

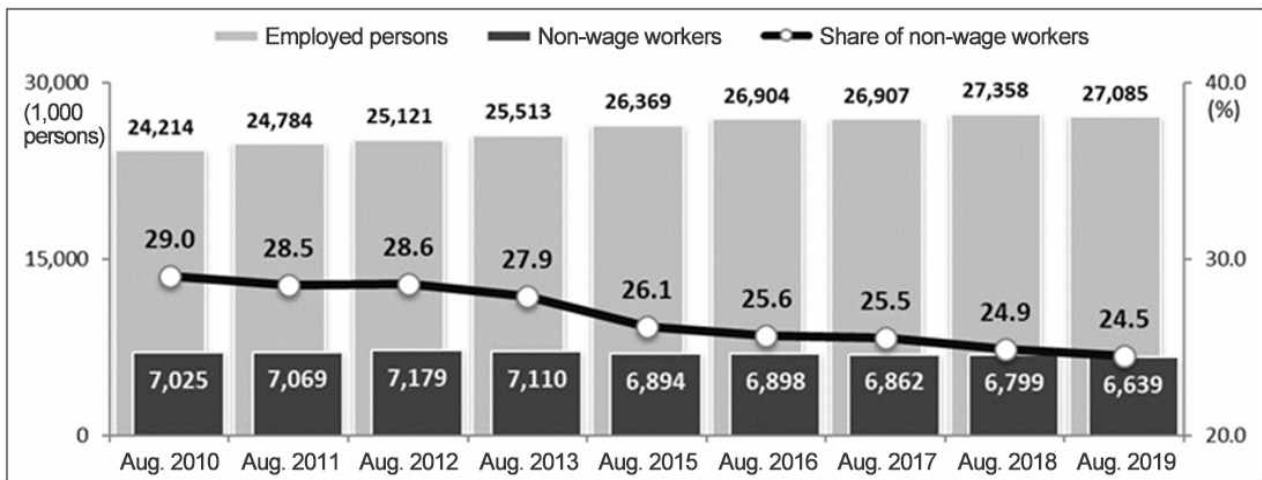


Supplementary Results of the Economically Active Population Survey for Non-wage Workers and the Economically Inactive Population in August 2020

Non-wage Workers

- ☐ In August 2020, the non-wage workers decreased by 161 thousand persons compared to August 2019.
 - ☐ Among employed persons, the share of non-wage workers dropped by 0.4%p to 24.5% in August 2020.
 - ☐ As for non-wage workers by industry, workers in 'Wholesale and retail trade', 'Construction' and 'Mining and manufacturing' dropped by 95 thousand persons, 41 thousand persons and 36 thousand persons, respectively.
 - ☐ The average operation (service) period of non-wage workers recorded a year-on-year increase. The share of non-wage workers joining a national pension recorded a year-on-year increase. The share of non-wage workers joining an industrial accident insurance recorded a year-on-year increase.
 - ☐ The average operation (service) period of non-wage workers marked 14 years and 8 months, rising by 3 months from August 2019. The share of non-wage workers joining a national pension rose by 0.7%p to 77.0% in August 2020. The share of non-wage workers joining an industrial accident insurance rose by 3.0%p to 58.5% in August 2020.
 - ☐ As for the motivation to start a business of self-employed persons who started their business within the past 1 year, the largest share (71.4%) said that they started a business because they wanted to operate their own establishment.
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- ☐ **The non-wage workers amounted to 6.639 million persons in August 2020, which fell by 161 thousand persons from August 2019. The non-wage workers occupied 24.5% of the total employed persons, down 0.4%p from August 2019.**

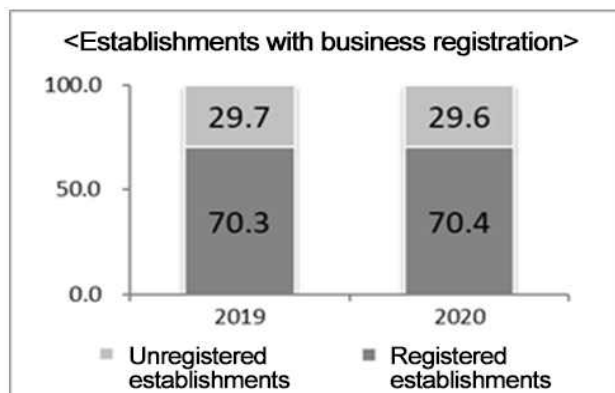
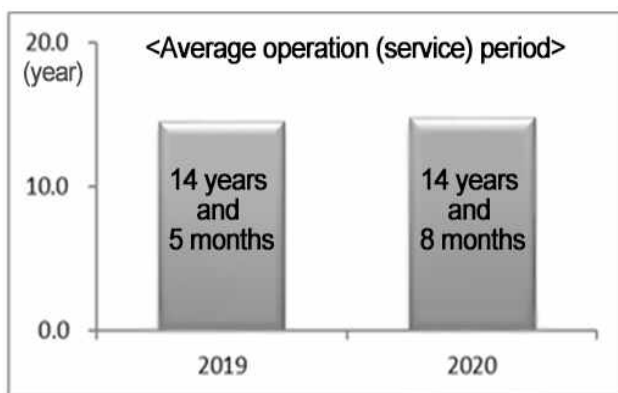
< Size and share of non-wage workers >



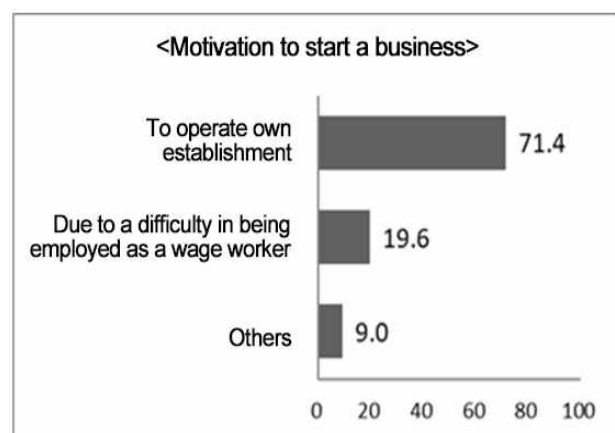
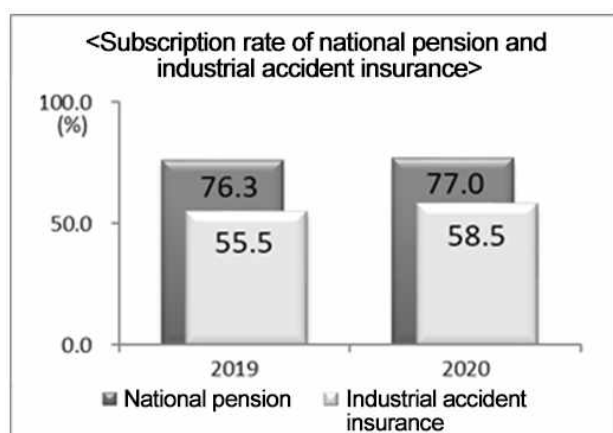
- The self-employed persons with employees went down by 172 thousand persons from August 2019. The self-employed persons without employees went up by 66 thousand persons from August 2019. The unpaid family workers went down by 54 thousand persons from August 2019.
- As for non-wage workers by age group, workers aged 50 ~ 59 dropped by 140 thousand persons from August 2019. The non-wage workers aged 40 ~ 49 dropped by 104 thousand persons from August 2019. In the meantime, the non-wage workers aged 60 or more grew by 88 thousand persons from August 2019. The non-wage workers aged 15 ~ 29 grew by 15 thousand persons from August 2019.
- As for non-wage workers by industry, workers in 'Wholesale and retail trade', 'Construction' and 'Mining and manufacturing' dropped by 95 thousand persons, 41 thousand persons and 36 thousand persons, respectively.

☐ Working conditions of non-wage workers

- The average operation (service) period of non-wage workers marked 14 years and 8 months, rising by 3 months from August 2019.
 - As for the average operation (service) period of non-wage workers by industry, 'Mining and manufacturing' and 'Accommodation and food service activities' increased by 6 months and 6 months, respectively.
- Establishments with business registration occupied 70.4% of the total establishments where non-wage workers were employed. This percentage rose by 0.1%p from August 2019.



- 88.6% of non-wage workers planned to continue their current business, down 0.6%p from August 2019.
- The self-employed persons joining a national pension or those receiving a public pension accounted for 77.0% of the total self-employed persons in August 2020, up 0.7%p from August 2019.
- In August 2020, the self-employed persons joining an industrial accident insurance stood at 58.5% of the total self-employed persons with employees, up 3.0%p from August 2019.



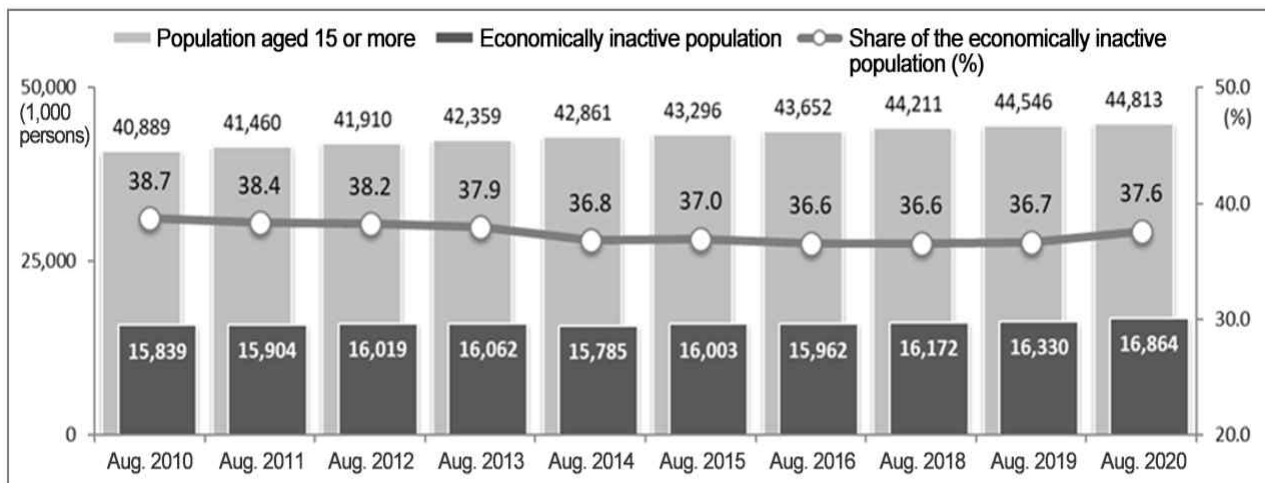
- **Among self-employed persons who started their business within the recent 1 year, as for the motivation to start a business, 71.4% of them started a business because they wanted to operate their own establishment.**
- As for the business preparation period, '1 month ~ less than 3 months' occupied the largest share at 52.6%. As for the business fund size, '5 million won ~ less than 20 million won' occupied the largest share at 22.7%. As for the way to raise a business fund, 'Raised by self-employed persons or their family members' occupied the highest share at 69.6%. As for the difficulty in starting a business, 'Acquiring business information and management know-how' occupied the highest share at 26.5%.

Economically Inactive Population

- In August 2020, the economically inactive population was 16.864 million persons, which rose by 534 thousand persons from August 2019. The economically inactive population occupied 37.6% of the population aged 15 or more, rising by 0.9%p from August 2019.
- 23.2% of the economically inactive population wanted to get a job or establish a business within 1 year, up 2.3%p from August 2019.
 - The largest share (71.6%) of the economically inactive population wanted to get a job or establish a business within 1 year to earn living expenses or pocket money. The largest share (28.0%) of the economically inactive population considered 'Working conditions' when getting a job as a wage worker. The largest share (41.3%) of the economically inactive population considered revenue (or profit) when establishing a business. The largest share (42.9%) of the economically inactive population considered '2 million ~ less than 3 million won' as monthly average wages to be desired.
 - Among the economically inactive population who didn't want to get a job or establish a business within 1 year, the largest share (26.0%) mentioned 'House work', which was followed by 'Commuting to (attending) school or preparation for a higher education' (24.0%) and 'Old age' (19.3%).

- **In August 2020, the economically inactive population was 16.864 million persons, which grew by 534 thousand persons from August 2019. The economically inactive population occupied 37.6% of the population aged 15 or more, rising by 0.9%p from August 2019.**

< Population aged 15 or more and economically inactive population >



- Females occupied 63.9% of the economically inactive population. This share was 27.8%p higher than that of males (36.1%). As for the economically inactive population by age group, people aged 60 or more occupied the largest share at 39.4%, which was followed by those aged 20 ~ 29 (14.9%) and those aged 15 ~ 19 (13.3%).

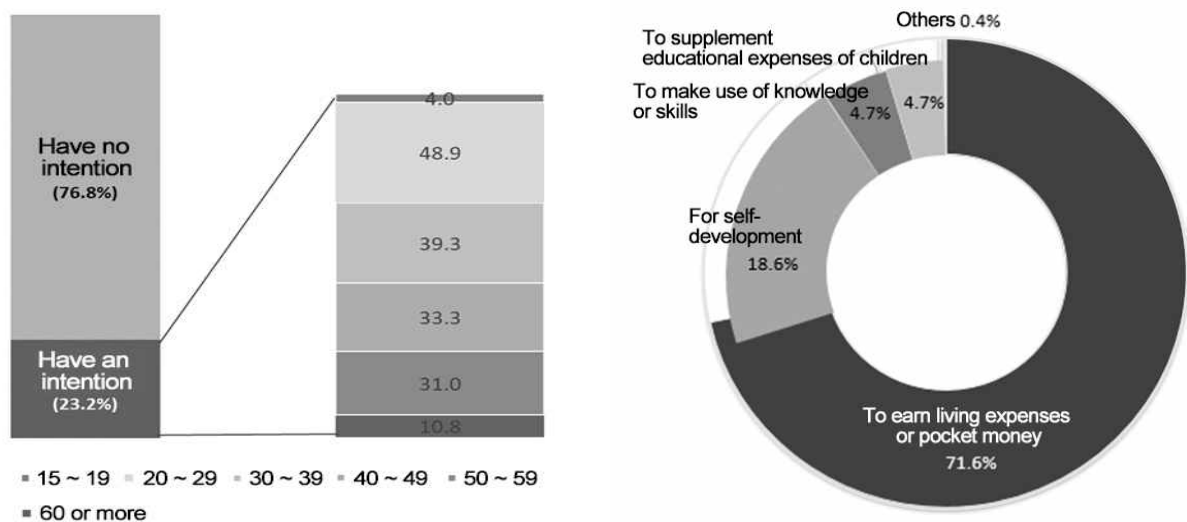
□ **The economically inactive population who wanted to get a job or establish a business within 1 year was 3.907 million persons, which accounted for 23.2% of the economically inactive population. This percentage went up by 2.3%p compared to August 2019.**

- As for the intention to get a job or establish a business by age group, people aged 20 ~ 29 occupied the largest share at 48.9%, which was followed by those aged 30 ~ 39 (39.3%) and those aged 40 ~ 49 (33.3%).

□ **Characteristics of the economically inactive population who wanted to get a job or establish a business within 1 year**

- As for the reason for getting a job or establishing a business, the largest share (71.6%) wanted to earn living expenses or pocket money.

< Intention to get a job or establish a business within 1 year and reasons for getting a job or establishing a business >



- As for the employment type to be desired, 93.3% of the economically inactive population wanted to be a wage worker. In the meantime, 6.7% of the economically inactive population wanted to be a non-wage worker.

- As for the detailed employment type to be desired, the largest share wanted a full-time job (72.6%), which was followed by a part-time job (20.7%), a self-employed person (6.3%) and an unpaid family worker (0.4%).

- As for the reason for getting a part-time job, the largest share (33.5%) mentioned 'Due to health', which was followed by 'Child care and education' (25.7%) and 'To carry out other things or activities side by side' (20.6%).

○ As for the first priority to be considered when getting a job or establishing a business, 28.0% of wage workers to be desired considered 'Working conditions'. As for the first priority to be considered when establishing a business, 41.3% considered revenue (profit).

- As for the monthly average wages to be desired when getting a job, the largest share (42.9%) wanted '2 million ~ less than 3 million won'.

- As for the reason for establishing a business instead of getting a job, 29.2% wanted to run a business in a specific field.

□ 76.8% of the economically inactive population had no intention to get a job or establish a business within a year. This percentage fell by 2.3%p compared to August 2019.

○ As for the reason for not getting a job or not establishing a business, the largest share (26.0%) mentioned 'House work', which was followed by 'Commuting to (attending) school or preparation for a higher education' (24.0%) and 'Old age' (19.3%).

- As for the reason for not getting a job or establishing a business by gender, the largest share of males (37.1%) mentioned 'Commuting to (attending) school or preparation for a higher education', which was followed by 'Old age' (27.4%). Whereas, the largest share of females (38.4%) mentioned 'House work', which was followed by 'Commuting to (attending) school or preparation for a higher education' (17.5%).