

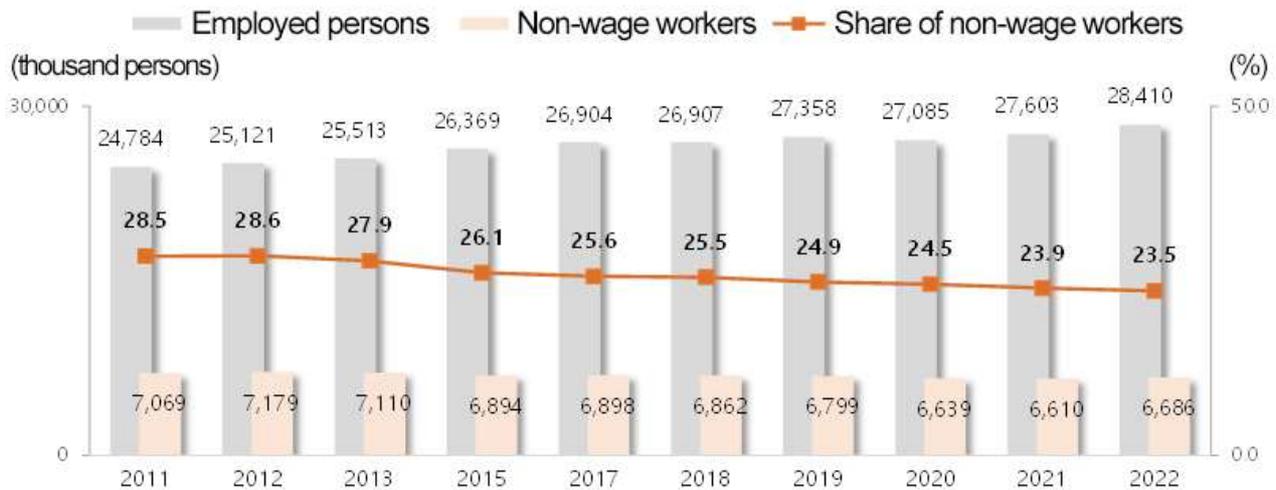


# Supplementary Results of the Economically Active Population Survey for Non-wage Workers and the Economically Inactive Population in August 2022

## Results of Non-wage Workers

- The non-wage workers amounted to 6.686 million persons in August 2022, which rose by 76 thousand persons from August 2021. The non-wage workers occupied 23.5% of the total employed persons, down 0.4%p from August 2021.

### < Trends in employed persons and non-wage workers >



※ Reference period: August of each year

- The self-employed persons with employees went up by 53 thousand persons from August 2021. The self-employed persons without employees went up by 88 thousand persons from August 2021. The unpaid family workers went down by 64 thousand persons from August 2021.

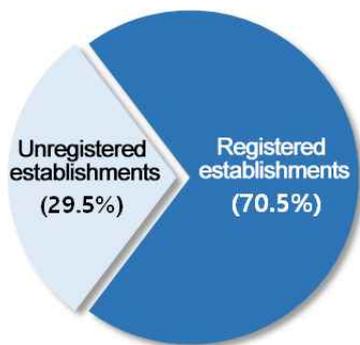
### < Non-wage workers >

(Unit: thousand persons, %, year-on-year)

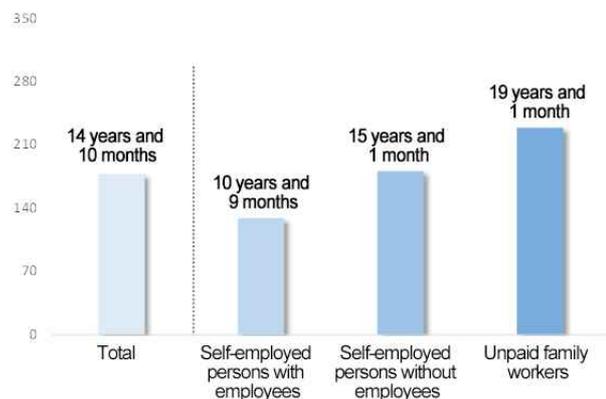
	Aug. 2020		Aug. 2021		Aug. 2022		Change (percent change)	
		Compo- sition		Compo- sition		Compo- sition		
< Total employed persons >	27,085	100.0	27,603	100.0	28,410	100.0	807	(2.9)
○ Non-wage workers	6,639	24.5 (100.0)	6,610	23.9 (100.0)	6,686	23.5 (100.0)	76	(1.1)
- Self-employed persons with employees	1,363	(20.5)	1,301	(19.7)	1,354	(20.3)	53	(4.0)
- Self-employed persons without employees	4,193	(63.2)	4,249	(64.3)	4,336	(64.9)	88	(2.1)
- Unpaid family workers	1,083	(16.3)	1,060	(16.0)	996	(14.9)	-64	-(6.1)

- As for non-wage workers by age group, the non-wage workers aged '60 or more' and '30~39' grew by 133 thousand persons and 27 thousand persons, respectively, from August 2021. In the meantime, the non-wage workers aged '50~59' and '40~49' declined by 52 thousand persons and 27 thousand persons, respectively, from August 2021.
- As for non-wage workers by industry, non-wage workers in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' and 'Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Transportation and storage, Information and communication & Financial and insurance activities' grew by 99 thousand persons and 69 thousand persons, respectively. Non-wage workers in 'Wholesale and retail trade' fell by 63 thousand persons.
- Year-on-year changes in working conditions of non-wage workers
  - The average operation (service) period of non-wage workers marked 14 years and 10 months, which remained the same as August 2021.
    - The average operation period of the self-employed persons with employees increased by 3 months. Whereas, the average operation period of the self-employed persons without employees decreased by 2 months.
  - Registered establishments occupied 70.5% of the total establishments of non-wage workers. This percentage went down by 0.7%p from August 2021.

< Establishments with business registration >



< Average operation (service) period >



- 89.3% of non-wage workers planned to continue their current business, up 1.0%p from August 2021.
- The self-employed persons joining a national pension (including national pension recipients) accounted for 79.9% of the total self-employed persons, up 2.2%p from August 2021.
  - In August 2022, the self-employed persons joining an industrial accident insurance stood at 64.4% of the total self-employed persons with employees, up 2.5%p from August 2021.

< Subscription (recipient) rate of national pension >



< Motivation to start a business (%) >

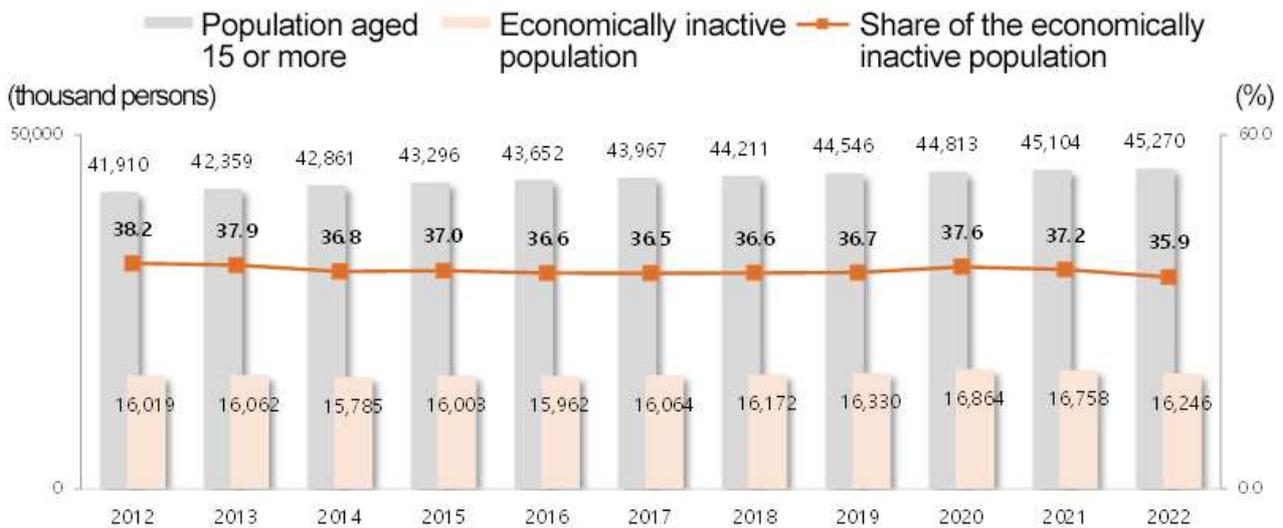


- As for the business preparation period of self-employed persons who started their business for the past 1 year by period, '1~3 months' occupied 45.3%, down 4.6%p year-on-year.
- As for the motivation to start a business of self-employed persons who started their business for the past 1 year, 'To operate own establishment' occupied the largest share (70.6%). This share was followed by 'Due to a difficulty in being employed as a wage worker' (19.3%).
- As for the business fund, '5 million won ~ less than 20 million won' occupied the largest share at 21.9%. As for the way to raise a business fund, 'Raised by self-employed persons or their family members' occupied the highest share at 71.7%. As for the difficulty in starting a business, 'Acquisition of business management expertise' occupied the highest share at 25.6%.

## Results of the Economically Inactive Population

- In August 2022, the economically inactive population was 16.246 million persons, which declined by 512 thousand persons from August 2021. The economically inactive population occupied 35.9% of the population aged 15 or more, falling by 1.3%p from August 2021.

< Trends in the population aged 15 or more, and the economically inactive population >



※ Reference period: August of each year

- Females occupied 64.0% of the total economically inactive population. This share was higher than that of males (36.0%). As for the economically inactive population by age group, people aged 60 or more occupied the largest share at 43.4%, which was followed by those aged 20~29 (13.7%) and those aged 15~19 (12.6%).

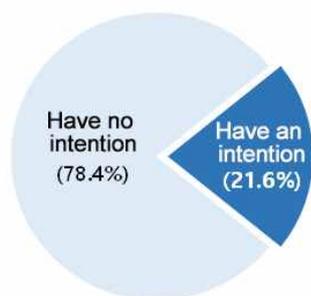
### < Economically inactive population >

(Unit: thousand persons, %, year-on-year)

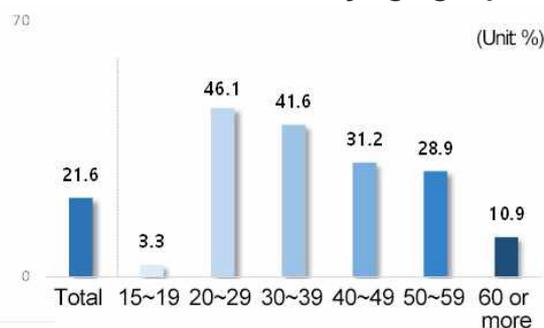
	Aug. 2021		Aug. 2022		Change (percent change)	
		Composition		Composition		
Economically inactive population	16,758	100.0	16,246	100.0	-512	-(3.1)
○ Males	6,085	36.3	5,847	36.0	-239	-(3.9)
○ Females	10,672	63.7	10,399	64.0	-273	-(2.6)

- The economically inactive population who wanted to get a job or establish a business within 1 year was 3.501 million persons, which accounted for 21.6% of the economically inactive population. This percentage went down by 2.2%p compared to August 2021.
- As for the intention to get a job or establish a business by age group, people aged 20~29 showed the largest share at 46.1%, which was followed by those aged 30~39 (41.6%), those aged 40~49 (31.2%) and those aged 50~59 (28.9%).

#### < Intention to get a job or establish a business within 1 year >



#### < Share of the economically inactive population with an intention to get a job or establish a business by age group >



- Characteristics of the economically inactive population who wanted to get a job or establish a business within 1 year
  - As for the reasons for getting a job or establishing a business, the largest share (69.7%) wanted to earn living expenses or pocket money.
  - As for the employment type to be desired, 93.2% of the economically inactive population wanted to get a job as a wage worker. In the meantime, 6.8% of the economically inactive population wanted to get a job as a non-wage worker.
    - As for the detailed employment type to be desired, 'Full-time job' occupied the largest share at 69.9%, which was followed by 'Part-time job' (23.4%), 'Self-employed person' (6.4%) and 'Unpaid family worker' (0.3%).
    - As for the reasons for getting a part-time job, 'Due to health' occupied the largest share at 36.8%, which was followed by 'Child care and education' (21.3%) and 'To carry out other things or activities side by side' (20.0%).

**< Reasons for getting a job or establishing a business (%) >**

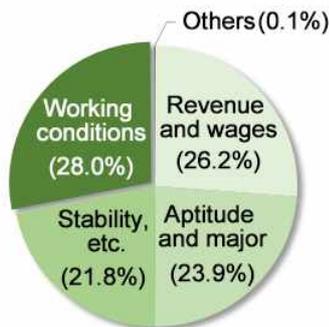


**<Employment type to be desired (%) >**

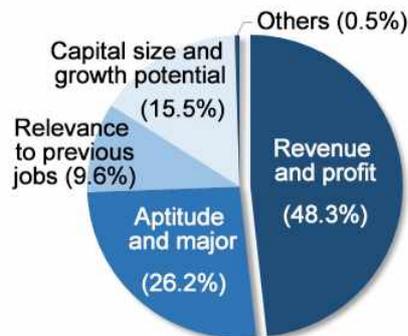


- As for the first priority to be considered when getting a job, the largest share (28.0%) of the economically inactive population who wanted to get a job as a wage worker considered 'Working conditions'. As for the first priority to be considered when establishing a business, the largest share (48.3%) of the economically inactive population considered revenue (profit).
- As for the monthly average wages to be desired when getting a job, '2 million ~ less than 3 million won' occupied the largest share at 44.8%.
- As for the reasons for establishing a business, 'To run an establishment in a specific field' occupied the largest share at 27.5%.

**< Things to be considered when getting a job >**



**< Things to be considered when establishing a business >**



- 78.4% of the economically inactive population had no intention to get a job or establish a business. This percentage rose by 2.2%p compared to August 2021.
- As for the reasons for not getting a job or establishing a business by gender, the largest share of males (35.3%) mentioned 'Commuting to (attending) school or preparation for a higher education'. Whereas, the largest share of females (38.1%) mentioned 'House work'.