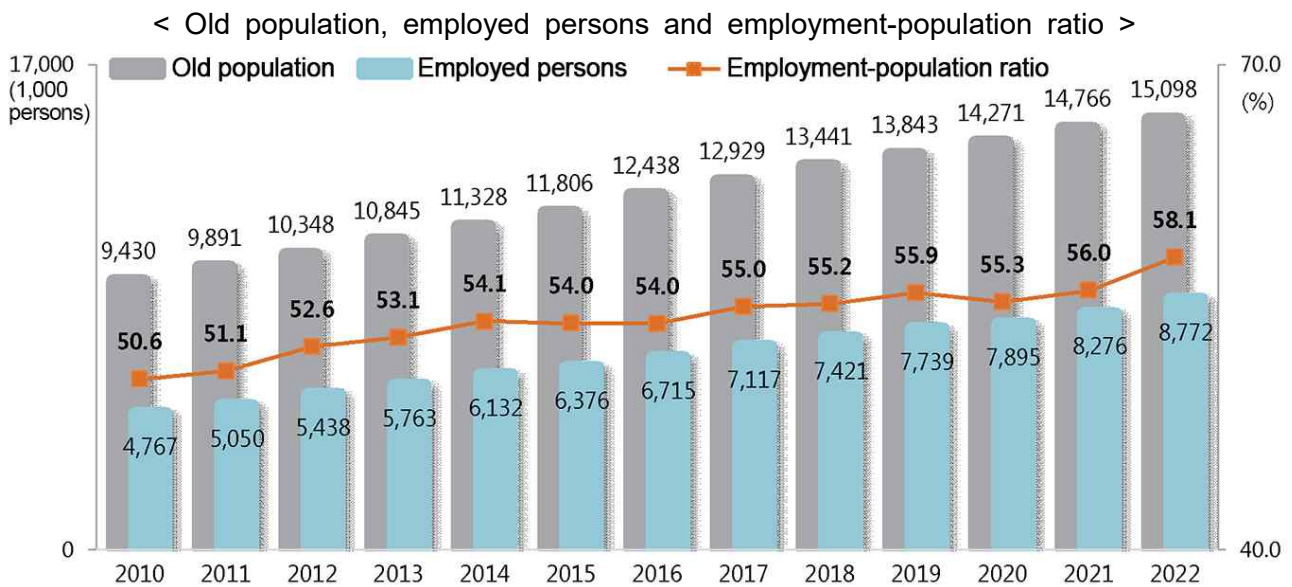




Supplementary Results of the Economically Active Population Survey for the Old Population in May 2022

- The old population aged 55 ~ 79 totaled 15.098 million persons in May 2022, which increased by 332 thousand persons (2.2%) year-on-year.
- The labor force participation rate stood at 59.4%, up 1.4%p year-on-year.
- The employed persons amounted to 8.772 million persons, which rose by 496 thousand persons year-on-year. The employment-population ratio marked 58.1%, up 2.1%p year-on-year.
- The unemployed persons amounted to 200 thousand persons, which fell by 87 thousand persons year-on-year. The unemployment rate marked 2.2%, down 1.2%p year-on-year.



< Economic activities of the old population >

(Unit: thousand persons, %, %p)

	May 2021			May 2022					
	Old population	55~64	65~79	Old population	Change	55~64	Change	65~79	Change
< Total >	14,766	8,156	6,610	15,098	332	8,242	86	6,856	246
○ Economically active population	8,563	5,678	2,885	8,972	409	5,905	227	3,067	182
- Employed persons	8,276	5,473	2,803	8,772	496	5,762	289	3,010	207
- Unemployed persons	287	205	82	200	-87	143	-62	57	-25
○ Economically inactive population	6,203	2,477	3,725	6,126	-77	2,337	-141	3,790	64
○ Labor force participation rate	58.0	69.6	43.6	59.4	1.4	71.6	2.0	44.7	1.1
○ Employment-population ratio	56.0	67.1	42.4	58.1	2.1	69.9	2.8	43.9	1.5
○ Unemployment rate	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.2	-1.2	2.4	-1.2	1.9	-0.9

- The average service period of the longest serving job of the population aged 55 ~ 64 was 15 years and 4.7 months, rising by 2.6 months year-on-year.
 - The average service period of the longest serving job of males was 18 years and 11.3 months, which grew by 2.2 months year-on-year. The average service period of the longest serving job of females was 11 years and 9.6 months, which grew by 3.5 months year-on-year.
 - The average age of quitting the longest serving job was 49.3 years, which remained the same year-on-year. As for the average age of quitting the longest serving job, males and females marked 51.2 years and 47.6 years, respectively.
 - As for the reasons for quitting a job, 'Business slump, cessation of business, layoffs or closing of establishments' occupied the largest share at 30.9%.
- The old population aged 55 ~ 79 who experienced job seeking for the past one year accounted for 20.7%, which went down by 0.4%p year-on-year.
 - As for the main channels of job seeking, 'Ministry of Employment and Labor, and other public job placement agencies' occupied the largest share at 35.3%, which was followed by 'Recommendation or request of friends or relatives' (32.5%).
- The old population experiencing employment for the past one year accounted for 65.6%, which rose by 0.8%p year-on-year.
 - Among the old population with employment experience, 'One time' occupied the largest share at 84.2%.
- The old population receiving a pension for the past one year occupied 49.4% (7.457 million persons), which rose by 1.0%p year-on-year. Their monthly average pension was 690 thousand won, which increased by 50 thousand won year-on-year.
- The old population wanting to have a job in the future accounted for 68.5% of the old population (10.348 million persons), rising by 0.4%p year-on-year. The average maximum working age to be desired was 73 years.
 - When selecting a future job, the largest share of males (23.4%) considered 'Wages'. The largest share of females (35.9%) considered 'Workload and working time'.
 - As for wages to be desired, the largest share of males (23.5%) wanted to earn '3 million won or more'. The largest share of females (24.0%) wanted to earn '1.0 million won ~ less than 1.5 million won'.