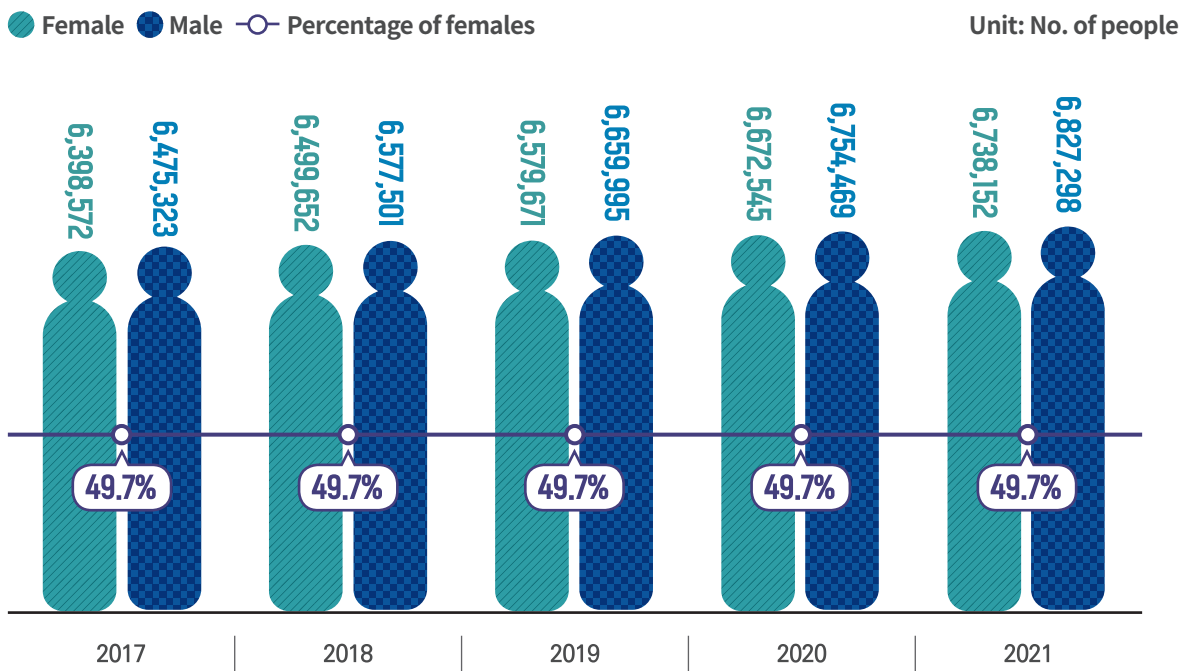


1 Population

Total population of Gyeonggi-do

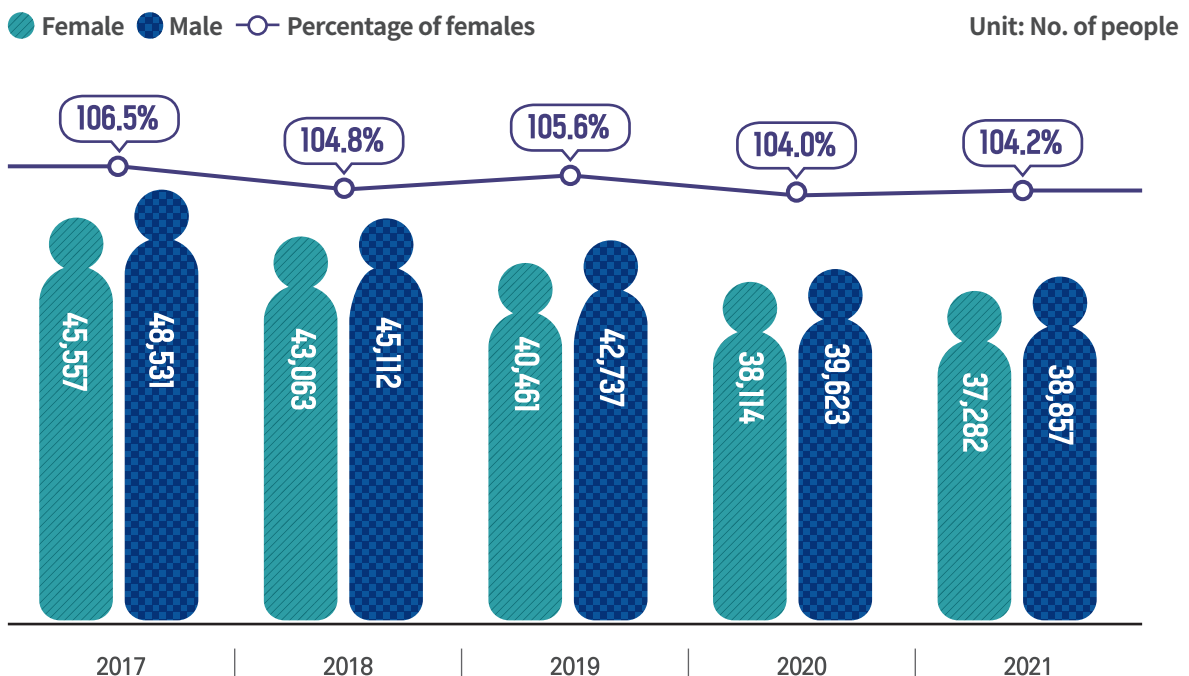
Male and female populations (based on resident registration number) of Gyeonggi-do are both rising steadily



Note: Excludes foreigners
Source: Population Census, Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Number of births & sex ratio at birth

Number of births is consistently decreasing, with approximately 4% more males than females



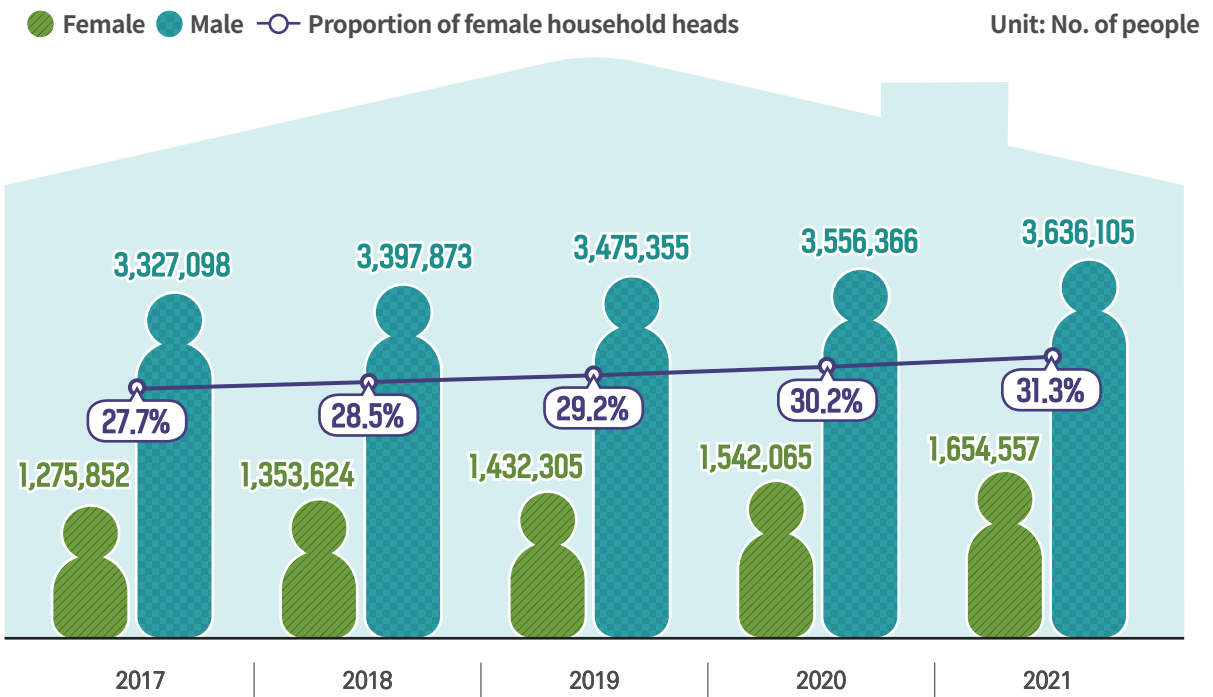
Note: No. of male births per 100 female births
Source: Vital Statistics, Statistics Korea

Households

Types and marriage /divorce rate

No. of household heads by gender

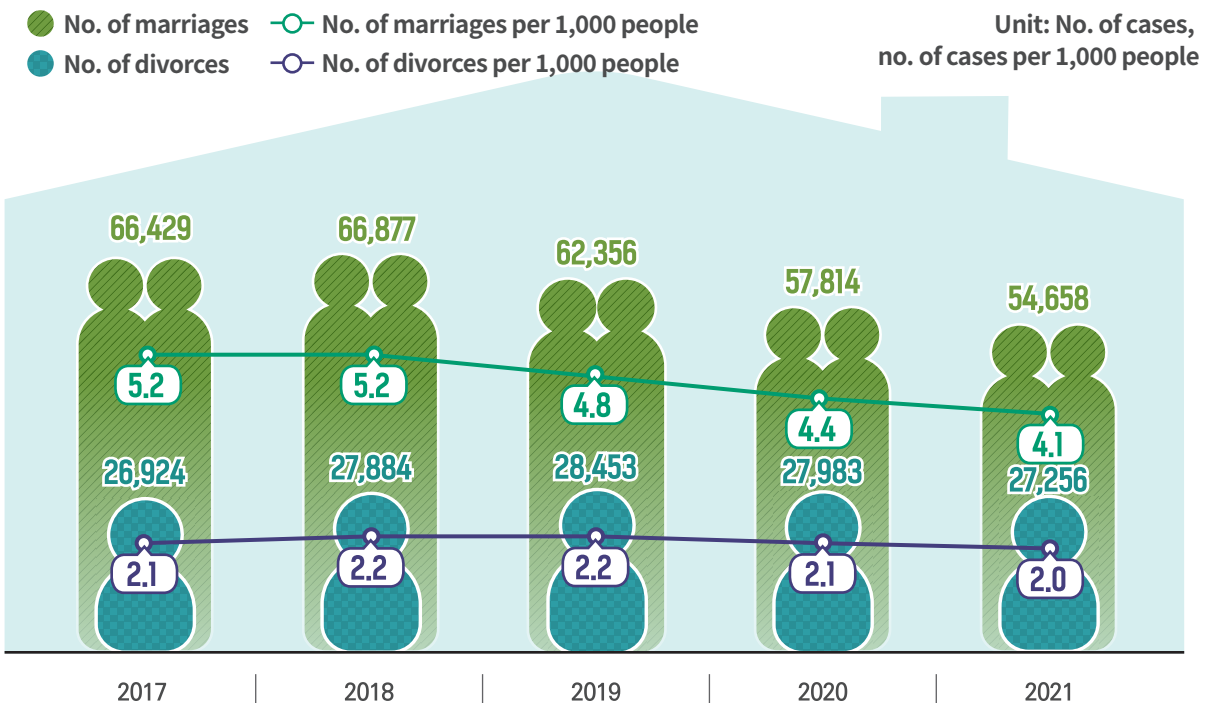
Female-headed households has increased by approximately 380,000 over five years



Note: Families living in same home and comprising people related by marriage, birth, or adoption
Source: Population Census, Statistics Korea

Marriages and divorces

Number of marriages per 1,000 people is decreasing

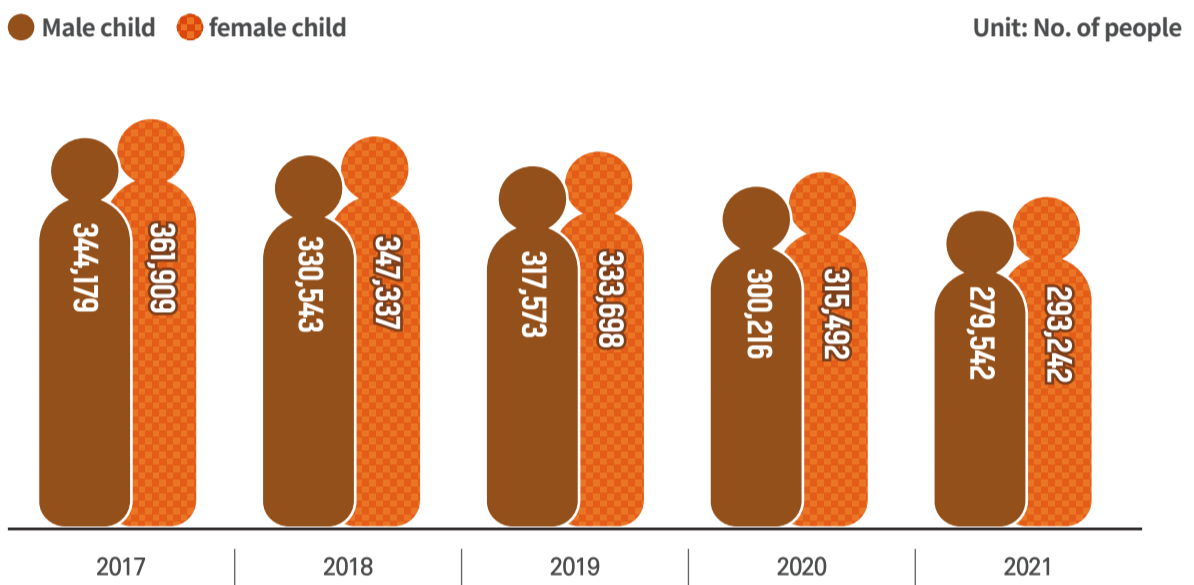


Note: Marriages/divorces per 1,000 people were calculated based on the number of marriages and divorces registered for a particular year's mid-year population.
Source: Vital Statistics, Statistics Korea

3 Childcare

Children eligible for childcare

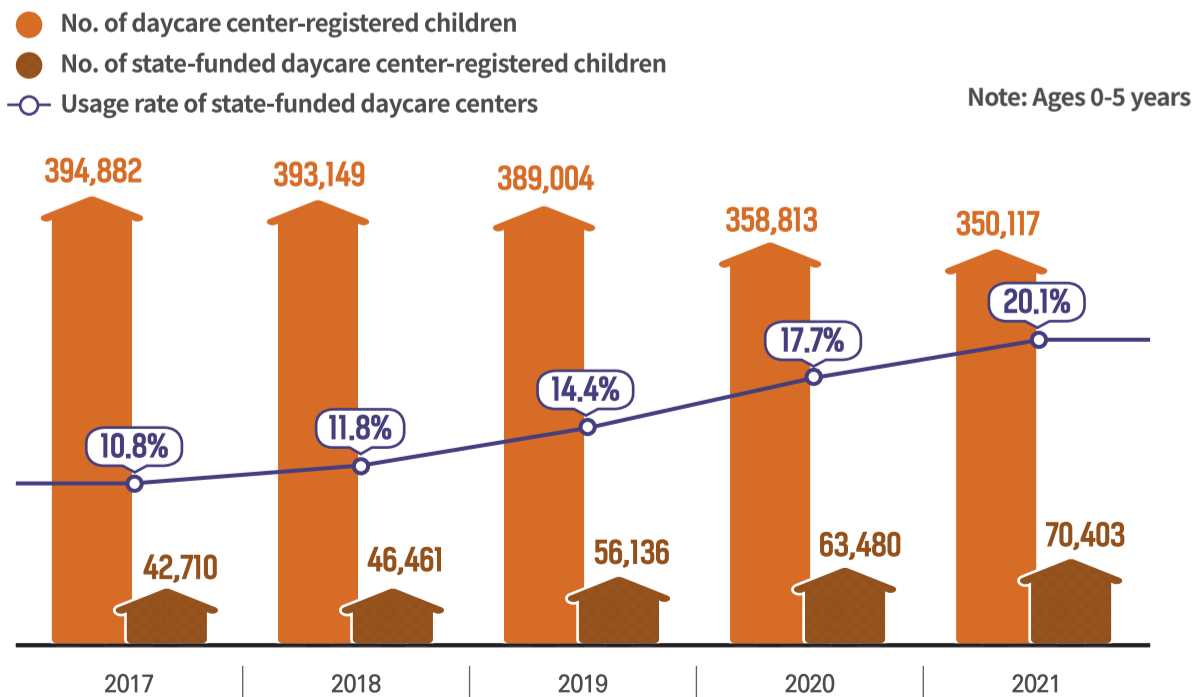
Male and female child populations are both decreasing



Note: Ages 0-5 years
Source: Population Census, Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Children registered with daycare centers

Percentage of children who attend state-funded daycare centers is increasing



Source: Childcare Statistics, Ministry of Health and Welfare

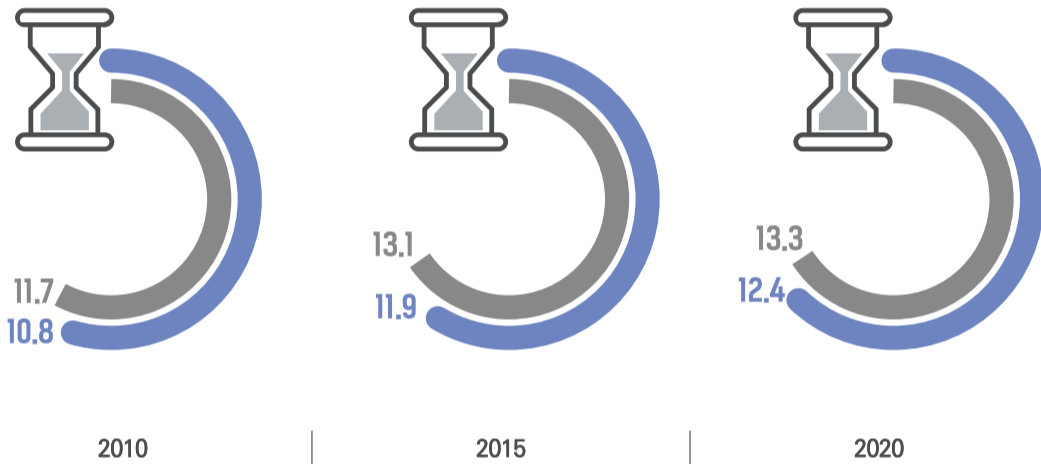
4 Education

Average years of schooling

Figures are similar across genders but slightly lower for women

● Female ■ Male

Unit: No. of years



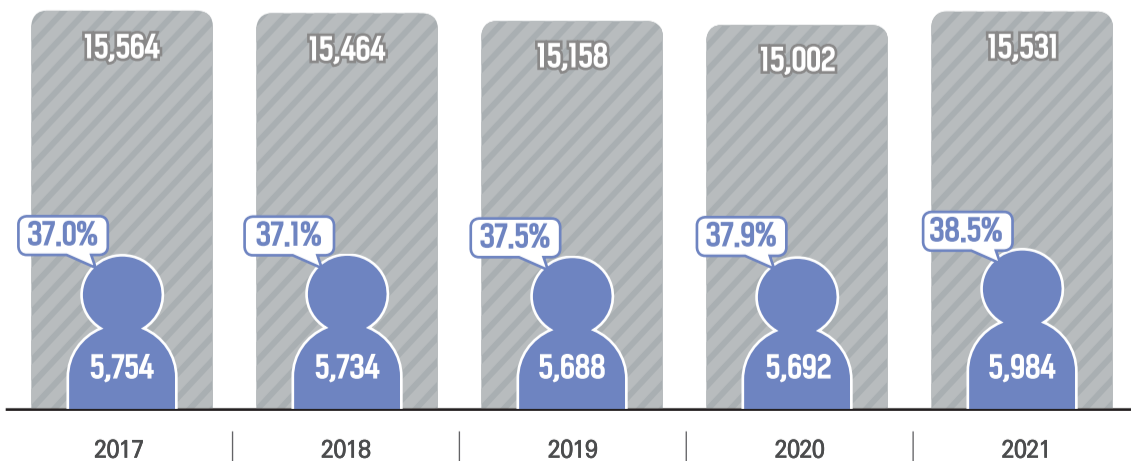
Note: Including currently-enrolled students and excluding unknowns
Source: Population Census (complete enumeration), Statistics Korea

Percentage of female faculty at institutions of higher education

Percentage of female faculty is rising steadily

● Total ● Female □ Percentage of females

Unit: No. of years

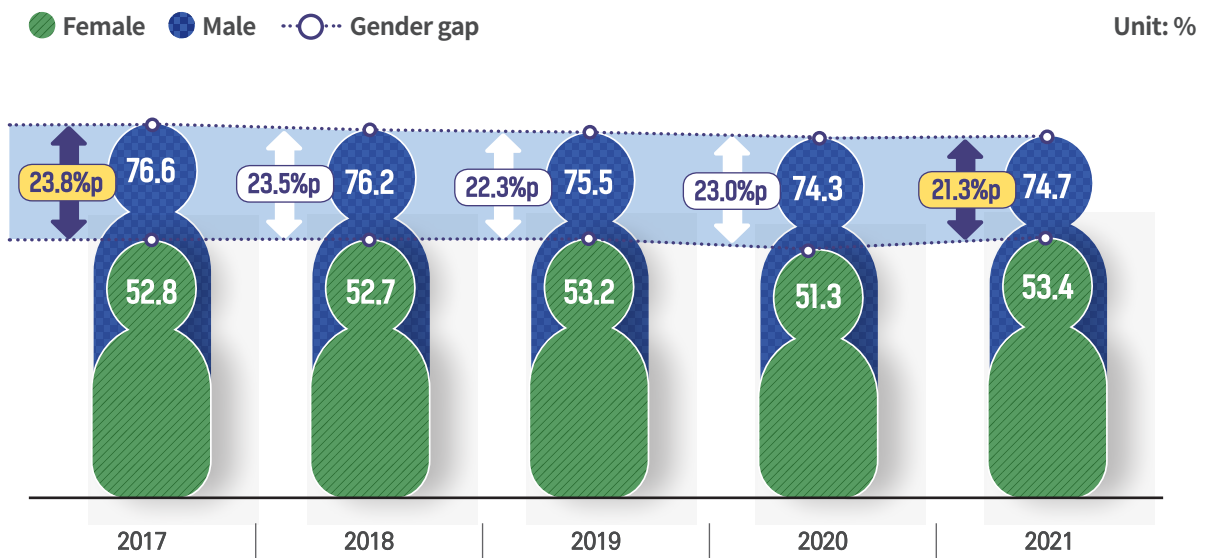


Note: As of April of relevant year
Source: Statistical Yearbook of Education, Korean Educational Development Institute

5 Economic activity

Rate of participation in economic activity

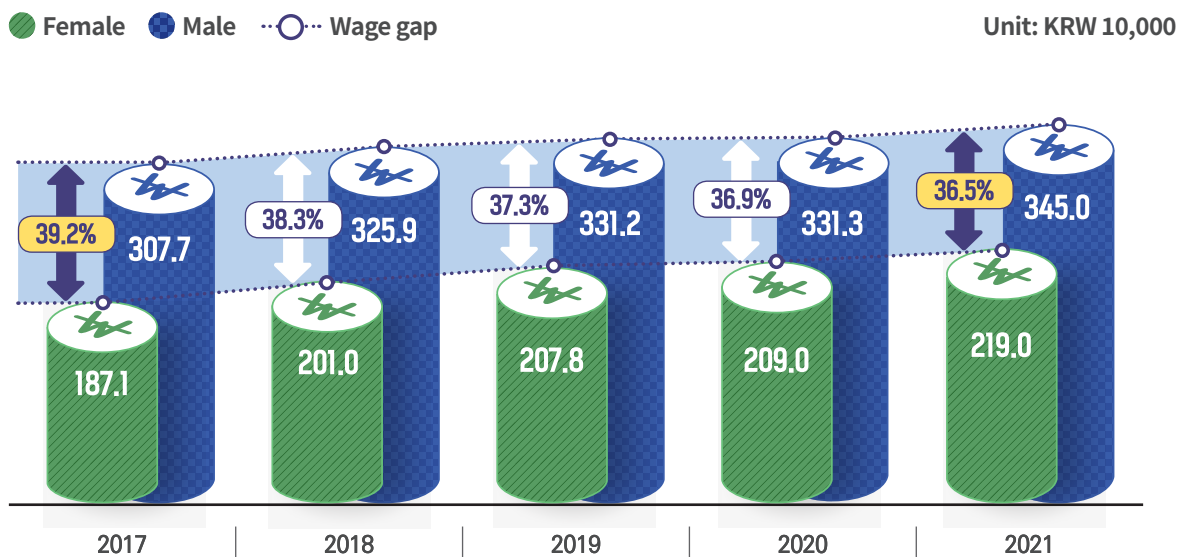
Gender gap remains quite high at over 20%p



Source: Economically Active Population Survey, Statistics Korea

Gender-based wage gap

Gap is declining slightly but still relatively high at 36.5%



Source: Raw data for Local Area Labor Force Survey (as of second half of each year), Statistics Korea

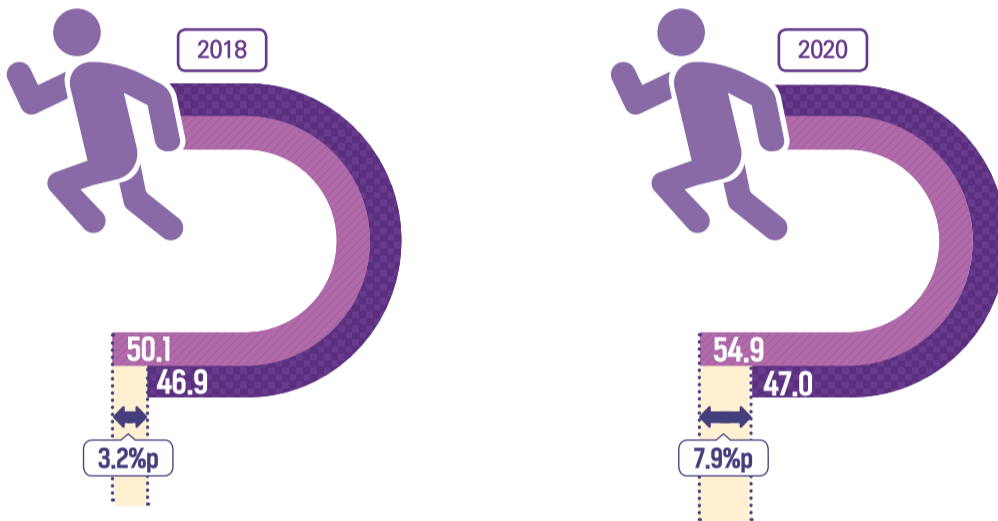
6 Physical and mental health

Subjective perception of one's own state of health

Gender gap in perception of one's own health as "good" is increasing

● Female ● Male  Gender gap

Unit: %



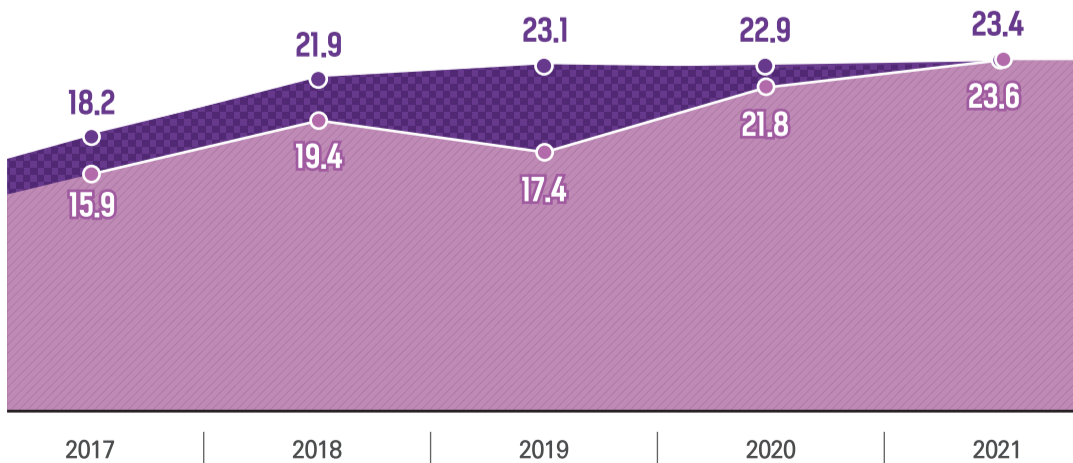
Note: 1) Individuals aged 13 or older
 2) Percentage of answers indicating health as "very good" or "good"
 Source: Raw data for Social Survey, Statistics Korea

Proportion of those who received counseling for symptoms of depression

Proportion of those who received counseling for depression increased for both men and women

● Female ● Male

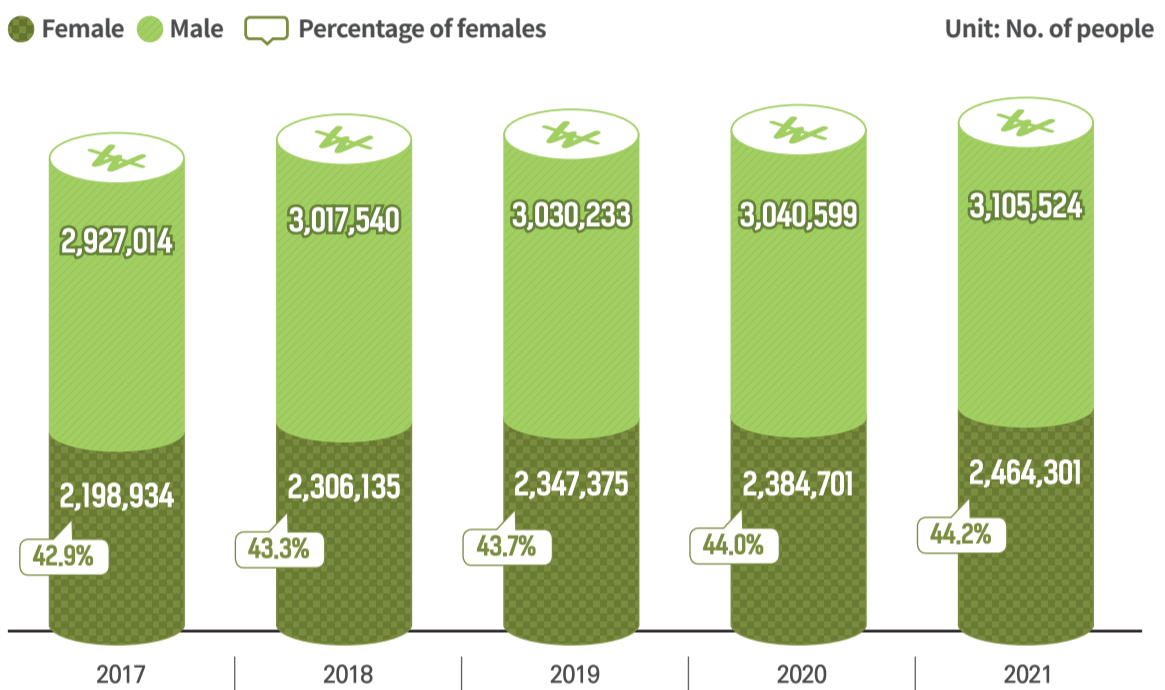
Unit: %



Source: Raw data for Korea Community Health Survey, Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency

National pension holders

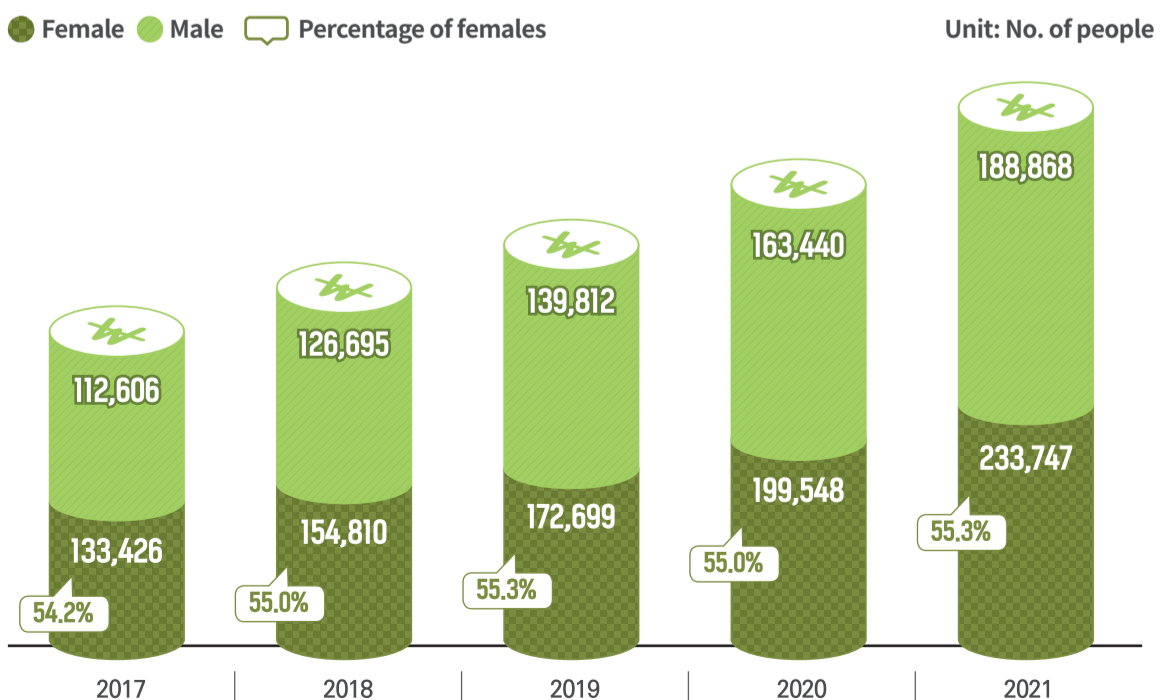
Total number is increasing, but with fewer women than men



Source: National Pension Statistics, National Pension Service

Basic livelihood security recipients

Higher number of women than men suggests financial insecurity is much higher among women

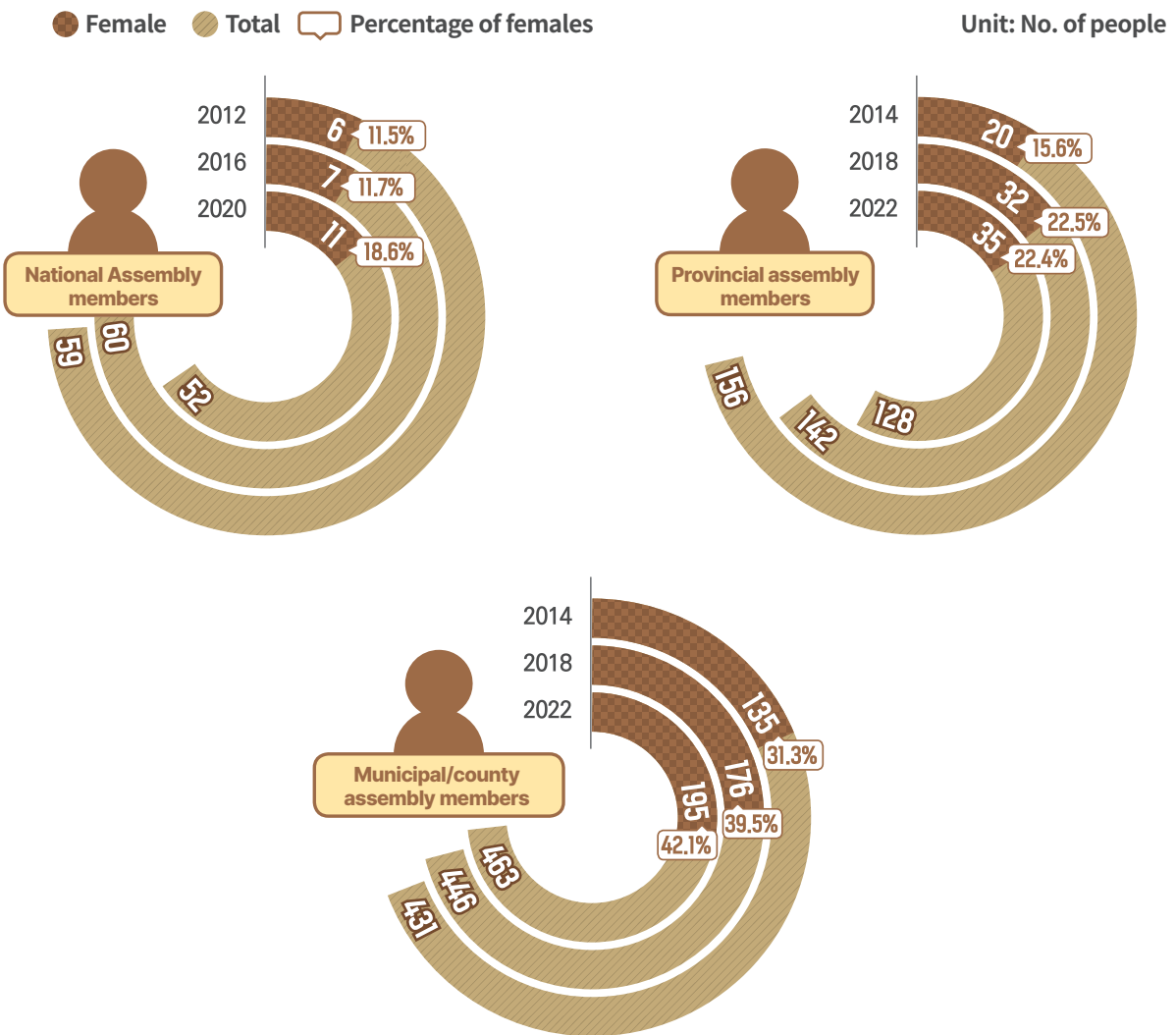


Source: Status of Basic Livelihood Security, Ministry of Health and Welfare

Social/political participation

National and local assemblies

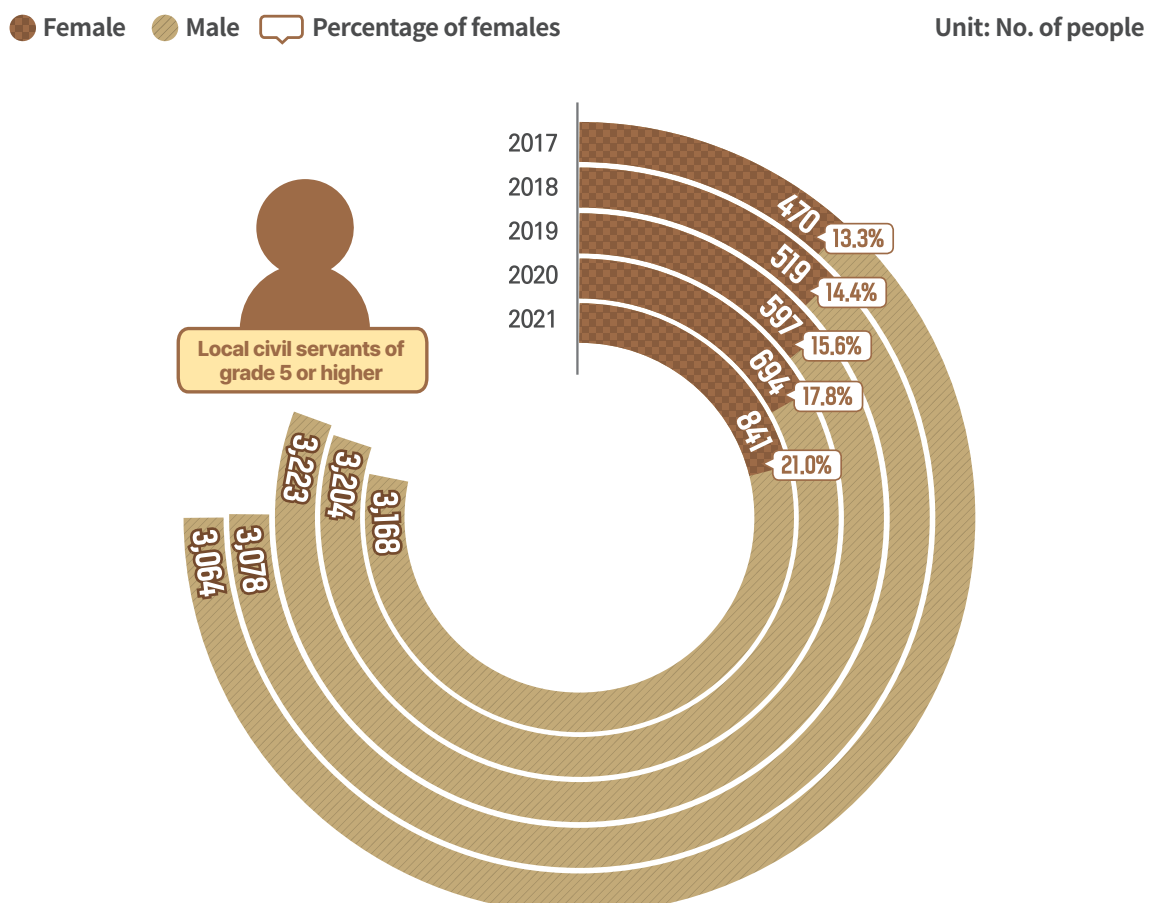
Proportion of female assembly members is increasing for both the National Assembly and local assemblies



Note: Figures are sums of local assembly members and proportional representatives.
Source: Election Statistics System, National Election Commission

Local governments

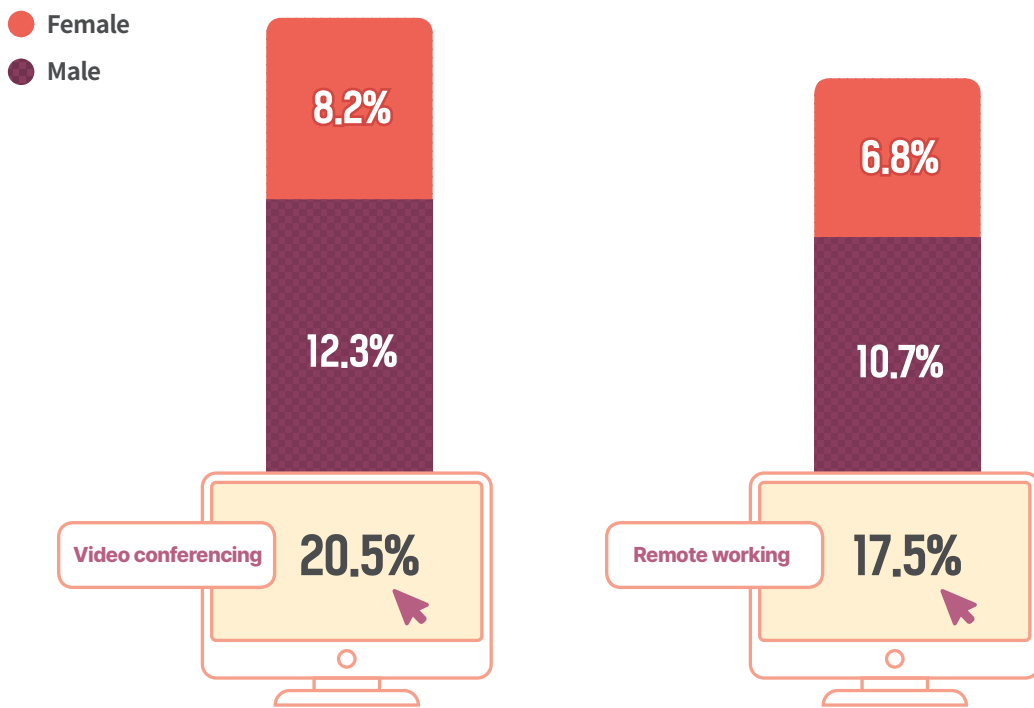
Percentage of manager-level female civil servants (grade 5 or higher) is increasing steadily



Note: Grade 5 or higher
Source: Statistics on Female Civil Servants of Local Governments, Ministry of the Interior and Safety

Internet users' experiences of video conferencing and remote working

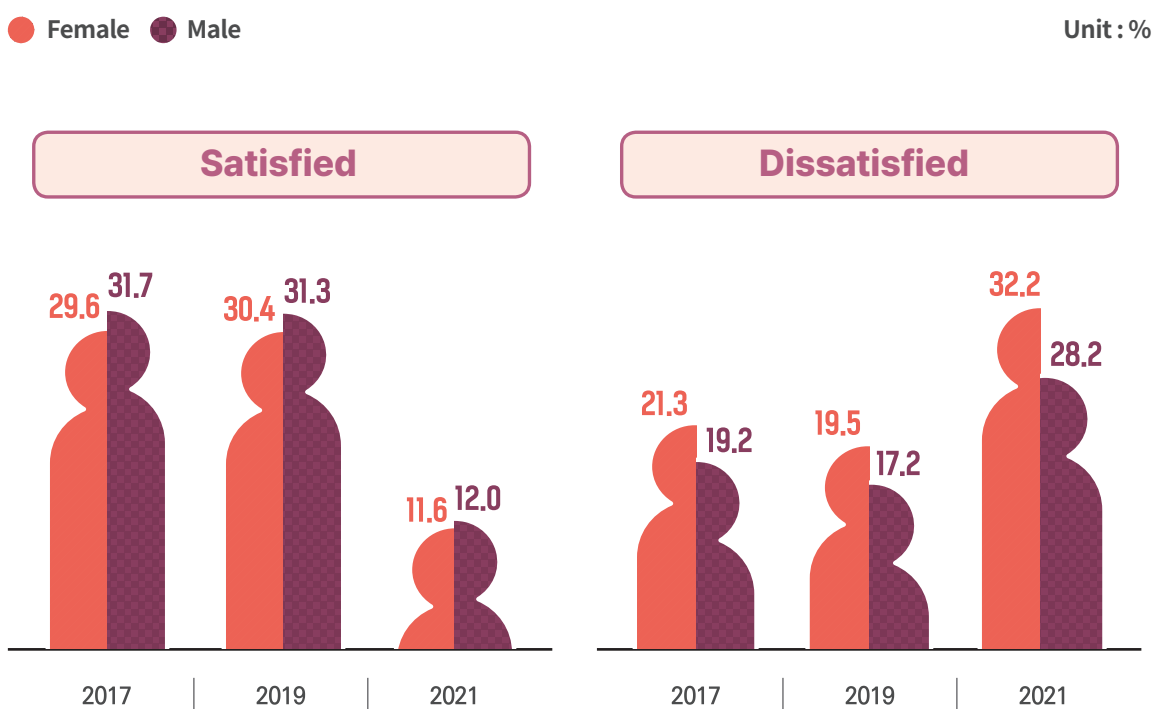
Video conferencing and remote work rates for 2020 were about 4%p lower for women than men



Note: Internet users aged 3 or older
Source: Raw data for Internet Use Survey 2020, Ministry of Science and ICT

Satisfaction with leisure time

Satisfaction level dropped significantly for men and women in 2021

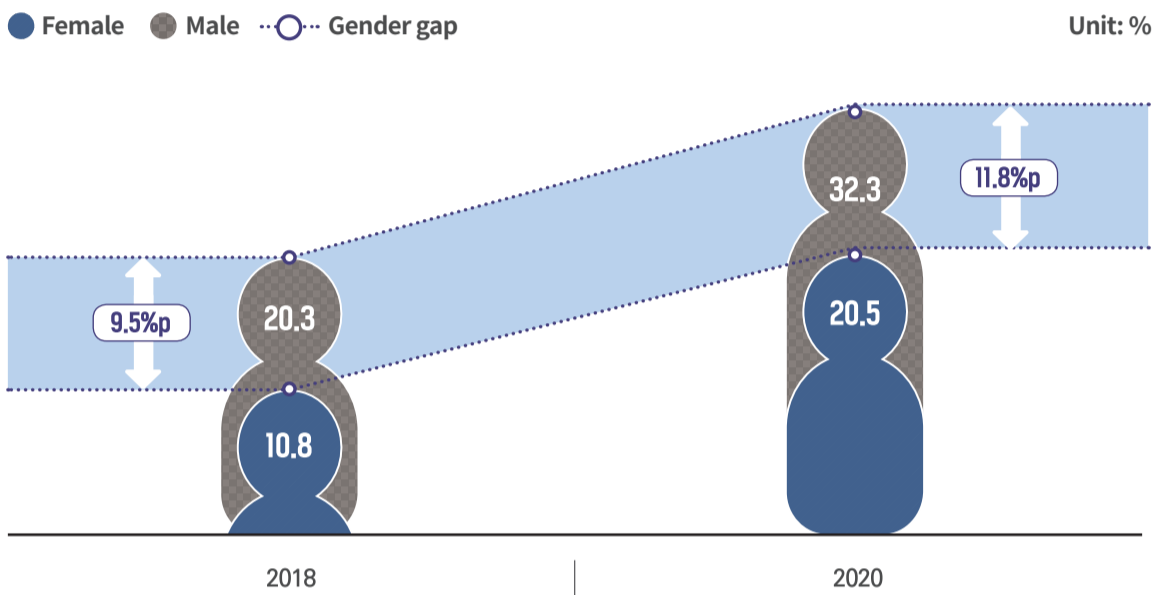


Source: Gyeonggi-do Social Survey Report, Gyeonggi-do Provincial Office

10 Public safety

Crime safety awareness

Gender gap for crime safety awareness increased by 2.3%p

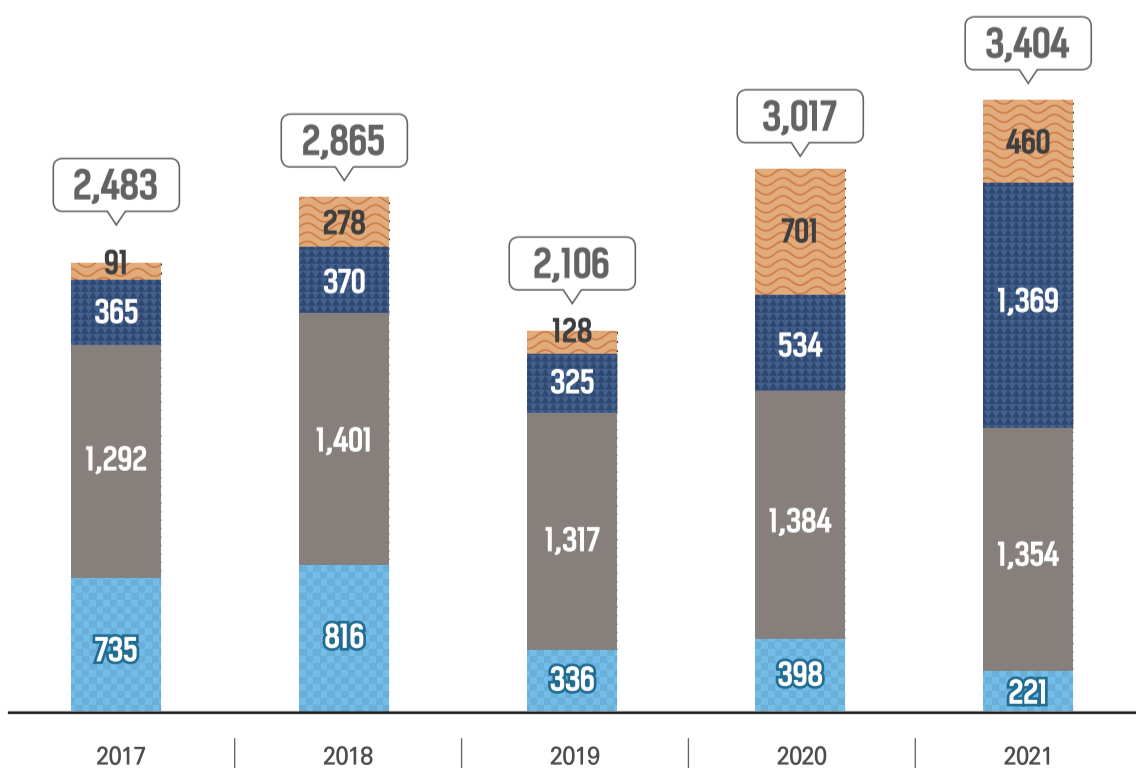


Note: Percentage of those who responded "safe" to question(s) regarding crime
Source: Social Survey, Statistics Korea

Gender-based violence

Number of digital sex crimes annually jumped by more than 900 cases over five years

● Dissemination of pornography¹⁾ ● Filming (camera, etc.)²⁾ Unit: No. of cases
● Phone-filmed pornography²⁾ ● Dissemination of pornography to minors³⁾



Note: 1) Act on Promotion of Information and Communications Network Utilization and Information Protection (Circulation of Pornography)
2) Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes (Obscene Acts by Using Means of Communication, Taking Photographs or Videos by Using Cameras)
3) Act on the Protection of Children and Youth Against Sex Offenses (Protection or Distribution of Child or Youth Sexual Exploitation Materials)
Source: KNPA Crime Statistics, Korea National Policy Agency