

# Changes in the Status of Korean Women Observed in 2008 Statistics

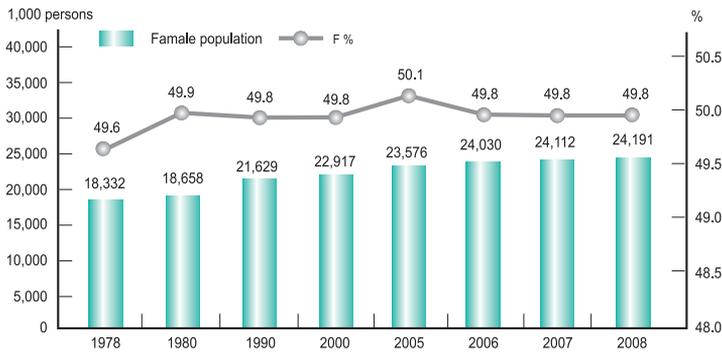
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## 1. Population, family, and health

### 1) Female population

In 2008, the female population of Korea reached 24,191,000. This is 225,000 persons less than the male population. The number increased by 5,859,000 persons or 32% from 18,332,000 in 1978. The reason for such increase in the female population is the increased number of people over 65 years old. More precisely, the proportion of the population above age 65 increased from 4.9% in 1980 to 11.2% in 2005. The proportion of female population, 50.1%, was in fact larger than that of male population in 2005. However, since 2006, it remained steady at 49.8%.

**Figure 1.** Change in Population



**Note:** In 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, and 2000, the figures are reported based on Population and Housing Census and The Future Estimated Population is used as a basis for the figures in other years.

Source: National Statistical Office (1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000), Population and Housing Census Report. National Statistical Office (2008), The Future Estimated Population.

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2) Number of birth according to sex

The sex ratio at birth is a significant index in determining the status of women in Korea since there has always been a cultural preference for a male child. In the past 30 years, the lowest sex ratio at birth is 105.3 in 1980 and the highest is 116.5 in 1990. The reason for the disparity in the sex ratios at birth in 1980 and 1990 can be explained through the sex ratios at birth by birth order. There is no remarkable difference in the sex ratios at birth by birth order in 1980: the sex ratio at birth of the first child, second child, third child, and fourth child are 106.0, 106.5, 106.9, and 110.2, respectively. However, there is a quite noticeable difference in the sex ratios at birth by birth order in 1990: for the first, second, third, and fourth children the figures are 108.5, 117.0, 188.8, and 209.2, respectively. The result seems to be influenced by the increase in induced abortion rather than simply by the greater preference for sons in childbirth than in any other time. There is a gradual decline of the sex ratio at birth since 1990 reaching 106.1 in 2007. In the case of the sex ratio at birth of the third and fourth children in 2007, the figures are 115.4 and 119.4, respectively.

**Table 1.** Sex Ratio at Birth by Birth Order

Unit : %

Year	Total	First Children	Second Children	Third Children	Forth Children and Upward
1975	112.4	120.0	109.8	110.8	105.5
1980	105.3	106.0	106.5	106.9	110.2
1985	109.4	106.0	107.8	129.2	146.8
1990	116.5	108.5	117.0	188.8	209.2
1995	113.2	105.8	111.7	177.2	203.9
2000	110.2	106.2	107.4	141.7	167.5
2005	107.7	104.8	106.4	127.7	133.5
2007	106.1	104.4	105.9	115.2	119.4

Source : Korean Women's Development Institute (2008), Gender Statistics in Korea.

3) The total fertility rate

The total fertility rate in 2008 is 1.19 which declined by 0.06 compared to the year before. The figure dropped significantly from 3.47 in 1975, but showed an increase by a narrow range in the recent past. Nevertheless, it declined again in 2008. The age-specific fertility rate for the age range 30-34 is 101.6, an increase of 0.3 from the previous year, and the rate for the age range 35-39 is 26.6, also an increase of 0.9. By contrast, the age-specific fertility rate for the age range 25-29 is 85.6 decreasing by 9.9 from the previous year.

**Table 2.** Age-specific Fertility Rate and Total Fertility Rate

Year	Age-specific Fertility Rate1 (per 1,000 women)							Total Fertility Rate2 (per woman)
	15_19	20_24	25_29	30_34	35_39	40_44	45_49	
1975	14.3	178.3	263.8	146.1	58.1	20.8	5.0	3.43
1980	12.4	135.9	242.7	114.0	40.2	15.1	5.6	2.82
1990	4.2	83.2	169.4	50.5	9.6	1.5	0.2	1.57
1995	3.7	62.4	175.3	68.6	5.0	2.4	0.2	1.63
2000	2.5	38.8	149.6	83.5	17.4	2.6	0.2	1.47
2005	2.1	17.8	91.7	81.5	18.7	2.4	0.2	1.08
2007	2.2	19.5	95.5	101.3	25.6	3.1	0.2	1.25
2008	-	18.0	85.6	101.6	26.5	-	-	1.19

Note : 1) The number of births in each age group by the total female population (in thousands).

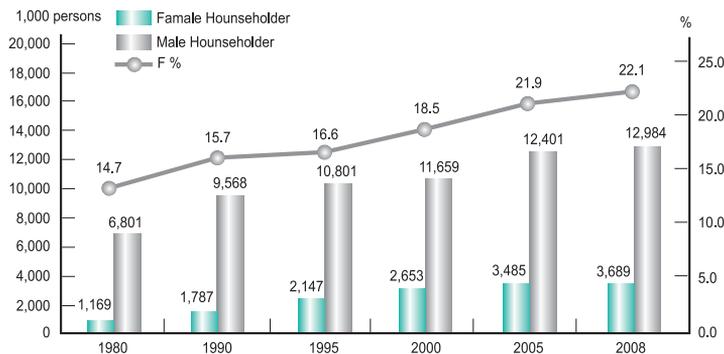
2) Average number of babies born to women during their reproductive years (age 15-49).

Source: National Statistical Office (2008), Population Trend Survey.

4) Female head of household

The number of women as head of the family with the responsibility of supporting the livelihood of their household increased around threefold from 1,169 in 1980 to 3,689 in 2008. The increase rate of female head of household is far higher than that of men, although the number of male head of household is bigger than that of women in absolute terms since it doubled from 6,801 in 1980 to 12,985 in 2008. The proportion of female head of the family rose 7.4% from 14.7% in 1980 to 22.1% in 2008.

**Figure 2.** Heads of Household by Gender



Source : Korea National Statistical Office (2008), Population and Housing Census Report.

Materials in Population Projection are utilized for the figures in 2008.

5) Women’s contribution to household affairs in a dual-earner family

According to the Time Use Survey by the National Statistical Office, a woman in a single-earner family spends 6 hours and 25 minutes on household affairs. The time is 5 hours and 55 minutes longer than a man who spends only 30 minutes. A woman in a dual-earner family spends 3 hours and 29 minutes on household chores whereas a man in a dual-earner family spends 32 minutes. Although the time spent on household affairs by a woman in a dual-earner family decreased by 2 hours and 56 minutes compare to that of a woman in a single-earner family, there is no substantive change in the sharing of household work as a man’s share increased by only 2 minutes in the case of a man in a dual-income family.

**Table 3.** Time Spent on Household Affairs by Types of Income Earning

Unit : Hour

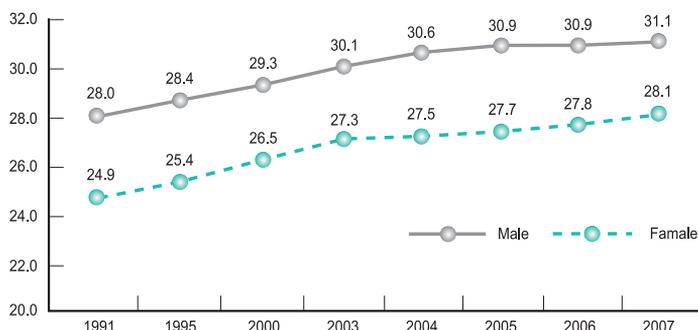
Classification	Dual-Earner Family		Single-Earner Family	
	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband
2004				
Total	3:29	0:32	6:25	0:30
Food Preparation and Clean-up	1:33	0:04	2:15	0:02
Laundry and Clothes Care	0:23	0:01	0:37	0:00
Cleaning and Arrangement	0:33	0:06	0:52	0:04
Household Up-keep	0:03	0:04	0:05	0:03
Purchasing Domestic Goods	0:13	0:04	0:25	0:05
Household Management	0:03	0:01	0:05	0:00
Caring Family Members	0:41	0:12	2:06	0:16

Source: National Statistics Office (2004), Life Time Use Survey.

6) International marriages

The average age of first marriage in 2007 was 28.1 for women and 31.1 for men (i.e. women’s mean age is 3 years younger), representing a 2.7 year increase for both men and women from 1995. The number of marriages declined from 398,484 in 1995 to 316,375 in 2005. However, 345,592 couples married in 2007 showing an increase over 2005. Recently, interest in the multicultural family has been increasing as international marriages have increased. The proportion of international marriages was very low (3.4%) in 1995; rising to 13.6% (43,121 cases) in 2005, dropping again slightly to 11.15% in 2007.

**Figure 3. Mean Age at First Marriage**



**Table 4. International Marriages**

Year	Total Marriages	International Marriages		
		Sub Total	Wives with Foreign Nationality	Husbands with Foreign Nationality
1995	398,484	13,494(3.4)	10,365	3,129
2000	334,030	12,319(3.7)	7,304	5,015
2005	316,375	43,121(13.6)	31,180	11,941
2007	345,592	38,491(11.1)	29,140	9,351

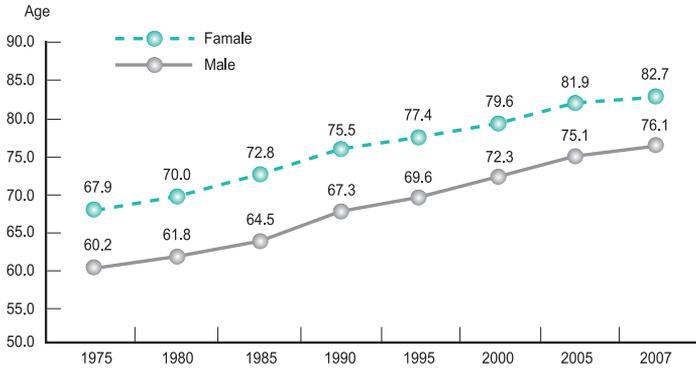
**Note :** ( ) refers to the percentage of international marriage out of all the marriages.

Source : Korea National Statistical Office (2007), Annual Report on the Vital Statistics.

7) Women’s life expectancy

Women’s life expectancy in 2007 was 82.7 years, 6.5 years longer than men’s life expectancy (76.1 years). This means that there were 7.2 and 8.8 years increases for women and men respectively over 1990. The degree of increase in men’s life expectancy is larger than that of women’s. The gap in life expectancy between men and women increased between 1970 and 1990: 6.9 years in 1970 and 8.2 years in 1990. Nevertheless, a decreasing life expectancy gap between men and women can now be observed: it was 7.3 years in 2000 and 6.6 years in 2007.

**Figure 4. Average Life Expectancy**

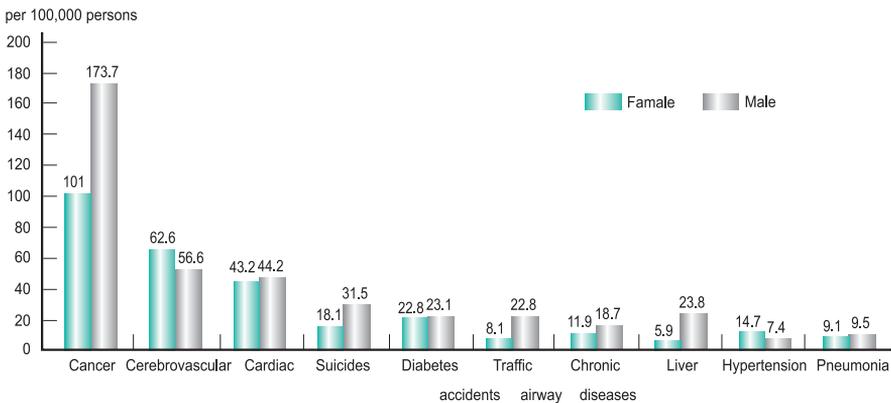


Source: National Statistical Office (2007), Life Table.

8) Women’s main cause of death

Cancer was responsible for the greatest portion of causes of death in 2007. In the case of women, cancer was the biggest cause of death, at 101.1 among every 100,000 people, followed by cerebrovascular diseases (62.2), cardiac disorders (43.2), diabetes mellitus (22.8) and suicides (18.1). Men showed similar results: cancer (173.7) was the highest cause of death, followed by cerebrovascular diseases (56.6), cardiac disorders (44.2), suicides (31.5) and diabetes mellitus (23.1). Among the ten main causes of death, women recorded a higher death rate in cerebrovascular diseases and hypertension than did men while men reported a higher death rate than did women in the case of eight other causes. In particular, men who died from cancer were 72.6 per 100,000 more than women while men who died through suicide were 13.4 per 100,000 more than women.

**Figure 5. The Ranks of Death Rate by Causes of Death**



Note : Death rate refers to the number of death among a hundred thousand people.

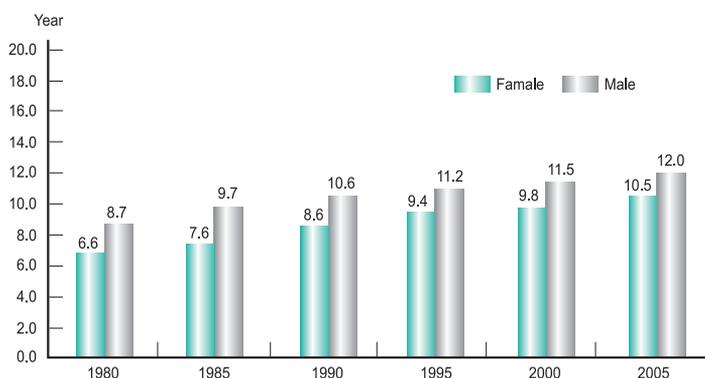
Source : National Statistical Office (2007), Statistics on Causes of Death.

## 2. Education

### 1) Average years of schooling for women

Women's average years of schooling after 6 years old was 10.5 years, which was 1.5 years less than that of men in 2005. Women's average years of schooling were 7.6 years in 1985, and increased by 2.9 years by 2005 to reach 10.5 years. Nevertheless, the increase of men's average years of schooling between 1985 and 2005 is 2.3 years. Reflecting these tendencies, the gap between men and women declined to 1.5 years in 2005 compared with 2.1 years in 1985.

**Figure 6.** Average Years of Schooling

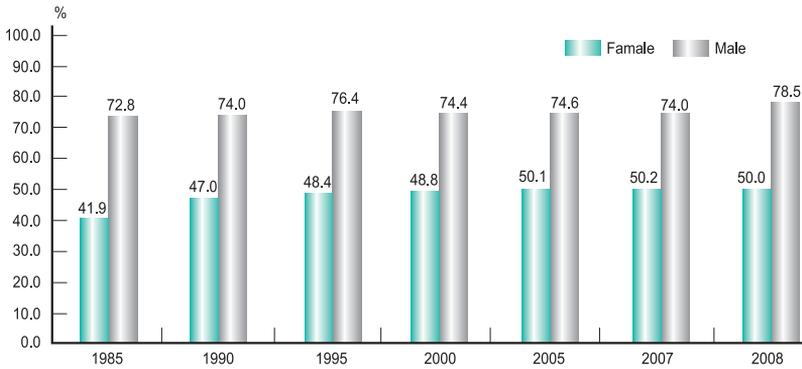


Source : National Statistical Office (2005), Social Indicators in Korea.

### 2) Women with doctoral degrees

Korean women have experienced great advances in terms of equal rights to education. The proportion of women with bachelor's degrees was only 37.0% in 1985, but increased by 12.1% to reach 49.1% in 2008. Moreover, the proportion of women with master's and doctoral degrees during the same period increased by 28.6% and 19.3% respectively. It seems that there is now no, or only a very slight, disparity between men and women in terms of the number of people who hold bachelors' and master's degree, due to the increase in women's participation in higher education. Nevertheless, the percentage of women doctoral graduates was 29.5% in 2008, which was obviously lower than the proportion of male doctoral graduates.

**Figure 7. Degree Holders**



**Note :** Figures for bachelor's degree-holders include college, university, teacher training college and Open University. Figures for 1985 and 1990 include college and teacher training college only.

Source: National Statistical Office, Population and Housing Census Report (2008), Population Projection.

Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development (2008), Statistical Yearbook of Education.

3) Women as teachers

In 2008, primary schools had the largest portion of female teachers, at 70.4%, followed by middle schools (64.5%) and high schools (42.1%). The proportion of female teachers had increased rapidly: female primary school teachers became the majority in 1990, while in middle schools they attained a majority in 1996. In the case of high schools, the proportion of female teachers rose dramatically, although the figure had only reached 42.1% by 2008. The proportion of female teachers in primary, middle and high school in 2008 increased by 7.6%, 6.9% and 12.4% respectively compared with 2000. Although the proportions of female vice-principals and principals in primary, middle and high school in 2008 were 29.6%, 36.6% and 11.4%, real-terms increases compared with 2000, the proportion of female vice-principals and principals is still lower than that of male counterparts.

**Table 5. The Percentage of Female Teachers by Level of Educational Institution**

Unit : Person, %

Year	Primary School		Middle School		High School	
	Total	Vice-Principal & Principal	Total	Vice-Principal & Principal	Total	Vice-Principal & Principal
1990	50.1	6.9	46.5	11.9	22.9	5.5
1995	55.6	10.4	49.8	13.7	23.9	5.5
2000	66.4	15.9	57.6	17.6	29.7	7.2
2005	71.0	23.3	62.3	27.6	38.1	11.2
2008	74.0	29.6	64.5	36.6	42.1	11.4

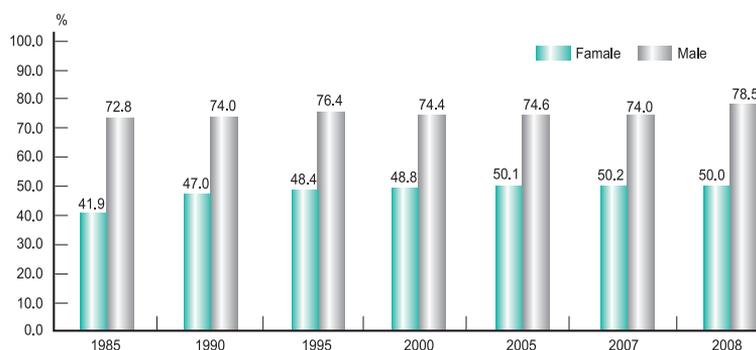
Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2008), Statistical Yearbook of Education.

### 3. Economic Activity

#### 1) Women's labor market participation

Women's labor market participation rate has increased, although only gradually. It reached 50% in 2005 for the first time, having been 41.9% in 1985; and the figure in 2008 was 50.0%, 8.1% higher than in 1985. On the other hand, men's labor market participation reached its peak, 76.4%, in 1995; by 2008 it had declined to 73.5. Although the disparity of labor market participation between men and women decreased from 30.4% in 1985 to 23.5% in 2007, the gap in labor market participation rate between men and women is still wide.

**Figure 8.** Labor Market Participation Rate by gender

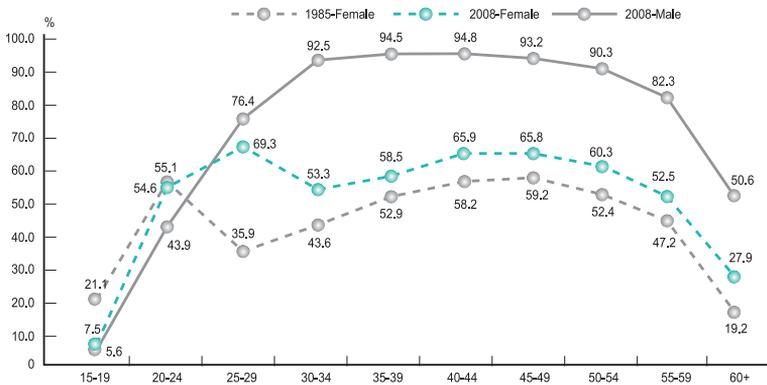


**Source:** National Statistical Office (2008), Annual Report on the Economically Active Population Survey.

#### 2) Women's labor market participation pattern

The cycle of Korean women's labor market participation rate is represented as an M-shaped line graph. In 2008, women's labor market participation between ages 15 to 19 was 7.5% but it increased gradually and reached its peak between ages 25 to 29 which was 69.3%. After marriage, women's labor market participation between the ages 30 and 34 decreased by 16.0%, 53.3% of which was due to child delivery and child rearing. Owing to their re-entry into the labor market, women between 55 and 59 years old recorded a labor market participation rate that was higher than the average participation rate. This pattern is similar to the fluctuation in women's labor market participation rate in 1985. Two differences between the present and 13 years ago (1995) are: the change in age for first withdrawal from the labor market participation due to child delivery and childrearing -- from between 25 and 29 to between 30 to 34; and the increase in women's labor market participation among the age groups that are older than 29 and 34 respectively.

**Figure 9.** Women’s Labor Market Participation Rate by Age



Source: National Statistical Office (2008), Annual Report on the Economically Active Population Survey.

3) Irregularity of women’s employment

Half of irregular workers are women in 2008; i.e. 2,746,000 people. Although the number of irregular women workers increased after 2002, the figure in 2008 is 50,000 less than the previous year. In the case of male irregular workers, the figure that had increased by 2005 was showing some fluctuation by 2006. However, by 2008 it decreased by 208,000 people compared with 2007, thus totaling 2,699,000. Both men and women’s scale of irregular workers in 2008 declined after 2007, most likely as a result of the Irregular Labor Protection Act implemented in July 2007. The number of women irregular workers is 47,000 people greater than men; and the percentage of women irregular workers among paid workers is 12.0% higher than men. The percentage of women irregular workers among paid workers inclined rapidly, from 28.6% in 2002 to 43.7% in 2004; but it displayed slight patterns of decline. In the case of men, overall it has exhibited a downward tendency, though there have been fluctuations since 2004.

**Table 6.** Irregular Workers

Unit: 1,000 persons and percent

Year	Paid Worker			Irregular Worker			% of Irregular Worker		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
2002	14 030	5 772	8 258	3 513	1 649	1 864	25.0	28.6	22.6
2003	14 149	5 866	8 283	4 606	2 320	2 286	32.6	39.5	27.6
2004	14 584	6 096	8 489	5 394	2 662	2 732	37.0	43.7	32.2
2005	14 968	6 286	8 682	5 482	2 747	2 736	36.6	43.7	31.5
2006	15 351	6 442	8 909	5 457	2 752	2 705	35.5	42.7	30.4
2007	15 882	6 647	9 235	5 703	2 796	2 907	35.9	42.1	31.5
2008	16 103	6 737	9 366	5 445	2 746	2 699	33.8	40.8	28.8

Note : Each statistics has reported on August each year.

Source : Korean Women’s Development Institute (2008), GSIS DB.

#### 4) Women in professional and technical occupations

The proportion of women in professional and technical occupations among employed women is 20.2%, an increase of 12.5%p compared with 1990. The proportion of women in professional and technical occupations was less than 10% by early 1990s; but the percentage increased to 11.4% in 1995, 14.0% in 2000, 17.5% in 2005 and 20.2% in 2008. Furthermore, in light of the scale of increase of professional and technical workers' rate between men and women, women's increase scale is bigger than that of men, except for 1995, when there was a dramatic increase in the number of men. Women's proportion of professional and technical work increased, and reached 37.8% in 2007.

**Table 7.** Professional and Technical Workers by gender

Unit: 1,000 persons and percent

Year	Female			Male			% of Women among Professional & Technical Workers
	Employed People	Professional & Technical workers	% of Professional & Technical workers	Employed People	Professional & Technical workers	% of Professional & Technical workers	
1980	5,222	186	3.6	8,462	546	6.5	25.4
1985	5,833	317	5.4	9,137	773	8.5	29.1
1990	7,376	566	7.7	10,709	1,009	9.4	35.9
1995	8,267	939	11.4	12,147	2,407	19.8	28.1
2000	8,769	1,225	14.0	12,387	2,716	21.9	31.1
2005	9,526	1,669	17.5	13,330	3,107	23.3	34.9
2008	9,874	1,995	20.2	13,703	3,289	24.0	37.8

Source: National Statistical Office (2008), Annual Report on the Economically Active Population Survey.

#### 5) Women's average monthly wage

In Korea, employed women suffer not only from the difficulty of reconciling work with child delivery and childrearing, but also from lower pay levels than men. Although the average monthly wage of women in 2007 increased, to 1,839,000 won compared with 2000, this is still only 63.0% of men's average monthly wage. In terms of the gender wage gap according to educational attainment, the gap among graduates of lower than middle school was the highest and the gap among college graduates was the lowest: 59.2% for lower than middle school graduates, 67.4% for college graduates, and 65.4% for higher than university graduates.

**Table 8. Average Monthly Wage by Educational Attainment**

Unit: 1,000 won and Percent

Year	Total	Middle School -	High School	College	University +
1993					
Female	603	514	605	712	1012
Male	1104	944	1013	1060	1461
Wage Gap	546	54.4	59.7	67.2	69.3
1995					
Female	790	647	787	901	1269
Male	1361	1153	1246	1308	1770
Wage Gap	58.0	56.1	63.2	68.9	71.7
2000					
Female	1167	881	1091	1190	1753
Male	1855	1495	1637	1707	2457
Wage Gap	62.9	58.9	66.6	69.7	71.3
2005					
Female	1673	1198	1494	1634	2283
Male	2630	1958	2224	2308	3390
Wage Gap	63.6	61.2	67.2	70.8	67.3
2007					
Female	1839	1334	1627	1718	2434
Male	2919	2252	2422	2548	3724
Wage Gap	63.0	59.2	67.2	67.4	65.4

Note : Average Monthly Wage=Monthly Salary+(Total Yearly Bonus ÷12).

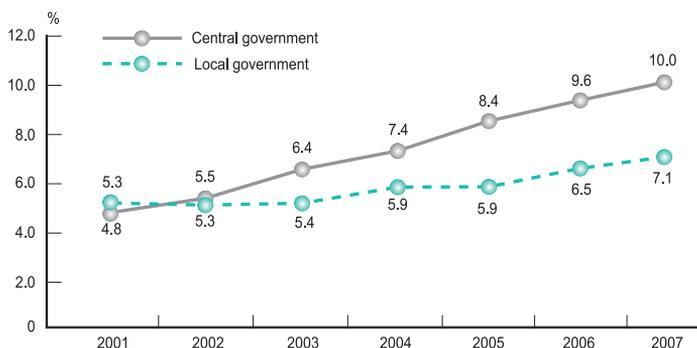
Source : Ministry of Labor (2007), Survey Report on Wage Structure, Survey Report on Occupational Wage Survey .

#### 4. Political & Administrative Activity and International Comparison

##### 1) Women in central and local governments

The percentage of women civil servants in administrative positions increased gradually since 2001, and reached 10.0% in central government and 7.1% in local governments in 2007. Despite this increase, the growth rate in local governments is very slow. Specifically, the figure of local governments in 2001 was 5.3%, which was 0.5% higher than that of central government; but that of local governments in 2007 was 2.9 lower than central government. However, the overall pace of increasing female administrative employment is very slow: the figure in central government has barely reached 10% and that for local governments is still in single digits.

**Figure 10.** The Percentage of Women in Administrative Position (Higher than 5th Level)



2) Women in high ranking civil service

Recently, Korean women’s administrative participation has been increasing among the highest ranks. The percentages of successful women candidates in public service employment examinations was: 65.7% in the higher civil examination for foreign affairs, 51.2% in the higher civil examination for national administration, 45.5% in the examination for employment as lowest-level officials in 2007 (9th grade, administration and public peace) and 33.1% in the examination for employment as lowest-level officials in 2007 (7th grade, administration and public peace). The comparison between 2008 and 2005 suggests at 0.6% decrease in women’s proportion of the bar examination and examination for employment as lowest-level officials (administration and public peace), and increases of 6.2%, 13.1% and 5.4% in the higher civil examination for national administration, the higher civil examination for foreign affairs, and examination for employment as lower-level officials (7th grade, administration and public peace) respectively. In case of the bar examination, the percentage of successful female applicants in 2008 was 30.8%, an increase of 3.0%p from 2007.

**Table 9.** Successful Applicant Rate in Examination for Civil Service

Unit : Person, %

Year	Administration Service Category		Foreign Service 5th 5th Category		Bar Examination		Admin. & Safety Service 7th Category		Admin. & Safety Service 9th Category	
	Total	F %	Total	F %	Total	F %	Total	F %	Total	F %
2001	233	25.3	30	36.7	991	17.5	531	16.8	2,611	39.5
2002	257	28.4	35	45.7	998	23.9	517	28.4	2,585	50.9
2003	223	31.8	28	35.7	906	21.0	500	23.0	1,587	50.8
2004	198	38.4	20	35.0	1,009	24.3	398	28.1	1,510	47.9
2005	216	44.0	19	52.6	1,001	32.3	575	27.7	1,968	44.9
2006	233	44.6	25	36.0	994	37.7	991	25.4	2,398	47.5

2007	251	49.0	31	67.7	1,011	35.0	641	33.1	2,522	45.5
2008	242	51.2	35	65.7	1,005	38.0	-	-	-	-

Source : Ministry of Government Administration (2008), Yearbook of Ministry of Government Administration.  
 Ministry of Public Administration and Security (2008), Civil Service Commission.

3) Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

GDI (Gender-related Development Index) refers to the indicator used for recognizing the degree of gender equality through average life expectancy, literacy rate, school attendance rate, and difference in GDP per capita between men and women. Korea is ranked as 25th in GDI among 157 nations in 2008. Nevertheless, Korea was included in the lowest group as 64th among 93 countries in 2007 and 68th among 108 countries in GEM, which suggests a degree of gender equality in the use of resources. According to the increase and decrease of related indicators in GEM 2008, there were 0.7% and 2% increases in women representatives and women in professional and technical occupations respectively; but women’s wage relative to men’s decreased by 0.04. Based on these results, the reason why 9 ranks declined in GEM ranks is the relatively lower level of improvement in related indicators compared with other countries, although the overall level of indicators has developed positively. It is noticeable that Korean gender equality in development of human resources has improved, in terms of the result from GDI and GEM; but there is no improvement in utilization of human resources.

**Table 10.** Gender-related Development Index Rank of Korea

Unit: Percent, USD

Year	GDI Rank	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)		Adult Literacy Rate (%)		Combined Gross Enrolment in Education (%)		Estimated Earned Income (PPP US\$)		HDI Rank
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
2000	30	76.2	69.0	95.9	99.0	84	94	8,342	18,529	31
2005	27	80.6	73.3	99.0	99.0	87	100	11,698	24,167	28
2007	26	81.5	74.3	99.0	99.0	89	102	12,531	31,476	26
2008	25	81.8	74.6	99.0	99.0	85.7	100.0	15,781	30,143	25

Note : GDI member countries -143 nations in 2000, 144 nations in 2005 and 157 nations in 2008.

Source : UNDP (2008). Human Development Report.

**Table 11.** Gender Empowerment Index Rank of Korea

Unit: Percent

Year	GEM Rank	Seats in parliament held by women (%)	Female legislators, senior officials managers (%)	Female professional and technical workers (%)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income
2003	63	5.9	5	34	0.46
2005	59	13.0	6	39	0.48
2007	64	13.4	8	39	0.40
2008	68	13.7	8	40	0.52

Note : GEM member countries - 70 nations in 2003, 78 nations in 2004, 80 nations in 2004, and 108 nations in 2008.

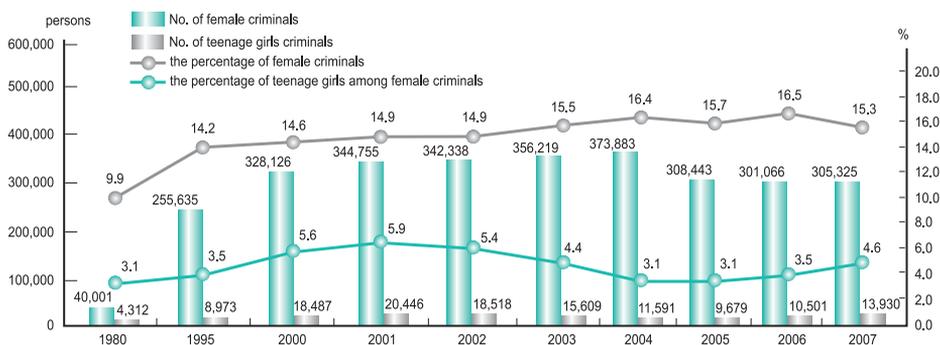
Source : UNDP (2003, 2005, 2007, 2008), Human Development Report.

### 4. Safety

#### 1) Women in crime

The number of female criminals increased to 373,219 in 2004, from 140,831 in 1990, and then underwent a decrease after 2004. However, the figure in 2007 was 305,325, which was a slight increase compared with the previous year. The proportion of female criminal was 9.9% in 1990, 16.4% in 2004, and reached its peak to 16.5% in 2006. However, the proportion of female criminals declined to 15.5% in 2007. Among the main crimes, the greater proportion of female criminals was concentrated in adultery (47.3%), followed by violation of the Anti-Prostitution Act (35.7%), forgery of documents (25.5%), deception (23.8%) and violence (20.8%). The percentage of teenage girls among female criminals in 2007 was 4.6%, a 1.1% increase compared with 2006. The percentage of teenage girls among female criminals had increased to 5.9% in 2001 from 3.1% in 1990, and then decreased to 3.1% in 2005. However, it reached 4.6% in 2007 thanks to a constant increase after 2005.

**Figure 11.** The Change of Female Crimes



Source: Prosecutors' Office (2007), Analysis of Crimes.

#### 2) Sexual Violence

Sexual violence refers to rape and sexual abuse since 2002 although both were counted separately until 2001. The number of incidents of sexual violence reported was 9,435 in 2002 and increased by 4,199 cases to reach 13,634 in 2007. Thereafter, the number of arrested sexual violence criminals increased: 8,848 arrests in 2002, and 12,316 in 2007.

**Table 12.** Sexual Violence

Unit: Percent

Year	Incurring Case	Arrested Case
2000	10 225	-
2001	9 501	-
2002	9 435	8 848
2005	11 757	10 365
2006	13 573	12 501
2007	13 634	12 361

Source: Prosecutors' Office (2007), Analysis of Crimes.