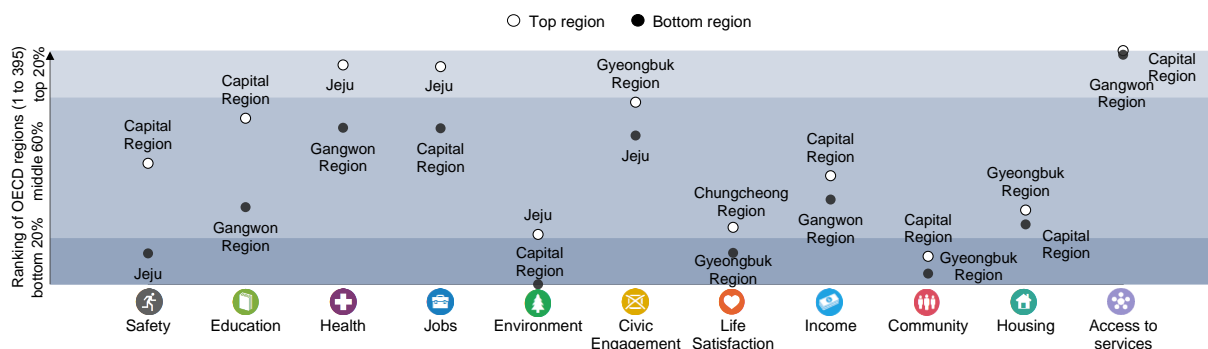


REGIONAL WELL-BEING IN OECD COUNTRIES: KOREA

Korea's largest regional disparities are in safety, with the Capital Region ranking in the middle of the OECD regions and Jeju in the bottom 15%. All Korean regions rank in the top 20% of the OECD regions in households with broadband connection, and in the bottom 20% of the OECD regions in perceived social support network (community).

Relative performance of Korean regions by well-being dimension
















Note: Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 395 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org

Compared to the OECD average, Korean regions fare well in employment and unemployment rates. Even in the low performing regions, the unemployment rate is 4%, less than half the OECD average. The high performing regions fare better than the OECD average in 8 out of 13 well-being indicators, except in income per capita, number of rooms per person, air pollution, perceived social support network and life satisfaction.

How do the top and bottom regions in Korea fare on the well-being indicators?

	Korean regions		Country average	OECD average
	Top 20%	Bottom 20%		
 Safety Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2013	1.3	2.0	1.5	3.4
 Education Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2014	87.1	75.2	82.6	74.3
 Health Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2013	82.4	80.9	81.5	79.7
 Health Age-adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2013	6.4	7.0	6.6	8.4
 Jobs Employment rate (%), 2014	73.1	67.5	70.8	66.3
 Jobs Unemployment rate (%), 2014	2.8	4.0	3.3	8.6
 Environment Level of air pollution in PM 2.5 (µg/m³), 2013	16.4	27.0	23.7	10.4
 Civic engagement Voters in last national election (%), 2015	77.6	74.4	75.9	68.1
 Life satisfaction Self-evaluation of life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), average 2006-14	6.1	5.7	5.9	6.7
 Income Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2013	17 093	14 904	15 779	17 916
 Community Perceived social support network (%), average 2006-14	79.4	74.1	78.3	88.9
 Housing Rooms per person, 2013	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8
 Access to services Households with broadband access (%), 2014	99.2	97.4	98.5	69.8

Note: Data in the first two columns refer to average values of top and bottom regions of national ranking and until the equivalent of 20% of the national population is reached.

Source: OECD Regional Well-Being Database: www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org