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Note for Readers

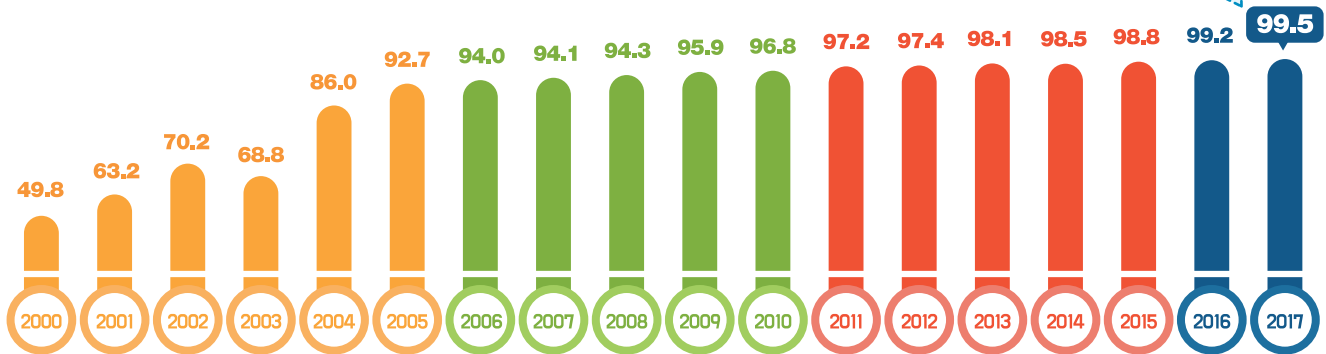
1. The summary report contains the 2017 Survey on the Internet Usage (National Statistics No. 120005).
2. It is required to identify Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) and Korea Internet & Security Agency (KISA) as the source when citing this summary report.
3. The statistical and numerical figures in this summary report are rounded to the nearest hundredths, which make it appear some sums of parts to not equal the total.
4. Please note that certain statistics regarding gender, age and region may have large relative standard errors (RSEs) due to inefficient sample sizes.
5. Multiple answers mean that one or more answers from the respondents (in order of importance or simple multiple answers) were added to the total.
6. For more detailed information, please refer to the final report.

Internet Access Pattern of Households

01. Households with Internet Access

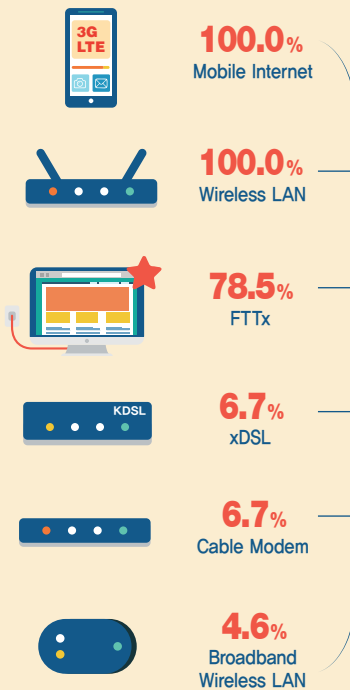
For all households

Among 19.52 million households in Korea, 19.43 million have access to the Internet



02. Internet Access Type

For households with Internet access



03. Internet Access Devices

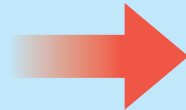
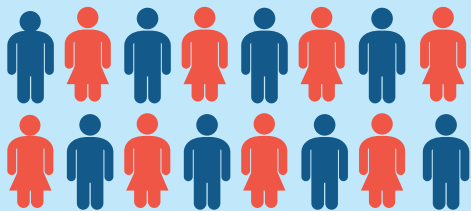
For all households



Internet Users in Korea

01. Number of Internet Users

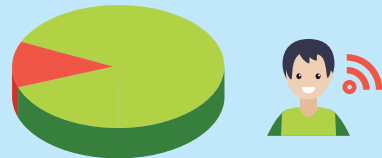
45,283,046 people



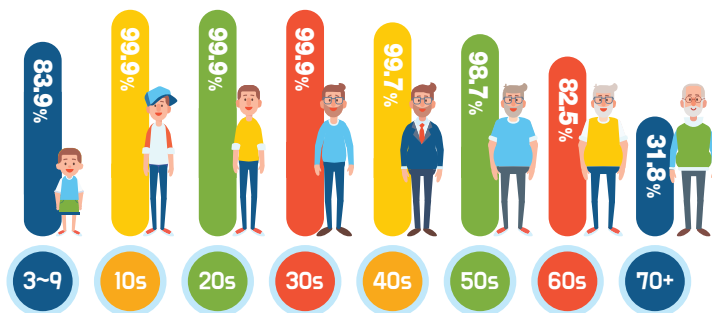
02. Internet Usage Rate

90.3%

of population aged 3 and over



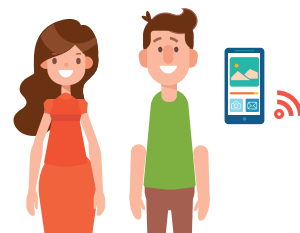
03. Internet Usage Rate by Age



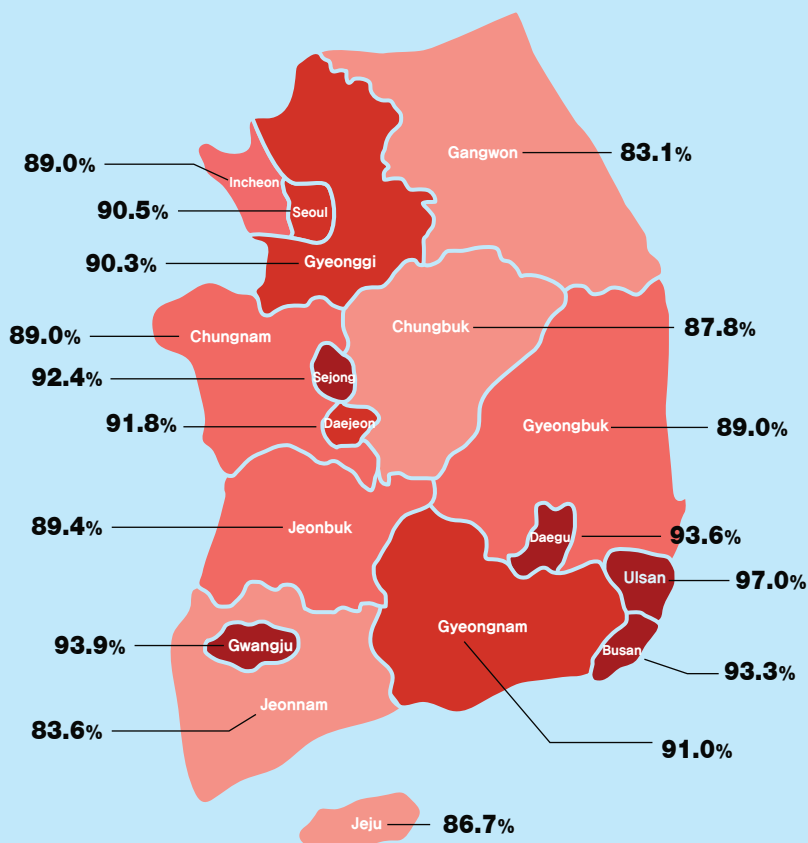
04. Internet Usage Rate by Gender

87.7%
Female

92.7%
Male



05. Internet Usage Rate by Region



06. Internet Access Type

For Internet users aged 3 and over



Activities of Internet Users

Watching Images,
Videos, or Movies

77.5%



Listening to Music

65.2%



Playing Online Games

57.1%



Leisure Activities

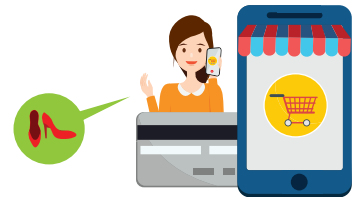
Searching for Goods
or Services Information

79.5%



Internet Shopping

59.6%



Reading Online Newspapers
or News Magazines

89.6%



Consumption
& Financial
Activities

Internet Banking

63.1%



Communication Activities

Using E-mail

60.2%



Using Social
Network Services

68.2%



Using Instant
Messengers

95.1%



Generation Gap in Internet Use

Boomer Kim (in his 50s)

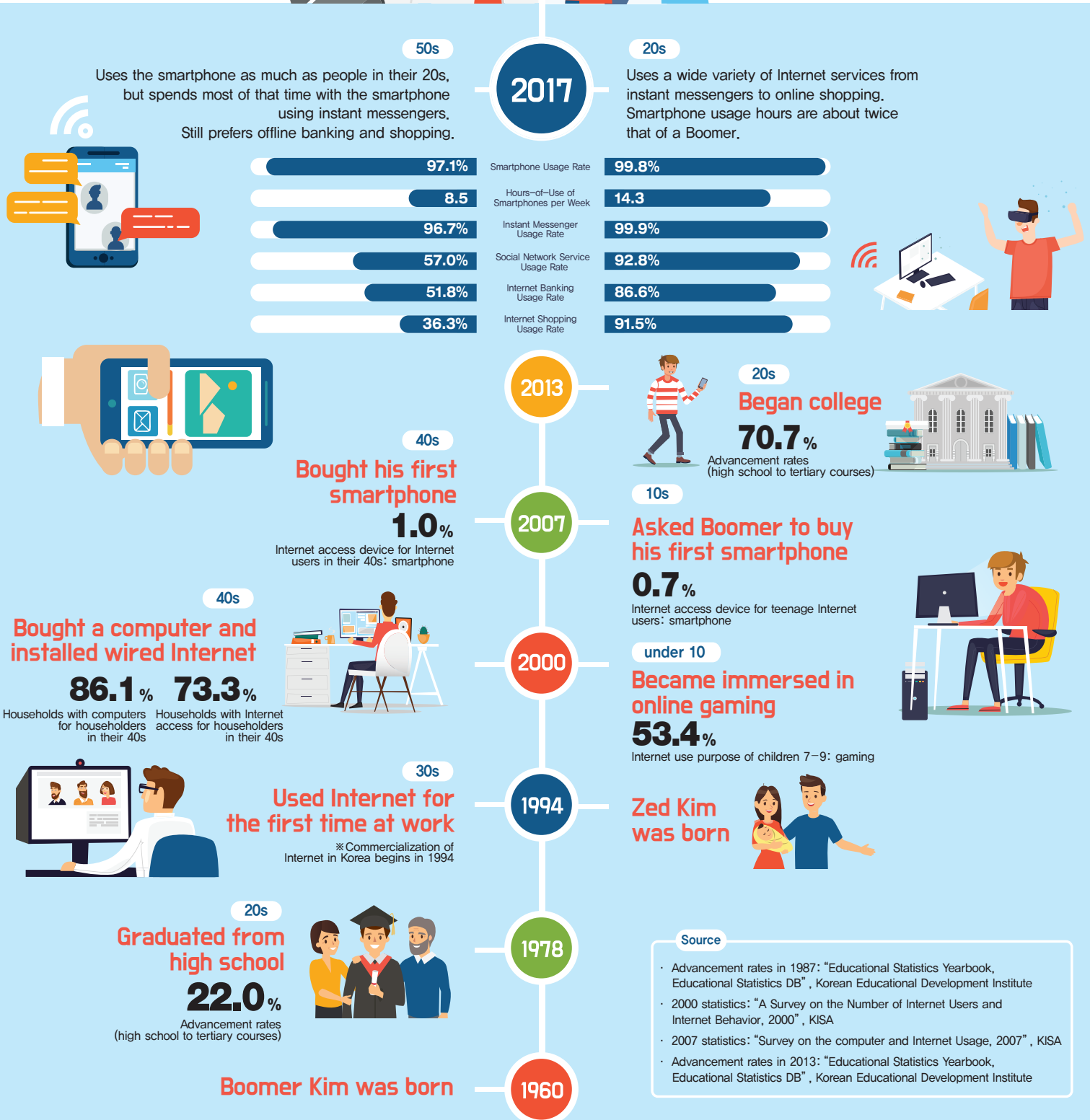
Zed Kim (in his 20s)

Baby Boom Generation

Generation born around the 1960s.
First encountered the Internet at work.
Lived through rapidly changing ICT environment.

Generation Z

Born in the mid-1990s and grew up being exposed to the Internet environment.
Highly interested in and comfortable with new ICT products and social media.



03

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I . Introduction

Population

Nationwide households and population aged 3 and over

Sample Eligibility

25,000 nationwide households and its members aged 3 and over

Sampling Size

25,000 households and 62,540 household members

Data Collection

Face-to-face interview

Fieldwork Period

August 1 – September 30, 2017



Sampling Method

Stratified Multi-stage Cluster Sampling

Estimation

Post-stratified estimation (by applying weight)

- Households : based on 'Household Projections for Korea' (by Statistics Korea) as of 2017
- Household members : based on 'Population Projections for Korea' (by Statistics Korea) as of 2017

Sampling Error

Internet Usage Rate $\pm 0.17\%p$ (at the 95% confidence level)

Sample Design

- **Sample Households** : 25,000 households were proportionately distributed using the square root proportional allocation method, based on the number of households in 17 metropolitan cities and provinces ('Household Projection' as of 2017). These households were then proportionately allocated based on the number of households (the Year 2015 Population and Housing Census) in each Dong/Eup/Myeon-bu in the metropolitan cities and provinces.
- **Sample Extraction** : Enumeration District (EDs) of 'the Year 2010 Population and Housing Census (by Statistics Korea)' are used as the sampling frame. 3,000 enumeration districts were classified into 17 clusters using the square root proportional allocation method, the results of which was used to conduct systematic sampling. Ultimately, 8–9 households were extracted for each enumeration district.

* Cluster categorization method within each enumeration district: K-means cluster analysis using enumeration district feature including housing type, housing tenure status, number of rooms in the house, the age of the head of the household, and his/her education level.

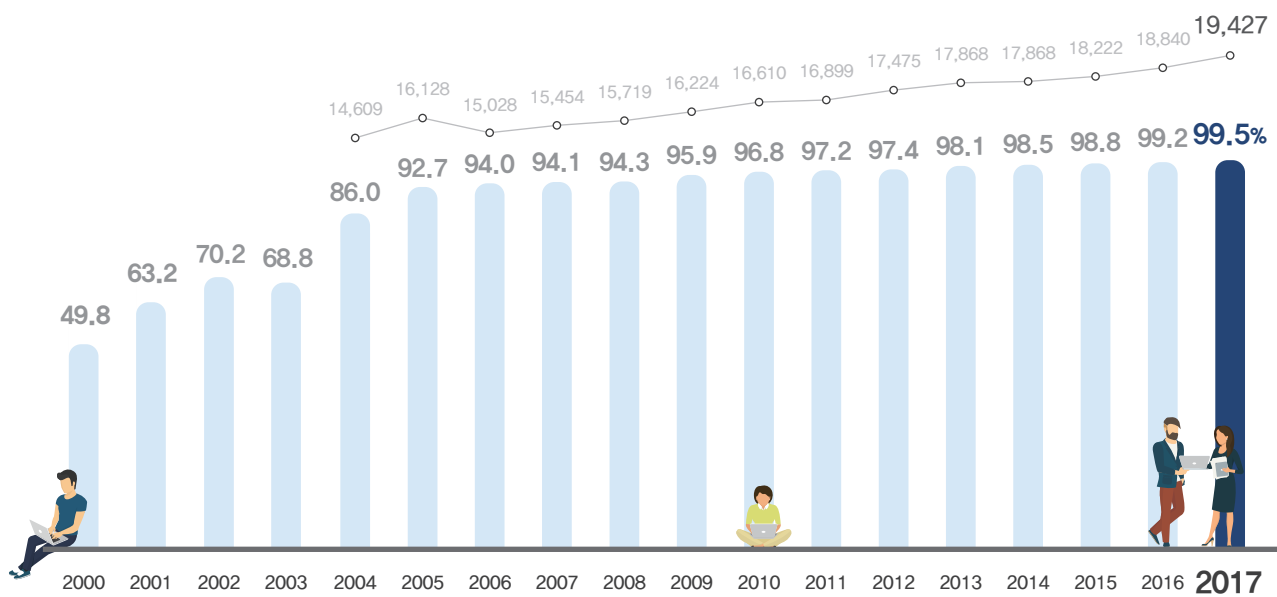
II. Internet Access and Use

1. Households with Internet Access

Almost all households (99.5%) with Internet access

As of July 2017, 99.5% of all households, or 19,427 thousand out of 19,524 thousand households, could access the Internet, which is a 0.3%p increase (587 thousand households) compared to the previous year.

Figure 1 • Households with Internet Access (% , thousand)– All Households

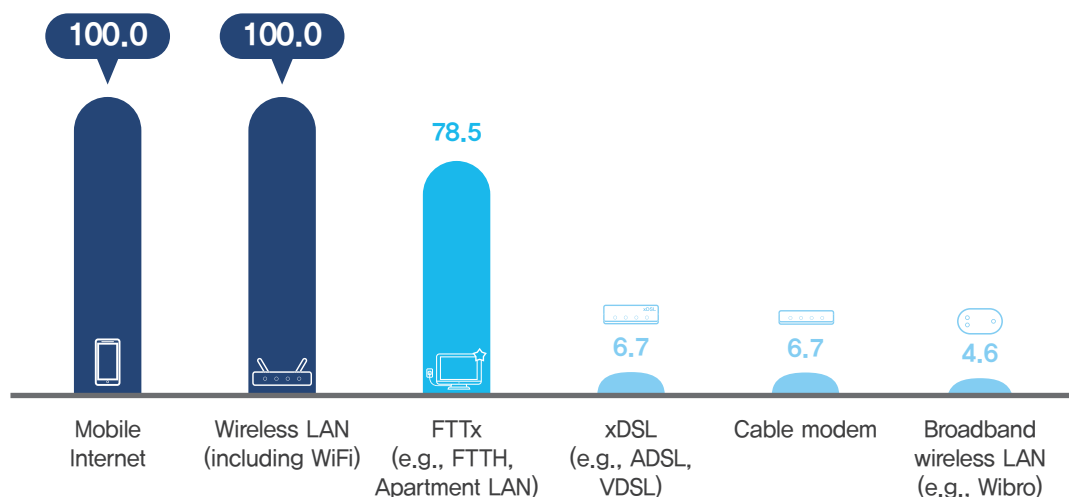


A. Internet Access Type

Households access the Internet 'Mobile Internet' (100.0%), 'Wireless LAN' (100.0%), and 'FTTx' (78.5%)

Among households with Internet access, 100.0% was able to use 'Mobile Internet' and 'Wireless LAN', 78.5% had 'FTTx', 6.7% had 'xDSL', 6.7% had 'Cable modem', and 4.6% had 'Broadband wireless LAN'.

Figure 2 Internet Access Type (multiple responses, %) – Households with Internet access



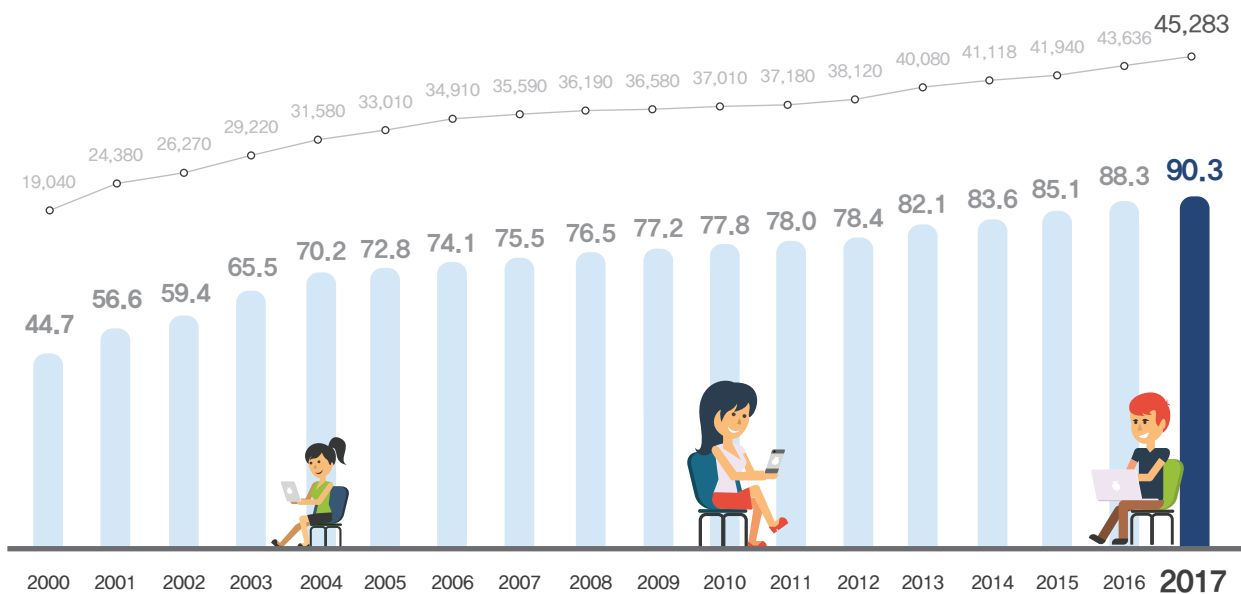
II. Internet Access and Use

2. Internet Usage Rate

9 out of 10 Koreans (90.3%) 'Internet Users'

As of July 2017, the rate of Internet users (individuals who have used the Internet at least once in the last 1 month) among the population aged 3 and over (50,173 thousand in total) was 90.3% (45,283 thousand), which is a 14.8%p (9,693 thousand) increase compared to 10 years ago and an 11.9%p (7,163 thousand) increase from 5 years ago.

Figure 3 • Internet Usage Rate and Internet Users (% , thousand) — Population aged 3 and over

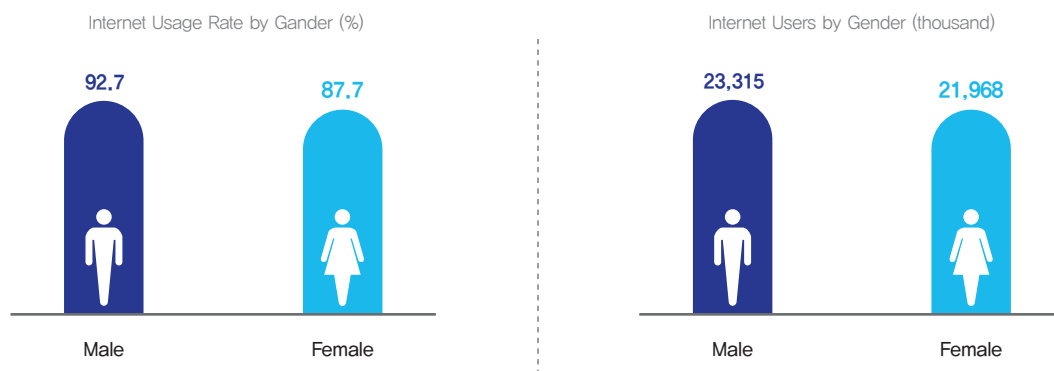


A. Internet Usage Rate by Gender

Internet usage rate higher in males (92.7%) than in females (87.7%)

92.7% of males aged 3 and over (23,315 thousand) were Internet users, which is 5.0%p (1,347 thousand) higher than female Internet users.

Figure 4 • Internet Usage Rate and Internet Users by Gender (% , thousand) — Population aged 3 and over



II. Internet Access and Use

B. Internet Usage Rate by Age

8 out of 10 individuals in their 60s (82.5%) Internet users

Most individuals in their 10s, 20s and 30s (99.9%), 40s (99.7%), and 50s (98.7%) were found to be Internet users, while 8 out of 10 individuals in their 60s (82.5%) reported that they used the Internet. Meanwhile, those aged 70 and over had a lower Internet usage rate (31.8%) compared to other age groups, but their number is rising more rapidly than the younger groups (17.9% in 2015, 25.9% in 2016).

Figure 5 • Internet Usage Rate and Internet Users by Age (% , thousand) — Population aged 3 and over

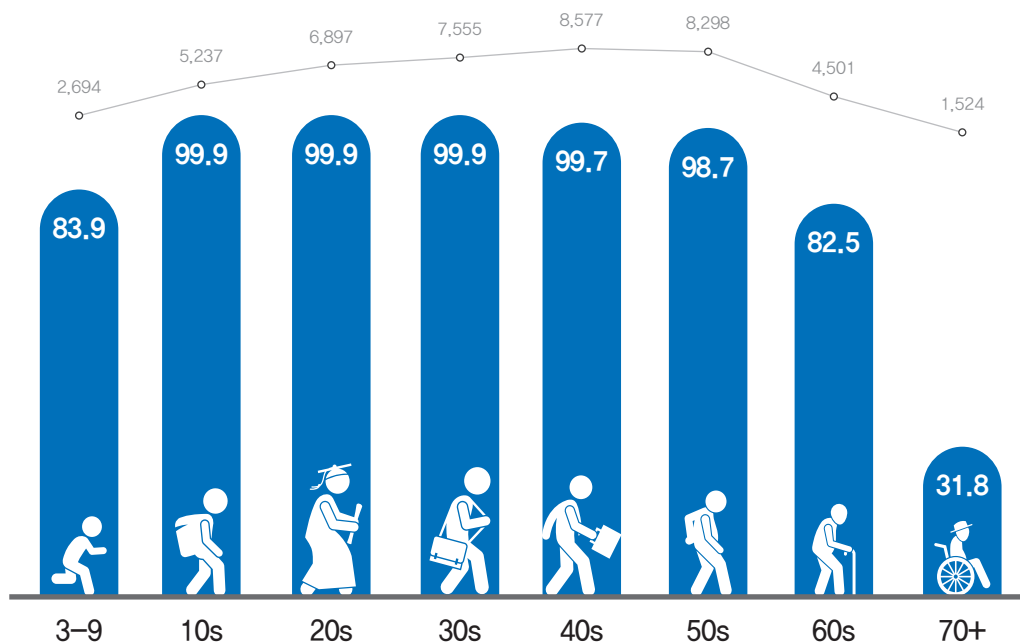
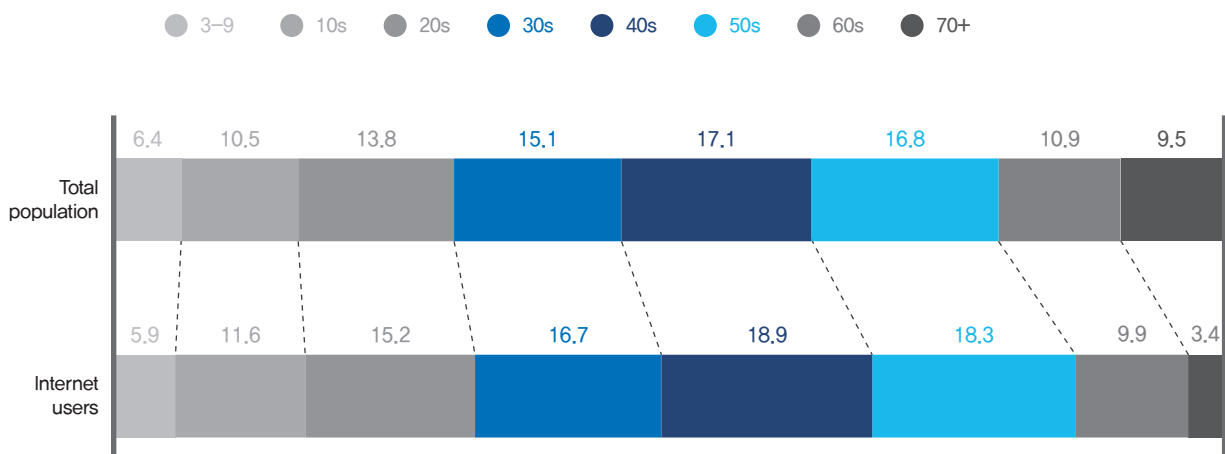


Figure 6 • Age Composition of Internet Users (%) — Population aged 3 and over



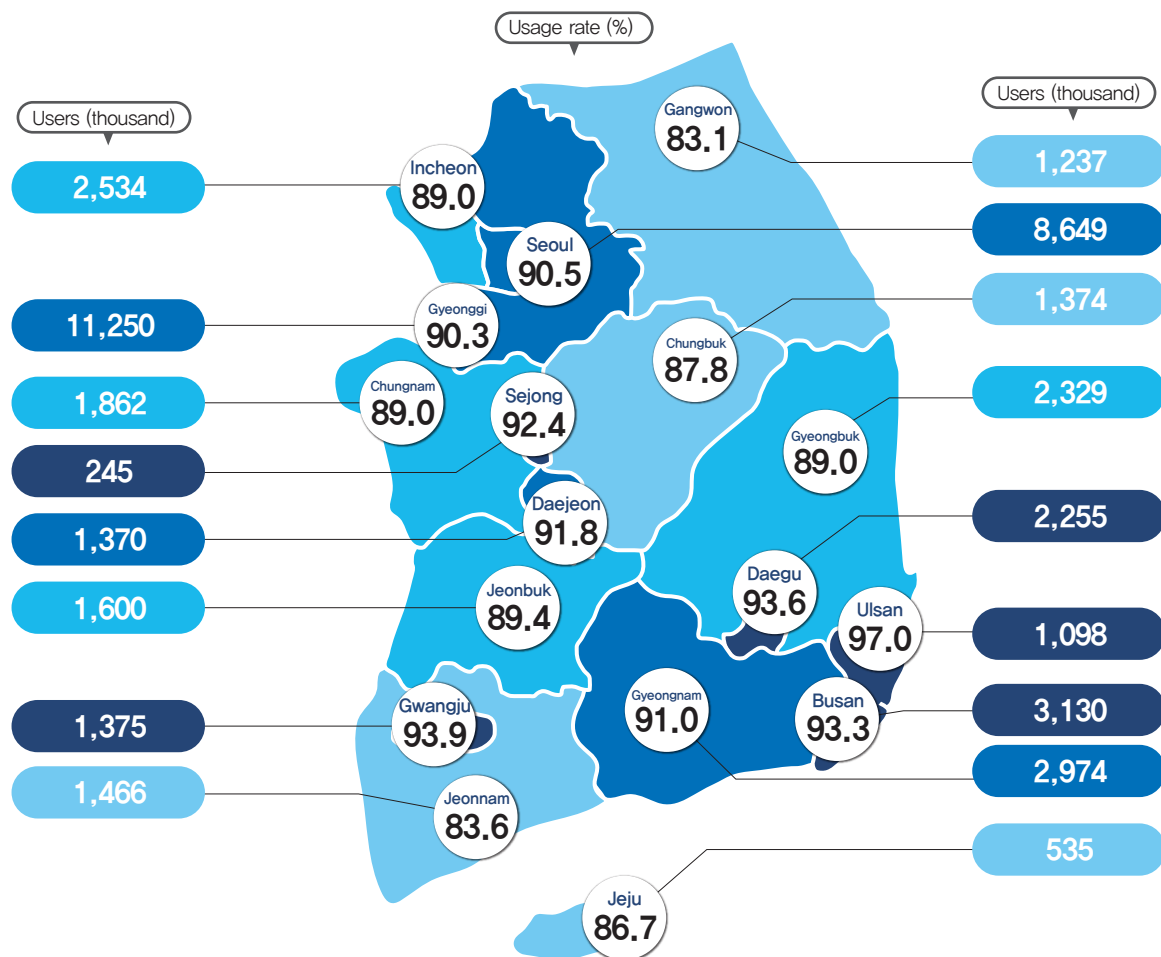
II. Internet Access and Use

C. Internet Usage Rate by Region

Ulsan with the highest Internet usage rate (97.0%) and Gangwon, the lowest (83.1%)

Among the 17 metropolitan cities and provinces in Korea, Ulsan (97.0%), Gwangju (93.9%), Daegu (93.6%), Busan (93.3%), and Sejong (92.4%) had relatively high Internet usage rates, while Gangwon (83.1%), Jeonnam (83.6%), Jeju (86.7%), and Chungbuk (87.8%) displayed lower Internet usage rates.

Figure 7 • Internet Usage Rate and Internet Users by Region (% , thousand) — Population aged 3 and over



II. Internet Access and Use

3. Internet Usage Pattern

A. Internet Usage Frequency and Hours

Internet usage for 96.4% 'At least once a day'

Among Internet users aged 3 and over, 96.4% were found to use the Internet 'At least once a day'. 54.9% used the Internet an average of 14 hours or more per week. Meanwhile, the average hours-of-use of the Internet was 15 hours 42 minutes (or 2 hours 15 minutes per day on average).

Figure 8 • Internet Usage Frequency (%)

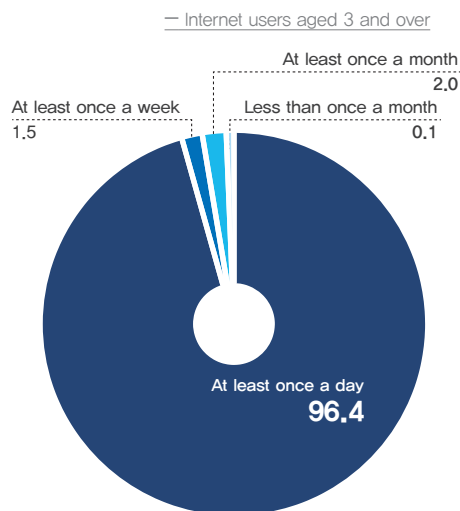
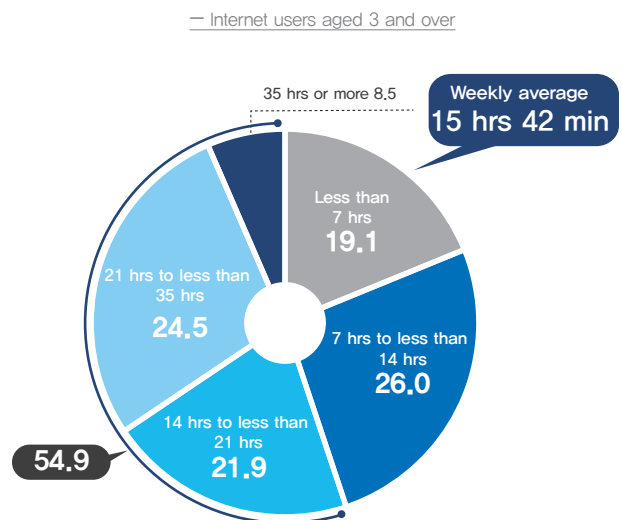


Figure 9 • Hours-of-Use of the Internet per Week (%)

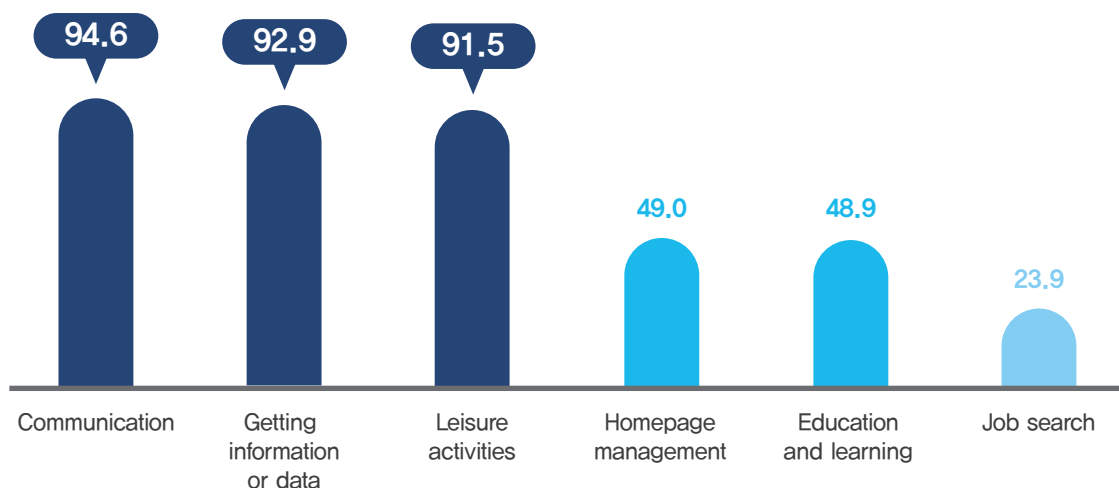


B. Purpose of Using the Internet

Main purpose of Internet usage 'Communication' (94.6%)

Internet users aged 3 and over used the Internet for 'Communication' via instant messenger, social network service, and e-mail (94.6%), 'Getting information or data' via web search and news reading (92.9%) and 'Leisure activities' such as listening to music, watching videos, and playing online games (91.5%).

Figure 10 • Purpose of Using the Internet (multiple responses, %) — Internet users aged 3 and over



III. Internet and Mobility

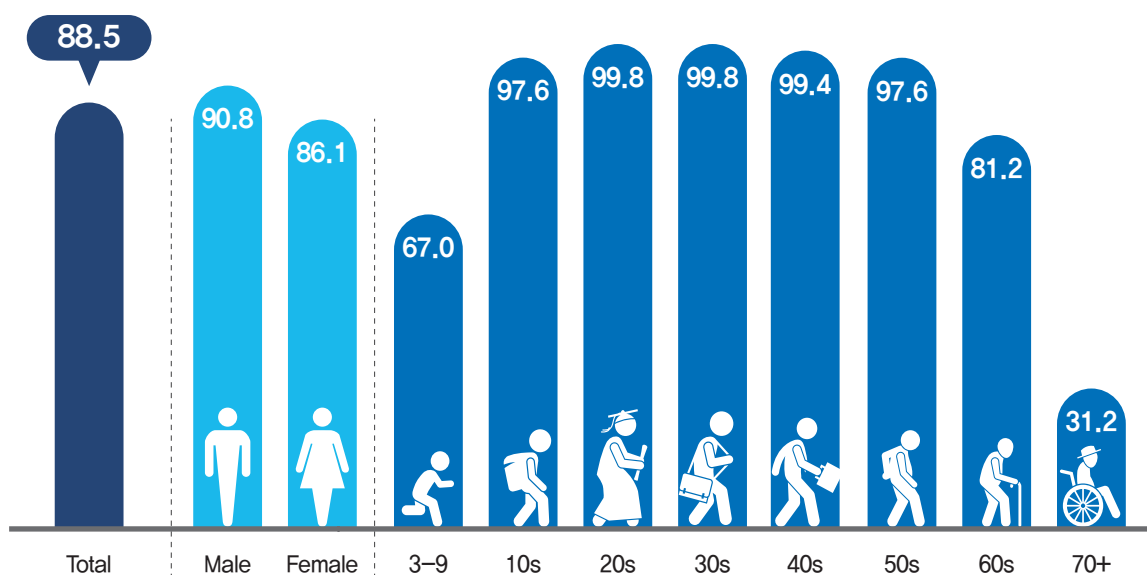
1. Mobile Internet Usage

A. Mobile Internet Usage Rate

88.5% of population aged 3 and over Mobile Internet users

As of July 2017, the rate of mobile Internet users (individuals who have used wireless Internet via a feature phone, smartphone, tablet, or wearable device at least once in the last 1 month) among Internet users aged 3 and over was 88.5%. 4.7p more males used mobile Internet (90.8%) than females (86.1%), and more individuals in their 20s (99.8%), 30s (99.8%), and 40s (99.4%) were Internet users in comparison to those aged 3 to 9 (67.0%) and those 70 and over (31.2%).

Figure 11 • Mobile Internet Usage Rate(%) — Population aged 3 and over



B. Households and Household Members with Mobile Devices

Smartphone ownership for most households (94.1%) and household members (89.5%)

Regardless of their Internet usage, 94.1% of all households owned a smartphone. 89.5% of individuals aged 6 and over owned a smartphone.

Figure 12 • Households with Mobile Devices (multiple responses, %) — All Households

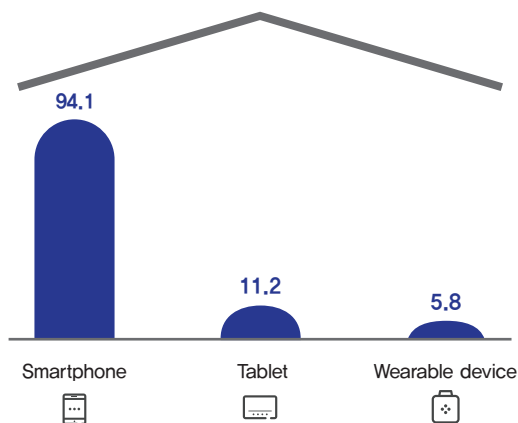
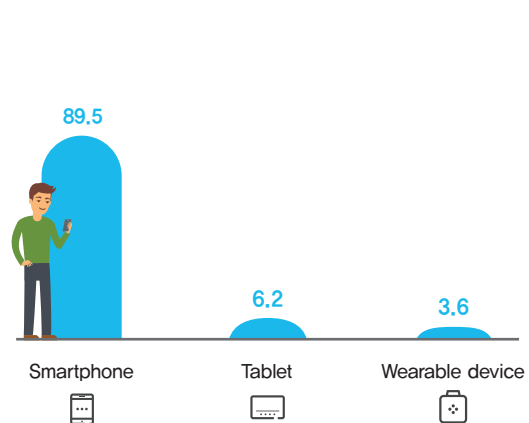


Figure 13 • Household Members with Mobile Devices (multiple responses, %) — Population aged 6 and over



III. Internet and Mobility

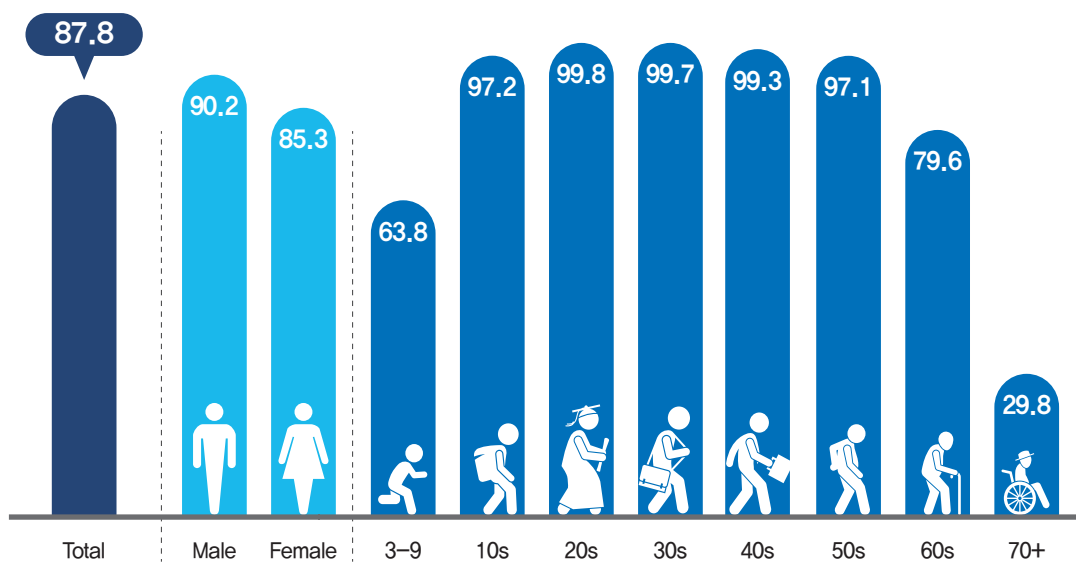
2. Smartphone Usage

A. Smartphone Usage Rate

87.8% of population aged 3 and over are smartphone users

The rate of smartphone users (individuals who have used wireless Internet via smartphone at least once in the last 1 month) among the population aged 3 and over was 87.8%. 4.9%p more males used wireless Internet (90.2%) than females (85.3%), and more individuals in their 20s (99.8%), 30s (99.7%), and 40s (99.3%) were smartphone users in comparison to those aged 3 to 9 (63.8%) and those 70 and over (29.8%).

Figure 14 • Smartphone Usage Rate (%) — Population aged 3 and over



B. Smartphone Usage Frequency and Hours

Smartphone usage for 97.8% 'At least once a day'

The rate of smartphone users aged 3 and over who used the device 'At least once a day' was 97.8%, 31.3% used the device 14 hours or more per week on average. Meanwhile, the weekly average hours of smartphone use was 10 hours 17 minutes (or 1 hour 28 minutes per day on average).

Figure 15 • Smartphone Usage Frequency (%)
— Smartphone users aged 3 and over

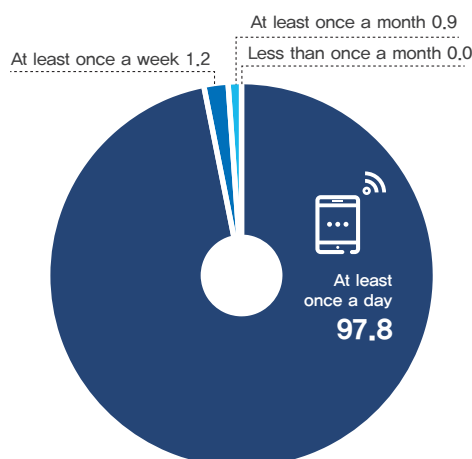
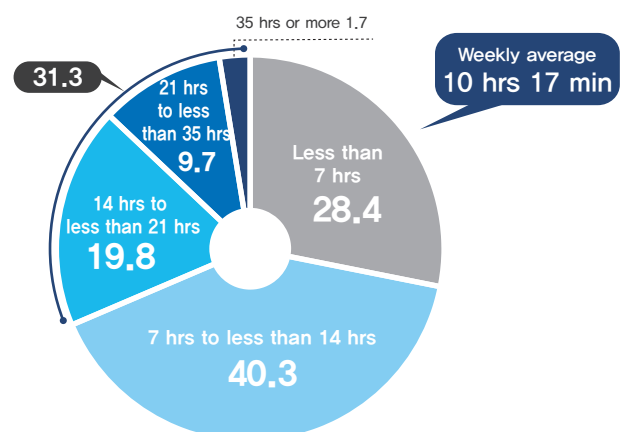


Figure 16 • Hours-of-use Smartphones Use per Week (%)
— Smartphone users aged 3 and over



III. Internet and Mobility

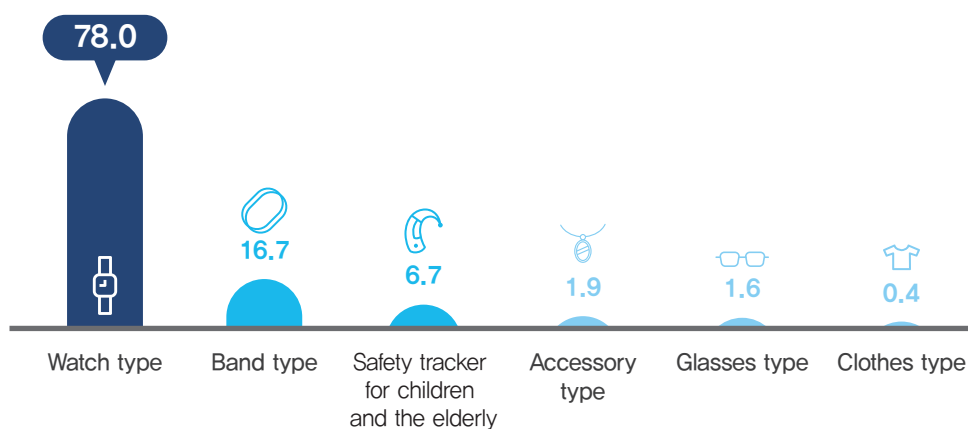
3. Wearable Device Ownership

A. Ownership of Wearable Devices by Type

Most wearable devices a 'Watch type' device (78.0%)

Among owners of wearable devices aged 6 and over, 78.0% were found to have a 'Watch type' device, while 16.7% had a 'Band type' device, 6.7% had a 'Safety tracker for children and the elderly' device, and 1.9% had an 'Accessory type' device.

Figure 17 • Ownership of Wearable Devices by Type (multiple responses, %) — Wearable device owners aged 6 and over

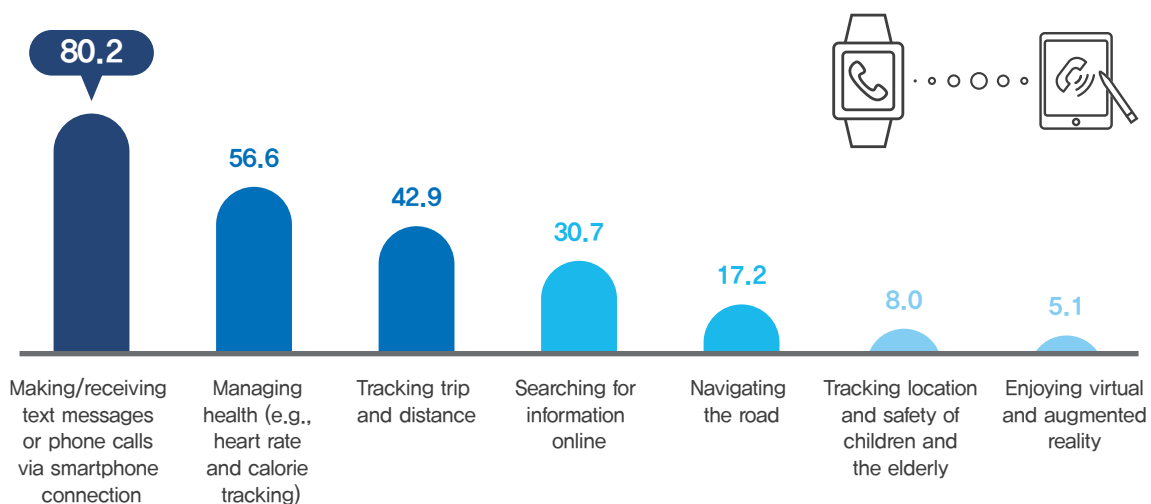


B. Frequently Used Wearable Devices Functions

'Making/receiving text messages or phone calls via smartphone connection' (80.2%) most used function for wearable devices

Owners of wearable devices use them for 'Making/receiving text messages or phone calls via smartphone connection' (80.2%), 'Managing health' (e.g., heart rate and calorie tracking) (56.6%), and 'Tracking trip and distance' (42.9%).

Figure 18 • Frequently Used Wearable Devices Functions (multiple responses, %) — Wearable device owners aged 6 and over



IV. Internet and Communication

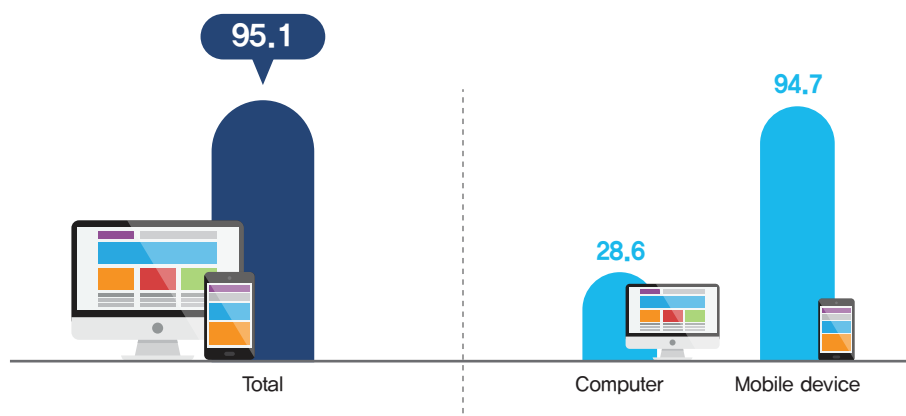
1. Instant Messenger

A. Instant Messenger Usage Rate

Most Internet users aged 6 and over (95.1%) on instant messengers

The rate of instant messenger users (individuals who have used instant messengers at least once in the last 1 year) among Internet users aged 6 and over was 95.1%. Instant messengers were accessed with a mobile device such as a smartphone or a tablet (94.7%) 3 times more often than with a computer (28.6%).

Figure 19 • Instant Messenger Usage Rate (%) – Internet users aged 6 and over

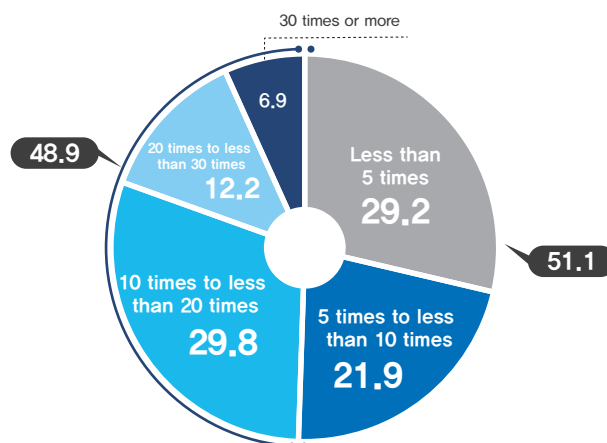


B. Instant Messenger Usage Frequency

29.8% of users on instant messengers 10 to 20 times per day

29.8% of all instant messenger users were found to use the service from 10 times to less than 20 times a day on average. Individuals who used instant messengers less than 10 times a day (51.1%) and 10 or more times a day (48.9%) were similar in number.

Figure 20 • Instant Messenger Usage Frequency per Day (%) – Instant messenger users aged 6 and over



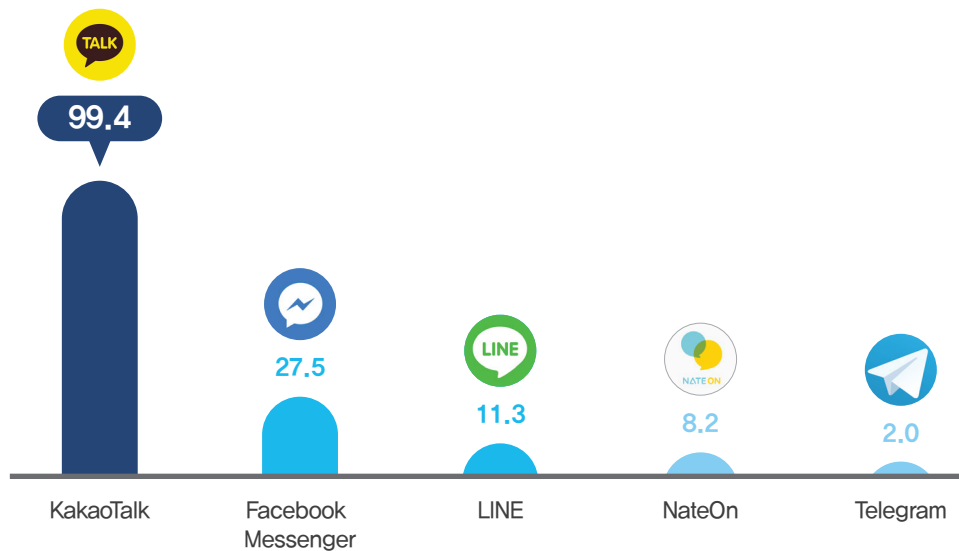
IV. Internet and Communication

C. Frequently Used Instant Messenger Services

Most frequently used instant messenger service 'KakaoTalk' (99.4%)

Among instant messenger users aged 6 and over, 99.4% reported using 'KakaoTalk' frequently, followed by 'Facebook Messenger' (27.5%), 'LINE' (11.3%), and 'NateOn' (8.2%).

Figure 21 • 5 Frequently Used Instant Messenger services (3 primary responses, %) — Instant messenger users aged 6 and over

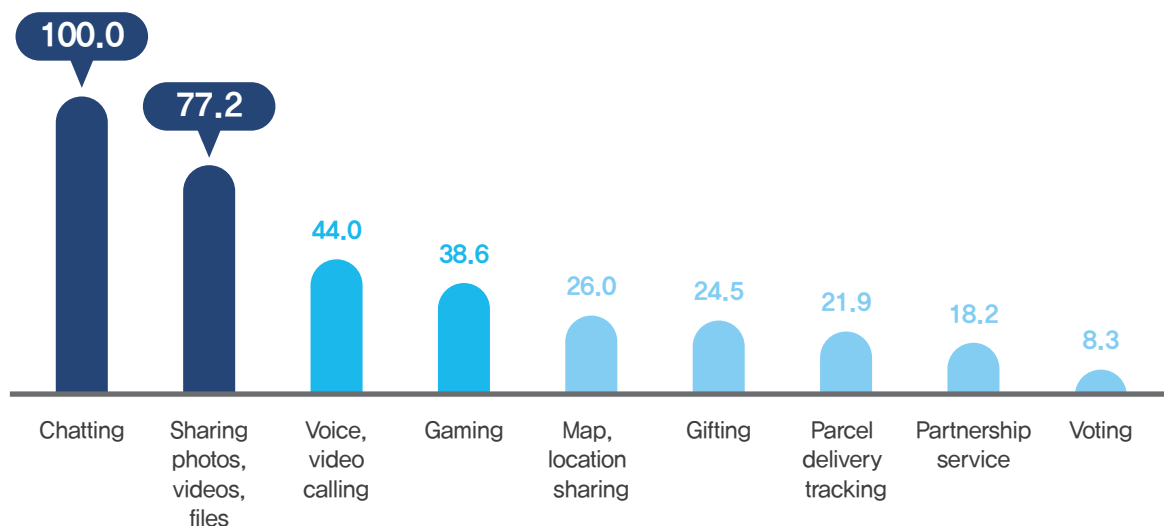


D. Functions of Instant Messengers

'Sharing photos, videos, files' (77.2%) and 'Voice, video calling' (44.0%) main functions for instant messengers

Instant messenger users aged 6 and over used the 'Chatting' function (100.0%) of instant messengers, as well as functions such as 'Sharing photos, videos, files' (77.2%), 'Voice, video calling' (44.0%), and 'Gaming' (38.6%).

Figure 22 • Functions of Instant Messengers (multiple responses, %) — Instant messenger users aged 6 and over



IV. Internet and Communication

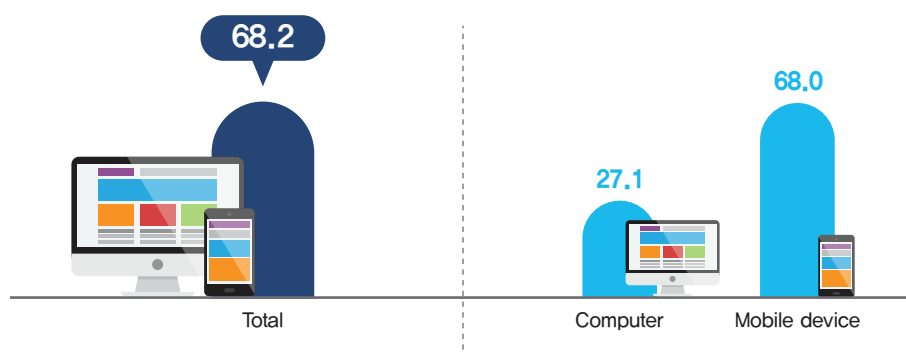
2. Social Network Service (SNS)

A. Social Network Service Usage Rate

More than half of Internet users aged 6 and over (68.2%) on social networks

The rate of social network service users (individuals who have used social network services at least once in the last 1 year) among Internet users aged 6 and over was 68.2%. Social network service access through a mobile device (68.0%) was twice the rate of a computer (27.1%).

Figure 23 • Social Network Service Usage Rate (%) — Internet users aged 6 and over



B. Social Network Service Usage Frequency and Hours

Users access social network services average 23.7 times per week

More than half of social network service users aged 6 and over (55.5%) accessed the service more than 20 times a week on average. The average user participated in social network service 23.7 times (or 3.4 times per day). Meanwhile, the weekly average hours of social network service use 1 hour 2 minutes (or 9 minutes per day).

Figure 24 • Social Network Service Usage Frequency per Week
— Social network service users aged 6 and over

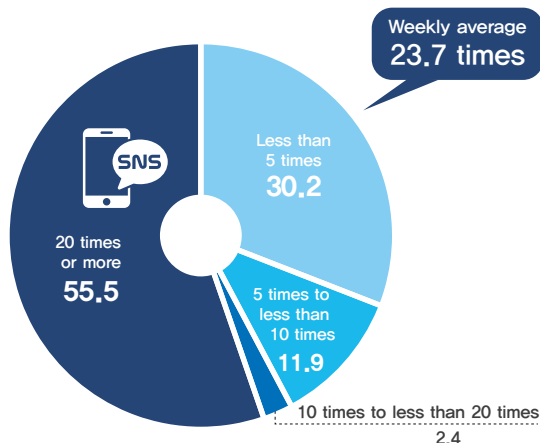
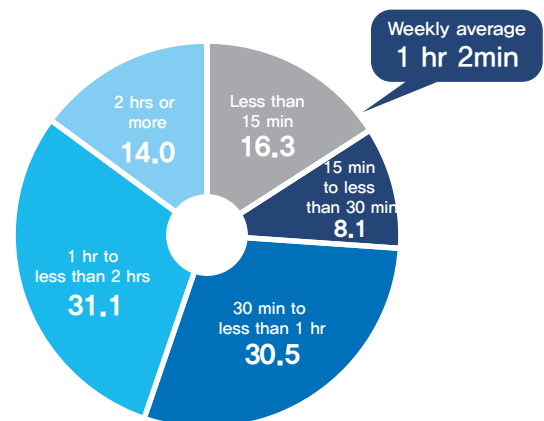


Figure 24 • Hours-of-Use of Social Network Services per Week
— Social network service users aged 6 and over



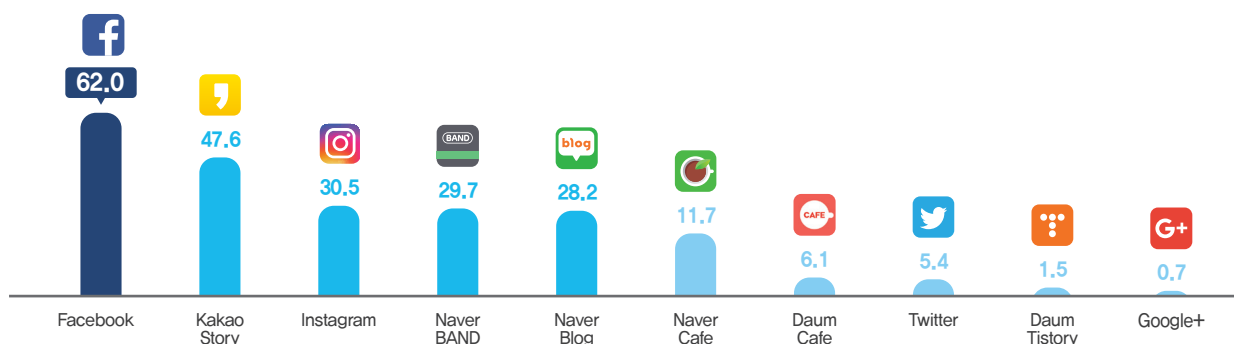
IV. Internet and Communication

C. Frequently Used Social Network Services

'Facebook' (62.0%) and 'KakaoStory' (47.6%) most frequently used services

Among users aged 6 and over, 62.0% reported to using 'Facebook' most frequently, followed by 'KakaoStory' (47.6%), 'Instagram' (30.5%), 'Naver BAND' (29.7%), and 'Naver Blog' (28.2%).

Figure 26 • Frequently Used Social Network Services (3 primary responses, %)
— Social network service users aged 6 and over



IV. Internet and Communication

D. Reasons for Using Social Network Services

‘To socialize and network’ (76.5%) the main reason for using social network service

Among social network service users aged 6 and over, 76.5% said that they used the service ‘To socialize and network’, 55.3% ‘To check out posts or contents created by others’, and 43.0% ‘To share personal interests like hobbies and leisure activities’.

Figure 27 • Reasons for Using Social Network Services (3 primary responses, %)
— Social network service users aged 6 and over

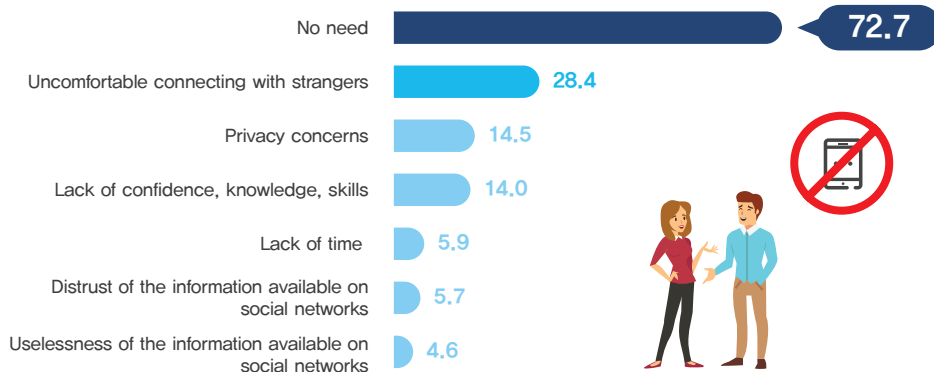


E. Reasons for Not Using Social Network Services

‘No need’ the biggest reason for not using social network service (72.7%)

Among non-users of social network services aged 6 and over, 72.7% did not use the service because there was ‘No need’, and 28.4% because they were ‘Uncomfortable connecting with strangers’.

Figure 28 • Reasons for Not Using Social Network Services (multiple responses, %)
— Social network service non-users aged 6 and over



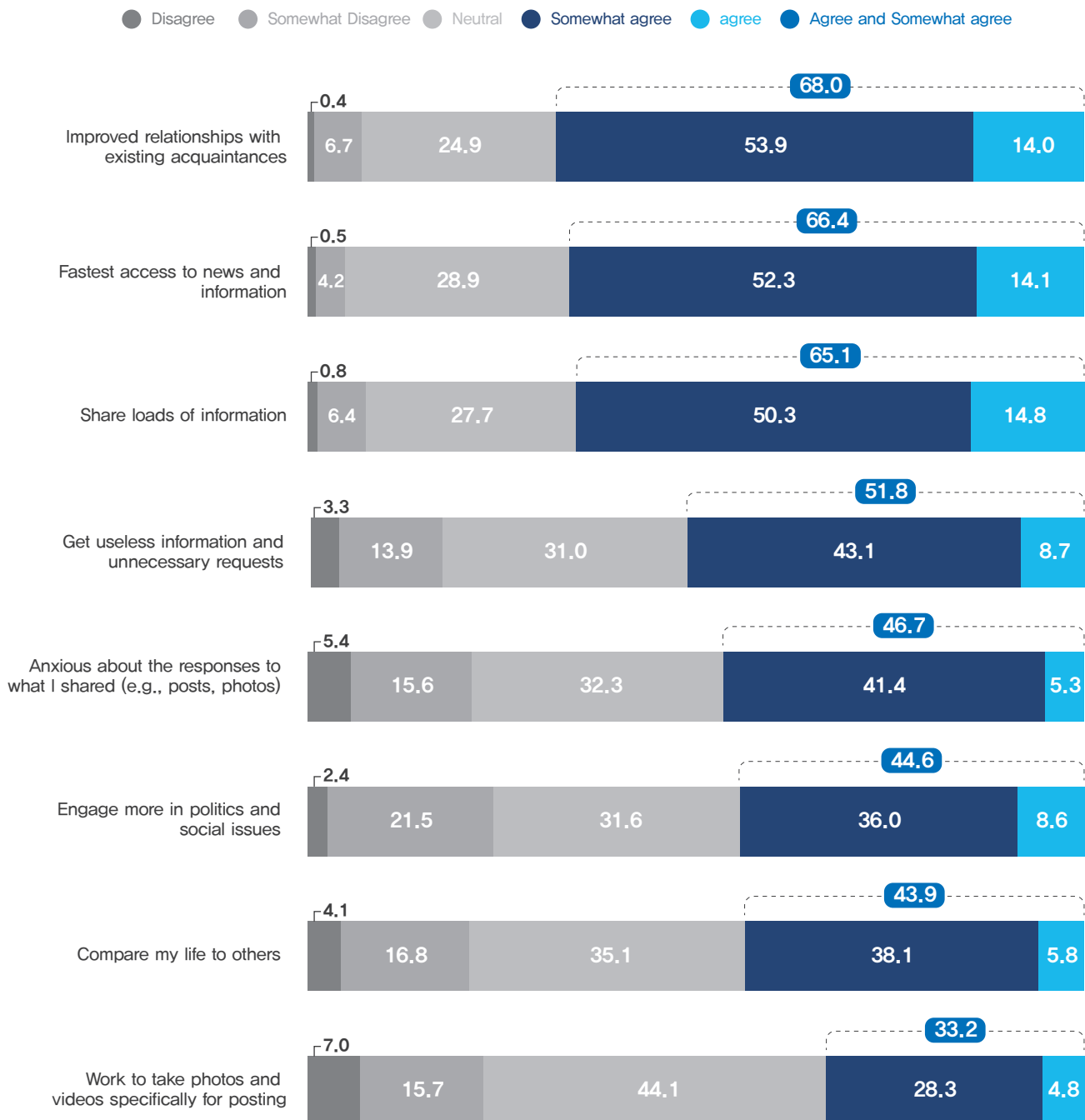
IV. Internet and Communication

F. Social Network Service Usage Behavior and Perceptions

‘Improved relationships with existing acquaintances’ (68.0%)

68.0% of social network service users aged 12 and over said they expected ‘Improved relationships with existing acquaintances’ from social network services. 66.4% answered they felt social network services offered them the ‘Fastest access to news and information’, and 33.2% said they ‘Work to take photos and videos specifically for posting’.

Figure 29 • Social Network Service Usage Behavior and Perceptions (%) — Social network service users aged 12 and over



IV. Internet and Communication

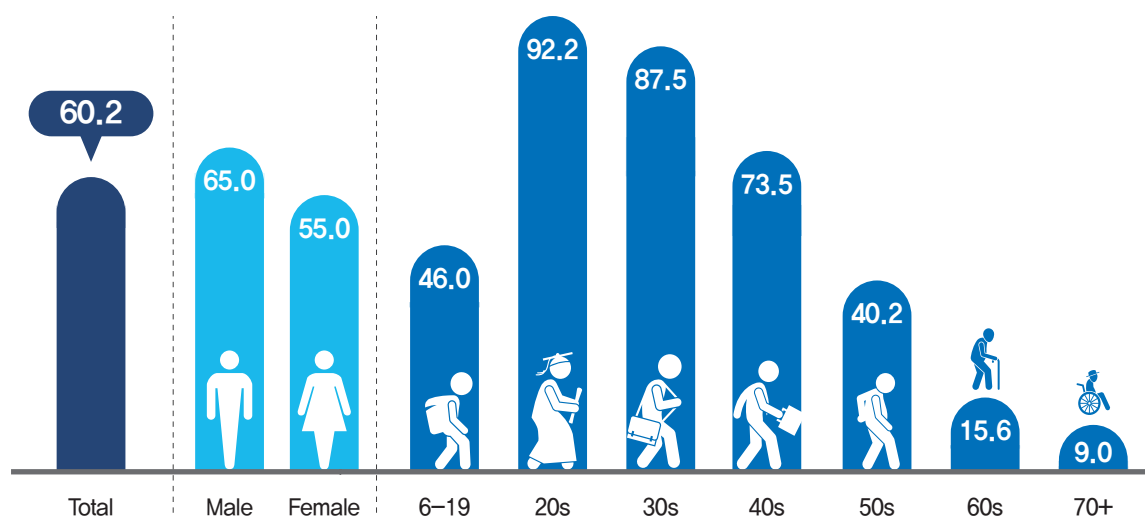
3. E-mail

A. E-mail Usage Rate

6 out of 10 Internet users aged 6 and over (60.2%) using e-mail

The rate of e-mail users (individuals who have used e-mail services at least once in the last 1 year) among Internet users aged 6 and over was 60.2%. Compared to the e-mail usage rate for individuals in their 20s (92.2%) and 30s (87.5%), that of people in their 60s (15.6%) and those 70 and over (9.0%) were lower.

Figure 30 • E-mail Usage Rate (%) — Internet users aged 6 and over



V. Internet and Living

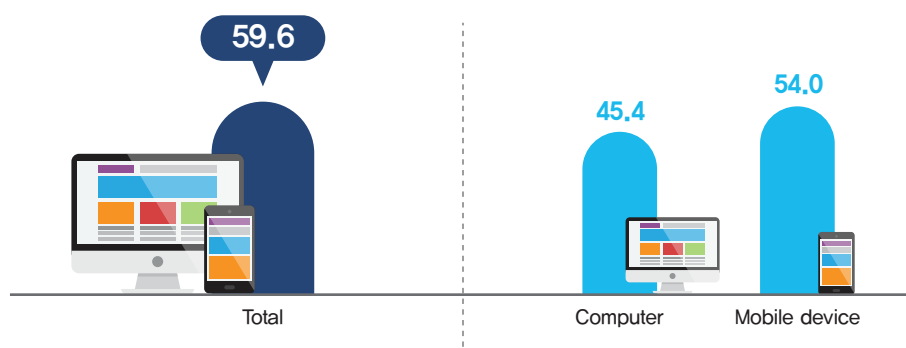
1. Internet Shopping

A. Internet Shopping Usage Rate

More than half of all Internet users aged 12 and over (59.6%) using Internet shopping

The rate of Internet shopping users (individuals who have used Internet shopping services at least once in the last 1 year) among Internet users aged 12 and over was 59.6%. Internet shopping services were accessed more with a mobile device (54.0%) than with a computer (45.4%).

Figure 31 • Internet Shopping Usage Rate (%) — Internet users aged 12 and over



B. Internet Shopping Frequency and Average Shopping Expenditure

Internet shopping an average of 2.7 times a month in frequency and KRW 90,718 in average expenditure

Among Internet shopping users aged 12 and over, 90.8% shopped online once or more per month. The monthly average frequency of Internet shopping was 2.7 times, and the monthly average spending was KRW 90,718.

Figure 32 • Internet Shopping Frequency and Average Shopping Expenditure per Month (%) — Internet shoppers aged 12 and over



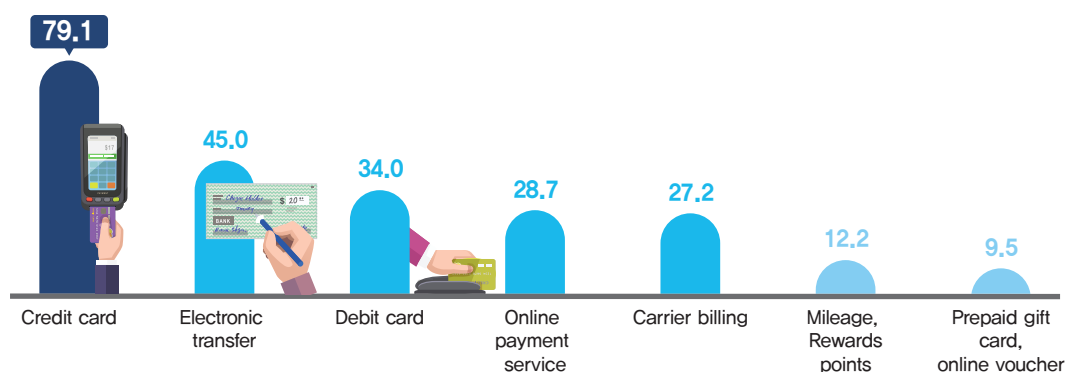
V. Internet and Living

C. Payment Methods for Internet Shopping

‘Credit card’ (79.1%) was the main payment method for Internet shopping

Among Internet shopping users aged 12 and over, 79.1% reported making their payments with a ‘Credit card’, followed by ‘Electronic transfer’ (45.0%), ‘Debit card’ (34.0%), ‘Online payment service’ (28.7%), and ‘Carrier billing’ (27.2%).

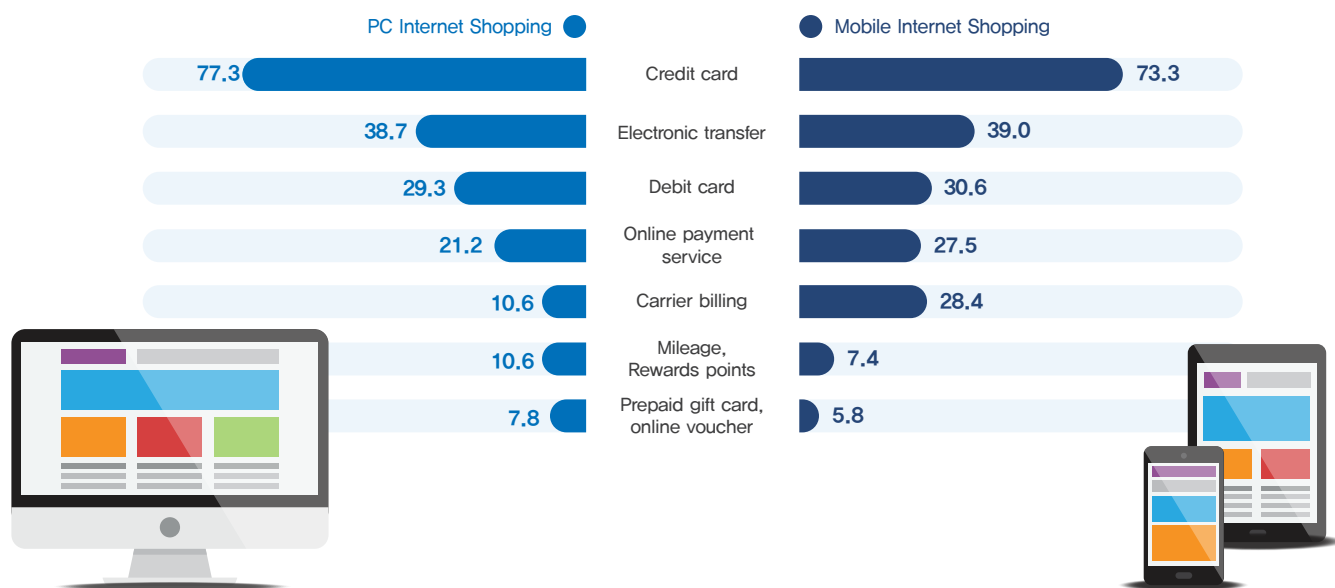
Figure 33 • Payment Methods for Internet Shopping (multiple responses, %) — Internet shoppers aged 12 and over



By devices used for payment, more mobile device users paid via ‘Online payment service’ (27.5%) and ‘Carrier billing’ (28.4%) computer users did.

Figure 34 • Payment Methods for Internet Shopping (multiple responses, %)

— PC Internet shoppers and mobile Internet shoppers aged 12 and over



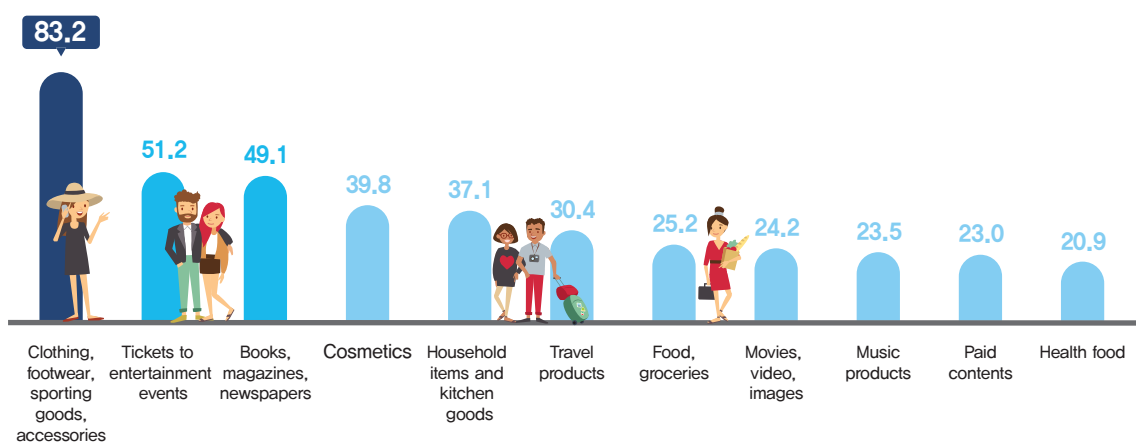
V. Internet and Living

D. Items Purchased with Internet Shopping

‘Clothing, footwear, sporting goods, accessories’ (83.2%) main items purchased online

Internet shopping users aged 12 and over purchased ‘Clothing, footwear, sporting goods, accessories’ (83.2%) online, followed by ‘Tickets to entertainment events’ (51.2%), ‘Books, magazines, newspapers’ (49.1%), ‘Cosmetics’ (39.8%), and ‘Household items and kitchen goods’ (37.1%).

Figure 33 • Items Purchased with Internet Shopping (multiple responses, %) — Internet shoppers aged 12 and over



* Other items purchased online include Mobile phone ringtones, emoticons, and background images (15.3%), Computer equipment and parts (14.5%), Home appliances, electronic products (11.8%), Paid applications (11.7%), Furniture, interior supplies (11.3%), Baby supplies (9.9%), Computer and video games (6.2%), Financial products (5.8%), Webtoons (4.6%), In-game purchases (4.5%), Computer software (non-games) (4.3%), Education (3.9%), and Adult contents (0.6%), in the order of response volume.

V. Internet and Living

2. Internet Banking

A. Internet Banking Usage Rate

6 out of 10 Internet users aged 6 and over (63.1%) using Internet banking

The rate of Internet banking users (individuals who have used Internet banking services at least once in the last 1 year) among Internet users aged 12 and over was 63.1%. Internet banking services were accessed more with a mobile device (57.1%) than with a computer (39.7%). By gender and age, more males used Internet banking (64.2%) than females (61.9%), and individuals in their 30s (91.4%), 20s (86.6%), and 40s (79.7%) used the service more than those in their 60s (19.9%) and those 70 and over (6.4%).

Figure 36 • Internet Banking Usage Rate (%) — Internet users aged 12 and over

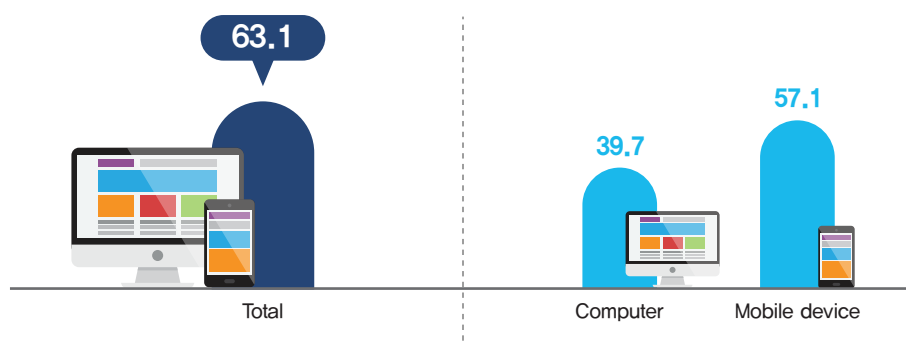
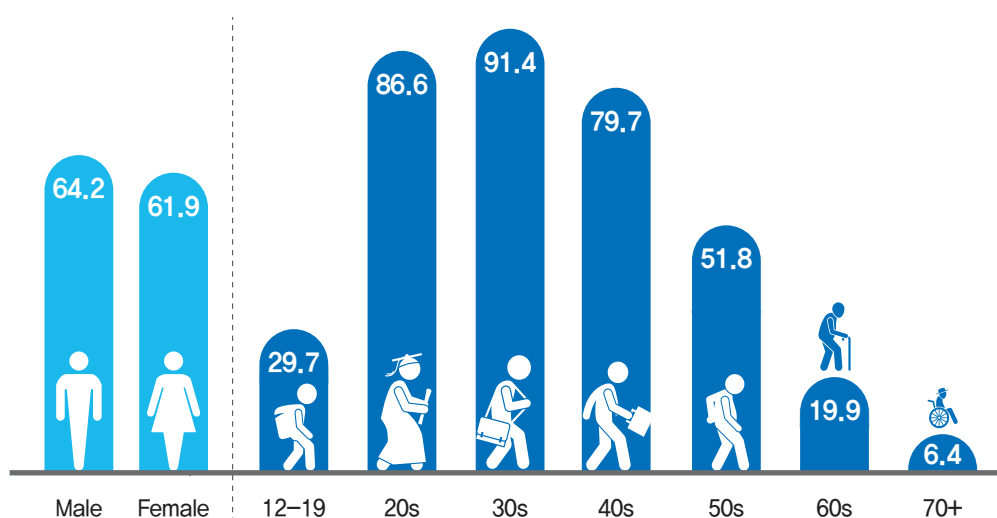


Figure 37 • Internet Banking Usage Rate by Gender and Age (%) — Internet users aged 12 and over



V. Internet and Living

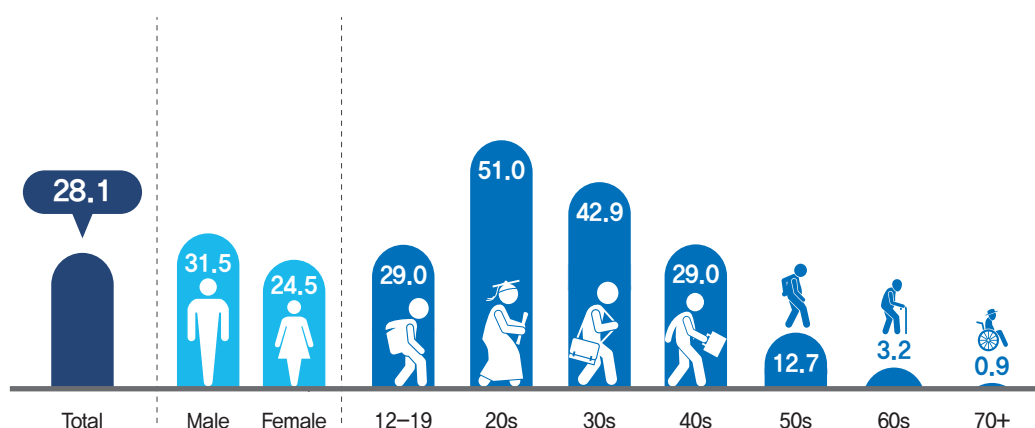
3. Cloud Service

A. Cloud Service Usage Rate

28.1% of Internet users aged 12 and over using cloud services

The rate of cloud service users (individuals who have used the service at least once in the last 1 year) among Internet users aged 12 and over was 28.1%. More males (31.5%) used the services than females (24.5%), and individuals in their 20s (51.0%) and 30s (42.9%), had higher cloud service usage rates than those in their 60s (3.2%) and those 70 and over (0.9%).

Figure 38 • Cloud Service Usage Rate (%) — Internet users aged 12 and over

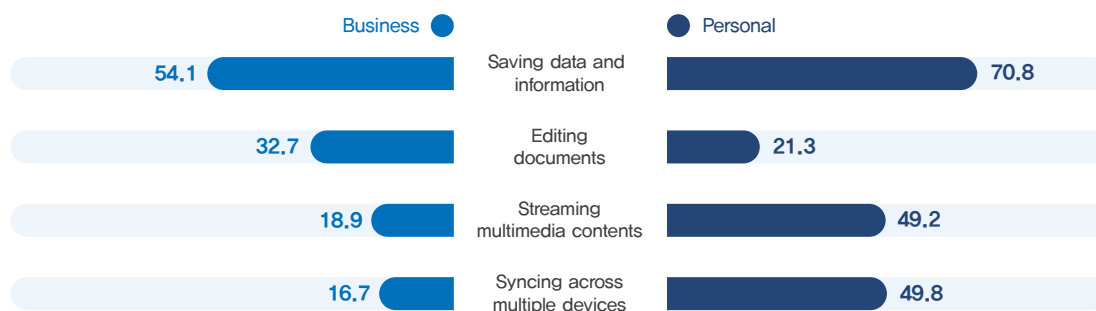


B. Purpose of Using Cloud Services

'Saving data and information' main reason for using cloud services (54.1% for business, 70.8% for personal use)

Most cloud service users aged 12 and over used the services for 'Saving data and information' (54.1% for business, 70.8% for personal use). By usage purposes, 'Editing documents' (32.7%) was the main business-related reason for using cloud services, while 'Syncing across multiple devices' (49.8%) was the main personal reason.

Figure 39 • Purpose of Using Cloud Services (multiple responses, %) — Cloud service users aged 12 and over



In-Depth Analysis



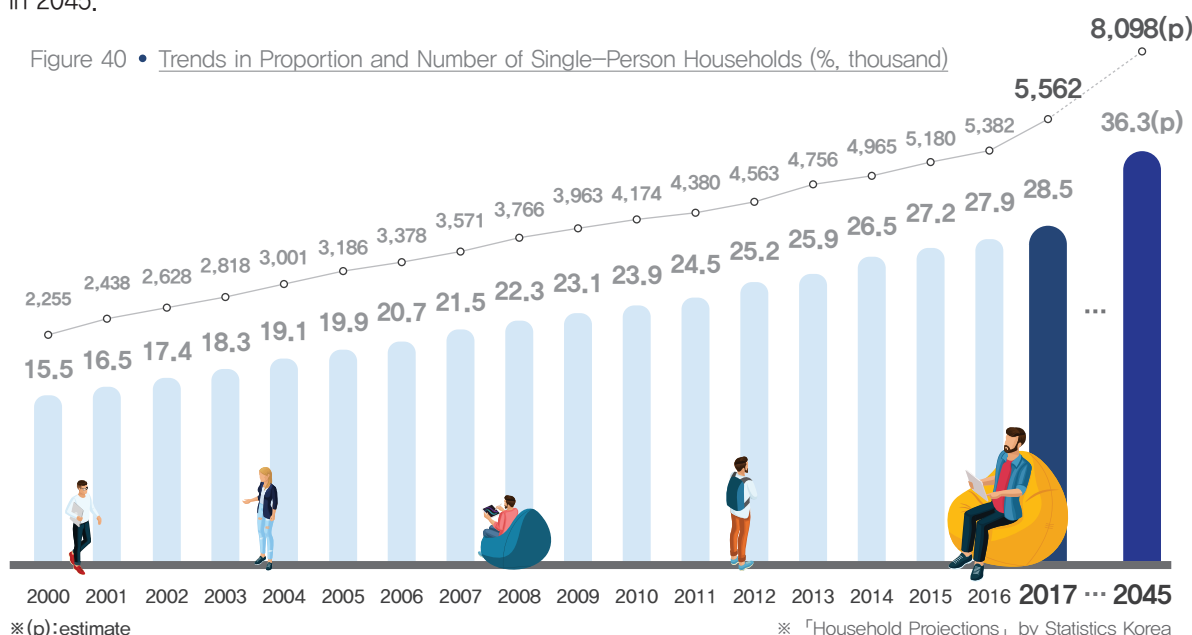
I . Internet Usage Pattern of Single-Person Households

A. Single-Person Households

Single-person households account for 28.5% in 2017, will grow until 2045

According to the 「Household Projections」 by Statistics Korea, 28.5% of all households (5,562 thousand) were inhabited by a single-person households in 2017. This figure was higher than 2-person households (26.9%), 3-person households (21.4%), 4-person households (17.5%), and 5-person households (5.7%). In addition, the share of single-person households is expected to grow annually to reach 36.3% (7.8%p higher than in 2017) in 2045.

Figure 40 • Trends in Proportion and Number of Single-Person Households (% , thousand)

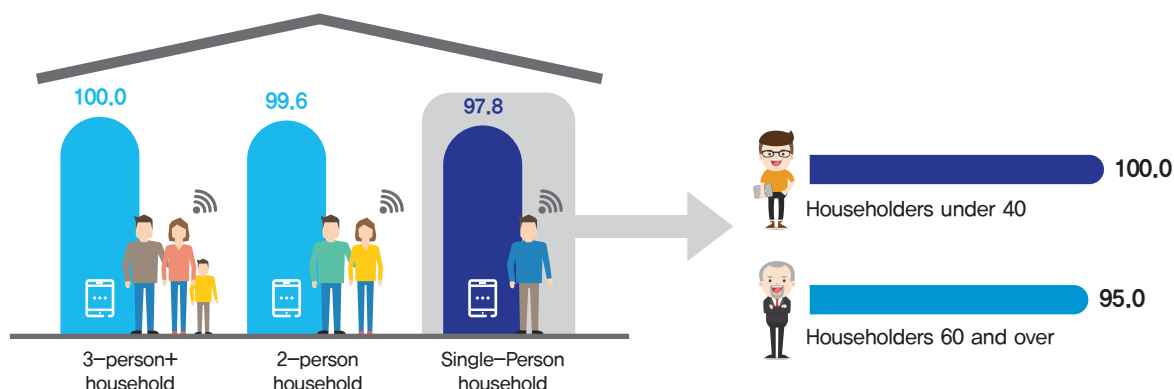


B. Households with Internet Access

The Internet access rates similar for single-person households (97.8%), 2-person households (99.6%), and households with three or more persons(100.0%)

The Internet access rate of single-person households in July 2017 was 97.8%, which was similar to that of 2-person households (99.6%) and 3-person or more households (100.0%). Meanwhile, among single-person households, those occupied by individuals under 40 years old had an Internet access rate (100.0%) that was 5.0%p higher than those occupied by individuals aged 60 and over (95.0%).

Figure 41 • Households with Internet Access by Household Size and Age of Single-Person Householder (%)



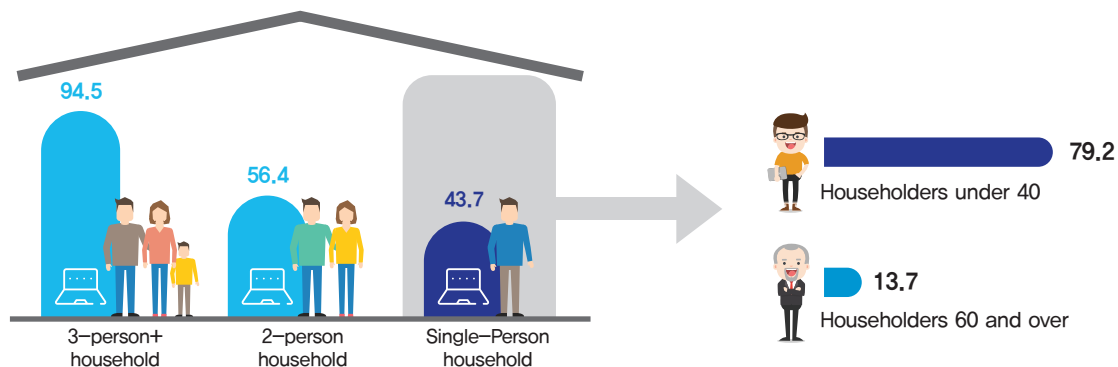
I . Internet Usage Pattern of Single-Person Households

C. Households with Computers

Rate of single-person households with computers half of households with three or more persons

43.7% of single-person households had a computer (including desktops, laptops, tablets), which was half the rate of households with three or more persons (94.5%). Meanwhile, among single-person households, those occupied by individuals under 40 years old had computers at a rate 5 times higher (79.2%) than those occupied by individuals 60 years old and over (13.7%).

Figure 42 • Households with Computers by Household Size and Age of Single-Person Householder (%)

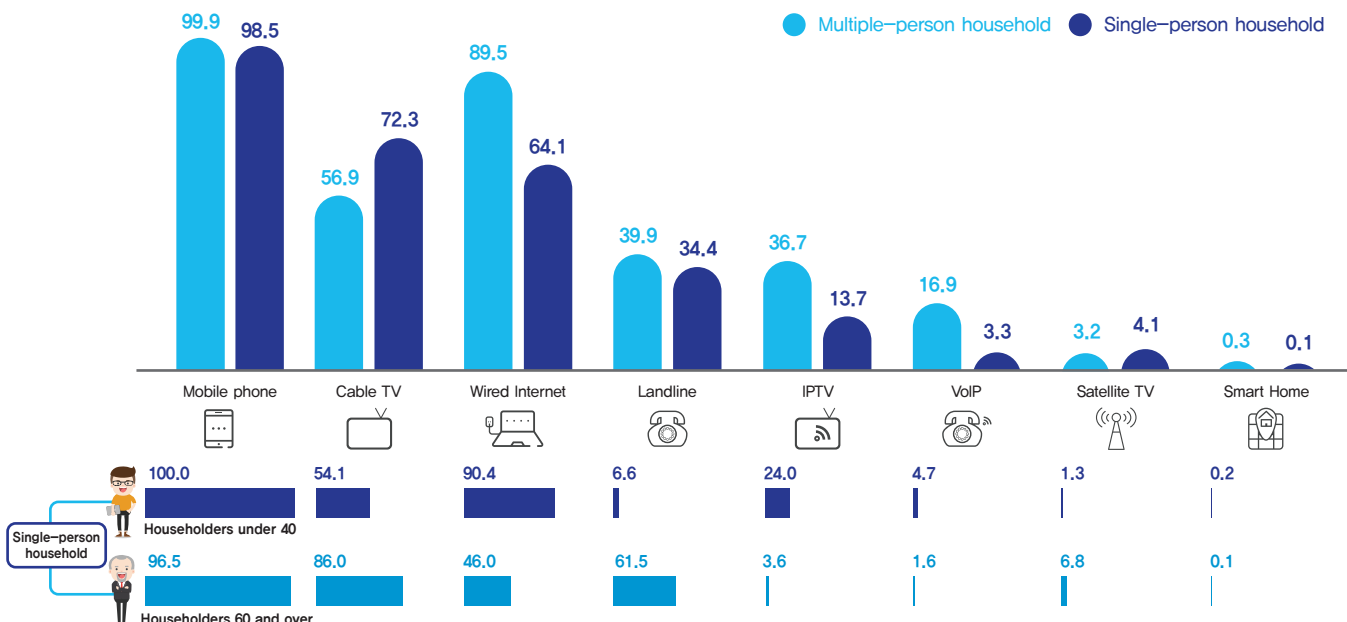


D. Households with ICT Services

Single-person households use more 'Cable TV' than multiple-person households (15.4%p more) and less 'Wired Internet' (25.4%p less)

Single-person households used 'Cable TV' by 15.4%p more than multiple-person households (households with 2 or more persons) but used 25.4%p less 'Wired Internet'. Among single-person households, only a few of those occupied by individuals under 40 years old used 'Landline' (6.6%), while those occupied by individuals aged 60 and over used such phones (61.5%).

Figure 43 • Households with ICT Services by Household Size and Age of Single-Person Householder (multiple responses, %)



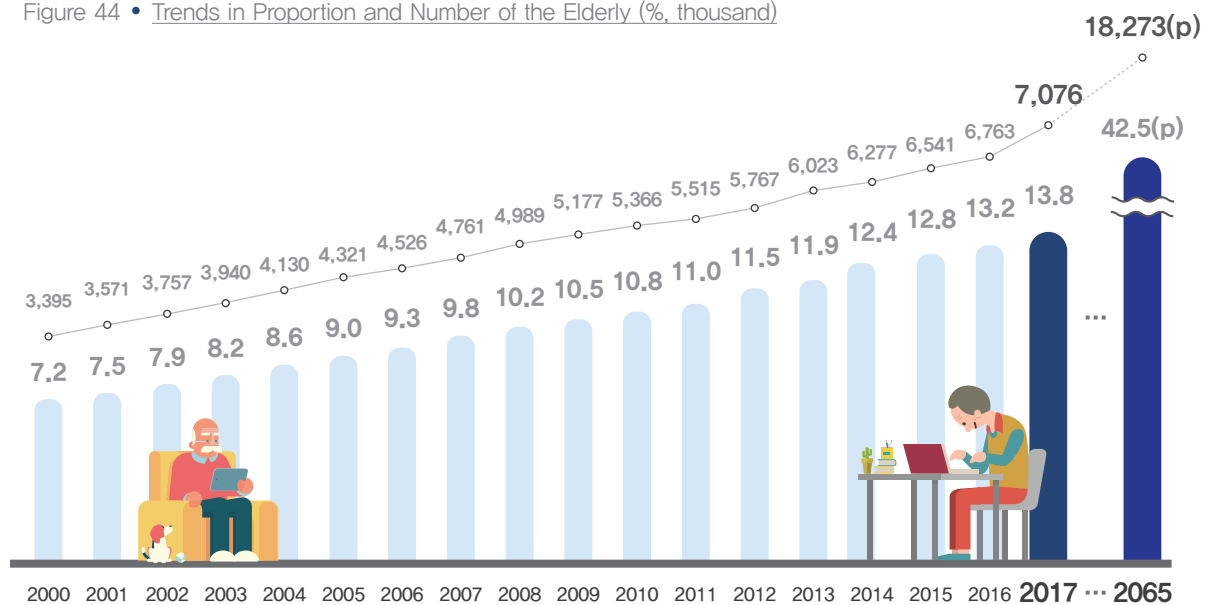
II. Internet Usage Pattern of the Elderly

A. The Elderly

The elderly 13.8% of entire population in 2017 and expected to grow until 2065

According to the 「Population Projections for Korea」 by Statistics Korea, the proportion of the aged population (aged 65 and over) among the entire population was 13.8% (7,076 thousand) in 2017. In addition, this number is expected to grow annually to reach 42.5% (28.7% higher than in 2017) in 2065.

Figure 44 • Trends in Proportion and Number of the Elderly (% , thousand)



※ (p): Estimate

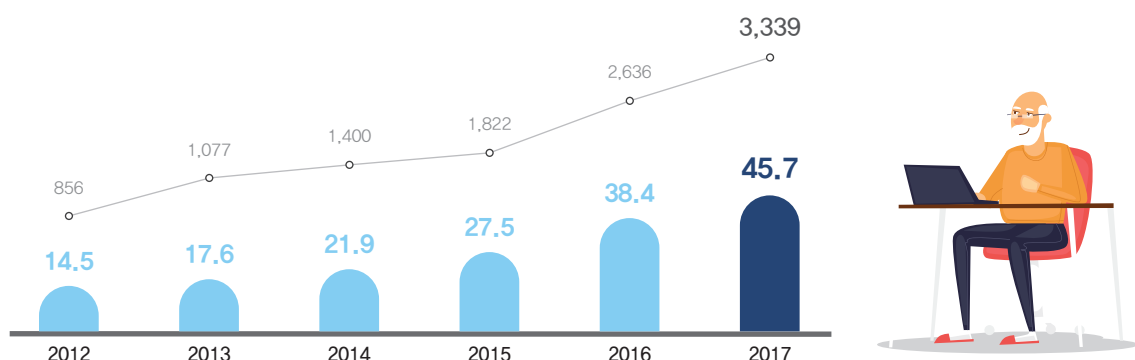
※ 「Population Projections for Korea」 by Statistics Korea

B. Internet Usage Rate

Internet usage rate of the elderly increased three-fold from 2012

As of July 2017, the rate of Internet users (individuals who have used the Internet at least once in the last 1 month) among the elderly aged 65 and over was 45.7% (3,339 thousand), which is a three-fold increase compared to 5 years ago.

Figure 45 • Internet Usage Rate of the Elderly (% , thousand) – Elderly population



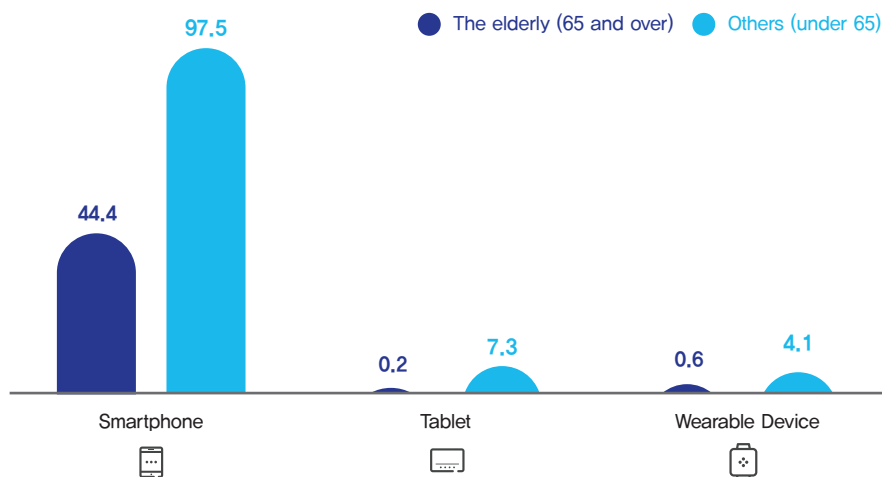
II. Internet Usage Pattern of the Elderly

C. Ownership of Mobile Device

4 out of 10 (44.4%) of the elderly own smartphones

The smartphone ownership rate of the elderly aged 65 and over was 44.4% which was only half that of other age groups (97.5%). Their ownership rate of tablets (0.2%) and wearable devices (0.6%) was also lower compared to other age groups.

Figure 46 • Mobile Device Ownership of the Elderly and Other Age Groups (multiple responses, %)
— The elderly and other age groups

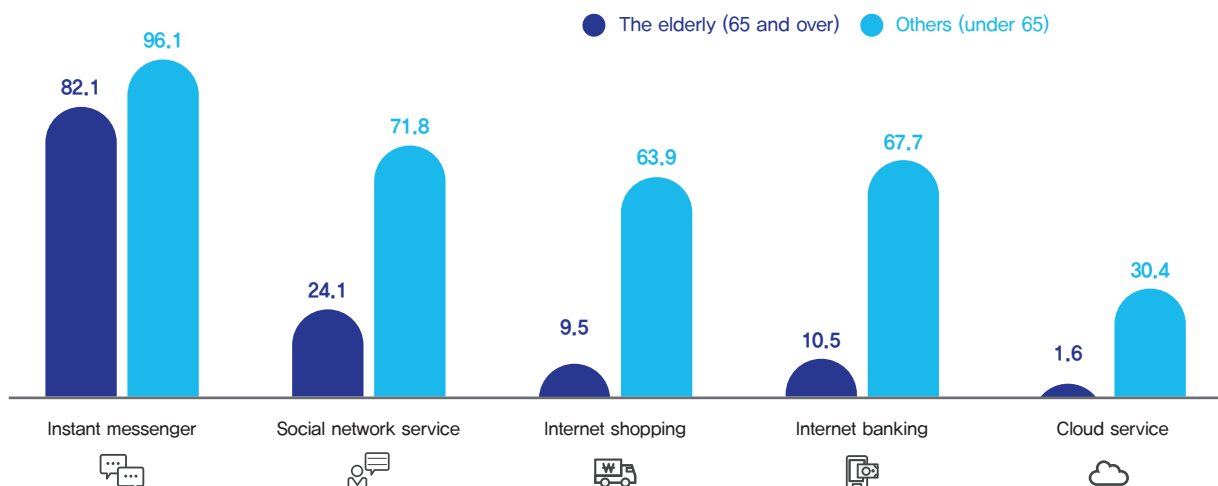


D. Internet Service Usage

Instant messenger usage rate of the elderly 82.1%

Among various Internet services, the rate of 'Instant messenger' users had the smallest gap (14.0%p) between the elderly and other age groups (82.1% for the elderly, 96.1% of other age groups), while 'Internet banking' had the largest gap (57.2%p) (10.5% for the elderly, 67.7% for other age groups).

Figure 47 • Internet Service Usage Rate of the Elderly and Other Age Groups (%) — The elderly and other age groups



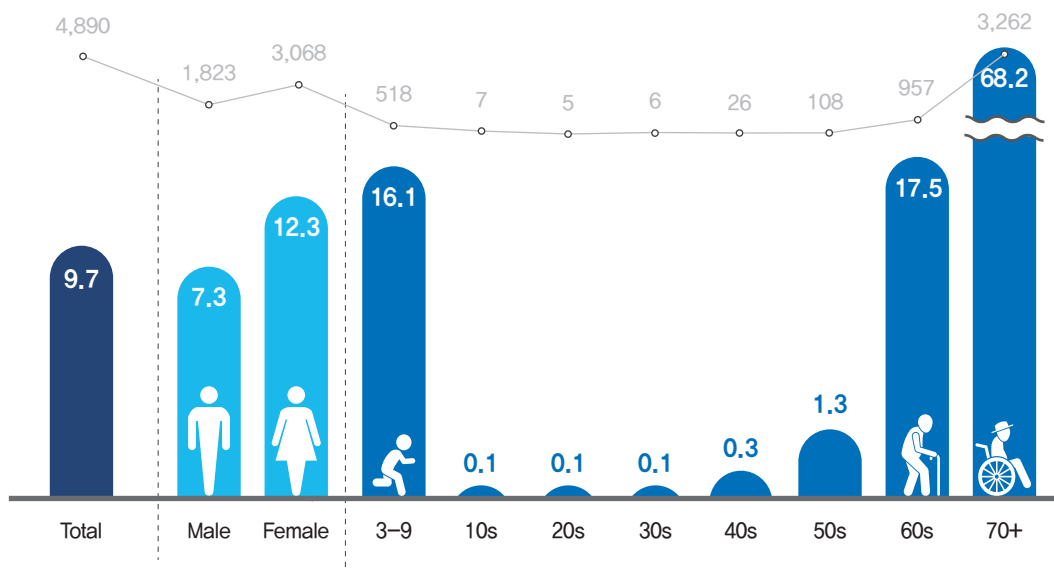
III. Internet Non-Users

A. Internet Non-Users

Among the population aged 3 and over, Internet non-users 9.7% (4,890 thousand)

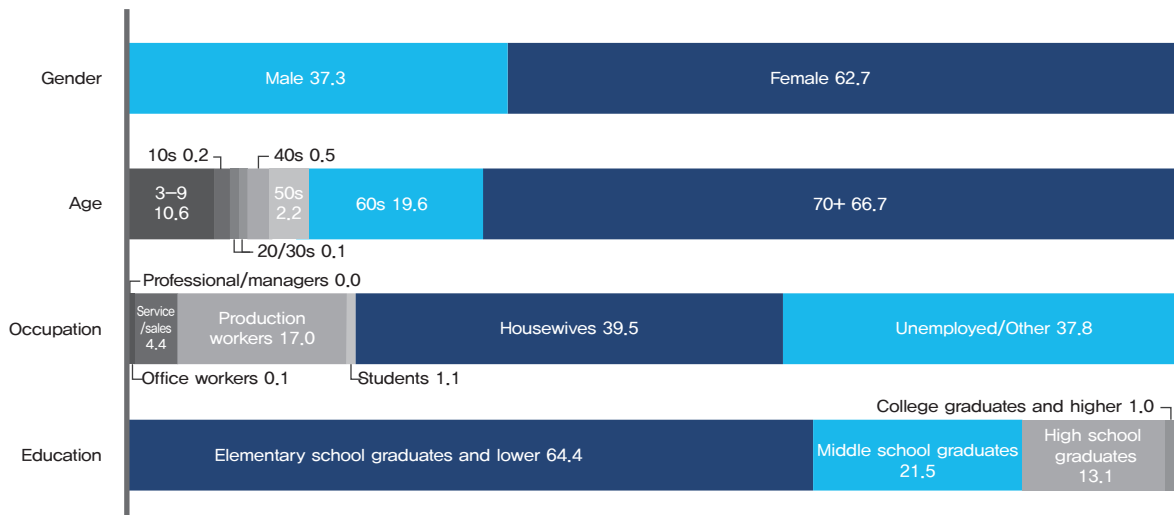
The rate of Internet non-users (individuals who have not used the Internet at least once in the last 1 month) among individuals aged 3 and over (50,173 thousand) was 9.7% (4,890 thousand).

Figure 48 • Internet Non-Usage Rate and Non-users (% , thousand) – Population aged 3 and over



Females did not use the Internet at a higher rate (62.7%) than males (37.3%); by age, individuals in their 60s or older accounted for more than 80% of non-users (60s for 19.6%, 70+ for 66.7%). By occupation, 'Housewives' (39.5%) and 'Unemployed/Other' (37.8%) accounted for more than 70%, and by education, individuals who were 'Elementary school graduates and lower' (64.4%) took up more than half.

Figure 49 • Composition of Non-users (%) – Internet non-users aged 3 and over



III. Internet Non-Users

B. Characteristics of Non-Users

The Internet non-user comprised of 'Ex-users' (23.1%) and 'Unexposed' (76.9%)

Among Internet non-users (4,890 thousand), 23.1% (1,130 thousand) were ex-users (or individuals who have not used the Internet at least once in the last 1 month). 76.9% (3,761 thousand) of non-users were the 'Unexposed', or those who have never used the Internet in their lifetime.

Figure 50 • Composition of Non-users by Characteristics: by Gender and Age (%) — Internet non-users aged 3 and over

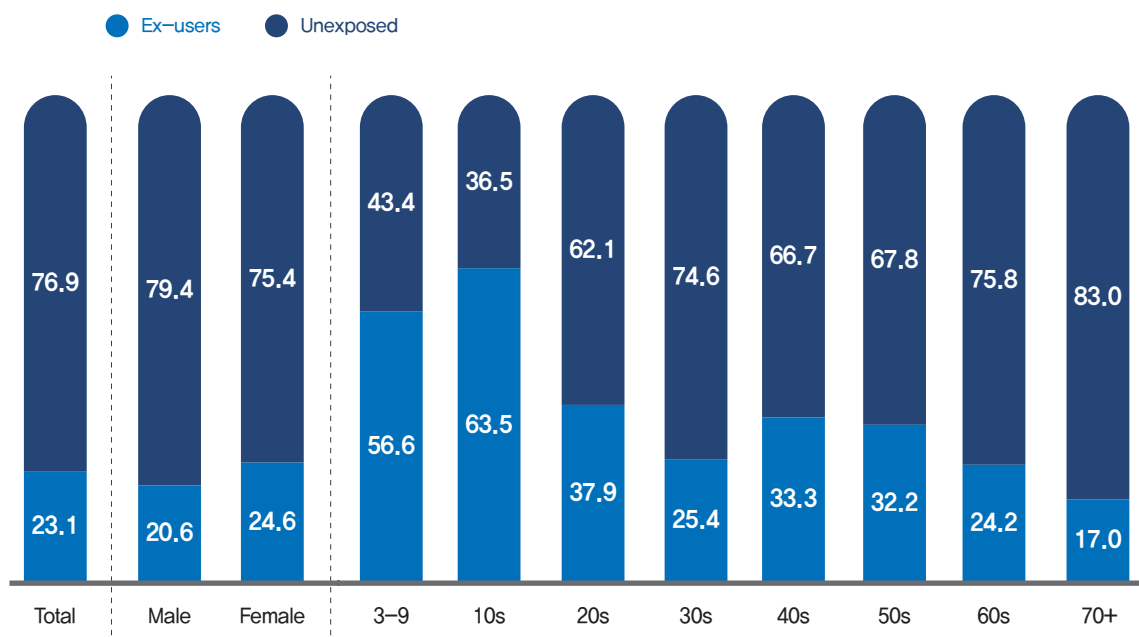
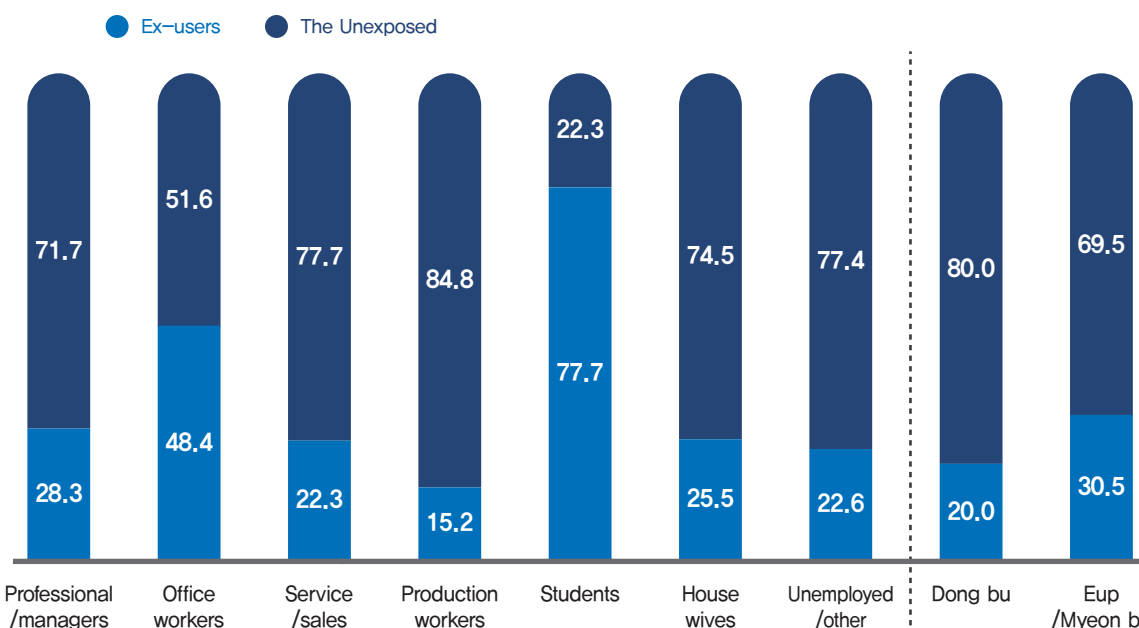


Figure 51 • Composition of Non-users by Characteristics: by Occupation and Size of Region (%) — Internet non-users aged 3 and over



- Ex-users: Individuals who have experience using the Internet but have not used it in the last 1 month.
- Unexposed: Individuals who have never used the Internet in their lifetime.

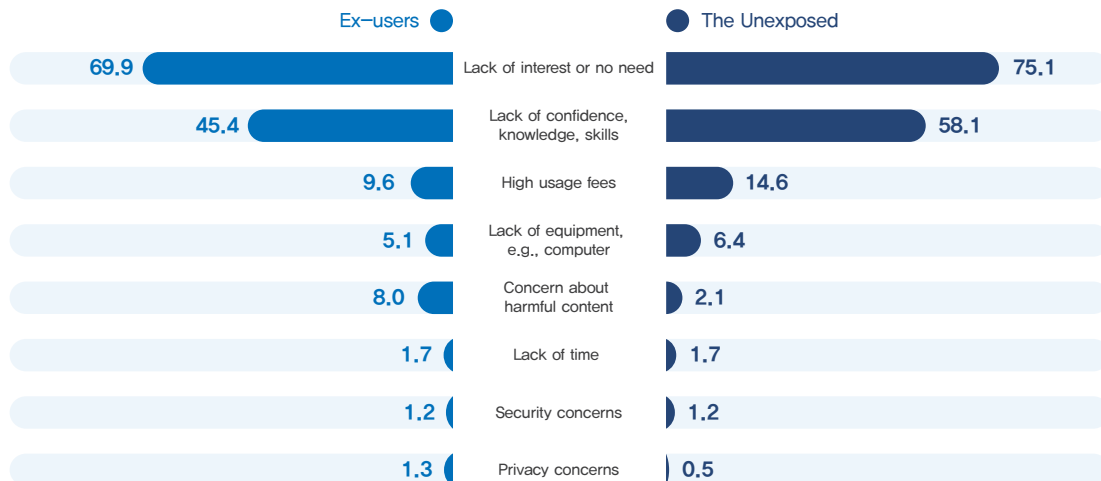
III. Internet Non-Users

C. Reasons for Not Using the Internet

‘Lack of interest or no need’ the main reason for Internet non-use

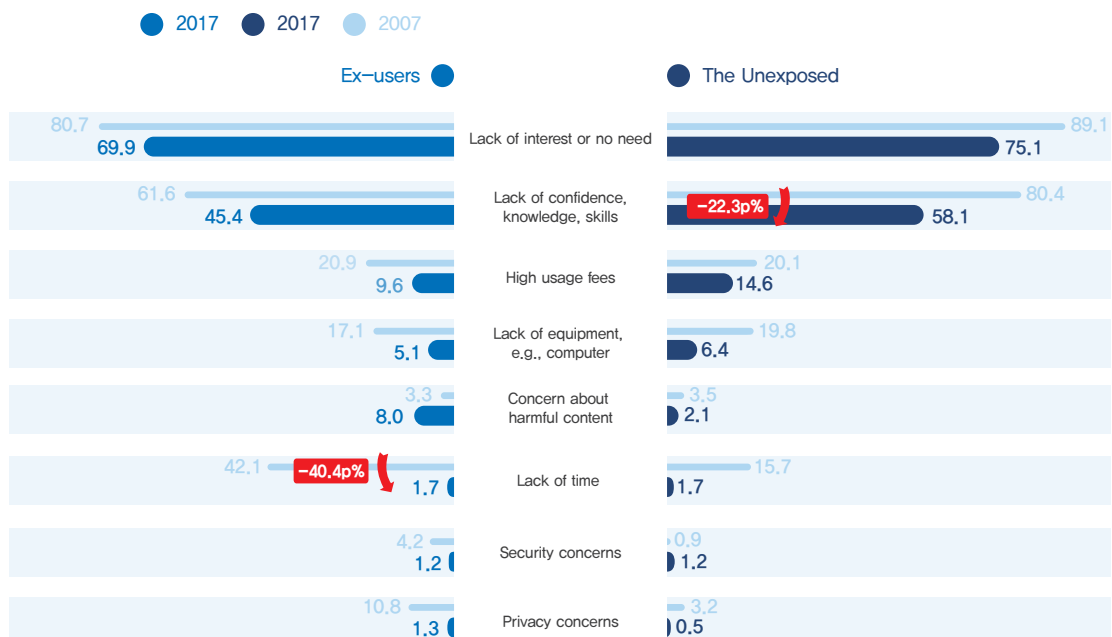
Ex-users and those unexposed to the Internet said they did not use the Internet because of a ‘Lack of interest or no need’ (69.9% for ex-users, 75.1% for the unexposed). Some also cited ‘Lack of confidence, knowledge, skills’ (45.4% for ex-users, 58.1% for the unexposed). Some also cited ‘Lack of confidence, knowledge, skills’ (45.4% for ex-users, 58.1% for the unexposed).

Figure 52 • Reasons for Not Using the Internet (multiple responses, %) — Internet non-users aged 3 and over



Compared to 10 years ago, 40.4%p less ex-users answered that they did not use the Internet because of their ‘Lack of time’ (42.1% in 2007, 1.7% in 2017). For those unexposed to the Internet, 22.3%p less people answered that their lack of Internet experience was because of a ‘Lack of confidence, knowledge, skills’ required for using the Internet (80.4% in 2007, 58.1% in 2017).

Figure 53 • Comparison of Reasons for Not Using the Internet: 2007 and 2017 (multiple responses, %) — Internet non-users aged 3 and over



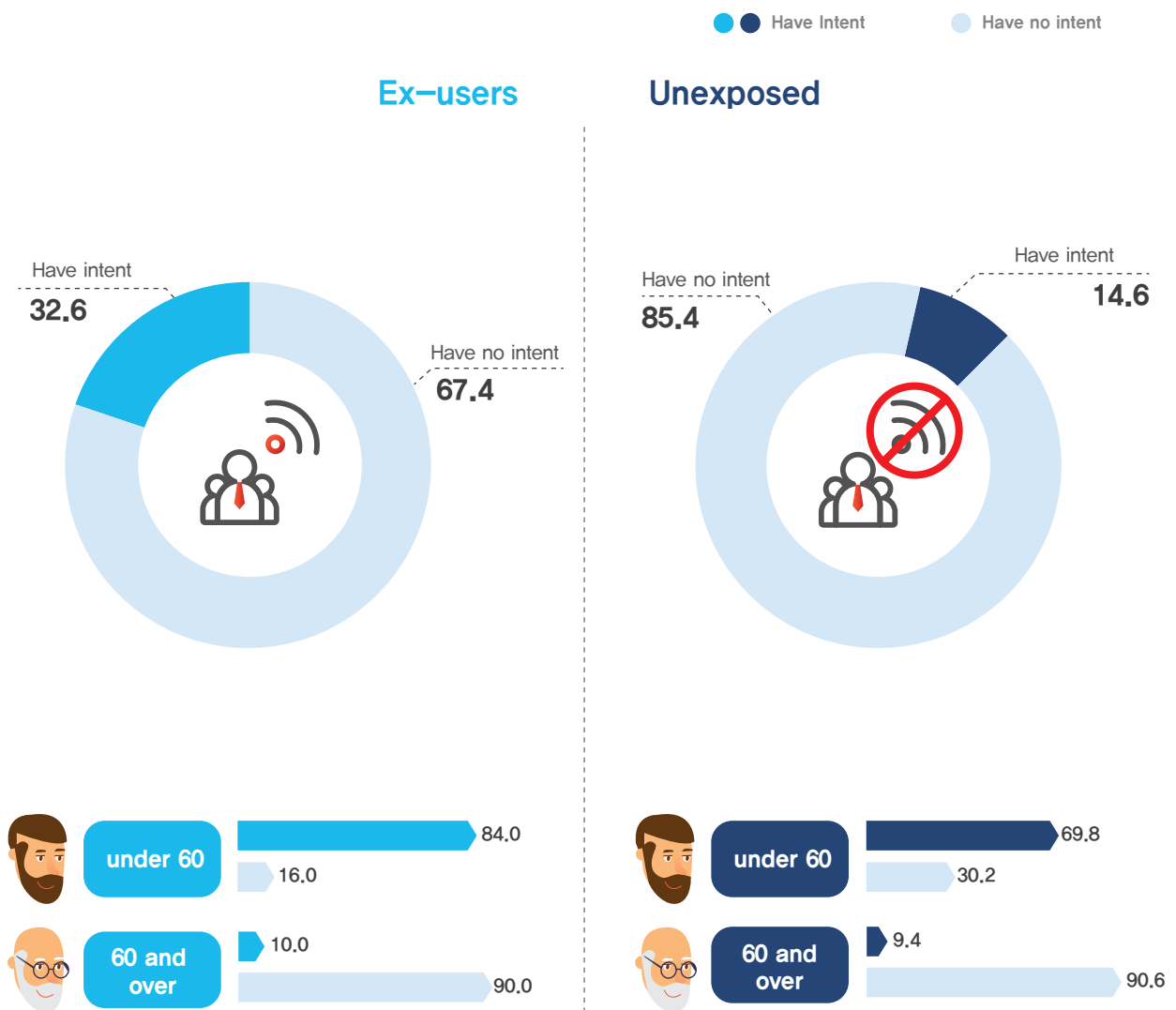
III. Internet Non-Users

D. Intentions to Use the Internet

1 out of 10 non-users (14.6%) with intent to use the Internet

Among Internet non-users aged 3 and over, only 32.6% of ex-users (10.0% for 60 years old and over, 84.0% for younger age groups) and 14.6% of those unexposed to the Internet (9.4% for 60 years old and over, 69.8% for younger age groups) said that they intended to use the Internet in the future. By age group, individuals who were under 60 (84.0% among ex-users, 69.8% among the unexposed) showed a higher intent to use the Internet in the future than those 60 years old and over (10.0% among ex-users, 9.4% among the unexposed).

Figure 54 • Intentions to Use the Internet (%) — Internet non-users aged 3 and over



- Ex-users: Individuals who have experience using the Internet but have not used it in the last 1 month.
- Unexposed: Individuals who have never used the Internet in their lifetime.

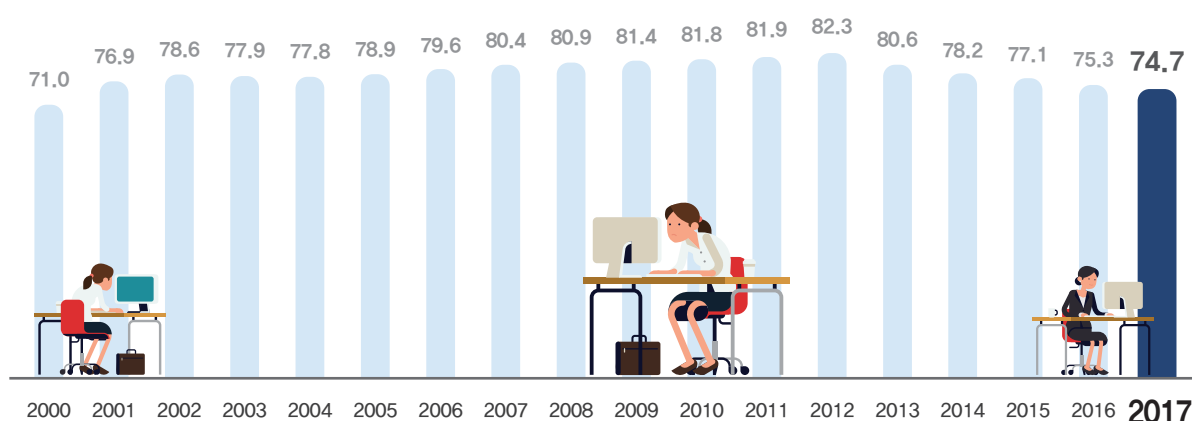
IV. Internet without Computers

A. Households with Computers

Rate of households with computers falling after peaking at 2012

As of July 2017, 74.7% of all households had a computer (e.g., desktop, laptop, tablet). Household computer ownership began its gradual increase in 2000 from 71.0% after which it began to decrease after peaking at 82.3% in 2012.

Figure 55 • Households with Computers (%) — All Households



B. Reasons for Decrease in Households with Computers

1) Households with Computers by Device Type

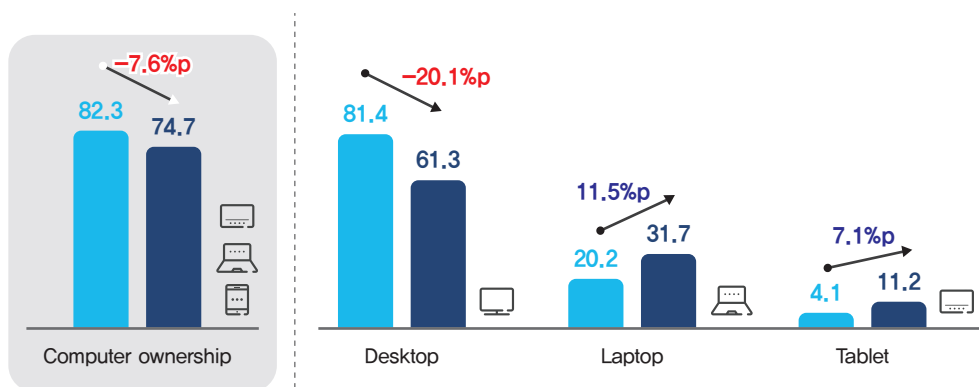
Decrease in desktop ownership rate (20.1%p) towing overall reduction in households with computers

Compared to 5 years ago, households with laptops and tablets increased by 11.5%p and 7.1%p respectively but as households with desktops decreased by 20.1%p there was an overall decline in the rate of households with computers.

Figure 56 • Comparison of Households with Computers by Device Type: 2012 and 2017 (multiple responses, %)

— All Households

● 2012 ● 2017



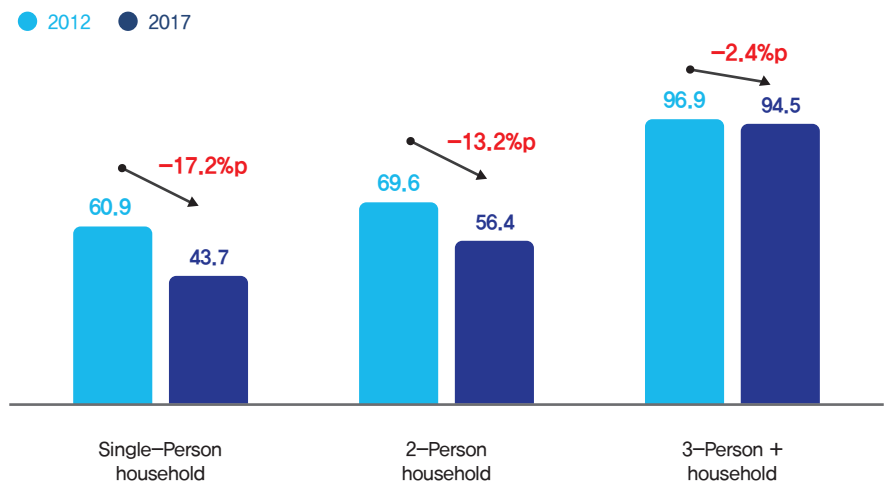
IV. Internet without Computers

2) Single-Person and Multiple-Person Households with Computers

Single-person households with computers dropped 17.2%p in 5 years

Single-person households with computers in 2017 was 43.7%, which is half that of households with 3 persons or more (94.5%). This is a 17.2%p fall from 5 years ago (60.9%). In contrast, the rate for households inhabited by more 3 persons or more decreased only slightly by 2.4%p.

Figure 57 • Comparison of Households with Computers by Household Size: 2012 and 2017 (multiple responses, %)
— All Households



2017 Survey on the Internet Usage Summary Report



Ministry of Science and ICT



Korea Internet &
Security Agency