



# 2017 Human Resources Development Indicators in Korea



Human Resources Development Indicators in Korea

**2017**





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Indicators in Korea

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# Main indicators

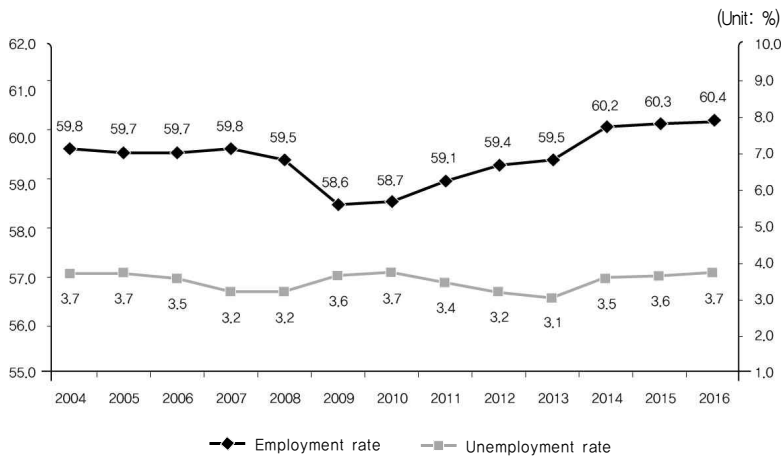
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## I. Employment

### 1. Employment and Unemployment Rates

- Though the employment rate decreased in 2009, it has since remained between 59-60%, reaching a high of 60.4% in 2016.
- The unemployment rate steadily decreased in the aftermath of the financial crisis but has been trending upward again since 2014.

[Employment and Unemployment Rates]

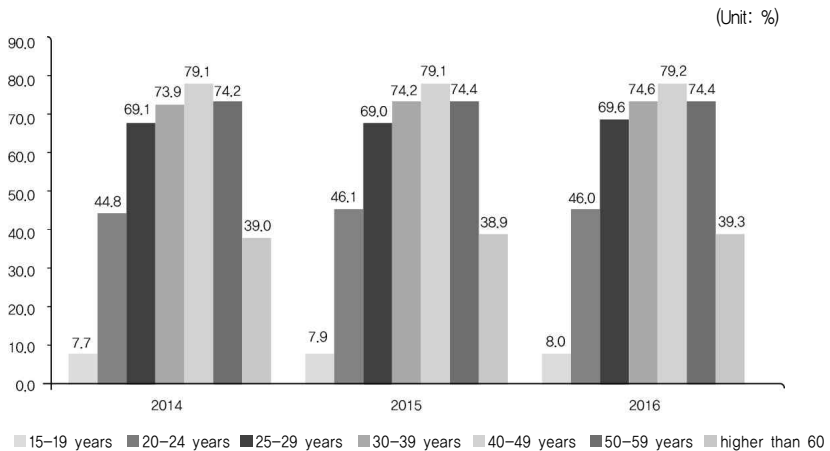


Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

## 2. Employment Rates by Age

- The employment rate for the 15-19 age group increased slightly from 7.7% in 2014 to 8.0% in 2016.
- The employment rates for the age group of 25-29 and 39-39 increased slightly from 69.1% and 73.9% in 2014 to 69.6% and 74.6% in 2016, respectively.
- The employment rate for the age group of 60 years and over increased by 0.3%p from 39.0% in 2014 to 39.3% in 2016.

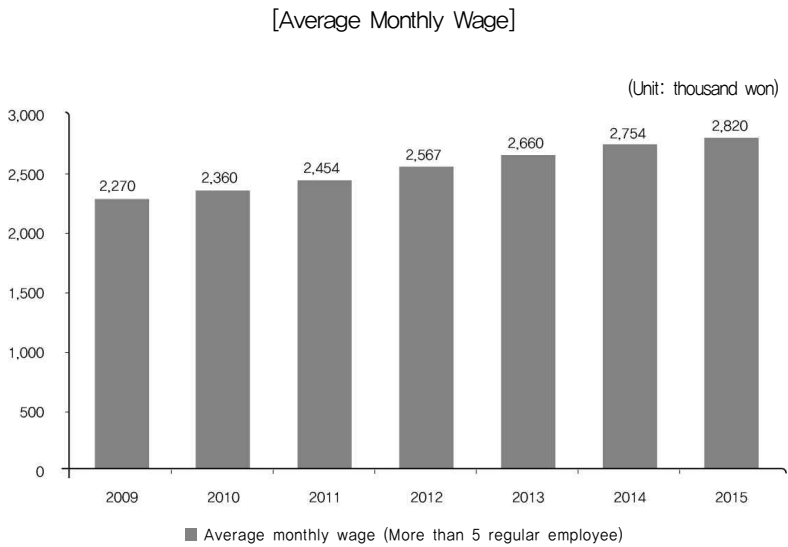
[Employment Rates]



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

### 3. Average Monthly Wage

- The average monthly wage continuously rose to 2,820,000 won in 2015.



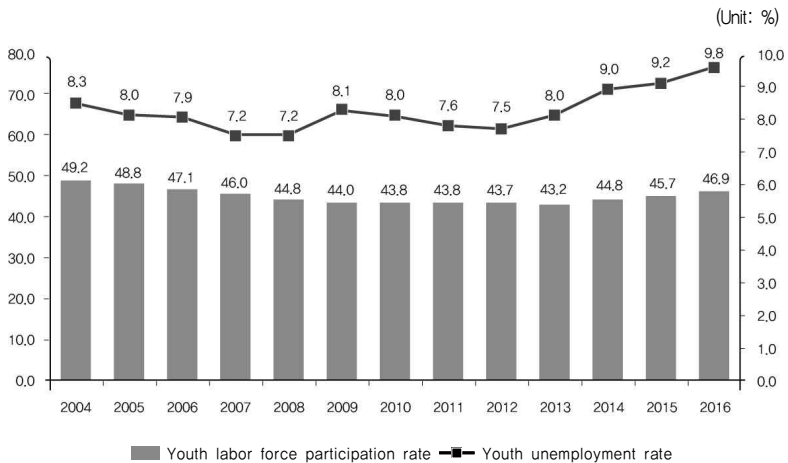
Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, Survey on Labor Conditions By Employment Type (Former Basic Statistical Survey on Wage Distribution)(each year)



#### 4. Youth Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate

- The labor force participation rate amongst youth decreased by 0.2%p from 47.1% in 2006 to 46.9% in 2016.
- The unemployment rate amongst youths increased by 1.9%p from 7.9% in 2006 to 9.8% in 2016.

[Youth Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate]

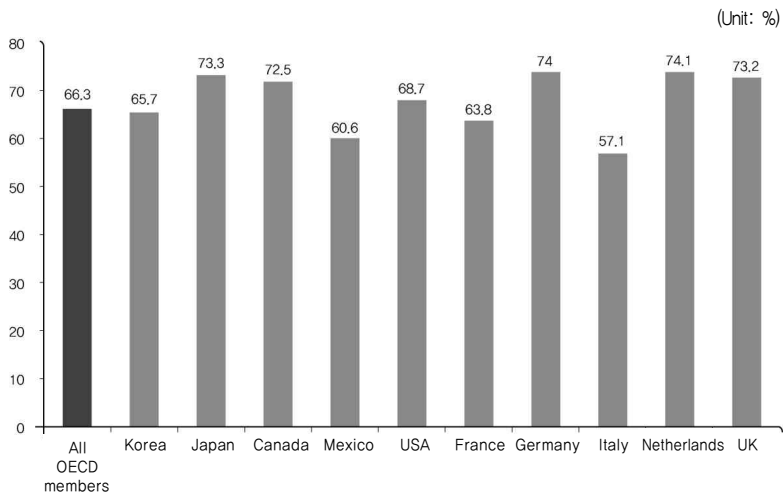


Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey(each year)

## 5. International Comparison of Total Employment Rate

- The total employment rate of Korea is 65.7%, 7.6%p lower than that of Japan and 3.0%p lower than that of the United States.

[Comparison of Total Employment Rate]



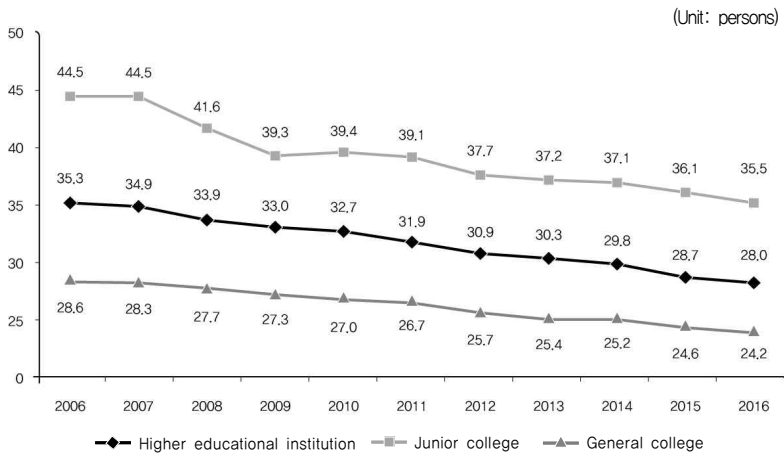
Source: OECD, Employment Outlook (2016)

## II. Lifelong Vocational Education and Industry–Academia Cooperation

### 1. Number of Students per Lecturer

- In 2016, the number of students per faculty was 28.0 in all tertiary institutions, 35.5 in junior colleges, and 24.2 in universities. The figures are generally on a downward trend.
- The figure for junior colleges decreased by approximately 9 from 44.5 in 2006 to 35.5 in 2016, the figure for universities decreased by approximately 4.4 from 28.6 in 2006 to 24.2 in 2016, and the figure for all tertiary institutions decreased by approximately 7.3 from 35.3 in 2006 to 28.0 in 2016.

[Number of Students per Faculty by Year]



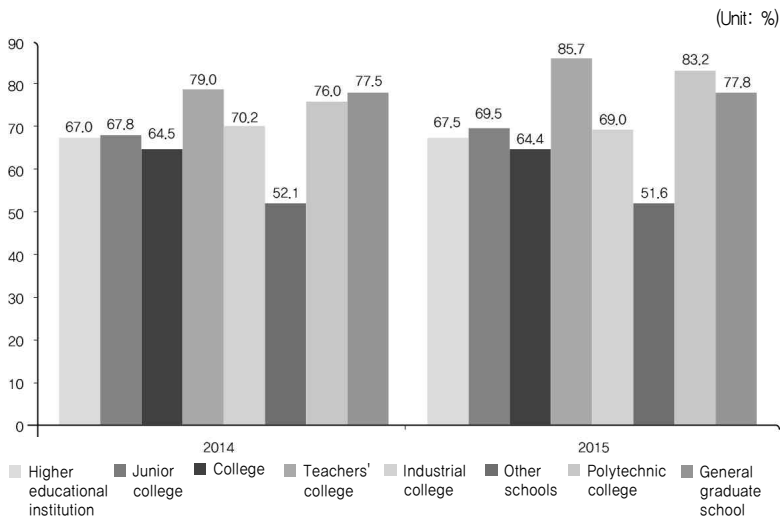
- Notes: 1) Enrollments per full-time lecturer = (Number of students enrolled ÷ Number of full-time lecturers)  
 2) Full-time lecturers only include presidents, deans and full-time lecturers (professors, associate professors and assistant professors)  
 3) Full-time lecturers and enrollments in general 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)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 67.0% in 2014 to 67.5% in 2015, the employment rates of students graduating from college and industrial colleges are on a slight downward trend.

[Employment Status of Graduates from Higher Education Institutes]

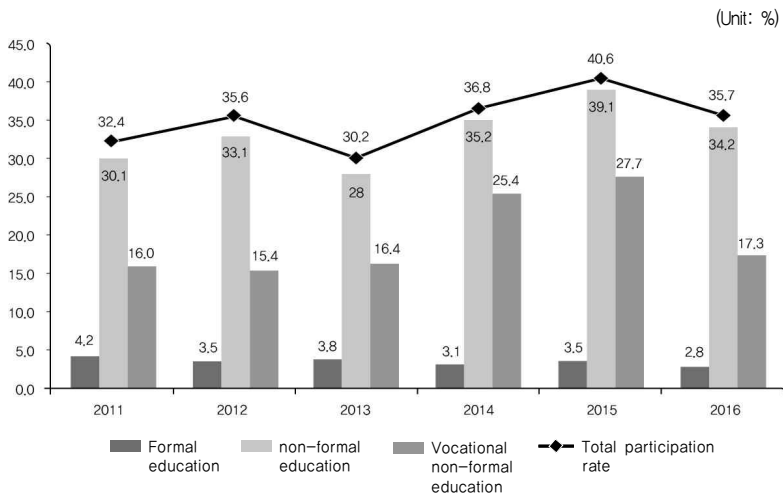


Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute. Statistical Yearbook of Education (each year)

### 3. Participation in Lifelong Education

- The rate of participation in lifelong education in Korea stood at 35.7% in 2016, an increase of 3.3%p from 32.4% in 2011. The rate of participation in formal education decreased by 1.4%p from 4.2% in 2011 to 2.8% in 2016; however, during the same period, the rate of participation in non-formal education rose by 4.1%p from 30.1% in 2011 to 34.2% in 2016 with the rate of participation in vocation related non-formal education also rising by 1.3%p from 16.0% in 2011 to 17.3% in 2016.

[Participation in Lifelong Education]

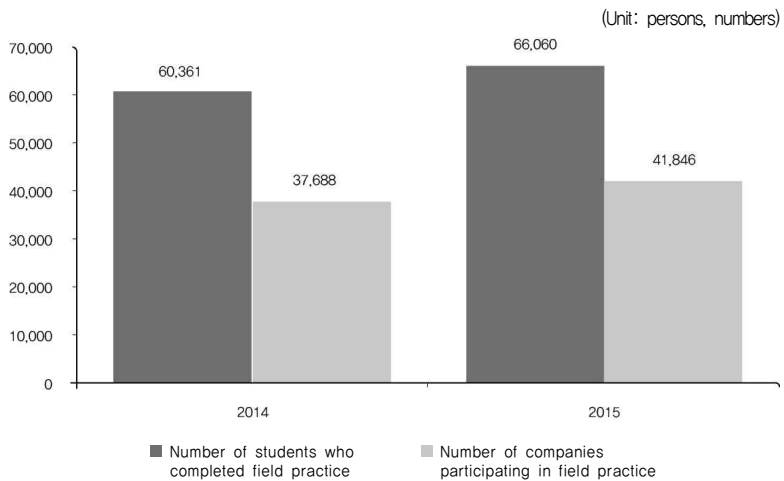


Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute, Lifelong Education Survey(each year)

#### 4. Operation of Field Practice

- In Korea, the number of students completing field practice rose by 5,699 from 60,361 in 2014 to 66,060 in 2015, and the number of companies participating in field practice rose by 4,158 from 37,688 in 2014 to 41,846 in 2015.

[Operation of Field Practice]



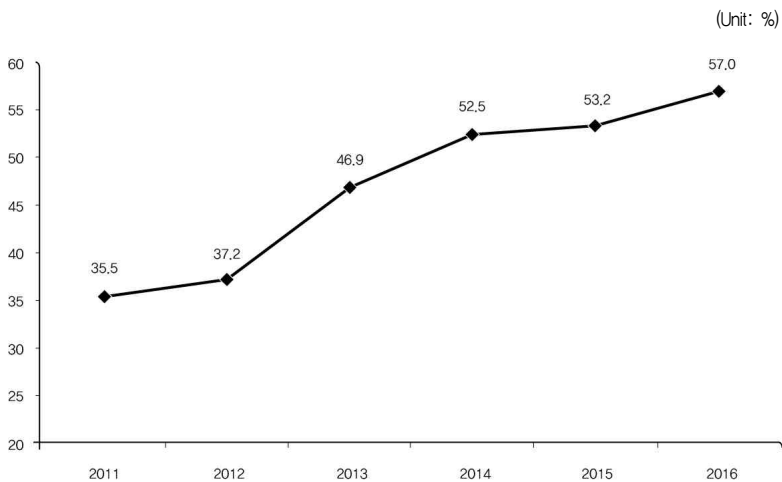
Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Council for University Education, College Information Disclosure Data (2016.06.30.)

### 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 21.5%p from 35.5% in 2011 to 57.0% in 2016.
- Particularly in 2013, this figure rose drastically by 9.7%p from the previous year.

[Participation Rate in Education & Training of Paid Workers]



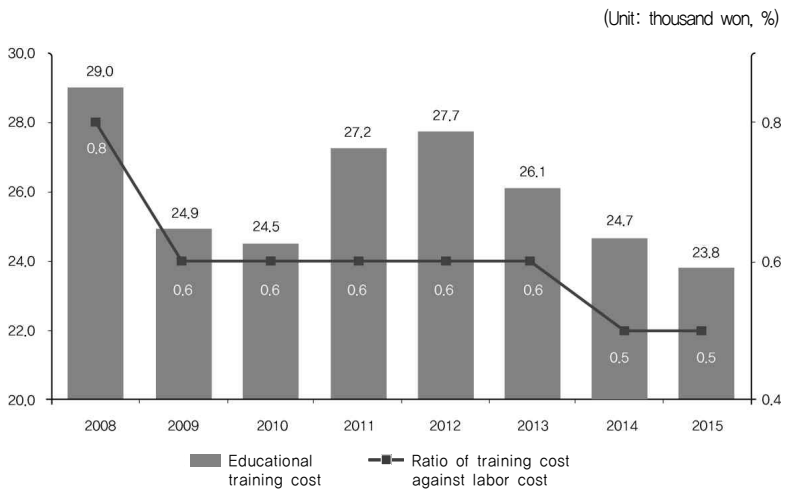
Note: The Education & Training Participation Rate represents those that have received education or training over the past year

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 23,800 won in 2015.
- The percentage of VET expenditure on labor costs per person continuously decreased from 0.8% in 2008 to 0.6%. It maintained a steady rate of 0.6% until 2013, then fell to 0.5% in 2014.

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



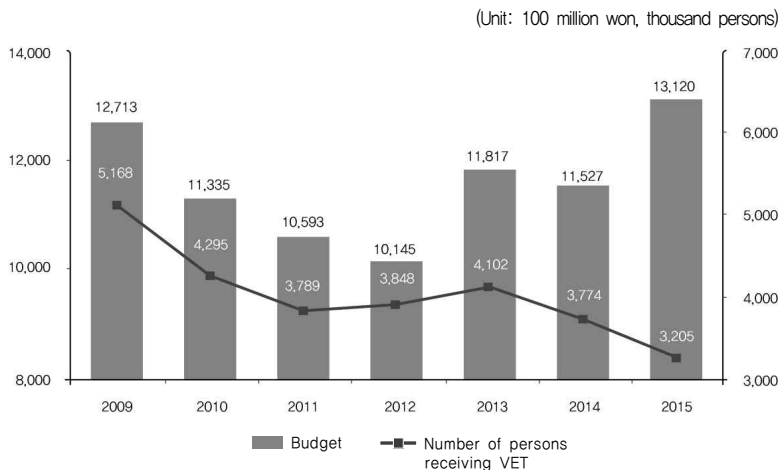
Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, Survey Report on Enterprise Labor Costs (each year)



### 3. Implementation of VET Projects

- The number of people receiving VET sponsored by the Ministry of Employment and Labor continuously dropped to 5.168 million persons in 2009. While the numbers seemed to increase in 2012 and 2013 it fell to 3.205 million persons in 2015.
- The budget for VET amounted to 1.2713 trillion won in 2009 when the economy was affected by the financial crisis and continued to decrease to 1.145 trillion won in 2012. However, it slowly increased to 1.1817 trillion won in 2013 and to 1.312 trillion won in 2015.

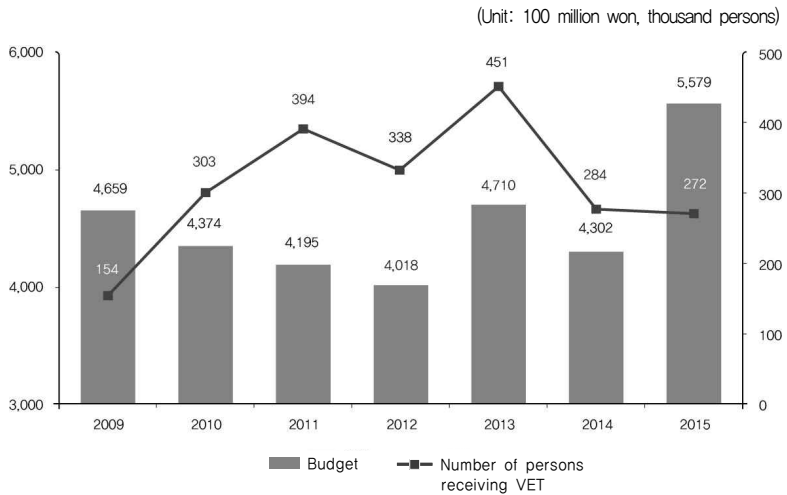
[Implementation of VET Projects]



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)

- The number of people who received unemployment training as part of the VET totaled 154,000 persons in 2009 but greatly increased in number due to the implementation of the Tomorrow Learning Card system in 2010 amounting to 451,000 persons in 2013. It decreased to 272,400 persons in 2015.
- The budget continuously decreased from 465.9 billion won in 2009 until 2012, but increased to 471 billion won in 2013 and 557.9 billion won in 2015.

[Implementation of VET Projects for the Unemployed]



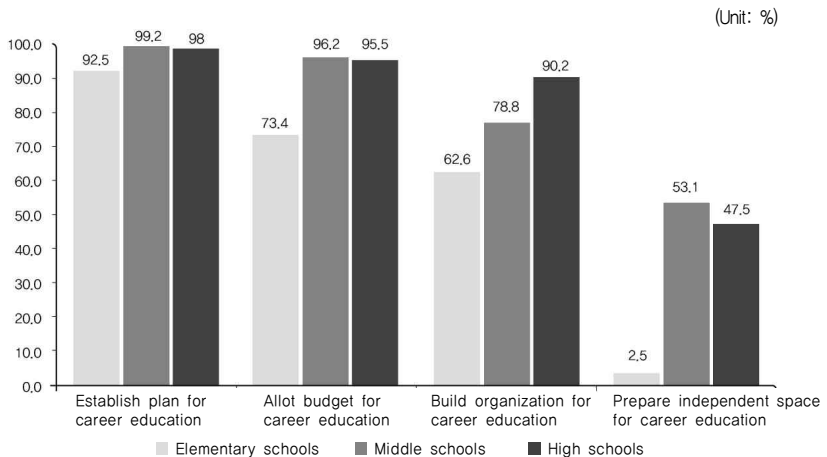
Note: The number of trainees for 2010 includes My Work Learning Card System trainees.  
 Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor. VET Project Report (each year)

## IV. Career Education

### 1. Conditions for Implementing Career Education in Schools

- In 2016 school career education environment conditions were relatively good in terms of school career education-related annual planning (elementary 92.5%, middle 99.2%, high school 98.0%) and the adoption of separate funding (elementary 73.4%, middle 96.2%, high school 95.5%).
- The rate of establishment for career education departments (elementary 62.6%, middle 78.8%, high school 90.2%) and establishment of independent spaces for implementing career education (elementary 2.5%, middle 53.1%, high school 47.5%) are relatively low.

[Conditions for Implementing Career Education in Schools]



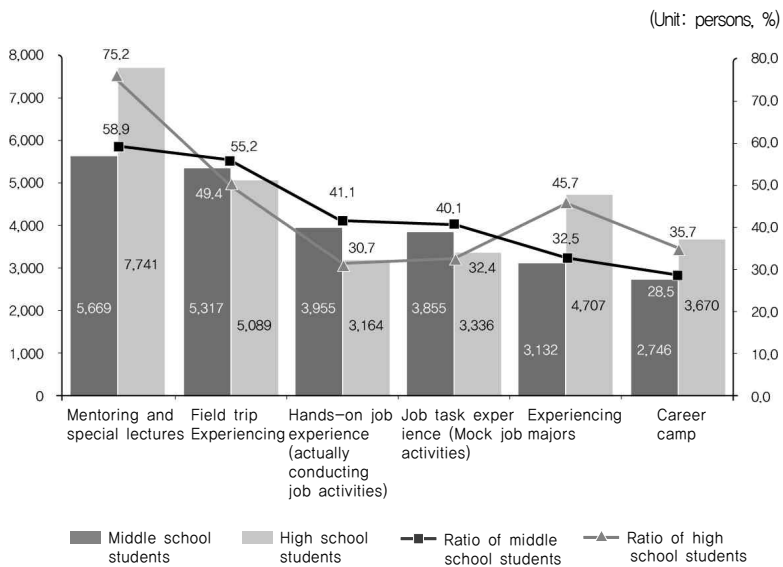
Note: These rates are based solely on instances where separate spaces for career education (including career activity rooms) have been established.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al (2016), 2016 School Career Education Survey

## 2. Career Experience Activities in Schools

- Middle school students showed high participation(58.9% and 55.2% respectively) in career mentor programs/lectures and field trips.
- High school students showed high participation at 75.2% in career mentor programs/lectures had the highest participation rates at 75.2% followed by field trips at 49.4%.

[Participation in School Career Experience Activities]

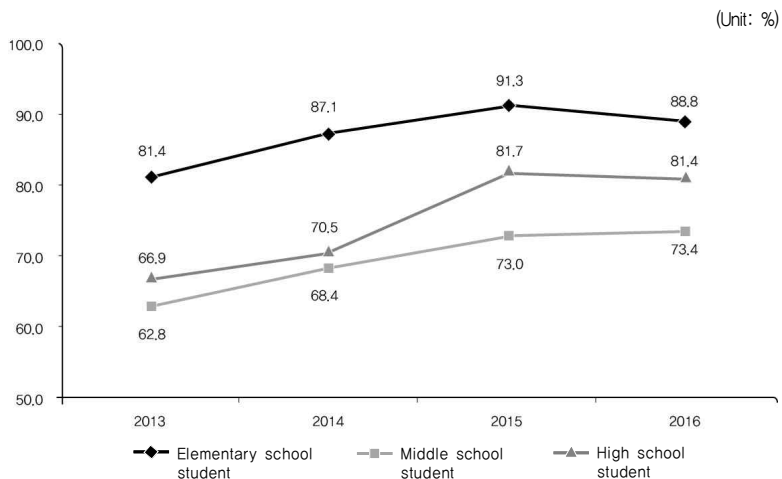


Source: Hyunjin Jang et al (2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey

### 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 (2013–2016), in 2016 88.8% of elementary school, 73.4% of middle school and 81.4% of high school students said they had a specific career path in mind, a 7.4%p, 10.6%p and 14.5%p respective increase over 2013.

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

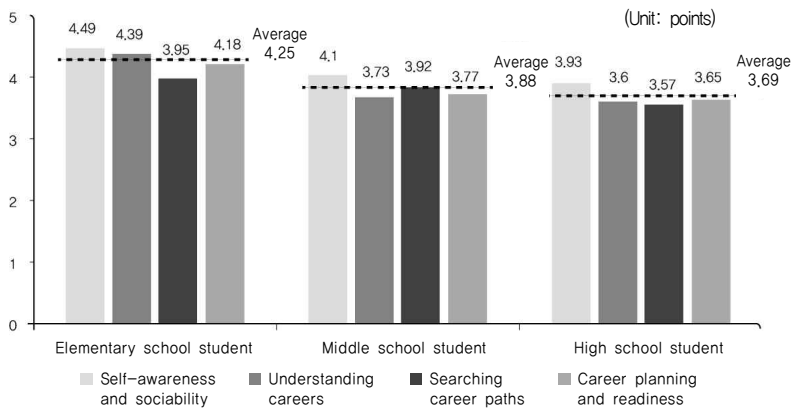


Source: 2013–2016 School Career Education Survey

#### 4. Student Career Development Capacity Levels

- Student career development capacity (self-awareness and sociability, career understanding, searching career paths, career planning and readiness, etc.) levels are on average higher than 3.9 points (out of 5).
- “Self-awareness and sociability” scored the highest of all development capacity categories, with elementary, middle and high school students scoring 4.49, 4.10 and 3.93 respectively.
- However, in terms of “searching career paths” elementary and high school students scored the lowest at 3.95 and 3.57 respectively, while middle school students showed the lowest score in “career understanding” at 3.73 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 (2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey

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# I. Employment



1. Participation in Economic Activities
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## 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
2016	43,416	21,282	22,134	27,247	15,718	11,529	62.8	73.9	52.1

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) Labor Force Participation Rate by Age Group

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+
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
2016	62.8	8.9	51.6	76.7	77.1	81.0	76.2	61.5	31.5

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)

## 3) Labor Force Participation Rate by Educational Level

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	Elementary School Graduates or lower	Middle School Graduates	High School Graduates	College, University Graduates or higher		
						Junior College Graduates	University Graduates or higher
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
2016	62.8	37.0	39.5	65.1	78.0	79.3	77.4

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	17.4	17.3	77.5	7.0	23.0	11.8	35.6
2016	4.9	17.2	17.1	77.9	7.0	22.9	11.8	36.3

Notes: Classified pursuant to the 9th Amendment (2007) of the Korea Standard Classification of Industries  
 Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Yearbook (each year)

## 2) Employment Rate by Age Group

(Unit: %)

Year	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+
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
2016	60.4	8.0	46.0	69.6	74.6	79.2	74.4	59.6	30.7

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

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 <sup>1)</sup>	2015	2016
Total	100	125	122	108	119	162	220	211	196	172	394.0	463.9	447.5
Growth Rate	11.7	24.7	-2.6	-11.1	9.7	36.6	36.0	-4.18	-7.11	-12.1	-	17.7	-3.5
Male	54	71	75	69	71	99	132	129	116	109	228.6	261.6	262.1
Female	47	54	46	39	47	63	88	82	79	63	165.5	202.3	185.4

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 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
2016	3.7	10.0	10.8	9.2	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3

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 or lower	Middle School Graduates	High School Graduates	College, University Graduates or higher		
						Junior College Graduates	University Graduates or higher
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
2016	3.7	2.4	2.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7

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
2016	9,428	4,420	3,985	435	5,008	46.9	9.8	42.3

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
2016. 5	4,735 (4,710)	4,469	4,036	433	4,980	47.3	9.7

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
2016	435	9.8	1,012	3.7

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)

Category		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	Total	2,360,466	2,454,269	2,566,585	2,659,549	2,753,757	2,819,807
	Male	2,648,052	2,749,950	2,878,121	2,986,146	3,122,474	3,214,667
	Female	1,771,724	1,861,940	1,958,161	2,032,905	2,091,743	2,119,480
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	Total	2,482,856	2,509,483	2,583,971	2,714,257	2,625,331	2,668,911
	Male	2,676,664	2,703,022	2,796,681	2,912,212	2,826,167	2,852,718
	Female	1,631,110	1,730,797	1,776,407	1,927,554	1,966,637	2,001,136
Mining & Quarrying	Total	2,620,812	2,745,430	2,803,346	2,966,668	3,046,328	3,319,382
	Male	2,695,646	2,823,288	2,882,757	3,051,992	3,159,658	3,418,622
	Female	1,752,587	1,846,688	1,913,651	2,116,969	2,045,892	2,385,237
Manufacturing	Total	2,274,189	2,352,320	2,502,937	2,634,539	2,819,385	2,912,425
	Male	2,491,680	2,574,966	2,734,403	2,877,432	3,060,469	3,158,823
	Female	1,615,354	1,678,445	1,801,833	1,901,861	2,109,194	2,145,024
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Water Supply	Total	3,598,365	3,716,536	3,873,138	4,044,461	4,159,168	4,291,726
	Male	3,795,582	3,875,248	4,048,143	4,216,661	4,349,288	4,504,748
	Female	2,131,382	2,362,398	2,641,272	2,781,111	2,858,906	2,999,116
Sewerage, Waste Management, Materials Recovery and Nature Restoration	Total	2,263,887	2,306,113	2,399,968	2,561,161	2,695,919	2,760,833
	Male	2,364,889	2,408,203	2,528,693	2,682,128	2,810,601	2,869,595
	Female	1,624,605	1,663,248	1,662,280	1,817,119	2,027,968	2,139,129
Construction	Total	2,418,155	2,536,326	2,636,362	2,721,790	2,908,566	2,900,057
	Male	2,533,510	2,659,809	2,752,518	2,838,877	3,058,792	3,025,036
	Female	1,663,970	1,733,035	1,877,915	1,970,919	2,112,027	2,160,479
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Total	2,338,534	2,389,012	2,480,671	2,555,616	2,587,396	2,659,333
	Male	2,674,271	2,714,639	2,823,669	2,922,359	2,967,679	3,059,808
	Female	1,745,732	1,832,748	1,885,313	1,956,136	1,989,240	2,028,427
Restaurants & Hotels	Total	2,039,721	1,653,204	1,704,990	1,769,783	1,775,062	1,800,133
	Male	2,078,942	1,928,307	1,954,193	2,016,127	2,038,086	2,071,118
	Female	1,738,893	1,429,259	1,506,101	1,560,556	1,562,859	1,593,463
Transport	Total	1,582,149	2,195,364	2,355,886	2,426,529	2,484,403	2,596,589
	Male	1,871,197	2,241,487	2,405,622	2,465,629	2,535,075	2,650,105
	Female	1,347,625	1,907,132	2,057,183	2,176,961	2,187,084	2,289,023

(Table continued)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Publishing, Video, Broadcasting Communications and Information services Industry	Total	3,058,420	3,171,253	3,196,519	3,389,394	3,325,137	3,414,847
	Male	3,329,912	3,426,756	3,448,376	3,662,369	3,623,602	3,735,435
	Female	2,282,845	2,440,641	2,482,841	2,646,457	2,570,202	2,575,720
Finance & Insurance	Total	3,135,809	3,344,165	3,515,045	3,601,902	3,843,928	3,855,634
	Male	3,602,692	3,775,897	3,946,157	4,064,544	4,442,329	4,527,140
	Female	2,345,102	2,600,707	2,772,870	2,821,943	3,016,372	3,025,955
Real Estate & Renting	Total	1,733,428	1,832,013	1,871,150	1,961,436	1,959,189	2,068,845
	Male	1,883,298	1,992,494	2,038,848	2,132,041	2,178,471	2,330,242
	Female	1,325,334	1,366,970	1,426,433	1,499,039	1,420,162	1,473,312
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	Total	2,974,301	3,119,304	3,305,801	3,423,422	3,472,367	3,649,648
	Male	3,291,076	3,459,876	3,638,733	3,784,842	3,825,995	4,035,158
	Female	2,140,428	2,213,617	2,441,142	2,528,114	2,580,581	2,707,103
Business Facilities Management and Business Support	Total	2,055,447	2,094,669	2,086,334	2,140,329	2,310,746	2,338,289
	Male	2,390,773	2,402,504	2,378,905	2,429,502	2,730,556	2,780,630
	Female	1,653,355	1,714,351	1,747,827	1,782,969	1,832,205	1,842,599
Education Service	Total	2,775,763	2,980,749	2,991,018	3,056,422	3,123,847	3,106,825
	Male	3,503,708	3,680,714	3,682,145	3,742,420	3,849,382	3,918,823
	Female	2,008,232	2,262,362	2,311,169	2,372,658	2,426,750	2,378,226
Healthcare and Social Services	Total	2,100,794	2,125,276	2,266,650	2,334,457	2,267,865	2,323,399
	Male	3,124,120	3,159,651	3,422,044	3,518,873	3,472,325	3,631,389
	Female	1,800,030	1,833,623	1,942,987	2,012,573	1,965,137	2,003,267
Arts, Sports and Recreation Related Services	Total	2,014,134	2,130,829	2,208,812	2,248,674	2,340,939	2,305,617
	Male	2,394,530	2,458,372	2,551,484	2,617,406	2,694,337	2,660,474
	Female	1,513,838	1,667,620	1,757,890	1,789,317	1,878,237	1,843,209
Membership Organizations, Repair and other Personal Services	Total	1,920,648	1,992,047	2,038,667	2,141,372	2,114,165	2,073,863
	Male	2,138,474	2,234,949	2,364,290	2,467,817	2,523,601	2,549,231
	Female	1,456,950	1,457,101	1,465,314	1,516,777	1,436,999	1,413,923

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, Survey Report on Labor Conditions By Employment Type (each year)



## 2) Labor Productivity Index

(Unit: 2010=100, %)

Year	All Industries		Mining		Manufacturing		Electricity, Gas & Water	
	Index <sup>1)</sup>	Growth Rate <sup>2)</sup>	Index <sup>1)</sup>	Growth Rate <sup>2)</sup>	Index <sup>1)</sup>	Growth Rate <sup>2)</sup>	Index <sup>1)</sup>	Growth Rate <sup>2)</sup>
2000	54,9	—	88,8	—	54,2	—	60,5	—
2001	53,3	-2,9	101,3	14,1	52,5	-3,1	60,2	-0,5
2002	58,8	10,3	102,2	0,9	57,9	10,3	65,3	8,5
2003	62,9	7,0	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	78,0	8,5
2005	74,6	7,6	115,2	-2,2	73,7	7,7	83,8	7,4
2006	81,9	9,8	106,3	-7,7	81,1	10,0	89,1	6,3
2007	88,3	7,8	113,7	7,0	87,7	8,1	89,2	0,1
2008	88,5	0,2	95,4	-16,1	88,4	0,8	86,6	-2,9
2009	91,0	2,8	106,2	11,3	90,8	2,7	88,8	2,5
2010	100,0	9,9	100,0	-5,8	100,0	10,1	100,0	12,6
2011	102,6	2,6	108,0	8,0	102,5	2,5	104,7	4,7
2012	102,3	-0,3	110,9	2,7	102,2	-0,3	108,0	3,2
2013	101,0	-1,3	100,8	-9,1	100,8	-1,4	109,0	0,9
2014	98,5	-2,5	114,3	13,4	98,3	-2,5	106,8	-2,0
2015	96,3	-2,2	102,7	-10,1	96,2	-2,1	103,3	-3,3
2016	97,1	0,8	104,4	1,7	97,0	0,8	104,6	1,3

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 Productivity Center (Korean Statistical Information Service, updated April 28th, 2017)

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	2000	2007	2014	2015
Australia	69.1	72.8	71.6	72.2
Austria	68.3	69.9	71.1	71.1
Belgium	60.5	62.0	61.9	61.8
Canada	70.9	73.5	72.3	72.5
Chile	53.3	56.3	62.2	62.4
Czech Republic	65.2	66.1	69.0	70.2
Denmark	76.3	77.0	72.8	73.5
Estonia	60.6	69.6	69.6	71.8
Finland	67.5	70.5	68.9	68.7
France	61.7	64.3	63.8	63.8
Germany	65.6	69.0	73.8	74.0
Greece	56.5	60.9	49.4	50.8
Hungary	56.0	57.0	61.8	63.9
Iceland	84.6	85.7	82.2	84.2
Ireland	65.1	69.2	61.3	63.1
Israel	62.1	64.5	67.9	68.3
Italy	53.9	58.6	56.5	57.1
Japan	68.9	70.7	72.7	73.3
Korea	61.5	63.9	65.3	65.7
Luxembourg	62.7	64.2	66.6	66.1
Mexico	60.1	61.0	60.4	60.6
Netherlands	72.1	74.4	73.9	74.1
New Zealand	70.3	75.1	74.2	74.3
Norway	77.9	76.9	75.3	74.9
Poland	55.0	57.0	61.7	62.9
Portugal	68.3	67.6	62.6	63.9
Slovakia	56.8	60.7	61.0	62.7
Slovenia	62.8	67.8	63.9	65.2
Spain	57.4	66.8	56.8	58.7
Sweden	74.3	74.2	74.9	75.5
Switzerland	78.3	78.6	79.8	80.2
Turkey	48.9	44.6	49.5	50.2
UK	72.2	72.4	72.6	73.2
USA	74.1	71.8	68.1	68.7
OECD total	65.5	66.5	65.8	66.3

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook (2016)

## 2) Employment Rates for the 15–24 Age Group

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

Category	2000	2007	2014	2015
Australia	61,7	64,1	57,7	58,5
Austria	52,8	53,8	52,1	51,3
Belgium	29,1	27,5	23,2	23,4
Canada	56,2	59,5	55,5	55,8
Chile	26,4	26,4	30,1	30,2
Czech Republic	38,3	28,5	27,1	28,4
Denmark	66,0	65,3	53,7	55,4
Estonia	34,9	34,6	34,4	37,4
Finland	42,9	46,4	43,0	42,4
France	28,2	31,2	27,9	27,8
Germany	47,2	45,9	46,1	45,3
Greece	27,6	24,0	13,3	13,0
Hungary	32,5	21,1	23,5	25,7
Iceland	68,2	74,3	69,7	72,6
Ireland	49,3	50,4	27,2	28,0
Israel	48,1	46,4	44,5	44,4
Italy	27,8	24,5	17,2	17,3
Japan	42,7	41,4	40,3	40,7
Korea	29,4	25,7	25,8	26,9
Luxembourg	31,8	22,5	20,4	29,1
Mexico	48,9	44,3	41,2	40,3
Netherlands	66,5	65,5	61,1	60,8
New Zealand	54,2	58,0	51,7	53,1
Norway	58,1	55,1	50,9	51,1
Poland	24,5	25,8	25,8	26,0
Portugal	41,8	34,4	22,4	22,8
Slovakia	29,0	27,6	21,8	23,3
Slovenia	32,8	37,6	26,8	29,6
Spain	36,3	43,0	18,5	20,0
Sweden	46,7	42,1	42,6	43,7
Switzerland	65,0	62,6	61,6	61,0
Turkey	37,0	30,2	33,5	34,2
UK	61,5	56,4	51,2	52,5
USA	59,7	53,1	47,6	48,6
OECD total	45,6	43,3	40,1	40,5

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook (2016)

## 3) Employment Rates for the 25–54 Age Group

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

Category	2000	2007	2014	2015
Australia	76,2	79,9	78,8	79,3
Austria	82,5	82,9	83,4	83,5
Belgium	77,4	79,7	79,1	78,5
Canada	79,9	82,2	81,2	81,4
Chile	65,0	69,5	74,9	74,9
Czech Republic	81,6	83,5	83,8	84,5
Denmark	84,2	86,1	82,0	82,1
Estonia	74,4	84,6	80,7	82,8
Finland	80,9	83,3	80,4	79,9
France	78,4	82,1	79,8	79,4
Germany	79,3	80,3	83,5	83,7
Greece	70,5	75,4	62,4	64,5
Hungary	73,0	74,7	79,2	80,6
Iceland	90,6	89,4	85,7	87,8
Ireland	75,5	78,8	72,3	74,1
Israel	71,3	74,0	78,2	78,7
Italy	68,0	73,4	67,9	68,2
Japan	78,6	80,2	82,1	82,5
Korea	72,2	74,0	75,7	75,9
Luxembourg	78,2	81,9	83,7	82,6
Mexico	67,4	70,2	70,2	70,9
Netherlands	81,0	84,4	81,9	82,2
New Zealand	78,2	81,8	81,8	81,7
Norway	85,3	85,8	83,9	83,1
Poland	70,9	74,9	78,4	79,5
Portugal	81,8	80,9	77,4	78,8
Slovakia	74,7	78,0	76,8	78,1
Slovenia	82,6	85,3	81,9	82,9
Spain	68,4	77,1	67,4	69,4
Sweden	83,8	86,1	85,4	85,6
Switzerland	85,4	86,1	86,9	87,3
Turkey	56,7	53,2	58,8	59,5
UK	80,2	81,4	82,0	82,2
USA	81,5	79,9	76,7	77,2
OECD total	75,9	77,0	76,0	76,5

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook (2016)

## 4) Employment Rates for the 55–64 Age Group

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

Category	2000	2007	2014	2015
Australia	46.1	56.5	61.5	62.1
Austria	28.3	36.0	45.1	46.3
Belgium	26.3	34.4	42.7	44.0
Canada	48.1	57.0	60.4	60.9
Chile	47.5	54.4	64.2	64.5
Czech Republic	36.3	46.0	54.0	55.5
Denmark	55.7	58.9	63.2	64.7
Estonia	42.8	59.4	64.0	64.5
Finland	42.3	55.0	59.2	60.0
France	29.4	38.2	46.9	48.6
Germany	37.6	51.3	65.6	66.2
Greece	39.0	42.7	34.0	34.3
Hungary	21.9	32.2	41.8	45.3
Iceland	84.2	84.9	84.1	84.5
Ireland	45.3	54.2	52.6	55.4
Israel	46.5	57.1	65.1	66.2
Italy	27.7	33.7	46.2	48.2
Japan	62.8	66.1	68.7	70.0
Korea	57.8	60.6	65.6	65.9
Luxembourg	27.2	32.0	42.5	38.4
Mexico	51.7	54.7	55.0	54.4
Netherlands	37.6	48.8	60.8	61.7
New Zealand	56.9	71.8	76.2	75.2
Norway	67.1	69.0	72.2	72.2
Poland	28.4	29.7	42.5	44.3
Portugal	50.8	51.0	47.8	49.9
Slovakia	21.3	35.7	44.8	46.9
Slovenia	22.7	33.5	35.4	36.6
Spain	37.0	44.5	44.3	46.9
Sweden	65.1	70.1	74.2	74.6
Switzerland	63.3	67.2	71.6	72.8
Turkey	36.4	27.1	31.4	31.9
UK	50.4	57.3	60.8	61.8
USA	57.8	61.8	61.3	61.5
OECD total	47.6	53.4	57.3	58.1

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook (2016)

## 5) Average Hours Worked

(Unit: Hours per year)

Category	1979	1983	1990	1995	2000	2007	2014	2015
Australia	1,834	1,791	1,780	1,793	1,779	1,713	1,664	1,665
Austria	–	–	–	1,783	1,807	1,736	1,629	1,625
Belgium	1,727	1,675	1,663	1,585	1,595	1,577	1,560	1,541
Canada	1,841	1,779	1,797	1,775	1,779	1,741	1,703	1,706
Chile	–	–	–	–	2,263	2,128	1,990	1,988
Czech Republic	–	–	–	1,858	1,896	1,784	1,771	1,779
Denmark	1,575	1,558	1,457	1,440	1,490	1,456	1,458	1,457
Estonia	–	–	–	–	1,978	1,998	1,859	1,852
Finland	1,869	1,823	1,769	1,776	1,742	1,691	1,643	1,646
France	1,832	1,712	1,665	1,605	1,535	1,500	1,473	1,482
Germany	–	–	–	1,528	1,452	1,424	1,366	1,371
Greece	–	2,186	2,084	2,111	2,108	2,111	2,026	2,042
Hungary	–	–	–	2,006	2,033	1,979	1,858	1,749
Iceland	–	–	–	1,975	2,040	1,932	1,864	1,880
Ireland	–	–	–	–	1,933	1,865	1,821	1,820
Israel	–	–	–	1,995	2,017	1,931	1,853	1,858
Italy	–	–	–	1,856	1,851	1,818	1,719	1,725
Japan	2,126	2,095	2,031	1,884	1,821	1,785	1,729	1,719
Korea	–	2,911	2,677	2,648	2,512	2,306	2,124	2,113
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	1,603	1,570	1,509	1,507
Mexico	–	–	–	2,294	2,311	2,261	2,228	2,246
Netherlands	1,556	1,524	1,451	1,479	1,462	1,430	1,420	1,419
New Zealand	–	–	1,809	1,841	1,836	1,774	1,762	1,757
Norway	1,580	1,553	1,503	1,488	1,455	1,426	1,427	1,424
Poland	–	–	–	–	1,988	1,976	1,923	1,963
Portugal	2,017	1,971	1,959	1,893	1,917	1,900	1,865	1,868
Slovakia	–	–	–	1,853	1,816	1,791	1,760	1,754
Slovenia	–	–	–	1,755	1,710	1,655	1,676	1,676
Spain	1,954	1,848	1,763	1,755	1,753	1,704	1,698	1,691
Sweden	1,530	1,546	1,575	1,640	1,642	1,612	1,611	1,612
Switzerland	–	–	–	1,686	1,674	1,633	1,568	1,590
Turkey	1,964	1,935	1,866	1,876	1,937	1,911	1,832	–
UK	1,813	1,711	1,765	1,731	1,700	1,677	1,677	1,674
USA	1,829	1,820	1,831	1,844	1,836	1,798	1,789	1,790
OECD total	1,921	1,900	1,883	1,866	1,840	1,799	1,763	1,766

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook (2016)



2017

Human Resources  
Development Indicators  
in Korea

## Ⅱ . Lifelong Vocational Education & Industry-Academia Cooperation



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





## 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		
	Schools	Students	Teachers	Schools	Students	Teachers	Schools	Students	Teachers
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	–
2016	37	16,152	–	195	130,463	–	185	115,303	–

Year	Marine · Fisheries High School			Home Economics · Vocational High School			Comprehensive High School		
	Schools	Students	Teachers	Schools	Students	Teachers	Schools	Students	Teachers
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	–	–	–	–
2016	8	2,408	–	46	23,341	–	–	–	–

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		
	Schools	Teachers	Students	Schools	Teachers	Students
Total	472	25,854	287,772	42	2,502	17,618
National	–	–	–	5	468	3,468
Public	273	14,649	154,120	32	1,688	11,486
Private	199	11,205	133,652	5	346	2,664
Seoul	70	4,609	47,915	4	271	1,962
National	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public	17	1,450	13,989	2	145	1,019
Private	53	3,159	33,926	2	126	943
Busan	35	2,047	21,930	3	229	1,739
National	–	–	–	2	179	1,387
Public	9	613	6,116	1	50	352
Private	26	1,434	15,814	–	–	–
Daegu	16	1,335	16,147	3	205	1,537
National	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public	6	491	5,735	3	205	1,537
Private	10	844	10,412	–	–	–
Incheon	26	1,725	20,780	2	124	818
National	–	–	–	1	50	358
Public	17	1,234	14,194	1	74	460
Private	9	491	6,586	–	–	–
Gwangju	10	709	9,116	1	41	237
National	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public	5	429	4,997	1	41	237
Private	5	280	4,119	–	–	–
Daejeon	10	724	9,098	2	128	843
National	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public	5	398	4,749	1	48	247
Private	5	326	4,349	1	80	596
Ulsan	8	547	7,504	3	173	1,311
National	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public	7	482	6,660	2	114	731
Private	1	65	844	1	59	580
Sejong	1	52	453	–	–	–
National	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public	1	52	453	–	–	–
Private	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Table continued)

Category	Vocational Education Specialized High Schools			Meister High School		
	Schools	Teachers	Students	Schools	Teachers	Students
Gyeonggi	71	4,919	54,855	2	129	980
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	40	2,881	29,449	2	129	980
Private	31	2,038	25,406	-	-	-
Gangwon	21	986	8,965	2	97	589
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	21	986	8,965	2	97	589
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chungbuk	23	1,137	14,385	3	119	892
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	17	852	10,162	3	119	892
Private	6	285	4,223	-	-	-
Chungnam	24	1,059	12,341	4	145	1,017
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	19	811	8,584	4	145	1,017
Private	5	248	3,757	-	-	-
Chonbuk	26	1,110	12,674	3	203	1,553
National	-	-	-	1	117	899
Public	18	793	8,727	2	86	654
Private	8	317	3,947	-	-	-
Chonnam	44	1,659	16,554	4	184	1,170
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	35	1,106	10,131	4	184	1,170
Private	9	553	6,423	-	-	-
Kyungpook	50	1,488	16,333	4	345	2,203
National	-	-	-	1	122	824
Public	32	947	9,603	2	142	834
Private	18	541	6,730	1	81	545
Kyungnam	31	1,397	14,800	2	109	767
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	18	773	7,684	2	109	767
Private	13	624	7,116	-	-	-
Jeju	6	351	3,922	-	-	-
National	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public	6	351	3,922	-	-	-
Private	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: 1) The Gyeongnam Air Force Aviation Science High School was not included in the survey.

2) Meister high schools are special-purpose high schools and are defined as Industry Demand Customized high schools in accordance with the Enforcement Decree of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Article 90, Paragraph 1, Sub-paragraph 10.

Source: Ministry of Education□Korea Educational Research Institute, Educational Statistics Yearbook (2016)

## 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	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	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	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	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	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
2016	Students	593,614	592,075	427,554	103,799	21,601	35,254	3,867
	Ratio	—	100.0	72.2	17.5	3.6	6.0	0.7

Source: Ministry of Education□Korea Educational Research Institute. Educational Statistics Yearbook (each year)

#### 4) Ratio of Specialized High Schools among High Schools

(Unit: schools, %)

Year	Schools		
	All high schools	Specialized high schools	Ratio
2011	2,282	499	21.9
2012	2,303	499	21.7
2013	2,322	494	21.3
2014	2,326	499	21.5
2015	2,344	498	21.2
2016	2,353	497	21.1

Source: Ministry of Education□Korea Educational Research Institute. Educational Statistics Yearbook (each year)

#### 5) Meister High Schools

(Unit: schools, numbers, persons)

Year	Schools				Classes				Students			
	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
2016	42	5	32	5	904	174	601	129	17,618	3,468	11,486	2,664

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			Teachers per class (B/A)	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	876	755	15	1,231	382	113	3	167	43	2,447	593	-	-	-
	Average	21,37	18,41	0,37	30,02	9,32	2,76	0,07	4,07	1,05	59,68	14,46	24,23	2,79	2,98
2016	Total	901	800	16	1,302	361	107	2	170	53	2,495	532	-	-	-
	Average	20,95	18,60	0,37	30,28	8,40	2,49	0,05	3,95	1,23	58,02	12,37	21,32	2,77	-

Note: The number of science high school instructors per class in applicable cities and provinces for 2016 was calculated as of February 28, 2017.

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), Meister School 2016 Monitoring Input Status Data (as of Aug. 31, 2016)

### 7) High School Dropout Rate by Academic Field

(Unit: persons, %)

School type	Students enrolled	Dropouts																
		Total	Voluntary withdrawal Sub-total	Illness	Family	Voluntary withdrawal						Expelled				Removed from register	Deferred	Exempt
						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)	1,752,457	22,554 (1.3)	21,427 (1.2)	882 (0.1)	508 (0.0)	7,963 (0.5)	4,047 (0.2)	222 (0.0)	225 (0.0)	3,469 (0.2)	3,693 (0.2)	8,386 (0.5)	790 (0.0)	98 (0.0)	692 (0.0)	208 (0.0)	118 (0.0)	11 (0.0)
General high schools	1,256,108	13,946 (1.1)	13,419 (1.1)	647 (0.1)	259 (0.0)	4,140 (0.3)	1,973 (0.2)	113 (0.0)	104 (0.0)	1,950 (0.2)	2,940 (0.2)	5,433 (0.4)	303 (0.0)	52 (0.0)	251 (0.0)	153 (0.0)	63 (0.0)	8 (0.0)
Special - purpose high schools	67,607	765 (1.1)	752 (1.1)	31 (0.0)	10 (0.0)	189 (0.3)	84 (0.1)	5 (0.0)	- (0.0)	100 (0.1)	207 (0.3)	315 (0.5)	6 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	- (0.0)
Specialized high schools	290,632	6,519 (2.2)	5,981 (2.1)	133 (0.0)	215 (0.1)	3,289 (1.1)	1,835 (0.6)	93 (0.0)	117 (0.0)	1,244 (0.4)	207 (0.1)	2,137 (0.7)	452 (0.2)	38 (0.0)	414 (0.1)	48 (0.0)	35 (0.0)	3 (0.0)
Autonomous high schools	138,110	1,191 (0.9)	1,144 (0.8)	70 (0.1)	16 (0.0)	290 (0.2)	147 (0.1)	6 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	133 (0.1)	329 (0.2)	439 (0.3)	27 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	22 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	16 (0.0)	- (0.0)

Note: Deferment and exemption are 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 (2016)



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

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Continuing students		Employed		Enlisted in military		Unemployed & Unknown		Specialized School Majors	
		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	–	–
2015	100,941	36,028	35,7	46,760	46,3	347	0,3	17,575	17,4	231	0,2
2016	100,337	34,778	34,7	46,716	46,6	420	0,4	18,159	18,1	264	0,3

Note: Universities include colleges of industry, technical colleges, and distance-learning colleges.

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

### 9) Employment and Enrollment after Graduation from Specialized/ Meister Schools

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Employed	Employed rate	Continuing students	Continuing students rate	Other	Other rate
2009	151,410	25,297	16,7	111,348	73,5	14,765	9,8
2010	156,069	29,916	19,2	111,041	71,1	15,112	9,7
2011	137,102	35,228	25,9	84,288	61,5	17,586	12,6
2012	128,969	47,944	37,5	65,467	50,8	15,558	11,7
2013	122,882	49,937	40,9	51,083	41,6	21,862	17,5
2014	125,017	54,953	44,2	48,321	38,7	21,743	17,1
2015	118,255	54,021	46,6	43,285	36,6	20,949	16,8
2016	114,225	53,504	47,2	39,054	34,2	21,667	18,6

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) Target: –2010 (vocational high schools), 2011– (Meister high schools, specialized high schools, general high school vocational classes (vocational classes of previous comprehensive high schools))

※ Air Force Aviation Science High School: KEDI statistics are not included (Enforcement Decree on the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Disclosure of Information by Education-related Institutions Article 2, Sub-paragraph 1)

3) (–2010) Employment rate = Employment rate = (number of employed persons ÷ total students) × 100

4) (2011–) Employment rate = {number of employed persons ÷ (total students – exceptions)} × 100

5) Others: Enlisted persons, special school students, unemployed persons and unknown persons

Source: Ministry of Education, 'Continuous increase in Employment rates of special high school and meister high school graduates for the past 7 years' Press Release (October 14, 2016)

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

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Continuing Students										
		Enrollment Institutions										
		Junior colleges		Universities		Colleges of education		Other		Overseas		
		Total	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio	Continuing students	Ratio
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
2016	100,337	34,778	24,634	24,6	9,566	9,5	12	0,0	397	0,4	169	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)

## 11) College Freshmen by High School Type

(Unit: persons, %)

Category		Total students admitted	General high schools	Special-purpose high schools <sup>2)</sup>		Specialized high schools	Autonomous high schools	Other
				Total	Industry Demand			
Total (180 schools)		331,419	253,915 (76.6)	13,731 (4.1)	441 (0.1)	14,341 (4.3)	32,682 (9.9)	16,750 (5.1)
Establishment	National and public (27 schools)	69,445	54,516 (78.5)	2,447 (3.5)	197 (0.3)	2,055 (3.0)	8,134 (11.7)	2,293 (3.3)
	Private (153 schools)	261,974	199,399 (76.1)	11,284 (4.3)	244 (0.1)	12,286 (4.7)	24,548 (9.4)	14,457 (5.5)
Location	Metropolitan (67 schools)	126,261	88,624 (70.2)	9,701 (7.7)	108 (0.1)	4,540 (3.6)	13,973 (11.1)	9,423 (7.4)
	Non-metropolitan (113 schools)	205,158	165,291 (80.6)	4,030 (2.0)	333 (0.2)	9,801 (4.8)	18,709 (9.1)	7,327 (3.5)

Notes: 1) Other = Gifted and talented schools Korea's GED test, Foreigners' schools, alternative schools (including specialized alternative schools), academically recognized institutes of lifelong learning, high schools of foreign studies, etc.

2) Special purpose high schools: Science high school, foreign language high school, international high school, high school of arts, physical education high school and industry demand customized high school

3) Data based on freshmen in March 2016

Source: Ministry of Education, June 2016 College Information Disclosure Press Release (June 30, 2016)

## 12) Status after High School Graduation

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Graduates	Enrolled		Employed		Enlisted in military		Unemployed and Unknown	
		Students	Enrollment rate	Students	Employment rate	Students	Rate	Students	Rate
1990	761,922	206,790	27,1	257,905	51,0	3,244	0,4	247,942	32,5
2000	764,712	473,803	62,0	161,272	66,1	884	0,1	82,745	10,8
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
2016	607,598	423,997	69,8	61,882	33,9	1,152	0,2	120,567	19,8

- Notes: 1) Enrollment rate = (Number of students enrolled among graduates ÷ Number of graduates) × 100  
 2) Employment rate = Number of students employed among graduates ÷ (Number of graduates - Number of persons enrolled - Number of persons enlisted) × 100  
 3) Ratio = (Number of students in given condition ÷ Number of graduates) × 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 □ Korea Educational Research Institute (2016.08.29.)

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

(Unit: persons, %)

Category	2014		2015		2016	
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Total	47,519	100.0	46,760	100.0	46,716	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	508	1.1	596	1.3	1,024	2.2
Mining	53	0.1	54	0.1	41	0.1
Manufacturing	20,829	43.8	19,170	41.0	19,037	40.8
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	1,051	2.2	1,084	2.3	898	1.9
Sewage waste handling, material regeneration, and environmental restoration	97	0.2	86	0.2	72	0.2
Construction	1,487	3.1	1,604	3.4	1,735	3.7
Wholesale and retail	3,795	8.0	4,198	9.0	3,969	8.5
Transportation	326	0.7	383	0.8	435	0.9
Accommodation and restaurants	4,198	8.8	4,734	10.1	4,733	10.1
Publishing, video, broadcast communications and information services	2,785	5.9	2,337	5.0	2,228	4.8
Finance and insurance	1,610	3.4	1,307	2.8	1,664	3.6
Real estate and leasing	121	0.3	114	0.2	74	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,991	4.2	2,447	5.2	2,398	5.1
Business facility management and business support services	1,794	3.8	1,662	3.6	1,782	3.8
Public administration, defense, and social security administration	1,536	3.2	1,357	2.9	1,465	3.1
Education services	319	0.7	406	0.9	360	0.8
Healthcare and social services	1,539	3.2	1,524	3.3	1,472	3.2
Arts, sports, and leisure-related services	1,438	3.0	1,529	3.3	1,100	2.4
Associations and organizations, repair and other personal services	1,799	3.8	1,963	4.2	1,966	4.2
Self-reliant consumption and production activities	196	0.4	160	0.3	223	0.5
International and foreign organizations	47	0.1	45	0.1	40	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	College	Industrial college	Teachers' college	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
2016	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
2016	697,214	284,738	2,167	576	11,711	2,967	683,336	281,195

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)

	Humanities	Social Sciences	Education	Engineering	Natural Sciences	Medicine	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
2016	18,641	157,512	31,793	212,615	50,732	122,290	103,631	697,214

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	Junior Colleges	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
2016	138	5,386	718	178,050	14,093	697,214	16,980	197,338	11,470	1,569,437	16,642

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

## 5) Admission Rate for Junior Colleges

(Unit: persons, %, %p)

Category	2016			2017			Increase/ decrease ( '17-'16 )	
	Quota	Students admitted	Enrollment rate	Quota	Students admitted	Enrollment rate		
<b>Total (137 colleges)</b>	177,625	174,272	98.1	172,139	166,446	96.7	-1.4	
Establishment	National/public (8 colleges)	3,734	3,717	99.5	3,582	3,363	93.9	-5.6
	Private (129 colleges)	173,891	170,555	98.1	168,557	163,083	96.8	-1.3
Region	Metropolitan (43 colleges)	74,786	74,680	99.9	72,444	72,034	99.4	-0.5
	Non-metropolitan (94 colleges)	102,839	99,592	96.8	99,695	94,412	94.7	-2.1

Note: Based on a set number of people

Source: Korean Council for University College Education, Admission Results for Junior Colleges in 2017 press release (March 29, 2017)

## 6) Student Recruitment for Junior Colleges

(Unit: persons, %)

Year	Entrants		Students on Temporary Leave				Graduates	
	University	Junior College	University		Junior College		University	Junior College
			Students on Temporary Leave	Proportion	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
2016	348,393	208,808	591,088	28.4	241,322	34.6	334,643	178,482

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	Schools (A)	Departments (B)	Students (C)	Faculties (D)	Entrants (E)	Applicants (F)	Departments per School (B/A)	Students per Dept. (C/B)	Students per Teacher (C/D)	Entrants per School (E/A)	Competition Rate (F/E)
Higher Education Act	Junior College	138 (86,3)	6,104 (94,7)	697,214 (93,4)	12,854 (91,7)	208,808 (92,3)	1,586,079 (94,9)	44,2	114,2	54,2	1,513,1	7,6
	Technic al College	-	1 (0,0)	1 (0,0)	-	-	-	-	1,0	-	-	-
	Miscell aneous college	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cyber Universi ty	2 (1,3)	40 (0,6)	5,561 (0,7)	38 (0,3)	2,504 (1,1)	4,937 (0,3)	20,0	139,0	146,3	1,252,0	2,0
Lifelong Education Act	Distanc e Universi ty	1 (0,6)	14 (0,2)	2,153 (0,3)	15 (0,1)	549 (0,2)	789 (0,0)	14,0	153,8	143,5	549,0	1,4
	Corpora te Universi ty	5 (3,1)	7 (0,1)	445 (0,1)	3 (0,0)	152 (0,1)	135 (0,0)	1,4	63,6	148,3	30,4	0,9
	Major Universi ty	3 (1,9)	42 (0,7)	11,939 (1,6)	246 (1,8)	4,525 (2,0)	41,401 (2,5)	14,0	284,3	48,5	1,508,3	9,1
Act on the Development of Workplace Skills of Workers	Polytec hnic College	11 (6,9)	240 (3,7)	28,956 (3,9)	863 (6,2)	9,734 (4,3)	38,556 (2,3)	21,8	120,7	33,6	884,9	4,0
Total		160 (100,0)	6,448 (100,0)	746,269 (100,0)	14,019 (100,0)	226,272 (100,0)	1,671,897 (100,0)	40,3	115,7	53,2	1,414,2	7,4

- Notes: 1) A junior college course is synonymous with an associate degree course.  
 2) Junior colleges include associate degrees and 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) Number of students include both enrolled students and students on leave.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Educational Statistical Yearbook (2016)

### 8) Age Distribution of Enrolled Students by Institutes Offering Junior College Courses

(Unit: persons, %)

Legal Basis	school	≤17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26+	Total	
Higher Education Act	Junior college	1,278 (0.2)	132,789 (19.0)	156,467 (22.4)	124,819 (17.9)	94,706 (13.6)	64,497 (9.3)	36,593 (5.2)	20,034 (2.9)	10,937 (1.6)	55,094 (7.9)	697,214 (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)	1 (100.0)	1 (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)
	Cyber university	7 (0.1)	57 (1.0)	72 (1.3)	79 (1.4)	136 (2.4)	151 (2.7)	183 (3.3)	185 (3.3)	133 (2.4)	4,558 (82.0)	5,561 (100.0)	
Lifelong Education Act	Distance university	4 (0.2)	17 (0.8)	28 (1.3)	31 (1.4)	35 (1.6)	26 (1.2)	36 (1.7)	44 (2.0)	42 (2.0)	1,890 (87.8)	2,153 (100.0)	
	College in the Company	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	- (0.0)	56 (12.6)	71 (16.0)	12 (2.7)	10 (2.2)	4 (0.9)	14 (3.1)	278 (62.5)	445 (100.0)	
	Specialization college	42 (0.4)	2,891 (24.2)	3,588 (30.1)	2,145 (18.0)	1,363 (11.4)	812 (6.8)	467 (3.9)	240 (2.0)	110 (0.9)	281 (2.4)	11,939 (100.0)	
Workers' Vocational Development Act	Polytechnic college	54 (0.2)	4,422 (15.3)	4,916 (17.0)	4,277 (14.8)	4,347 (15.0)	3,451 (11.9)	2,328 (8.0)	1,448 (5.0)	995 (3.4)	2,718 (9.4)	28,956 (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 Company are aggregated from those aged '20 years and below'.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korean Educational Development Institute (2016).

## 9) Age Distribution of Students Admitted to Junior Colleges

(Unit: persons)

Year	Freshmen	≤17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26+
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
2016	208,808	1,228	133,419	25,624	8,335	7,003	5,696	4,586	3,131	1,997	17,789

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	Students	≤17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26+
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
2016	697,214	1,278	132,789	156,467	124,819	94,706	64,497	36,593	20,034	10,937	55,094

Note: From 1990 to 2005, 18 signifies '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

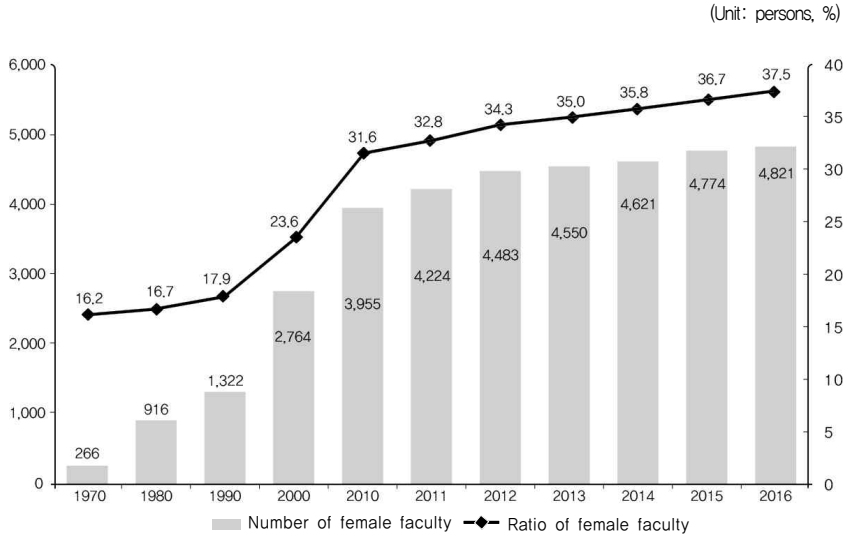
(Unit: persons)

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
2016	12,854	4,821	90	21	229	32	12,535	4,768

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 2016)

## 13) Number of Students per Full-time Lecturer

(Unit: persons)

Year	Higher Education Institutions			Junior College			University		
	Full-time Faculties	Students	Students per Full-time Lecturer	Full-time Faculties	Students	Students per Full-time Lecturer	Full-time Faculties	Students	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	84,900	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
2016	90,371	2,534,777	28.0	12,854	455,892	35.5	72,806	1,760,972	24.2

Notes: 1) Enrollments per full-time lecturer = number of students enrolled/number of full-time faculties.

2) Since the full-time lecturer system was abolished in 2013, full-time faculties are now categorized as professors, associate professors, and assistant professors. The number of full-time faculties include presidents, deans, and full-time faculties. For public and national colleges, fund-sponsored professors who satisfy the full-time lecturer criteria are also included.

3) The number of full-time faculties and enrolled students of general colleges includes individual departments and college graduate schools.

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	Non-metropolitan
Schools		172	10	162	52	120
First semester of 2015	Courses	142,424 (100,0)	2,959 (100,0)	139,465 (100,0)	57,666 (100,0)	84,758 (100,0)
	20 students or less	30,642 (21,5)	898 (30,3)	29,744 (21,3)	12,513 (21,7)	18,129 (21,4)
	21-50 students	106,515 (74,8)	2,012 (68,0)	104,503 (74,9)	43,727 (75,8)	62,788 (74,1)
	51 students or more	5,267 (3,7)	49 (1,7)	5,218 (3,7)	1,426 (2,5)	3,841 (4,5)
Schools		170	9	161	50	120
First semester of 2016	Courses	140,414 (100,0)	2,926 (100,0)	137,488 (100,0)	57,319 (100,0)	83,095 (100,0)
	20 students or less	32,321 (23,0)	901 (30,8)	31,420 (22,9)	13,059 (22,8)	19,262 (23,2)
	21-50 students	103,719 (73,9)	1,995 (68,2)	101,724 (74,0)	43,287 (75,5)	60,432 (72,7)
	51 students or more	4,374 (3,1)	30 (1,0)	4,344 (3,2)	973 (1,7)	3,401 (4,1)

Notes: 1) Includes polytech colleges, cyber colleges (specialized college), specialized colleges (two-year, three-year colleges).

2) Includes existing, newly established and closed schools during the concerned year.

Source: Higher Education in Korea ([www.academyinfo.go.kr](http://www.academyinfo.go.kr)). No. of lectures (each year) by class size. (Searched on June 9, 2017)

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

(Unit: credits, %)

Category		Total	Establishment		Location		
			National & public	Private	Metropolitan	Non-metropolitan	
First semester of 2015	Schools	172	10	162	52	120	
	Credits by full-time faculties (A)	151,155	2,735	148,420	61,729	89,425	
		(45.0)	(39.4)	(45.1)	(44.4)	(45.4)	
	Non-full-time faculties	Credits by adjunct faculties	58,734	770	57,964	25,944	32,790
			(17.5)	(11.1)	(17.6)	(18.7)	(16.7)
		Credits by visiting faculties	9,643	562	9,081	2,405	7,238
			(2.9)	(8.1)	(2.8)	(1.7)	(3.7)
		Credits by part-time faculties	115,215	2,850	112,365	48,525	66,689
			(34.3)	(41.0)	(34.1)	(34.9)	(33.9)
	Credits by other faculties	1,256	29	1,227	496	760	
(0.4)		(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)		
First semester of 2016	Schools	170	9	161	50	120	
	Credits by full-time faculties(A)	153,997	2,952	151,045	64,688	89,309	
		(46.5)	(42.3)	(46.6)	(46.5)	(46.5)	
	Non-full-time faculties	Credits by adjunct faculties	59,608	684	58,924	26,664	32,944
			(18.0)	(9.8)	(18.2)	(19.2)	(17.1)
		Credits by visiting faculties	10,292	625	9,667	2,747	7,545
			(3.1)	(9.0)	(3.0)	(2.0)	(3.9)
		Credits by part-time faculties	106,043	2,700	103,343	44,627	61,417
			(32.0)	(38.7)	(31.9)	(32.1)	(32.0)
	Credits by other faculties	1,421	18	1,403	464	957	
(0.4)		(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)		

Note: 1) Includes polytech colleges, cyber colleges (specialized colleges), specialized colleges (two-year, three-year colleges).

2) Includes existing, newly established and closed schools during the concerned year.

Source: Higher Education in Korea ([www.academyinfo.go.kr](http://www.academyinfo.go.kr)). Number of lectures (each year) by class size. (Searched on June 9, 2017)

## 16) Average Junior College Tuition Fee

(Unit: thousand won, %)

Category		2015			2016		
		Schools	Average tuition fee	Standard deviation	Schools	Average tuition fee	Standard deviation
Total		168	5,077	1,662.6	168	5,060	1,671.9
Establishment	National & public	9	2,149	824.9	9	2,146	824.5
	Private	159	5,243	1,539.3	159	5,225	1,551.5
Location	Metropolitan	51	5,781	1,460.0	50	5,766	1,464.9
	Non-metropolitan	117	4,771	1,652.4	118	4,760	1,664.0

Note: 1) Average tuition fee =  $\Sigma$  (tuition fee of each college) / total number of junior colleges.

2) Includes polytechnic colleges, cyber colleges (specialized colleges), specialized colleges (two-year, three-year colleges).

3) Includes existing, newly established and closed schools during the concerned year.

Source: Higher Education in Korea ([www.academyinfo.go.kr](http://www.academyinfo.go.kr)). Number of lectures (each year) by class size. (Searched on June 9, 2017)

## 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)
2016	685,089 (100,0)	334,643 (48,8)	178,482 (26,1)

Note: 1) Higher education institutions include general universities, faculties' colleges, graduate schools, specialized colleges, open universities, technical colleges, lifelong learning facilities in a form of remote-learning universities, cyber universities, company affiliated schools, polytechnic colleges, academic-major colleges, etc.

2) The number of graduates includes August graduates of the previous year and February graduates.

3) Higher educational institutions based on the Special Act and other institution establishments are now formally surveyed and included in the number of students from 2011.

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute. □ Report on Education Statistics □ 2016 (August 2016)

## 18) Age Distribution of Junior College Graduates

(Unit: persons)

Year	Total Graduates	≤19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28+
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
2016	178,482	621	43,130	30,908	32,023	27,729	14,382	6,552	3,692	2,121	17,324

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

## 19) Employment of Junior College Graduates

(Unit: persons)

Year	Total Graduates	Employment Status					National technology qualification holder
		Continue to higher education	Employed	Study overseas	Unemployable	Enlisted	
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
2016	178,482	10,667	93,575	712	20	2,510	9,994

Note: 'Other' career paths are not shown in this table.

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	Schools	Graduates	Seeking employment	Graduation status							Employment rate	Enrollment rate
				Employed	Continuing students	Enlisted in military	Unavailable for employment	International students	Recognized as exceptions	Other/unknown		
Higher Education Institution	566	576,023	508,144	343,069	38,545	8,026	252	14,472	6,584	165,075	67.5	6.7
Junior College	147	182,424	164,516	114,330	9,344	5,336	104	875	2,249	50,186	69.5	5.1
University	192	322,407	283,311	182,462	25,459	2,038	118	7,802	3,679	100,849	64.4	7.9
College of Education	10	4,369	4,272	3,661	23	63	-	-	11	611	85.7	0.5
Industrial University	14	15,057	14,041	9,686	590	82	10	248	86	4,355	69.0	3.9
Miscellaneous School	4	487	384	198	69	5	-	6	23	186	51.6	14.2
Polytechnic College	24	7,327	6,809	5,664	90	355	5	2	66	1,145	83.2	1.2
General Graduate School	175	43,952	34,811	27,068	2,970	147	15	5,539	470	7,743	77.8	6.8

Note: 1) 2015 Higher Education Institute Graduate Status after Graduation.

2) Date of Survey: December 31, 2015.

3) Number of Schools: Schools with graduating students subject to the survey (including closed schools) including satellite campuses (7 colleges and 5 general graduate schools).

4) Graduates: 2014 August graduates and 2015 February graduates.

5) Job-seeking persons: Graduates - (persons seeking higher education+enlisted persons+persons employed overseas+international students+recognized as exceptions).

6) Employed persons include employed persons with National Health Insurance Plan, persons employed by colleges, persons working in the agricultural forestry and fisheries industry, persons engaged in personal creation activities, single person businesses and freelancers.

7) Employment Rate linked with health insurance and national tax database (%) = (Employed persons ÷ Job-seeking persons) × 100

8) Enrollment rate (%) = (Enrolled persons ÷ Graduates) × 100

Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Educational Development Institute, Statistical yearbook for employment (2016) 3. Lifelong Vocational Education

### 3. Lifelong Vocational Education

#### 1) Overview of Lifelong Education

(Unit: numbers, persons)

Year	Institutions	Programs	Students	Teachers	Clerical staff
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	211,193	11,982,654	70,835	18,833
2016	4,153	212,339	11,336,564	73,204	19,842

Note: Overview of non-formal lifelong educational institutions (affiliated with elementary, middle schools, distance arrangements, affiliated with businesses, affiliated with civil groups, affiliated with media, knowledge and HRD, lifelong learning centers).

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	Staff	
2015	Total	4,144	212,371	16,379,570	70,835	18,833	
	Affiliated with school	Affiliated with elementary and middle Schools	9	47	1,094	41	17
		Affiliated with 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	
	Affiliated with firm	Affiliated with distribution enterprise	369	70,519	1,091,240	20,820	1,408
		Affiliated with industrial firm	45	2,000	87,913	1,204	554
		Sub-total	414	72,519	1,179,153	22,024	1,962
	Affiliated with Civic Group	549	6,375	140,058	3,865	1,489	
	Affiliated with 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 (25)	22,859 (833)	838,870 (19,654)	8,697 (474)	1,885 (120)	
	2016	Total	4,153	212,339	11,336,564	73,204	19,842
Affiliated with school		Affiliated with Elementary and Middle Schools	6	57	1,337	35	15
		Affiliated with higher education institution	406	29,532	902,600	15,033	1,983
		Sub-total	412	29,589	903,937	15,068	1,998
Distance Lifelong Education Institution		927	63,602	7,304,497	11,123	6,494	
Affiliated with firm		Affiliated with distribution enterprise	378	69,138	1,141,911	20,389	1,544
		Affiliated with industrial firm	48	1,373	64,984	739	223
		Sub-total	426	70,511	1,206,895	21,128	1,767
Affiliated with civic group		544	6,206	156,000	3,575	1,479	
Affiliated with mass media		792	4,624	151,101	3,604	2,010	
Knowledge & HRD		608	10,824	664,509	6,916	3,738	
Lifelong learning center		444 (22)	26,983 (883)	949,625 (12,570)	11,790 (350)	2,356 (101)	

## Notes:

- 1) Overview of non-formal lifelong educational institutions (affiliated with elementary, middle schools, distance arrangements, affiliated with businesses, affiliated with civil groups, affiliated with media, knowledge and HRD, lifelong learning centers)
- 2) The numbers in brackets indicate lifelong learning centers which are included in the other non-formal lifelong learning center and is not included in the final total of lifelong learning center number.

Source: Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute, 2016 Lifelong Education Statistics Database

### 3) Types of Lifelong Education Institutions

(Unit: numbers)

Year	Total	Affiliated with school			Distance lifelong education institution	Affiliated with firm			Affiliated with civic group	Affiliated with mass media	Knowledge and HRD	Lifelong learning center
		Attached to elementary and middle schools	Affiliated with higher education institution	Sub-total		Affiliated with distribution enterprise	Affiliated with 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
2016	4,153	6	406	412	927	378	48	426	544	792	608	444

Notes:

- 1) Status of non-formal lifelong educational institutions (affiliated with elementary, middle schools, distance arrangements, affiliated with businesses, affiliated with civil groups, affiliated with media, knowledge and HRD, lifelong learning centers).
- 2) Starting from the 2016 Lifelong Education Statistics Database no longer includes the 'attached preschool, elementary, middle schools' category and has been replaced by 'attached elementary, middle school'.

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	Institutions registered with Academic Credit Bank System	College entrance examination programs	Others
Total		4,153	514	318	81	3,240
Affiliated with school	Affiliated with elementary and middle schools	6	—	—	—	6
	Affiliated with higher education institution	406	26	193	34	153
	Sub-total	412	26	193	34	159
Distance lifelong education institution		927	95	87	24	721
Affiliated with firm	Affiliated with distribution enterprise	378	—	—	—	378
	Affiliated with industry	48	9	1	—	38
	Sub-total	426	9	1	—	416
Affiliated with civic group		544	48	4	3	489
Affiliated with mass media		792	172	5	6	609
Knowledge□HRD		608	162	22	10	414
Lifelong learning center		466 <22>	5 <3>	9 <3>	4 <->	448 <16>

Note: 1) Designated institutions for vocational training institutions are limited to institutions with vocational training program operating history during the period May 2nd 2015 to May 1st 2016.

2) The number in brackets indicates the superintendent designated lifelong learning centers which are included in other non-formal lifelong learning center and is included in the total number of lifelong learning centers but not included in the total number shown in this table.

Source: Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute, 2016 Lifelong Education Statistics Database

## 5) Lifelong Education Programs by Theme

(Unit: numbers)

Category		Total	Complementary education	Adult basic and literacy training	Enhancing vocational skills	Liberal arts	Culture and arts	Civil participation
Total		162,284	20,610	691	57,792	29,882	53,187	122
Affiliated with school	Affiliated with elementary and middle schools	57	—	6	6	35	10	—
	Affiliated with higher education institution	28,884	15,091	18	4,726	2,899	6,127	23
	Sub-total	28941	15091	24	4732	2934	6137	23
Distance lifelong education institution		60,917	3,472	29	43,239	13,400	773	4
Affiliated with firm	Affiliated with distribution enterprise	33,985	1	—	1,045	3,361	29,578	—
	Affiliated with industrial firm	1,084	33	1	199	119	730	2
	Sub-total	35,069	34	1	1,244	3,480	30,308	2
Affiliated with civic group		3,535	88	107	1,166	624	1,532	18
Affiliated with mass media		3,931	52	38	1,498	626	1,711	6
Knowledge & HRD		8,749	1,366	25	3,622	844	2,882	10
Lifelong learning center		21,142 <496>	507 <262>	467 <9>	2,291 <74>	7,974 <57>	9,844 <94>	59 <->

Note: 1) Applicable to month-long programs or longer.

2) The numbers in brackets indicate the superintendent designated lifelong learning centers which are included in other non-formal lifelong learning center and are included in the total number of lifelong learning centers but not included in the total number shown in this table.

Source: Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute, 2016 Lifelong Education Statistics Database

## 6) Lifelong Education Participation Rate

(Unit: number)

Category		Total rate (Formal, non-formal)	Participation rate by education type		
			Formal education	Non-formal education	
				Total	Vocation- related
Total		35.7	2.8	34.2	17.3
Gender	Male	34.4	3.5	32.4	21.8
	Female	37.1	2.0	36.1	12.6
Female	25-34 years	46.6	8.4	41.7	25.5
	35-44 years	39.1	1.9	38.0	18.6
	45-54 years	31.6	1.0	31.2	15.5
	55-64 years	26.5	0.6	26.4	10.4
Educational attainment	Middle school graduates or lower	20.0	0.4	19.6	7.5
	High school graduates	29.1	3.4	27.0	12.5
	College, university graduates or higher	45.3	2.8	44.1	24.0
Economic activity status	Employed	34.9	1.3	34.3	21.2
	Unemployed	50.4	13.5	42.9	29.3
	Economically inactive	36.9	6.1	33.0	5.1
Monthly household income	Under 1500 thousand won	21.1	5.3	17.2	8.0
	1500-3000 thousand won	31.3	2.7	29.8	15.5
	3000-5000 thousand won	34.8	2.4	33.3	16.7
	Over 5000 thousand won	42.7	2.9	41.5	21.3
Region	Seoul & metropolitan cities	32.7	2.6	31.4	13.5
	Small & medium-sized cities	38.6	2.9	36.7	20.1
	Farming & fishing communities	37.5	2.9	36.1	21.6

Note: 1) Current status of all participants of the 2016 Lifelong Education Individual Status Survey.

2) Participants of the non-formal education for vocational purposes of 2016 Lifelong Education Individual Status Survey respondents were surveyed.

Source: Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute, 2016 Lifelong Education Status of Adults in Korea

## 7) Job-Related Non-Formal Education Participation Rate

(Unit: %)

Category		By level of education			
		Total	Middle school graduates or lower	High school graduates	College, university graduates or higher
Participation rate		17.3	7.5	12.5	24.0
Gender	Male	21.8	10.6	15.6	28.4
	Female	12.6	5.4	9.6	18.3
Age	25-34	25.5	16.8	20.2	27.4
	35-44	18.6	12.3	13.8	21.5
	45-54	15.5	10.6	11.3	22.4
	55-64	10.4	6.1	9.3	24.9
Economically active population	Employed	21.2	11.6	15.2	27.9
	Unemployed	29.3	10.7	27.6	32.4
	Economically inactive	5.1	0.8	5.0	7.1
Region	Seoul & metropolitan cities	13.5	3.1	7.5	20.1
	Small & medium-sized cities	20.1	6.6	15.5	27.1
	Farming & fishing communities	21.6	13.5	18.9	30.7

Note: 1) Current status of all participants of the 2016 Lifelong Education Individual Status Survey.  
Source: Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute, 2016 Lifelong Education Status of Adults in Korea



## 8) Lifelong Education Participation Hours

(Unit: hours)

Category		Total rate (Formal, non-formal)	Participation rate by education type		
			Formal education	Nonformal education	
				Total	Vocation- related
Total		124	530	87	68
Gender	Male	126	590	71	53
	Female	122	425	101	94
Age	25-34	187	554	97	97
	35-44	110	547	86	64
	45-54	92	411	80	52
	55-64	90	399	82	39
Educational attainment	Middle school graduates or lower	70	341	65	30
	High school graduates	153	625	87	58
	College graduates or higher	113	435	89	75
Economically active population	Employed	81	382	68	47
	Unemployed	388	535	287	372
	Economically inactive	209	617	119	157
Monthly household income	Under 1500 thousand won	280	674	136	138
	1500-3000 thousand won	134	645	82	64
	3000-5000 thousand won	112	492	82	63
	Over 5000 thousand won	121	459	93	72
Region	Seoul & metropolitan cities	120	496	83	65
	Small & medium-sized Cities	131	570	94	73
	Farming & fishing communities	115	521	77	60

Note: 1) Current status of all participants of the 2016 Lifelong Education Individual Status Survey.

2) Participation period of respondents who participated in non-formal education for vocational purposes.

Source: Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute, 2016 Lifelong Education Status of Adults in Korea

### 9) Main Obstacles to Participation in Lifelong Education

(Unit: %)

Category	There is a lifelong program I could not participate in	Reason for not being able to participate despite desire to participate										
		Work reasons	Family reasons	No lifelong education center in vicinity	Too expensive	Lack of motivation or self-esteem	No friend to attend sessions together	Health reasons	Non-satisfactory training center	Non-satisfactory training subject	Other	
Total	72.9	54.0	19.5	17.1	12.5	12.2	4.7	4.3	2.6	2.4	1.4	
Gender	Male	71.0	89.7	13.4	12.7	8.6	10.6	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.4	1.3
	Female	74.9	38.7	25.6	21.4	16.4	13.7	6.5	5.2	2.7	2.4	1.4
Age	25-34	73.2	55.1	17.2	15.9	13.9	8.5	3.3	1.9	3.6	3.9	1.8
	35-44	76.2	56.3	25.1	15.9	13.4	10.2	3.7	2.5	1.7	2.4	1.4
	45-54	72.6	58.9	19.2	16.5	11.0	12.4	4.9	3.9	2.7	1.8	0.6
	55-64	69.4	43.9	15.1	20.5	12.0	17.9	7.1	9.4	2.6	1.6	1.8
Educational Attainment	Middle School Graduates or lower	67.6	40.8	15.5	22.7	14.0	18.4	7.3	15.4	2.2	1.2	1.8
	High School Graduates	73.1	49.2	19.7	18.1	13.8	15.5	5.7	4.7	3.0	2.5	1.3
	College Graduates or higher	74.1	61.2	20.3	15.0	11.1	7.9	3.2	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.3
Economically Active Population	Employed	73.9	71.8	15.4	14.5	10.1	9.2	3.3	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.8
	Unemployed	70.1	13.6	5.6	22.2	24.5	23.7	4.4	14.3	3.9	9.6	6.4
	Economically Inactive	70.4	4.2	33.3	24.5	18.6	20.2	8.9	10.7	3.0	3.2	2.5
Monthly Household Income	Under 1500 thousand won	71.7	25.9	16.4	18.4	21.3	19.3	5.4	22.2	2.3	3.8	1.8
	1500-3000 thousand won	72.8	46.5	18.9	19.6	15.6	16.3	4.8	5.6	3.2	2.3	2.7
	3000-5000 thousand won	73.2	56.0	22.3	16.3	13.0	11.3	4.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	0.9
	Over 5000 thousand won	73.1	62.3	15.9	15.2	7.4	9.6	4.5	3.5	2.3	2.5	1.0
Region	Seoul & metropolitan cities	69.3	54.6	19.4	17.1	12.9	13.6	6.0	4.6	2.3	1.6	0.9
	Small & Medium-sized cities	74.5	55.0	21.1	14.3	12.2	11.4	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.0
	Farming & fishing communities	80.2	50.2	16.0	24.1	12.4	10.1	2.9	6.5	2.7	2.8	0.9

Note: 1) There is a lifelong program I could not participate in = Current status of all participants of the 2016 Lifelong Education Individual Status Survey.

2) Reason for not being able to participate: These are responses to a separate question where respondents who wanted to receive lifelong education but were unable to. 'Other' reasons included 'lack of time', 'lack of information', 'due to qualification criteria' or 'too much competition'.

Source: Ministry of Education and the Korean Educational Development Institute, 2016 Lifelong Education Status of Adults in Korea

## 4. Industry–Academia Cooperation

### 1) Operation of Contract–Based Departments

(Unit: schools, numbers, persons)

Year	Total			Conditioned on Recruitment			Retraining		
	Schools	Dept.	Students	Schools	Dept.	Students	Schools	Dept.	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.

3) 2014 and 2015 numbers are based on April 1, 2015 (Press Release on Measures to Boost Contract Department Implementation Efficiency.)

Source: Ministry of Education, 2013 Contract Department Operation Status (December 18, 2015) and the 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		
	Schools	Departments	Students	Schools	Departments	Students
2004	1 (-)	2 (-)	196 (94)	1 (1)	2 (2)	62 (62)
2005	1 (-)	4 (2)	189 (87)	1 (-)	3 (2)	61 (30)
2006	1 (-)	5 (2)	195 (65)	1 (-)	1 (-)	63 (-)
2007	1 (-)	4 (1)	182 (43)	2 (1)	2 (1)	134 (39)
2008	1 (-)	6 (2)	171 (39)	2 (1)	2 (1)	165 (69)
2009	1 (-)	4 (1)	168 (38)	2 (1)	2 (1)	166 (70)
2010	1 (-)	4 (1)	155 (34)	2 (1)	2 (1)	171 (79)
2011	1 (-)	4 (1)	176 (41)	2 (1)	2 (1)	176 (83)
2012	1 (-)	4 (1)	187 (44)	3 (2)	3 (2)	223 (129)
2013	1 (-)	4 (1)	170 (42)	7 (4)	9 (5)	462 (251)
2014	1 (-)	4 (1)	162 (41)	8 (5)	11 (7)	693 (400)
2015	1 (-)	4 (1)	122 (19)	8 (5)	11 (7)	782 (474)
2016	1 (-)	3 (1)	98 (1)	8 (5)	11 (7)	778 (445)

Note: 1) Technical Colleges offer both associate degrees and bachelor degrees.

2) Combined number of associate degrees and bachelors degree and the number in brackets is number of associate degrees.

3) Number of students: Enrolled students + Students on leave

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

### 3) Startup Clubs

(Unit: number, %)

Category	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2012 YoY growth rate
	Frequency (numbers)	Frequency (numbers)	Growth rate (%)	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	258	15.7	41.8	
Clubs (Average)	1,222 (6,7)	1,833 (9,6)	50.0	2,949 (13,9)	60.9	4,070 (18,3)	38.0	6,561 (25,4)	61.2	436.9	
Members (Average)	18,027 (14,8)	22,463 (12,3)	24.6	29,583 (10,0)	31.7	38,762 (9,5)	31.0	55,301 (8,4)	42.7	206.8	
Academic advisors (Average)	1,159 (0,9)	1,767 (1,0)	52.5	2,647 (0,9)	49.8	3,780 (0,9)	42.8	6,189 (0,9)	63.7	434.0	

Note: 1) Average number of clubs: Number of clubs/Universities with clubs

2) Average number of members: Number of members/Number of clubs,

Average academic supervisor = Number of academic supervisor/Number of clubs

Source: Small & medium Business Administration and Korea Institute of Startup & Entrepreneurship Development, Report on College Startup Infrastructure Status Survey (2016)

### 4) LINC (Leaders in Industry - University Cooperation) Outcome of the Program after 4<sup>th</sup> Year

(Unit: persons, cases, million won, %)

Category	Before project implementation (Feb 2012)	Phase 1 LINC project		Phase 1 LINC project		Growth rate (2016 YoY)
		Feb 2013	Feb 2014	Feb 2015	Feb 2016	
Students completing field practice (persons)	11,630	19,616	27,618	35,757	39,675	11.0
Students completing capstone design (persons)	42,170	42,744	70,145	81,858	94,240	15.1
Performance of education courses customized to industrial demand (courses)	670	872	1,484	1,650	1,906	15.5
Industry-academia cooperation teachers (persons)	2,052	2,808	3,561	4,107	4,587	11.7
Family companies (companies)	23,620	31,135	40,663	48,992	57,463	17.3
Technology transfer contracts (contracts)	603	992	1,583	2,000	2,578	28.9
Technology transfer revenue (million won)	10,384	15,144	17,496	25,887	29,547	14.1

Source: Ministry of Education, Leaders in Industry-University Cooperation (LINC) Promotion Program Annual Evaluation Result Press Release(2016.05.17.)

### 5) LINC (Leaders in Industry – Junior College Cooperation) Outcome of the Program after 4<sup>th</sup> Year

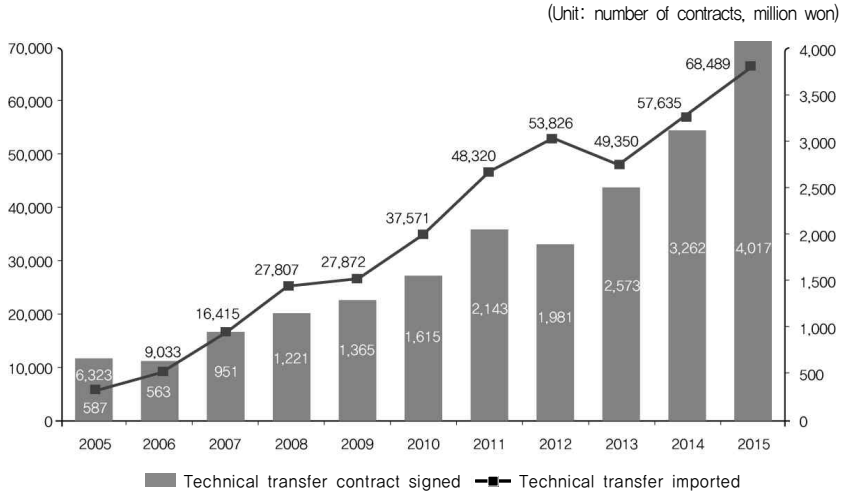
(Unit: number, %, persons, million won, m<sup>2</sup>, cases)

Performance indicator		Before project implementation (Feb 2012)	Phase 1 LINC project		Phase 2 LINC project		Growth Rate (2016 YoY)
			Feb 2013	Feb 2014	Feb 2015	Feb 2016	
Industry-academia cooperation family companies		11,686	14,751	17,241	16,991	20,648	21.5
Average ratio of reflection of industry-academia performance in lecturer evaluation		40.7	55.0	61.5	61.4	66.7	8.6
Industry-academia cooperation faculties (persons)		99	215	296	330	358	8.5
Ratio of students completing field practice (%)		42.3	62.9	72.6	70.6	80.7	14.3
Education and support for startup by students	Startup lecture hours (hours)	505	1,232	1,307	1,456	1,869	28.4
	Startup financial support (mil. won)	255	766	944	1,059	1,201	13.4
	Startup location support (m <sup>2</sup> )	1,244	3,658	4,254	5,095.4	5,668.9	11.3
Technical support for small and medium-sized businesses	Technical support cases (cases)	109	1,381	2,126	2,170	2,368	9.1
	Technical support enterprises	106	283	364	372	410	10.2

Note: 'Student Startup Training and Support Status', 'Small to Medium Sized-Businesses Technology Support' only applies to 10 LINC.

Source: Ministry of Education, Leaders in Industry-University Cooperation (LINC) Promotion Program Annual Evaluation Result Press Release(2016.05.17.)

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



Source: Ministry of Education and National Research Foundation of Korea. University Industry-Academia Cooperation Activity Survey (yearly), 2015 University Industry-Academia Cooperation Activity Press Release (Dec 16, 2016)

### 7) Operation of Field Practice

(Unit: persons, numbers, %)

Category		Students completing field practice			Enterprises participating in field practice		
		2015	2014	Growth rate	2015	2014	Growth rate
Total(180 schools)		66,060	60,361	9.4	41,846	37,688	11.0
Establishment	National · public (27 schools)	16,754	15,566	7.6	10,414	9,199	13.2
	Private (153 schools)	49,306	44,795	10.1	31,432	28,489	10.3
Location	Metropolitan (67 schools)	19,075	18,146	5.1	13,718	12,355	11.0
	Non-metropolitan (113 schools)	46,985	42,215	11.3	28,128	25,333	11.0

Note: 1) Current Status of 2015 field trip operation,  
 2) Data based on period of Mar 2015 to Feb 2016

Source: Ministry of Education and the Korean Council for University Education, 2016 June College Information Disclosure (Jun 30, 2016)





2017

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) VET Experience of Paid Workers by Demographics

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

Category		2011.8	2012.8	2013.8	2014.8	2015.8	2016.8	
							Growth Rate	
Paid Workers(Total)		35,5	37,2	46,9	52,5	53,2	57,0	3,8
Gender	Male	37,7	39,7	49,9	54,6	55,3	59,2	3,9
	Female	32,6	33,9	42,8	49,8	50,4	54,3	3,9
Age	15-29	33,6	33,9	43,8	52,1	52,7	56,8	4,1
	30s	40,4	41,9	53,7	59,9	61,1	65,6	4,5
	40s	38,8	41,4	50,1	54,6	55,4	59,6	4,2
	50s	32,9	35,5	44,0	48,2	50,0	53,4	3,4
	60+	17,8	20,6	29,4	36,1	35,7	39,3	3,6
Educational Attainment	Middle School Graduates or lower	18,9	18,4	24,9	30,9	31,6	33,6	2,0
	High School Graduates	27,4	29,1	37,6	42,1	42,5	47,4	4,9
	College Graduates	40,3	41,4	51,4	58,8	58,8	62,2	3,4
	University Graduates or higher	51,5	54,2	65,0	70,5	71,3	74,1	2,8
Employment Type	Permanent	39,5	41,4	51,5	57,0	58,1	62,6	4,5
	Temporary	27,8	28,8	37,3	43,1	43,0	45,6	2,6
Establishment Size ( Employees)	1-4	12,6	12,9	17,7	20,5	22,2	23,3	1,1
	5-9	18,9	20,2	26,7	32,0	33,2	37,1	3,9
	10-29	33,4	35,9	44,5	50,7	51,1	56,2	5,1
	30-99	47,8	49,2	57,6	64,8	65,5	69,4	3,8
	100-299	53,8	54,5	63,9	74,5	73,3	79,1	5,8
	300+	65,8	70,5	95,7	97,8	97,4	99,2	1,8
Employment Insurance	Registered	40,0	41,5	52,6	59,6	60,9	64,7	3,8
	Unregistered	16,1	16,5	21,8	25,4	25,6	28,2	2,6
	Exempted	82,8	87,8	96,7	98,1	97,2	98,2	1,0

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	36	34	34	35	38	38	0
	30s	39	40	41	38	37	34	-3
	40s	38	38	38	36	37	35	-2
	50s	37	37	35	33	36	33	-3
	60+	25	18	20	18	18	16	-2
Educational Attainment	Middle School Graduates or lower	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 or higher	46	46	45	44	45	41	-4
Employment Type	Permanent	39	40	40	38	39	36	-3
	Temporary	34	29	29	27	30	28	-2
Establishment Size (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
	300+	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/B ×100
	Less than 300 persons (A)					300 persons or more (B)					
	10- 29	30- 99	100- 299	300- 499	500- 999	1,000+					
Labor cost total (C)	2009	3,866.0	2,960.3	2,778.9	2,915.0	3,173.9	4,939.6	3,624.3	4,112.4	5,364.6	59.9
	2010	4,021.5	3,121.5	2,860.3	3,133.2	3,342.9	5,168.7	3,880.3	4,264.9	5,713.2	60.4
	2011	4,328.5	3,380.6	3,090.2	3,401.6	3,636.2	5,563.1	4,264.4	4,318.4	6,177.1	60.8
	2012	4,487.3	3,569.7	3,199.7	3,609.5	3,879.9	5,640.1	4,304.5	4,268.7	6,261.5	63.3
	2013	4,549.8	3,623.1	3,296.9	3,662.4	3,880.4	5,706.8	4,252.0	4,693.5	6,254.3	63.5
	2014	4,669.6	3,683.2	3,393.6	3,703.3	3,948.3	5,907.1	4,396.2	4,728.8	6,532.1	62.4
	2015	4,781.7	3,870.8	3,579.1	3,857.9	4,197.7	5,993.0	4,501.8	5,037.5	6,533.0	64.6
Traini ng 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	16.2
	2015	23.8	7.8	3.4	7.6	12.7	45.0	17.7	25.5	55.4	17.3
Ratio (D/C ×100)	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	-
	2015	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	-

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, 2015 Fiscal Year Enterprise Labor Cost Survey Report (Sep 2016)

## 2) Trends in Total VET Expenditure per Person

(Unit: ten thousand won)

Category		2009	2011	2013	2015
Total		48.7	38.1	32.7	28.3
Industry	Manufacturing	42.4	32.1	26.6	23.9
	Finance	94.2	89.1	62.9	50.6
	Service	53.8	44.5	46.8	39.8
Enterprise size	299 persons or less	35.7	25.6	19.7	15.7
	300-999 persons	45.5	36.0	36.9	35.6
	1,000 persons or more	93.2	78.1	63.5	53.7

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) Excluded unanswered questions and 'Do not know' responses.

3) Corporations with more than 100 employees were surveyed.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd (2009) – 6th (2015) Survey Data

### 3) Trends in Implementation of VET in Enterprises by Method

(Unit: %)

Category	2009	2011	2013	2015
(1) Internal collective education and training	75.3	82.9	85.3	93.6
(2) External collective education and training	67.4	76.5	72.4	71.1
(3) E-learning	58.1	57.5	55.6	53.7
(4) Mail correspondence training (reading correspondence training)	42.7	40.2	29.4	24.7
(5) Domestic training	28.8	22.5	20.9	22.9
(6) Overseas training	27.1	23.5	18.6	17.4
(7) Technical instructions from external provider	15.4	15.1	15.0	13.0

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 100 employees or more.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd (2009) – 6th (2015) 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
	Services	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
	Services	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
	Services	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
	Services	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
	Services	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
	Services	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
	Services	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 2015 survey did not include the question

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

**5) Trends in VET Dedicated Departments and Personnels in Companies**

(Unit: %)

Category		2009		2011		2013		2015	
		Department	Personnel	Department	Personnel	Department	Personnel	Department	Personnel
Total		58.7	37.4	53.8	48.1	50.4	53.1	51.4	52.9
Business type	Manufacturing	58.2	37.9	50.9	48.1	48.7	54.1	48.7	50.8
	Finance	91.9	33.3	86.5	80.0	78.1	42.9	75.0	50.0
	Services	48.0	36.5	52.1	44.4	47.3	51.0	53.5	62.5
Enterprise size	299 persons or less	48.4	30.1	40.6	37.3	36.1	43.4	34.9	44.4
	300-999 persons	57.3	42.5	56.1	62.7	53.5	66.2	58.1	68.7
	1,000 persons or more	89.0	88.9	84.4	78.6	84.7	92.3	88.0	77.8

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.

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education &amp; Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd (2009) – 6th (2015) Survey Data

**6) HRD Index Trends**

(Unit: points)

Category		2009		2011		2013		2015	
		Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation
Total		47.7	13,719	48.7	13,452	47.5	13,975	47.1	12,860
Enterprise size	299 persons and less	43.5	13,492	42.8	12,403	40.5	13,353	41.64	10,773
	300-999 persons	48.1	11,622	50.8	10,940	50.9	10,404	50.96	11,244
	1,000 persons and more	60.9	10,714	61.0	11,229	58.8	11,536	58.96	13,137
Business type	Manufacturing	46.8	13,081	47.8	12,407	47.0	12,923	47.1	12,147
	Finance	62.8	9,057	63.7	10,438	59.1	11,630	52.0	15,389
	Service	46.6	14,461	47.7	15,037	45.9	16,356	45.6	14,805

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

2) Results until 2013 consulted Jaeho Chung et al. (2014) while 2015 results were obtained through additional analysis based on actual data

Source: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education &amp; Training, Human Capital Enterprise Panel 3rd (2009) – 6th (2015) Survey Data, Chung Jaeho Chung et al. (2014), Implementation and Utilization of HRD Index, Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education &amp; 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	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Persons	Budget	Persons	Budget	Persons	Budget	Persons	Budget	Persons	Budget
Total	3,789	10,593	3,848	10,145	4,102	11,817	3,774	11,527	3,205.4	13,120
□Incumbent Worker Training	3,362	5,800	3,477	5,479	3,616	6,385	3,453	6,426	2,895	6,681
◦VET Funding for Employers (Excluding Paid Training Leave)	3,004	2,849	3,180	3,126	3,284	3,213	3,102	3,498	2,496	3,242
◦Paid Training Leave	11	115	11	100	10	95	10	98	10	93
◦VET Funding for Incumbent Workers (funding for training)	163	286	165	305	212	542	209	577	25	70
◦My Work Learning Card System for Incumbent Workers	129	311	65	188	51	180	34	124	3	11
◦VET Funding for SMEs	33	142	38	153	43	206	54	244	59	233
◦Tuition Fee Loan	22	798	18	692	16	624	–	–	–	–
◦Facilities & Equipment Loan	–	70	–	50	–	63	–	112	–	122
◦National HRD Consortium	–	1,229	–	865	–	1,462	–	1,656	–	2,111
◦Employee Private Support	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	117	302	799
□Training for the Unemployed	394	4,195	338	4,018	451	4,710	284	4,302	272.4	5,579
◦Training for the Unemployed with Work Experience	280	2,002	227	1,683	313	2,351	191	1,899	158	1,694
◦Training for the Unemployed without Work Experience	88	676	81	647	99	806	51	509	40	546
◦Training for the Unemployed in Farming and Fishing Villages	1	12	1	11	1	11	1	11	0.4	2
◦VET for North Korean refugees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
◦Training for Small Business Owners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
◦Self-support Training	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
◦Training for Key National Strategic Industry Jobs	25	1,505	29	1,677	38	1,542	41	1,883	74	3,337
□Public Training	33	508	33	648	35	722	37	799	38	860
◦Training for Multi-functional Technicians	23	222	23	239	24	285	26	332	27	382
◦Initial Training for Licensed Craftsman	6	266	6	279	7	296	7	325	7	323
◦Training for Vocational Training Instructors	4	98	4	130	4	141	4	142	4	155

Note: 1) Training for unemployed persons with previous work experience and new unemployed persons are all accounted as My Work Learning Card usage from 2011.

- Starting from September 2011, Enrollment Support Fund has been renamed Worker Job Capability Improvement Support Fund while the Worker Job Capability Improvement Card System is now called My Work Learning Card.
- Support for worker capacity building is an amalgamation of "Worker Job Capability Improvement 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 Capability Improvement Support Funding, Employee My Work Learning Card System and new support for worker capacity building.
- The budget is purely for training and comprises training multi-skill technicians (total of the 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 (2016), VET Project Status.

## 2) VET Projects for the Employees by Year

(Unit: numbers, persons, million won)

Category	Total	Employer training (excluding paid training leave)	Paid Training Leave	Employee tuition loan	Employee job ability enhancement grant	My Work Learning Card System for incumbent workers	improve core job skills	Facilities & Equipment Loan	National HRD Consortium
2010	Businesses	238,425	234,224	4,086	–	–	–	13	102
	Training cases	4,489,646	3,764,139	10,873	25,394	262,689	170,609	34,960	230,982
	Support fund	638,085	346,763	10,951	90,769	49,614	45,226	14,393	6,688
2011	Businesses	211,490	207,738	3,607	–	–	–	11	134
	Training cases	3,614,490	3,004,691	11,257	21,507	162,992	129,451	32,727	251,865
	Support fund	580,108	284,890	11,505	79,786	28,635	31,144	14,242	7,045
2012	Businesses	223,451	218,977	4,308	–	–	–	8	158
	Training cases	3,747,124	3,179,609	10,791	17,720	164,963	64,535	37,833	271,673
	Support fund	547,734	312,552	9,974	69,166	30,486	18,785	15,261	5,000
2013	Businesses	303,972	299,275	4,517	–	–	–	11	169
	Training cases	3,839,657	3,284,401	10,463	15,550	212,119	50,576	43,362	223,186
	Support fund	638,298	321,304	9,472	62,374	54,188	17,959	20,556	6,262
2014	Businesses	291,779	286,580	5,007	Completed Project	–	–	12	180
	Training cases	3,663,427	3,101,972	10,340		287,596	54,402	–	209,117
	Support fund	642,649	349,786	9,768		81,821	24,445	11,196	165,633
2015	Businesses	221,707	217,427	4,039	Completed Project	–	–	29	212
	Training cases	3,105,419	2,495,792	10,057		330,293	58,939	–	210,338
	Support fund	668,039	324,156	9,345		87,976	23,276	12,201	211,085

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

2) In Employee tuition 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 (2016), VET Project Report

### 3) Employer-sponsored Incumbent Worker VET Participation Status by Business Size

(Unit: cases, %)

Business size	Net insured	Employer-sponsored (2015)		
		Persons	Ratio	Participation rate
Total	12,363,063	2,505,849	(100.0)	20.3
Less than 5 employees	1,924,142	70,546	(2.8)	3.7
5-9 employees	1,291,264	77,074	(3.1)	6.0
10-29 employees	2,080,526	215,678	(8.6)	10.4
30-49 employees	899,803	137,396	(5.5)	15.3
50-69 employees	537,176	97,955	(3.9)	18.2
70-99 employees	603,893	123,036	(4.9)	20.4
100-149 employees	622,448	140,513	(5.6)	22.6
150-299 employees	1,016,731	312,470	(12.5)	30.7
300-499 employees	534,395	167,171	(6.7)	31.3
500-999 employees	682,803	246,080	(9.8)	36.0
More than 1,000 employees	2,169,882	917,737	(36.6)	42.3

Note: 1) Sponsorship by the employer includes paid leave for training.

2) Persons participating in training are application numbers and overlaps are deducted based on training costs and are an annual total which includes redundancies based on training session numbers.

3) Participation rate: Persons (insured) participating in training ÷ Net insured person X 100

4) Excludes business that cannot be categorized by size.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor (2017), 2015 Annual VET Statistics Report

#### 4) Employer-sponsored Incumbent Worker VET Participation Rate by Demographic

(Unit: case, %)

Item		Net insured persons	Participants	Ratio	Participation rate
Total		12,363,063	2,505,849	(100.0)	20.3
Gender	Male	7,298,294	1,639,779	(65.4)	22.5
	Female	5,064,769	866,070	(34.6)	17.1
Age	19 or lower	111,599	33,646	(1.3)	30.1
	20-29	2,149,763	660,109	(26.3)	30.7
	30-39	3,463,486	868,922	(34.7)	25.1
	40-49	3,292,933	596,754	(23.8)	18.1
	50-59	2,292,654	274,374	(10.9)	12.0
	60 or higher	1,052,628	72,024	(2.9)	6.8
Education	Middle school or less	—	31,016	(1.2)	—
	High school	—	378,123	(15.1)	—
	Junior college	—	222,740	(8.9)	—
	College	—	767,097	(30.6)	—
	Graduate school or higher	—	49,515	(2.0)	—

Note: 1) Sponsorship by employer the includes paid leave for training.

2) Persons participating in training are application numbers and overlaps are deducted based on training costs and are an annual total which includes redundancies based on training session numbers.

3) Participation rate:  $\text{Persons participating in training} \div \text{Net insured person} \times 100$

4) Excludes age or education status that cannot be categorized.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor (2017), 2015 Annual VET Statistics Report

## 5) Employer-sponsored Incumbent Worker VET Participation Rate by Industry and Size

(Unit: cases, %)

	Net insured persons			Employer-sponsored					
	Total	Less than 300 persons	More than 300 persons	Total		Less than 300 persons		More than 300 persons	
		Participant	Participants	Participants	Participation rate	Participant	Participation rate	Participants	Participation rate
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	38,723	37,554	1,169	2,475	6.4	2,399	6.4	76	6.5
Mining	10,191	7,772	2,419	700	6.9	302	3.9	398	16.5
Manufacturing	3,583,689	2,520,757	1,062,932	825,218	23.0	362,841	14.4	462,377	43.5
Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	74,391	21,141	53,250	44,915	60.4	11,792	55.8	33,123	62.2
Municipal waste and sewage treatment, raw material renewal and environment restoration	60,454	56,348	4,106	4,042	6.7	3,240	5.7	802	19.5
Construction	661,100	566,070	95,030	87,458	13.2	45,233	8	42,225	44.4
Wholesale and retail sales	1,392,864	1,099,761	293,103	101,228	7.3	44,437	4	56,791	19.4
Logistics	589,726	416,951	172,775	109,542	18.6	40,843	9.8	68,699	39.8
Accommodation and restaurant services	484,009	370,749	113,260	38,686	8.0	12,441	3.4	26,245	23.2
Publishing, video, broadcasting and information services	552,163	350,862	201,301	148,897	27.0	44,099	12.6	104,798	52.1
Financial and insurance	462,191	166,164	296,027	321,426	69.5	127,818	76.9	193,608	65.4
Real estate and leasing	328,615	290,513	38,102	22,816	6.9	11,907	4.1	10,909	28.6
Professional, science and technology services	655,023	518,620	136,403	86,915	13.3	50,069	9.7	36,846	27
Business facility maintenance and business support services	1,077,636	503,889	573,747	154,494	14.3	33,054	6.6	121,440	21.2
Public administrative, national defense and social welfare administrative services	234,149	154,719	79,430	9,091	3.9	534	0.3	8,557	10.8
Educational services	392,831	330,008	62,823	61,059	15.5	15,995	4.8	45,064	71.7
Healthcare and welfare services	1,336,460	1,191,153	145,307	434,357	32.5	325,489	27.3	108,868	74.9
Arts, sports and leisure related services	116,102	90,290	25,812	8,513	7.3	3,950	4.4	4,563	17.7
Association and organizations, repair and other personal services	299,792	281,891	17,901	43,821	14.6	38,222	13.6	5,599	31.3
Autonomous consumption production activities uncategorized such as household employment	61	61	0	3	4.9	3	4.9		
International and foreign institutions	12,893	710	12,183	0	0.0				

Note: 1) Employer-sponsored paid leave is included. Sponsorship includes Vocational Capability Improvement subsidy, My Worker Learning Card System, New Employee Capability Development Support.

2) Persons receiving training are application numbers. Overlaps are deducted based on training costs and are an annual total which includes redundancies based on training session numbers.

3) Participation rate: Persons participating in training ÷ Net insured persons X 100

4) Excludes industries that cannot be categorized.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor (2017), 2015 Annual VET Statistics Report/Korea Employment Information Service, yearly Vocational Training Database, yearly Employment Insurance Database

## 6) VET for the Unemployed by Year

(Unit: persons)

Type of training	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	115,718	153,465	57,007 (303,598)	393,568	336,858	450,352	284,438	272,295
Training for the unemployed with work experience	70,565	88,094	26,088 (206,739)	279,733	226,617	312,793	191,043	157,847
Training for the unemployed in farming and fishing villages Special Account for regional development since 2015	4,833	8,075	1,220	713	693	761	776	448
Training for the unemployed with no work experience	14,058	35,885	12,390 (78,330)	87,923	80,669	98,729	51,477	39,793
VET for North Korean refugees	772	881	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training for self-employed small business owners	2,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-support training	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training for Key National Strategic Industries jobs	22,126	20,530	17,309	25,199	28,879	38,069	41,142	74,207

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.

5) Regional unemployed person training (Rural area development special account and metropolitan &amp; regional development special account) until 2014, Regional unemployed person training (special account for Regional development) until 2015

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor (2016). VET Project Report



## 7) National Key Strategic Industry Vocational Training Job Type Participation Status by Demographic

(Unit: persons, %)

Item	Gender		Age						Education					Total
	Male	Female	≤19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Middle school or lower	High school	Junior college	College	Graduate school or higher	
Agricultural, fisheries, and mining	3.9	9.5	3.9	6.1	6.5	7.2	3.3	1.9	3.2	4.6	5.6	8.0	4.0	5.8
Chemicals and ceramics	11.6	35.4	16.0	23.2	19.9	15.1	5.9	2.0	10.4	17.6	25.1	21.5	18.3	19.7
Metal	1.0	2.8	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.8	1.1	0.7	2.4	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.7	1.6
Machinery and equipment	15.9	7.1	9.8	9.8	7.8	16.4	37.5	57.8	17.4	15.7	7.3	11.3	22.2	12.9
Construction	25.7	19.7	34.2	23.2	26.1	22.1	12.4	8.7	30.7	23.7	26.9	20.6	12.4	23.6
Electricity	8.0	0.2	6.1	4.1	6.5	8.2	8.8	5.5	7.9	7.9	5.0	2.0	1.5	5.3
Information & communications	0.7	7.0	2.3	1.4	3.7	7.1	8.4	4.6	4.7	3.2	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.8
Logistics equipment	8.7	0.3	8.2	4.1	6.0	7.8	12.8	11.2	9.0	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.8
Industry application	21.4	11.2	13.8	23.0	16.1	6.3	2.7	1.6	10.6	16.2	16.3	22.5	17.7	17.9
Crafts	1.3	4.7	2.3	1.9	3.9	4.4	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.5
Service	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.9	2.1	3.0	1.5
Office management	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,829</b>	<b>25,378</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>42,627</b>	<b>12,335</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>29,217</b>	<b>13,171</b>	<b>24,923</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>74,207</b>

Note: 1) Excluding job types or educational status that cannot be categorized.

2) Analysis of HRD-Net raw data from the Korea Educational Information Services.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor and the Korea Educational Information Services (2017), 2015 Annual VET Statistics Report

8) National Key Strategic Industry Vocational Training Employment Rate according to Job Type by Demographic

(Unit: %)

Item	Gender		Age						Education					Total
	Male	Female	≤19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Middle school or lower	High school	Junior college	College	Graduate school or higher	
Agriculture & fisheries & mining	63,3	66,5	67,7	69,4	62,6	53,5	46,3	33,3	78,3	60,1	68,9	66,4	44,4	65,2
Chemicals & ceramics	59,1	62,6	59,9	65,2	54,8	46,3	44,8	32,4	65,7	57,2	63,2	62,8	62,8	61,3
Metal	57,2	60,6	71,7	59,0	56,1	57,0	46,2	16,7	67,5	57,4	56,3	58,8	44,4	59,3
Machinery & equipment	54,8	50,6	86,4	47,0	61,3	53,5	52,0	55,8	77,6	47,8	63,1	52,2	46,2	53,9
Construction	74,5	73,3	68,9	77,5	74,5	65,7	66,3	57,5	71,3	72,1	77,9	75,5	75,3	74,2
Electricity	73,2	66,7	70,0	76,8	77,5	68,8	63,6	48,5	65,7	72,2	75,8	81,4	70,0	73,2
Information & communications	61,7	62,6	69,8	65,4	50,5	63,4	65,3	74,6	66,5	62,2	63,3	59,5	66,7	62,5
Manufacture of logistics equipment	66,1	71,4	66,7	68,7	69,7	62,9	62,9	53,4	67,8	63,8	66,9	68,1	76,5	66,2
Industry application	66,0	65,7	61,7	67,9	63,7	50,2	50,5	57,9	68,1	62,4	67,3	68,4	51,7	65,9
Crafts	64,1	64,2	65,6	74,0	57,6	55,0	56,3	48,1	67,8	64,4	64,4	63,5	47,1	64,2
Service	67,8	58,5	65,0	64,5	75,6	45,7	61,5	57,1	66,0	63,1	70,8	64,9	57,1	64,8

Note: 1) Employment: Employed persons after completing training/persons who completed training X 100  
 \* Number of persons who completed training and number of employed persons used in the employment rate calculation is net number of persons based on the training end date.  
 2) Excluding education status and job types that cannot be categorized.  
 3) Office management sector had less than 10 persons employed in the sector and was therefore excluded from the calculations.  
 4) Analysis of HRD-Net raw data from the Korea Educational Information Services.  
 Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor and the Korea Educational Information Services (2017), 2015 Annual VET Statistics Report.

## 9) 2015 My Worker Learning Card System Completion Rate and Employment Rate by Demographic

(Unit: persons, %)

Item	Training completion status				Training non-completion status				Employment rate	
	Participants (net persons)	Persons who completed training		Completion rate	Participants (Annual)	Persons who did not complete training		Non-completion rate		
		Frequency	Ratio			Frequency	Ratio			
Total	148,883	130,902	(100,0)	90,6	196,312	16,503	(100,0)	8,4	47,6	
Gender	Male	42,584	36,671	(28,0)	89,0	54,805	5,472	(33,2)	10,0	46,3
	Female	106,299	94,231	(72,0)	91,3	141,507	11,031	(66,8)	7,8	48,1
Age	≤19	6,748	5,036	(3,8)	76,6	8,142	1,752	(10,6)	21,5	46,0
	20-29	49,776	42,489	(32,5)	88,9	63,834	6,482	(39,3)	10,2	55,8
	30-39	38,673	34,399	(26,3)	91,4	52,188	3,970	(24,1)	7,6	44,0
	40-49	30,777	27,802	(21,2)	92,8	41,787	2,713	(16,4)	6,5	45,2
	50-59	17,900	16,467	(12,6)	94,0	23,804	1,318	(8,0)	5,5	41,8
	60+	5,009	4,709	(3,6)	95,4	6,557	268	(1,6)	4,1	36,6
Education	Elementary school or less	3,531	3,098	(2,4)	88,9	4,515	460	(2,8)	10,2	36,1
	Middle school	9,763	8,077	(6,2)	84,3	12,414	1,740	(10,5)	14,0	42,3
	High school	68,614	59,567	(45,5)	89,2	89,933	8,674	(52,6)	9,6	47,1
	Junior college	30,506	27,432	(21,0)	92,8	40,249	2,686	(16,3)	6,7	51,5
	College	34,484	30,975	(23,7)	93,5	46,512	2,759	(16,7)	5,9	48,8
	Graduate school	1,934	1,707	(1,3)	92,5	2,667	183	(1,1)	6,9	41,8
New or with experience	With experience	118,699	104,849	(80,1)	91,3	156,342	12,350	(74,8)	7,9	49,8
	New	30,175	26,044	(19,9)	88,1	39,959	4,153	(25,2)	10,4	38,8

Note: 1) Training completion rate: Persons who completed training ÷ (persons who received training-early employed persons) X 100

\* Number of persons who completed training and number of employed persons used in the employment rate calculation is net number of persons based on the training end date.

2) Net participants based on training end date.

3) Persons who received training, persons who completed training and who did not complete training were tallied at the point of analysis and are subject to changes depending on the closing year or point of data extraction.

4) Non-completion rate: (Persons who did not complete training ÷ persons who received training) X 100

5) Persons who did not complete training includes forgoing enrollment and not receiving training. Non-completion due to early employment is not included.

6) Net persons based on training end date.

7) Employment rate: Employment rate of persons who completed training = Employed persons after completing training ÷ persons who completed training X 100, (net persons based on training end date) Excludes missing or education status that is unable to categorize.

8) Raw data: HRD-Net data from the Korea Educational Information Services.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor and the Korea Educational Information Services (2017), 2015 Annual VET Statistics Report.

**10) Results of Training Program Review for VET Account System**

(Unit: numbers, %)

Year	Evaluation (A)	Results					
		Eligible (B=C+D)	Eligible (C)	Conditional <sup>1)</sup> (D)	Eligibility rate (B/A)	Ineligible (F)	
2008	866	529	508	21	61.1	337	
2009	1H	9,456	4,280	3,465	815	45.3	5,176
	2H	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	1H	4,457	1,004	941	63	22.5	3,453
	2H	10,233	4,659	4,335	324	45.5	5,574
2016	1H	5,860	2,839	2,415	424	48.4	3,021
	2H	6,921	4,946	4,219	727	71.5	1,975

Notes: 1) Prior to 2011, conditional approval only included cost-conditional approval; however, effective 2012, conditional approval as regards the 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.

5) Excluding 2015 2H returns, not excluding 2016 2H returns (will be excluded).

6) During 2016 2H review 2015 2H suitability course expiration date extension was carried out but not included in these results.

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

Korea University of Technology and Education and the Korean Skills Quality Authority (2016).

Collective Training Evaluation Center Internal Materials.

## 11) Eligible Training Program List Review Results under VET Account System

(Unit: numbers)

Korea Employment classification of occupations	2011				2012				2013			
	Total	Eligible	Conditional	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Conditional	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Conditional	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

(Continued)

Korea Employment classification of occupations	2014				2015(1H)				2015(2H)			
	Total	Eligible	Conditional	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Conditional	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Conditional	Ineligible
<b>Total</b>	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

(Continued)

Korea Employment classification of occupations	2016 (1H)				2016 (2H)			
	Total	Eligible	Conditional	Ineligible	Total	Eligible	Conditional	Ineligible
<b>Total</b>	2,839	2,415	424	3,021	4,946	4,219	727	1,975
<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>2</b>	888	792	96	785	1,387	1,290	97	527
<b>3</b>	1	1	0	4	5	5	0	2
<b>4</b>	9	9	0	20	23	23	0	12
<b>5</b>	3	3	0	3	14	14	0	5
<b>6</b>	311	309	2	241	484	477	7	202
<b>7</b>	60	59	1	54	139	124	15	25
<b>8</b>	166	149	17	143	223	165	58	108
<b>9</b>	37	30	7	6	44	42	2	16
<b>10</b>	15	11	4	17	35	28	7	11
<b>11</b>	3	3	0	15	13	11	2	6
<b>12</b>	284	215	69	446	558	450	108	400
<b>13</b>	371	258	113	672	834	742	92	346
<b>14</b>	98	80	18	124	189	165	24	48
<b>15</b>	165	158	7	57	180	158	22	65
<b>16</b>	46	21	25	22	50	28	22	16
<b>17</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>18</b>	48	33	15	71	88	63	25	29
<b>19</b>	35	32	3	15	108	97	11	30
<b>20</b>	102	85	17	35	79	59	20	18
<b>21</b>	119	98	21	163	285	108	177	65
<b>22</b>	70	61	9	116	199	162	37	40
<b>23</b>	8	8	0	11	9	8	1	4

Notes: 1) VET Account System (by KECO 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

Korea University of Technology and Education and the Korean Skills Quality Authority (2016). Collective Training Evaluation Center Internal Materials.

## 12) 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
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
2015	Total	7,765	35			7,730		
	Number		34	–	1	41	772	6,917

Notes: 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 (2016). 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
2015	12,725	94	261	12,370

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	
	Persons employed	Employment rate	Persons employed	Employment rate	Persons employed	Employment rate	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 <sup>1)</sup>	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	-	-
2015	1,357,090	36.2	897,224	29.9	459,866	61.2	-	-

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:1) 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.

2) The OECD only provides the 'Public Expenditure Amount for Vocational Training compared to GDP by country' report up until 2012.

Source: OECD, Employment Outlook (each year)

2017

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 at school level and budget development				Career education group		
	Establishment of yearly plan		Development of yearly budget		Existence of groups (departments)		Average no. of group members
	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	
Elementary school	370	92,5	294	73,4	250	62,6	–
Middle school	397	99,2	385	96,2	315	78,8	1,29
High school	392	98,0	382	95,5	361	90,2	1,89

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

2) The number of group members for career education group-related elementary schools was not surveyed.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al. (2016), 2016 School Career Education Survey

### 2) Spaces for Implementing Career Education in Schools

(Unit: schools, %)

Category	Career education space types					
	Separate space		Integrated space		Lack of space	
	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio
Elementary school	10	2,5	144	36,0	246	61,5
Middle school	212	53,1	96	23,9	92	22,9
High school	190	47,5	94	23,6	116	28,9

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al. (2016), 2016 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
	Schools	Ratio							
Elementary school	16	4.0	1.43 (2.78)						
Middle school	60	15.1	6.71 (9.61)	5.47 (5.57)	1.85 (2.91)	1.64 (1.66)	1.18 (1.35)	2.08 (8.09)	18.93 (18.61)
High school	59	14.8	5.30 (9.92)	3.07 (4.90)	–	3.32 (5.60)	0.93 (1.78)	0.18 (0.81)	12.81 (15.48)

- 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. (2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey

## 2. Implementation of Career Education and Participation Levels

### 1) "Career and Vocational Studies" Subject Selection

(Unit: schools, %)

School level	"Career and Vocational Studies" subject selection	
	Schools	Ratio
Middle school	307	76,6
High school	187	46,8

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. (2016), 2016 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	
	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio
Middle school	207	67,5	200	65,2	116	37,8	111	36,1	157	51,2	145	47,3
High school	132	70,4	129	68,8	51	27,4	54	29,0	59	31,7	59	31,3

Note: This item can be selected more than once.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al. (2016), 2016 School Career Education Survey



### 3) School Career Psychological Test Implementation

(Unit: schools, %)

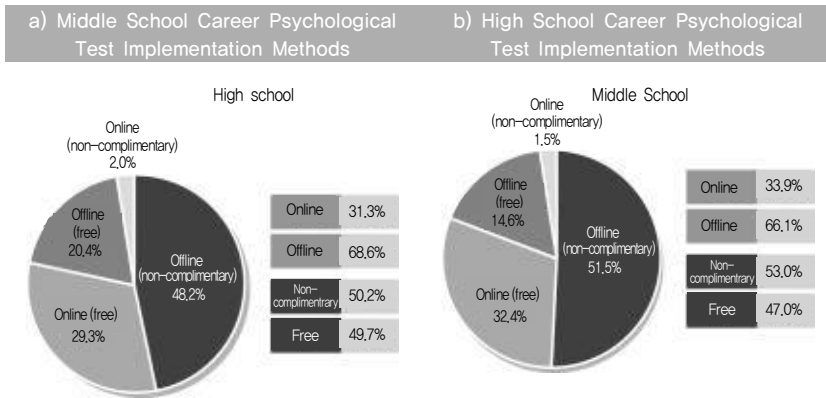
School level	1st year		2nd year		3rd year		Total	
	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio	Schools	Ratio
Elementary school	–	–	–	–	–	–	338	84.4
Middle school	385	96.2	371	92.7	392	98.0	399	99.7
High school	394	98.5	324	81.0	170	42.5	397	99.3

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. (2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey

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



Source: Hyunjin Jang et al.(2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey

### 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 desired career during class	5,775	78.6	7,758	80.6	7,822	76.0
Career psychological test	5,717	77.8	7,683	79.8	8,474	82.3
Career experience activities	5,061	68.9	7,695	79.9	7,573	73.6
Career counseling	3,833	52.2	6,234	64.8	6,960	67.6
"Career and Vocational Studies" classes	—	—	8,512	88.4	8,615	83.7
Career clubs	—	—	4,065	42.2	5,252	51.0

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

2) Searching for career path, career psychology tests, career experience sessions and career consulting conducted during classes in elementary schools were studied while searching for career path, career psychology tests, career experience sessions, career consulting 'Career and occupations' were studied in middle schools and high schools.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al. (2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey

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

(Unit: persons, %)

Career experience activity types	Middle school students				High school students			
	Participation levels		Desire for future participation		Participation levels		Desire for future participation	
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Mentoring and special lectures	5,669	58.9	2,043	21.2	7,741	75.2	4,652	45.2
Field trips	5,317	55.2	4,831	50.2	5,089	49.4	5,300	51.5
Hands-on job experience (actually conducting job activities)	3,955	41.1	4,742	49.3	3,164	30.7	2,107	20.5
Job task experience (carrying out mock job activities)	3,855	40.1	1,391	14.5	3,336	32.4	2,319	22.5
Department experience	3,132	32.5	2,022	21.0	4,707	45.7	3,372	32.8
Career camp	2,746	28.5	2,569	26.7	3,670	35.7	1,671	16.2

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. (2016), 2016 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)	Example	Persons	Ratio
1	Culture, art, sports professional, and related professions	Designer, writer, journalist, celebrity, athlete, etc.	1,629	19.4
2	Education professional and related professions	Math teacher, kindergarten teacher, university professor, etc.	1,132	13.5
3	Public health, social welfare, religion-related professions	Doctor, nurse, dental hygienists, minister, etc.	1,075	12.8
4	Engineer and technician	Architectural engineer, mechanical engineer, pilot, etc.	643	7.7
5	Natural sciences, humanities, social sciences professions	Life sciences researcher, physics researcher, social survey researcher	627	7.5
6	Policing, firefighting, security-related services	Police officer, firefighter, guard, etc.	593	7.1
7	Military personnel	Officer, non-commissioned officer, warrant officer, etc.	559	6.7
8	Information and communications expert and technical professions	Programmer, computer security expert, web/application developer, etc.	424	5.1
9	Management/accounting	Management/accounting sector office clerk (office worker), secretary, etc.	399	4.8
10	Culinary/food services	Chef, bartender, waiter, etc.	397	4.7
Total			7,478	89.3

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. (2016). 2016 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	681	9.1
2	Nursing	573	7.7
3	Linguistics/literature	570	7.6
4	Secondary Education	510	6.8
5	Social sciences	509	6.8
6	Design	508	6.8
7	Machinery/metals	468	6.3
8	Biology/chemistry/environmental studies	457	6.1
9	Computer science/communications	442	5.9
10	Theater and film	419	5.6
Total		5,137	68.7

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. (2016). 2016 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	4.73	0.55	4.68	0.53	4.70	0.55
School career education time expansion	3.95	0.95	3.55	0.96	3.47	0.93
Need for link (integration) between subject and career education	4.34	0.68	4.29	0.67	4.08	0.80
Initial expansion of career education budget	3.97	0.86	3.82	0.83	3.82	0.83
Participation in career education training for administrators	4.34	0.77	4.27	0.74	4.18	0.73
Support for teachers to participate in career education training	4.45	0.66	4.32	0.66	4.22	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. (2016), 2016 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	4.57	0.59
Importance of the role played by the teacher in charge of career education (career guidance)	4.09	0.74
Intention to participate in career education-related training	4.03	0.82
Need for link (integration) between subject and career education	3.98	0.82
Career education time expansion	3.65	0.95

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. (2016). 2016 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	186	46,4	138	34,5	160	40,0
	Support for career education budgets and environments	175	43,9	157	39,2	142	35,4
	Cooperation from support sources (organizations, businesses) outside of schools	107	26,8	78	19,6	86	21,6
	Expansion of educational materials and information	105	26,3	83	20,7	64	16,1
	Improvement of courses and classes to expand career education implementation	103	25,8	104	26,1	102	25,5
	Improved awareness of career education among parents and throughout society	53	13,3	125	31,1	103	25,7
	Cooperation among school faculty	27	6,8	81	20,3	118	29,6
	Other	2	0,5	2	0,5	4	1,0
School administrator	Support for career education budgets and environments	229	57,3	192	47,9	172	43,1
	Securing expert human resources and boosting job capacity	183	45,7	192	47,9	211	52,8
	Improvement of courses and classes to expand career education implementation	142	35,4	139	34,9	129	32,3
	Cooperation from support sources (organizations, businesses) outside of schools	107	26,6	118	29,5	104	26,0
	Improved awareness of career education among parents and throughout society	99	24,7	110	27,5	105	26,2
	Expansion of educational materials and information	26	6,5	32	8,0	56	14,1
	Cooperation among school faculty	1	0,3	0	0,0	0	0,0

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

2) 'Other' response to career guidance counselors included 'Devising career education evaluation plan' and 'Lessening burden of teachers.'

3) The school administrator had to choose 2 or less out of the 6 required items to revitalize school career education.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al. (2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey



2) Career Education Materials Usage Status and Satisfaction (Students)

(Unit: persons, %)

Career education materials	Middle school				High school			
	Usage status		Satisfaction rate		Usage status		Satisfaction rate	
	Frequency	Ratio	Average	Standard deviation	Frequency	Ratio	Average	Standard deviation
'Career and occupation' video	5,878	61.1	3.76	0.91	6,151	59.8	3.64	0.88
'Career and occupation' textbook	5,859	60.9	3.55	1.02	4,988	48.5	3.41	0.99
Dream letter	3,696	38.4	3.61	1.07	3,215	31.2	3.54	1.01
World of occupation in the future (Major, Occupation)	3,017	31.3	3.86	0.95	2,739	26.6	3.78	0.88
Creative career development program	2,391	24.8	3.92	0.95	2,326	22.6	3.83	0.88
Distant video career mentoring	2,169	22.5	3.90	0.96	1,906	18.5	3.80	0.93
Transitional career guidance program	1,987	20.6	3.92	0.96	1,793	17.4	3.85	0.93
Career experience bus	1,953	20.3	3.93	0.97	1,720	16.7	3.88	0.91
'Career and Occupation' smart-book	1,856	19.3	3.82	1.02	1,605	15.6	3.77	0.93
Creative career path case studies	1,823	18.9	3.92	0.97	1,796	17.4	3.81	0.92
Finding your dream through theater program	1,799	18.7	3.91	1.00	1,555	15.1	3.85	0.93
Youth Entrepreneur Experience Program (YEPP)	1,650	17.1	3.98	0.97	1,514	14.7	3.88	0.94
Wi-Fi start-up and career program	1,526	15.9	3.94	1.00	1,390	13.5	3.87	0.93

Note: 1) Usage status is a percentage of how many persons responded 'Yes' to having used (or participated) in the mentioned material.

2) Satisfaction rate is determined on a 5 point scale of satisfaction (helpfulness) from those who answered 'Yes' to having used the aforementioned material.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al. 2016 School Career Education Survey

### 3) Career Education Materials Usage Status and Satisfaction (Career guidance counselor)

(Unit: persons, %)

Career education materials	Middle school				High school			
	Usage status		Satisfaction rate		Usage status		Satisfaction rate	
	Frequency	Ratio	Average	Standard deviation	Frequency	Ratio	Average	Standard deviation
'Career and occupation' video	379	94.7	4.40	0.67	368	92.0	4.25	0.63
'Career and occupation' textbook	371	92.7	4.14	0.70	348	87.0	4.14	0.62
Dream letter	359	89.7	4.01	0.71	333	83.1	3.81	0.74
World of occupation in the future (major, occupation)	346	86.4	4.09	0.66	297	74.4	4.05	0.70
Creative career development program	287	71.7	3.86	0.71	270	67.5	3.84	0.69
Distant video career mentoring	257	64.2	3.88	0.64	187	46.7	3.87	0.65
Transitional career guidance program	231	57.8	4.02	0.64	179	44.7	3.78	0.68
Career experience bus	186	46.6	3.97	0.89	133	33.2	3.82	0.59
'Career and Occupation' smart-book	147	36.8	4.12	0.71	102	25.6	3.88	0.68
Creative career path case studies	139	34.7	3.97	0.73	92	23.1	3.88	0.71
Finding your dream through theater program	132	32.9	3.91	0.67	74	18.5	3.88	0.76
Youth Entrepreneur Experience Program (YEEP)	108	26.9	3.91	0.67	67	16.9	3.90	0.78
Wi-Fi start-up and career program	79	19.9	4.01	0.61	52	12.9	3.77	0.71

Note: 1) Usage status is a percentage of how many persons responded 'Yes' to having used (or participated) in the mentioned material.

2) Satisfaction rate is determined on a 5 point scale of satisfaction (helpfulness) from those who answered 'Yes' to having used the aforementioned material.

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al. (2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey

#### 4) Preference of Career Education Material Type (Student)

(Unit: persons, %)

Subject	Preferred type of material				Total	
	Online materials		Offline materials			
	Frequency	Ratio	Frequency	Ratio	Frequency	Ratio
Middle school student	6,263	64.8	3,393	35.2	9,625	100.0
High school student	6,625	63.4	3,769	36.6	10,294	100.0

#### 5) Preference of Career Education Material Type (Career guidance counselor)

(Unit: persons, %)

School type	Preferred type of material				Total	
	Online materials		Offline materials			
	Frequency	Ratio	Frequency	Ratio	Frequency	Ratio
Elementary school	235	58.7	165	41.3	400	100.0
Middle school	233	58.3	167	41.7	400	100.0
High school	139	34.7	261	65.3	400	100.0

## 5. Achievements of Career Education

### 1) Existence of a Desired Job

(Unit: persons, %)

School level	Have a desired career		Not have a desired career		Total
	Persons	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	
Elementary school student	6,524	88.8	822	11.2	7,346
Middle school student	7,068	73.4	2,557	26.6	9,625
High school student	8,376	81.4	1,918	18.6	10,294

Source: Hyunjin Jang et al. (2016). 2016 School Career Education Survey

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

(Unit: %)

School level	2013	2014	2015	2016
Elementary school student	81.4	87.1	91.3	88.8
Middle school student	62.8	68.4	73.0	73.4
High school student	66.9	70.5	81.7	81.4

Source: 2013–2016 School Career Education Survey Results

## 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	4.49	0.58	4.10	0.72	3.93	0.73
Understanding of job	4.39	0.63	3.73	0.78	3.60	0.77
Finding a career	3.95	0.85	3.92	0.77	3.57	0.77
Career planning and readiness	4.18	0.74	3.77	0.81	3.65	0.79
Overall employment rate	4.27	0.58	3.90	0.67	3.70	0.68

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. (2016), 2016 School Career Education Survey

2017

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		527	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 2016. 6. (* Task area: 26)
National Qualification		162 (job type)	Human Resources Development Service of Korea Korea Transportation Safety Authority National Health Personnel Licensing Examination Board, etc.(entrusted by Ministries, Administrations, Commissions)	As of 2016. 6.
Private Qualification	Registered	20,756	Korea Productivity Center Korea Banking Institute private organizations including Korea Association of Foreign Language	As of 2016. 6.
	Authorized	100 (job type)	Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry Samsung SDS 58 private organizations including Korea Productivity Center	As of 2016. 6.
In-house Qualification (Recognized by the Ministry of Employment and Labor)		Digital Consultant and 130 subjects (qualifications)	65 corporations including LG Electronics (number of institutions)	As of 2016. 6.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor (2016), 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
<b>Total</b>	527(10)	84(2)	27	109(2)	114(2)	161(2)	10	10	3	9(2)
National Police Agency	6	1	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–
Ministry of Employment and Labor	109	6	11	13	22	41	5	5	3	3
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	14	–	2	1	1	7	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)	–	–	–	–
Korea National Statistical Office	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: 2016.1.1.

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 (2016). 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 <sup>st</sup> grade	2 <sup>nd</sup> grade	3 <sup>rd</sup> grade	Non-graded
<b>Total</b>		527	84	27	109	114	161	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, Firefighting, 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		2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10. Sales		4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
11. Protective Service, Cleaning		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
12. Hairdressing & Beauty Service, Lodging, Tourism, Entertainment, Sports		8	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	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
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: Based on June 2016

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 (2016). 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	-3,0	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	-8,0	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	4,0	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	-11,0	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	12,7	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
2015	3,376,556	2,7	18,986	35,919	471,530	311,477	1,678,766		859,878

Note: 1) Applicants are the sum of written exam applicants and practical exam applicants.

2) Before 2010, service field was divided into basic affairs and expert affairs before and from 2011 was divided into classes 1, 2 and 3 or single categories.

Source: Human Resources Development Service of Korea, 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	595,726	12.4	1,358	3,837	57,331	41,660	356,128		135,412
2014	589,171	-1.1	1,084	3,654	54,060	46,634	339,585		144,154
2015	647,619	9.9	1,079	3,677	73,627	49,178	373,019		147,039

Note: Limited to those who acquired the GED-type National Technical Qualifications.

Source: Human Resources Development Service of Korea, 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	2015
Total	Total	26,927,995	23,828,933	750,221	633,766	530,200	595,726	589,171	647,619
	Female	7,976,341	6,714,499	333,874	262,048	204,706	235,206	226,011	252,202
Technician	Total	45,154	37,708	1,929	1,668	1,407	1,358	1,084	1,079
	Female	1,140	732	103	92	67	87	59	70
Master craftsman	Total	35,465	19,015	2,342	3,061	3,556	3,837	3,654	3,677
	Female	1,528	811	105	121	163	149	179	178
Engineer	Total	1,590,919	1,319,096	53,814	55,326	51,292	57,331	54,060	73,627
	Female	338,308	274,097	12,083	12,276	12,691	14,298	12,862	18,298
Industrial engineer	Total	1,792,428	1,570,456	49,310	43,553	40,815	41,660	46,634	49,178
	Female	434,517	367,163	15,338	13,285	12,617	12,180	13,934	13,293
Craftsman	Total	10,114,307	8,399,363	365,392	345,434	308,427	356,128	339,585	373,019
	Female	3,218,023	2,583,184	152,782	132,714	108,148	128,507	112,692	132,678
Assistant craftsman	Total	401,325	401,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	28,078	28,078	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business service	Total	12,948,397	12,081,970	277,434	184,724	124,703	135,412	144,154	147,039
	Female	3,954,747	3,460,434	153,463	103,560	71,020	79,985	86,285	87,685

Source: Human Resources Development Service of Korea, Statistical Yearbook of National Technical Qualifications (2016)

## 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 <sup>2)</sup>	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
2016	9,994	57	2,268	460	1,678	3,652	952	927

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

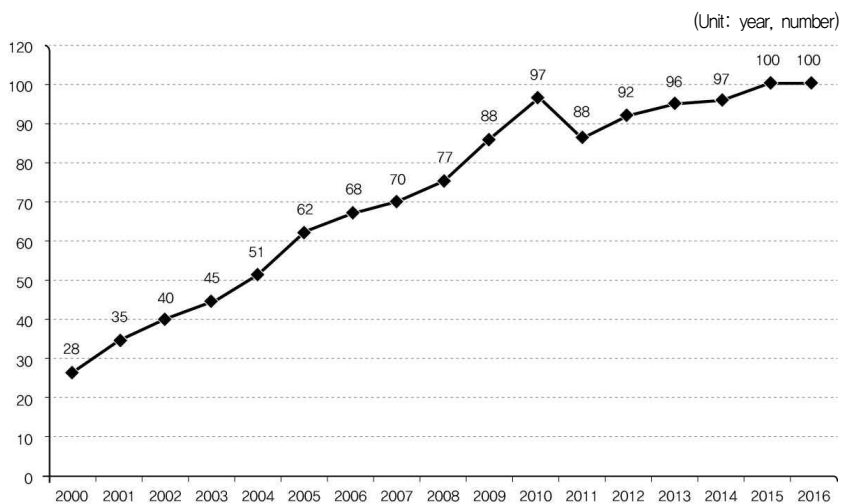
### 1) Registered Private Qualifications by Year

(Unit: numbers)

Year	Registered qualifications	Eliminated qualifications	Cancelled qualifications	Current qualifications
2008	655	114	0	541
2009	380	66	1	313
2010	539	79	0	460
2011	1,053	192	0	861
2012	1,453	231	0	1,222
2013	2,748	401	0	2,347
2014	6,253	973	11	5,269
2015	6,521	541	0	5,980
2016	6,153	125	0	6,028
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,755</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23,021</b>

Source: Private Qualifications Information Service, [www.pqi.or.kr](http://www.pqi.or.kr) (Searched on 2017.05.12.)

## 2) Accumulated Number of Authorized Private Qualifications by Year



Source: Ministry of Education · Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training (2016), Statistical Yearbook of Private Qualifications 2016



## 3) Development of National Competency Standards(by section)

(Unit: numbers)

Section	Division	Group	Class	Development withheld	Development in 2013	Development in 2014		Development in 2015 (1st)	Development in 2015 (2nd)	Further development
						New	Supplementary			
24	80	238	887	31	240	288	269	35	15	9
1. Business Management	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
2. Management, Accounting, Administrative work	4	11	27	0	11	6	8	1	1	0
3. Finance, Insurance	2	9	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	0
4. Education, Natural Science, Social Science	3	5	13	5	0	6	2	0	0	0
5. Legal Service, Police, Firefighting, National Defence	2	4	15	3	7	5	0	0	0	0
6. Health, Medical Service	2	7	34	23	9	2	0	0	0	0
7. Social Service, Religion	3	6	16	0	5	5	3	3	0	0
8. Culture, Arts, Design, Broadcasting	3	9	63	0	20	22	2	6	4	9
9. Driving, Transportation	4	7	26	0	8	16	0	0	2	0
10. Sales	3	7	17	0	1	16	0	0	0	0
11. Protective Service, Cleaning	2	3	6	0	0	4	0	1	1	0
12. Hairdressing & Beauty Service, Lodging, Tourism, Entertainment, Sports	4	12	42	0	17	21	4	0	0	0
13. Food Service	1	3	9	0	3	0	5	1	0	0
14. Construction	8	26	109	0	25	23	54	4	3	0
15. Machinery	10	29	115	0	17	29	67	1	1	0
16. Material	2	7	34	0	2	10	22	0	0	0
17. Chemistry	4	11	32	0	22	8	1	1	0	0
18. Textile, Garment	2	7	23	0	8	0	14	1	0	0
19. Electricity, Electronics	3	24	72	0	14	25	24	8	1	0
20. Information & Communication	3	11	58	0	25	4	27	2	0	0
21. Food Processing	2	4	20	0	14	4	2	0	0	0
22. Printing, Wood, Furniture, Craft	2	4	23	0	0	4	19	0	0	0
23. Environment, Energy	6	18	49	0	10	33	5	1	0	0
24. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery	4	12	44	0	22	10	10	2	0	0

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor (2016), Status of VET Projects

Research Material 2017-33

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