

Local Area Labour Force Survey in the First Half of 2017

☐ Employed persons and employment-population ratio

- The number of employed persons in cities of 9 provinces was 12,322 thousand persons in the first half of 2017, which rose by 286 thousand persons (2.4%) from the first half of 2016. The number of employed persons in counties of 9 provinces was 2,188 thousand persons in the first half of 2017, which grew by 35 thousand persons (1.6%) from the first half of 2016.
- The employment-population ratio for cities stood at 59.2% in the first half of 2017, which went up by 0.5%p from the first half of 2016. The employment-population ratio for counties stood at 66.5% in the first half of 2017, which went up by 0.5%p from the first half of 2016.
- The employment-population ratio for counties was 7.3%p higher than that for cities.
- * The employment-population ratio for counties was higher than that for cities, which was caused by the fact that counties showed a relatively high share of workers in 'Agriculture, forestry and fisheries', a significant share of the employed aged population and a high share of employed females.

< Employed persons and employment-population ratio >

(Unit: thousand persons, %, %p)

		The first half of 2016	The first half of 2017	Change	Percent change
Cities	Employed persons	12,036	12,322	286	2.4
	< Employment-population ratio >	58.7	59.2	0.5	
	Employment-population ratio for the population aged 15 to 64 ¹⁾	63.6	64.3	0.7	
Counties	Employed persons	2,153	2,188	35	1.6
	< Employment-population ratio >	66.0	66.5	0.5	
	Employment-population ratio for the population aged 15 to 64 ¹⁾	71.8	72.5	0.7	

1) Represents the employment-population ratio for the population aged 15 to 64 according to the OECD definition for international comparison

☐ Unemployed persons and unemployment rate

- The number of unemployed persons in cities of 9 provinces was 392 thousand persons in the first half of 2017, which fell by 19 thousand persons (-4.6%) from the first half of 2016. The number of unemployed persons in counties of 9 provinces was 28 thousand persons in the first half of 2017, which dropped by 5 thousand persons (-15.1%) from the first half of 2016.
- The unemployment rate for cities stood at 3.1% in the first half of 2017, which declined by 0.2%p from the first half of 2016. The unemployment rate for counties stood at 1.2% in the first half of 2017, which went down by 0.3%p from the first half of 2016.

- The unemployment rate for cities was 1.9%p higher than that for counties.

< Unemployed persons and unemployment rate >

(Unit: thousand persons, %, %p)

		The first half of 2016	The first half of 2017	Change	Percent change
Cities	Unemployed persons	411	392	-19	-4.6
	< Unemployment rate >	3.3	3.1	-0.2	
Counties	Unemployed persons	32	28	-5	-15.1
	< Unemployment rate >	1.5	1.2	-0.3	

□ **Regions recording the highest and lowest employment-population ratios**

- Among a total of 77 cities, Seogwipo-si, Jeju (70.7%), Dangjin-si, Chungnam (68.2%) and Naju-si, Jeonnam (65.8%) marked the highest employment-population ratios in the first half of 2017. Jeonju-si, Jeonbuk (53.0%), Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi (54.8%) and Dongducheon-si, Gyeonggi (54.8%) marked the lowest employment-population ratios in the first half of 2017.
- Among a total of 78 counties, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongbuk (81.3%), Sinan-gun, Jeonnam (75.1%) and Jangsu-gun, Jeonbuk (74.9%) recorded the highest employment-population ratios. Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi (57.4%), Yangpyeong-gun, Gyeonggi (58.1%) and Uljin-gun, Gyeongbuk (60.3%) recorded the lowest employment-population ratios.

< Regions recording the highest and lowest employment-population ratios >

(Unit: %)

	Highest	Employment- population ratio	Lowest	Employment- population ratio
77 cities	Seogwipo-si, Jeju	70.7	Jeonju-si, Jeonbuk	53.0
	Dangjin-si, Chungnam	68.2	Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi	54.8
	Naju-si, Jeonnam	65.8	Dongducheon-si, Gyeonggi	54.8
	Jeju-si, Jeju	65.7	Uijeongbu-si, Gyeonggi	55.0
	Yeoncheon-si, Gyeongbuk	65.3	Gangneung-si, Gangwon	55.1
78 counties	Ulleung-gun, Gyeongbuk	81.3	Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi	57.4
	Sinan-gun, Jeonnam	75.1	Yangpyeong-gun, Gyeonggi	58.1
	Jangsu-gun, Jeonbuk	74.9	Uljin-gun, Gyeongbuk	60.3
	Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongbuk	73.6	Haman-gun, Gyeongnam	60.9
	Inje-gun, Gangwon	73.5	Wanju-gun, Jeonnam	61.1

□ **Regions recording the highest and lowest share of wage and salary earners**

- Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi (83.1%), Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi (83.1%) and Suwon-si, Gyeonggi (82.9%) marked the highest share of wage and salary earners. Sinan-gun, Jeonnam (18.1%), Uiseong-gun, Gyeongbuk (24.2%) and Gunwi-gun, Gyeongbuk (26.2%) marked the lowest share of wage and salary earners.

* Cities in Seoul Capital Area whose shares of 'Manufacturing' and 'Service Industry' were high showed a high share of wage and salary earners. Counties whose share of 'Agriculture, forestry and fisheries' was high showed a low share of wage and salary earners.

< Regions recording the highest and lowest share of wage and salary earners >

(Unit: %)

	Highest	Share	Lowest	Share
155 regions	Gwacheon-si, Gyeonggi	83.1	Sinan-gun, Jeonnam	18.1
	Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi	83.1	Uiseong-gun, Gyeongbuk	24.2
	Suwon-si, Gyeonggi	82.9	Gunwi-gun, Gyeongbuk	26.2
	Yongin-si, Gyeonggi	82.3	Goheung-gun, Jeonnam	26.5
	Osan-si, Gyeonggi	82.2	Seongju-gun, Gyeongbuk	28.1

☐ **Regions recording a high share of the economically inactive population**

- ☐ Muan-gun, Jeonnam (32.8%), Gyeongsan-si, Gyeongbuk (31.8%) and Jeju-si, Jeju (31.0%) showed a high share of 'Attending school and preparing for a higher education'.
- ☐ Imsil-gun, Jeonbuk (46.4%), Jinan-gun, Jeonbuk (45.6%) and Jangsu-gun, Jeonbuk (39.8%) showed a high share of 'Too old to work'.
- ☐ Yecheon-gun, Gyeongbuk (58.3%), Boeun-gun, Chungbuk (56.9%) and Hapcheon-gun, Gyeongnam (53.7%) showed a high share of 'Child care and household work'.

< Regions recording a high share of the economically inactive population >

(Unit: %)

	Total	Attending school and preparing for a higher education	Too old to work	Child care and household work	Others ¹⁾
Muan-gun, Jeonnam	100	32.8	10.6	39.9	16.7
Gyeongsan-si, Gyeongbuk	100	31.8	12.2	39.1	16.8
Jeju-si, Jeju	100	31.0	12.9	33.6	22.6
Gumi-si, Gyeongbuk	100	30.8	5.8	46.7	16.7
Cheonan-si, Chungnam	100	30.7	6.0	47.7	15.7
Imsil-gun, Jeonbuk	100	15.7	46.4	23.5	14.4
Jinan-gun, Jeonbuk	100	15.0	45.6	27.3	12.1
Jangsu-gun, Jeonbuk	100	23.8	39.8	21.9	14.5
Muju-gun, Jeonbuk	100	14.8	39.7	28.1	17.5
Gunwi-gun, Gyeongbuk	100	12.7	34.0	38.2	15.1
Yecheon-gun, Gyeongbuk	100	11.4	12.1	58.3	18.2
Boeun-gun, Chungbuk	100	12.7	8.6	56.9	21.7
Hapcheon-gun, Gyeongnam	100	14.0	16.7	53.7	15.7
Uiseong-gun, Gyeongbuk	100	9.0	18.2	52.8	20.0
Eumseong-gun, Chungbuk	100	20.6	11.9	52.3	15.2

1) Including employment preparation, physical and mental disability, waiting for military services, taking a rest, etc.

☐ **Regions recording the highest and lowest differences in the employment-population ratios between based on the place of work and based on the place of residence**

- As for Yeongam-gun, Jeonnam, the employment-population ratio based on the place of work was 44.7%p higher than the employment-population ratio based on the place of residence. As for Seongju-gun, Gyeongbuk, the employment-population ratio based on the place of work was 35.5%p higher than the employment-population ratio based on the place of residence. As for Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi, the employment-population ratio based on the place of work was 26.0%p higher than the employment-population ratio based on the place of residence.

* This significant difference was caused by employed persons who commute to neighboring industrial complexes or agricultural complexes from relevant regions.

- As for Osan-si, Gyeonggi, the employment-population ratio based on the place of work was 21.7%p lower than the employment-population ratio based on the place of residence. As for Gwangmyeong-si, Gyeonggi, the employment-population ratio based on the place of work was 20.3%p lower than the employment-population ratio based on the place of residence. As for Uijeongbu-si, Gyeonggi, the employment-population ratio based on the place of work was 16.7%p lower than the employment-population ratio based on the place of residence.

< Regions recording the highest and lowest differences in the
employment-population ratios between based on the place of
work and based on the place of residence >

(Unit: thousand persons)

Regions whose number of employed persons based on the place of work was higher than that based on the place of residence			
	Employment-population ratio based on the place of work (A)	Employment-population ratio based on the place of residence (B)	Difference (A-B)
Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi	430	334	96
Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi	528	489	39
Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi	267	233	34
Pocheon-si, Gyeonggi	106	74	32
Gumi-si, Gyeongbuk	232	207	25
Yeongam-gun, Jeonnam	50	29	20
Gyeongju-si, Gyeongbuk	157	139	18
Paju-si, Gyeonggi	227	210	17
Icheon-si, Gyeonggi	131	114	17
Eumseong-gun, Chungbuk	73	56	17
Regions whose number of employed persons based on the place of work was lower than that based on the place of residence			
	Employment-population ratio based on the place of work (A)	Employment-population ratio based on the place of residence (B)	Difference (A-B)
Goyang-si, Gyeonggi	352	491	-138
Yongin-si, Gyeonggi	346	460	-114
Suwon-si, Gyeonggi	494	589	-95
Namyangju, Gyeonggi	222	309	-87
Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi	348	432	-85
Uijeongbu-si, Gyeonggi	144	207	-63
Gwangmyeong-si, Gyeonggi	104	163	-58
Anyang-si, Gyeonggi	263	311	-48
Gunpo-si, Gyeonggi	101	141	-40
Osan-si, Gyeonggi	70	108	-39