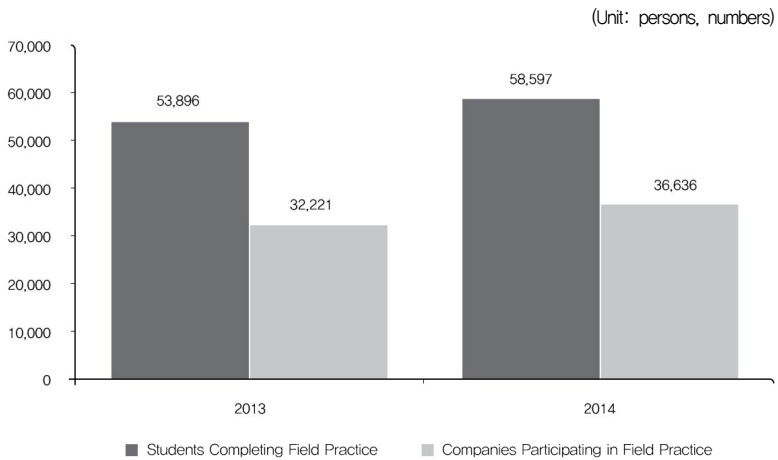


Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute, Lifelong Education Survey(each year)

4. Operation of Field Practice

- In Korea, the number of students completing field practice rose by 4,701 from 53,896 in 2013 to 58,597 in 2014, and the number of companies participating in field practice rose by 4,415 from 32,221 in 2013 to 36,636 in 2014.

[Operation of Field Practice]



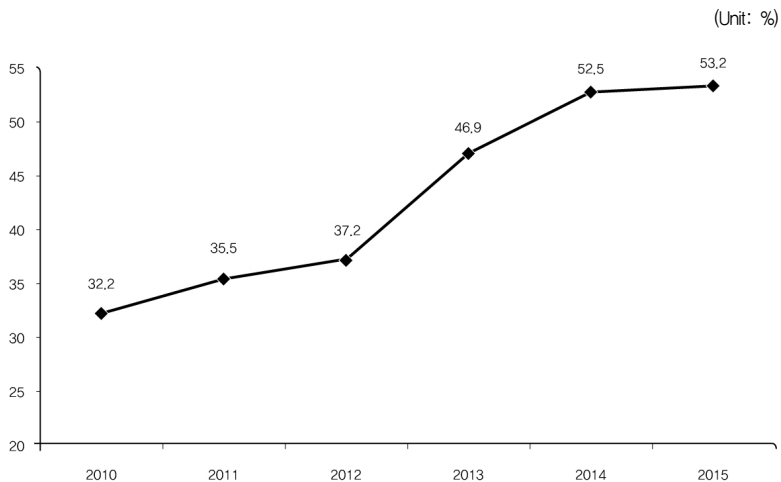
Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Council for University Education, College Information Disclosure Data(each year)

III. Vocational Education & Training(VET)

1. Education & Training Participation of Paid Workers

- Education and training participation of paid workers has continuously increased over the past 5 years, with the participation rate rising by 21.0%p from 32.2% in 2010 to 53.2% in 2015.
 - Particularly in 2013, this figure rose drastically by 9.7%p from the previous year.

[Participation Rate in Education & Training of Paid Workers]



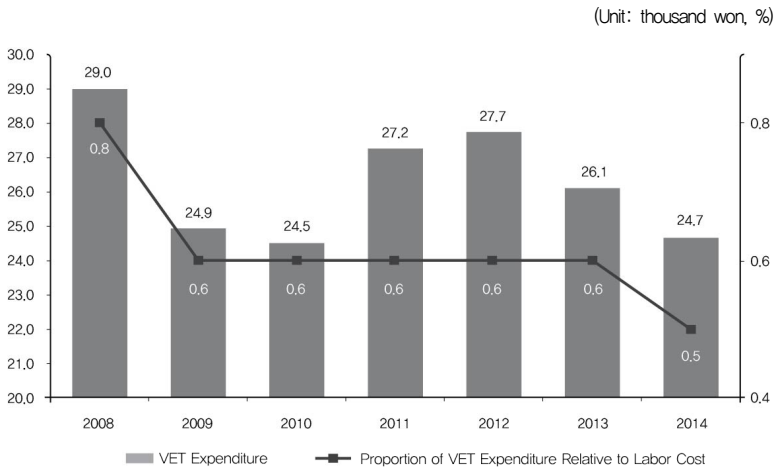
Note: The Education & Training Participation Rate represents those that have received education or training over the past year

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey: Additional Survey by Employment Type(August each year)

2. VET Expenditures of Companies

- Average monthly VET expenditure by companies per worker was 24,700 won in 2014.
- The percentage of VET expenditure on labor costs per person continuously decreased from 0.8% in 2008 to 0.6% in 2013. It maintained a steady rate of 0.6% until 2014, when it fell to 0.5%.

[Monthly VET Expenditure for Individual Worker and Proportion of VET Expenditure Relative to Labor Cost in Companies]

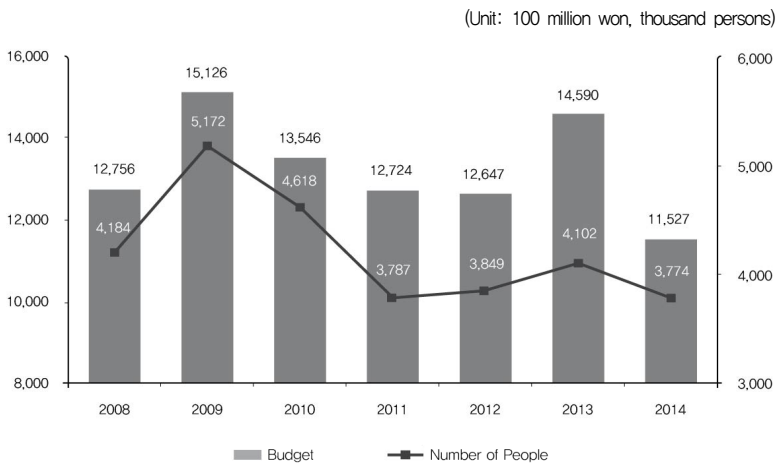


Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor. Survey Report on Enterprise Labor Costs(each year)

3. Implementation of VET Projects

- The number of people participating in VET projects imparted by the Ministry of Employment and Labor continuously rose to 5,172 thousand persons in 2009 before decreasing slightly to 3,774 thousand persons in 2014.
- The budget peaked at 15,126 hundred million won in 2009 when the economy was suffering from the global financial crisis. Since then, the budget has gradually decreased until 2013 when it briefly rose to 14,590 hundred million won, but then declined drastically again to 11,527 hundred million won in 2014.

[Implementation of VET Projects]

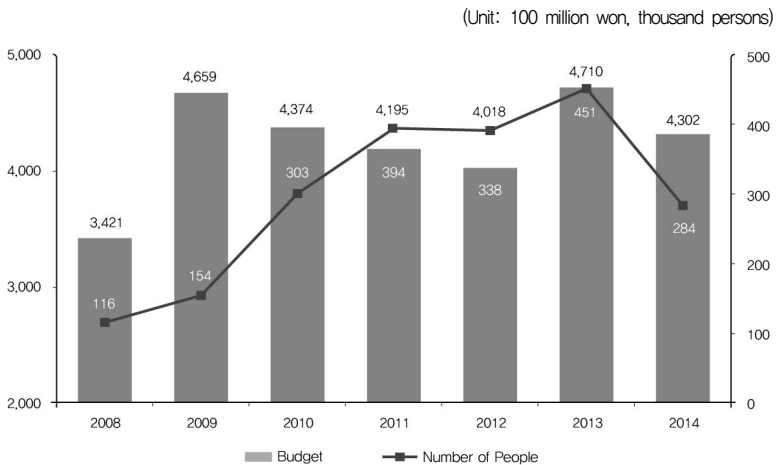


Note: The number of trainees for 2010 includes My Work Learning Card System trainees.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor. VET Project Report(each year)

- Among the participants in VET projects, the number of unemployed people was approximately 116 thousand persons in 2008; however, this has increased significantly to 451 thousand persons in 2013 following the full adoption of the My Work Learning Card System in 2010. Since then, the number has decreased by half in 2014.

[Implementation of VET Projects for the Unemployed]



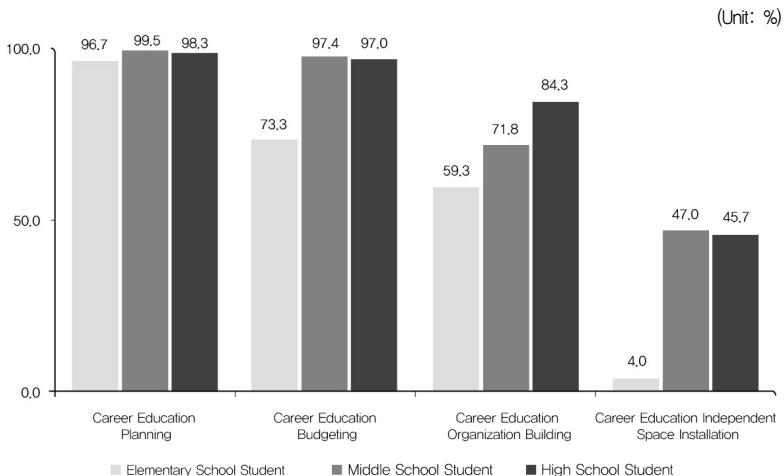
Note: The number of trainees for 2010 includes My Work Learning Card System trainees.
 Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor. VET Project Report(each year)

IV. Career Education

1. Conditions for Implementing Career Education in Schools

- In 2015 school career education environment conditions were relatively good in terms of school career education-related planning (elementary 96.7%, middle 99.5%, high school 98.3%) and the adoption of separate funding (elementary 73.3%, middle 97.4%, high school 97.0%).
- The rates of career education-focused group (department) development (elementary 59.3%, middle 71.8%, high school 84.3%) and establishment of separate spaces for implementing career education (elementary 4.0%, middle 47.0%, high school 45.7%) are both relatively low.

[Conditions for Implementing Career Education in Schools]



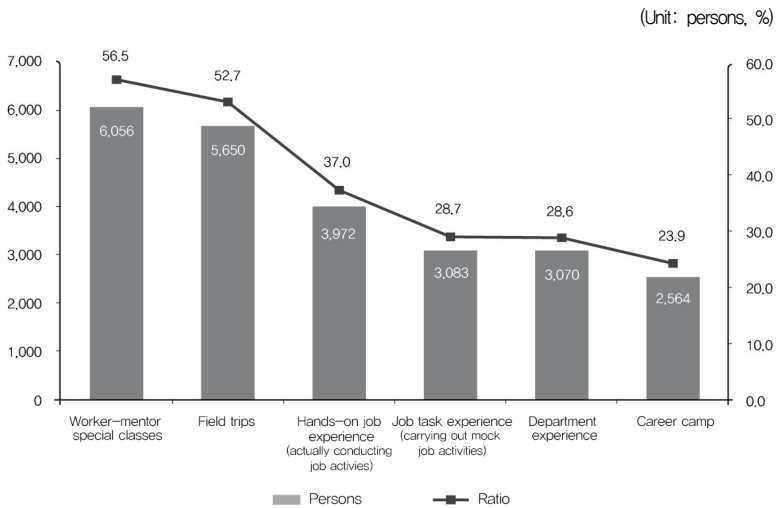
Note: These rates are based solely on instances where separate spaces for career education (including career activity rooms) have been established.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015). 2015 School Career Education Survey

2. Career Experience Activities in Schools

- In terms of the participation rates in career experience activities in middle schools, worker-mentor special classes and field trips showed the highest rates of student participation, at 56.5% and 52.7% respectively.

[Participation in School Career Experience Activities]

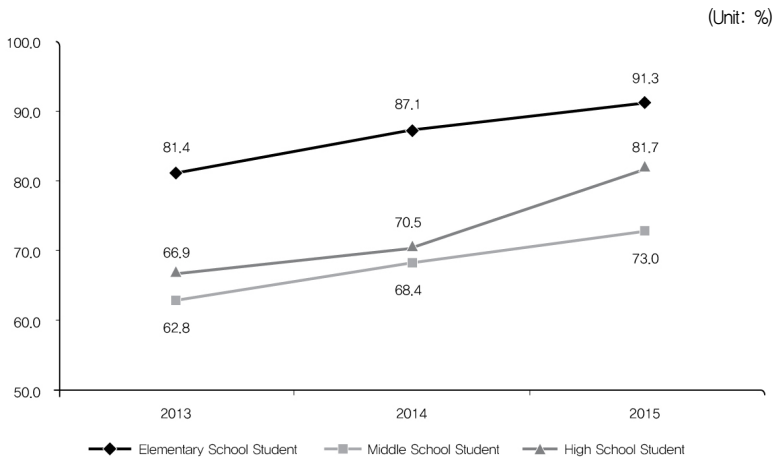


Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

3. Desired Career Paths Among Students

- In terms of whether elementary, middle and high school students desire a certain career, a relatively high proportion of students have a desired career.
- In terms of changes in the rate of elementary, middle and high school students who responded that they possessed a desired career path (2013–2015), in 2015 91.3% of elementary school, 73.0% of middle school and 81.7% of high school students said they had a specific career path in mind, a 4.2%p, 4.6%p and 11.2%p respective increase over 2014, and a 9.9%p, 10.2%p and 14.8%p respective increase over 2013.

[Changes in the ratio of elementary, middle and high school students with desired careers]

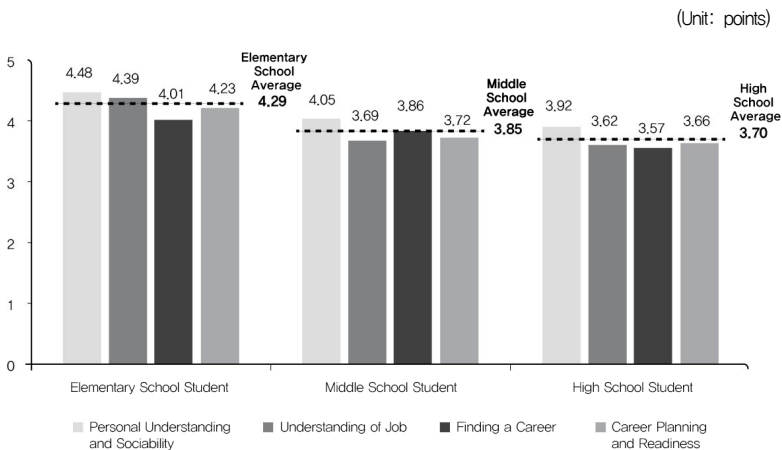


Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

4. Student Career Development Capacity Levels

- Student career development capacity (personal understanding and sociability, job understanding, ability to find a desired career, career planning and readiness, etc.) levels are on average higher than 3.5 points (out of 5).
- “Personal understanding and sociability” scored the highest of all development capacity categories, with elementary, middle and high school students scoring 4.48, 4.05 and 3.92 respectively.
- At the opposite end of the spectrum, elementary and high school students scored the lowest in “ability to find a desired career” at 4.01 and 3.57 points, respectively, while middle school students showed the lowest score in “job understanding” at 3.69 points.

[Career development capacity levels among elementary, middle and high school students]



Notes: 1) Survey questions for elementary(20 questions), middle(20 questions) and high school (21 questions) students were developed based on school career education aims and achievement standards.

- 2) Results were derived using questions attuned to the differing standards of each school level, making school level comparisons meaningless.
- 3) The total for each question was divided by the number of questions to produce an average score out of five.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

Contents

Human Resources Development
Indicators in Korea

I. Employment

1. Participation in Economic Activities

- 1) Economically Active Population by Gender 3
- 2) Labor Force Participation Rate by Age 4
- 3) Labor Force Participation Rate by Educational Level 5

2. Employed and Unemployed Population

- 1) Composition of Employment by Industry 6
- 2) Employment Rate by Age Group 7
- 3) Discourage Workers 8
- 4) Unemployment Rate by Age Group 9
- 5) Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment 10

3. Economically Active Youth Population

- 1) Trends in the Economically Active Youth Population 11
- 2) Additional Survey on the Economically Active Youth
Population 12
- 3) Total and Youth Unemployment Rates 13

4. Wage

- 1) Wages by Industry and Gender 14
- 2) Labor Productivity Index 16

5. International Comparison of Labor Market

1) Employment Rates: Total	17
2) Employment Rates for the 15–24 Age Group	18
3) Employment Rates for the 25–54 Age Group	19
4) Employment Rates for the 55–64 Age Group	20
5) Average Hours Actually Worked	21

II. Lifelong Vocational Education & Industry–Academia Collaboration

1. Secondary Vocational Education

1) Schools, Students and Teachers of High–School–Level Vocational Education Institutes by Academic Field	25
2) Regional Distribution of High–School–Level Vocational Education Institutes	26
3) Enrollment of Middle School Graduates	28
4) Ratio of Vocational High Schools among High Schools	28
5) Meister High Schools	29
6) Teachers in Meister High Schools	29
7) High School Dropout Rate by Academic Field	30
8) Career Path after Graduation from High–School–Level Vocational Education Institutions(Vocational High Schools)	31
9) Career Path after Graduation from High–School–Level Vocational Education Institutions(Specialized High Schools)	32

Contents

Human Resources Development
Indicators in Korea

10) Employment and Enrollment after Graduation from Specialized/Meister Schools	32
11) School Admission after Graduation from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Vocational High Schools)	33
12) School Admission after Graduation from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Specialized High Schools)	34
13) College Freshmen by High School Type	34
14) Status after High School Graduation	35
15) Types of Occupational Fields for Employees Graduated from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Vocational High Schools)	36
16) Types of Occupational Fields for Employees Graduated from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Specialized High Schools)	37

2. Higher Vocational Education

1) Number of Junior Colleges	38
2) Number of Students Enrolled in Junior Colleges	39
3) Number of Students Enrolled in Junior Colleges by Academic Field	40
4) Number of Junior College Entrants	41
5) Admission Rate for Junior Colleges	42
6) Student Recruitment for Junior Colleges	43
7) Educational Conditions of Institutions Offering Junior College Courses	44
8) Age Distribution of enrolled students by Institutes Offering Junior College Courses	45
9) Age Distribution of Students Admitted to Junior Colleges	46

10) Age Distribution of Students Enrolled in Junior Colleges	47
11) Number of Junior College Faculty Members by Type of Establishment	48
12) Female Junior College Faculty Members	49
13) Number of Students per Full-time Lecturer	50
14) Junior College Courses by Course Size	51
15) Proportions of Lectures Given by Full Time/ Part Time Lecturers in Junior Colleges	52
16) Average Junior College Tuition Fee	53
17) Change in University and Junior College Graduates	53
18) Age Distribution of Junior College Graduates	54
19) Employment of Junior College Graduates	55
20) Employment of Graduates from Higher Education Institutions	56

3. Lifelong Vocational Education

1) Overview of Lifelong Education	57
2) Status of Lifelong Education	58
3) Types of Lifelong Education Institutes	59
4) Characteristics of Lifelong Education Institutions	60
5) Lifelong Education Programs by Theme	61
6) Lifelong Education Participation Rate	62
7) Job-Related Non-Formal Education Participation Rate	63
8) Lifelong Education Participation Hours	64
9) Main Obstacles to Participation in Lifelong Education	65

4. Industry-Academia Collaboration

1) Operation of Contract Based Departments	66
--	----

Contents

Human Resources Development
Indicators in Korea

2) Technical Colleges and Corporate Universities	67
3) Startup Clubs	68
4) LINC (Leaders in Industry - University Cooperation) Outcome of the Program after the 3rd Year	68
5) LINC (Leaders in Industry - Junior College Cooperation) Outcome of the Program after the 3rd Year	69
6) Technology Transfer Revenue and Contracts Signed by Industry-Academia Collaboration Center	70
7) Operation of Contract Majors	70

III. Vocational Education & Training(VET)

1. Participation in Vocational Education and Training by Individuals

1) Proportion of VET Experience of Paid Workers by Demographics	73
2) Total Annual VET Hours of Paid Workers by Demographics	74

2. Practice of VET by Companies

1) Average Monthly VET Expenditure per Worker by Company Size	75
2) Trends in Total VET Expenditure per Person	76
3) Trends in Implementation of VET in Enterprises by Method	77
4) Trends in Implementation of VET in Enterprises by Field	78

5) Trends in Organizations and Personnel Dedicated to VET in Enterprises	79
6) HRD Index Trends	80

3. Implementation of VET Projects by Government

1) Budget and Results of VET Projects by Year	81
2) VET Project for the Employed by Year	83
3) Incumbent Worker Participation of Employer–Sponsored VET by Business Size	84
4) Employer–Sponsored Participation in VET by Gender, Age and Years of Service	85
5) VET for the Unemployed by Year	86
6) Participation in VET for Key National Strategic Industries by Demographics and Industry Type	87
7) Employment Rate after VET for Key National Strategic Industries by Field of Training	88
8) Monthly Account Opening Trends for VET Account Program	89
9) Employment and Completion Rate in VET Account Program by Demographics in 2014	90
10) Training Participation and Completion Rate in VET Account Program by Region in 2014	92
11) Employment Rate for VET Account Program by Demographics in 2014	93
12) Results of Training Program Review for VET Account System	94
13) Eligible Training Program List Review Results under VET Account System	95
14) Organizations Participating in VET	97

Contents

Human Resources Development
Indicators in Korea

4. Miscellaneous

- 1) Status of National, Public, and Private Employment Security
Offices 98
- 2) Job Placement by Type of Employment Security Office 99
- 3) International Comparison of Public Spending on
VET Relative to GDP 100

IV. Career Education

1. Career Education

- 1) School Career Education Yearly Plans and Groups 103
- 2) Spaces for Implementing Career Education in Schools 103
- 3) Career Education Networks and Usage of Career Experience Sites
per School Level 104

2. Implementation of Career Education and Participation Levels

- 1) "Career and Vocational Studies" Subject Selection and
Implementation 105
- 2) "Career and Vocational Studies" Subject Implementation
Periods 105
- 3) School Career Psychological Test Implementation 106
- 4) Career Psychological Test Implementation Methods 106

5) Participation Levels per School Career Activity	107
6) School Career Experience Activity Participation and Desire for Future Participation	107

3. Career Path and Career Education Awareness

1) Job Types Desired by High School Students	108
2) University Majors Desired by High School Students	109
3) School Administrator Awareness Level Regarding School Career Education	110
4) Teacher Awareness Level Regarding School Career Education ..	110

4. Requirements for Implementing Career Education

1) Required Elements for Implementing School Career Education	111
2) Usage of Career Education Materials and Future Demands (Students)	112
3) Career Education Material Usage and Future Demands (career guidance teacher)	113

5. Achievements of Career Education

1) Existence of a Desired Job	114
2) Changes in the Rate of Students with Desired Careers (Career Objectives)	114
3) Student Career Development Capacity Levels	114

Contents

Human Resources Development
Indicators in Korea

V. Qualification

1. National Technical Qualifications

1) Qualifications in Korea	117
2) National Technical Qualifications: Qualifications by Competent Ministry	118
3) National Technical Qualifications: Qualifications by Job Type ..	120
4) Applicants for National Technical Qualifications	122
5) National Technical Qualifications Acquired	123
6) National Technical Qualifications Acquired by Gender and by Year	124
7) National Technical Qualifications Acquired by Junior College Students by Field	125

2. Private Qualifications and Development of National Competency Standards

1) Registered Private Qualifications by Year	126
2) Accumulated Number of Authorized Private Qualifications by Year	126
3) Development of National Competency Standards	127

2016

Human Resources
Development Indicators
in Korea

I . Employment



1. Participation in Economic Activities
2. Employed and Unemployed Population
3. Economically Active Youth Population
4. Wage
5. International Comparison of Labor Market

1. Participation in Economic Activities

1) Economically Active Population by Gender

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

Year	Population Aged 15 and Over			Economically Active Population			Labor Force Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2004	37,717	18,312	19,405	23,417	13,727	9,690	62.1	75.0	49.9
2005	38,300	18,616	19,683	23,743	13,883	9,860	62.0	74.6	50.1
2006	38,762	18,863	19,899	23,978	13,978	10,001	61.9	74.1	50.3
2007	39,170	19,084	20,086	24,216	14,124	10,092	61.8	74.0	50.2
2008	39,598	19,324	20,273	24,347	14,208	10,139	61.5	73.5	50.0
2009	40,092	19,596	20,496	24,395	14,319	10,076	60.8	73.1	49.2
2010	40,590	19,849	20,748	24,748	14,492	10,256	61.0	73.0	49.4
2011	41,052	20,076	20,976	25,099	14,683	10,416	61.1	73.1	49.7
2012	41,582	20,328	21,254	25,501	14,891	10,609	61.3	73.3	49.9
2013	42,096	20,583	21,513	25,873	15,071	10,802	61.5	73.2	50.2
2014	42,513	20,795	21,718	26,536	15,387	11,149	62.4	74.0	51.3
2015	43,017	21,062	21,956	26,913	15,543	11,370	62.6	73.8	51.8

Notes: 1) Labor Force Participation Rate = (Economically active population/population aged 15 and over) × 100

2) A job-seeking period of 4 weeks is applied.

3) Among the population aged 15 and over, soldiers, riot-police, compulsory public service workers, and prisoners serving jail sentences are excluded.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

4 Human Resources Development Indicators in Korea 2016

2) Labor Force Participation Rate by Age

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	15~19 years	20~24 years	25~29 years	30~39 years	40~49 years	50~59 years	60~64 years	65 years and Over
2004	62.1	9.8	58.3	73.3	74.9	79.1	69.4	53.7	29.8
2005	62.0	9.1	57.2	73.6	74.8	79.1	69.9	54.5	30.0
2006	61.9	7.5	54.6	73.2	75.5	79.5	70.1	55.8	30.5
2007	61.8	7.3	52.6	73.0	75.3	79.9	71.2	56.3	31.3
2008	61.5	6.5	50.1	72.9	75.2	80.1	72.0	55.1	30.6
2009	60.8	6.2	49.2	72.7	74.0	79.6	72.1	55.1	30.1
2010	61.0	7.0	48.9	73.3	74.6	79.8	72.7	55.5	29.4
2011	61.1	7.6	48.0	74.6	74.7	80.1	73.1	56.9	29.5
2012	61.3	7.7	48.9	74.1	75.0	80.0	73.8	57.8	30.7
2013	61.5	7.7	47.6	74.1	75.4	80.0	74.5	58.5	31.4
2014	62.4	8.4	49.9	75.4	76.3	80.9	75.9	59.8	31.9
2015	62.6	8.8	51.6	75.1	76.6	81.0	76.2	61.1	31.3

Notes: 1) Labor Force Participation Rate = (Economically active population/population aged 15 and over) × 100

2) A job-seeking period of 4 weeks is applied.

3) Among the population aged 15 and over, soldiers, riot-police, compulsory public service workers, and prisoners serving jail sentences are excluded.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

3) Labor Force Participation Rate by Educational Level

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	Elementary School Graduates & Under	Middle School Graduates	High School Graduates	College, University Graduates & Over	Junior College Graduates	University Graduates & Over
2004	62.1	45.6	46.6	65.8	77.9	78.3	77.7
2005	62.0	44.7	46.0	65.7	77.9	78.1	77.7
2006	61.9	44.0	45.1	65.4	78.1	78.7	77.8
2007	61.8	44.0	43.4	65.2	78.1	79.5	77.5
2008	61.5	43.3	41.9	64.7	77.6	78.4	77.2
2009	60.8	42.1	40.9	63.7	77.1	77.9	76.8
2010	61.0	40.7	40.9	64.1	77.3	77.6	77.1
2011	61.1	39.6	41.5	63.9	77.6	77.1	77.8
2012	61.3	39.7	41.0	63.6	77.8	77.5	77.9
2013	61.5	39.2	40.3	63.3	78.0	77.9	78.1
2014	62.4	39.0	40.2	64.7	78.1	78.5	77.9
2015	62.6	37.6	40.0	65.1	77.9	78.8	77.5

Notes: 1) Labor Force Participation Rate = (Economically active population/population aged 15 and over) × 100

2) A job-seeking period of 4 weeks is applied.

3) Among the population aged 15 and over, soldiers, riot-police, compulsory public service workers, and prisoners serving jail sentences are excluded.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

2. Employed and Unemployed Population

1) Composition of Employment by Industry

(Unit: %)

Year	Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	Mining and Manufacturing			SOC & Other Services			
			Manufacturing		Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	Electricity, Transport, Storage & Finance	Business, Personal, Public Services & Other
2004	8.1	18.6	18.5	73.3	8.1	26.0	11.3	28.0
2005	7.9	18.1	18.1	73.9	7.9	25.4	11.5	29.1
2006	7.7	17.6	17.5	74.7	7.9	24.9	11.7	30.2
2007	7.4	17.2	17.1	75.4	7.9	24.4	11.8	31.3
2008	7.2	16.9	16.8	75.9	7.7	24.1	11.8	32.4
2009	7.0	16.4	16.3	76.6	7.3	23.6	11.7	34.0
2010	6.6	17.0	16.9	76.4	7.4	23.0	11.9	34.2
2011	6.4	16.9	16.9	76.7	7.2	22.7	12.2	34.6
2012	6.2	16.7	-	77.1	7.2	22.7	12.1	34.8
2013	6.1	16.8	16.7	77.2	7.0	22.5	12.2	35.5
2014	5.7	17.0	16.9	77.4	7.0	23.0	11.9	35.5
2015	5.2	17.3	17.3	77.5	7.0	23.0	11.8	35.6

Notes: 1) Classified pursuant to the 9th Amendment(2008) of the Korea Standard Classification of Industries

2) Composition of employment for the Economically Active Population aged 15 and over.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Yearbook(each year)

2) Employment Rate by Age Group

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	15~19 years	20~24 years	25~29 years	30~39 years	40~49 years	50~59 years	60~64 years	65 years and over
2000	58.5	10.3	52.0	66.1	72.5	76.4	66.5	53.0	29.4
2001	59.0	10.1	52.0	66.7	72.7	76.6	66.8	53.7	29.9
2002	60.0	9.4	53.6	67.7	73.0	77.4	68.2	55.0	30.5
2003	59.3	8.6	51.8	67.5	72.6	76.9	67.6	51.8	28.6
2004	59.8	8.4	52.5	68.5	72.6	77.3	67.8	52.7	29.6
2005	59.7	8.0	51.6	68.9	72.3	77.1	68.1	53.4	29.8
2006	59.7	6.7	49.2	68.5	73.2	77.7	68.5	54.5	30.3
2007	59.8	6.6	48.0	68.4	72.9	78.3	69.7	55.0	31.1
2008	59.5	5.9	45.5	68.5	72.9	78.4	70.6	54.1	30.3
2009	58.6	5.4	44.6	67.5	71.3	77.7	70.3	53.8	29.7
2010	58.7	6.1	44.3	68.2	72.0	77.8	70.9	53.7	28.7
2011	59.1	6.8	43.5	69.7	72.2	78.4	71.6	55.1	28.9
2012	59.4	7.0	44.5	69.2	72.7	78.3	72.2	56.1	30.1
2013	59.5	6.9	43.2	68.8	73.2	78.4	73.1	57.2	30.9
2014	60.2	7.7	44.8	69.1	73.9	79.1	74.2	58.3	31.3
2015	60.3	7.9	46.1	69.0	74.2	79.1	74.4	59.4	30.6

Notes: 1) The employment rate is the ratio of employed persons among the economically active population (those aged 15 or over).

- 2) The term "employed persons" includes people who, in a given week, worked for at least one hour to receive income, benefits, salary, wages or other forms of payment, family workers who do not receive direct payment but work to increase the profits of a farm or business run by a family for 18 hours or more a week and people who have a job or own a business but are temporarily away from work for reasons such as illness, poor weather, holiday, annual leave or a labor dispute.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

3) Discouraged Workers

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹⁾	2015
Total	100	125	122	108	119	162	220	211	196	172	394.0	463.9
Growth Rate	11.7	24.7	-2.6	-11.1	9.7	36.6	36.0	-4.18	-7.11	-12.1	-	17.7
Male	54	71	75	69	71	99	132	129	116	109	228.6	261.6
Female	47	54	46	39	47	63	88	82	79	63	165.5	202.3

Notes: 1) The definitions of "hoping for employment" and "possibility of employment," both partial conditions for determining whether someone has discontinued looking for a job, were expanded and changed as of the 2014 survey. Therefore, caution is required when making comparisons with pre-2014 data.

※ Discouraged workers(~2013): Economically inactive individuals with the intention and ability to find a job, engaged in job seeking activities within the past year, but who chose not to find one for reasons related to the labor market.

※ Discouraged workers(2014~): People among the economically inactive population who are hoping for employment and show the possibility of employment yet for reasons related to the labor market did not seek employment in a given week, despite trying to do so within the last year.

2) The growth rate is a ratio derived by comparing the increase/decrease compared to the previous year

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

4) Unemployment Rate by Age Group

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	15~19 years	20~24 years	25~29 years	30~39 years	40~49 years	50~59 years	60~64 years	65 years and over
2004	3.7	14.1	9.9	6.5	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	0.7
2005	3.7	12.5	9.9	6.4	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.1	0.7
2006	3.5	10.4	9.9	6.5	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.7
2007	3.2	9.3	8.7	6.3	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	0.7
2008	3.2	10.2	9.2	6.0	3.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	0.8
2009	3.6	12.2	9.5	7.1	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.2
2010	3.7	11.9	9.5	7.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.4
2011	3.4	10.8	9.4	6.5	3.4	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.2
2012	3.2	8.8	9.0	6.6	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.1
2013	3.1	10.3	9.2	7.1	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.5
2014	3.5	9.2	10.2	8.3	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.0
2015	3.6	10.6	10.5	8.1	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4

Notes: 1) Unemployment rate = (Unemployed / economically active population) x 100

2) A job-seeking period of 4 weeks is applied.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

5) Unemployment Rate by Educational Attainment

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	Elementary School Graduates & Under	Middle School Graduates	High School Graduates	College, University Graduates & Over	Junior College Graduates	University Graduates & Over
2004	3.7	1.9	3.3	4.5	3.5	4.7	2.9
2005	3.7	2.1	3.3	4.6	3.4	4.9	2.7
2006	3.5	1.8	3.0	4.1	3.4	4.3	2.9
2007	3.2	1.6	2.8	3.8	3.2	4.5	2.6
2008	3.2	1.7	2.8	3.8	3.0	3.7	2.7
2009	3.6	1.9	3.2	4.4	3.5	4.3	3.1
2010	3.7	2.5	3.5	4.2	3.6	4.6	3.1
2011	3.4	2.1	3.3	4.0	3.2	4.2	2.8
2012	3.2	2.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.7	2.9
2013	3.1	2.0	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.0
2014	3.5	2.4	2.7	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.3
2015	3.6	2.6	2.7	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.4

Notes: 1) Unemployment rate = (Number of unemployed/economically active population) × 100

2) A job-seeking period of 4 weeks is applied.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

3. Economically Active Youth Population

1) Trends in the Economically Active Youth Population

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

Year	Youth Population	Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population	Labor Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment Rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
2004	10,141	4,990	4,578	412	5,151	49.2	8.3	45.1
2005	9,920	4,836	4,450	387	5,084	48.8	8.0	44.9
2006	9,843	4,634	4,270	364	5,209	47.1	7.9	43.4
2007	9,855	4,530	4,202	328	5,325	46.0	7.2	42.6
2008	9,822	4,398	4,084	315	5,423	44.8	7.2	41.6
2009	9,780	4,304	3,957	347	5,477	44.0	8.1	40.5
2010	9,705	4,222	3,914	340	5,484	43.5	8.0	40.3
2011	9,589	4,164	3,879	285	5,425	43.4	6.9	40.5
2012	9,517	4,156	3,843	313	5,361	43.7	7.5	40.4
2013	9,548	4,124	3,793	331	5,424	43.2	8.0	39.7
2014	9,503	4,255	3,870	385	5,248	44.8	9.0	40.7
2015	9,486	4,335	3,938	397	5,151	45.7	9.2	41.5

Notes: 1) Youth population indicates people aged 15–29.

2) Among the youth population, soldiers, riot-police, compulsory public service workers, and prisoners serving jail sentences are excluded.

3) A job-seeking period of 4 weeks is applied.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Yearbook(each year)

2) Additional Survey on the Economically Active Youth Population

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

Year	Youth Population Grad/Drop-out (Enrolled/Absentees)	Economically Active Population			Economically Inactive Population	Labor Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate
		Total	Employed	Unemployed			
2004. 5	5,627 (453)	4,286 (719)	3,938 (659)	348 (59)	1,341 (3,812)	76.2 (15.9)	8.1 (8.2)
2005. 5	5,392 (4,529)	4,119 (738)	3,796 (701)	323 (37)	1,273 (3,791)	76.4 (16.3)	7.8 (5.0)
2006. 5	5,161 (4,672)	3,907 (714)	3,618 (673)	289 (41)	1,254 (3,958)	75.7 (15.3)	7.4 (5.7)
2007. 5	5,035 (4,821)	3,813 (727)	3,537 (685)	276 (42)	1,223 (4,094)	75.7 (15.1)	7.2 (5.8)
2008. 5	4,975 (4,838)	3,737 (724)	3,471 (683)	265 (41)	1,239 (4,113)	75.1 (15.0)	7.1 (5.7)
2009. 5	4,819 (4,963)	3,634 (742)	3,349 (693)	285 (48)	1,185 (4,222)	69.5 (14.0)	7.8 (6.5)
2010. 5	4,728 (4,987)	3,564 (736)	3,327 (699)	237 (37)	1,165 (4,251)	70.4 (14.0)	6.6 (5.1)
2011. 5	4,615 (4,997)	4,240	3,929	310	5,374	43.8	7.3
2012. 5	4,544 (4,964)	4,252	3,910	342	5,259	44.7	8.0
2013. 5	4,482 (5,067)	4,133	3,826	307	5,417	43.3	7.4
2014. 5	4,465 (5,037)	4,215	3,849	366	5,292	44.3	8.7
2015. 5	4,639 (4,858)	4,369	3,963	406	5,130	46.0	9.3

Notes: 1) Data subjects are those aged 15–29 from approximately 33,000 sample households across the country. The data collection date is May of each year.

2) (): indicates the number of enrolled students and those taking a gap year.

Source: Statistics Korea, Additional Survey on Economically Active Population(each year)

3) Total and Youth Unemployment Rates

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

Year	Youth(15~29 years old)		All(15 years and over)	
	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
2004	412	8.3	860	3.7
2005	387	8.0	887	3.7
2006	364	7.9	827	3.5
2007	328	7.2	783	3.2
2008	315	7.2	769	3.2
2009	347	8.1	889	3.6
2010	340	8.0	920	3.7
2011	320	7.6	855	3.4
2012	313	7.5	820	3.2
2013	331	8.0	807	3.1
2014	385	9.0	937	3.5
2015	397	9.2	976	3.6

Note: Unemployment rate = (Unemployed/economically active population) × 100

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Yearbook(each year)

4. Wage

1) Wages by Industry and Gender (companies with 5 or more regular employees)

(Unit: won)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	Total	2,360,466	2,454,269	2,566,585	2,659,549	2,753,757
	Male	2,648,052	2,749,950	2,878,121	2,986,146	3,122,474
	Female	1,771,724	1,861,940	1,958,161	2,032,905	2,091,743
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	Total	2,482,856	2,509,483	2,583,971	2,714,257	2,625,331
	Male	2,676,664	2,703,022	2,796,681	2,912,212	2,826,167
	Female	1,631,110	1,730,797	1,776,407	1,927,554	1,966,637
Mining & Quarrying	Total	2,620,812	2,745,430	2,803,346	2,966,668	3,046,328
	Male	2,695,646	2,823,288	2,882,757	3,051,992	3,159,658
	Female	1,752,587	1,846,688	1,913,651	2,116,969	2,045,892
Manufacturing	Total	2,274,189	2,352,320	2,502,937	2,634,539	2,819,385
	Male	2,491,680	2,574,966	2,734,403	2,877,432	3,060,469
	Female	1,615,354	1,678,445	1,801,833	1,901,861	2,109,194
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Water Supply	Total	3,598,365	3,716,536	3,873,138	4,044,461	4,159,168
	Male	3,795,582	3,875,248	4,048,143	4,216,661	4,349,288
	Female	2,131,382	2,362,398	2,641,272	2,781,111	2,858,906
Sewerage, Waste Management, Materials Recovery and Nature Restoration	Total	2,263,887	2,306,113	2,399,968	2,561,161	2,695,919
	Male	2,364,889	2,408,203	2,528,693	2,682,128	2,810,601
	Female	1,624,605	1,663,248	1,662,280	1,817,119	2,027,968
Construction	Total	2,418,155	2,536,326	2,636,362	2,721,790	2,908,566
	Male	2,533,510	2,659,809	2,752,518	2,838,877	3,058,792
	Female	1,663,970	1,733,035	1,877,915	1,970,919	2,112,027
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Total	2,338,534	2,389,012	2,480,671	2,555,616	2,587,396
	Male	2,674,271	2,714,639	2,823,669	2,922,359	2,967,679
	Female	1,745,732	1,832,748	1,885,313	1,956,136	1,989,240
Restaurants & Hotels	Total	2,039,721	1,653,204	1,704,990	1,769,783	1,775,062
	Male	2,078,942	1,928,307	1,954,193	2,016,127	2,038,086
	Female	1,738,893	1,429,259	1,506,101	1,560,556	1,562,859
Transport	Total	1,582,149	2,195,364	2,355,886	2,426,529	2,484,403
	Male	1,871,197	2,241,487	2,405,622	2,465,629	2,535,075
	Female	1,347,625	1,907,132	2,057,183	2,176,961	2,187,084

(Table continued)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Communications	Total	3,058,420	3,171,253	3,196,519	3,389,394	3,325,137
	Male	3,329,912	3,426,756	3,448,376	3,662,369	3,623,602
	Female	2,282,845	2,440,641	2,482,841	2,646,457	2,570,202
Finance & Insurance	Total	3,135,809	3,344,165	3,515,045	3,601,902	3,843,928
	Male	3,602,692	3,775,897	3,946,157	4,064,544	4,442,329
	Female	2,345,102	2,600,707	2,772,870	2,821,943	3,016,372
Real Estate & Renting	Total	1,733,428	1,832,013	1,871,150	1,961,436	1,959,189
	Male	1,883,298	1,992,494	2,038,848	2,132,041	2,178,471
	Female	1,325,334	1,366,970	1,426,433	1,499,039	1,420,162
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	Total	2,974,301	3,119,304	3,305,801	3,423,422	3,472,367
	Male	3,291,076	3,459,876	3,638,733	3,784,842	3,825,995
	Female	2,140,428	2,213,617	2,441,142	2,528,114	2,580,581
Business Facilities Management and Business Support	Total	2,055,447	2,094,669	2,086,334	2,140,329	2,310,746
	Male	2,390,773	2,402,504	2,378,905	2,429,502	2,730,556
	Female	1,653,355	1,714,351	1,747,827	1,782,969	1,832,205
Education Service	Total	2,775,763	2,980,749	2,991,018	3,056,422	3,123,847
	Male	3,503,708	3,680,714	3,682,145	3,742,420	3,849,382
	Female	2,008,232	2,262,362	2,311,169	2,372,658	2,426,750
Human health and Social Work Activities	Total	2,100,794	2,125,276	2,266,650	2,334,457	2,267,865
	Male	3,124,120	3,159,651	3,422,044	3,518,873	3,472,325
	Female	1,800,030	1,833,623	1,942,987	2,012,573	1,965,137
Arts, Sports and Recreation Related Services	Total	2,014,134	2,130,829	2,208,812	2,248,674	2,340,939
	Male	2,394,530	2,458,372	2,551,484	2,617,406	2,694,337
	Female	1,513,838	1,667,620	1,757,890	1,789,317	1,878,237
Membership Organizations, Repair and other Personal Services	Total	1,920,648	1,992,047	2,038,667	2,141,372	2,114,165
	Male	2,138,474	2,234,949	2,364,290	2,467,817	2,523,601
	Female	1,456,950	1,457,101	1,465,314	1,516,777	1,436,999

Notes: 1) Industrial classifications are based on the 9th amendment of the Korea Standard Classification of Occupation.

2) *Wages indicate monthly wages, these do not include special wages(annual special wage/12) which are added when calculating the total average monthly wage.

※ Total average monthly wage = monthly wage + (annual special wage/12)

3) This data cannot be used as statistical data for wages of non-paid workers or the self-employed, as the survey only included paid-workers.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor. Survey Report on Labor Conditions By Employment Type (former Basic Statistical Survey on Wage Structure)(each year)

2) Labor Productivity Index

(Unit: 2010=100, %)

Year	All Industries		Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity, Gas & Water	
	Index ¹⁾	Growth Rate ²⁾	Index ¹⁾	Growth Rate ²⁾	Index ¹⁾	Growth Rate ²⁾	Index ¹⁾	Growth Rate ²⁾
2000	54.9	-	88.8	-	54.2	-	60.5	-
2001	53.3	-2.9	101.3	14.1	52.5	-3.1	60.2	-0.6
2002	58.8	10.3	102.2	0.9	57.9	10.4	65.3	8.6
2003	62.9	7	115.3	12.8	61.9	6.9	71.9	10.1
2004	69.3	10.2	117.8	2.2	68.4	10.5	78	8.5
2005	74.6	7.6	115.2	-2.3	73.7	7.6	83.8	7.5
2006	81.9	9.8	106.3	-7.7	81.1	10.1	89.1	6.3
2007	88.3	7.8	113.7	6.9	87.7	8.2	89.2	0.1
2008	88.5	0.2	95.4	-16.1	88.4	0.8	86.6	-2.9
2009	91	2.8	106.2	11.3	90.8	2.7	88.8	2.5
2010	100	9.9	100	-5.8	100	10.1	100	12.6
2011	102.6	2.6	108	8	102.5	2.5	104.7	4.7
2012	102.3	-0.4	110.9	2.7	102.2	-0.4	108	3.1
2013	101	-1.2	100.8	-9.1	100.8	-1.3	109	1
2014	99.4	-1.6	109	8.1	99.3	-1.6	108.2	-0.8

Notes: 1) Labor productivity index = (Industrial production index/Labor input index) x 100

2) All industries refer to mining and manufacturing industries including electricity, gas and water.

Source: Korean Statistical Information Service, Labor Productivity Index(each year)

5. International Comparison of Labor Market

1) Employment Rates: Total

(Unit: Employment rate for the population aged 15–64, %)

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	70.3	71.5	72.2	72.9	72.4	72.0	72.7	72.3	72.4	72.0	71.6
Austria	67.8	68.6	70.2	71.4	71.7	71.6	72.1	72.5	72.3	72.3	71.1
Belgium	60.3	61.1	61.0	62.0	62.0	61.6	61.9	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.9
Canada	72.5	72.4	72.8	73.5	71.5	71.5	72.0	72.2	72.2	72.5	72.3
Czech Republic	64.2	64.8	65.3	66.1	65.0	65.4	65.7	66.5	66.5	67.7	69.0
Denmark	75.7	75.9	77.4	77.1	73.4	75.7	73.1	72.6	72.6	72.5	72.8
Finland	67.8	68.5	69.6	70.5	68.3	68.4	69.2	69.5	69.5	68.5	68.9
France	63.7	63.7	63.7	64.3	64.0	64.1	63.8	63.9	63.9	64.1	64.2
Germany	65.0	65.5	67.2	69.0	71.2	70.4	72.6	72.8	72.8	73.3	73.8
Greece	59.4	60.1	61.0	61.4	59.6	61.2	55.6	51.3	51.3	49.3	49.4
Hungary	56.8	56.9	57.3	57.3	55.4	55.4	55.8	57.2	57.2	58.4	61.8
Iceland	82.8	84.4	85.3	85.7	78.9	78.9	79.0	80.2	80.2	81.8	82.2
Ireland	65.9	67.5	68.5	69.2	60.4	62.5	59.6	58.8	58.8	60.2	61.3
Italy	57.4	57.5	58.4	58.7	56.9	57.5	56.9	57.6	57.6	56.4	56.5
Japan	68.7	69.3	70.0	70.7	70.1	70.0	70.3	70.6	70.6	71.7	72.7
Korea	63.6	63.7	63.8	63.9	63.3	62.9	63.9	64.2	64.2	64.4	65.3
Luxembourg	62.5	63.6	63.6	64.2	65.2	65.2	64.6	65.8	65.8	65.7	66.6
Mexico	59.9	59.6	61.0	61.1	60.4	59.4	59.8	61.3	61.3	61.0	60.4
Netherlands	71.1	71.5	72.5	74.4	74.7	75.6	74.9	75.1	75.1	74.3	73.1
New Zealand	73.2	74.3	74.9	75.2	72.3	72.9	72.6	72.1	72.1	73.1	74.2
Norway	75.6	75.2	75.5	76.9	75.4	76.5	75.3	75.8	75.8	75.5	75.3
Poland	51.9	53.0	54.5	57.0	59.3	59.3	59.7	59.7	59.7	60.0	61.7
Portugal	67.8	67.5	67.9	67.8	65.6	66.3	64.2	61.8	61.4	60.6	62.6
Slovakia	57.0	57.7	59.4	60.7	58.8	60.2	59.5	59.7	59.7	59.9	61.0
Spain	62.0	64.3	65.7	66.6	59.4	60.6	58.5	56.2	56.5	55.6	56.8
Sweden	73.7	74.0	74.6	75.7	72.7	72.3	74.1	73.8	73.8	74.4	74.9
Switzerland	77.4	77.2	77.9	78.6	78.6	79.0	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.6	79.8
Turkey	44.1	44.4	44.6	44.6	46.3	44.3	48.4	48.9	48.9	49.5	49.5
UK	72.7	72.6	72.5	72.3	70.3	70.6	70.4	70.9	70.9	71.3	72.6
USA	71.2	71.5	72.0	71.8	66.7	67.6	66.6	67.1	67.1	67.4	68.1
OECD total	65.0	65.3	66.0	66.5	64.6	64.7	64.8	65.1	65.1	65.3	65.8
Brazil	66.4	67.0	67.4	67.4	-	67.6	-	67.2	67.2	66.7	-
Chile	53.6	54.4	55.5	56.3	59.3	56.1	61.3	61.8	61.8	62.3	62.2
Estonia	62.9	64.2	67.9	69.2	61.0	63.5	65.2	67.2	67.2	68.5	69.6
Israel	55.7	56.7	57.6	58.9	60.2	59.2	60.9	66.5	66.5	67.1	67.9
Russia	64.9	65.9	66.7	68.3	67.4	66.8	67.8	69.0	69.0	68.8	69.3
Slovenia	65.3	66.0	66.6	67.8	66.2	67.5	64.4	64.1	64.1	63.3	63.9

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook(each year)

2) Employment Rates for the 15–24 Age Group

(Unit: Percentage of employed people in the population of the age group, %)

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	62.4	63.6	63.9	64.2	64.3	60.7	60.7	59.7	58.7	57.7
Austria	51.9	53.1	54.0	55.5	55.9	53.6	54.9	54.6	53.1	52.1
Belgium	28.1	26.6	26.2	26.8	26.9	25.2	26.0	25.3	23.6	23.2
Canada	58.0	57.8	58.7	59.5	59.6	55.0	55.4	54.5	55.1	55.5
Czech Republic	28.5	27.3	27.7	28.5	28.1	25.2	24.7	25.2	25.6	27.1
Denmark	61.3	62.0	63.7	67.4	68.5	58.1	57.5	55.0	53.7	53.7
Finland	41.3	42.1	44.1	46.4	46.4	40.5	42.3	43.3	40.2	43.0
France	29.3	29.3	28.9	30.1	30.7	30.8	29.9	28.8	28.4	28.1
Germany	41.9	42.6	44.0	45.9	47.2	46.8	48.2	46.6	46.9	46.1
Greece	27.4	25.3	24.5	24.2	24.0	20.4	16.3	13.1	11.8	13.3
Hungary	23.6	21.8	21.7	21.0	20.0	18.3	18.3	18.6	20.1	23.5
Iceland	66.3	71.6	72.9	74.3	72.1	62.1	63.3	66.0	70.4	69.7
Ireland	44.7	46.4	48.4	48.8	46.1	30.7	28.1	27.9	28.8	27.2
Italy	27.2	25.5	25.5	24.7	24.4	20.5	19.4	20.5	18.0	17.2
Japan	40.0	40.9	41.4	41.4	41.4	39.2	39.1	38.5	39.7	40.3
Korea	31.2	29.9	27.2	25.7	23.8	23.0	23.1	24.2	24.2	25.8
Luxembourg	23.3	24.9	23.3	22.1	26.2	21.2	20.7	21.7	21.9	20.4
Mexico	44.3	43.7	44.8	44.2	44.3	42.7	42.0	43.1	42.3	41.2
Netherlands	63.2	61.9	63.9	65.4	69.2	63.0	63.6	63.3	62.3	58.8
New Zealand	56.8	56.9	58.8	58.7	56.5	50.1	49.9	49.5	49.2	51.7
Norway	54.4	52.9	55.8	56.0	58.0	52.0	51.4	52.7	52.4	50.9
Poland	20.0	20.9	24.0	25.8	27.3	26.3	24.9	24.7	24.2	25.8
Portugal	36.9	36.1	35.8	34.9	34.7	28.5	27.1	23.6	21.7	22.4
Slovakia	26.5	25.6	25.7	27.6	26.2	20.5	20.2	20.1	20.4	21.8
Spain	38.4	41.9	43.3	42.9	39.5	34.1	24.1	20.0	18.6	18.5
Sweden	42.8	42.5	44.0	46.3	45.9	27.4	40.4	40.0	41.5	42.6
Switzerland	61.9	59.9	63.3	62.6	62.4	38.5	62.9	61.7	61.9	61.6
Turkey	31.6	31.2	30.8	30.4	30.3	61.7	32.1	31.5	32.2	33.5
UK	60.1	58.6	57.3	55.9	56.4	30.0	50.1	50.0	48.8	51.2
USA	53.9	53.9	54.2	53.1	51.2	50.9	45.5	46.0	46.5	47.6
EU27 total	35.7	36.1	36.6	37.4	-	45.0	-	-	-	-
OECD total	43.1	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.2	-	39.5	39.7	39.6	40.1
Brazil	52.4	52.7	52.6	52.9	53.4	39.5	-	50.0	48.5	-
Chile	25.1	25.3	25.9	27.2	27.5	-	31.7	31.1	30.4	30.1
China	57.1	55.7	52.8	51.9	-	30.5	-	53.7	53.7	-
Estonia	26.8	28.6	31.3	34.2	36.4	-	32.3	34.3	33.4	34.4
Israel	25.3	26.6	26.6	27.2	27.6	26.4	26.6	43.5	44.4	44.5
Russia	32.5	32.9	32.5	34.1	37.0	27.0	35.8	33.7	34.3	33.4
Slovenia	34.0	34.0	35.0	37.6	38.4	36.0	31.5	27.3	26.5	26.8

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook(each year)

3) Employment Rates for the 25–54 Age Group

(Unit: Percentage of employed people in the population of the age group, %)

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	77.4	78.8	79.2	80.0	80.3	79.5	79.8	79.5	79.2	78.8
Austria	82.6	82.6	83.5	84.0	84.4	84.2	84.9	85.4	84.0	83.4
Belgium	77.3	78.3	78.2	79.3	80.5	80.0	79.3	79.3	79.0	79.1
Canada	81.3	81.3	81.6	82.2	82.3	80.5	81.0	81.4	81.6	81.2
Czech Republic	81.4	82.0	82.5	83.5	83.8	82.2	82.8	82.9	83.5	83.8
Denmark	84.0	83.9	85.5	86.1	87.9	83.2	82.3	81.9	82.0	82.0
Finland	81.0	81.7	82.5	83.3	84.3	81.5	82.3	82.0	81.0	80.4
France	80.5	80.7	81.2	82.1	83.2	81.8	81.3	80.8	80.7	80.5
Germany	78.1	77.4	78.8	80.3	81.0	81.5	82.8	83.2	83.4	83.5
Greece	73.7	74.3	75.3	75.7	76.6	73.3	69.0	64.1	61.3	62.4
Hungary	73.6	73.7	74.2	74.6	74.4	72.5	73.1	74.6	75.7	79.2
Iceland	88.0	88.2	89.1	89.4	88.1	83.7	84.0	85.1	85.5	85.7
Ireland	76.5	77.8	78.2	78.8	78.0	70.8	69.8	69.4	70.8	72.3
Italy	72.1	72.2	73.3	73.5	73.5	71.1	71.1	70.3	68.5	67.9
Japan	78.6	79.0	79.6	80.2	80.2	79.9	80.2	80.5	81.4	82.1
Korea	73.4	73.4	73.9	74.0	74.2	73.8	74.4	74.7	75.0	75.7
Luxembourg	79.3	80.7	81.0	80.1	80.2	82.3	82.0	83.1	82.9	83.7
Mexico	68.7	68.8	69.9	70.3	70.6	70.0	69.5	71.1	70.7	70.2
Netherlands	80.6	80.9	82.0	83.6	85.7	84.6	84.2	83.8	82.4	81.7
New Zealand	80.8	82.0	82.1	82.2	82.2	80.0	80.4	79.8	80.8	81.8
Norway	83.1	83.2	84.4	85.8	86.8	84.7	84.7	84.6	84.1	83.9
Poland	68.3	69.5	71.8	74.9	77.5	77.1	77.2	77.2	77.0	78.4
Portugal	81.1	80.8	81.3	81.0	81.6	79.2	77.8	75.4	74.6	77.4
Slovakia	74.7	75.3	77.2	78.0	80.1	75.8	76.5	76.4	76.0	76.8
Spain	72.7	74.4	75.8	76.8	75.3	83.7	68.7	66.3	65.5	67.4
Sweden	82.9	83.9	84.7	86.1	86.5	69.6	86.0	85.2	85.4	85.4
Switzerland	84.7	85.1	85.2	86.1	87.2	85.0	86.4	86.7	86.4	86.9
Turkey	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.2	53.5	86.0	57.5	58.3	59.1	58.8
UK	80.7	81.1	81.2	81.3	81.6	55.4	80.1	80.3	80.8	82.0
USA	79.0	79.3	79.8	79.9	79.1	79.8	75.1	75.7	75.9	76.7
EU27 total	76.6	77.2	78.2	79.1	-	75.1	-	-	-	-
OECD total	75.6	75.9	76.6	77.2	77.2	-	75.4	75.6	75.6	76.0
Brazil	75.4	75.9	76.3	76.1	77.0	75.3	-	76.3	76.5	-
Chile	66.3	67.5	69.7	70.2	71.1	-	74.2	74.5	75.2	74.9
China	85.6	85.2	88.0	88.7	-	72.1	-	85.8	85.8	-
Estonia	78.5	79.3	84.0	84.5	83.9	-	78.1	79.1	80.3	80.7
Israel	69.7	70.6	71.5	73.0	73.9	74.6	74.8	76.8	77.1	78.2
Russia	82.2	82.9	83.1	85.1	84.2	73.9	84.6	85.7	85.2	85.7
Slovenia	83.8	83.8	84.2	85.3	86.8	83.3	83.1	83.3	81.9	81.9

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook(each year)

4) Employment Rates for the 55–64 Age Group

(Unit: Percentage of employed people in the population of the age group, %)

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	52.0	53.7	55.6	56.7	57.4	60.6	61.1	61.4	61.4	61.5
Austria	28.8	31.8	35.5	38.6	41.0	42.4	41.5	43.1	43.8	45.1
Belgium	30.1	32.1	30.4	33.8	32.8	37.3	38.7	39.5	41.7	42.7
Canada	53.9	54.8	55.6	57.1	57.5	58.3	58.7	59.8	60.3	60.4
Czech Republic	42.6	44.6	45.2	46.0	47.6	46.5	47.6	49.4	51.6	54.0
Denmark	61.8	59.8	60.9	58.7	57.7	57.6	59.5	60.8	61.7	63.2
Finland	51.0	52.6	54.5	55.0	56.4	56.3	57.0	58.2	58.7	59.2
France	37.6	38.7	38.1	38.3	38.2	39.7	41.4	44.5	45.6	47.1
Germany	41.8	45.5	48.1	51.3	53.8	57.7	59.9	61.5	63.6	65.6
Greece	39.4	41.6	42.4	42.1	42.9	42.3	39.4	36.4	35.6	34.0
Hungary	31.1	33.0	33.6	33.1	31.4	34.4	35.8	36.9	37.9	41.8
Iceland	82.0	84.8	84.9	84.9	83.3	80.5	79.5	79.2	81.6	84.1
Ireland	49.5	51.7	53.4	54.1	53.9	50.8	50.8	49.5	50.9	52.6
Italy	30.5	31.4	32.5	33.8	34.4	36.6	37.9	40.4	42.7	46.2
Japan	63.0	63.9	64.7	66.1	66.3	65.2	65.1	65.4	66.8	68.7
Korea	58.5	58.7	59.3	60.6	60.6	60.9	62.1	63.1	64.3	65.6
Luxembourg	30.4	31.7	33.2	34.3	38.3	39.6	39.3	41.0	40.5	42.5
Mexico	53.8	52.6	55.0	54.7	54.7	54.5	53.4	55.6	55.2	55.0
Netherlands	44.2	44.9	46.9	50.1	50.7	54.1	56.1	58.6	60.1	59.9
New Zealand	67.2	69.7	70.4	72.0	71.9	73.3	73.7	73.9	74.3	76.2
Norway	68.0	67.6	67.4	69.0	69.3	68.6	69.6	70.9	71.1	72.2
Poland	28.0	29.1	28.1	29.7	31.6	34.0	36.9	38.7	40.6	42.5
Portugal	50.3	50.5	50.1	50.9	50.8	49.2	47.9	46.5	46.9	47.8
Slovakia	26.8	30.4	33.2	35.7	39.3	40.6	41.4	43.1	44.0	44.8
Spain	41.3	43.1	44.1	44.6	45.6	35.0	44.5	43.9	43.2	44.3
Sweden	69.5	69.6	69.8	70.1	70.3	43.6	72.5	73.1	73.7	74.2
Switzerland	65.2	65.1	65.7	67.2	68.4	70.6	69.5	70.5	71.7	71.6
Turkey	33.1	30.8	30.1	29.4	27.4	68.3	31.4	31.9	31.5	31.4
UK	56.2	56.7	57.4	57.4	58.2	29.6	56.8	58.1	59.7	60.8
USA	59.9	60.8	61.8	61.8	62.1	56.7	60.0	60.7	60.9	61.3
EU27 total	40.5	42.3	43.5	44.7	-	60.3	-	-	-	-
OECD total	50.8	51.9	52.8	53.7	54.0	-	54.4	55.6	56.3	57.3
Brazil	52.5	54.0	54.0	53.7	55.1	54.0	-	52.7	53.3	-
Chile	50.0	51.0	54.5	55.6	56.6	-	59.7	62.7	64.0	64.2
China	52.6	58.3	64.5	66.5	-	58.0	-	59.0	59.0	-
Estonia	52.1	55.7	58.2	59.5	62.4	-	57.1	60.5	62.5	64.0
Israel	51.5	52.4	54.9	57.2	58.4	53.8	61.2	63.1	64.6	65.1
Russia	40.4	44.6	47.4	51.1	50.7	59.8	43.8	47.1	47.3	47.4
Slovenia	29.0	30.8	32.5	33.4	32.8	44.4	31.2	32.9	33.5	35.4

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook(each year)

5) Average Hours Actually Worked

(Unit: Hours per year)

Category	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Australia	1,733	1,723	1,720	1,719	1,708	1,690	1,692	1,699	1,685	1,663	1,664
Austria	1,714	1,695	1,673	1,667	1,648	1,603	1,590	1,598	1,576	1,629	1,629
Belgium	1,576	1,569	1,578	1,583	1,577	1,559	1,563	1,574	1,572	1,576	-
Canada	1,758	1,745	1,743	1,739	1,733	1,700	1,701	1,698	1,711	1,708	1,704
Czech Republic	1,827	1,827	1,808	1,793	1,800	1,778	1,811	1,811	1,784	1,763	1,776
Denmark	1,462	1,457	1,463	1,438	1,431	1,434	1,416	1,433	1,430	1,436	1,438
Finland	1,723	1,716	1,709	1,706	1,688	1,673	1,677	1,677	1,679	1,643	1,645
France	1,501	1,495	1,473	1,485	1,492	1,472	1,480	1,482	1,479	1,489	-
Germany	1,436	1,431	1,424	1,422	1,422	1,382	1,404	1,405	1,393	1,363	1,371
Greece	2,092	2,095	2,066	2,037	1,950	1,997	2,016	2,039	2,034	2,060	2,042
Hungary	1,986	1,987	1,983	1,978	1,982	1,965	1,956	1,975	1,886	1,880	1,858
Iceland	1,825	1,816	1,805	1,781	1,783	1,704	1,689	1,731	1,706	1,846	1,864
Ireland	1,668	1,654	1,644	1,633	1,600	1,540	1,542	1,541	1,529	1,815	1,821
Italy	1,826	1,819	1,815	1,816	1,803	1,771	1,772	1,772	1,752	1,733	1,734
Japan	1,787	1,775	1,784	1,785	1,771	1,714	1,733	1,728	1,745	1,734	1,729
Korea	2,392	2,351	2,346	2,306	2,246	2,232	2,187	2,090	2,163	2,163	-
Luxembourg	1,579	1,560	1,558	1,566	1,580	1,516	1,518	1,516	1,509	1,649	1,643
Mexico	2,271	2,281	2,281	2,262	2,260	2,253	2,242	2,250	2,226	2,237	2,228
Netherlands	1,399	1,393	1,392	1,389	1,392	1,384	1,381	1,382	1,384	1,421	1,425
New Zealand	1,828	1,811	1,788	1,766	1,750	1,738	1,758	1,762	1,739	1,752	1,762
Norway	1,421	1,423	1,419	1,426	1,429	1,407	1,415	1,421	1,418	1,408	1,427
Poland	1,983	1,994	1,985	1,976	1,969	1,948	1,940	1,938	1,929	1,918	1,923
Portugal	1,790	1,778	1,783	1,752	1,771	1,744	1,740	1,711	1,691	1,852	1,857
Slovakia	1,742	1,769	1,774	1,791	1,793	1,780	1,807	1,793	1,785	1,772	1,763
Spain	1,704	1,686	1,673	1,658	1,662	1,670	1,673	1,679	1,666	1,669	1,689
Sweden	1,606	1,605	1,599	1,612	1,617	1,609	1,635	1,636	1,621	1,607	1,609
Switzerland	1,657	1,652	1,643	1,633	1,623	1,617	1,632	1,634	1,619	1,576	1,568
Turkey	1,918	1,936	1,944	1,911	1,900	1,881	1,877	1,864	1,855	1,832	-
UK	1,674	1,673	1,669	1,677	1,659	1,651	1,652	1,625	1,654	1,669	1,677
USA	1,802	1,799	1,800	1,798	1,792	1,768	1,778	1,787	1,790	1,788	1,789
OECD total	1,810	1,805	1,803	1,797	1,788	1,764	1,771	1,768	1,769	1,770	1,770
Chile	2,232	2,157	2,165	2,128	2,095	2,074	2,068	2,047	2,029	2,015	1,990
Estonia	1,997	2,010	2,001	1,998	1,968	1,833	1,880	1,924	1,889	1,866	1,859
Israel	1,942	1,931	1,919	1,934	1,935	1,935	1,931	1,932	1,928	1,867	1,853
Slovenia	1,737	1,697	1,667	1,655	1,670	1,569	1,580	1,557	1,537	1,550	1,561
Russia	1,993	1,989	1,998	1,999	1,997	1,974	1,976	1,979	1,982	1,980	1,985

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook(each year)

2016

Human Resources
Development Indicators
in Korea

Ⅱ . Lifelong Vocational Education & Industry-Academia Collaboration



1. Secondary Vocational Education
2. Higher Vocational Education
3. Lifelong Vocational Education
4. Industry-Academia Collaboration

1. Secondary Vocational Education

1) Schools, Students and Teachers of High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutes by Academic Field

(Unit: schools, persons)

Year	Agriculture High School			Technical High School			Commercial High School		
	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers
2004	31	17,024	1,491	209	188,230	14,075	220	178,021	12,280
2005	31	16,846	1,462	212	187,092	13,986	212	171,903	11,795
2006	30	16,657	1,436	212	186,821	13,863	209	167,665	11,601
2007	25	13,737	1,201	212	186,096	13,829	199	162,988	11,190
2008	28	15,547	1,344	209	180,580	13,627	193	156,055	10,812
2009	29	16,298	1,396	210	177,161	13,540	189	151,886	10,607
2010	30	16,492	1,443	212	169,758	13,353	190	147,435	10,541
2011	30	10,706	-	212	106,837	-	191	94,153	-
2012	37	12,026	-	202	101,222	-	186	90,524	-
2013	34	15,825	-	198	144,254	-	185	131,940	-
2014	38	16,973	-	198	140,991	-	187	127,795	-
2015	38	16,564	-	197	135,146	-	184	121,222	-

Year	Marine · Fisheries High School			Home Economics · Vocational High School			Comprehensive High School		
	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers	No. of schools	No. of students	No. of teachers
2004	8	4,538	366	64	34,736	2,813	196	91,739	7,230
2005	8	4,472	360	64	33,857	2,770	186	88,934	6,880
2006	8	4,415	359	64	33,102	2,753	184	85,689	6,738
2007	7	4,043	336	70	37,191	3,030	189	89,956	6,963
2008	7	3,993	328	69	38,537	3,105	191	92,780	7,190
2009	7	3,899	319	69	38,601	3,093	187	92,981	7,122
2010	7	3,737	323	64	34,153	2,825	189	94,554	7,203
2011	7	2,292	-	63	21,460	-	186	59,220	-
2012	8	1,974	-	42	15,361	-	-	-	-
2013	9	3,056	-	44	22,370	-	-	-	-
2014	8	2,563	-	44	22,277	-	-	-	-
2015	8	2,522	-	46	23,769	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1) The number of teachers by academic field is not included in education statistics from 2011.

2) With the conversion of comprehensive high schools to general high schools pursuant to the 2010 amendment of the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, effective 2012, comprehensive high schools are no longer included in education statistics.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute, Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

2) Regional Distribution of High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutes

(Units: schools, persons)

Category	Vocational Education Specialized High Schools			Meister High School		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Total	473	26,138	299,223	40	2,439	17,502
National	-	-	-	5	471	3,473
Public	273	14,763	160,184	30	1,619	11,117
Private	200	11,375	139,039	5	349	2,912
Seoul	71	4,716	49,110	3	197	1,416
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	18	1,533	14,595	1	72	466
Private	53	3,183	34,515	2	125	950
Busan	35	2,106	22,756	3	230	1,742
National	-	-	-	2	181	1,384
Public	9	630	6,301	1	49	358
Private	26	1,476	16,455	-	-	-
Daegu	17	1,373	16,779	2	197	1,559
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	7	533	6,083	2	197	1,559
Private	10	840	10,696	-	-	-
Incheon	26	1,749	21,466	2	124	829
National	-	-	-	1	49	361
Public	17	1,250	14,704	1	75	468
Private	9	499	6,762	-	-	-
Gwangju	10	712	9,732	1	44	241
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	5	428	5,369	1	44	241
Private	5	284	4,363	-	-	-
Daejeon	10	724	9,363	2	145	921
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	5	401	4,915	1	65	326
Private	5	323	4,448	1	80	595
Ulsan	8	555	7,706	3	183	1,547
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	7	490	6,818	2	122	727
Private	1	65	888	1	61	820
Sejong	1	50	457	-	-	-
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	1	50	457	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Table continued)

Category	Vocational Education Specialized High Schools			Meister High School		
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Gyeonggi	71	4,958	57,977	2	126	969
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	40	2,899	31,273	2	126	969
Private	31	2,059	26,704	-	-	-
Gangwon	21	987	9,318	2	95	581
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	21	987	9,318	2	95	581
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chungbuk	23	1,135	14,970	3	125	895
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	17	845	10,594	3	125	895
Private	6	290	4,376	-	-	-
Chungnam	24	1,041	12,585	4	139	1,028
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	19	791	8,716	4	139	1,028
Private	5	250	3,869	-	-	-
Chonbuk	26	1,126	12,996	3	199	1,534
National	-	-	-	1	117	894
Public	18	800	8,890	2	82	640
Private	8	326	4,106	-	-	-
Chonnam	42	1,628	17,079	4	183	1,252
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	33	1,069	10,266	4	183	1,252
Private	9	559	6,813	-	-	-
Kyungpook	50	1,497	16,847	4	345	2,212
National	-	-	-	1	124	834
Public	32	952	9,938	2	138	831
Private	18	545	6,909	1	83	547
Kyungnam	32	1,452	16,074	2	107	776
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	18	776	7,939	2	107	776
Private	14	676	8,135	-	-	-
Jeju	6	329	4,008	-	-	-
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	6	329	4,008	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The Gyeongnam Air Force Aviation Science High School was not included in the survey.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Research Institute(2015). Educational Statistics Yearbook

3) Enrollment of Middle School Graduates

(Unit: persons, schools)

Year	Graduates	Continuing Students						
		Total	General high schools	Specialized high schools	Special-purpose high schools	Autonomous high schools	Other	
2011	No. of Students	668,224	666,109	483,729	125,890	20,327	26,273	9,890
	Ratio	-	100.0	72.6	18.9	3.1	3.9	1.5
2012	No. of Students	645,975	644,055	462,794	121,454	20,745	32,639	6,423
	Ratio	-	100.0	71.9	18.9	3.2	5.1	1.0
2013	No. of Students	635,827	633,990	448,792	117,197	21,179	41,538	5,284
	Ratio	-	100.0	70.8	18.5	3.3	6.6	0.8
2014	No. of Students	606,494	604,785	428,523	111,001	21,126	39,910	4,225
	Ratio	-	100.0	70.9	18.4	3.5	6.6	0.7
2015	No. of Students	587,834	586,341	418,576	105,742	21,265	36,509	4,249
	Ratio	-	100.0	71.4	18.0	3.6	6.2	0.7

Source: Ministry of Education • Korea Educational Research Institute, Educational Statistics Yearbook(each year)

4) Ratio of Vocational High Schools among High Schools

(Unit: schools, %)

Year	No. of Schools		
	All high schools	Specialized high schools	Ratio
2004	2,080	729	35.0
2005	2,095	713	34.0
2006	2,144	707	33.0
2007	2,159	702	32.5
2008	2,190	697	31.8
2009	2,225	691	31.1
2010	2,253	692	30.7
2011	2,282	689	30.2
2012	2,303	688	29.9
2013	2,322	688	29.6
2014	2,326	642	27.6
2015	2,344	646	27.6

Source: Ministry of Education • Korea Educational Research Institute, Educational Statistics Yearbook(each year)

5) Meister High Schools

(Unit: schools, numbers, persons)

Year	No. of schools				No. of schools				No. of schools			
	National	Public	Private		National	Public	Private		National	Public	Private	
2013	34	5	25	4	782	174	501	107	15,728	3,448	10,139	2,141
2014	36	5	27	4	797	174	516	107	15,714	3,465	10,133	2,116
2015	40	5	30	5	880	174	573	133	17,502	3,473	11,117	2,912

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Research Institute, Educational Statistics Yearbook (each year)

6) Teachers in Meister High Schools

(Unit: numbers, persons, %)

Category	Total no. of classes (A)	Teachers				Temporary teachers				Total no. of teachers			No. of teachers per class in science high schools		
		General subjects		Special subjects		General subjects		Special subjects		Total no. of teachers (B)	Compared to the planned number	Total no. of teachers with industry experience			
		Current	Experienced in industry	Current	Experienced in industry	Current	Experienced in industry	Current	Experienced in industry						
2013	Total	791	702	5	1,074	329	85	-	117	26	2,122	492	-	-	-
	Average	22.60	20.06	1.25	30.69	10.28	3.04	-	4.50	2.17	60.63	14.06	23.19	2.68	2.70
2014	Total	804	721	4	1,118	326	92	1	119	29	2,136	451	-	-	-
	Average	21.73	19.49	0.11	30.22	8.81	2.49	0.03	3.22	0.78	57.73	12.19	21.1	2.66	2.57
2015	Total	886	747	17	1,217	343	112	3	175	42	2,369	509	-	-	
	Average	21.61	18.22	0.41	29.68	8.37	2.73	0.07	4.27	1.02	57.78	12.41	21.49	2.67	

Note: The number of science high school instructors per class in applicable cities and provinces for 2015 was calculated as of February 28, 2016.

Source: Meister School 2013 Monitoring Input Status Data(as of Feb. 28, 2014), Meister School 2014 Monitoring Input Status Data(as of Feb. 28, 2015), Meister School 2015 Monitoring Input Status Data (as of Aug. 31, 2015)

7) High School Dropout Rate by Academic Field

(Unit: persons, %)

School type	No. of students enrolled	Dropouts																
		Total	Voluntary withdrawal										Expelled			Removed from register	Deferred	Exempted
			Voluntary withdrawal Sub-total	Illness	Family	Maladjustment				Living abroad	Other	Conduct						
						Sub-total	Academic reasons	Interpersonal relationships	School regulations			Other	Sub-total	School violence	Violation of school regulations			
high schools (all)	1,788,266	25,318 (1.4)	24,089 (1.3)	1,006 (0.1)	624 (0.0)	9,781 (0.5)	5,232 (0.3)	240 (0.0)	265 (0.0)	4,044 (0.2)	3,939 (0.2)	8,739 (0.5)	858 (0.0)	93 (0.0)	765 (0.0)	247 (0.0)	120 (0.0)	4 (0.0)
general high schools	1,278,008	15,951 (1.2)	15,338 (1.2)	722 (0.1)	309 (0.0)	5,397 (0.4)	2,794 (0.2)	136 (0.0)	148 (0.0)	2,319 (0.2)	3,120 (0.2)	5,790 (0.5)	363 (0.0)	49 (0.0)	314 (0.0)	173 (0.0)	73 (0.0)	4 (0.0)
special-purpose high schools	67,529	894 (1.3)	855 (1.3)	43 (0.1)	15 (0.0)	261 (0.4)	125 (0.2)	2 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	130 (0.2)	204 (0.3)	332 (0.5)	24 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	24 (0.0)	7 (0.0)	8 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
specialized high schools	302,021	7,009 (2.3)	6,466 (2.1)	148 (0.0)	276 (0.1)	3,739 (1.2)	2,130 (0.7)	93 (0.0)	107 (0.0)	1,409 (0.5)	250 (0.1)	2,053 (0.7)	452 (0.1)	40 (0.0)	412 (0.1)	64 (0.0)	27 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
autonomous high schools	140,708	1,287 (0.9)	1,257 (0.9)	90 (0.1)	23 (0.0)	353 (0.3)	176 (0.1)	7 (0.0)	6 (0.0)	164 (0.1)	350 (0.2)	441 (0.3)	16 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	13 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	12 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Note: Deferment and exemption is limited to those receiving special education among those suspending studies.

Source: Ministry of Education, "The survey result of dropout in elementary · middle · high schools" press release(2015)

8) Career Path after Graduation from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Vocational High Schools)

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Continuing students		Employed		Unemployed		Enlisted in military		Unknown		National Technical Qualifications Acquired	
		Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
1990	274,150	22,710	8.3	210,113	76.6	16,108	5.9	1,402	0.5	23,817	8.7	-	-
1995	259,133	49,699	19.2	190,148	73.4	7,582	2.9	333	0.1	11,371	4.4	171,698	66.3
2000	291,047	122,170	42.0	149,543	51.4	10,508	3.6	523	0.2	8,303	2.9	126,527	43.5
2001	270,393	121,411	44.9	130,968	48.4	10,140	3.8	481	0.2	7,393	2.7	118,013	43.6
2002	231,127	115,103	49.8	104,138	45.1	6,155	2.7	347	0.2	5,384	2.3	98,665	42.7
2003	189,510	109,234	57.6	72,212	38.1	4,305	2.3	251	0.1	3,508	1.9	76,946	40.6
2004	182,835	113,944	62.3	60,062	32.9	5,040	2.8	354	0.2	3,435	1.9	70,642	38.6
2005	170,259	115,164	67.6	47,227	27.7	4,327	2.5	393	0.2	3,148	1.8	70,943	41.7
2006	162,600	111,601	68.6	42,151	25.9	5,348	3.3	402	0.2	3,098	1.9	108,328	66.6
2007	158,708	113,487	71.5	32,075	20.2	8,777	5.5	435	0.3	3,934	2.5	106,885	67.3
2008	158,408	115,407	72.9	30,036	19.0	9,804	6.2	925	0.6	2,236	1.4	101,739	64.2
2009	151,410	111,348	73.5	25,297	16.7	11,410	7.5	962	0.6	2,393	1.6	97,461	64.4
2010	156,069	111,041	71.1	29,916	19.2	9,580	6.1	865	0.6	4,667	3.0	76,213	48.8
2011	152,824	97,400	63.7	35,698	23.4	11,451	7.5	1,317	0.9	6,958	4.6	83,793	54.8
2012	146,522	80,468	54.9	48,046	32.8	11,759	8.0	1,052	0.7	5,197	3.5	79,285	54.1
2013	141,774	67,184	47.4	50,146	35.4	17,900	12.6	782	0.6	5,762	4.1	-	-

Note: Higher education institutions include universities, junior colleges, colleges of education, colleges of industry and distance-learning colleges.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute, Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

9) Career Path after Graduation from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Specialized High Schools)

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Continuing students		Employed		Unemployed		Enlisted in military		Unknown	
		Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
2014	105,612	39,668	37.6	47,519	45.0	444	0.4	17,981	17.0	65,470	62.0
2015	100,941	36,028	35.7	46,760	46.3	347	0.3	17,575	17.4	61,320	60.7

Note: Higher education institutions include universities, junior colleges, colleges of education, colleges of industry and distance-learning colleges.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute, Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

10) Employment and Enrollment after Graduation from Specialized/ Meister Schools

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Employed	Employment rate	Continuing students	Enrollment rate	Enlisted in military	Other
2004	182,835	60,062	32.9	113,944	62.3	354	8,475
2005	170,259	47,227	27.7	115,164	67.6	393	7,475
2006	162,600	42,151	25.9	111,601	68.6	402	8,446
2007	158,708	32,075	20.2	113,487	71.5	435	12,711
2008	158,408	30,036	19.0	115,407	72.9	925	12,040
2009	151,410	25,297	16.7	111,348	73.5	962	13,803
2010	156,069	29,916	19.2	111,041	71.1	865	14,247
2011	137,102	35,228	25.9	84,288	61.5	1,317	16,269
2012	128,969	47,944	37.5	65,467	50.8	1,052	14,506
2013	122,882	49,937	40.9	51,083	41.6	737	21,125
2014	125,017	54,953	44.2	48,321	38.7	597	21,146
2015	118,255	54,021	46.6	43,285	36.6	421	1,803

Notes: 1) Basic data / reference date: data extracted from KEDI education statistics (subject to information disclosure) / data for applicable year calculated as of April 1

2) (~2010) Employment rate = $\frac{\text{number of employed persons}}{\text{total students}} \times 100$

3) (2011~) Employment rate = $\frac{\text{number of employed persons}}{\{\text{total students} - \text{number of persons enlisted}\}} \times 100$

4) Target: ~2010(vocational high schools), 2011~(Meister high schools, specialized high schools, vocational classes of previous comprehensive high schools)

5) Reason for changing calculation methods as of 2011: based on amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Ordinance (June 22, 2010), high school type classifications were simplified to special purpose high schools, specialized high schools, general high schools and autonomous high schools.

Source: Ministry of Education, "Rise of Specialized Schools: Employment Rate Surpasses Enrollment Rate" Press Release(September 22, 2015)

11) School Admission after Graduation from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Vocational High Schools)

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Students wishing to enroll		Enrollment in Institutions										
				Continuing students		Junior colleges		Universities		Colleges of education		Other		Overseas
		Persons	Ratio	Total	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio
2004	182,835	112,955	61.8	113,944	69,648	61.1	43,363	38.1	86	0.1	847	0.7	0	0.0
2005	170,259	120,585	70.8	115,164	71,316	61.9	42,895	37.2	133	0.1	705	0.6	115	0.1
2006	162,600	116,887	71.9	111,601	70,619	63.3	40,205	36.0	120	0.1	522	0.5	135	0.1
2007	158,708	158,708	100.0	113,487	73,645	64.9	39,015	34.4	106	0.1	564	0.5	157	0.1
2008	158,408	122,683	77.4	115,407	74,033	64.1	40,972	35.5	78	0.1	158	0.1	166	0.1
2009	151,410	119,112	78.7	111,348	72,919	65.5	37,718	33.9	91	0.1	397	0.4	223	0.2
2010	156,069	119,279	76.4	111,041	71,759	64.6	38,127	34.3	128	0.1	786	0.7	241	0.2
2011	152,824	105,256	68.9	97,400	63,568	65.3	32,703	33.6	122	0.1	798	0.8	209	0.2
2012	146,522	86,884	59.3	80,468	51,787	64.4	27,660	34.4	101	0.1	794	1.0	126	0.2
2013	141,774	71,728	50.6	67,184	42,462	30.0	23,957	16.9	96	0.1	568	0.4	101	0.1

Notes: 1) Higher education institutions include universities, junior colleges, colleges of education, colleges of industry and distance-learning colleges.

2) Universities include colleges of industry, technology, and broadcasting&communications.

3) Special school majors are included in unemployed persons.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute. Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

12) School Admission after Graduation from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Specialized High Schools)

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Students wishing to enroll		Enrollment in Institutions										
				Continuing students	Junior colleges		Universities		Colleges of education		Other		Overseas	
		Persons	Ratio		Total	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students
2014	105,612	-	-	39,668	27,625	26.2	11,415	10.8	2	0.0	517	0.5	109	0.1
2015	100,941	-	-	36,028	25,864	25.6	9,694	9.6	25	0.0	284	0.3	161	0.2

Notes: 1) Higher education institutions include universities, junior colleges, colleges of education, colleges of industry and distance-learning colleges.

2) Universities include colleges of industry, technology, and broadcasting&communications.

3) Special school majors are included in unemployed persons.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute. Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

13) College Freshmen by High School Type

(Unit: persons, %)

Category		Total no. of students admitted	General high schools	Special-purpose high schools	Specialized high schools	Autonomous high schools	Other
Total (176 schools)		328,706	256,113 (77.9)	14,653 (4.5)	13,373 (4.1)	30,905 (9.4)	13,662 (4.1)
Establishment	National and public (26 schools)	69,986	56,294 (80.4)	2,599 (3.7)	1,881 (2.7)	7,297 (10.4)	1,915 (2.8)
	Private (150 schools)	258,720	199,819 (77.2)	12,054 (4.7)	11,492 (4.4)	23,608 (9.1)	11,747 (4.6)
Location	Seoul Capital Area (66 schools)	122,424	87,503 (71.5)	10,358 (8.5)	3,856 (3.1)	13,295 (10.9)	7,412 (6.0)
	Outside Seoul (110 schools)	206,282	168,610 (81.7)	4,295 (2.1)	9,517 (4.6)	17,610 (8.5)	6,250 (3.1)

Notes: 1) Other = Foreigners' schools, alternative schools (including specialized alternative schools), academically recognized institutes of lifelong learning, high schools of foreign studies, etc.

2) Data based on freshmen as of March 2015

Source: Ministry of Education, June 2015 College Information Disclosure Press Release(June 30, 2015)

14) Status after High School Graduation

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Enrolled		Employed		Enlisted in military		Unemployed and Unknown	
		No. of students	Enrollment rate	No. of students	Employment rate	No. of students	Ratio	No. of students	Ratio
2010	633,539	477,384	75.4	34,182	25.9	1,405	0.2	97,861	15.4
2011	648,468	469,961	72.5	41,057	23.3	1,940	0.3	135,510	20.9
2012	636,724	453,899	71.3	53,060	29.3	1,573	0.2	128,192	20.1
2013	631,197	446,474	70.7	55,443	30.2	1,389	0.2	127,891	20.3
2014	632,983	448,817	70.9	61,268	33.5	1,203	0.2	121,695	19.2
2015	615,462	435,650	70.8	61,370	34.3	972	0.2	117,470	19.1

Notes: 1) Enrollment rate = (Number of students enrolled among graduates / Number of graduates) x 100

2) Employment rate = Number of students employed among graduates / (Number of graduates – Number of persons enrolled – Number of persons enlisted) x 100

3) Ratio = (Number of students in given condition / Number of graduates) x 100

4) No. of students enrolled includes those enrolled in junior colleges, universities, colleges of industry, colleges of education, distance-learning colleges, technical colleges and other schools (the figure also includes those enrolled in overseas schools since 2005).

5) Data based on students qualified for college admission until 2010 and students enrolled in colleges since 2011.

6) For time-series comparison of enrollment rate, the enrollment rate until 2010 was calculated based on the number of students admitted to colleges. As a result, the number of graduates in 2010 and earlier does not match the sum of graduates in all subcategories.

Source: Ministry of Education (August 2015). Key Data in 2015 Basic Education Statistics

15) Types of Occupational Fields for Employees Graduated from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Vocational High Schools)

(Unit: persons, %)

Category	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Total	25,297	100.0	29,916	100.0	35,698	100.0	48,046	100.0	50,146	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	352	1.4	317	1.1	483	1.4	592	1.2	440	0.9
Mining	18	0.1	6	0.0	20	0.1	8	0.0	49	0.1
Manufacturing	12,542	49.6	17,493	58.5	22,191	62.2	26,460	55.1	25,275	50.4
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	733	2.9	590	2.0	776	2.2	1,123	2.3	1,046	2.1
Sewage waste handling, material regeneration and environmental restoration	105	0.4	22	0.0	50	0.1	56	0.1	32	0.1
Construction	962	3.8	920	3.1	824	2.3	1,248	2.6	1,330	2.7
Wholesale and retail	2,290	9.1	2,051	6.9	2,353	6.6	3,381	7.0	3,263	6.5
Transportation	347	1.4	586	2.0	565	1.6	552	1.1	349	0.7
Accommodation and restaurants	858	3.4	1,174	4.0	1,318	3.7	2,576	5.4	2,920	5.8
Publishing, video, broadcast communications and information services	1,065	4.2	922	3.1	1,225	3.4	2,293	4.8	2,368	4.7
Finance and insurance	491	1.9	447	1.5	481	1.3	1,408	2.9	2,009	4.0
Real estate and leasing	67	0.3	26	0.0	36	0.1	85	0.2	37	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,196	4.7	1,006	3.4	1,081	3.0	1,637	3.4	1,997	4.0
Business facility management and business support services	640	2.5	662	2.2	741	2.1	1,040	2.2	1,688	3.4
Public administration, defense and social security administration	451	1.8	543	1.8	550	1.5	1,271	2.6	1,989	4.0
Education services	267	1.1	306	1.0	267	0.7	413	0.9	369	0.7
Healthcare and social services	820	3.2	860	2.9	944	2.6	1,103	2.3	1,458	2.9
Arts, sports and leisure-related services	711	2.8	771	2.6	647	1.8	960	2.0	1,329	2.7
Associations and organizations, repair and other personal services	1,222	4.8	1,007	3.4	1,003	2.8	1,503	3.1	2,021	4.0
Self-reliant consumption and production activities	152	0.6	201	0.7	117	0.3	259	0.5	104	0.2
International and foreign organizations	8	0.0	6	0.0	26	0.1	78	0.2	73	0.1

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Research Institute, Educational Statistics Yearbook (each year)

16) Types of Occupational Fields for Employees Graduated from High-School-Level Vocational Education Institutions(Specialized High Schools)

(Unit: persons, %)

Category	2014		2015	
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Total	47,519	100.0	46,760	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	508	1.1	596	1.3
Mining	53	0.1	54	0.1
Manufacturing	20,829	43.8	19,170	41.0
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	1,051	2.2	1,084	2.3
Sewage waste handling, material regeneration and environmental restoration	97	0.2	86	0.2
Construction	1,487	3.1	1,604	3.4
Wholesale and retail	3,795	8.0	4,198	9.0
Transportation	326	0.7	383	0.8
Accommodation and restaurants	4,198	8.8	4,734	10.1
Publishing, video, broadcast communications and information services	2,785	5.9	2,337	5.0
Finance and insurance	1,610	3.4	1,307	2.8
Real estate and leasing	121	0.3	114	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,991	4.2	2,447	5.2
Business facility management and business support services	1,794	3.8	1,662	3.6
Public administration, defense and social security administration	1,536	3.2	1,357	2.9
Education services	319	0.7	406	0.9
Healthcare and social services	1,539	3.2	1,524	3.3
Arts, sports and leisure-related services	1,438	3.0	1,529	3.3
Associations and organizations, repair and other personal services	1,799	3.8	1,963	4.2
Self-reliant consumption and production activities	196	0.4	160	0.3
International and foreign organizations	47	0.1	45	0.1

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Research Institute, Educational Statistics Yearbook (each year)

2. Higher Vocational Education

1) Number of Junior Colleges

(Unit: schools)

Year	University	Industrial University	College of Education	Junior College			
				National	Public	Private	
2004	171	18	11	158	7	8	143
2005	173	18	11	158	6	8	144
2006	175	14	11	152	5	8	139
2007	175	14	11	148	3	8	137
2008	174	13	10	147	2	8	137
2009	177	12	10	146	2	8	136
2010	179	11	10	145	2	7	136
2011	183	9	10	147	3	7	137
2012	189	2	10	142	2	7	133
2013	188	2	10	140	2	7	131
2014	189	2	10	139	2	7	130
2015	189	2	10	138	2	7	129

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

2) Number of Students Enrolled in Junior Colleges

(Unit: persons)

Year	Total		National		Public		Private	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
2004	897,589	329,544	14,721	4,609	24,026	6,443	858,842	318,492
2005	853,089	316,326	13,405	4,137	22,748	5,974	816,936	306,215
2006	817,994	310,714	10,911	3,288	22,642	6,004	784,441	301,422
2007	795,519	308,453	7,757	1,900	22,615	6,268	765,147	300,285
2008	771,854	305,701	4,229	829	22,473	6,342	745,152	298,530
2009	760,929	301,395	2,731	406	22,517	6,328	735,681	294,661
2010	767,087	304,846	1,709	343	19,764	5,329	745,614	299,174
2011	776,738	310,247	2,774	492	16,016	3,985	757,948	305,770
2012	769,888	307,350	2,671	476	14,121	3,534	753,096	303,340
2013	757,721	303,169	2,536	465	13,483	3,408	741,702	299,296
2014	740,801	296,952	2,259	468	13,082	3,218	725,460	293,266
2015	720,466	290,941	2,257	529	12,071	3,020	706,138	287,392

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

3) Number of Students Enrolled in Junior Colleges by Academic Field

(Unit: persons)

Year	Humanities	Social Sciences	Education	Engineering	Natural Sciences	Medical Sciences & Pharmacy	Arts & Physical Education	Total
2004	35,423	183,367	31,817	347,284	68,082	84,157	147,459	897,589
2005	32,905	184,542	32,097	308,693	61,854	88,871	144,127	853,089
2006	31,698	186,832	31,579	279,395	59,076	91,160	138,254	817,994
2007	30,813	191,285	30,961	260,067	55,918	92,121	134,354	795,519
2008	29,462	191,694	30,097	243,194	53,115	93,327	130,965	771,854
2009	26,674	190,421	28,954	238,110	52,226	95,839	128,705	760,929
2010	26,286	191,865	29,795	235,900	53,285	100,716	129,240	767,087
2011	26,512	192,594	30,678	235,055	55,600	106,302	129,997	776,738
2012	24,678	188,009	30,866	232,920	56,314	110,980	126,121	769,888
2013	21,827	183,811	30,583	228,615	55,314	114,708	122,863	757,721
2014	20,800	176,756	31,115	223,486	54,556	116,608	117,480	740,801
2015	19,587	166,383	31,565	218,473	52,565	120,852	111,041	720,466

Note: The engineering field was separated from the natural science field in 2004. Prior to 2003, the education field was referred to as the teachers' education field.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute. Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

4) Number of Junior College Entrants

(Unit: schools, numbers, persons)

Year	No. of Junior Colleges	No. of Departments		Entrance Quota		Enrolled Students		Entrants		Applicants	
		Associate's degree courses	Advanced courses for Bachelor's degree	Associate's degree courses	Advanced courses for Bachelor's degree	Total	Advanced courses for Bachelor's degree	Associate's degree courses	Advanced courses for Bachelor's degree	Associate's degree courses	Advanced courses for Bachelor's degree
2004	158	5,847	-	277,223	-	897,589	-	259,182	-	1,273,508	-
2005	158	6,118	-	266,090	-	853,089	-	251,283	-	1,120,027	-
2006	152	6,660	-	247,604	-	817,994	-	254,433	-	1,114,372	-
2007	148	6,504	-	238,069	-	795,519	-	255,395	-	1,240,910	-
2008	147	6,360	210	233,729	6,645	771,854	2,894	246,700	2,591	1,342,162	3,928
2009	146	6,455	320	231,707	8,816	760,929	5,445	238,804	3,721	1,285,267	4,951
2010	145	6,298	385	223,312	9,467	767,087	7,008	244,382	4,762	1,524,609	6,599
2011	147	6,106	416	221,116	9,745	776,738	7,807	244,834	4,859	1,806,605	6,377
2012	142	6,284	317	209,324	4,376	769,888	5,684	236,061	2,891	1,752,932	4,090
2013	140	5,924	565	199,969	9,623	757,721	11,752	219,767	7,940	1,583,845	11,182
2014	139	5,637	605	192,177	6,508	740,801	13,484	212,734	9,016	1,563,430	13,345
2015	138	5,649	662	183,314	8,127	720,466	15,271	204,013	10,453	1,642,122	15,328

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

5) Admission Rate for Junior Colleges

(Unit: persons, %, %p)

Category		2014			2015			Increase/ decrease (2015-2014)
		Quota	No. of students admitted	Enrollment rate	Quota	No. of students admitted	Enrollment rate	
All (137 colleges)		191,634	187,673	97.9	182,634	180,878	99.0	1.1
Establi- shment	National/public (8 colleges)	3,921	3,864	98.5	3,794	3,794	100.0	1.5
	Private (129 colleges)	187,713	183,809	97.9	178,840	177,084	99.0	2.0
Region	Seoul Capital Area (43 colleges)	78,319	78,306	100.0	76,176	76,176	100.0	-
	Outside Seoul (94 colleges)	113,315	109,367	96.5	106,458	104,702	98.4	1.9

Note: Based on a set number of people

Source: Korean Council for University College Education, Admission Results for Junior Colleges in 2014 press release(April 22, 2015)

6) Student Recruitment for Junior Colleges

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Entrants		Students on Temporary Leave				Graduates	
	University	Junior College	University		Junior College		University	Junior College
			No. of Students on Temporary Leave	Proportion	No. of Students on Temporary Leave	Proportion		
2004	329,509	259,182	569,064	31.0	345,784	38.5	267,058	226,886
2005	326,284	251,283	595,707	32.0	322,940	37.9	268,833	228,763
2006	335,581	254,433	597,756	31.7	290,380	35.5	270,546	222,973
2007	342,250	255,395	601,475	31.3	275,821	34.7	277,858	215,040
2008	342,916	249,291	613,357	31.6	268,493	34.8	282,670	207,741
2009	347,750	242,525	625,329	31.5	272,016	35.7	279,059	199,421
2010	358,511	249,144	636,974	31.4	273,069	35.6	279,603	190,033
2011	361,686	249,693	628,393	30.4	273,245	35.2	293,967	188,216
2012	372,941	238,952	619,727	29.5	277,207	36.0	298,727	188,468
2013	365,515	227,707	614,851	29.0	273,422	36.1	294,952	184,817
2014	363,655	221,750	600,739	28.2	261,178	35.3	301,606	183,557
2015	355,772	214,466	592,443	28.0	251,876	35.0	322,413	182,424

Notes: 1) Students admitted includes all students admitted within the quota and outside the quota.

2) Ratio of students taking a gap year = (number of students taking a gap year/number of students enrolled) × 100

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (each year)

7) Educational Conditions of Institutions Offering Junior College Courses

(Unit: schools, numbers, persons, %)

Legal Basis	School	No. of Schools (A)	No. of Departments (B)	No. of Students (C)	No. of Teachers (D)	No. of Entrants (E)	No. of Applicants (F)	No. of Departments per School (B/A)	No. of Students per Dept. (C/B)	No. of Students per Teacher (C/D)	No. of Entrants per School (E/A)	Competition Rate (F/E)
Higher Education Act	Junior College	138 (84.7)	5,649 (90.3)	720,466 (93.9)	12,991 (92.0)	204,013 (92.7)	1,642,122 (95.0)	40.9	127.5	55.5	1,569.8	8.05
	Technical College	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	19 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	-	19.0	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous college	0 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	9 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	-	9.0	-	-	-
	Cyber University	2 (1.2)	43 (0.7)	5,604 (0.7)	38 (0.3)	2,512 (1.0)	4,513 (0.3)	21.5	130.3	147.5	1,256.0	1.80
Lifelong Education Act	Distance University	1 (0.6)	14 (0.2)	2,195 (0.3)	17 (0.1)	689 (0.3)	958 (0.1)	14.0	156.8	129.1	689.0	1.39
	Corporate University	5 (3.1)	7 (0.1)	474 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	195 (0.1)	490 (0.0)	1.4	67.7	118.5	39.0	2.51
	Major University	3 (1.8)	38 (0.6)	11,763 (1.5)	239 (1.5)	4,481 (1.8)	38,988 (2.1)	12.7	309.6	49.2	1,493.7	8.70
Act on the Development of Workplace Skills of Workers	Polytechnic College	11 (6.7)	242 (3.9)	28,873 (3.6)	876 (6.0)	9,780 (4.1)	50,364 (2.6)	22.0	119.3	33.0	889.1	5.15
Total		163 (100.0)	6,255 (100.0)	781,507 (100.0)	14,143 (100.0)	237,155 (100.0)	1,667,734 (100.0)	38.4	124.9	55.3	1,454.9	7.03

- Notes: 1) A junior college course is synonymous with an associate degree course.
 2) Junior colleges offer associate degrees only (excluding advanced courses for Bachelor's degrees).
 3) The number of technical colleges is shown as 0 as junior college courses are imparted at university-level institutions.
 4) Technical Colleges offer both associate degrees and bachelor degrees.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (2015)

8) Age Distribution of enrolled students by Institutes Offering Junior College Courses

(Unit: persons, %)

Legal Basis	school	17 years and less	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	22 years	23 years	24 years	25 years	26 years and over	Total
Higher Education Act	Junior college	3,835 (0.5)	138,466 (19.2)	165,401 (23.0)	124,676 (17.3)	98,200 (13.6)	66,093 (9.2)	36,247 (5.0)	18,508 (2.6)	11,463 (1.6)	57,577 (8.0)	720,466 (100.0)
	Technical college	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	19 (100.0)	19 (100.0)
	Other School	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (100.0)	9 (100.0)
	Cyber university	5 (0.1)	46 (0.8)	70 (1.2)	111 (2.0)	130 (2.3)	161 (2.9)	183 (3.3)	148 (2.6)	137 (2.4)	4,613 (82.3)	5,604 (100.0)
Lifelong Education Act	Distance university	1 (0.0)	18 (0.8)	39 (1.8)	40 (1.8)	26 (1.2)	33 (1.5)	44 (2.0)	44 (2.0)	38 (1.7)	1,912 (87.1)	2,195 (100.0)
	College in the Company	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	119 (25.1)	10 (2.1)	7 (1.5)	7 (1.5)	6 (1.3)	4 (0.8)	321 (67.7)	474 (100.0)
	Specialization college	43 (0.4)	2,706 (23.0)	3,446 (29.3)	2,082 (17.7)	1,390 (11.8)	897 (7.6)	518 (4.4)	261 (2.2)	131 (1.1)	289 (2.5)	11,763 (100.0)
Workers' Vocational Skills Development Act	Polytechnic college	73 (0.3)	4,228 (14.6)	5,106 (17.7)	4,258 (14.7)	4,492 (15.6)	3,463 (12.0)	2,182 (7.6)	1,350 (4.7)	1,012 (3.5)	2,709 (9.4)	28,873 (100.0)

Notes: 1) A junior college course is synonymous with an associate degree course.

2) Junior college students include those studying for an associate degree and advanced courses for bachelor degrees.

3) Students enrolled in College in the Comp any are aggregated from those aged 20 years and below.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute(2015), Educational Statistical Yearbook

9) Age Distribution of Students Admitted to Junior Colleges

(Unit: persons)

Year	No. of freshmen	17 years and less	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	21 years old	22 years old	23 years old	24 years old	25 years old	26 years and over
2006	254,433	2,037	136,287	25,857	9,393	5,899	9,657	10,126	7,323	4,647	43,207
2007	255,395	1,166	146,435	23,936	8,944	6,291	7,253	7,741	6,611	4,762	42,256
2008	249,291	2,346	148,212	22,267	7,928	5,327	6,895	5,746	4,942	4,245	41,383
2009	242,525	2,653	145,739	22,475	8,618	5,547	6,341	5,864	3,965	3,374	37,949
2010	249,144	3,268	158,201	21,623	7,077	5,236	6,007	4,896	3,792	2,711	36,333
2011	249,693	3,110	164,502	23,125	7,728	5,132	5,607	4,340	3,220	2,540	30,389
2012	238,952	2,846	157,230	26,578	8,002	5,200	5,394	4,181	2,953	2,172	24,396
2013	227,707	2,209	151,115	24,371	8,268	6,313	5,010	4,047	2,905	1,947	21,522
2014	221,750	1,649	148,121	24,468	7,578	6,727	5,515	3,898	2,953	1,955	18,886
2015	214,466	1,455	138,898	25,786	7,880	6,953	6,085	4,474	2,754	2,036	18,145

Note: Collation of statistics started in 2006.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (each year)

10) Age Distribution of Students Enrolled in Junior Colleges

(Unit: persons)

Year	No. of students	17 years and less	18 years old	19 years old	20 years old	21 years old	22 years old	23 years old	24 years old	25 years old	26 years and over
1990	323,825	-	26,463	77,845	90,381	55,315	29,339	19,095	12,572	6,434	6,381
2000	913,273	-	159,793	210,210	163,655	109,335	87,182	59,321	34,780	21,870	67,127
2001	952,649	-	173,419	215,161	165,247	126,680	92,156	58,552	32,562	18,554	70,318
2002	963,129	-	163,293	211,312	168,569	128,124	105,923	61,668	33,511	18,128	72,601
2003	925,963	-	130,072	192,763	163,421	130,821	108,484	69,555	33,871	18,301	78,675
2004	897,589	-	136,198	160,355	151,152	128,129	111,305	68,511	36,451	18,420	87,068
2005	853,089	-	132,687	156,801	120,559	112,851	108,565	71,115	37,069	20,085	93,357
2006	817,994	2,092	139,094	149,777	115,711	88,572	95,366	67,030	38,614	20,976	100,762
2007	795,519	1,704	147,076	153,311	111,972	86,428	73,499	58,593	36,673	22,296	103,967
2008	771,854	2,501	149,662	158,794	112,318	81,279	69,194	43,844	30,347	20,722	103,193
2009	760,929	2,402	148,914	161,486	114,304	83,383	64,931	42,573	23,970	17,559	101,407
2010	767,087	3,237	162,022	159,304	117,279	85,452	65,131	39,966	24,024	14,174	96,498
2011	776,738	4,923	164,552	175,772	117,054	87,835	64,371	38,102	21,801	13,987	88,341
2012	769,888	2,940	159,318	182,688	130,090	86,480	63,586	36,553	20,341	12,517	75,375
2013	757,721	2,265	150,749	174,827	135,315	98,039	61,117	36,074	20,313	12,188	66,834
2014	740,801	2,960	148,298	167,276	129,509	101,590	65,120	33,722	19,798	11,957	60,571
2015	720,466	3,835	138,466	165,401	124,676	98,200	66,093	36,247	18,508	11,463	57,577

Note: From 1990 to 2005, 18 means 'less than 18 years old'

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (each year)

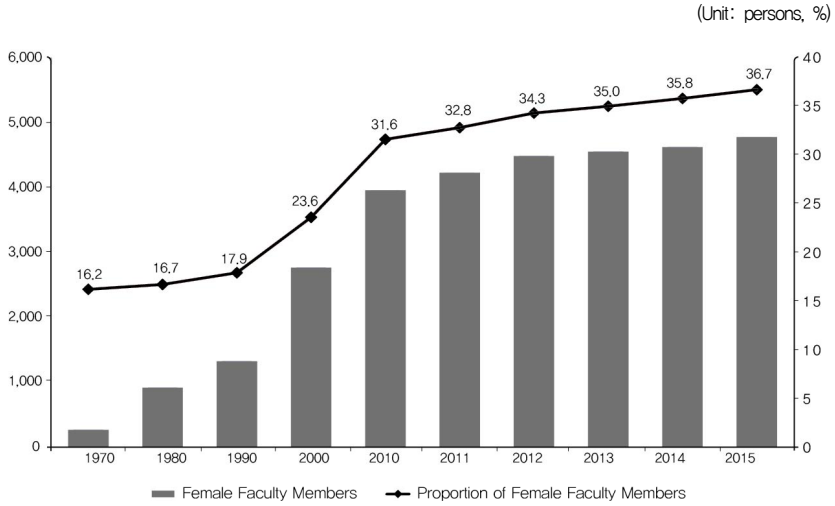
11) Number of Junior College Faculty Members by Type of Establishment

(Unit: persons)

Year	Total		National		Public		Private	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
2000	11,707	2,764	378	96	362	43	10,967	2,625
2001	11,897	2,866	314	73	364	42	11,219	2,751
2002	12,156	2,979	353	82	364	47	11,439	2,850
2003	11,974	2,965	373	87	364	46	11,237	2,832
2004	11,872	3,019	374	91	357	47	11,141	2,881
2005	12,027	3,214	292	90	359	48	11,376	3,076
2006	11,857	3,314	232	60	366	51	11,259	3,203
2007	11,685	3,319	144	22	371	55	11,170	3,242
2008	12,100	3,569	77	21	380	59	11,643	3,489
2009	12,451	3,776	76	21	382	58	11,993	3,697
2010	12,530	3,955	76	21	229	33	12,225	3,901
2011	12,891	4,224	105	22	228	32	12,558	4,170
2012	13,078	4,483	83	18	225	32	12,770	4,433
2013	13,015	4,550	87	18	229	33	12,699	4,499
2014	12,920	4,621	87	18	228	33	12,605	4,570
2015	12,991	4,774	90	20	232	34	12,669	4,720

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (each year)

12) Female Junior College Faculty Members



Note: Female faculty ratio = (number of female faculty/total number of faculty) × 100

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Press Release on Major Contents of Basic Education Statistics(August 2015)

13) Number of Students per Full-time Lecturer

(Unit: persons)

Year	Higher Education Institutions			Junior College			University		
	No. of Full-time Lecturers	No. of Students	No. of Students per Full-time Lecturer	No. of Full-time Lecturers	No. of Students	No. of Students per Full-time Lecturer	No. of Full-time Lecturers	No. of Students	No. of Students per Full-time Lecturer
2005	66,862	2,413,896	36.1	12,027	530,149	44.1	50,432	1,490,253	29.5
2006	69,201	2,445,867	35.3	11,857	527,614	44.5	53,388	1,524,746	28.6
2007	70,957	2,476,487	34.9	11,685	519,698	44.5	55,117	1,558,638	28.3
2008	73,072	2,479,827	33.9	12,100	503,397	41.6	56,803	1,574,664	27.7
2009	75,469	2,494,002	33.0	12,451	488,913	39.3	58,848	1,607,021	27.3
2010	77,697	2,537,670	32.7	12,530	494,018	39.4	61,020	1,649,692	27.0
2011	82,190	2,623,311	31.9	12,891	503,493	39.1	63,905	1,704,873	26.7
2012	84,910	2,625,187	30.9	13,078	492,681	37.7	68,034	1,749,491	25.7
2013	86,656	2,625,220	30.3	13,015	484,299	37.2	69,802	1,770,332	25.4
2014	88,163	2,624,053	29.8	12,920	479,623	37.1	71,401	1,795,755	25.2
2015	90,215	2,591,552	28.7	12,991	468,590	36.1	72,642	1,789,353	24.6

- Notes: 1) Enrollments per full-time lecturer = number of students enrolled/number of full-time lecturers.
 2) Full-time lecturers only include presidents, deans, and full-time lecturers (professors, associate professors, assistant professors).
 3) Full-time lecturers and enrollments in general universities include numbers for undergraduate and graduate courses within the universities.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (each year)

14) Junior College Courses by Course Size

(Unit: schools, %)

		Total	Establishment		Location	
			National & Public	Private	Metropolitan Area	Non-metropolitan Area
No. of schools		165	9	156	49	116
First Semester of 2014	20 students & under	30,371 (21.1)	723 (24.1)	29,648 (21.1)	12,156 (20.7)	18,215 (21.4)
	21~50 people	107,524 (74.8)	2,234 (74.5)	105,290 (74.8)	45,032 (76.8)	62,492 (73.4)
	51 students & over	5,873 (4.1)	42 (1.4)	5,831 (4.1)	1,425 (2.4)	4,448 (5.2)
	Total No. of Courses	143,768	2,999	140,769	58,613	85,155
No. of schools		168	9	159	51	117
First Semester of 2015	20 students & under	30,401 (21.4)	841 (29.3)	29,560 (21.2)	12,474 (21.7)	17,927 (21.2)
	21~50 people	106,444 (74.9)	1,982 (69.0)	104,462 (75.0)	43,685 (75.9)	62,759 (74.2)
	51 students & over	5,267 (3.7)	49 (1.7)	5,218 (3.7)	1,426 (2.5)	3,841 (4.5)
	Total No. of Courses	142,112	2,872	139,240	57,585	84,527

Source: Higher Education in Korea(www.academyinfo.go.kr). No. of lectures(each year) by class size.
(Searched on February 19, 2016)

15) Proportions of Lectures Given by Full Time/Part Time Lecturers in Junior College

(Unit: credits, %)

Category		Total	Establishment		Location		
			National & Public	Private	Metropolitan Area	Non-metropolitan Area	
No. of schools		165	9	156	49	116	
First Semester of 2014	Credits by full-time teachers(A)	151,662 (44.8)	2,731 (40.0)	148,931 (44.9)	60,935 (43.9)	90,728 (45.4)	
	Non-full-time teachers	Credits by adjunct teachers	61,342 (18.1)	820 (12.0)	60,522 (18.2)	26,753 (19.3)	34,589 (17.3)
		Credits by visiting teachers	9,368 (2.8)	576 (8.4)	8,792 (2.6)	2,464 (1.8)	6,905 (3.5)
		Credits by part-time teachers	115,056 (34.0)	2,670 (39.1)	112,386 (33.9)	48,189 (34.7)	66,867 (33.5)
		Credits by other teachers	1,288 (0.4)	36 (0.5)	1,252 (0.4)	485 (0.3)	803 (0.4)
No. of schools		168	9	159	51	117	
First Semester of 2015	Credits by full-time teachers(A)	150,928 (45.0)	2,708 (39.9)	148,220 (45.1)	61,702 (44.4)	89,226 (45.4)	
	Non-full-time teachers	Credits by adjunct teachers	58,706 (17.5)	763 (11.2)	57,943 (17.6)	25,937 (18.7)	32,769 (16.7)
		Credits by visiting teachers	9,605 (2.9)	562 (8.3)	9,043 (2.8)	2,405 (1.7)	7,200 (3.7)
		Credits by part-time teachers	114,789 (34.2)	2,732 (40.2)	112,057 (34.1)	48,407 (34.8)	66,382 (33.8)
		Credits by other teachers	1,281 (0.4)	29 (0.4)	1,252 (0.4)	496 (0.4)	785 (0.4)

Source: Higher Education in Korea(www.academyinfo.go.kr), Proportions of Lectures Given by Full Time/Part Time Lecturers in Junior College(each year), (Searched on February 19, 2016)

16) Average Junior College Tuition Fee

(Unit: thousand won, %)

Category		2014			2015		
		Schools	Average tuition fee	standard deviation	Schools	Average tuition fee	standard deviation
Total		165	5,111	1587.5	168	5,054	1653.7
Establishment	National & Public	9	2,157	877.2	9	2,149	874.9
	Private	156	5,282	1445.9	159	5,218	1531.0
Location	Metropolitan Area	49	5,927	1312.1	51	5,781	1474.5
	Non-metropolitan Area	116	4,767	1572.4	117	4,737	1632.9

Note: Average tuition fee = Σ (tuition fee of each college)/total number of junior colleges.

Source: Higher Education in Korea. Junior college tuition fees(each year). (Searched on February 19, 2016)

17) Change in University and Junior College Graduates

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Higher Education Institution(Total)	University	Junior College
2008	646,092 (100.0)	282,670 (43.8)	207,741 (32.2)
2009	636,628 (100.0)	279,059 (43.8)	199,421 (31.3)
2010	628,689 (100.0)	279,603 (44.5)	190,033 (30.2)
2011	653,118 (100.0)	293,967 (45.0)	188,216 (28.8)
2012	665,057 (100.0)	298,727 (44.9)	188,468 (28.3)
2013	657,013 (100.0)	294,952 (44.9)	184,817 (28.1)
2014	667,056 (100.0)	301,606 (45.2)	183,557 (27.5)
2015	680,698 (100.0)	322,413 (47.4)	182,424 (26.8)

Note: Higher education institutions include general university, college of education, graduate school, specialized college, open university, technical college, lifelong learning facilities in a form of remote-learning university, cyber university, company affiliated school, polytechnic college, academic-major colleges, etc.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute. 『Report on Education Statistics』 2015(August 2015)

18) Age Distribution of Junior College Graduates

(Unit: persons)

Year	No. of Graduates	19 years & Under	20 years old	21 years old	22 years old	23 years old	24 years old	25 years old	26 years old	27 years old	28 years & Over
2006	222,973	859	39,456	29,868	18,857	41,450	31,014	16,342	8,584	4,401	32,142
2007	215,040	1,737	37,821	28,178	16,122	35,062	29,566	16,788	8,600	5,036	36,130
2008	207,741	2,014	40,709	28,207	15,959	27,145	26,427	15,616	8,856	4,924	37,884
2009	199,421	1,311	43,618	28,183	15,789	26,097	19,792	12,973	8,345	5,282	38,031
2010	190,033	2,064	43,299	28,030	16,845	23,742	18,001	9,648	6,592	4,783	37,029
2011	188,216	1,053	43,212	29,703	19,883	25,091	16,911	9,379	5,231	3,685	34,068
2012	188,468	1,861	47,775	29,231	21,628	25,257	15,597	8,131	4,796	2,988	31,204
2013	184,817	1,305	49,429	31,894	22,337	24,881	14,540	7,410	4,228	2,773	26,020
2014	183,557	1,495	46,997	32,643	28,852	23,739	14,149	7,134	3,922	2,497	22,129
2015	182,424	1,615	44,058	31,850	33,220	26,193	13,302	7,151	3,687	2,177	19,171

Note: Collection of statistics started in 2006.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (each year)

19) Employment of Junior College Graduates

(Unit: persons)

Year	Total No. of Graduates	Employment Status					
		Continue to Higher Education	Employed	Foreign Students	Unemployable	Enlisted	National Technical Qualifications Acquired
1990	87,131	-	47,094	-	-	14,840	-
1995	143,075	-	88,843	-	-	13,339	32,359
2000	223,489	-	159,960	-	-	7,149	62,362
2001	232,972	-	170,986	-	-	5,423	60,746
2002	239,114	-	173,356	-	-	5,539	66,367
2003	246,789	-	176,044	-	-	5,442	65,269
2004	226,886	-	160,906	-	-	3,338	61,860
2005	228,763	-	177,919	-	-	3,498	61,509
2006	222,973	9,401	177,364	-	-	2,208	41,590
2007	215,040	8,234	173,804	-	-	1,814	31,771
2008	207,741	8,092	167,526	-	-	2,979	32,075
2009	199,421	7,753	162,608	-	-	1,840	25,359
2010	190,033	6,929	97,717	-	-	1,675	22,368
2011	188,216	6,838	105,589	-	-	1,941	18,227
2012	188,468	8,121	105,514	1,281	92	1,957	21,618
2013	184,817	9,635	102,621	1,108	52	1,976	16,159
2014	183,557	9,801	101,283	1,111	62	2,777	14,056
2015	182,424	11,236	97,468	875	32	2,662	11,078

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (each year)

20) Employment of Graduates from Higher Education Institutions

(Unit: schools, persons, %)

Category	No. of schools	Graduates	Seeking employment	Graduation status						1 st half of 2014 Employment rate	2 nd half of 2014 Employment rate
				Employed	Continuing students	Enlisted in military	Unavailable for employment	Recognized as exceptions	Other/unknown		
Higher Education Institution	567	557,234	488,199	327,186	37,532	7,985	234	6,398	161,013	58.6	67
Junior College	147	183,388	166,345	112,765	8,327	5,261	91	2,253	53,580	61.4	67.8
University	190	301,606	261,068	168,510	25,507	1,773	110	3,431	92,558	54.8	64.5
College of Education	10	4,690	4,553	3,596	31	92	-	14	957	66.5	79
Industrial University	16	15,698	14,755	10,354	566	72	5	69	4,401	61.1	70.2
Miscellaneous School	4	532	376	196	81	12	-	59	180	21.4	52.1
Polytechnic College	24	6,669	6,097	4,635	73	425	5	68	1,462	85.5	76
General Graduate School	176	44,651	35,005	27,130	2,947	350	23	504	7,875	67.2	77.5

Notes: 1) Data on employment and school enrollment was derived from employment statistics taken on June 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014, surveying 2014 graduates.

2) 567 schools were surveyed (including 15 branch schools).

3) The number of schools is the number of schools from which surveyed persons graduated (including closed schools). This includes branch schools (9 universities, 6 general graduate schools).

4) Total employment rate calculated through health insurance and national tax DB(%) = employed persons / {graduates - (enrolled students + enlisted persons + unemployable persons + foreign exchange students + persons allowed to be excluded)} × 100

5) Employed persons includes employees who have enrolled in health insurance, campus employees, overseas employees, agricultural, forestry and fisheries workers, artists, single-person business owners and freelancers.

Source: Ministry of Education, August 2014 College Information Disclosure Press Release(2015)

3. Lifelong Vocational Education

1) Overview of Lifelong Education

(Unit: numbers, persons)

Year	Institutions	Programs	Students	Teachers	Clerical Staffs
2007	2,221	100,989	10,124,305	68,221	7,214
2008	2,620	107,349	11,403,373	55,292	10,046
2009	2,807	136,123	22,454,539	57,177	12,873
2010	3,213	160,249	27,026,042	64,605	15,491
2011	3,591	182,844	28,920,780	69,016	16,746
2012	3,768	178,971	17,618,495	71,676	17,888
2013	3,965	180,843	18,260,301	72,954	18,376
2014	4,342	205,546	12,919,836	72,477	19,586
2015	4,144	212,371	16,379,570	70,835	18,833

Source: Ministry of Education, 2014 National Lifelong Learning Statistics Survey Press Release (each year)

2) Status of Lifelong Education

(Unit: numbers, persons)

Category		Institutions	Programs	Students	Teachers	Clerical Staffs	
2014	Total	4,342	205,546	12,919,836	72,477	19,586	
	Attached to School	Attached to Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary School	9	44	1,078	51	20
		Attached to Higher Education Institution	402	28,098	869,789	16,064	1,966
		Sub Total	411	28,142	870,867	16,115	1,986
	Distance Lifelong Education Institution	883	58,951	8,670,272	10,297	6,196	
	Attached to Firm	Attached to Distribution Enterprise	349	62,640	1,044,715	19,318	1,311
		Attached to Industrial Firm	43	2,809	106,048	883	449
		Sub Total	392	65,449	1,150,763	20,201	1,760
	Attached to Civic Group	556	7,434	196,724	3,625	1,492	
	Attached to Mass Media	1,038	10,914	417,086	5,284	2,373	
	Knowledge & HRD	669	12,126	813,185	7,459	3,709	
	Lifelong Learning Center	393	22,530	800,939	9,496	2,070	
	Total	4,144	212,371	16,379,570	70,835	18,833	
	2015	Attached to School	Attached to Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary School	9	47	1,094	41
Attached to Higher Education Institution			403	28,685	824,011	15,206	1,954
Sub Total			412	28,732	825,105	15,247	1,971
Distance Lifelong Education Institution		903	63,695	12,440,439	10,470	5,872	
Attached to Firm		Attached to Distribution Enterprise	369	70,519	1,091,240	20,820	1,408
		Attached to Industrial Firm	45	2,000	87,913	1,204	554
		Sub Total	414	72,519	1,179,153	22,024	1,962
Attached to Civic Group		549	6,375	140,058	3,865	1,489	
Attached to Mass Media		882	5,293	188,735	4,060	2,065	
Knowledge & HRD		626	12,898	767,210	6,472	3,589	
Lifelong Learning Center		358	22,859	838,870	8,697	1,885	

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, National Lifelong Learning Statistics Survey Press Release(each year)

3) Types of Lifelong Education Institutions

(Unit: numbers)

Year	Total	Affiliated to School			Distance Lifelong Education Institution	Affiliated to Firm			Affiliated to Civic Group	Affiliated to Mass Media	Knowledge · HRD	Lifelong Learning Center
		Affiliated to Pre-school · Elementary · Secondary School	Affiliated to Higher Education Institution	Sub Total		Affiliated to Distribution Enterprise	Affiliated to Industry	Sub Total				
2007	2,221	9	375	384	502	181	26	207	166	78	570	314
2008	2,620	12	378	390	611	205	39	244	244	92	681	358
2009	2,807	11	380	391	674	239	29	268	275	107	713	379
2010	3,213	12	388	400	781	267	31	298	386	203	761	384
2011	3,591	11	397	408	853	291	37	328	461	376	774	391
2012	3,768	10	403	413	887	320	37	357	495	494	727	395
2013	3,965	8	405	413	876	340	35	375	524	703	687	387
2014	4,342	9	402	411	883	349	43	392	556	1,038	669	393
2015	4,144	9	403	412	903	369	45	414	549	882	626	358

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, National Lifelong Learning Statistics Survey Press Release(each year)

4) Characteristics of Lifelong Education Institutions

(Unit: number)

Category		Number of Institutions	Vocational Training Institutions	College Entrance Examination Programs	Institutions registered with Academic Credit Bank System	Others
Total		4,144	683	88	350	3023
Affiliated to School	Affiliated to Pre-school · Elementary · Secondary School	9	-	1	-	8
	Affiliated to Higher Education Institution	403	22	33	206	142
	Sub Total	412	22	34	206	150
Distance	Lifelong Education Institution	903	79	23	101	700
Affiliated to Firm	Affiliated to Distribution Enterprise	369	3	-	3	363
	Affiliated to Industry	45	8	-	1	36
	Sub Total	414	11	-	4	399
Affiliated to Civic Group		549	83	8	7	451
Affiliated to Mass Media		882	327	10	7	538
Knowledge · HRD		626	157	9	22	438
Lifelong Learning Center		383 <25>	12 <8>	4 <- >	7 <4>	360 <13>

Source: Ministry of Education, 2015 National Lifelong Learning Statistics Survey Press Release

5) Lifelong Education Programs by Theme

(Unit: numbers)

Category		Total	Complemen- entary education	Adult basic and literacy training	Enhancing vocational skills	Liberal arts	Culture and arts	Civil participa- tion
Total		158,505	21,802	559	58,236	27,501	50,336	71
Attached to School	Attached to Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary School	45	-	6	3	26	10	-
	Attached to Higher Education Institution	28,066	14,842	14	4,370	2,815	6,007	18
	Sub Total	28,111	14,842	20	4,373	2,841	6,017	18
Distance Lifelong Education Institution		61,529	5,160	8	44,149	11,609	602	1
Attached to Firm	Attached to Distribution Enterprise	33,001	10	1	1,079	3,156	28,755	-
	Attached to Industrial Firm	1,720	34	2	725	118	839	2
	Sub Total	34,721	44	3	1,804	3,274	29,594	2
Attached to Civic Group		3,788	113	112	1,061	720	1,766	16
Attached to Mass Media		4,295	61	12	1,643	637	1,933	9
Knowledge & HRD		8,887	1,151	29	4,042	912	2,751	2
Lifelong Learning Center		17,174	431	375	1,164	7,508	7,673	23

Note: Applicable only to programs running at least one month.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, National Lifelong Learning Statistics Survey Press Release(2015)

6) Lifelong Education Participation Rate

(Unit: %, %p)

Category		Total Rate (Formal, Nonformal)	Participation Rate by Education Type		
			Formal Education	Nonformal Education	
				Total	Vocation- related
Total		40.6	3.5	39.1	27.7
Gender	Male	41.3	4.0	39.5	33.6
	Female	39.8	3.1	38.7	21.8
Age	25-34	48.0	9.1	44.2	34.1
	35-44	42.2	2.6	41.3	29.8
	45-54	37.3	1.3	36.7	25.7
	55-64	32.1	0.5	31.8	18.0
Educational Attainment	Middle School Graduates & Under	24.3	0.4	24.2	14.3
	High School Graduates	33.8	4.2	31.5	21.5
	College, University Graduates & Over	50.4	3.7	49.3	36.3
Economic Activity Status	Employed	42.9	2.2	42.2	34.5
	Unemployed	32.6	6.6	30.3	25.3
	Economically Inactive	36.0	6.6	32.7	9.6
Monthly Household Income	Under 1500 thousand won	29.1	9.0	24.1	15.6
	1500-3000 thousand won	31.2	1.6	30.4	20.9
	3000-5000 thousand won	41.5	3.4	40.4	28.6
	Over 5000 thousand won	52.1	3.9	50.5	37.6
Region	Seoul & Metropolitan cities	41.9	4.4	40.0	27.3
	Small & Medium-sized Cities	41.1	2.8	40.2	29.1
	Farming & Fishing Communities	35.2	2.8	33.7	25.7

Source: Korea Educational Development Institute, 2015 Lifelong Learning Survey

7) Job-Related Non-Formal Education Participation Rate

(Unit: %)

Category		By Level of Education			
		Total	Middle School Graduates & Under	High School Graduates	College, University Graduates & Over
Participation Rate		27.7	14.3	21.5	36.3
Gender	Male	33.6	18.6	27.0	41.4
	Female	21.8	11.8	16.2	30.4
Age	25-34	34.1	18.3	24.6	38.5
	35-44	29.8	14.6	19.7	36.6
	45-54	25.7	14.5	22.4	34.4
	55-64	18.0	14.0	19.3	26.6
Economically Active Population	Employed	34.5	20.8	27.0	43.3
	Unemployed	25.3	4.0	18.9	35.6
	Economically Inactive	9.6	3.5	8.9	12.8
Region	Seoul & Metropolitan cities	27.3	12.9	20.9	35.3
	Small & Medium-sized Cities	29.1	12.1	21.8	38.0
	Farming & Fishing Communities	25.7	18.1	22.5	35.4

Source: Korea Educational Development Institute, 2015 Lifelong Learning Survey

8) Lifelong Education Participation Hours

(Unit: hours)

Category		Total Rate (Formal, Nonformal)	Participation Rate by Education Type		
			Formal Education	Nonformal Education	
				Total	Vocation- related
Total		137	470	100	77
Gender	Male	144	560	94	68
	Female	131	353	107	92
Age	25-34	228	569	130	122
	35-44	100	278	84	63
	45-54	103	277	95	58
	55-64	85	333	81	37
Educational Attainment	Middle School Graduates & Under	62	343	56	23
	High School Graduates	154	528	94	64
	College Graduates & Over	137	419	109	90
Economically Active Population	Employed	96	361	79	54
	Unemployed	418	419	358	389
	Economically Inactive	215	579	119	122
Monthly Household Income	Under 1500 thousand won	342	706	148	167
	1500-3000 thousand won	102	357	85	72
	3000-5000 thousand won	138	439	105	82
	Over 5000 thousand won	121	396	95	61
Region	Seoul & Metropolitan cities	152	491	105	82
	Small & Medium-sized Cities	119	386	95	74
	Farming & Fishing Communities	135	571	94	72

Source: Ministry of Education, 2015 Adult lifelong learning in Korea

9) Main Obstacles to Participation in Lifelong Education

(Unit: %)

Category		No time	Lack of motivation / confidence	High costs of education and training	Institutes of education and training are too far away	No information on which institutes are offering which programs	Desired programs or levels are not offered
Total		117.0	14.5	13.4	10.9	9.1	4.5
Gender	Male	11.2	11.2	9.5	8.7	8.2	4.2
	Female	16.3	16.3	15.7	12.2	9.6	4.7
Age	25–34	11.4	11.4	16.6	10.9	12.6	3.4
	35–44	14.1	14.1	12.6	9.1	6.6	6.0
	45–54	15.1	15.1	13.6	12.7	8.4	3.8
	55–64	19.0	19.0	9.7	11.5	9.8	4.6
Educational Attainment	Middle School Graduates & Under	18.9	18.9	7.5	9.4	9.2	5.4
	High School Graduates	19.3	19.3	15.9	12.0	8.1	3.2
	College Graduates & Over	10.3	10.3	12.7	10.4	9.8	5.3
Economically Active Population	Employed	10.8	10.8	10.1	8.7	7.3	4.3
	Unemployed	13.5	13.5	28.4	20.5	24.9	2.2
	Economically Inactive	22.4	22.4	18.1	14.1	10.4	5.4
Monthly Household Income	Under 1500 thousand won	13.6	13.6	22.9	20.5	11.7	5.3
	1500–3000 thousand won	18.7	18.7	12.8	8.2	9.1	4.6
	3000–5000 thousand won	13.2	13.2	13.9	9.6	9.6	3.9
	Over 5000 thousand won	13.2	13.2	10.7	13.1	7.9	4.5
Region	Seoul & Metropolitan cities	13.7	13.7	17.0	6.8	7.9	3.1
	Small & Medium-sized Cities	14.4	14.4	11.7	13.7	11.0	5.8
	Farming & Fishing Communities	17.5	17.5	5.0	17.4	7.5	5.6

Note: If there are 1 or more programs which could not be participated by 1 respondent, all relevant obstacles are counted in duplicate (Calculation: Ratio = (No. of respondents / No. of persons who had intentions but did not participate) x 100).

Source: Ministry of Education, 2015 Adult lifelong learning in Korea

4. Industry–Academia Collaboration

1) Operation of Contract Based Departments

(Unit: schools, numbers, persons)

Year	Total			Conditioned on Recruitment			Retraining		
	No. of Schools	No. of Dept.	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Dept.	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Dept.	No. of Students
2008	42	163	6,055	5	7	457	38	156	5,598
2009	53	198	6,530	5	13	434	51	185	6,096
2010	71	271	9,216	10	18	596	69	253	8,620
2011	89	361	11,171	21	34	931	85	327	10,240
2012	105(20)	426	12,274	2(20)	41	1,054	103	385	11,220
2013	109(20)	451	12,027	3(20)	33	1,149	106	418	10,878
2014	134(21)	542	13,377	25(21)	51	1,330	130	491	12,047
2015	143(23)	636	15,776	34(23)	73	1,813	132	563	13,963

Notes: 1) The total number of universities(colleges) for each year excludes those that counted as duplicates.

2) The number in brackets indicates the number of universities and colleges that implemented and operated contract based departments for both recruitment and re-education.

Source: Ministry of Education, Press Release on Measures to Boost Contract Department Implementation Efficiency(November 19, 2015)

2) Technical Colleges and Corporate Universities

(Unit: schools, numbers, persons)

Year	Technical College			Corporate University		
	No. of Schools	No. of Departments	No. of Students	No. of Schools	No. of Departments	No. of Students
2000	1	4	100	-	-	-
2001	1	4	198	-	-	-
2002	1	4	200	-	-	-
2003	1	4	201	1	2	67
2004	1	4	196	1	2	62
2005	1	4	189	1	3	61
2006	1	4	195	2	1	63
2007	1	4	182	2	2	134
2008	1	4	132	1	1	96
2009	1	4	168	2	2	166
2010	1	4	155	2	2	171
2011	1	3	135	1	1	93
2012	1	3	143	1	1	94
2013	1	3	128	3	4	211
2014	1	3	121	3	4	293
2015	1	3	103	3	4	308

Note: Technical Colleges offer both associate degrees and bachelor degrees.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (each year)

3) Startup Clubs

Category	2012	2013		2014		2015		Compound Annual Growth Rate(%)
	Frequency (numbers)	Frequency (numbers)	Growth rate (%)	Frequency (numbers)	Growth rate (%)	Frequency (numbers)	Growth rate (%)	
Universities with clubs	182	190	4.4	212	11.6	223	5.2	7.0
No. of clubs (Average)	1,222 (6.7)	1,833 (9.6)	50.0	2,949 (13.9)	60.9	4,070 (18.2)	38.0	49.3
No. of members (Average)	18,027 (99)	22,463 (118.2)	24.6	29,583 (10.0)	31.7	38,762 (9.5)	31.0	29.1
Academic supervisors (Average)	1,159 (6.4)	1,767 (9.3)	52.5	2,647 (0.9)	49.8	3,780 (0.9)	42.8	48.3

Source: Press Release Survey on University Entrepreneurship Infrastructure(2015)

4) LINC (Leaders in Industry – University Cooperation) Outcome of the Program after the 3rd Year

(Unit: %)

Category	2014.2	2015.2	Increase rate
No. of students completing field practice (persons)	27,618	35,757	29.5
No. of students completing capstone design (persons)	70,145	81,858	16.7
Performance of education courses customized to industrial demand (courses)	1,484	1,650	11.2
Industry-academy cooperation teachers (persons)	3,561	4,107	15.3
Family companies (companies)	40,663	48,992	20.5
Technology transfer contracts (contracts)	1,583	2,000	26.3
Technology transfer revenue (million won)	17,496	25,887	48.0

Source: Ministry of Education, Leaders in Industry–University Cooperation (LINC) Promotion Program Annual Evaluation Result Press Release(May 21, 2015)

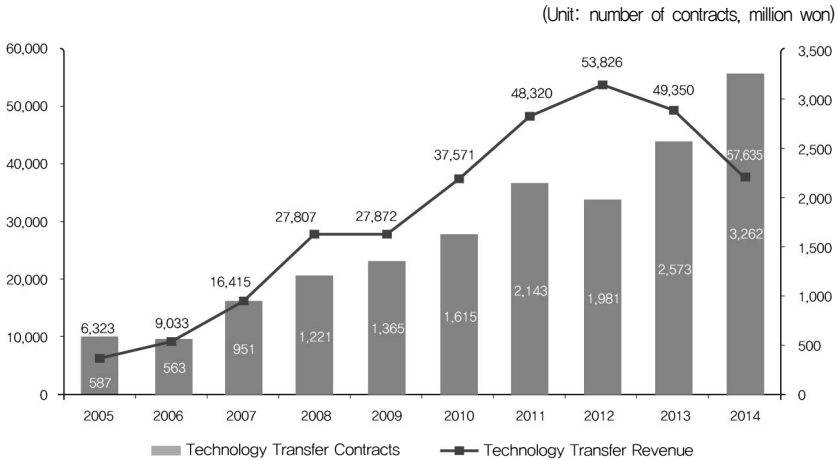
5) LINC (Leaders in Industry – Junior College Cooperation) Outcome of the Program after the 3rd Year

(Unit: %)

Performance indicator		February, 2014 (second year)	February, 2015 (third year)	Increase rate
Industry-academy cooperation family companies (companies)		17,241 (595 per school on average)	16,991	△1.5
Ratio of industry-academy cooperation performance in teacher evaluation (%)		61.5 on average	61.4 on average	△0.2
Operational profit ratio of industry-academy cooperation groups (%)		15.8 on average	-	-
Industry-academy cooperation teachers (persons)		296 (10.2 per school on average)	330	11.5
Ratio of students completing field practice (%)		72.6 on average	70.6 on average	△2.8
Education and support for startup by students	Startup lecture hours (hours)	1,307 (131 per school on average)	1,456	11.4
	Startup financial support (mil. won)	944 (94 per school on average)	1,059	12.2
	Startup space support (m ²)	4,254 (425 per school on average)	5,095.4	19.8
	Startup support personnel (persons)	65 (6.5 per school on average)	-	-
Technical support for small and medium-sized businesses	Technical support cases (cases)	2,126 (213 per school on average)	2,170	2.1
	Technical support enterprises (enterprises)	364 (36 per school on average)	372	2.2

Source: Ministry of Education, Leaders in Industry-University Cooperation (LINC) Promotion Program Annual Evaluation Result Press Release(May 21, 2015)

6) Technology Transfer Revenue and Contracts Signed by Industry-Academia Collaboration Center



Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Council for University Education, College Information Disclosure Data(each year)
 Ministry of Education · National Research Foundation of Korea, 2014 University Academic-Industrial Cooperation Activity Survey · Analysis Results Press Release

7) Operation of Contract Majors

(Unit: persons, numbers, %)

Category		Students completing field practice			Enterprises participating in field practice		
		2014	2013	Growth rate	2014	2013	Growth rate
Total (176 schools)		58,597	53,896	8.7	36,636	32,221	13.7
Establishment	National · public (26 schools)	15,373	14,938	2.9	9,121	8,246	10.6
	Private (150 schools)	43,224	38,958	11.0	27,515	23,975	14.8
Location	Metropolitan area (66 schools)	16,709	15,748	6.1	11,464	10,298	11.3
	Non-metropolitan area (110 schools)	41,888	38,148	9.8	25,172	21,923	14.8

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Council for University Education, College Information Disclosure Data(each year)

2016

Human Resources
Development Indicators
in Korea

III. Vocational Education & Training(VET)



1. Participation in Vocational Education and Training by Individuals
2. Practice of VET by Companies
3. Implementation of VET Projects by Government
4. Miscellaneous

1. Participation in Vocational Education and Training by Individuals

1) Proportion of VET Experience of Paid Workers by Demographics

(Unit: %, %p, compared to the same month of previous year)

Category	2010.8	2011.8	2012.8	2013.8	2014.8	2015.8		
							Growth Rate	
Paid Workers(Total)	31.2	35.5	37.2	46.9	52.5	53.2	0.7p	
Gender	Male	33.1	37.7	39.7	49.9	54.6	55.3	0.7p
	Female	28.6	32.6	33.9	42.8	49.8	50.4	0.6p
Age	15~29 years	28.9	33.6	33.9	43.8	52.1	52.7	0.5p
	30~39 years	35.1	40.4	41.9	53.7	59.9	61.1	1.2p
	40~49 years	34.4	38.8	41.4	50.1	54.6	55.4	0.8p
	50~59 years	28.6	32.9	35.5	44.0	48.2	50.0	1.8p
	60 years & Over	17.0	17.8	20.6	29.4	36.1	35.7	-0.4p
Educational Attainment	Middle School Graduates & Under	15.5	18.9	18.4	24.9	30.9	31.6	0.7p
	High School Graduates	24.5	27.4	29.1	37.6	42.1	42.5	0.4p
	College Graduates	36.3	40.3	41.4	51.4	58.8	58.8	0p
	University Graduates & Over	45.6	51.5	54.2	65.0	70.5	71.3	0.8p
Employment Type	Regular Employees	34.6	39.5	41.4	51.5	57.0	58.1	1.1p
	Temporary Position	24.4	27.8	28.8	37.3	43.1	43.0	-0.1p
Establishment Size (No. of Employees)	1~4	10.7	12.6	12.9	17.7	20.5	22.2	1.7p
	5~9	16.5	18.9	20.2	26.7	32.0	33.2	1.2p
	10~29	28.9	33.4	35.9	44.5	50.7	51.1	0.4p
	30~99	41.0	47.8	49.2	57.6	64.8	65.5	0.7p
	100~299	48.8	53.8	54.5	63.9	74.5	73.3	-1.2p
	Over300	58.3	65.8	70.5	95.7	97.8	97.4	-0.4p
Employment Insurance	Registered	35.1	40.0	41.5	52.6	59.6	60.9	1.3p
	Unregistered	14.1	16.1	16.5	21.8	25.4	25.6	0.2p
	Exempted	77.7	82.8	87.8	96.7	98.1	97.2	-0.9p

Notes: 1) Each number represents the proportion of those who received VET to develop vocational skills in the past year for a given demographic group.

2) The ratio represents the proportion of those with VET experience for a given demographic group.

3) Exclusions from employment insurance subscription: Effective March 2010, civil servants, private school teachers and special category post office staff were excluded from responding and their data is handled separately.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey: Additional Survey by Employment Type

2) Total Annual VET Hours of Paid Workers by Demographics

(Unit: hours)

Category	2008.8	2009.8	2010.8	2011.8	2012.8	2013.8		
							Growth Rate	
Paid Workers(Total)	38	37	37	35	36	34	-2	
Gender	Male	37	38	37	36	36	33	-3
	Female	39	36	36	35	37	35	-2
Age	15~29 years	36	34	34	35	38	38	0
	30~39 years	39	40	41	38	37	34	-3
	40~49 years	38	38	38	36	37	35	-2
	50~59 years	37	37	35	33	36	33	-3
	60 years & Over	25	18	20	18	18	16	-2
Educational Attainment	Middle School Graduates & Under	25	19	18	17	18	17	-1
	High School Graduates	30	30	32	29	29	29	0
	College Graduates	33	35	33	33	34	32	-2
	University Graduates & Over	46	46	45	44	45	41	-4
Employment Type	Regular Employees	39	40	40	38	39	36	-3
	Temporary Position	34	29	29	27	30	28	-2
Establishment Size (No. of Employees)	1~4	36	31	40	28	30	32	2
	5~9	30	30	31	29	29	27	-2
	10~29	36	33	33	31	32	31	-1
	30~99	40	40	38	36	40	38	-2
	100~299	35	34	33	33	35	32	-3
	Over300	41	43	42	44	42	36	-6
Employment Insurance	Registered	33	31	31	29	30	28	-2
	Unregistered	47	48	33	31	31	31	0
	Exempted	-	-	58	61	65	62	-3

Notes: 1) Average number of hours of those with VET experience in the past year.

2) Exempted from employment insurance registration: Effective March 2010, civil servants, private school teachers, and special category post office staff were excluded from responding and their data is handled separately.

3) As of the 2014 survey, the "previous year's total time receiving education and training" has not been surveyed.

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey: Additional Survey by Employment Type(each year)

2. Practice of VET by Companies

1) Average Monthly VET Expenditure per Worker by Company Size

(Unit: thousand won, %)

Category	Total amount									A*100/B	
		less than 300 people (A)	10~29 people	30~99 people	100~299 people	300 people and more (B)	300~499 people	500~999 people	1000 people and more		
Labor charge in total (C)	2009	3,866.00	2,960.30	2,778.90	2,915.00	3,173.90	4,939.60	3,624.30	4,112.40	5,364.60	-
	2010	4,021.50	3,121.50	2,860.30	3,133.20	3,342.90	5,168.70	3,880.30	4,264.90	5,713.20	60.4
	2011	4,328.50	3,380.60	3,090.20	3,401.60	3,636.20	5,563.10	4,264.40	4,318.40	6,177.10	60.8
	2012	4,487.30	3,569.70	3,199.70	3,609.50	3,879.90	5,640.10	4,304.50	4,268.70	6,261.50	63.3
	2013	4,549.80	3,623.10	3,296.90	3,662.40	3,880.40	5,706.80	4,252.00	4,693.50	6,254.30	63.5
	2014	4,669.60	3,683.20	3,393.60	3,703.30	3,948.30	5,907.10	4,396.20	4,728.80	6,532.10	-
Training cost (D)	2009	24.9	8.2	4.0	7.0	13.4	44.8	21.7	20.8	54.4	18.3
	2010	24.5	7.8	4.6	7.4	11.1	45.8	19.9	19.4	59.0	17.0
	2011	27.2	7.6	3.8	7.2	11.8	52.7	21.8	23.9	67.0	14.4
	2012	27.7	8.3	3.7	8.4	12.7	52.0	20.8	23.1	65.7	16.0
	2013	26.1	9.7	7.6	8.2	13.5	46.5	17.7	30.3	56.3	20.9
	2014	24.7	7.5	3.4	7.9	11.2	46.2	17.2	25.9	57.6	-
Ratio (D*100/C)	2009	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.0	-
	2010	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	-
	2011	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	-
	2012	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	-
	2013	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9	-
	2014	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	-

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, 2014 Fiscal Year Enterprise Labor Cost Survey Report (September 2015)

2) Trends in Total VET Expenditure per Person

(Unit: ten thousand won)

Category		2009	2011	2013
Total		48.7	38.1	42.1
Industry	Manufacturing	42.4	32.1	32.0
	Finance	94.2	89.1	62.9
	Service	53.8	44.5	74.4
Enterprise size	299 persons and below	35.7	25.6	19.7
	300-999 persons	45.5	36.0	53.1
	1,000 persons and above	93.2	78.1	86.4

Notes: 1) Cost of education and training means total amount invested in VET of employees. Includes employment insurance reimbursements, cost of VET without support by employment insurance, purchase cost of VET facilities and equipment (replacement), etc.

2) Survey result is based on enterprises of 100 employees or more.

3) The Human Capital Enterprise Panel 6th (2015) Survey Data is scheduled for release at the end of 2016.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd(2009) - 5th(2013) Survey Data

3) Trends in Implementation of VET in Enterprises by Method

(Unit: %)

Category	2009	2011	2013
(1) Internal collective education and training	75.3	82.9	85.3
(2) External collective education and training	67.4	76.5	72.4
(3) E-learning	58.1	57.5	55.6
(4) Mail correspondence training (reading correspondence training)	42.7	40.2	29.4
(5) Domestic training	28.8	22.5	20.9
(6) Overseas training	27.1	23.5	18.6
(7) Technical instructions by external provider	15.4	15.1	15.0

Notes: 1) Ratio of enterprises that responded that they ran training programs. Results include responses for official programs only.

2) Excludes no response and unknown.

3) Survey result is based on enterprises of 100employees or more.

4) The Human Capital Enterprise Panel 6th (2015) Survey Data is scheduled for release at the end of 2016.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd(2009) - 5th(2013) Survey Data

4) Trends in Implementation of VET in Enterprises by Field (multiple responses)

(Unit: %)

Category		2009	2011	2013
(1) Foreign language	Total	50.7	49.7	46.0
	Manufacturing	49.1	49.1	46.3
	Finance	75.7	64.9	53.3
	Service	46.2	46.2	42.7
(2) Sales and marketing	Total	53.9	48.7	44.8
	Manufacturing	52.7	46.3	41.1
	Finance	78.4	83.8	80.0
	Service	48.4	44.1	47.2
(3) Accounting, finance, management and administration, secretarial	Total	66.9	66.5	60.8
	Manufacturing	68.4	68.0	61.5
	Finance	70.3	73.0	63.3
	Service	60.2	58.1	57.3
(4) Self-development and career	Total	71.8	66.5	58.2
	Manufacturing	71.0	65.3	55.8
	Finance	86.5	83.8	83.3
	Service	68.8	64.5	59.6
(5) Computer engineering and computer utilization	Total	37.5	31.7	26.8
	Manufacturing	31.9	26.8	24.1
	Finance	48.7	37.8	26.7
	Service	52.7	48.4	37.1
(6) Engineering, manufacturing, construction	Total	38.4	43.1	40.0
	Manufacturing	48.0	52.6	47.4
	Finance	2.7	0.0	0.0
	Service	18.3	22.6	24.7
(7) Environmental protection, occupational health and safety	Total	42.2	44.1	46.3
	Manufacturing	54.5	55.3	56.6
	Finance	10.8	10.8	3.3
	Service	10.8	12.9	20.2

Notes: 1) Ratio of enterprises that responded that they ran training programs. Results include responses for official programs only.

2) Survey result is based on enterprises of 100 employees or more.

3) The Human Capital Enterprise Panel 6th (2015) Survey Data is scheduled for release at the end of 2016.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd(2009) - 5th(2013) Survey Data

5) Trends in Organizations and Personnel Dedicated to VET in Enterprises

(Unit: %)

Category		2009		2011		2013	
		Organizations	Personnel	Organizations	Personnel	Organizations	Personnel
Total		58.7	37.4	53.8	48.1	50.4	53.1
Business type	Manufacturing	58.2	37.9	50.9	48.1	48.7	54.1
	Finance	91.9	33.3	86.5	80.0	78.1	42.9
	Service	48.0	36.5	52.1	44.4	47.3	51.0
Enterprise size	299 people and less	48.4	30.1	40.6	37.3	36.1	43.4
	300~999 people	57.3	42.5	56.1	62.7	53.5	66.2
	1,000 people and more	89.0	88.9	84.4	78.6	84.7	92.3

Notes: 1) Ratio of enterprises that responded as having dedicated organizations or personnel (if there are no dedicated organizations).

2) Survey result is based on enterprises of 100 employees or more.

3) The Human Capital Enterprise Panel 6th (2015) Survey Data is scheduled for release at the end of 2016.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd(2009) - 5th(2013) Survey Data

6) HRD Index Trends

(Unit: points)

Category		2009		2011		2013	
		Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation
Total		47.7	13.719	48.7	13.452	47.5	13.975
Enterprise size	299 people and less	43.5	13.492	42.8	12.403	40.5	13.353
	300~999 people	48.1	11.622	50.8	10.940	50.9	10.404
	1,000 people and more	60.9	10.714	61.0	11.229	58.8	11.536
Business type	Manufacturing	46.8	13.081	47.8	12.407	47.0	12.923
	Finance	62.8	9.057	63.7	10.438	59.1	11.630
	Service	46.6	14.461	47.7	15.037	45.9	16.356

Notes: 1) Survey result is based on enterprises of 100 employees or more.

2) The Human Capital Enterprise Panel 6th(2015) Survey Data is scheduled for release at the end of 2016.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd(2009) - 5th(2013) Survey Data, Chung Jae-ho et al (2014), Implementation and Utilization of HRD Index, Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, HRD Index (I)

3. Implementation of VET Projects by Government

1) Budget and Results of VET Projects by Year

(Unit: thousand persons, 100 million won)

Title of training	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	no. of people	budget amount	no. of people	budget amount	no. of people	budget amount	no. of people	budget amount	no. of people	budget amount
Total	4,371 [4618]	13,546	3,787	12,724	3,849	12,647	4,102	14,590	3,774	11,527
□Incumbent Worker Training	4,269	6,282	3,362	5,810	3,477	5,479	3,616	6,385	3,453	6,426
○VET Funding for Employers (Excluding Paid Training Leave)	3,764	3,468	3,004	2,849	3,180	3,126	3,284	3,213	3,102	3,498
○Paid Training Leave	11	10	11	115	11	100	10	95	10	98
○VET Funding for Incumbent Workers (funding for training)	263	496	163	286	165	305	212	542	209	577
○My Work Learning Card System for Incumbent Workers	171	452	129	311	65	188	51	180	34	124
○VET Funding for SMEs	35	144	33	142	38	153	43	206	54	244
○Tuition Fee Loan	25	908	22	798	18	692	16	624	-	-
○Facilities & Equipment Loan	-	67	-	80	-	50	-	63	-	112
○National HRD Consortium	-	737	-	1,229	-	865	-	1,462	-	1,656
○Employee Private Support	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	44	117
□Training for the Unemployed	56 [303]	4,374	394	4,195	338	4,018	451	4,710	284	4,302
○Training for the Unemployed with Work Experience	26 [207]	2,349	280	2,002	227	1,683	313	2,351	191	1,899
○Training for the Unemployed without Work Experience	12	1,015	88	676	81	647	99	806	51	509
○Training for the Unemployed in Farming and Fishing Villages	1	12	1	12	1	11	1	11	1	11
○VET for North Korean refugees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
○Training for Small Business Owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
○Self-support Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
○Training for Key National Strategic Industry Jobs	17	998	25	1,505	29	1,677	38	1,542	41	1,883

(Table continued)

Title of training	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	no. of people	budget amount	no. of people	budget amount	no. of people	budget amount	no. of people	budget amount	no. of people	budget amount
□Public Training	46	2,890	31	2,719	34	3,150	35	3,495	37	799
○Training for Multi-functional Technicians	36	2,126	21	1,925	24	2,288	24	2,498	26	332
○Initial Training for Licensed Craftsman	6	266	6	263	6	279	7	296	7	325
○Training for Vocational Training Instructors	4	498	4	531	4	583	4	701	-	-
○Vocational Training Teaching Staff & HRD Manager Cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	142

- Notes: 1) Brackets [] for 2010 represent trainees in the My Work Learning Card System.
2) New training for the unemployed in 2010 includes the total sum of new unemployed individuals, small-scale self-employed individuals, females who provide the main source of a household's income, and refugees.
3) Since 2011, implementation of the My Work Learning Card System includes training for the formerly unemployed and newly unemployed.
4) Since September 2011, enrollment support funds were renamed as skill improvement support funds for workers, and the worker's skills development card system was renamed as My Work Learning Card System for incumbent workers.
5) Support for worker capacity building is an amalgamation of "Worker Job Capacity Promotion Support Funding" and "Employee My Work Learning Card System" (April 15, 2014). As a result, the total figures surrounding worker capacity building are a combination of previous Worker Job Capacity Promotion Support Funding, Employee My Work Learning Card System and new support for worker capacity building.
6) The budget is purely for training and comprises training multi-skill technicians (sum total of multi-skill technician, master technician, intensive major course(2012), baby boomers(2013), female-specific courses training(2014)), craftsmen development training, and vocational training instructor and HRD representatives development training.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor. VET Project Report(each year)

2) VET Projects for the Employed by Year

(Unit: numbers, persons, million won)

		Total	VET Funding for Employers (excluding paid training leave)	Paid Training Leave	Tuition Fee Loan	VET Funding for Incumbent Workers (financial aids for training)	My Work Learning Card System for Incumbent Workers	VET Funding for SMEs	Facilities & Equipment Loan	National HRD Consortium
2009	Establishments	261,363	257,190	4,065	-	-	-	-	12	96
	No. of Trainees	5,209,417	4,503,595	13,294	29,424	280,667	80,691	71,173	-	230,573
	Funding Provided	746,861	432,942	15,320	99,076	56,033	20,684	34,686	9,775	78,345
2010	Establishments	238,425	234,224	4,086	-	-	-	-	13	102
	No. of Trainees	4,499,646	3,764,139	10,873	25,394	262,689	170,609	34,960	-	230,982
	Funding Provided	638,095	346,763	10,951	90,769	49,614	45,226	14,393	6,688	73,691
2011	Establishments	211,490	207,738	3,607	-	-	-	-	11	134
	No. of Trainees	3,614,490	3,004,691	11,257	21,507	162,992	129,451	32,727	-	251,865
	Funding Provided	581,063	284,890	11,505	79,786	28,635	31,144	14,242	8,000	122,861
2012	Establishments	223,451	218,977	4,308	-	-	-	-	8	158
	No. of Trainees	3,747,124	3,179,609	10,791	17,720	164,963	64,535	37,833	-	271,673
	Funding Provided	547,734	312,552	9,974	69,166	30,486	18,785	15,261	5,000	86,510
2013	Establishments	303,970	299,275	4,517	-	-	-	-	9	169
	No. of Trainees	3,839,657	3,284,401	10,463	15,550	212,119	50,576	43,362	-	223,186
	Funding Provided	638,298	321,304	9,472	62,374	54,188	17,959	20,556	6,262	146,183
2014	Establishments	291,779	286,580	5,007	Completed Project	-	-	-	12	180
	No. of Trainees	3,663,427	3,101,972	10,340		287,596	54,402	-	-	209,117
	Funding Provided	642,649	349,786	9,768		81,821	24,445	-	11,196	165,633

Notes: 1) In the National Human Resources Consortium, 'businesses' refer to coordinating organizations and 'training cases' refer to trainees.

2) In Employment Student Loans, 'training cases' refer to confirmed borrowers, and 'support fund' refers to the loan amount.

3) In Facility and Equipment Loans, 'businesses' refer to coordinating organizations and 'support fund' refers to the loan amount.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor(2015). VET Project Report

3) Incumbent Worker Participation of Employer-Sponsored VET by Business Size

(Unit: persons, %)

Establishment Size	2013			2014		
	Employment insurance subscribers	Participation Rate		Persons insured	Training participation rate	
		Annual persons	Net persons		Annual persons	Net persons
Total	11,571,213 (100.0)	31.9	15.3	11,930,602 (100.0)	30.4	16.2
5 people & Under	1,778,568 (15.4)	27.3	5.0	1,819,514 (15.3)	19.3	6.1
5~9 people	1,168,865 (10.1)	21.2	7.1	1,205,129 (10.1)	18.3	8.2
10~29 people	1,931,284 (16.7)	13.0	7.1	2,009,400 (16.8)	16.3	9.6
30~49 people	829,250 (7.2)	16.1	9.6	870,851 (7.3)	19.6	11.8
50~69 people	509,888 (4.4)	19.3	11.5	530,339 (4.4)	22.0	13.2
70~99 people	559,393 (4.8)	21.9	12.9	582,087 (4.9)	24.3	14.4
100~149 people	612,325 (5.3)	27.0	15.0	610,514 (5.1)	27.2	15.5
150~299 people	950,748 (8.2)	37.5	18.4	975,943 (8.2)	36.6	19.1
300~499 people	514,426 (4.4)	39.1	20.1	533,713 (4.5)	39.1	20.2
500~999 people	631,558 (5.5)	46.3	24.6	671,668 (5.6)	44.3	24.3
1000 people & Over	2,084,908 (18.0)	64.1	34.7	2,121,444 (17.8)	59.7	33.9

Notes: 1) 'Insured VET participants' (VET participation rate) is the proportion of those who have taken out employment insurance among all VET trainees.

2) Participation rate = (Number of (insured) participants/Individuals insured)x100.

3) Based on the actual number of insured individuals.

4) Numbers of persons trained are based on the start dates of training programs as of November 2015 when data was extracted.

Source: 1) Korea Employment Information Service. Data from employment insurance network and vocational training network, Yearly Statistics of Employment Insurance(each year). Korea Employment Information Service, VET Statistical Yearbook(each year)

4) Employer-Sponsored Participation in VET by Gender, Age and Years of Service

(Unit: persons, %)

Category		2013				2014			
		Employment insurance subscribers		Participation Rate		Employment insurance subscribers		Participation Rate	
				Annual persons	Net persons			Annual persons	Net persons
Total		11,571,213	(100.0)	31.9	15.3	11,930,602	(100.0)	30.4	16.2
Gender	Male	6,971,699	(60.3)	30.9	16.9	7,114,807	(59.6)	29.6	16.9
	Female	4,599,514	(39.7)	33.4	12.8	4,815,795	(40.4)	31.5	15.1
Age	Aged 19 and under	105,901	(0.9)	23.4	15.0	107,389	(0.9)	25.6	16.1
	Aged 20~29	2,089,366	(18.1)	42.0	20.1	2,105,666	(17.6)	41.4	21.6
	Aged 30~39	3,468,292	(30.0)	39.8	19.0	3,455,555	(29.0)	37.6	19.9
	Aged 40~49	3,072,639	(26.6)	32.9	14.8	3,189,200	(26.7)	30.1	15.4
	Aged 50 and over	2,835,015	(24.5)	14.0	7.7	3,072,722	(25.8)	15.1	9.1
Length of Service	1 Year and under	3,583,406	(31.0)	24.1	10.4	3,652,871	(30.6)	22.7	12.2
	1~2 Years	3,305,767	(28.6)	31.1	13.4	3,309,910	(27.7)	29.8	14.5
	3~4 Years	1,390,145	(12.0)	30.7	15.1	1,601,597	(13.4)	32.2	16.9
	5~9 Years	1,678,961	(14.5)	35.0	18.6	1,667,368	(14.0)	32.1	17.7
	10~14 Years	752,964	(6.5)	38.5	21.6	804,338	(6.7)	39.6	22.9
	15~19 Years	393,885	(3.4)	55.1	30.0	402,021	(3.4)	47.6	27.1
	20 Years and over	466,085	(4.0)	60.0	32.3	492,497	(4.1)	50.9	29.5

Notes: 1) Based on the actual number of insured individuals.

2) 'Years of service' are the 'days of service since hiring' converted to years.

3) Participation rate = (Number of (insured) participants/Individuals insured)x100

Source: Data from Employment Insurance information network and Vocational Training information network Korea Employment Information Service, VET Statistical Yearbook(each year)

5) VET for the Unemployed by Year

(Unit: persons)

Type of Training	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	119,188	115,718	153,465	57,007 (303,598)	393,568	336,858	450,352	284,438
Training for the Unemployed with Work Experience	65,242	70,565	88,094	26,088 (206,739)	279,733	226,617	312,793	191,043
Training for the Unemployed in Farming and Fishing Villages	4,345	4,833	8,075	1,220	713	693	761	776
Training for the Unemployed without Work Experience	17,598	14,058	35,885	12,390 (78,330)	87,923	80,669	98,729	51,477
VET for North Korean refugees	894	772	881	-	-	-	-	-
Training for Self-employed Small Business Owners	2,536	2,229	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-support Training	1,501	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training for Key National Strategic Industries Jobs	27,072	22,126	20,530	17,309	25,199	28,879	38,069	41,142

Notes: 1) Data tallied at the end of each year.

2) New training for the unemployed in 2010 includes the total sum of new unemployed individuals, small-scale self-employed individuals and North Korean defectors (females who provide the main source of a household's income are excluded).

3) In 2010, regional VET for the unemployed only included regional VET for unemployed farmers and fishermen. The number in brackets includes training offered under the 'My Work Learning Card' program.

4) Since 2011, training for the formerly unemployed and training for the newly unemployed include implementation of the 'My Work Learning Card' program.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor(2015). VET Project Report

6) Participation in VET for Key National Strategic Industries by Demographics and Industry Type

(Unit: %, persons)

Type of Occupation	Gender		Age						Educational Attainment					Total
	Male	Female	Under 20 years old	20~29 years old	30~39 years old	40~49 years old	50~59 years old	60 years old & Over	Middle School Graduates & Under	High School Graduates	College Graduates	University Graduates	Graduate Degree Holders	
Agriculture & Fishing & Mining	1.2	2.6	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	3.1	0.9	1.6
Textile	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Chemicals & Ceramics	9.1	26.3	16.1	14.4	13.9	11.2	6.6	3.6	14.0	11.1	17.6	15.2	12.6	13.6
Metal	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.7	4.4	1.0
Machinery & Equipment	20.5	12.7	12.0	21.3	10.5	14.1	24.1	42.0	16.4	23.6	7.5	17.3	30.2	18.4
Construction	27.4	21.6	33.9	23.6	28.9	27.8	20.5	16.3	30.9	26.4	30.1	20.5	13.7	25.8
Electricity	6.4	0.2	4.6	3.8	5.1	8.0	8.8	5.0	5.3	6.5	4.8	1.8	2.0	4.8
Information & Communications	0.4	6.7	1.2	1.0	2.5	5.6	7.4	4.0	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.0
Transportation & Equipment	10.0	1.4	12.3	5.0	7.8	9.5	16.5	15.8	12.3	6.8	8.6	6.4	6.7	7.7
Industry Application	20.5	16.0	14.0	23.4	21.3	10.7	4.8	4.5	12.5	17.1	20.3	25.6	17.1	19.3
Craft	1.8	8.4	3.1	2.4	5.6	7.7	5.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.8	5.5	3.6
Service	2.0	1.9	0.7	2.2	1.7	1.7	3.6	4.9	1.0	1.7	1.7	3.1	4.4	2.0
Office Management	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	30,241	10,900	5,722	22,333	6,678	3,131	2,187	1,090	5,204	17,671	6,704	11,025	451	41,141

Note: Individuals with missing values have been excluded from the education and occupation columns.
Source: Korea Employment Information Service(2015), 2014 VET Statistical Yearbook

7) Employment Rate after VET for Key National Strategic Industries by Field of Training

(Unit: %)

Type of Occupation	Gender		Age						Educational Attainment					Total
	Male	Female	Under 20 years	20~29 years	30~39 years	40~49 years	50~59 years	60 years & Over	Middle School Graduates & Under	High School Graduates	College Graduates	University Graduates	Graduate Degree Holders	
Total	66.9	66.3	74.0	65.0	69.4	64.3	64.0	62.3	74.8	63.3	71.3	65.8	61.6	66.8
Agriculture & Fishing & Mining	65.4	68.5	63.6	68.5	69.1	57.9	54.5	20.0	67.5	63.9	67.5	67.3	100.0	66.7
Textile	0.0	18.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	11.1
Chemicals & Ceramics	64.5	66.2	73.8	65.5	62.8	58.2	44.5	44.1	76.2	62.4	65.2	63.9	74.0	65.3
Metal	36.3	46.9	52.4	42.8	33.9	46.4	29.6	33.3	55.6	37.3	36.1	43.9	36.8	41.9
Machinery & Equipment	53.2	48.3	86.1	43.0	62.4	60.3	64.2	65.9	84.0	45.5	68.1	49.4	47.3	52.3
Construction	76.9	76.1	73.0	80.4	77.3	69.4	68.8	56.0	73.4	75.7	79.4	78.5	87.0	76.8
Electricity	73.4	66.7	74.3	76.4	80.2	66.8	58.6	59.2	71.4	72.3	76.8	77.3	37.5	73.3
Information & Communications	70.1	75.3	84.6	74.7	67.5	72.0	77.4	86.0	78.8	74.9	74.1	70.7	83.3	74.6
Transportation & Equipment	72.5	76.2	72.2	74.5	76.5	68.6	67.9	67.5	71.5	72.9	72.7	73.4	76.9	72.7
Industry Application	65.4	65.8	69.6	66.0	63.3	60.0	56.0	56.1	71.9	62.3	66.2	66.9	65.7	65.5
Craft	68.2	73.2	70.4	80.0	70.4	61.4	63.9	33.3	70.6	72.6	71.0	70.9	56.0	71.3
Service	63.3	43.8	70.0	54.8	64.7	62.8	63.8	55.3	67.3	59.5	63.1	54.6	50.0	58.3
Office Management	47.1	0.0	62.5	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	75.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	30.8

Notes: 1) Employment rate = [People hired within 6 months of completing training (including individuals hired before completion) / (individuals that completed the training + individuals hired before completion)] × 100

2) Individuals with missing values have been excluded from the education and occupation columns.

3) In the case of the textile and office administration fields, employed persons numbered less than 10 people and were therefore excluded from analysis. Furthermore, in any question where the number of employed persons was less than 10 people, the data was excluded from analysis.

Source: Korea Employment Information Service (2015). 2014 VET Statistical Yearbook

8) Monthly Account Opening Trends for VET Account Program

(Unit: hundred persons)

Date of Issuance	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No. of People	Cumulative no. of People	No. of People	Cumulative no. of People	No. of People	Cumulative no. of People	No. of People	Cumulative no. of People	No. of People	Cumulative no. of People	No. of People	Cumulative no. of People
January	31	135	335	1,937	245	4,960	97	7,190	153	9,141	137	11,277
February	40	175	319	2,256	250	5,210	136	7,327	201	9,342	137	11,414
March	75	250	372	2,628	330	5,540	150	7,476	232	9,574	161	11,575
April	169	419	330	2,958	252	5,792	153	7,630	230	9,804	124	11,699
May	118	536	241	3,199	212	6,005	158	7,788	200	10,003	94	11,793
June	128	664	246	3,446	207	6,212	151	7,939	163	10,167	96	11,889
July	128	792	244	3,690	182	6,395	172	8,111	184	10,351	118	12,007
August	142	934	242	3,932	194	6,588	184	8,295	182	10,533	129	12,135
September	163	1,097	214	4,147	185	6,774	186	8,482	162	10,695	137	12,273
October	145	1,242	195	4,342	103	6,877	177	8,659	166	10,861	136	12,409
November	155	1,397	182	4,524	108	6,985	181	8,840	136	10,996	117	12,526
December	205	1,602	191	4,715	108	7,093	148	8,988	144	11,141	121	12,646

Source: Korea Employment Information Service (2015). 2014 VET Statistical Yearbook

9) Employment and Completion Rate in VET Account Program by Demographics in 2014

(Unit: persons, %, %p, compared to the same month of previous year)

Category		2014 account issues	(Ratio)	2014 training participants (actual no. of persons)	(Ratio)	Training participation rate	Training participation rate increase/decrease	Training completing training (actual no. of persons)	(Ratio)	Training completion rate	Completion rate increase/decrease	Dropout rate
Total		150,581	(100.0)	138,655	(100.0)	92.1	0.8	125,160	(100.0)	83.1	7.2	8.4
Gender	Male	49,577	(32.9)	44,738	(32.3)	90.2	1.4	39,406	(31.5)	79.5	7.0	10.1
	Female	101,004	(67.1)	93,917	(67.7)	93.0	0.5	85,754	(68.5)	84.9	7.3	7.5
Age	19 years & Under	5,740	(3.8)	5,364	(3.9)	93.4	0.8	4,053	(3.2)	70.6	5.2	22.1
	20~29 years	51,664	(34.3)	47,616	(34.3)	92.2	0.8	42,009	(33.6)	81.3	5.8	10.4
	30~39 years	41,756	(27.7)	38,332	(27.6)	91.8	0.7	35,112	(28.1)	84.1	6.8	7.1
	40~49 years	30,602	(20.3)	28,242	(20.4)	92.3	0.8	26,115	(20.9)	85.3	9.0	6.3
	50~59 years	16,596	(11.0)	15,209	(11.0)	91.6	0.5	14,206	(11.4)	85.6	9.6	5.3
	60 years & Over	4,223	(2.8)	3,892	(2.8)	92.2	0.8	3,665	(2.9)	86.8	9.1	4.4
Educational Attainment	Elementary School Graduates & Under	3,138	(2.1)	2,848	(2.1)	90.8	-0.6	2,518	(2.0)	80.2	8.1	9.8
	Middle School Graduates	8,504	(5.6)	7,798	(5.6)	91.7	0.4	6,563	(5.2)	77.2	6.8	13.7
	High School Graduates	69,108	(45.9)	64,059	(46.2)	92.7	0.7	57,101	(45.6)	82.6	7.6	9.5
	College Graduates	32,048	(21.3)	29,696	(21.4)	92.7	0.9	27,407	(21.9)	85.5	7.0	6.6
	University Graduates	35,837	(23.8)	32,551	(23.5)	90.8	1.0	30,007	(24.0)	83.7	6.4	6.5
	Graduate Degree Holders	1,911	(1.3)	1,703	(1.2)	89.1	2.1	1,564	(1.2)	81.8	7.6	6.3

(Table continued)

Category		2014 account issues	(Ratio)	2014 training particip- ants (actual no. of persons)	(Ratio)	Training partici- pation rate	Training partici- pation rate increase/ decrease	Training comple- ting training (actual no. of persons)	(Ratio)	Training comple- tion rate	Comple- tion rate increase/ decrease	Dropout rate
Job Experience	Transferred	115,972	(77.0)	110,127	(79.4)	95.0	4.1	99,878	(79.8)	86.1	10.3	8.2
	New	34,587	(23.0)	28,510	(20.6)	82.4	-10.6	25,226	(20.2)	73.1	-3.3	8.8

Notes: 1) Including foreigners.

2) Region and education level data excludes missing and uncategorized values.

3) Training participation rate = (No. of trainees / No. of account issues) x 100

4) Training completion rate = (No. of persons completing 1 or more courses / No. of account issues) x 100

5) Dropout rate = (No. of trainees who completed no programs among trainees in the last 3 months / No. of account issues) x 100

6) Completion status is as of November 2015 when analysis was performed.

Source: Korea Employment Information Service (2015). 2014 VET Statistical Yearbook

10) Training Participation and Completion Rate in VET Account Program by Region in 2014

(Unit: persons, %, %p, compared to the same month of previous year)

Category	2014 account issues	(Ratio)	2014 training participants (actual no. of persons)	(Ratio)	Training participation rate	Training participation rate increase/decrease	Training completing training (actual no. of persons)	(Ratio)	Training completion rate	Completion rate increase/decrease	Dropout rate	
Region	Seoul	32,524	(21.6)	29,874	(21.5)	91.9	1.6	27,099	(21.7)	83.3	2.5	7.9
	Busan	11,583	(7.7)	10,636	(7.7)	91.8	1.4	9,697	(7.7)	83.7	5.5	7.6
	Daegu	9,920	(6.6)	9,244	(6.7)	93.2	0.2	8,409	(6.7)	84.8	3.5	7.9
	Incheon	12,019	(8.0)	11,074	(8.0)	92.1	0.2	9,939	(7.9)	82.7	2.2	8.7
	Gwangju	5,604	(3.7)	5,215	(3.8)	93.1	0.4	4,734	(3.8)	84.5	4.0	8.1
	Daejeon	5,310	(3.5)	4,956	(3.6)	93.3	2.4	4,488	(3.6)	84.5	4.0	8.4
	Ulsan	3,150	(2.1)	2,843	(2.1)	90.3	0.7	2,533	(2.0)	80.4	5.9	9.1
	Sejong	295	(0.2)	258	(0.2)	87.5	87.5	238	(0.2)	80.7	-0.5	6.4
	Gyeonggi	37,005	(24.6)	33,880	(24.4)	91.6	1.2	30,687	(24.5)	82.9	2.9	7.9
	Gangwon	2,736	(1.8)	2,558	(1.8)	93.5	1.6	2,258	(1.8)	82.5	5.5	10.5
	Chungbuk	3,313	(2.2)	3,032	(2.2)	91.5	-2.6	2,710	(2.2)	81.8	0.0	9.2
	Chungnam	3,408	(2.3)	3,093	(2.2)	90.8	-1.0	2,769	(2.2)	81.3	0.1	8.9
	Jeonbuk	5,535	(3.7)	5,178	(3.7)	93.6	-0.5	4,544	(3.6)	82.1	3.0	10.8
	Jeonnam	3,055	(2.0)	2,808	(2.0)	91.9	-1.7	2,526	(2.0)	82.7	1.9	8.8
	Gyeongbuk	5,682	(3.8)	5,344	(3.9)	94.1	0.6	4,784	(3.8)	84.2	3.3	9.4
	Gyeongnam	8,657	(5.7)	8,028	(5.8)	92.7	0.1	7,199	(5.8)	83.2	3.8	9.0
	Jeju	738	(0.5)	624	(0.5)	84.6	-1.4	537	(0.4)	72.8	-2.8	9.8

Notes: 1) Including foreigners.

2) Regions are based on trainees.

3) Region and education level data excludes missing and uncategorized values.

4) Training participation rate = (No. of trainees / No. of account issues) x 100

5) Training completion rate = (No. of persons completing 1 or more courses / No. of account issues) x 100

6) Dropout rate = (No. of trainees who completed no programs among trainees in the last 3 months / No. of account issues) x 100

7) Completion status is as of November 2015 when analysis was performed.

Source: Korea Employment Information Service(2015), 2014 VET Statistical Yearbook

11) Employment Rate for VET Account Program by Demographics in 2014

(Unit: %)

Category		Employed before end of training	Unemployed	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months
Total		3.2	60.5	23.4	39.2	39.5
Gender	Male	3.8	57.9	25.9	41.7	42.1
	Female	2.9	61.7	22.2	38.0	38.3
Age	19 years & Under	3.6	66.8	21.1	32.9	33.2
	20~29 years	4.0	52.0	28.9	47.6	48.0
	30~39 years	2.8	64.2	21.1	35.5	35.8
	40~49 years	2.8	64.4	20.9	35.3	35.6
	50~59 years	2.6	65.7	19.3	34.0	34.3
	60 years & Over	2.5	67.4	17.7	32.1	32.6
Educational Attainment	Elementary & Under	1.6	72.0	13.9	27.9	28.0
	Middle School Graduates	2.3	69.0	17.5	30.6	31.0
	High School Graduates	2.9	62.1	22.5	37.6	37.9
	College Graduates	3.3	57.5	25.1	42.2	42.5
	University Graduates	3.9	57.2	25.6	42.4	42.8
Job Experience	Graduate Degree	4.8	64.5	21.7	35.3	35.5
	Transferred	3.4	58.1	25.1	41.6	41.9
Region	New	2.2	70.0	16.6	29.7	30.0
	Seoul	3.1	59.3	23.3	40.3	40.7
	Busan	2.7	60.7	23.6	38.9	39.3
	Daegu	3.0	62.8	21.4	36.9	37.2
	Incheon	2.7	61.8	22.2	37.8	38.2
	Gwangju	3.4	62.7	22.5	37.0	37.3
	Daejeon	2.9	63.0	19.9	36.7	37.0
	Ulsan	3.4	56.9	28.2	42.9	43.1
	Sejong	2.9	57.5	26.3	42.1	42.5
	Gyeonggi	3.1	59.9	23.6	39.8	40.1
	Gangwon	4.8	61.7	24.2	37.9	38.3
	Chungbuk	3.7	59.6	24.8	40.1	40.4
	Chungnam	3.4	59.3	24.1	40.4	40.7
	Jeonbuk	4.3	59.2	25.0	40.3	40.8
	Jeonnam	4.0	62.9	23.2	36.8	37.1
	Gyeongbuk	3.5	63.2	22.2	36.5	36.8
	Gyeongnam	3.5	59.0	26.3	40.7	41.0
Jeju	3.1	68.9	16.4	30.8	31.1	

- Notes: 1) Missing and non-classified data are excluded from the regional section.
2) Employment rate = (individuals hired after completing training + individuals hired before completing training) / (individuals that completed the training + individuals hired before completing training) × 100
3) Data for 3 months, 6 months and 9 months are cumulative figures, including those hired before completing the training.
4) Individuals hired before completion of the training includes those who did not complete the training.

Source: Korea Employment Information Service(2015), 2014 VET Statistical Yearbook

12) Results of Training Program Review for VET Account System

(Unit: numbers, %)

Year	Appraisal (A)	Results					
		Eligible (B=C+D)	Eligible (C)	Eligible on Conditions ¹⁾ (D)	Eligibility Rate (B/A)	Ineligible (F)	
2008	866	529	508	21	61.1	337	
2009	1st Half	9,456	4,280	3,465	815	45.3	5,176
	2nd Half	26,435	13,668	11,838	1,830	51.7	12,767
2010	21,827	7,645	5,656	1,989	35.0	14,182	
2011	14,654	6,810	4,526	2,284	46.5	7,844	
2012	9,598	5,008	611	4,396	52.2	4,591	
2013	12,667	4,772	4,179	593	37.7	7,895	
2014	12,422	7,474	7,425	22	60.2	4,948	
2015	1st Half	4,457	1,004	941	63	22.5	3,453
	2nd Half	10,233	4,659	4,335	324	45.5	5,574

Notes: 1) Prior to 2011, conditional approval only included cost-conditional approval; however, effective 2012, conditional approval as regards removal of unsuitable elements is included in addition to cost-conditional approval.

2) Only deliberation results for general courses are shown.

3) Deliberation results on the appeal process are included in the results.

4) Second choice suitability is also included in unsuitability.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training(2014), Internal data of Center for Evaluation of Skills Development Policy
Korea University of Technology and Education-Korean Skills Quality Authority(2015), Collective Training Reviewer Center Internal Data

13) Eligible Training Program List Review Results under VET Account System

(Unit: numbers)

Korea Employment Classification of Occupations	2011				2012				2013			
	Total	Eligible	Eligible on Conditions	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Eligible on Conditions	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Eligible on Conditions	Ineligible
Total	14,654	4,526	2,284	7,844	9,598	611	4,396	4,591	12,667	4,179	593	7,895
1	6	1	-	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
2	3,881	1,489	553	1,839	2,287	178	739	1,370	3,363	957	127	2,279
3	3	-	-	3	66	11	44	11	23	12	1	10
4	285	29	26	230	131	-	35	96	138	10	1	127
5	16	2	6	8	6	-	4	2	20	5	1	14
6	434	150	57	227	412	51	277	84	420	134	6	280
7	453	191	40	222	218	27	107	84	253	134	3	116
8	2,321	645	420	1,256	1,096	88	626	382	1,397	730	25	642
9	55	17	13	25	60		48	12	83	31	4	48
10	166	27	14	125	107	4	39	64	130	38	3	89
11	16	3	-	13	7	-	-	7	16	0	0	16
12	1,677	155	183	1,339	1,172	22	332	818	1,494	593	80	821
13	1,795	478	248	1,069	1,268	10	440	818	1,853	447	180	1,226
14	251	62	42	147	274	8	164	102	354	124	17	213
15	215	116	60	39	339	56	253	30	354	136	22	196
16	149	67	28	54	147	1	140	6	187	64	13	110
17	15	4	4	7	13	2	9	2	8	2	0	6
18	437	90	187	160	398	11	202	185	618	205	20	393
19	328	188	48	92	337	44	232	61	414	52	7	355
20	848	417	158	273	394	51	232	111	489	150	35	304
21	650	195	102	353	450	21	214	215	491	186	21	284
22	554	156	78	320	344	21	213	110	455	149	24	282
23	99	44	17	38	70	5	46	19	107	20	3	84

(Table continued)

Korea Employment Classification of Occupations	2014				2015(1st half)				2015(2nd half)			
	Total	Eligible	Eligible on Condi- tions	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Eligible on Condi- tions	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Eligible on Condi- tions	Ineligible
Total	12,446	7,452	22	4,972	4,457	941	63	3,453	10,233	4,335	324	5,574
1	30	5	0	25	16	1	0	15	10	0	0	10
2	2,989	1,895	1	1,093	1,029	218	30	781	2,616	1,150	84	1,382
3	9	9	0	0	4	1	0	3	8	5	0	3
4	134	35	0	99	42	8	0	34	35	15	0	20
5	24	12	0	12	7	6	0	1	17	13	0	4
6	712	478	5	229	456	128	1	327	671	335	0	336
7	415	239	1	175	147	35	0	112	268	128	0	140
8	972	471	8	493	222	35	3	184	597	195	17	385
9	106	87	0	19	28	8	0	20	79	47	3	29
10	67	50	0	17	22	8	0	14	95	31	3	61
11	37	7	0	30	14	6	0	8	26	2	1	23
12	1,710	896	0	814	686	96	1	589	1,295	540	44	711
13	1,863	1,362	6	495	616	127	25	464	1,831	747	80	1,004
14	374	268	0	106	167	59	2	106	421	180	11	230
15	395	233	0	162	128	25	0	103	354	138	16	200
16	146	101	0	45	48	21	0	27	97	42	5	50
17	15	8	0	7	9	0	0	9	3	0	0	3
18	593	243	0	350	148	27	0	121	262	108	17	137
19	414	191	0	223	150	34	1	115	321	158	1	162
20	273	176	0	97	50	7	0	43	267	129	3	135
21	581	408	0	173	194	55	0	139	534	216	37	281
22	536	244	1	291	260	34	0	226	396	143	1	252
23	51	34	0	17	14	2	0	12	30	13	1	16

Notes: 1) VET Account System(by KECCO Middle Classification Level)

1. Administrative jobs, 2. Management, accounting, office jobs, 3. Finance, insurance jobs, 4. Education and natural science, social science research jobs, 5. Law, police, firefighting, correctional jobs, 6. Health and medical jobs, 7. Social welfare and religious jobs, 8. Culture, art, design, broadcasting jobs, 9. Driving and transportation jobs, 10. Marketing and sales jobs, 11. Security and cleaning jobs, 12. Beauty, accommodation, travel, entertainment and sports-related jobs, 13. Food service jobs, 14. Construction jobs, 15. Machine-related jobs, 16. Material-related jobs (metals, glass, clay and cement), 17. Chemical jobs, 18. Textile and garment jobs, 19. Electrical and electronics-related jobs, 20. Information communications and technology jobs, 21. Food processing jobs, 22. Environment, printing, wood, furniture, crafts and simple production jobs, 23. Agricultural and fishing jobs.

2) Though in the 2014 combined examination, national strategic-industrial occupation training was applied for as the main training target, general job account training courses were determined to be more suitable.

Source: Korea University of Technology and Education-Korean Skills Quality Authority(2015), Collective Training Reviewer Center Internal Data

14) Organizations Participating in VET

(Unit: numbers)

Year	Category	Total	Public Institutes			Private Institutes		
			Polytechnic College	Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry (KCCI)	Korea University of Technology and Education	Training Corporation	Designated facilities by Ministry of Labor	Others
2005	Total	3,174	53			3,121		
	Number		44	8	1	56	612	2,453
2006	Total	3,877	49			3,828		
	Number		40	8	1	68	687	3,073
2007	Total	4,931	49			4,882		
	Number		40	8	1	67	756	4,059
2008	Total	5,154	49			5,105		
	Number		40	8	1	70	873	4,162
2009	Total	6,611	47			6,564		
	Number		38	8	1	68	959	5,537
2010	Total	6,932	36			6,896		
	Number		35	-	1	59	900	5,937
2011	Total	7,049	35			7,014		
	Number		34	-	1	55	874	6,085
2012	Total	6,479	35			6,444		
	Number		34	-	1	54	797	5,593
2013	Total	7,766	35			7,731		
	Number		34		1	50	811	6,870
2014	Total	8,257	35			8,222		
	Number		34	-	1	46	806	7,370

Notes: 1) The number of organizations for Korea Polytechnics in 2005 is the sum of the numbers for the former Vocational Training Institute of Human Resources Development Service of Korea and the numbers for Polytechnic Colleges.

2) On September 1, 2010, the Korean Chamber of Commerce & Industry became a private training facility (included in Ministry of Employment designated facilities).

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor(2015). VET Project Report

4. Miscellaneous

1) Status of National, Public, and Private Employment Security Offices

(Unit: numbers)

Year	Total	National	Public	Private
1994	1,638	52	312	1,274
1995	1,610	52	287	1,271
1996	1,771	52	287	1,432
1997	2,046	53	283	1,710
1998	2,325	119	281	1,925
1999	3,058	158	281	2,619
2000	3,831	149	281	3,401
2001	4,821	191	269	4,361
2002	5,485	172	269	5,044
2003	6,045	171	269	5,605
2004	6,899	121	269	6,509
2005	7,163	97	268	6,798
2006	7,648	85	246	7,317
2007	7,650	84	248	7,318
2008	7,115	82	246	6,787
2009	6,832	81	221	6,530
2010	7,463	80	189	7,194
2011	7,247	81	257	6,909
2012	9,400	82	262	9,056
2013	10,625	83	258	10,284
2014	12,221	86	247	11,888

Notes: 1) Employment Security Office: Institutions that provide employment security services such as introducing jobs and providing career advice. They include job centers, labor offices, employment security centers, the employment bureau at city hall, daily employment centers that utilize the Central Employment Information Service work-net, the overseas employment center of Human Resources Development Service of Korea, the Korean Employment Promotion Agency for the Disabled, talent banks for the elderly, free and paid private employment agencies, etc.

2) Found in Administrative Statistics II, Statistical Yearbook of Employment and Labor.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, Statistical Yearbook of Employment and Labor(each year)

2) Job Placement by Type of Employment Security Office

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Total		National		Public		Private	
	No. of Persons Employed	Employment Rate	No. of Persons Employed	Employment Rate	No. of Persons Employed	Employment Rate	No. of Persons Employed	Employment Rate
1994	1,207,076	87.9	19,213	28.9	171,433	73.3	1,016,430	94.7
1995	1,460,053	87.9	15,676	28.5	137,633	75.6	1,306,744	91.8
1996	1,936,344	87.2	16,209	18.7	126,315	68.9	1,793,820	91.9
1997	2,289,544	83.9	30,023	17.2	143,384	67.3	2,116,137	90.4
1998	1,842,840	44.5	129,598	9.2	175,385	23.2	1,537,857	78.3
1999	2,226,946	40.0	318,904	18.7	86,325	5.0	1,821,717	83.9
2000 ¹⁾	441,628	19.0	307,316	27.2	134,312	11.2	-	-
2001	390,720	21.0	264,597	24.1	126,123	16.4	-	-
2002	330,139	24.3	194,091	21.9	136,048	28.8	-	-
2003	283,289	22.5	180,450	19.3	102,839	31.7	-	-
2004	296,415	21.5	223,757	20.1	72,658	27.1	-	-
2005	394,165	24.0	317,170	23.0	76,995	28.7	-	-
2006	463,041	25.2	398,033	24.8	65,008	27.9	-	-
2007	559,056	25.7	501,256	25.5	57,800	27.4	-	-
2008	607,623	26.3	544,122	26.0	63,501	29.1	-	-
2009	813,203	25.6	669,535	24.5	143,668	32.8	-	-
2010	820,950	25.5	701,928	25.5	119,022	25.5	-	-
2011	814,406	26.8	656,494	25.6	157,912	32.9	-	-
2012	949,828	31.7	731,751	29.1	218,077	45.2	-	-
2013	1,134,711	33.2	853,362	29.6	281,349	52.1	-	-
2014	1,221,284	34.1	869,913	29.7	351,371	54.7	-	-

Notes: 1) Excludes job placement records of private employment agencies since 2000.

2) Employment Rate = (Number of employed/Number of job-seekers)×100.

3) Source: Administrative Statistics II, Statistical Yearbook of Employment and Labor.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, Statistical Yearbook of Employment and Labor(each year)

3) International Comparison of Public Spending on VET Relative to GDP

(Unit: %)

Year	OECD Average	Korea	Japan	Austria	France	Germany	UK	USA	Canada
2004	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.29	0.31	0.36	0.03	0.05	0.09
2005	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.33	0.29	0.24	0.03	0.05	0.08
2006	0.17	0.05	0.04	0.40	0.29	0.32	0.02	0.05	0.08
2007	0.15	0.05	0.03	0.37	0.27	0.24	0.02	0.04	0.08
2008	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.37	0.28	0.27	0.02	0.07	0.09
2009	0.16	0.09	0.11	0.52	0.36	0.35	0.02	0.05	0.14
2010	0.17	0.07	0.07	0.52	0.38	0.31	-	0.04	0.13
2011	0.16	0.06	0.03	0.45	0.35	0.26	-	0.04	0.10
2012	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.45	0.34	0.22	-	0.04	0.08

Note: This is the public expenditure related to vocational education and training (including special support for organization training, on-site training, replacement training and apprentices) among the labor market activity programs of the OECD nations.

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook(each year)

2016

Human Resources
Development Indicators
in Korea

IV. Career Education



1. Career Education
2. Implementation of Career Education and Participation Levels
3. Career Path and Career Education Awareness
4. Requirements for Implementing Career Education
5. Achievements of Career Education

1. Career Education

1) School Career Education Yearly Plans and Groups

(Unit: schools, %, persons)

School level	Whether plans have been developed per school level and adopted budget				Career education group		
	Establishment of yearly plan		Development of yearly budget		Existence of groups (departments)		Average No. of group members
	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	
Elementary school	387	96.7	293	73.3	237	59.3	-
Middle school	398	99.5	390	97.4	287	71.8	1.93
High school	393	98.3	388	97.0	337	84.3	2.84

Notes: 1) No. of surveyed schools is 400 per school level.

2) The No. of group members for career education group-related elementary schools was not surveyed.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

2) Spaces for Implementing Career Education in Schools

(Unit: schools, %)

Category	Career education space types						Space used due to lack of career education space							
	Separate space		Integrated space		Lack of space		Normal classroom		Special room		Meeting room		Other	
	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio
Elementary school	16	4.0	125	31.3	259	64.7	249	96.5	132	50.9	8	3.1	19	7.5
Middle school	188	47.0	87	21.8	125	31.2	115	91.9	37	29.5	3	2.5	2	1.8
High school	183	45.7	91	22.7	126	31.6	121	95.3	34	26.7	7	5.7	1	0.8

Notes: 1) Education spaces used instead when a career education space is lacking can be selected more than once.

2) Other opinions on what other education spaces can be used instead when a career education space is lacking include Wee class, auditoriums, staff rooms, etc.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

3) Career Education Networks and Usage of Career Experience Sites per School Level

(Unit: schools, ratio, average, standard deviation)

School level	Career education network implementation		No. of times career experience sites were used per school						
			Private businesses /facilities/ associations	Public institutions and facilities	Specialized high schools/ Meister high schools	Junior colleges/ universities	Youth activity facilities	Other	Total
	No. of schools	Ratio							
Elementary school	26	6.5	1.85 (3.26)						
Middle school	64	16.1	7.79 (16.87)	4.81 (5.06)	2.23 (2.23)	1.51 (2.15)	1.21 (1.58)	3.45 (16.86)	21.00 (30.18)
High school	62	15.4	5.24 (13.84)	2.77 (5.02)	-	3.30 (4.72)	0.93 (1.29)	2.06 (10.07)	14.31 (21.78)

Notes: 1) The sample size for career education network implementation was 400 schools per school level.

2) In terms of the number of times career experience sites were used per school for elementary schools, only the number of overall career experience sites were surveyed.

3) The number of career experience sites used per school is presented as an average (standard deviation).

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015). 2015 School Career Education Survey

2. Implementation of Career Education and Participation Levels

1) “Career and Vocational Studies” Subject Selection and Implementation

(Unit: schools, %)

School level	“Career and Vocational Studies” subject selection		“Career and Vocational Studies” subject implementation methods					
			Adoption and implementation of selected subjects only		Adoption of creative hands-on activities only		Adoption of both selected subjects and creative hands-on activities	
	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio
Middle school	322	80.4	87	26.9	27	8.5	208	64.6
High school	215	53.8	52	24.4	37	17.2	126	58.4

Note: The sample size regarding “Career and Vocational Studies” subject selection and implementation method surveys was 400 schools per school level.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

2) “Career and Vocational Studies” Subject Implementation Periods

(Unit: schools, %)

School level	1st year				2nd year				3rd year			
	1st semester		2nd semester		1st semester		2nd semester		1st semester		2nd semester	
	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio
Middle school	226	70.2	227	70.7	148	45.9	143	44.5	154	47.9	151	46.8
High school	162	75.5	167	77.5	83	38.4	82	38.3	74	34.6	71	33.1

Note: This item can be selected more than once.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

3) School Career Psychological Test Implementation

(Unit: schools, %)

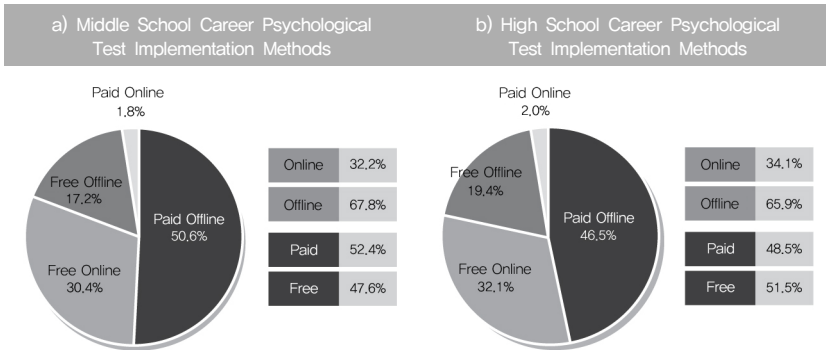
School level	1st year		2nd year		3rd year		Total	
	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio	No. of schools	Ratio
Elementary school	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	85.0
Middle school	390	97.4	376	93.9	387	96.6	398	99.4
High school	395	98.8	331	82.7	185	46.2	399	99.7

Notes: 1) For elementary schools, respondents were only given the option "yes/no" in terms of whether they implemented career psychological tests.

2) For middle and high schools, respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they implemented career psychological tests per school year, and were to check "implemented" even if they implemented just one test.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

4) Career Psychological Test Implementation Methods (Middle/High School)



5) Participation Levels per School Career Activity

(Unit: persons, %)

School career activity	Elementary School		Middle School		High School	
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Finding a desired career during class	5,719	76.9	-	-	-	-
Career experience activities	4,816	64.7	7,961	74.2	7,465	68.4
Career counseling	4,434	59.6	6,399	59.7	6,521	59.8
"Career and Vocational Studies" classes	-	-	9,409	87.7	9,192	84.3
Career psychological test	-	-	8,380	78.1	8,802	80.7
Career clubs	-	-	3,388	31.6	4,222	38.7

Notes: 1) Participation levels determined by whether students answered "Yes" (I participated)

2) For elementary schools, respondents were surveyed on the existence of opportunities to find a career, career experience activities and career counseling; in middle and high schools, respondents were surveyed on the existence of career experience activities, career counseling, "Career and Vocational Studies" classes, career psychological tests and career clubs.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

6) School Career Experience Activity Participation and Desire for Future Participation (Middle School Students)

(Unit: persons, %)

Career experience activity types	Participation levels		Desire for future participation	
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Worker-mentor special classes	6,056	56.5	2,258	21.0
Field trips	5,650	52.7	5,360	50.0
Hands-on job experience (actually conducting job activities)	3,972	37.0	5,915	55.1
Job task experience (carrying out mock job activities)	3,083	28.7	1,186	11.1
Department experience	3,070	28.6	2,765	25.8
Career camp	2,564	23.9	2,572	24.0

Notes: 1) Participation levels in career experience types determined by whether students answered "Yes" (I participated)

2) Desire to participate in career experience activities in the future was surveyed by allowing respondents to select two out of six career experience types

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

3. Career Path and Career Education Awareness

1) Job Types (Middle Classification Level) Desired by High School Students – Top 10

(Unit: persons, %)

Rank	Job type (job middle classification level)	Job example	Persons	Ratio
1	Culture/art/sports professional and related professions	Designer, writer, journalist, celebrity, athlete, etc.	2,173	15.9
2	Education professional and related professions	Math teacher, kindergarten teacher, university professor, etc.	1,378	10.1
3	Public health, social welfare, religion-related professions	Doctor, nurse, dental hygienists, minister, etc.	1,148	8.4
4	Engineer and technician	Architectural engineer, mechanical engineer, pilot, etc.	945	6.9
5	Natural sciences, humanities/social sciences professions	Life sciences researcher, physics researcher, social survey researcher	808	5.9
6	Policing, firefighting, security-related services	Police officer, firefighter, guard, etc.	662	4.8
7	Management/accounting	Management/accounting sector office clerk (office worker), secretary, etc.	570	4.2
8	Culinary/food services	Chef, bartender, waiter, etc.	561	4.1
9	Information and communications expert and technical professions	Programmer, computer security expert, web/application developer, etc.	557	4.1
10	Military personnel	Officer, non-commissioned officer, warrant officer, etc.	459	3.4
Sum total			9,261	67.8

Notes: 1) Survey conducted for the 52 job types (job middle classification level) classified according to the Korean Standard Job Classification (6th edition).

2) Analyzed results for the desired job types selected by high school students (maximum of 2 selections).

3) Results analysis excluded surveys where detailed job types (job middle classification level) were not selected or where answer sheets could not be found.

4) Displayed the top 10 desired job types among high school students.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

2) University Majors Desired by High School Students (Department Middle Classification Level) – Top 10

(Unit: persons, %)

Rank	Department (field)	Persons	Ratio
1	Management/economics	911	8.0
2	Social sciences	641	5.6
3	Machinery/metals	641	5.6
4	Linguistics/literature	606	5.3
5	Design	569	5.0
6	Secondary Education	545	4.8
7	Biology/chemistry/environmental studies	495	4.3
8	Computer science/communications	494	4.3
9	Human sciences	485	4.2
10	Nursing	443	3.9
Sum total		5,830	51.0

Notes: 1) Survey conducted for the 35 major fields (department middle classification level) classified by the Korea Education Development Institute.

2) Analyzed results for the desired major fields selected by high school students (maximum of 2 selections).

3) Results analysis excluded surveys where detailed major fields (department middle classification level) were not selected or where answer sheets could not be found.

4) Displayed the top 10 desired major fields among high school students.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

3) School Administrator Awareness Level Regarding School Career Education

(Unit: points)

Career education–related questions	Awareness level (degree of agreement)					
	Elementary School		Middle School		High School	
	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation
Need for school career education	4.80	0.48	4.74	0.55	4.65	0.61
School career education time expansion	3.94	0.89	3.63	0.97	3.46	0.87
Need for link (integration) between subject and career education	4.44	0.62	4.29	0.74	4.10	0.66
Initial expansion of career education budget	4.02	0.79	3.97	0.78	3.83	0.73
Participation in career education training for administrators	4.42	0.72	4.32	0.73	4.18	0.76
Support for teachers to participate in career education training	4.49	0.60	4.34	0.67	4.23	0.67

Note: The degree of agreement for each question related to career education was measured using a Likert scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

4) Teacher Awareness Level Regarding School Career Education

(Unit: points)

Career education (guidance)–related awareness	Degree of agreement	
	Average	Standard deviation
Need for school career education	4.61	0.62
Importance of the role played by the teacher in charge of career education (career guidance)	4.10	0.81
Need for link (integration) between subject and career education	4.05	0.83
Intention to participate in career education–related training	3.98	0.88
Career education time expansion	3.68	0.97

Note: The degree of agreement is based on responses measured using a Likert scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

4. Requirements for Implementing Career Education

1) Required Elements for Implementing School Career Education

(Unit: persons, %)

Required elements for implementing school career education		Elementary school		Middle school		High school	
		Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Career guidance teacher	Securing expert human resources and boosting job capacity	207	51.7	107	26.6	148	36.9
	Support for career education budgets and environments	131	32.7	199	49.8	172	42.9
	Cooperation from support sources (organizations, businesses) outside of schools	124	31.0	153	38.2	112	28.0
	Expansion of education materials and information	124	30.9	85	21.2	94	23.5
	Improvement of courses and classes to expand career education implementation	111	27.8	89	22.3	94	23.4
	Improved awareness of career education among parents and throughout society	45	11.4	67	16.7	62	15.5
	Cooperation among school faculty	18	4.4	73	18.1	103	25.9
	Other	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
School administrator	Support for career education budgets and environments	189	47.3	210	52.6	180	45.2
	Securing expert human resources and boosting job capacity	171	42.8	174	43.7	188	47.2
	Improvement of courses and classes to expand career education implementation	163	40.7	130	32.7	117	29.3
	Cooperation from support sources (organizations, businesses) outside of schools	86	21.6	98	24.7	88	22.2
	Improved awareness of career education among parents and throughout society	79	19.8	88	22.0	100	25.1
	Expansion of education materials and information	71	17.7	54	13.4	56	14.0
	Cooperation among school faculty	14	3.5	29	7.3	61	15.4
	Other	2	0.5	3	0.8	3	0.7

Notes: 1) Career guidance teachers were asked to select 2 of 8 items needed for implementing school career education.

2) Career guidance teachers who did not respond to questions (1 elementary school, 2 middle schools) were excluded from the number of teachers. In the "other opinions" category teachers wrote "elimination of other work unrelated to career guidance," etc.

3) Results analysis derived after asking school administrators to select 2 of 7 items needed for implementing school career education.

4) In the "other opinions" category, school administrators wrote "expand opportunities for a variety of career experiences," "additional allocation of personnel to serve as career guidance teachers," etc.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015). 2015 School Career Education Survey

2) Usage of Career Education Materials and Future Demands (Students)

(Unit: persons, %)

Career education materials		Middle school				High school			
		Present		Future		Present		Future	
		Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Online	Internet videos	3,039	28.4	1,775	16.6	2,874	26.4	1,837	16.9
	Websites	2,359	22.0	1,384	12.9	3,564	32.7	2,169	19.9
	SNS	1,111	10.4	1,267	11.9	768	7.1	1,031	9.5
	Web articles	860	8.0	560	5.2	1,059	9.7	670	6.1
	Digital textbooks	832	7.8	1,609	15.0	608	5.6	1,198	11.0
	Applications	454	4.2	1,429	13.4	374	3.4	1,813	16.6
	E-books	226	2.1	994	9.3	166	1.5	830	7.6
	Other	31	0.3	43	0.4	23	0.2	34	0.3
	None	1,794	16.8	1,636	15.3	1,462	13.4	1,316	12.1
	Total	10,706	100.0	10,697	100.0	10,898	100.0	10,898	100.0
Offline	Textbooks	4,064	38.0	940	8.8	3,030	27.8	788	7.2
	General publications, booklets	1,114	10.4	1,453	13.6	1,833	16.8	1,959	18.0
	Articles	926	8.6	1,059	9.9	1,225	11.4	1,261	11.6
	Videos (CD, DVD)	2,495	23.3	4,751	44.3	2,762	25.4	4,720	43.3
	Other	286	2.7	418	4.0	396	3.6	465	4.3
		None	1,818	17.0	2,071	19.4	1,637	15.0	1,697
	Total	10,703	100.0	10,692	100.0	10,883	100.0	10,890	100.0

Notes: 1) Ratio derived after excluding questions that did not receive a response.

2) Other responses regarding online items included vocational experience, smart phone, tablet, etc., while other responses for offline items included web, study tour · direct experience, etc.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015), 2015 School Career Education Survey

3) Career Education Material Usage and Future Demands (career guidance teacher)

(Unit: persons, %)

Career education materials	Elementary school				Middle school				High school				
	Present		Future		Present		Future		Present		Future		
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	
Online	Internet videos	227	56.8	130	32.6	306	76.5	125	31.2	228	57.1	114	28.5
	Websites	127	31.7	81	20.2	59	14.9	93	23.3	114	28.4	95	23.7
	Web articles	26	6.6	26	6.4	12	3.0	33	8.3	28	7.1	49	12.3
	Digital textbooks	6	1.4	30	7.6	8	1.9	47	11.6	13	3.2	47	11.6
	E-books	4	1.0	21	5.3	8	2.1	25	6.3	4	1.1	39	9.8
	Applications	2	0.4	92	23.1	2	0.6	43	10.6	2	0.5	35	8.7
	SNS	1	0.3	8	2.0	0	0.0	10	2.5	3	0.9	12	3.0
	Other	1	0.2	2	0.5	3	0.8	7	1.8	2	0.5	1	0.2
	None	6	1.6	10	2.4	1	0.3	7	1.8	5	1.2	9	2.2
	Total	400	100.0	400	100.0	400	100.0	390	100.0	400	100.0	400	100.0
Offline	Videos (CD, DVD)	206	51.5	239	59.8	194	48.6	239	59.7	204	50.9	213	53.2
	Textbooks	108	27.1	23	5.37	148	37.1	34	8.5	100	25.0	40	10.0
	General publications, booklets	46	11.5	57	14.3	13	3.3	38	9.6	38	9.5	56	13.9
	Articles	17	4.4	53	13.3	13	3.2	61	15.3	22	5.5	55	13.8
	Other	16	3.9	13	3.2	28	7.1	19	4.7	31	7.6	18	4.6
	None	7	1.7	14	3.6	3	0.8	9	2.1	6	1.4	18	4.5
	Total	400	100	399	100	399	100	400	100	400	100	400	100

Notes: 1) Ratio derived after excluding questions that did not receive a response.

2) Other responses regarding online items included career teacher conference data, activity sheets, etc., while other responses for offline items included directly creating, remote videos, 1:1 counseling, etc.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015). 2015 School Career Education Survey

5. Achievements of Career Education

1) Existence of a Desired Job

(Unit: persons, %)

School level	Desired job available		Desired job unavailable		Total
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	
Elementary school student	6,797	91.3	645	8.7	7,442
Middle school student	7,833	73.0	2,895	27.0	10,728
High school student	8,910	81.7	2,000	18.3	10,910

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015). 2015 School Career Education Survey

2) Changes in the Rate of Students with Desired Careers (Career Objectives)

(Unit: %)

School level	2013	2014	2015
Elementary school student	81.4	87.1	91.3
Middle school student	62.8	68.4	73.0
High school student	66.9	70.5	81.7

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015). 2015 School Career Education Survey

3) Student Career Development Capacity Levels

(Unit: points)

Career development capacity	Elementary school students		Middle school students		High school students	
	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation
Personal understanding and sociability	4.48	0.57	4.05	0.71	3.92	0.72
Understanding of job	4.39	0.62	3.69	0.80	3.62	0.75
Finding a career	4.01	0.83	3.86	0.77	3.57	0.77
Career planning and readiness	4.23	0.73	3.72	0.81	3.66	0.78
Overall employment rate	4.29	0.59	3.85	0.67	3.70	0.78

Notes: 1) Survey questions for elementary (20 questions), middle (20 questions) and high school (21 questions) students were developed based on school career education aims and achievement standards.

2) Results were derived using questions attuned to the differing standards of each school level, making school level comparisons meaningless.

3) The total for each question was divided by the number of questions to produce an average score out of five.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al(2015). 2015 School Career Education Survey

2016

Human Resources
Development Indicators
in Korea

V. Qualification



1. National Technical Qualifications
2. Private Qualifications and Development of National Competency Standards

1. National Technical Qualifications

1) Qualifications in Korea

Category		No. of Items	Commissioned Accreditation/ Implementation Bodies	Remarks
National Technical Qualification		526	Human Resources Development Service of Korea Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety Korean Film Commission Korea Creative Content Agency Korea Communications Agency Mine Reclamation Corporation Korea Internet and Security Agency	As of June 2015
National Qualification		763	Human Resources Development Service of Korea Korea Transportation Safety Authority National Health Personnel Licensing Examination Board and etc. (24 ministries, administrations, committees)	As of June 2015
Private Qualification	Registered	14,921	Korea Productivity Center Korea Banking Institute 3,345 private organizations including Korea Foreign Language Skills Assessment Center	As of June 2015
	Authorized	97	Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry Samsung SDS 58 private organizations including Korea Productivity Center	As of June 2015
In-house Qualification		115	61 Organizations including LG Electronics	As of June 2015

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor(2015). VET Project Report

2) National Technical Qualifications: Qualifications by Competent Ministry

(Unit: numbers)

Division \ Level	Total	Technician	Master Craftsman	Engineer	Industrial Engineer	Craftsman	Service Sector			
							1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	Non-graded
Total	526(10)	84(2)	27	109(2)	114(2)	160(2)	10	10	3	8(2)
National Police Agency	6	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Employment and Labor	109	6	11	13	22	42	5	5	3	2
Fair Trade Commission	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ministry of Public Safety and Security	13	1	1	4	5	2	-	-	-	-
Ministry of National Defense	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	119	25	5	20	23	46	-	-	-	-
Korea Meteorological Administration	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	13	2	-	4	3	4	-	-	-	-
Rural Development Administration	15	3	-	4	3	5	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	9(2)	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	4(2)
Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning	64	22	1	15	13	12	-	-	-	1
Ministry of Health and Welfare	13	-	2	1	1	6	1	1	-	1
Korea Forest Service	10	1	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	85(2)	11	5	24	21(2)	22	1	1	-	-
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	20(2)	2	2	1(1)	6	9(1)	-	-	-	-

(Table continued)

Division \ Level	Total	Technician	Master Craftsman	Engineer	Industrial Engineer	Craftsman	Service Sector			
							1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	Non-graded
Statistics Korea	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	20(2)	4(1)	-	7	5	4(1)	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Environment	20(2)	5(1)	-	8(1)	6	1	-	-	-	-

Note: The number in brackets() indicates jointly managed qualifications.

- Multimedia content creation professionals: Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism,
- Soil environment engineer: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Environment,
- International medical tourism coordinator: Ministry of Health & Welfare, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism,
- Industrial electronic calculator control engineer, industrial office automation engineer: Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning, Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy,
- Fisheries production engineer: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, Ministry of Food and Drug Safety,
- Meat processing craftsman: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Ministry of Food and Drug Safety,
- Container Crane Operation Technician: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport(Outside the Harbor Area), Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries(Inside the Harbor Area)

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor(2015). VET Projects Report

3) National Technical Qualifications: Qualifications by Job Type

(Unit: numbers)

Field of Occupation \ Level	Total	Technician	Master Craftsman	Engineer	Industrial Engineer	Craftsman	Service Sector			
							1 st Grade	2 nd Grade	3 rd Grade	Non-graded
Total	526	84	27	109	114	160	10	10	3	9
1. Business Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Management, Accounting, Administrative work	25	3	-	2	2	-	7	7	3	1
3. Finance, Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Education, Natural Science, Social Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Legal Service, Police, Fire Fighting, National Defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Health, Medical Service	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
7. Social Service, Religion	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
8. Culture, Arts, Design, Broadcasting	12	1	-	3	4	4	-	-	-	-
9. Driving, Transportation	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10. Sales	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
11. Protective Service, Cleaning	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
12. Hairdressing & Beauty Service, Lodging, Tourism, Entertainment, Sports	7	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
13. Food Service	12	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-
14. Construction	100	21	3	17	18	41	-	-	-	-
15. Mining Resources	11	3	-	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
16. Machinery	83	10	6	17	20	30	-	-	-	-
17. Material	38	6	8	2	6	16	-	-	-	-
18. Chemistry	10	1	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
19. Textile, Garment	15	2	-	2	5	6	-	-	-	-
20. Electricity, Electronics	35	7	2	10	9	7	-	-	-	-
21. Information & Communication	30	3	1	7	8	7	-	-	-	4

(Table continued)

Field of Occupation	Level	Total	Technician	Master Craftsman	Engineer	Industrial Engineer	Craftsman	Service Sector			
								1 st Grade	2 nd Grade	3 rd Grade	Non-graded
22. Food Processing		9	2	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-
23. Printing, Wood, Furniture, Craft		16	-	1	1	3	11	-	-	-	-
24. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery		37	7	-	11	8	11	-	-	-	-
25. Safety Management		40	9	1	14	11	5	-	-	-	-
26. Environment, Energy		34	9	-	14	9	2	-	-	-	-

Note: 3 qualifications in '26. Environment/energy' (Korean Institute of Nuclear Safety), 2 qualifications in '8. Culture/art/design/broadcasting' (Korean Film Council), 15 qualifications in '2. Management/accounting/office (12), and 10. Sales (3)' (Korean Chamber of Commerce & Industry), 3 qualifications in '21. Information communications' (Korean Creative Content Agency), 16 qualifications in '21. Information communications' (Korean Radio Promotion Association), 2 categories (Korea Internet & Security Agency), '15. Mining Resources', 7 categories (Mine Reclamation Corporation), and remaining 477 categories are implemented by Human Resources Development Service of Korea. Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor(2015). VET Project Report

4) Applicants for National Technical Qualifications

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Total	Annual Increase Rate	Technician	Master Craftsman	Engineer	Industrial Engineer	Craftsman	Assistant Craftsman	Business Service
1997	3,838,682	-3	28,830	2,482	358,359	463,283	1,355,091	18,809	1,611,828
1998	4,545,119	18.4	33,459	2,968	488,177	548,073	1,792,387	34,233	1,645,822
1999	5,711,012	25.7	25,798	4,377	441,262	467,231	1,902,109	12,109	2,858,126
2000	6,150,709	7.7	22,909	5,500	367,817	397,049	1,624,397	11,783	3,721,254
2001	5,656,910	-8	19,477	6,839	325,840	351,472	1,608,990	14,619	3,329,673
2002	5,193,148	-8.2	17,171	6,564	335,403	367,349	1,374,786		3,091,875
2003	4,810,607	-7.4	16,357	8,803	389,473	358,236	1,269,736		2,768,002
2004	4,460,546	-7.3	16,649	12,487	456,487	390,077	1,243,986		2,340,860
2005	4,636,803	4	19,922	17,997	533,813	448,778	1,321,210		2,295,083
2006	4,660,294	0.5	23,583	13,139	603,816	561,590	1,281,299		2,176,867
2007	4,440,087	-4.7	27,361	13,882	580,163	483,038	1,257,155		2,078,488
2008	3,949,487	-11	28,453	13,964	519,374	437,804	1,336,872		1,613,020
2009	4,283,627	8.5	31,390	16,627	489,113	410,755	1,231,138		1,809,604
2010	3,576,913	-16.5	32,382	18,320	448,389	347,803	1,483,806		1,246,213
2011	3,200,288	-10.5	30,397	23,105	390,714	293,011	1,421,160		1,041,901
2012	2,902,366	-9.3	26,714	30,520	374,315	279,670	1,436,147		755,000
2013	3,272,090	12.2	22,705	30,914	413,611	290,217	1,677,447		837,196
2014	3,287,804	0.5	21,079	36,632	418,710	294,053	1,658,797		858,533

Note: Craftsman includes assistant craftsman since 2002.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, Statistical Yearbook of National Technical Qualifications(each year)

5) National Technical Qualifications Acquired

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Total	Annual Increase Rate	Technician	Master Craftsman	Engineer	Industrial Engineer	Craftsman	Assistant Craftsman	Business Service
1997	642,708	-4.0	2,454	375	46,968	48,837	313,997	13,455	216,622
1998	790,225	23.0	2,540	476	55,424	60,095	403,048	24,489	244,153
1999	1,042,401	31.9	2,041	673	65,339	61,385	472,928	9,454	430,581
2000	1,167,223	12.0	2,006	689	47,570	50,145	406,302	8,957	651,554
2001	1,230,989	3.7	1,642	754	50,176	54,144	405,765	11,831	706,677
2002	1,197,655	-2.7	1,382	832	63,875	57,659	356,282		717,625
2003	1,110,557	-7.3	1,227	1,113	73,087	62,044	350,075		623,011
2004	1,047,006	-5.7	1,167	1,458	87,250	71,682	349,799		535,650
2005	1,080,461	3.2	1,388	2,997	102,264	91,417	356,926		525,469
2006	1,100,239	2.6	1,676	1,671	119,355	117,918	333,676		525,943
2007	1,008,833	-8.3	1,806	1,751	80,484	90,551	329,188		505,053
2008	834,963	-17.2	1,905	1,654	66,507	73,432	345,041		346,424
2009	856,699	2.6	2,096	1,977	68,329	64,821	387,335		332,141
2010	750,220	-12.4	1,929	2,342	53,814	49,310	365,391		277,434
2011	633,766	-15.5	1,668	3,061	55,326	43,553	345,434		184,724
2012	530,200	-16.3	1,407	3,556	51,292	40,815	308,427		124,703
2013	595,725	12.4	1,358	3,837	57,331	41,660	356,127		135,412
2014	589,150	-1.1	1,084	3,654	54,060	46,634	339,564		114,154

Note: Craftsman includes assistant craftsman since 2002.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, Statistical Yearbook of National Technical Qualifications(each year)

6) National Technical Qualifications Acquired by Gender and by Year

(Unit: persons)

Section	Gender	Cumulative Number of Qualifications Acquired	75~09	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	Total	26,927,995	23,828,933	750,221	633,766	530,200	595,725	589,150
	Female	7,976,341	6,714,499	333,874	262,048	204,707	235,204	226,009
Technician	Total	45,154	37,708	1,929	1,668	1,407	1,358	1,084
	Female	1,140	732	103	92	67	87	59
Master Craftsman	Total	35,465	19,015	2,342	3,061	3,556	3,837	3,654
	Female	1,528	811	105	121	163	149	179
Engineer	Total	1,590,919	1,319,096	53,814	55,326	51,292	57,331	54,060
	Female	338,308	274,097	12,083	12,276	12,692	14,298	12,862
Industrial Engineer	Total	1,792,428	1,570,456	49,310	43,553	40,815	41,660	46,634
	Female	434,517	367,163	15,338	13,285	12,617	12,180	13,934
Craftsman	Total	10,114,307	8,399,363	365,392	345,434	308,427	356,127	339,564
	Female	3,218,023	2,583,184	152,782	132,714	108,148	128,505	112,690
Assistant Craftsman	Total	401,325	401,325	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	28,078	28,078	0	0	0	0	0
Business Service	Total	12,948,397	12,081,970	277,434	184,724	124,703	135,412	144,154
	Female	3,954,747	3,460,434	153,463	103,560	71,020	79,985	86,285

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor · Human Resources Development Service of Korea(2015), Statistical Yearbook of National Technical Qualifications 2015

7) National Technical Qualifications Acquired by Junior College Students by Field

(Unit: persons)

Year	Total	Humanities	Social Sciences	Education	Natural Science	Engineering	Medical & Pharmacy	Arts & Physical Education
1997	38,801	664	7,340	743	18,648	-	10,845	561
1998	46,021	1,087	8,314	1,335	21,490	-	12,699	1,096
1999	47,349	1,009	8,840	1,990	22,188	-	11,903	1,419
2000	62,362	1,043	13,152	2,197	29,786	-	12,749	3,435
2001	60,746	1,270	12,064	2,362	29,484	-	12,128	3,438
2002	66,367	1,585	13,629	3,771	31,509	-	10,908	4,965
2003	65,269	2,075	13,128	3,179	27,778	-	11,956	7,045
2004	61,860	1,964	12,560	1,483	23,643	-	13,745	8,465
2005	61,509	1,318	10,787	2,886	24,327	-	13,997	8,194
2006	41,590	744	5,895	910	27,959	-	2,858	3,224
2007 ²⁾	31,771	696	7,095	897	3,805	9,491	3,955	5,832
2008	32,075	731	8,824	2,586	3,169	7,262	3,888	5,615
2009	25,359	504	7,162	1,488	2,971	6,137	3,452	3,645
2010	22,368	490	7,278	1,044	2,549	4,953	3,075	2,979
2011	18,227	341	5,414	622	2,701	4,374	2,297	2,478
2012	21,618	588	6,181	886	2,836	4,296	3,681	3,150
2013	16,159	404	4,749	571	2,878	3,934	1,476	2,147
2014	14,056	197	4,570	317	2,443	4,020	720	1,789
2015	11,078	99	2,394	267	2,048	4,139	776	1,355

Notes: 1) National Technical Qualifications acquired by junior college students' represent the basic set of information that details the level of human resource development of junior college students.

2) As of 2007 the name "instructor sector" was changed to "education sector," while the natural sciences sector was divided into the natural sciences and engineering sectors.

Source: Ministry of Education, Educational Statistical Yearbook(each year)

2. Private Qualifications and Development of National Competency Standards

1) Registered Private Qualifications by Year

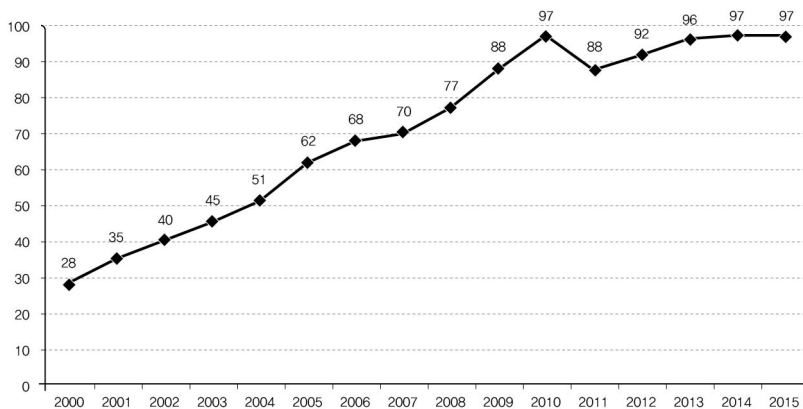
(Unit: numbers)

Year	No. of Registered Qualifications	No. of Eliminated Qualifications	No. of Cancelled Qualifications	No. of Current Qualifications
2008	655	67	0	588
2009	380	47	0	333
2010	539	31	0	508
2011	1,053	124	0	929
2012	1,453	127	0	1,326
2013	2,748	170	0	2,578
2014	6,253	356	11	5,886
2015	5,652	68	0	5,584
Total	18,733	990	11	17,732

Source: Private Qualifications Information Service, www.pqi.or.kr (Searched on November 06, 2015)

2) Accumulated Number of Authorized Private Qualifications by Year

(Unit: numbers)



Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training(2015), Statistical Yearbook of Private Qualifications 2015

3) Development of National Competency Standards(by section)

(Unit: numbers)

Section	Division	Group	Class	Withheld Development	Development in 2013	Development in 2014		Development in 2015	Further Development
						New	Supplementary		
24	80	236	880	34	240	288	269	35	14
1. Business Management	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
2. Management, Accounting, Administrative work	4	11	26	0	11	6	8	1	0
3. Finance, Insurance	2	9	35	0	0	35	0	0	0
4. Education, Natural Science, Social Science	3	5	13	5	0	6	2	0	0
5. Legal Service, Police, Fire Fighting, National Defence	2	4	15	3	7	5	0	0	0
6. Health, Medical Service	2	7	34	23	9	2	0	0	0
7. Social Service, Religion	3	6	16	0	5	5	3	3	0
8. Culture, Arts, Design, Broadcasting	3	9	63	0	20	22	2	6	13
9. Driving, Transportation	4	7	26	2	8	16	0	0	0
10. Sales	3	7	17	0	1	16	0	0	0
11. Protective Service, Cleaning	2	3	6	1	0	4	0	1	0
12. Hairdressing & Beauty Service, Lodging, Tourism, Entertainment, Sports	4	12	42	0	17	21	4	0	0
13. Food Service	1	3	9	0	3	0	5	1	0
14. Construction	8	25	106	0	25	23	54	4	0
15. Machinery	10	29	114	0	17	29	67	1	0
16. Material	2	7	34	0	2	10	22	0	0
17. Chemistry	4	11	32	0	22	8	1	1	0
18. Textile, Garment	2	7	23	0	8	0	14	1	0
19. Electricity, Electronics	3	24	72	0	14	25	24	8	1
20. Information & Communication	3	11	58	0	25	4	27	2	0
21. Food Processing	2	4	20	0	14	4	2	0	0
22. Printing, Wood, Furniture, Craft	2	4	23	0	0	4	19	0	0
23. Environment, Energy	6	18	49	0	10	33	5	1	0
24. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery	4	12	44	0	22	10	10	2	0

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor(2015). Status of VET Projects

Research Material 2016-23

Human Resources Development Indicators in Korea 2016

Published on July 25th 2016

Publisher	Lee, Yong-Soon
Published by	Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training (KRIVET)
Inquiries	Center for Trend and Data Analysis, KRIVET
Address	Social Policy Building, Sejong National Research Complex, 370, Sicheong-daero, Sejong-si, Korea 30147
Website	http://www.krivet.re.kr
Telephone	82-(0)44-415-5000,5100
Fax	82-(0)44-415-5200
Registration	16-1681(1998, 6. 11)
ISBN	979-11-339-2078-5 93370
Printer	Bumsinsa 82-(0)2-720-9786

〈Not for Sale〉

Reproduction of this document or its content is not allowed without prior permission.

