11 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in the Republic of Korea

The maternal mortality ratio in the Republic of Korea has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 11. Maternal mortality in the Republic of Korea is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

1 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in the Republic of Korea in 2019

In the Republic of Korea, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2019 was lower than the average rate in its income group.

96.4% of girls and 97% of boys complete lower secondary school in the Republic of Korea as of 2019 data

The female rate in the Republic of Korea is higher than East Asia & Pacific but nearly the same as the high-income group. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Data is not available for the Republic of Korea for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)
In the Republic of Korea, the labor force participation rate among females is 53.8% and among males is 72.8% for 2019.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the high-income group, the gap between men and women is higher in the Republic of Korea.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in the Republic of Korea since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 18.6% and among men is 19.2% in the Republic of Korea for 2019. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in the Republic of Korea compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.
In the Republic of Korea, women spend 3.2 times as much time on unpaid domestic and care work than men.

The data, expressed as a proportion of time in a day, measure the average time an individual spends on household provision of services for own consumption. In 2019, women in the Republic of Korea spent 14.1% of their day and men spent 4.4% of their day on unpaid work. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2010 and 2019.

More men than women owned a business in 2016

The share of female business owners for the Republic of Korea falls in the third quintile of all countries for which there are data. Share of business is calculated as the proportion of female or male newly registered limited liability company owners out of the total number of newly registered limited liability company owners in the economy in the calendar year. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.

In 2017, 94.7% of women and 95% of men in the Republic of Korea had an account.

The female rate in the Republic of Korea is higher than East Asia & Pacific but nearly the same as the high-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.
Data is not available for the Republic of Korea for House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Data is not available for the Republic of Korea for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Data is not available for the Republic of Korea for Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

19% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2020 in the Republic of Korea

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in the Republic of Korea has increased since 2010. The current rate is lower than the average rate in high-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

Data is not available for the Republic of Korea for Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)
More men than women used the internet to pay bills or to buy something online in 2017

The female rate in the Republic of Korea is higher than both East Asia & Pacific and the high-income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using the internet to pay bills or buy something online in the past 12 months.