



Supplementary Results of the Economically Active Population Survey for the Young Population in May 2022

- In May 2022, the young population aged 15 to 29 totaled 8.595 million persons, which decreased by 204 thousand persons (-2.3%) compared to May 2021.
- The labor force participation rate of the young population stood at 51.5%, up 2.5%p year-on-year.
- The employed people aged 15 to 29 marked 4.104 million persons, rising by 196 thousand persons year-on-year. The employment-population ratio of the young population stood at 47.8%, up 3.4%p year-on-year.
- The unemployed people aged 15 to 29 marked 320 thousand persons, falling by 82 thousand persons year-on-year. The unemployment rate of the young population stood at 7.2%, down 2.1%p year-on-year.

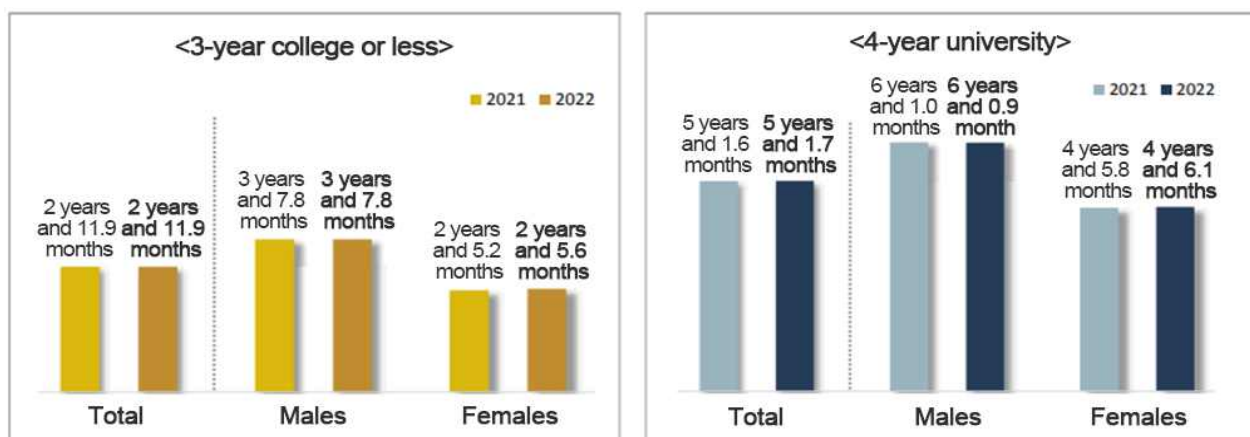
< Economic activities of the young population >

(Unit: thousand persons, %, %p)

	May 2021				May 2022	
	Young population	15~19	20~24	25~29	Young population	Change
<Total>	8,799	2,317	2,846	3,636	8,595	-204
○ Economically active population	4,310	216	1,374	2,720	4,425	114
- The employed	3,908	197	1,246	2,465	4,104	196
- The unemployed	402	19	128	255	320	-82
○ Economically inactive population	4,488	2,102	1,471	916	4,170	-318
○ Labor force participation rate	49.0	9.3	48.3	74.8	51.5	2.5
○ Employment-population ratio	44.4	8.5	43.8	67.8	47.8	3.4
○ Unemployment rate	9.3	8.9	9.3	9.4	7.2	-2.1
	May 2022					
	15~19	Change	20~24	Change	25~29	Change
<Total>	2,243	-74	2,752	-93	3,599	-37
○ Economically active population	219	4	1,421	47	2,784	64
- The employed	208	11	1,296	50	2,601	135
- The unemployed	12	-8	125	-3	184	-71
○ Economically inactive population	2,024	-78	1,331	-140	815	-101
○ Labor force participation rate	9.8	0.5	51.6	3.3	77.4	2.6
○ Employment-population ratio	9.3	0.8	47.1	3.3	72.3	4.5
○ Unemployment rate	5.3	-3.6	8.8	-0.5	6.6	-2.8

- It took 4 years and 3.7 months on average to graduate from a university (including a 2-year or 3-year college), which grew by 0.3 month year-on-year. 46.6% of graduates of a university (including a 2-year or 3-year college) had taken time off from a university (including a 2-year or 3-year college), dropping by 1.5%p year-on-year.
- It took 5 years and 1.7 months on average to graduate from a university, which grew by 0.1 month year-on-year.
- Among people with the experience of taking time off from a university (including a 2-year or 3-year college), their average period of taking time off was 1 year and 11.9 months, rising by 0.4 month year-on-year.

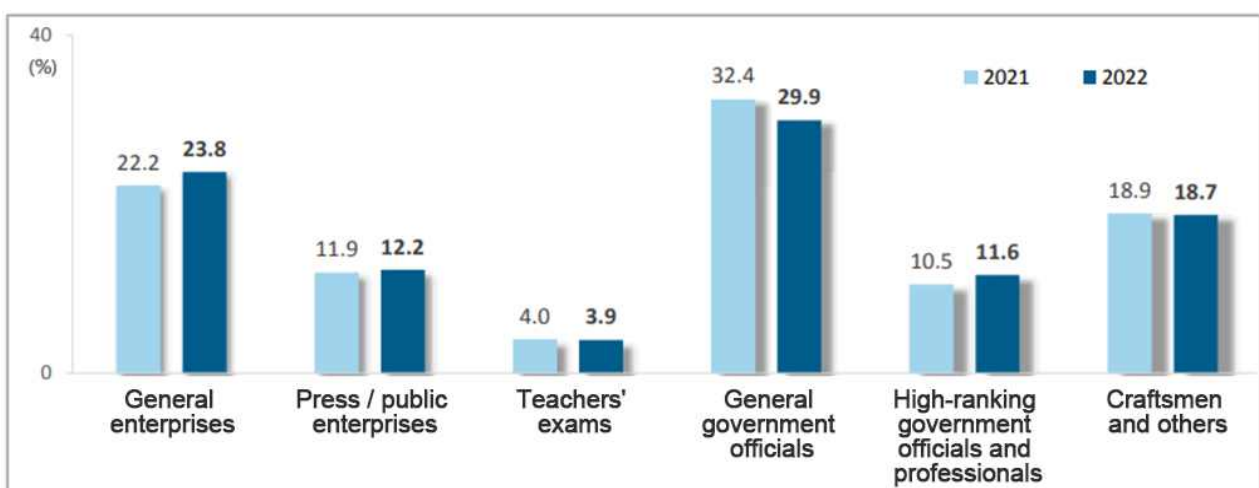
< Average period for graduation by school level >



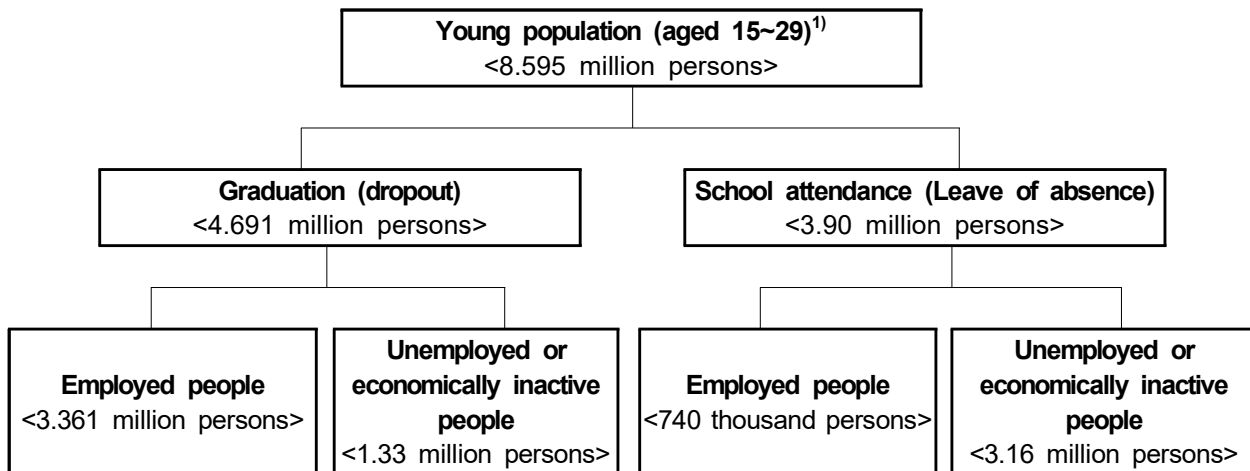
- The young population with job experience at school or during time off from school stood at 44.3%, which fell by 0.3%p year-on-year. The share of the female population with employment experience (47.3%) was higher than that of the male population with employment experience (41.3%).
- As for the main type of employment experience, 'Part-time employment' occupied the largest share at 73.0%, which was followed by 'Full-time employment' (11.5%) and 'On-the-spot internship of schools' (9.0%).
- The young population with employment experience after graduation or dropout stood at 87.8%, which grew by 1.6%p year-on-year.
- The graduates or dropouts with one-time employment experience stood at 41.3%, which rose by 1.4%p year-on-year.
- 24.9% of the young population with employment experience thought that their recent job was highly relevant to their major. This share dropped by 0.3%p year-on-year.
- As for the main activity of the unemployed or economically inactive young population, 'Vocational training and preparation for employment exams' occupied 41.2%, rising by 0.6%p year-on-year. 'Just killing time' occupied 25.7%, rising by 0.8%p year-on-year.

- It took 10.8 months on average to get the first job as a wage worker, which increased by 0.7 month year-on-year.
 - The average service period of the first job was 1 year and 6.8 months, which rose by 0.6 month year-on-year.
 - As for the industry of the first job, 'Business facilities management and business support services; rental and leasing activities', 'Membership organizations, repair and other personal services' and 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security' stood at 42.2%. As for the occupation of the first job, 'Service workers' and 'Sales workers' stood at 32.4%.
 - As for the wages of the first job, the largest share (36.6%) of the young population earned '1.5 ~ less than 2 million won'. This share was followed by '2 ~ less than 3 million won' (28.4%) and '1 ~ less than 1.5 million won' (16.1%).
 - As for reasons for quitting the first job, 'Dissatisfaction with working conditions (including wages and hours worked)' occupied the largest share at 45.1%.
 - 16.9% of the economically inactive young population prepared for employment exams, dropping by 2.2%p year-on-year.
 - As for preparation for employment exams*, 29.9% of the economically inactive young population prepared for exams for 'General government officials', which was followed by 'General enterprises' (23.8%).
- * Preparation for employment exams covered the young population who prepared for exams for the past 1 week.

< Economically inactive young population's preparation for employment exams by sector >



< Composition of the Economically Active Population by Schooling Status >



< May 2022 >

(Unit: thousand persons, %, %p)

		Population	Employed	Employment -population ratio	Unemployed	Unemployment rate	Economically inactive population
Size	Total	45,245	28,485	63.0	889	3.0	15,871
	Young population ¹⁾	8,595	4,104	47.8	320	7.2	4,170
Change ²⁾	Total	196	935	1.8	-259	-1.0	-480
	Young population	-204	196	3.4	-82	-2.1	-318

1) Including 'uneducated'

2) Compared to May 2021