



2015

KLI Labor Statistics

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Foreword

Since 1989, the Korea Labor Institute has been publishing wage statistics in "*Statistics on Wages*" as a way to provide the basic data set needed for wage bargaining. However, demand has been growing from industrial relations managers, policymakers, academia, and the general public for broader labor statistics that include employment and industrial relations. To meet the needs of these stakeholders, since 1992, the KLI has revised and expanded the former "*Statistics on Wages*" in "*KLI Labor Statistics*" to provide statistical data not only on wages, but on labor in general.

Recent changes in labor have led to significant adjustments in the required statistics as well. Keeping abreast with the changes, the KLI published "*Labor in Korea 1987~2006: Looking through the Statistical Lens*" in 2008, providing an overview of the status and challenges in the labor market and industrial relations in the past 2 decades. Furthermore, "*KLI Labor Statistics*" was overhauled to focus more on the key issues of the labor market and industrial relations. Each of the key issues provides not only major economic statistics, but also in-depth labor statistics indicators, to enable a more structured understanding of the labor market and industrial relations in Korea.

Special thanks must be given to the director of the Center for Labor Policy Analysis Sang-bong Oh, senior researchers Bog-soon Kim and Sung-Mi Jung, and researchers Jae-Woo Jung, Hyun-Sang Jung, and Mun-Kyung Jo, who were responsible for collecting, processing, and analyzing the data for the KLI Labor Statistics. Expert advisor Chul Chung also deserves our appreciation for leading the publication efforts.

The institute hopes that KLI Labor Statistics will be useful for labor

and management stakeholders, government officials, and academia alike, and we look forward to everyone's input and constructive criticism. The KLI will continue to do its part in contributing to the advancement of policymaking and academia by ensuring systematic provision and analysis of labor statistics.

December 2015

Hanam Phang

President, Korea Labor Institute

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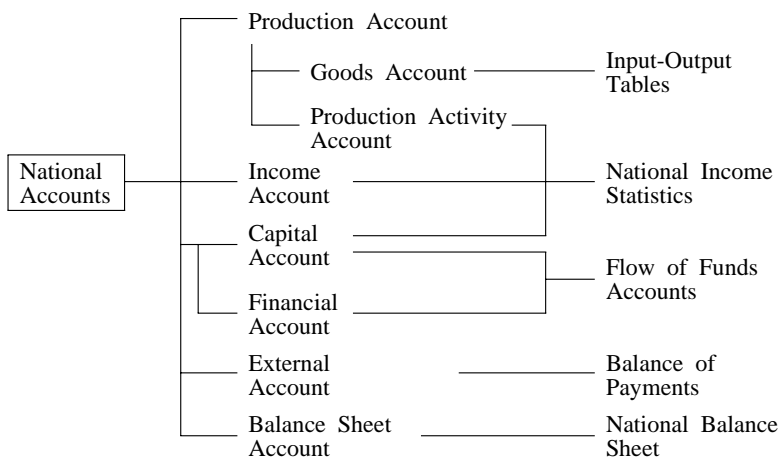
I. Major Economic Indicators

◆ Explanation on National Accounts Statistics

National Accounts statistics are announced in the "*National Accounts*" published by the Bank of Korea. Other sources include the "*Monthly Bulletin*", "*Economic Statistics Yearbook*", and the Bank of Korea website.

1. National Accounts

The National Accounts is a consolidated financial statement on the national economy, representing the outcome of economic activities during a given period and the status of assets and liabilities of the national economy at a given point in time. It reflects the cycle of production, distribution, and expenditure of goods and services through a number of accounts. The Korean version is drafted in accordance with the System of National Accounts (SNA, 2008) jointly developed by international organizations including the United Nations (UN).



2. National Accounts Statistics Terminology

A. **Economic growth rate:** One of the important indicators of measuring the performance of a nation's economy in a given time. Economic growth rate is represented by the year-to-year increase in the Gross National Income(GNI) or the Gross Domestic Product(GDP) based on constant prices. Today, it is mainly represented by the GDP.

1) **Gross Domestic Product(GDP):** Sum of all value-added generated by all producers residing in the country during a given time interval.

- In terms of expenditures, GDP consists of final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation, and net export of goods and services.

2) **Gross National Income(GNI):** Sum of all income earned by the nation's population in return for participating in production activities (including foreign factor income from the rest of the world)

* The difference between GDP and GNI is the net factor income from the rest of the world.

3) National Disposable Income(NDI): Amount that can be freely disposed of by the national economy either in consumption or saving. The Net National Product (at nominal market prices) is added with income from the rest of the world (current transfers from all other countries), then subtracted by income paid to the other countries (net transfers to the rest of the world) including claims.

B. GDP Deflator: A composite price index calculated after the estimation of the national income to understand the actual level of national income. It is calculated by dividing the GDP at current price with the GDP at constant prices.

C. External Transaction: A record of all balance of trade and financial transactions between residents and nonresidents. External transaction is differentiated into the current account or capital account depending on the nature of the transaction.

1) Current Account: Balance of goods, services, income and current transfers in the balance of payment. Current account indicates variation in the national economy's balance of external financial assets.

2) Goods Account: Total trade with the rest of the world in a given period. Goods account is the difference in the currency balance between exports and imports during a given period.

3. Revision of the National Accounts Reference Year to 2010

The National Accounts of Korea has been drafted based on the guide-

lines presented by the System of National Accounts (SNA, 2008) jointly developed by international organizations such as the UN. It better reflects the changes in the structure of Korea's economy and improves the usefulness of the National Accounts statistics (the reference year has been revised from 2005 to 2010).

※ System of National Accounts(SNA)

The System of National Accounts is a handbook of international guidelines produced jointly by international organizations including the UN that includes the five major statistical areas of a nation's economy: national income statistics, input-output tables, flow of funds accounts, balance of payments, and national balance sheets.

The Korean National Accounts was first produced by the Bank of Korea in 1955, and its reference year has been changed every 5 years to reflect the changes in the economic structure and relative price scheme. It was revised in 1968 and 1993. Most developed countries including Korea compile their National Accounts and GDP statistics according to the 1993 SNA. The SNA also serves as an important indicator of measuring macroeconomic performance, and international organizations such as the UN and IMF have revised the SNA in 2008("2008 SNA") to more accurately reflect the development in IT technology and burgeoning economic globalization since the 2000s. Such developments have led to fundamental changes in the economy, such as growth in multi-national companies and increased investment in intangible assets such as intellectual property.

Table I-1. *Major Economic Indicators: Aggregate(Nominal Price)*

(Unit: 1 trillion Korean Won, 10,000 Korean Won, USD, %)

	GDP (trillion KRW)	GNI (trillion KRW)	NDI (trillion KRW)	Per capita GNI (10,000 KRW)	Per capita GNI (USD)	Gross savings rate (%)	Domestic investment rate (%)
1980	39	39	36	103	1,686	25.4	34.6
1985	87	85	77	209	2,400	32.8	33.0
1986	102	100	90	242	2,742	36.2	32.8
1987	120	119	107	285	3,467	39.6	33.1
1988	144	143	128	340	4,653	41.7	34.6
1989	164	163	144	384	5,718	39.1	37.1
1990	198	197	174	461	6,505	39.3	39.5
1991	239	238	211	551	7,508	39.3	41.4
1992	273	273	239	623	7,983	38.4	38.5
1993	310	309	270	700	8,720	38.4	37.5
1994	366	365	319	817	10,168	38.1	38.6
1995	429	427	367	947	12,282	38.1	39.2
1996	481	479	408	1,052	13,077	36.4	39.9
1997	530	527	446	1,147	12,059	36.4	37.6
1998	524	517	427	1,118	7,989	38.0	27.9
1999	577	570	472	1,223	10,282	35.9	31.2
2000	635	631	522	1,342	11,865	34.4	33.2
2001	688	683	562	1,443	11,180	32.4	31.9
2002	762	759	628	1,594	12,735	31.8	31.2
2003	811	808	665	1,688	14,161	33.3	32.3
2004	876	874	720	1,820	15,898	35.5	32.3
2005	920	913	750	1,896	18,508	33.8	32.5
2006	966	962	791	1,990	20,823	32.9	33.0
2007	1,043	1,040	858	2,140	23,033	33.2	32.8
2008	1,104	1,104	901	2,256	20,463	32.9	33.0
2009	1,152	1,149	925	2,336	18,303	32.9	28.6
2010	1,265	1,267	1,028	2,563	22,170	35.0	32.1
2011	1,333	1,341	1,083	2,693	24,302	34.6	32.9
2012	1,377	1,392	1,118	2,783	24,696	34.2	30.8
2013	1,429	1,440	1,156	2,867	26,179	34.3	29.0
2014	1,485	1,497	1,200	2,968	28,180	34.7	29.0

Note: 1) Reference year is 2010.

2) 2014 data are projected estimates.

Source: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.

Table I-2. Major Economic Indicators: Output (Real Prices)

(Unit: %)

	GDP Growth rate	GNI Growth rate	Growth Rate by Economic Activity												
			Agricul- ture, Forestry, Fishing	Manufa- cturing	Services	Wholesale, retail trade, accommo- dation, food services	Transport- ation, storage	Finance, and insurance	Real estate and leasing	Informa- tion and communi- cations	Business services	Public administ- ration and defense	Edu- cation	Health and social welfare	Other servi- ces
1980	-1.7	-5.7	-16.6	-1.8	5.6	-1.6	1.3	26.1	8.9	22.0	5.2	7.5	6.1	13.1	6.5
1985	7.7	6.8	6.1	7.2	8.7	5.6	3.7	22.3	10.4	9.8	17.7	4.8	5.2	24.3	14.2
1986	11.2	13.8	5.4	15.9	10.2	12.7	6.0	15.3	9.5	11.4	16.1	5.7	5.4	8.9	11.9
1987	12.5	14.7	-4.4	20.0	12.0	12.2	10.3	27.2	10.5	18.7	18.7	5.7	4.7	7.7	10.5
1988	11.9	13.3	9.5	13.1	12.4	11.1	10.2	29.8	12.0	17.3	17.7	6.6	5.0	12.4	10.1
1989	7.0	8.7	-0.2	4.3	9.2	7.2	6.2	15.6	10.4	19.0	9.5	7.0	5.3	8.8	12.1
1990	9.8	9.4	-5.6	11.6	9.3	8.3	9.0	10.1	11.1	19.1	10.0	7.0	5.5	9.2	11.1
1991	10.4	10.5	3.2	12.3	10.2	8.4	7.5	16.0	11.7	18.8	13.8	7.0	4.8	9.9	12.4
1992	6.2	6.1	9.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	6.3	13.0	9.6	14.5	10.1	7.3	4.7	7.4	8.9
1993	6.8	7.2	-4.2	6.9	8.2	6.2	2.5	17.5	8.9	14.7	9.2	6.5	4.0	6.5	9.0
1994	9.2	9.3	0.1	11.5	9.5	7.7	7.6	11.6	10.3	22.2	11.8	5.0	4.6	10.3	14.6
1995	9.6	8.7	7.0	12.9	9.0	6.9	8.6	13.7	9.9	18.0	11.6	4.3	4.0	7.9	11.7
1996	7.6	6.3	4.3	8.4	7.6	6.3	7.8	5.7	8.5	18.3	10.4	6.2	3.9	3.6	8.9
1997	5.9	3.9	4.5	5.6	6.7	3.2	9.1	3.1	11.9	14.9	6.6	5.6	3.1	6.7	8.1
1998	-5.5	-8.2	-7.4	-7.5	-2.7	-8.9	-6.3	-4.7	6.3	2.5	-9.6	3.3	-0.6	-4.1	-8.6
1999	11.3	10.4	5.4	21.2	8.9	16.4	14.7	7.6	-0.6	21.9	11.6	5.1	3.0	3.9	11.3
2000	8.9	6.2	1.1	16.4	7.3	8.0	11.1	-1.3	7.6	27.4	9.4	2.4	3.5	-0.4	8.3
2001	4.5	3.7	1.6	3.3	5.3	4.0	4.2	8.0	2.5	17.4	4.9	3.3	5.4	-5.0	10.6
2002	7.4	8.4	-2.1	9.3	8.1	5.9	3.4	22.8	3.3	14.4	9.1	3.9	5.7	5.9	10.9
2003	2.9	2.4	-5.3	5.0	2.1	-2.8	1.6	-0.9	3.3	4.8	8.5	3.6	4.9	5.7	-0.5
2004	4.9	4.0	9.0	9.7	2.8	-0.3	5.7	-0.3	2.9	7.0	4.8	3.9	3.3	5.4	-0.4
2005	3.9	1.9	1.4	5.8	3.9	2.0	2.9	5.6	4.4	7.3	3.7	3.6	2.5	6.4	2.9
2006	5.2	3.8	1.6	7.7	4.6	4.2	4.7	3.7	3.1	4.1	6.9	4.7	4.5	6.3	6.4
2007	5.5	5.5	4.1	8.4	5.2	5.1	5.8	10.9	1.9	2.7	7.3	3.1	3.2	7.6	7.1
2008	2.8	0.1	5.6	3.7	3.2	1.6	5.4	4.6	3.4	2.5	4.5	2.3	3.1	3.6	2.9
2009	0.7	2.5	3.2	-0.5	1.5	-0.3	-4.5	4.8	1.0	2.0	0.7	3.8	0.5	7.5	1.1
2010	6.5	7.0	-4.3	13.7	4.4	6.6	12.6	2.1	2.3	3.2	5.4	2.7	1.2	6.4	3.9
2011	3.7	1.6	-2.0	6.5	3.1	5.1	3.6	1.5	2.6	5.7	3.8	2.2	0.1	3.5	1.1
2012	2.3	2.7	-0.9	2.4	2.8	3.4	1.6	3.9	-0.2	4.7	3.0	2.9	0.9	7.1	1.6
2013	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.9	2.8	1.4	4.0	0.9	5.1	4.7	2.5	0.6	5.2	2.2
2014	3.3	3.8	2.6	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.4	5.7	1.8	3.1	4.1	2.5	0.7	7.5	2.8

Note: 1) Reference year is 2010.

2) 2014 data are projected estimates.

3) "Other services" include culture, leisure services, and others.

Source: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.

Table I-3. *Major Economic Indicators: Breakdown by Expenditures (Original Series, Nominal Price)*

(Unit: %)

	Final consumption expenditure			Gross capital formation				Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
		Private	Gov.		Gross fixed capital	Construction investment	Facilities investment		
1980	74.3	62.2	12.1	34.5	33.0	17.8	14.3	24.8	32.7
1985	66.2	55.4	10.8	32.6	29.7	15.7	12.5	23.1	22.8
1986	63.1	52.7	10.4	32.4	29.6	14.0	13.9	28.0	25.2
1987	60.3	50.2	10.2	33.1	30.4	14.3	14.4	30.2	25.6
1988	58.4	48.3	10.1	34.7	30.9	14.9	14.1	28.8	23.5
1989	60.9	50.0	11.0	37.1	33.0	16.8	14.1	24.2	22.5
1990	60.8	49.6	11.3	39.6	37.7	20.9	14.5	21.8	22.5
1991	60.7	49.7	11.1	41.4	39.4	22.8	14.3	21.0	22.7
1992	61.6	50.2	11.4	38.5	37.5	21.8	13.2	21.5	21.3
1993	61.6	50.4	11.1	37.5	36.9	22.0	12.4	20.8	20.1
1994	61.8	51.1	10.7	38.5	36.9	20.7	13.4	20.7	20.9
1995	61.7	51.3	10.4	39.0	37.7	20.9	13.6	21.9	22.6
1996	63.3	52.5	10.8	39.7	38.0	21.1	13.7	21.3	23.6
1997	63.3	52.7	10.6	37.4	36.0	20.8	11.8	24.3	24.6
1998	61.7	49.8	11.8	27.8	31.0	19.2	8.2	33.7	23.6
1999	63.5	52.0	11.5	30.9	30.1	16.7	9.9	28.3	22.8
2000	65.1	53.8	11.3	32.9	31.6	15.5	12.2	29.7	27.4
2001	66.9	54.8	12.2	31.6	30.7	15.9	10.5	27.7	25.6
2002	67.7	55.5	12.1	30.9	30.4	16.0	10.1	26.6	23.9
2003	66.1	53.6	12.5	32.0	31.3	17.5	9.5	28.5	25.3
2004	64.2	51.4	12.8	32.1	31.2	17.6	9.2	33.1	28.3
2005	65.5	52.2	13.3	32.2	30.9	17.3	9.1	32.1	28.1
2006	66.6	52.8	13.8	32.7	30.7	17.1	9.1	32.6	30.0
2007	66.3	52.4	13.9	32.6	30.5	16.8	9.0	34.0	31.0
2008	67.1	52.4	14.6	33.0	31.4	17.2	9.3	43.0	41.1
2009	66.8	51.7	15.2	28.5	31.3	17.4	9.0	41.6	34.5
2010	64.8	50.3	14.5	32.0	30.5	15.9	9.6	43.5	38.0
2011	65.5	51.0	14.6	33.0	30.2	15.4	9.6	50.0	46.4
2012	66.2	51.4	14.8	31.0	29.6	14.6	9.3	50.1	45.3
2013	65.9	50.9	15.0	29.1	29.3	14.9	8.6	48.1	41.2
2014	65.5	50.4	15.1	29.2	29.1	14.7	8.5	44.8	37.7

Note: 1) Reference year is 2010.

2) 2014 data are projected estimates.

Source: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.
Statistics Korea, KOSIS.

Table I-4. Major Economic Indicators: Prices

(Unit: %)

	Consumer		Producer		Cost-of-living		Export	Import	GDP
	Price Index (CPI)	Growth rate	Price Index (PPI)	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	price growth rate	price growth rate	Deflator growth rate
1980	24.3	28.7	40.9	39.0	-	-	30.3	58.9	24.6
1985	34.2	2.5	52.4	0.9	-	-	5.3	3.5	4.0
1986	35.2	2.8	51.7	-1.5	-	-	2.6	-4.2	5.0
1987	36.2	3.0	51.9	0.5	-	-	4.3	7.1	4.9
1988	38.8	7.1	53.3	2.7	-	-	4.3	5.8	7.1
1989	41.0	5.7	54.1	1.5	-	-	-1.8	-3.6	6.0
1990	44.5	8.6	56.4	4.2	-	-	2.4	-1.0	10.1
1991	48.7	9.3	59.0	4.7	-	-	3.7	-0.1	9.5
1992	51.7	6.2	60.3	2.2	-	-	2.7	1.5	7.7
1993	54.2	4.8	61.2	1.5	-	-	2.5	3.5	6.2
1994	57.6	6.3	62.9	2.7	-	-	2.8	3.9	8.1
1995	60.2	4.5	65.8	4.7	52.2	-	1.4	5.8	6.9
1996	63.2	4.9	67.9	3.2	55.3	6.0	-4.2	0.7	4.3
1997	66.0	4.4	70.5	3.8	58.7	6.1	6.6	9.5	4.1
1998	70.9	7.5	79.1	12.2	65.2	11.1	31.3	28.2	4.6
1999	71.5	0.8	77.5	-2.1	66.7	2.4	-18.9	-12.1	-1.2
2000	73.1	2.3	79.1	2.1	69.2	3.7	-1.0	7.7	1.1
2001	76.1	4.1	78.7	-0.5	72.7	5.1	-3.8	3.5	3.7
2002	78.2	2.8	78.5	-0.3	74.5	2.5	-7.0	-6.2	3.1
2003	80.9	3.5	80.2	2.2	77.5	4.0	-2.2	1.8	3.4
2004	83.8	3.6	85.1	6.1	81.3	4.9	6.2	10.2	3.0
2005	86.1	2.8	86.9	2.1	84.6	4.0	-6.7	2.9	1.0
2006	88.1	2.2	87.7	0.9	87.2	3.1	-8.2	0.9	-0.1
2007	90.3	2.5	88.9	1.4	90.0	3.2	-2.1	4.5	2.4
2008	94.5	4.7	96.5	8.5	94.8	5.3	21.8	36.2	3.0
2009	97.1	2.8	96.3	-0.2	96.7	2.1	-0.2	-4.1	3.5
2010	100.0	3.0	100.0	3.8	100.0	3.4	-2.6	5.3	3.2
2011	104.0	4.0	106.7	6.7	104.4	4.4	0.2	11.6	1.6
2012	106.3	2.2	107.5	0.7	106.1	1.7	-2.4	-0.7	1.0
2013	107.7	1.3	105.7	-1.6	106.9	0.7	-4.3	-7.3	0.9
2014	109.0	1.30	105.2	-0.5	107.8	0.8	-6.0	-7.5	0.6

Note: 1) Reference year is 2010.

2) "Cost-of-living Index" shows the average change in the prices of 156 products within the CPI that are most frequently purchased by consumers. It has been used as a supplement to the CPI based on 1995 levels.

3) Export and import prices are based on Korean currency.

Source: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.

_____, Economic Statistics System (<http://ecos.bok.or.kr>).

Statistics Korea, KOSIS.

Table I-5. *Major Economic Indicators: External Transactions*

(Unit: 1 million USD, %, Korean Won/USD)

	Exports		Imports		Current account	Goods account	Exchange rate to the USD
		Growth rate		Growth rate			
1980	15,015	-	21,579	-	-6,845	-6,563	607
1981	18,015	20.0	24,216	12.2	-6,422	-6,202	681
1982	16,687	-7.4	23,051	-4.8	-5,542	-6,364	731
1983	19,001	13.9	23,383	1.4	-3,506	-4,382	776
1984	22,346	17.6	24,632	5.3	-1,756	-2,286	806
1985	20,772	-7.0	23,025	-6.5	-2,079	-2,254	871
1986	31,160	50.0	29,028	26.1	2,762	2,132	881
1987	43,708	40.3	37,730	30.0	8,828	5,978	822
1988	56,353	28.9	46,637	23.6	13,055	9,716	731
1989	57,862	2.7	55,057	18.1	4,155	2,804	671
1990	59,861	3.5	63,142	14.7	-2,404	-3,280	708
1991	67,401	12.6	74,114	17.4	-7,605	-6,713	734
1992	73,489	9.0	74,448	0.5	-2,432	-959	781
1993	80,790	9.9	77,758	4.4	2,026	3,031	803
1994	91,980	13.9	95,512	22.8	-4,464	-3,531	804
1995	119,578	30.0	126,096	32.0	-9,752	-6,518	771
1996	124,427	4.1	141,126	11.9	-23,831	-16,699	805
1997	132,367	6.4	138,584	-1.8	-10,285	-6,217	951
1998	127,539	-3.6	87,993	-36.5	40,057	39,546	1,399
1999	136,031	6.7	110,776	25.9	21,608	25,254	1,189
2000	169,524	24.6	153,893	38.9	10,444	15,631	1,131
2001	146,417	-13.6	136,578	-11.3	2,700	9,839	1,291
2002	160,952	9.9	146,048	6.9	4,693	14,905	1,251
2003	194,908	21.1	172,431	18.1	11,877	22,477	1,192
2004	256,050	31.4	216,772	25.7	29,743	39,278	1,145
2005	285,254	11.4	252,942	16.7	12,655	32,313	1,024
2006	329,103	15.4	303,928	20.2	3,569	25,174	956
2007	382,789	16.3	349,951	15.1	11,795	32,838	929
2008	432,894	13.1	420,697	20.2	3,190	12,198	1,103
2009	363,901	-15.9	316,087	-24.9	33,593	47,814	1,276
2010	463,770	27.4	415,854	31.6	28,850	47,915	1,156
2011	587,100	26.6	558,010	34.2	18,656	29,090	1,108
2012	603,509	2.8	554,103	-0.7	50,835	49,406	1,127
2013	618,157	2.4	535,376	-3.4	81,148	82,781	1,095
2014	621,299	0.5	528,611	-1.3	89,419	92,886	1,053

Note: 1) Based on customs clearance for exports and imports.

2) 2014 data are projected estimates.

3) In 1998, some items under the current account have been moved to the capital account; the trade account was renamed to "goods account" and the nontrade account to "services account" and "income account."

4) Exchange rate to the USD until 1990 is the average Korean Won/USD rate (reference exchange rate); from 1990, it is the average of the daily Korean Won/USD closing rate.

Source: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.

_____, Economic Statistics System (<http://ecos.bok.or.kr>).
Statistics Korea, KOSIS.

Table I-6. *Labor Income Share*

(Unit: 1 billion Korean Won, %)

	Compensation for employees	Individual operating surplus	Labor income share (A)	Labor income share (B)
1980	15,452	9,093	50.6	39.1
1981	19,128	11,502	50.5	38.8
1982	22,304	14,218	51.5	39.2
1983	27,017	15,220	53.1	40.0
1984	31,116	17,850	52.6	40.0
1985	34,529	19,964	52.5	39.6
1986	40,086	24,002	52.3	39.4
1987	48,069	26,333	52.4	40.0
1988	59,159	30,382	53.5	41.1
1989	70,335	33,427	55.5	43.0
1990	86,291	38,067	56.8	43.6
1991	107,422	45,538	57.9	45.0
1992	122,094	51,743	58.2	44.7
1993	138,499	56,236	58.4	44.7
1994	162,396	64,216	57.9	44.4
1995	193,564	64,612	60.2	45.1
1996	221,868	75,994	62.4	46.1
1997	234,807	81,454	60.8	44.3
1998	223,394	90,326	60.2	42.6
1999	237,609	96,262	58.3	41.2
2000	260,585	100,966	57.8	41.0
2001	285,670	100,343	58.9	41.5
2002	315,334	105,545	58.2	41.4
2003	343,476	104,424	59.6	42.4
2004	372,208	106,791	59.1	42.5
2005	401,450	110,602	61.2	43.6
2006	426,142	116,564	61.8	44.1
2007	457,914	107,045	61.2	43.9
2008	483,001	109,088	61.9	43.7
2009	500,935	110,091	61.9	43.5
2010	536,350	112,068	59.4	42.4
2011	570,367	112,905	59.9	42.8
2012	599,309	114,847	60.9	43.5
2013	629,400	118,126	61.7	44.0
2014	663,177	119,986	62.6	44.7

Note: 1) Reference year is 2010.

2) Labor Income Share (A) = (Compensation to employees + net compensation to employees from rest of the world)/national income \times 1003) Labor Income Share (B) = Compensation to employees/GDP \times 100.

4) Individual operating surplus (source) includes households (including private unincorporated enterprises) and the nonprofit organizations that serve households.

Source: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts" and "Financial Statement Analysis," each year.

Explanation

◆ Labor Income Share

〈Definition of "labor income share"〉

Labor income share is an indicator of the share of labor income out of gross national income. It is mainly used to estimate the relative proportion of labor income compared to other factor inputs.

〈Issues in estimating "labor income share"〉

In calculating labor income share, the definition of "labor income" and "national income" are important. Depending on the definition, the calculated distributions can vary widely.

- ⊖ The scope of national income is often defined as either the GDP, or "NI - (GNI - consumption of fixed capital - taxes on production & imports + subsidies)". OECD uses GDP, while the Bank of Korea uses NI. In general, as the denominator, the labor income share will seem proportionately larger.
- ⊖ Income by the self-employed is divided between operating surplus and labor income, and it is difficult to calculate each separately. Generally, the Bank of Korea defines the entirety of self-employed income as operating surpluses. In such a case, labor income share can be under-estimated. It can be especially problematic if the share of wage employees out of the total employed labor force is low.

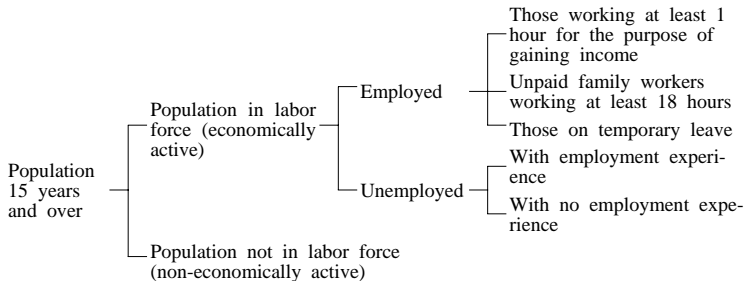
II. Employment

◆ Explanation on Employment Statistics

There are mainly two types of employment statistics available in Korea: household surveys (Statistics Korea) and establishment surveys (Ministry of Employment and Labor).

1. Household Surveys

Population and housing census → Economically Active Population Survey



- A. Population 15 years and over: Permanent residents of Korea over the age of 15 were the target population in the week when the main survey was conducted. Active military personnel, public interest service personnel, combat police (including auxiliary police), inmates with confirmed sentences, those in juvenile facilities or treatment and social protection centers, and correctional facility defense guard units are not included. Of the population, those aged 15-64 are referred to as the working-age population.

B. Economically active population: Of the population 15 years and over, those who provided or were willing to provide labor for the production of goods or services in the week when the survey was conducted (i.e., the employed and the unemployed).

- 1) **Employed:** Those who worked at least 1 hour for the purpose of gaining revenue such as income, profit, compensation, or wages in the week when the survey was conducted; family workers who worked at least 18 hours a week at a household farm or business to help increase revenue, even if they did not directly gain profit or income; those on temporary leave from their jobs or businesses at the time of the survey due to illness, uneven weather, vacations, annual leave, or labor disputes.
- 2) **Unemployed:** Of the population 15 years and over, those who were willing and able to work during the survey period but were not able to do so at all and yet were actively seeking jobs and/or recruitment opportunities (i.e., those who could be immediately employed).

C. **Status of Worker:** Classified into the following six categories, depending on the employee's actual term of work contract or functional status.

- 1) **Regular worker:** A worker with an open-ended employment contract or whose contract term is at least 1 year; or a worker who is without a specific employment contract nor on a fixed term, but whose service term is at least 1 year and who receives employee benefits such as bonuses or severance pay.
- 2) **Temporary worker:** A worker whose employment contract term is longer than 1 month and shorter than 1 year; or a worker who has no specified contract terms and does not receive bo-

nuses or severance pay.

- 3) **Daily worker:** A worker who is employed for wages or salaries, but whose contract term is shorter than 1 month; or a worker who is not tied to any workplace.
- 4) **Self-employed:** A worker who runs his/her own business or farm without paid employees; or a worker who runs a shop and/or works as an independent freelancer.
- 5) **Employer:** A worker who runs a business or farm with at least one paid employee.
- 6) **Unpaid family worker:** A worker who works at least 18 hours a week at a farm or business run by his/her own household to help increase its revenue even though he/she may not directly receive personal income.

2. Establishment Surveys

A. The Census on Establishments (by Statistics Korea) is conducted on all businesses in all regions under the Korean administrative jurisdiction as of the day of the survey (December 31), for the purpose of understanding the population in labor statistics surveys. Workers in businesses are classified into the following 5 categories.

- 1) **Regular worker:** A worker employed for a wage or salary, without a specified contract term or with a term of at least 1 year.
- 2) **Temporary worker:** A wage employee whose contract term is longer than 1 month and shorter than 1 year.
- 3) **Daily worker:** A wage employee whose contract term is shorter than 1 month.
- 4) **Self-employed:** A worker who runs a business or works as a

freelancer independently under one's own auspices, whether alone or with unpaid family workers.

- 5) Unpaid family worker: A worker who works at least 1/3 of normal operation hours (applicable to most regular workers) at a privately-held business run by blood-related and cohabiting family members, without receiving regular pay.

B. The Labor Force Survey at Establishments is a sample survey targeting regular workers.

◆ Explanation on Employment Insurance Statistics

1. Definition

Employment Insurance (EI) is a social insurance program in Korea that connects traditional unemployment insurance (which provides benefits to displaced workers) with an Employment Stability/Job Skill Development under one framework. It produces an important administrative statistics on employment.

2. Chronology

EI was launched on July 1, 1995, following the enactment of the Employment Insurance Act (December 27, 1993, Law No. 464). It was initially applicable to regular workers at workplaces with 30 or more employees, and then was broadened to cover workplaces with 10 or more employees from January 1998 and five or more employees from March 1998. On October 1, 1998, EI was finally expanded to all workplaces.

3. Major Employment Statistics

Survey Title	Survey Subjects	Survey Topics	Survey Period
Economically Active Population Survey	Population 15 years and over who reside at the 33,000 households sampled from 10% of the 2010 Population and Housing Census	Population 15 years and over, economically active population (related to the employed and unemployed), non-economically active population, etc.	One week including the 15th of every month
Labor Force Survey at Establishments (combination of the Wage and Working Hours Survey and Survey on Employment Trends)	28,000 sample workplaces extracted from private businesses with one or more employees and public institutions, through stratified systematic sampling	Current headcount, vacancies and recruitment/turnover, employment, wage, working hours, etc.	Once a month
Census on Establishments	Agriculture/forestry/fisheries (privately run), national defense, domestic services, all workplaces excluding international and foreign organizations	Type of business, number of employees, business classification, etc.	December 31
Statistics Yearbook on Employment Insurance	Workplaces covered by EI	Status of EI coverage in Korea, unemployment benefits, support for Employment Stability Program and Job Skill Development Program and the beneficiaries i.e. workplaces/insured persons	

Table II-1. Demographic Trends and Projections

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Estimated mid-year population	Gender ratio (M/F)	Share of age group			Median age	Old-age dependency ratio	Ageing index	Population growth rate
			0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years and over				
1970	32,241	102.4	42.5	54.4	3.1	-	5.7	7.2	-
1975	35,281	101.4	38.6	58.0	3.5	-	6.0	8.9	1.70
1980	38,124	101.8	34.0	62.2	3.8	-	6.1	11.2	1.57
1985	40,806	101.7	30.2	65.6	4.3	-	6.5	14.2	0.99
1990	42,869	101.3	25.6	69.3	5.1	-	7.4	20.0	0.99
1995	45,093	101.4	23.4	70.7	5.9	-	8.3	25.2	1.01
1996	45,525	101.4	22.9	71.0	6.1	-	8.6	26.9	0.96
1997	45,954	101.5	22.3	71.4	6.4	-	8.9	28.6	0.94
1998	46,287	101.3	21.8	71.6	6.6	-	9.3	30.4	0.72
1999	46,617	101.3	21.4	71.7	6.9	-	9.6	32.3	0.71
2000	47,008	101.4	21.1	71.7	7.2	31.8	10.1	34.3	0.84
2001	47,357	101.4	20.8	71.6	7.6	32.3	10.5	36.3	0.74
2002	47,622	101.3	20.5	71.6	7.9	32.9	11.1	38.7	0.56
2003	47,859	101.3	20.1	71.6	8.3	33.5	11.6	41.3	0.50
2004	48,039	101.2	19.7	71.7	8.7	34.1	12.1	44.1	0.38
2005	48,138	101.0	19.2	71.7	9.1	34.8	12.6	47.3	0.21
2006	48,372	101.0	18.6	71.9	9.5	35.4	13.2	51.1	0.49
2007	48,598	100.9	18.0	72.1	9.9	36.1	13.8	55.3	0.47
2008	48,949	100.8	17.3	72.3	10.3	36.7	14.3	59.5	0.72
2009	49,182	100.6	16.7	72.6	10.7	37.3	14.7	63.9	0.48
2010	49,410	100.4	16.1	72.8	11.0	37.9	15.2	68.4	0.46
2011	49,779	100.4	15.6	73.0	11.4	38.5	15.6	72.8	0.75
2012	50,004	100.3	15.1	73.1	11.8	39.1	16.1	77.9	0.45
2013	50,220	100.2	14.7	73.1	12.2	39.7	16.7	83.3	0.43
2014	50,424	100.1	14.3	73.1	12.7	40.2	17.3	88.7	0.41
2015	50,617	100.0	13.9	73.0	13.1	40.8	17.9	94.1	0.38
2016	50,801	99.8	13.6	72.9	13.5	41.4	18.5	99.5	0.36
2017	50,977	99.7	13.4	72.6	14.0	41.9	19.2	104.1	0.34
2018	51,141	99.6	13.3	72.2	14.5	42.4	20.0	108.5	0.32
2019	51,294	99.5	13.2	71.7	15.0	42.9	21.0	113.7	0.30
2020	51,435	99.4	13.2	71.1	15.7	43.4	22.1	119.1	0.28
2025	51,972	99.0	13.0	67.2	19.9	45.9	29.6	153.3	0.16
2030	52,160	98.6	12.6	63.1	24.3	48.5	38.6	193.0	0.01
2040	51,091	97.8	11.2	56.5	32.3	52.6	57.2	288.6	-0.39
2050	48,121	97.3	9.9	52.7	37.4	55.9	71.0	376.1	-0.76
2060	43,959	98.1	10.2	49.7	40.1	57.9	80.6	394.0	-1.00

Note: 1) Population projections announced by Statistics Korea in December 2011. Numbers until 2010 are final. Numbers from 2011 are projections based on the median scenario for demographic growth by Statistics Korea. Following up on the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Statistics Korea recently produced its own population projections based on three scenarios: high, medium, and low.

2) Gender ratio = Male/female \times 100.

3) Old-age dependency ratio = (Population over 65)/(15-64 population) \times 100.

4) Ageing index = (Population over 65)/(0-14 population) \times 100.

5) Population growth rate is relative to the previous year.

Source: Statistics Korea, KOSIS.

Table II-2. *Economically Active Population*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Population 15 years and over	Economically active population	Employed	Unemployed	Labor force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
1990	30,887	18,539	18,085	454	60.0	58.6	2.4
1991	31,535	19,109	18,649	461	60.6	59.1	2.4
1992	32,020	19,499	19,009	490	60.9	59.4	2.5
1993	32,526	19,806	19,234	571	60.9	59.1	2.9
1994	33,046	20,353	19,848	504	61.6	60.1	2.5
1995	33,659	20,845	20,414	430	61.9	60.6	2.1
1996	34,274	21,288	20,853	435	62.1	60.8	2.0
1997	34,851	21,782	21,214	568	62.5	60.9	2.6
1998	35,347	21,428	19,938	1,490	60.6	56.4	7.0
1999	35,757	21,666	20,291	1,374	60.6	56.7	6.3
2000	36,186	22,069	21,156	913	61.0	58.5	4.1
2001	36,579	22,417	21,572	845	61.3	59.0	3.8
2002	36,963	22,877	22,169	708	61.9	60.0	3.1
2003	37,340	22,916	22,139	777	61.4	59.3	3.4
2004	37,717	23,370	22,557	813	62.0	59.8	3.5
2005	38,300	23,689	22,856	833	61.9	59.7	3.5
2006	38,762	23,934	23,151	783	61.7	59.7	3.3
2007	39,170	24,166	23,433	733	61.7	59.8	3.0
2008	39,598	24,303	23,577	725	61.4	59.5	3.0
2009	40,092	24,334	23,506	829	60.7	58.6	3.4
2010	40,590	24,661	23,829	832	60.8	58.7	3.4
2011	41,052	25,004	24,244	759	60.9	59.1	3.0
2012	41,582	25,403	24,681	723	61.1	59.4	2.8
2013	42,096	25,786	25,066	720	61.3	59.5	2.8
2014	42,513	26,433	25,599	834	62.2	60.2	3.2
<4 weeks of job-seeking>							
2000	36,186	22,134	21,156	979	61.2	58.5	4.4
2001	36,579	22,471	21,572	899	61.4	59.0	4.0
2002	36,963	22,921	22,169	752	62.0	60.0	3.3
2003	37,340	22,957	22,139	818	61.5	59.3	3.6
2004	37,717	23,417	22,557	860	62.1	59.8	3.7
2005	38,300	23,743	22,856	887	62.0	59.7	3.7
2006	38,762	23,978	23,151	827	61.9	59.7	3.5
2007	39,170	24,216	23,433	783	61.8	59.8	3.2
2008	39,598	24,347	23,577	769	61.5	59.5	3.2
2009	40,092	24,394	23,506	889	60.8	58.6	3.6
2010	40,590	24,748	23,829	920	61.0	58.7	3.7
2011	41,052	25,099	24,244	855	61.1	59.1	3.4
2012	41,582	25,501	24,681	820	61.3	59.4	3.2
2013	42,096	25,873	25,056	807	61.5	59.5	3.1
2014	42,513	26,536	25,599	937	62.4	60.2	3.5

Note: 1) Labor force participation rate = Economically active population / population 15 years and over $\times 100$.

2) Employment rate = Number of employed/population 15 years and over $\times 100$.

3) Unemployment rate = Number of unemployed/economically active population $\times 100$.

4) The definition of unemployment by Statistics Korea changed from "1 week of job-seeking" to "4 weeks of job-seeking" from June 2005. Numbers from 2000 are provided additionally based on the new criteria.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey", raw data, each year.

Table II-3. *Economically Active Population: Women*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Population 15 years and over	Economically active population	Employed	Unemployed	Labor force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
1990	15,980	7,509	7,376	133	47.0	46.2	1.8
1991	16,304	7,681	7,529	152	47.1	46.2	2.0
1992	16,570	7,805	7,640	166	47.1	46.1	2.1
1993	16,829	7,924	7,745	180	47.1	46.0	2.3
1994	17,098	8,179	8,020	160	47.8	46.9	2.0
1995	17,382	8,410	8,267	143	48.4	47.6	1.7
1996	17,675	8,638	8,502	136	48.9	48.1	1.6
1997	17,965	8,938	8,731	207	49.8	48.6	2.3
1998	18,223	8,576	8,090	486	47.1	44.4	5.7
1999	18,451	8,785	8,337	448	47.6	45.2	5.1
2000	18,664	9,069	8,769	300	48.6	47.0	3.3
2001	18,859	9,275	8,991	284	49.2	47.7	3.1
2002	19,042	9,466	9,225	241	49.7	48.4	2.5
2003	19,220	9,397	9,108	289	48.9	47.4	3.1
2004	19,405	9,668	9,364	304	49.8	48.3	3.1
2005	19,683	9,835	9,526	309	50.0	48.4	3.1
2006	19,899	9,981	9,706	275	50.2	48.8	2.8
2007	20,086	10,070	9,826	244	50.1	48.9	2.4
2008	20,273	10,121	9,874	246	49.9	48.7	2.4
2009	20,496	10,047	9,772	276	49.0	47.7	2.7
2010	20,741	10,211	9,914	297	49.2	47.8	2.9
2011	20,976	10,371	10,091	280	49.4	48.1	2.7
2012	21,254	10,568	10,294	274	49.7	48.4	2.6
2013	21,513	10,764	10,494	270	50.0	48.8	2.5
2014	21,718	11,099	10,761	338	51.1	49.5	3.0
<4 weeks of job-seeking>							
2000	18,664	9,101	8,769	332	48.8	47.0	3.6
2001	18,859	9,299	8,991	308	49.3	47.7	3.3
2002	19,042	9,486	9,225	261	49.8	48.4	2.8
2003	19,220	9,418	9,108	310	49.0	47.4	3.3
2004	19,405	9,690	9,364	326	49.9	48.3	3.4
2005	19,683	9,860	9,526	334	50.1	48.4	3.4
2006	19,899	10,001	9,706	294	50.3	48.8	2.9
2007	20,086	10,092	9,826	266	50.2	48.9	2.6
2008	20,273	10,139	9,874	265	50.0	48.7	2.6
2009	20,496	10,076	9,772	304	49.2	47.7	3.0
2010	20,741	10,256	9,914	342	49.4	47.8	3.3
2011	20,976	10,416	10,091	325	49.7	48.1	3.1
2012	21,254	10,609	10,294	316	49.9	48.4	3.0
2013	21,513	10,802	10,494	309	50.2	48.8	2.9
2014	21,718	11,149	10,761	389	51.3	49.5	3.5

Notes/Source: Same as Table II-2.

Table II-4. *Economically Active Population (Ages 15-64)*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Working-age population	Economically active population	Employed	Unemployed	Labor force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
1990	28,524	17,922	17,469	453	62.8	61.2	2.5
1991	29,268	18,513	18,053	460	63.3	61.7	2.5
1992	29,671	18,860	18,370	489	63.6	61.9	2.6
1993	30,088	19,160	18,589	570	63.7	61.8	3.0
1994	30,503	19,658	19,154	503	64.4	62.8	2.6
1995	31,000	20,104	19,675	429	64.9	63.5	2.1
1996	31,481	20,492	20,059	433	65.1	63.7	2.1
1997	31,922	20,913	20,350	563	65.5	63.7	2.7
1998	32,277	20,583	19,106	1,477	63.8	59.2	7.2
1999	32,532	20,739	19,372	1,366	63.7	59.5	6.6
2000	32,790	21,064	20,156	908	64.2	61.5	4.3
2001	32,995	21,342	20,502	841	64.7	62.1	3.9
2002	33,181	21,716	21,014	702	65.4	63.3	3.2
2003	33,352	21,770	20,998	772	65.3	63.0	3.5
2004	33,523	22,119	21,314	805	66.0	63.6	3.6
2005	33,768	22,330	21,505	825	66.1	63.7	3.7
2006	34,026	22,490	21,716	774	66.1	63.8	3.4
2007	34,299	22,643	21,919	724	66.0	63.9	3.2
2008	34,560	22,763	22,049	714	65.9	63.8	3.1
2009	34,888	22,774	21,960	814	65.3	62.9	3.6
2010	35,191	23,080	22,279	801	65.6	63.3	3.5
2011	35,428	23,352	22,621	731	65.9	63.8	3.1
2012	35,652	23,591	22,897	694	66.2	64.2	2.9
2013	35,951	23,867	23,168	699	66.4	64.4	2.9
2014	36,107	24,398	23,596	802	67.6	65.4	3.3
<4 weeks of job-seeking>							
2000	32,790	21,128	20,156	973	64.4	61.5	4.6
2001	32,995	21,396	20,502	894	64.8	62.1	4.2
2002	33,181	21,760	21,014	746	65.6	63.3	3.4
2003	33,352	21,810	20,998	813	65.4	63.0	3.7
2004	33,523	22,165	21,314	851	66.1	63.6	3.8
2005	33,768	22,382	21,505	877	66.3	63.7	3.9
2006	34,026	22,533	21,716	817	66.2	63.8	3.6
2007	34,299	22,692	21,919	773	66.2	63.9	3.4
2008	34,560	22,806	22,049	757	66.0	63.8	3.3
2009	34,888	22,830	21,960	870	65.4	62.9	3.8
2010	35,191	23,160	22,279	881	65.8	63.3	3.8
2011	35,428	23,438	22,621	817	66.2	63.8	3.5
2012	35,652	23,679	22,897	782	66.4	64.2	3.3
2013	35,951	23,946	23,168	778	66.6	64.4	3.2
2014	36,107	24,491	23,596	895	67.8	65.4	3.7

Notes/Source: Same as Table II-2.

Table II-5. *Economically Active Population: Women (Ages 15-64)*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Working-age population	Economically active population	Employed	Unemployed	Labor force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
1990	14,492	7,236	7,103	133	49.9	49.0	1.8
1991	14,883	7,419	7,267	152	49.8	48.8	2.0
1992	15,094	7,521	7,356	166	49.9	48.7	2.2
1993	15,297	7,646	7,465	180	50.0	48.8	2.4
1994	15,498	7,872	7,713	160	50.8	49.8	2.0
1995	15,711	8,073	7,929	143	51.4	50.5	1.8
1996	15,924	8,268	8,132	136	51.9	51.1	1.6
1997	16,131	8,530	8,323	207	52.9	51.6	2.4
1998	16,310	8,197	7,715	486	50.3	47.3	5.9
1999	16,449	8,356	7,912	448	50.8	48.1	5.4
2000	16,567	8,591	8,292	300	51.9	50.1	3.5
2001	16,659	8,771	8,488	284	52.7	51.0	3.2
2002	16,738	8,937	8,696	241	53.4	52.0	2.7
2003	16,808	8,879	8,590	289	52.8	51.1	3.3
2004	16,881	9,108	8,805	304	54.0	52.2	3.3
2005	16,982	9,230	8,922	309	54.4	52.5	3.3
2006	17,087	9,344	9,070	275	54.7	53.1	2.9
2007	17,198	9,396	9,155	244	54.6	53.2	2.6
2008	17,282	9,437	9,192	245	54.6	53.2	2.6
2009	17,408	9,362	9,090	272	53.8	52.2	2.9
2010	17,549	9,521	9,236	286	54.3	52.6	3.0
2011	17,666	9,654	9,383	271	54.6	53.1	2.8
2012	17,780	9,773	9,509	264	55.0	53.5	2.7
2013	17,921	9,928	9,665	264	55.4	53.9	2.7
2014	17,989	10,211	9,884	328	56.8	54.9	3.2
<4 weeks of job-seeking>							
2000	16,567	8,623	8,292	329	52.0	50.1	3.8
2001	16,659	8,795	8,488	308	52.8	51.0	3.5
2002	16,738	8,956	8,697	259	53.5	52.0	2.9
2003	16,808	8,899	8,589	311	52.9	51.1	3.5
2004	16,881	9,130	8,806	324	54.1	52.2	3.5
2005	16,982	9,254	8,921	333	54.5	52.5	3.6
2006	17,087	9,362	9,070	292	54.8	53.1	3.1
2007	17,198	9,419	9,155	264	54.8	53.2	2.8
2008	17,282	9,455	9,192	262	54.7	53.2	2.8
2009	17,408	9,389	9,090	299	53.9	52.2	3.2
2010	17,549	9,563	9,236	328	54.5	52.6	3.4
2011	17,666	9,694	9,383	311	54.9	53.1	3.2
2012	17,780	9,811	9,509	301	55.2	53.5	3.1
2013	17,921	9,962	9,665	297	55.6	53.9	3.0
2014	17,989	10,256	9,884	373	57.0	54.9	3.6

Notes/Source: Same as Table II-2.

Table II-6. *Economically Active Population: Youth (Ages 15-29)*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Working-age population	Economically active population	Employed	Unemployed	Labor force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemploy- ment rate
1990	11,530	5,311	5,022	289	46.1	43.6	5.4
1991	12,121	5,810	5,496	314	47.9	45.3	5.4
1992	11,951	5,753	5,420	333	48.1	45.4	5.8
1993	11,835	5,663	5,279	383	47.8	44.6	6.8
1994	11,736	5,673	5,349	324	48.3	45.6	5.7
1995	11,734	5,705	5,443	263	48.6	46.4	4.6
1996	11,743	5,685	5,420	264	48.4	46.2	4.6
1997	11,724	5,671	5,349	322	48.4	45.6	5.7
1998	11,651	5,387	4,733	655	46.2	40.6	12.2
1999	11,461	5,264	4,691	574	45.9	40.9	10.9
2000	11,243	5,281	4,879	402	47.0	43.4	7.6
2001	10,952	5,203	4,815	388	47.5	44.0	7.5
2002	10,651	5,140	4,799	341	48.3	45.1	6.6
2003	10,368	4,989	4,606	383	48.1	44.4	7.7
2004	10,141	4,969	4,578	391	49.0	45.1	7.9
2005	9,920	4,815	4,450	366	48.5	44.9	7.6
2006	9,843	4,614	4,270	344	46.9	43.4	7.4
2007	9,855	4,506	4,202	304	45.7	42.6	6.7
2008	9,822	4,381	4,084	297	44.6	41.6	6.8
2009	9,780	4,281	3,957	324	43.8	40.5	7.6
2010	9,705	4,222	3,914	308	43.5	40.3	7.3
2011	9,589	4,164	3,879	285	43.4	40.5	6.9
2012	9,517	4,119	3,843	276	43.3	40.4	6.7
2013	9,548	4,087	3,793	294	42.8	39.7	7.2
2014	9,503	4,208	3,870	339	44.3	40.7	8.0
<4 weeks of job-seeking>							
2000	11,243	5,008	4,879	430	47.2	43.4	8.1
2001	10,952	5,227	4,815	413	47.7	44.0	7.9
2002	10,651	5,160	4,799	361	48.4	45.1	7.0
2003	10,368	5,007	4,606	401	48.3	44.4	8.0
2004	10,141	4,990	4,578	412	49.2	45.1	8.3
2005	9,920	4,836	4,450	387	48.8	44.9	8.0
2006	9,843	4,634	4,270	364	47.1	43.4	7.9
2007	9,855	4,530	4,202	328	46.0	42.6	7.2
2008	9,822	4,398	4,084	315	44.8	41.6	7.2
2009	9,780	4,304	3,957	347	44.0	40.5	8.1
2010	9,705	4,254	3,914	340	43.8	40.3	8.0
2011	9,589	4,199	3,879	320	43.8	40.5	7.6
2012	9,517	4,156	3,843	313	43.7	40.4	7.5
2013	9,548	4,124	3,793	331	43.2	39.7	8.0
2014	9,503	4,255	3,870	385	44.8	40.7	9.0

Note/Source: Same as Table II-2.

Table II-7. Labor Force Participation Rate by Gender and Age

(Unit: %)

	Men						Women					
	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1990	10.8	79.6	97.1	95.0	87.6	49.9	18.7	53.5	53.2	62.2	57.5	26.4
1991	11.0	78.9	97.2	95.5	88.5	49.6	18.7	54.4	53.3	60.9	56.6	26.2
1992	11.6	77.8	97.1	95.9	88.5	51.9	17.3	54.9	52.0	60.5	56.8	27.4
1993	10.6	76.5	97.1	95.8	88.4	51.5	16.8	54.8	52.8	61.5	55.3	26.2
1994	10.6	77.2	96.9	95.9	88.1	53.3	15.7	55.3	53.7	62.4	56.2	27.6
1995	9.5	76.9	97.0	96.0	87.8	54.1	14.5	57.1	53.3	63.4	56.4	28.7
1996	8.8	76.5	96.9	96.2	87.7	54.3	13.5	58.3	54.7	63.9	55.8	29.2
1997	8.7	76.2	96.8	95.5	88.1	55.0	13.0	59.8	55.9	65.0	56.4	30.2
1998	9.1	74.8	96.3	94.8	87.1	51.6	11.9	56.0	53.2	62.7	53.4	27.9
1999	10.6	73.1	95.7	93.9	85.8	50.7	11.7	56.1	53.7	63.1	53.9	29.5
2000	11.5	72.0	95.5	93.6	84.0	49.6	12.4	58.1	53.9	64.1	53.3	30.1
2001	10.7	70.7	94.9	93.5	83.4	50.5	12.6	59.5	54.2	63.9	53.8	29.9
2002	9.4	70.7	95.0	93.6	84.7	51.7	11.7	60.9	54.4	63.9	54.2	30.1
2003	8.3	69.4	94.9	93.9	85.4	48.6	11.3	61.1	53.8	62.9	52.6	27.8
2004	8.5	69.4	94.5	93.7	85.5	49.6	11.0	63.1	54.4	64.1	53.1	28.3
2005	7.9	68.3	94.2	93.5	85.3	49.7	10.2	64.1	54.5	64.2	54.2	28.1
2006	6.2	66.9	93.8	93.7	85.4	50.6	8.8	63.3	56.4	64.9	54.6	28.2
2007	6.4	66.1	93.5	93.7	86.6	51.6	8.0	62.6	56.2	65.7	55.6	28.7
2008	5.5	64.3	93.5	93.9	86.9	50.5	7.5	62.5	56.0	65.8	57.0	27.9
2009	4.8	64.2	92.6	93.4	87.0	50.3	7.4	61.6	54.1	65.2	57.0	27.3
2010	5.4	63.5	92.9	93.4	87.3	50.1	8.4	62.0	55.1	65.5	57.8	26.8
2011	6.2	63.4	92.8	93.5	87.3	50.7	8.9	62.1	55.2	66.1	58.6	27.0
2012	6.2	62.1	93.0	93.5	88.2	51.2	9.0	62.4	55.8	65.8	59.0	28.3
2013	6.5	60.7	92.9	93.7	88.5	52.0	8.6	61.6	56.8	65.7	60.3	28.9
2014	7.4	61.7	93.4	94.6	89.4	52.6	9.2	63.2	58.2	66.5	62.1	29.6
<4 weeks of Job-seeking>												
2000	11.6	72.4	95.6	93.8	84.2	49.7	12.6	58.4	54.1	64.3	53.5	30.2
2001	10.8	71.0	95.1	93.6	83.6	50.5	12.7	59.7	54.4	64.0	53.9	30.0
2002	9.5	70.9	95.1	93.7	84.8	51.7	11.9	61.1	54.6	64.0	54.3	30.1
2003	8.4	69.6	95.0	94.0	85.6	48.6	11.4	61.3	53.9	63.0	52.6	27.8
2004	8.6	69.8	94.6	93.8	85.6	49.7	11.1	63.3	54.5	64.2	53.2	28.3
2005	8.0	68.5	94.4	93.6	85.5	49.8	10.3	64.4	54.6	64.4	54.3	28.1
2006	6.3	67.3	93.8	93.8	85.5	50.7	8.9	63.5	56.4	65.0	54.7	28.3
2007	6.5	66.5	93.6	93.8	86.7	51.6	8.1	62.9	56.3	65.8	55.7	28.7
2008	5.6	64.6	93.6	94.0	87.0	50.6	7.5	62.7	56.1	65.8	57.1	27.9
2009	4.9	64.6	92.8	93.4	87.1	50.5	7.5	61.8	54.2	65.4	57.1	27.4
2010	5.5	64.0	93.1	93.5	87.5	50.3	8.5	62.4	55.3	65.8	57.9	26.9
2011	6.3	64.0	93.0	93.7	87.5	50.9	9.0	62.5	55.5	66.2	58.7	27.1
2012	6.3	62.6	93.3	93.7	88.5	51.4	9.1	62.9	56.0	65.9	59.1	28.4
2013	6.6	61.2	93.2	93.8	88.7	52.2	8.7	62.0	57.0	65.9	60.4	29.0
2014	7.6	62.4	93.7	94.7	89.5	52.9	9.4	63.8	58.4	66.7	62.3	29.8

Note: The definition of unemployment by Statistics Korea changed from "1 week of job-seeking" to "4 weeks of job-seeking" from June 2005. Numbers from 2000 are provided additionally based on the new criteria.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-8. *Economically Active Population by Education: Numbers and Percentages*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Total	Middle school or below	High school	College	University+
1990	18,449 (100.0)	8,896 (48.0)	7,054 (38.0)	650 (3.5)	
1991	19,021 (100.0)	8,401 (44.0)	7,792 (40.8)	783 (4.1)	
1992	19,412 (100.0)	8,079 (41.4)	8,128 (41.7)	869 (4.5)	2,424 (12.4)
1993	19,720 (100.0)	7,688 (38.8)	8,513 (43.0)	906 (4.6)	2,699 (13.6)
1994	20,267 (100.0)	7,712 (37.9)	8,859 (43.5)	1,014 (5.0)	2,768 (13.6)
1995	20,758 (100.0)	7,596 (36.4)	9,200 (44.1)	1,116 (5.4)	2,932 (14.1)
1996	21,203 (100.0)	7,532 (35.4)	9,435 (44.3)	1,242 (5.8)	3,080 (14.5)
1997	21,695 (100.0)	7,723 (35.5)	9,563 (43.9)	1,469 (6.7)	3,026 (13.9)
1998	21,345 (100.0)	6,851 (32.0)	9,531 (44.5)	1,356 (6.3)	3,690 (17.2)
1999	21,582 (100.0)	6,868 (31.7)	9,626 (44.4)	1,523 (7.0)	3,648 (16.8)
2000	21,987 (100.0)	6,849 (31.0)	9,796 (44.4)	1,679 (7.6)	3,746 (17.0)
2001	22,335 (100.0)	6,656 (29.7)	10,005 (44.6)	1,831 (8.2)	3,925 (17.5)
2002	22,795 (100.0)	6,554 (28.6)	10,204 (44.6)	1,992 (8.7)	4,127 (18.0)
2003	22,837 (100.0)	5,992 (26.1)	9,986 (43.6)	2,081 (9.1)	4,857 (21.2)
2004	23,292 (100.0)	5,902 (25.3)	10,184 (43.6)	2,248 (9.6)	5,036 (21.5)
2005	23,611 (100.0)	5,801 (24.5)	10,236 (43.2)	2,389 (10.1)	5,263 (22.2)
2006	23,857 (100.0)	5,704 (23.8)	10,172 (42.5)	2,501 (10.4)	5,557 (23.2)
2007	24,091 (100.0)	5,552 (23.0)	10,142 (42.0)	2,700 (11.2)	5,773 (23.9)
2008	24,303 (100.0)	5,356 (22.0)	10,016 (41.2)	2,825 (11.6)	6,106 (25.1)
2009	24,334 (100.0)	5,164 (21.2)	9,894 (40.7)	2,928 (12.0)	6,348 (26.1)
2010	24,661 (100.0)	5,072 (20.6)	9,999 (40.5)	3,041 (12.3)	6,549 (26.6)
2011	25,004 (100.0)	5,008 (20.0)	10,003 (40.0)	3,194 (12.8)	6,799 (27.2)
2012	25,403 (100.0)	4,939 (19.4)	10,047 (39.5)	3,420 (13.5)	6,998 (27.5)
2013	25,786 (100.0)	4,760 (18.5)	10,149 (39.4)	3,539 (13.7)	7,338 (28.5)
2014	26,433 (100.0)	4,589 (17.4)	10,478 (39.6)	3,530 (13.4)	7,837 (29.7)
<4 weeks of job-seeking>					
2000	22,134 (100.0)	6,865 (31.0)	9,830 (44.4)	1,686 (7.6)	3,753 (17.0)
2001	22,471 (100.0)	6,668 (29.7)	10,035 (44.7)	1,837 (8.2)	3,931 (17.5)
2002	22,920 (100.0)	6,564 (28.6)	10,225 (44.6)	1,996 (8.7)	4,135 (18.0)
2003	22,956 (100.0)	6,001 (26.1)	10,007 (43.6)	2,085 (9.1)	4,863 (21.2)
2004	23,417 (100.0)	5,913 (25.3)	10,209 (43.6)	2,252 (9.6)	5,043 (21.5)
2005	23,743 (100.0)	5,813 (24.5)	10,263 (43.2)	2,395 (10.1)	5,272 (22.2)
2006	23,979 (100.0)	5,714 (23.8)	10,194 (42.5)	2,507 (10.5)	5,564 (23.2)
2007	24,216 (100.0)	5,562 (23.0)	10,167 (42.0)	2,705 (11.2)	5,782 (23.9)
2008	24,347 (100.0)	5,365 (22.0)	10,038 (41.2)	2,830 (11.6)	6,114 (25.1)
2009	24,394 (100.0)	5,175 (21.2)	9,923 (40.7)	2,936 (12.0)	6,360 (26.1)
2010	24,748 (100.0)	5,089 (20.6)	10,038 (40.6)	3,053 (12.3)	6,569 (26.5)
2011	25,099 (100.0)	5,029 (20.0)	10,043 (40.0)	3,207 (12.8)	6,821 (27.2)
2012	25,501 (100.0)	4,960 (19.4)	10,086 (39.6)	3,431 (13.5)	7,024 (27.5)
2013	25,873 (100.0)	4,777 (18.5)	10,183 (39.4)	3,550 (13.7)	7,364 (28.5)
2014	26,536 (100.0)	4,608 (17.4)	10,521 (39.7)	3,542 (13.4)	7,865 (29.6)

Note: 1) The definition of unemployment by Statistics Korea changed from "1 week of job-seeking" to "4 weeks of job-seeking" from June 2005. Additional numbers from 2000 are provided based on the new criteria.

2) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total economically active population.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-9. *Non-economically Active Population: Reasons for Economic Inactiveness*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

		Childcare	Domestic duties	School	Old age, mental/physical disability	Preparation for employment/higher education	No reason	Other
Total	2005	1,502(10.3)	5,223(35.9)	3,835(26.3)	2,001(13.7)	358(2.5)	1,238(8.5)	390(2.7)
	2006	1,508(10.2)	5,265(35.6)	4,005(27.1)	1,972(13.3)	425(2.9)	1,277(8.6)	332(2.2)
	2007	1,496(10.0)	5,343(35.7)	4,148(27.7)	1,889(12.6)	463(3.1)	1,321(8.8)	292(2.0)
	2008	1,559(10.2)	5,404(35.4)	4,262(27.9)	1,955(12.8)	490(3.2)	1,352(8.9)	230(1.5)
	2009	1,599(10.2)	5,552(35.4)	4,292(27.3)	2,054(13.1)	495(3.2)	1,475(9.4)	232(1.5)
	2010	1,474(9.3)	5,753(36.3)	4,305(27.2)	2,127(13.4)	537(3.4)	1,418(9.0)	229(1.4)
	2011	1,469(9.2)	5,854(36.7)	4,254(26.7)	2,055(12.9)	518(3.2)	1,600(10.0)	203(1.3)
	2012	1,467(9.1)	5,977(37.2)	4,242(26.4)	2,181(13.6)	509(3.2)	1,547(9.6)	158(1.0)
	2013	1,469(9.1)	5,973(36.8)	4,319(26.6)	2,245(13.8)	519(3.2)	1,540(9.5)	157(1.0)
	2014	1,429(9.0)	5,843(36.6)	4,238(26.5)	2,359(14.8)	490(3.1)	1,448(9.1)	170(1.1)
Men	2005	5(0.1)	116(2.5)	2,033(42.9)	1,102(23.3)	213(4.5)	985(20.8)	276(5.8)
	2006	5(0.1)	146(3.0)	2,122(43.4)	1,096(22.4)	252(5.2)	1,033(21.1)	231(4.7)
	2007	5(0.1)	138(2.8)	2,194(44.2)	1,070(21.6)	281(5.7)	1,072(21.6)	200(4.0)
	2008	9(0.2)	142(2.8)	2,259(44.1)	1,152(22.5)	299(5.8)	1,108(21.7)	148(2.9)
	2009	7(0.1)	145(2.7)	2,255(42.7)	1,205(22.8)	309(5.9)	1,208(22.9)	149(2.8)
	2010	5(0.1)	156(2.9)	2,278(42.5)	1,257(23.5)	332(6.2)	1,181(22.0)	147(2.7)
	2011	4(0.1)	143(2.6)	2,245(41.6)	1,250(23.2)	321(6.0)	1,298(24.1)	133(2.5)
	2012	5(0.1)	142(2.6)	2,239(41.2)	1,371(25.2)	302(5.6)	1,272(23.4)	106(1.9)
	2013	6(0.1)	138(2.5)	2,270(41.2)	1,428(25.9)	294(5.3)	1,272(23.1)	105(1.9)
	2014	6(0.1)	124(2.3)	2,220(41.0)	1,459(27.0)	296(5.5)	1,184(21.9)	119(2.2)
Women	2005	1,497(15.2)	5,108(52.0)	1,802(18.3)	899(9.2)	145(1.5)	253(2.6)	114(1.2)
	2006	1,504(15.2)	5,118(51.7)	1,882(19.0)	876(8.9)	173(1.7)	245(2.5)	100(1.0)
	2007	1,491(14.9)	5,205(52.1)	1,955(19.6)	820(8.2)	182(1.8)	250(2.5)	92(0.9)
	2008	1,550(15.3)	5,262(51.9)	2,003(19.8)	803(7.9)	191(1.9)	244(2.4)	82(0.8)
	2009	1,592(15.3)	5,407(51.9)	2,038(19.6)	849(8.1)	186(1.8)	266(2.6)	83(0.8)
	2010	1,469(14.0)	5,596(53.4)	2,027(19.3)	870(8.3)	205(2.0)	237(2.3)	81(0.8)
	2011	1,465(13.9)	5,711(54.1)	2,009(19.0)	805(7.6)	197(1.9)	302(2.9)	70(0.7)
	2012	1,462(13.7)	5,835(54.8)	2,003(18.8)	810(7.6)	207(1.9)	275(2.6)	52(0.5)
	2013	1,463(13.7)	5,835(54.5)	2,049(19.1)	817(7.6)	225(2.1)	268(2.5)	53(0.5)
	2014	1,423(13.5)	5,718(54.1)	2,019(19.1)	900(8.5)	194(1.8)	264(2.5)	51(0.5)

Note: 1) The definition of unemployment by Statistics Korea changed from "1 week of job-seeking" to "4 weeks of job-seeking" from June 2005. Numbers from 2000 are provided additionally based on the new criteria.

2) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total non-economically active population.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-10. *Employment by Industry: Before Ninth KSIC*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Manufactu- ring	Electricity, gas, water supply	Construc- tion	All services				
						Wholesale, retail, hotel, restaurants	Transporta- tion, warehousing, communica- tions	Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	Others
1980	4,654(34.0)	2,955(21.6)	44(0.3)	843(6.2)	5,065(37.0)	2,625(11.9)	619(4.5)	332(2.4)	1,489(10.9)
1985	3,733(24.9)	3,504(23.4)	41(0.3)	911(6.1)	6,625(44.3)	3,377(22.6)	701(4.7)	563(3.8)	1,984(13.3)
1986	3,662(23.6)	3,826(24.7)	40(0.3)	889(5.7)	6,900(44.5)	3,480(22.4)	733(4.7)	613(4.0)	2,074(13.4)
1987	3,580(21.9)	4,416(27.0)	44(0.3)	920(5.6)	7,207(44.1)	3,611(22.1)	763(4.7)	680(4.2)	2,153(13.2)
1988	3,483(20.6)	4,667(27.7)	52(0.3)	1,024(6.1)	7,503(44.5)	3,646(21.6)	823(4.9)	749(4.4)	2,285(13.5)
1989	3,438(19.6)	4,882(27.8)	59(0.3)	1,143(6.5)	7,949(45.3)	3,743(21.3)	866(4.9)	865(4.9)	2,475(14.1)
1990	3,237(17.9)	4,911(27.2)	70(0.4)	1,346(7.4)	8,441(46.7)	3,935(21.8)	923(5.1)	945(5.2)	2,638(14.6)
1991	2,725(14.6)	5,156(27.6)	67(0.4)	1,580(8.5)	9,057(48.6)	4,142(22.2)	1,010(5.4)	1,055(5.7)	2,850(15.3)
1992	2,667(14.0)	4,986(26.2)	67(0.4)	1,688(8.9)	9,546(50.2)	4,483(23.6)	1,033(5.4)	1,161(6.1)	3,050(16.0)
1993	2,592(13.5)	4,720(24.5)	66(0.3)	1,706(8.9)	10,099(52.5)	4,884(25.4)	1,016(5.3)	1,386(7.2)	2,813(14.6)
1994	2,491(12.6)	4,758(24.0)	72(0.4)	1,805(9.1)	10,681(53.8)	5,257(26.5)	1,018(5.1)	1,514(7.6)	2,893(14.6)
1995	2,403(11.8)	4,818(23.6)	70(0.3)	1,913(9.4)	11,185(54.8)	5,415(26.5)	1,075(5.3)	1,653(8.1)	3,042(14.9)
1996	2,323(11.1)	4,725(22.7)	75(0.4)	1,983(9.5)	11,723(56.2)	5,690(27.3)	1,119(5.4)	1,786(8.6)	3,128(15.0)
1997	2,285(10.8)	4,537(21.4)	78(0.4)	2,027(9.6)	12,261(57.8)	5,871(27.7)	1,174(5.5)	1,919(9.0)	3,297(15.5)
1998	2,397(12.0)	3,917(19.6)	61(0.3)	1,580(7.9)	11,961(60.0)	5,570(27.9)	1,162(5.8)	1,864(9.3)	3,365(16.9)
1999	2,302(11.3)	4,027(19.8)	62(0.3)	1,475(7.3)	12,408(61.2)	5,739(28.3)	1,200(5.9)	1,933(9.5)	3,536(17.4)
2000	2,243(10.6)	4,294(20.3)	64(0.3)	1,580(7.5)	12,955(61.2)	5,966(28.2)	1,259(6.0)	2,116(10.0)	3,614(17.1)
2001	2,148(10.0)	4,267(19.8)	58(0.3)	1,585(7.3)	13,497(62.6)	5,874(27.2)	1,322(6.1)	2,290(10.6)	4,011(18.6)
2002	2,069(9.3)	4,241(19.1)	52(0.2)	1,746(7.9)	14,044(63.3)	5,998(27.1)	1,371(6.2)	2,398(10.8)	4,277(19.3)
2003	1,950(8.8)	4,205(19.0)	76(0.3)	1,816(8.2)	14,075(63.6)	5,852(26.4)	1,333(6.0)	2,477(11.2)	4,413(19.9)
2004	1,825(8.1)	4,290(19.0)	72(0.3)	1,820(8.1)	14,535(64.4)	5,862(26.0)	1,376(6.1)	2,652(11.8)	4,645(20.6)
2005	1,815(7.9)	4,234(18.5)	71(0.3)	1,814(7.9)	14,903(65.2)	5,806(25.4)	1,428(6.2)	2,783(12.2)	4,886(21.4)
2006	1,785(7.7)	4,167(18.0)	76(0.3)	1,835(7.9)	15,272(66.0)	5,762(24.9)	1,471(6.4)	2,955(12.8)	5,084(22.0)
2007	1,726(7.4)	4,119(17.6)	86(0.4)	1,850(7.9)	15,634(66.7)	5,726(24.4)	1,498(6.4)	3,159(13.5)	5,251(22.4)
2008	1,693(7.2)	4,079(17.3)	91(0.4)	1,819(7.7)	15,877(67.3)	5,677(24.1)	1,472(6.2)	3,235(13.7)	5,493(23.3)

Note: 1) The Korea Standard Industrial Classification (KSIC) has been revised regularly. The fifth KSIC is applied until 1992, the sixth between 1993 and 2000, and the eighth between 2001 and 2008.

- 2) "Others" include public administration/national defense, social security administration, education, health and social welfare, entertainment and culture, sports-related services, other public/maintenance/personal services, domestic services, and international and foreign organizations.

3) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total employed.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-11. *Employment by Industry: Ninth KSIC*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam, water supply	Construction	All services	Wholesale, retail trade, accommoda- tion, food services	Transporta- tion, information, communica- tions	Finance, real estate, business services	Public services	Others
2004	1,824 (8.1)	4,177 (18.5)	72 (0.3)	1,818 (8.1)	14,653 (65.0)	5,859 (26.0)	1,742 (7.7)	2,482 (11.0)	2,903 (12.9)	1,667 (7.4)
2005	1,813 (7.9)	4,130 (18.1)	71 (0.3)	1,813 (7.9)	15,013 (65.7)	5,804 (25.4)	1,803 (7.9)	2,608 (11.4)	3,034 (13.3)	1,764 (7.7)
2006	1,781 (7.7)	4,057 (17.5)	76 (0.3)	1,833 (7.9)	15,392 (66.5)	5,760 (24.9)	1,844 (8.0)	2,786 (12.0)	3,184 (13.8)	1,818 (7.9)
2007	1,723 (7.4)	4,014 (17.1)	86 (0.4)	1,849 (7.9)	15,747 (67.2)	5,722 (24.4)	1,881 (8.0)	2,967 (12.7)	3,277 (14.0)	1,900 (8.1)
2008	1,686 (7.2)	3,963 (16.8)	90 (0.4)	1,812 (7.7)	16,004 (67.9)	5,675 (24.1)	1,875 (8.0)	3,040 (12.9)	3,466 (14.7)	1,948 (8.3)
2009	1,648 (7.0)	3,836 (16.3)	96 (0.4)	1,720 (7.3)	16,183 (68.8)	5,536 (23.6)	1,899 (8.1)	3,054 (13.0)	3,861 (16.4)	1,833 (7.8)
2010	1,566 (6.6)	4,028 (16.9)	78 (0.3)	1,753 (7.4)	16,384 (68.8)	5,469 (23.0)	1,948 (8.2)	3,231 (13.6)	3,912 (16.4)	1,824 (7.7)
2011	1,542 (6.4)	4,091 (16.9)	76 (0.3)	1,751 (7.2)	16,768 (69.2)	5,492 (22.7)	2,035 (8.4)	3,379 (13.9)	3,948 (16.3)	1,915 (7.9)
2012	1,528 (6.2)	4,105 (16.6)	76 (0.3)	1,773 (7.2)	17,184 (69.6)	5,595 (22.7)	2,080 (8.4)	3,472 (14.1)	4,094 (16.6)	1,944 (7.9)
2013	1,520 (6.1)	4,184 (16.7)	90 (0.4)	1,754 (7.0)	17,502 (69.8)	5,630 (22.5)	2,105 (8.4)	3,544 (14.1)	4,267 (17.0)	1,956 (7.8)
2014	1,452 (5.7)	4,330 (16.9)	83 (0.3)	1,796 (7.0)	17,926 (70.0)	5,889 (23.0)	2,121 (8.3)	3,550 (13.9)	4,457 (17.4)	1,910 (7.5)

Note: 1) Following the amendment of the Korea Standard Industrial Classification, the ninth KSIC has been applied since 2004.

2) Time-series chain linking between pre-2003 and post-2004 was not possible.

3) "Transportation, information, communications" include transportation, publishing/filmmaking/broadcasting, and information services.

4) "Finance, real estate, business services" include finance/insurance and real estate/leasing, professional, scientific, and technical activities, business facility management, and business support services.

5) "Public services" include public administration, defense, social security administration, education, health and social welfare services.

6) "Others" include sewage, waste management, materials recovery and remediation activities, arts, sports and recreation related services, interest groups/associations, repair and other personal services, activities of households as employers, undifferentiated production activities of households for consumption, and international institutions and bodies.

7) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total employed.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-12. *Share of Employment by Gender and Industry: Before Ninth KSIC*

(Unit: %)

		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Manufac- turing	Electricity, gas, water supply	Construc- tion	All services	Wholesale, retail, hotel, restaurant	Transporta- tion, warehou- sing, communi- cations	Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	Others
Men	1980	31.0	21.3	0.5	9.1	36.9	16.0	6.7	2.7	11.6
	1985	23.1	23.6	0.4	9.3	42.0	17.8	7.0	4.0	13.1
	1990	16.3	26.5	0.6	11.3	44.7	17.3	7.9	5.5	14.0
	1995	10.2	25.2	0.5	14.2	49.7	21.9	7.9	7.6	12.3
	2000	9.4	22.3	0.4	11.7	56.0	23.0	9.0	10.4	13.6
	2001	9.0	21.8	0.3	11.5	57.1	21.5	9.3	11.1	15.3
	2002	8.4	21.0	0.3	12.3	57.8	21.4	9.4	11.4	15.7
	2003	7.9	21.0	0.5	12.8	57.8	20.5	9.0	12.0	16.3
	2004	7.3	21.2	0.4	12.6	58.4	20.1	9.1	12.8	16.5
	2005	7.2	21.2	0.4	12.4	58.6	19.7	9.2	13.0	16.7
	2006	7.0	20.8	0.4	12.4	59.2	19.5	9.5	13.4	16.8
	2007	6.7	20.4	0.5	12.3	59.9	19.3	9.7	14.1	16.9
	2008	6.6	20.2	0.5	12.0	60.5	19.1	9.5	14.2	17.7
Women	1980	39.0	22.1	0.1	1.4	37.2	24.4	1.1	2.0	9.8
	1985	27.8	23.2	0.1	1.1	47.8	30.0	1.1	3.3	13.5
	1990	20.3	28.1	0.1	1.8	49.6	28.3	1.1	4.9	15.4
	1995	14.0	21.3	0.1	2.2	62.3	33.4	1.4	8.8	18.7
	2000	12.2	17.5	0.1	1.5	68.6	35.6	1.7	9.4	22.0
	2001	11.3	16.9	0.2	1.5	70.1	35.2	1.7	9.9	23.2
	2002	10.7	16.5	0.1	1.6	71.1	35.0	1.7	10.0	24.4
	2003	10.1	16.2	0.1	1.6	71.9	34.9	1.8	10.0	25.1
	2004	9.2	15.9	0.1	1.7	72.9	34.4	2.0	10.3	26.3
	2005	8.9	14.8	0.1	1.7	74.4	33.3	2.1	11.1	27.9
	2006	8.6	14.1	0.2	1.7	75.4	32.3	2.1	11.8	29.2
	2007	8.3	13.7	0.2	1.8	76.1	31.5	1.9	12.7	30.1
	2008	7.9	13.3	0.2	1.8	76.8	31.0	1.7	13.0	31.1

Note/Source: Same as Table II-10.

Table II-13. *Share of Employment by Gender and Industry: Ninth KSIC*

(Unit: %)

		Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam water supply	Construction	All services					
						Wholesale, retail trade, accommodation, food services	Transportation, information and communications	Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	Public services	Others	
Men	2004	7.3	20.7	0.4	12.6	59.0	20.0	11.1	11.7	9.6	6.5
	2005	7.2	20.7	0.4	12.4	59.1	19.7	11.2	11.9	9.5	6.8
	2006	7.0	20.3	0.4	12.4	59.7	19.5	11.5	12.3	9.5	6.8
	2007	6.7	19.9	0.5	12.3	60.5	19.3	11.8	12.9	9.7	6.8
	2008	6.6	19.6	0.5	11.9	61.1	19.1	11.8	13.1	10.1	7.2
	2009	6.6	19.5	0.6	11.3	61.8	19.0	11.8	13.3	10.8	6.9
	2010	6.4	20.1	0.5	11.4	61.6	18.6	11.9	14.0	10.3	6.8
	2011	6.1	19.9	0.4	11.3	62.3	18.8	12.3	14.2	10.0	6.9
	2012	6.0	19.7	0.4	11.3	62.4	18.8	12.3	14.4	10.0	6.9
	2013	6.0	20.1	0.5	11.1	62.2	18.5	12.3	14.5	10.2	6.8
	2014	5.6	20.5	0.5	11.1	62.3	19.3	12.1	14.0	10.5	6.5
Women	2004	9.2	15.5	0.1	1.7	73.4	34.3	2.9	10.1	17.5	8.6
	2005	8.9	14.4	0.1	1.7	74.9	33.3	3.2	10.7	18.6	9.1
	2006	8.6	13.6	0.2	1.7	75.9	32.3	3.1	11.6	19.6	9.3
	2007	8.3	13.3	0.2	1.8	76.5	31.5	2.8	12.4	19.9	9.9
	2008	7.9	12.9	0.2	1.8	77.2	31.0	2.7	12.7	21.1	9.8
	2009	7.6	11.9	0.2	1.7	78.7	29.9	2.8	12.6	24.3	9.1
	2010	6.9	12.5	0.1	1.7	78.8	29.1	2.9	12.9	25.0	8.9
	2011	6.8	12.6	0.1	1.5	78.9	28.1	3.0	13.5	25.1	9.3
	2012	6.4	12.3	0.1	1.4	79.7	28.1	3.0	13.6	25.7	9.3
	2013	6.2	12.0	0.1	1.3	80.4	28.0	3.0	13.7	26.5	9.2
	2014	5.7	12.0	0.1	1.4	80.7	28.2	3.1	13.6	27.0	8.9

Note/Source: Same as Table II-11.

Table II-14. *Employment Elasticity: Before Ninth KSIC*

	Total	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Manufactu- ring	Electricity, gas, water supply	Construc- tion	All services				
						Wholesale, retail, hotel, restaurant	Transport- ation, warehou- sing, communi- cations	Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	Others	
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	0.403	0.172	-0.302	-1.722	-0.608	1.110	0.872	-0.164	3.432	1.110
1982	0.347	-0.747	0.945	0.000	-0.306	1.160	1.772	-0.146	0.068	0.439
1983	0.081	-1.069	0.490	-0.116	-0.065	0.452	0.181	0.465	1.829	0.612
1984	-0.065	4.464	0.146	0.883	2.081	0.261	-0.316	0.518	1.324	1.301
1985	0.551	-1.024	0.712	0.976	0.156	1.121	1.003	1.386	0.978	2.025
1986	0.337	-0.393	0.454	-0.096	-0.911	0.464	0.197	0.592	0.889	0.836
1987	0.493	0.511	0.805	0.948	0.273	0.439	0.275	0.376	0.771	0.737
1988	0.296	-0.332	0.477	1.783	1.168	0.399	0.094	0.721	0.677	0.963
1989	0.607	1.313	1.344	1.157	0.801	0.796	0.540	0.771	1.546	1.206
1990	0.327	0.901	0.065	1.096	0.696	0.791	0.581	0.632	1.075	1.114
1991	0.332	-7.776	0.550	-0.426	1.242	0.852	0.727	1.055	0.976	1.302
1992	0.329	-0.228	-0.827	0.000	-61.339	0.762	1.893	0.269	1.957	-0.479
1993	0.193	0.471	-1.015	-0.120	0.112	0.853	1.746	-0.310	0.946	0.312
1994	0.374	-9.788	0.071	0.689	1.017	0.753	0.899	0.020	1.023	0.549
1995	0.311	-0.671	0.108	-0.459	0.780	0.583	0.400	0.496	0.879	1.045
1996	0.307	-1.445	-0.300	0.693	0.411	0.777	0.761	0.449	1.139	0.703
1997	0.372	-0.354	-0.818	0.401	0.785	0.906	1.315	0.437	1.277	1.392
1998	0.878	-0.768	1.731	64.185	2.203	0.621	0.432	0.576	1.428	-0.985
1999	0.187	-0.673	0.129	0.182	0.837	0.569	0.194	0.251	1.413	1.235
2000	0.502	-2.117	0.390	0.251	-2.105	0.718	0.485	0.256	2.046	1.153
2001	0.513	-3.794	-0.292	-1.295	0.035	0.865	-0.334	0.336	2.580	4.071
2002	0.397	1.049	-0.080	-1.346	3.678	0.517	0.388	0.405	0.428	1.354
2003	-0.044	1.094	-0.154	9.736	0.464	0.142	0.859	-0.582	2.191	1.070
2004	0.399	-0.700	0.182	-0.798	0.122	1.705	-1.100	0.461	11.252	2.272
2005	0.316	-0.736	-0.185	-0.179	3.680	0.752	-0.467	0.785	1.260	1.907
2006	0.251	1.109	-0.187	2.052	3.590	0.591	-0.215	0.658	1.421	0.965
2007	0.245	-3.047	-0.178	3.280	0.446	0.496	-0.179	0.343	1.113	0.958
2008	0.245	-0.540	-0.292	1.187	0.857	0.666	-0.755	-0.551	0.923	2.040

Note: 1) Employment elasticity = Employment growth rate/Real GDP growth rate.

2) Industrial classifications are the same as in Table II-10.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.
Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," <http://ecos.bok.or.kr>

Table II-15. *Employment Coefficient by Industry: Before Ninth KSIC*

	Total	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	Manufact- uring	Electricity, gas, water supply	Construc- tion	All services				
						Wholesale, retail, hotel, restaurant	Transport- ation, warehou- sing, communi- cations	Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	Others	
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	98.5	300.4	131.0	33.8	67.1	68.2	191.1	90.1	16.3	44.6
1982	95.1	261.8	114.4	21.2	74.5	68.5	189.6	86.1	17.9	44.8
1983	90.9	238.9	114.0	19.9	60.0	69.2	200.6	78.1	16.7	43.5
1984	82.7	210.8	106.1	15.2	48.4	66.5	184.4	75.4	17.9	42.6
1985	76.1	195.3	92.8	14.9	51.0	63.1	165.9	71.5	18.4	43.2
1986	74.0	178.2	91.2	14.9	49.2	63.6	166.0	72.6	18.3	45.7
1987	69.2	166.8	82.8	11.6	46.8	60.8	148.1	70.5	18.2	45.3
1988	65.7	170.5	80.2	11.5	43.0	57.7	135.2	66.1	17.6	44.7
1989	61.3	153.4	75.8	12.3	43.6	54.5	123.8	64.3	16.9	44.6
1990	59.8	152.9	76.6	12.5	42.5	53.7	121.1	63.4	17.7	45.2
1991	56.4	154.0	70.6	12.7	39.9	52.9	117.0	61.2	17.8	45.5
1992	53.2	127.0	68.0	11.1	41.0	52.3	114.8	61.5	17.8	46.3
1993	51.2	113.7	63.1	10.2	43.9	51.4	119.1	58.4	19.4	42.6
1994	48.8	117.5	56.9	8.9	40.5	51.0	123.4	55.2	19.3	41.2
1995	46.4	112.5	51.4	8.6	40.6	50.1	122.5	50.4	19.3	40.3
1996	43.7	103.1	46.7	7.9	39.9	48.5	117.3	47.8	19.1	40.4
1997	41.7	97.4	43.0	7.7	38.0	47.9	115.6	45.6	19.2	39.9
1998	40.6	91.6	39.4	7.2	37.8	47.6	116.4	43.0	19.5	40.5
1999	40.9	102.6	36.9	5.7	32.7	48.4	125.3	43.3	19.4	42.2
2000	38.0	93.1	31.1	5.3	33.2	47.1	111.7	39.6	19.6	42.6
2001	36.6	89.6	28.4	4.8	36.9	46.3	107.4	34.8	20.5	42.7
2002	35.9	84.9	27.6	4.1	35.0	46.0	101.0	31.8	21.5	46.2
2003	34.5	84.7	25.5	3.4	37.5	44.4	97.8	30.2	20.3	46.9
2004	33.4	84.3	24.0	4.8	35.9	43.8	98.2	28.1	20.6	47.0
2005	32.5	72.3	22.0	4.2	35.4	44.4	98.6	27.1	21.9	48.4
2006	31.6	71.3	20.3	3.9	35.3	44.1	95.7	26.8	22.2	49.6
2007	30.5	71.2	18.4	4.0	35.6	43.3	91.7	26.4	22.5	49.5
2008	28.8	64.5	16.4	4.4	35.3	42.0	86.3	24.3	22.6	50.6

Note: 1) Employment coefficient = Number of employed / real GDP.

2) Industrial classifications are the same as in Table II-10.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.
Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," <http://ecos.bok.or.kr>

Table II-16. *Employment Coefficient and Elasticity by Industry: Ninth KSIC*

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employment Coefficient	Total	24.5	24.1	23.9	22.8	22.4	22.4	22.1	17.9
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	63.1	58.5	55.4	55.1	55.3	55.4	52.0	48.5
	Manufacturing	16.2	15.6	15.3	14.0	13.3	13.0	12.9	10.5
	Construction	29.8	29.9	27.9	29.2	30.6	31.4	29.9	31.7
	Wholesale, retail trade, accommodation, food service	63.4	62.0	61.0	56.3	54.1	53.9	52.8	39.1
	Transportation/warehousing	31.9	30.4	32.3	30.0	30.1	30.7	31.1	29.0
	Finance and insurance	13.1	12.7	11.4	11.7	12.1	11.6	11.5	10.1
	Real estate and leasing	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	5.3
	Information and communications	16.0	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.3	14.6	13.9	13.3
	Business services	22.8	22.7	22.1	23.2	24.4	24.5	24.8	13.0
	Public administration and defense	15.3	15.9	18.8	17.2	16.9	16.5	16.1	11.0
	Education	34.8	34.6	35.1	34.1	31.9	32.7	33.0	27.9
	Health and social welfare	22.5	24.6	27.0	29.3	31.8	31.8	33.4	30.5
Employment elasticity	Total	0.239	0.267	-0.943	0.217	0.479	0.891	0.563	0.641
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	-0.811	-0.382	-0.697	1.126	0.749	0.907	-0.092	-1.482
	Manufacturing	-0.148	-0.445	2.091	0.341	0.218	0.154	0.633	0.879
	Construction	0.337	0.816	-2.785	-0.710	0.025	-0.969	-0.293	6.186
	Wholesale, retail trade, accommodation, food service	-0.126	-0.607	2.849	-0.172	0.092	0.852	0.279	1.518
	Transportation/warehousing	0.817	0.017	0.014	0.256	1.068	2.502	2.070	-0.189
	Finance and insurance	0.236	0.383	-1.539	2.257	2.942	-0.142	0.724	-0.565
	Real estate and leasing	0.702	-2.147	-12.170	2.681	-2.714	0.000	-0.155	2.522
	Information and communications	-0.700	-0.322	1.799	0.622	0.956	-0.103	-0.324	1.026
	Business services	3.149	0.736	5.033	2.708	6.356	1.056	2.175	0.148
	Public administration and defense	-0.152	3.915	6.093	-4.353	-0.803	0.000	0.562	-0.394
	Education	0.753	0.767	2.638	-1.476	-27.182	4.799	0.746	6.366
	Health and social welfare	1.046	3.511	2.347	2.294	2.986	1.015	1.599	1.175

- Note: 1) Employment elasticity = Employment growth rate/real GDP growth rate.
 2) Employment coefficient = Number of employed/real GDP.
 3) Following the amendment of the Korea Standard Industrial Classification, the ninth KSIC has been applied since 2004.
 4) There is no time-series link between pre-2003 and post-2004.
 5) Industrial classifications are the same as in Table II-11.
 6) Reference year of real GDP is 2010. Real GDP figures for 2014 are projected estimates.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.
 Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," <http://ecos.bok.or.kr>

Table II-17. *Employment by Occupation: Numbers and Percentages*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Senior executives, managers	Professionals, engineers, and related experts	Clerks	Service Workers	Sales Workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Equipment, machine operation and assembly workers	Elementary laborers
1980	732(5.3)		1,268(9.3)	1,078(7.9)	1,984(14.5)	4,648(34.0)		3,974(29.0)	
1985	218(1.5)	872(5.8)	1,729(11.5)	1,622(10.8)	2,313(15.5)	3,686(24.6)	1,404(9.4)	1,194(8.0)	1,931(12.9)
1987	214(1.3)	1,019(6.2)	1,886(11.5)	1,781(10.9)	2,452(15.0)	3,543(21.7)	1,667(10.2)	1,544(9.4)	2,248(13.7)
1988	231(1.4)	1,085(6.4)	2,032(12.0)	1,815(10.8)	2,485(14.7)	3,455(20.5)	1,688(10.0)	1,681(10.0)	2,400(14.2)
1989	248(1.4)	1,202(6.8)	2,183(12.4)	1,876(10.7)	2,568(14.6)	3,406(19.4)	1,719(9.8)	1,819(10.4)	2,540(14.5)
1990	268(1.5)	1,307(7.2)	2,352(13.0)	2,018(11.2)	2,627(14.5)	3,216(17.8)	1,707(9.4)	1,861(10.3)	2,730(15.1)
1991	298(1.6)	1,470(7.9)	2,577(13.8)	2,135(11.4)	2,757(14.8)	2,703(14.5)	1,686(9.0)	2,070(11.1)	2,951(15.8)
1992	326(1.7)	1,634(8.6)	2,844(15.0)	2,186(11.5)	2,849(15.0)	2,642(13.9)	1,554(8.2)	2,035(10.7)	2,938(15.5)
1993	523(2.7)	2,417(12.6)	2,474(12.9)		4,053(21.1)	2,322(12.1)	2,845(14.8)	2,497(13.0)	2,105(10.9)
1994	530(2.7)	2,572(13.0)	2,477(12.5)		4,327(21.8)	2,348(11.8)	2,767(13.9)	2,595(13.1)	2,232(11.2)
1995	515(2.5)	2,829(13.9)	2,566(12.6)		4,504(22.1)	2,256(11.1)	3,252(15.9)	2,210(10.8)	2,281(11.2)
1996	535(2.6)	3,009(14.4)	2,630(12.6)		4,713(22.6)	2,218(10.6)	3,259(15.6)	2,210(10.6)	2,279(10.9)
1997	514(2.4)	3,208(15.1)	2,643(12.5)		4,904(23.1)	2,177(10.3)	3,206(15.1)	2,229(10.5)	2,334(11.0)
1998	494(2.5)	3,254(16.3)	2,481(12.4)		4,712(23.6)	2,284(11.5)	2,539(12.7)	2,104(10.6)	2,069(10.4)
1999	462(2.3)	3,423(16.9)	2,296(11.3)		4,811(23.7)	2,174(10.7)	2,605(12.8)	2,117(10.4)	2,403(11.8)
2000	470(2.2)	3,520(16.6)	2,461(11.6)		5,035(23.8)	2,113(10.0)	2,732(12.9)	2,248(10.6)	2,577(12.2)
2001	524(2.4)	3,577(16.6)	2,671(12.4)	2,723(12.6)	2,933(13.6)	2,035(9.4)	2,638(12.2)	2,332(10.8)	2,138(9.9)
2002	570(2.6)	3,692(16.7)	2,822(12.7)	2,843(12.8)	2,952(13.3)	1,964(8.9)	2,697(12.2)	2,373(10.7)	2,255(10.2)
2003	598(2.7)	3,843(17.4)	3,172(14.3)	2,735(12.4)	2,835(12.8)	1,834(8.3)	2,407(10.9)	2,387(10.8)	2,329(10.5)
2004	599(2.7)	3,464(15.4)	3,297(14.6)	2,597(11.5)	3,205(14.2)	1,697(7.5)	2,356(10.4)	2,589(11.5)	2,752(12.2)
2005	602(2.6)	3,597(15.7)	3,376(14.8)	2,625(11.5)	3,127(13.7)	1,706(7.5)	2,353(10.3)	2,644(11.6)	2,827(12.4)
2006	602(2.6)	3,840(16.6)	3,372(14.6)	2,609(11.3)	3,116(13.5)	1,673(7.2)	2,382(10.3)	2,649(11.4)	2,907(12.6)
2007	601(2.6)	4,050(17.3)	3,388(14.5)	2,586(11.0)	3,111(13.3)	1,620(6.9)	2,355(10.0)	2,653(11.3)	3,068(13.1)
2008	549(2.3)	4,382(18.6)	3,486(14.8)	2,655(11.3)	3,008(12.8)	1,569(6.7)	2,332(9.9)	2,592(11.0)	3,005(12.7)
2009	546(2.4)	4,426(18.8)	3,590(15.3)	2,519(10.7)	2,989(12.7)	1,524(6.5)	2,184(9.3)	2,575(11.0)	3,153(13.4)
2010	562(2.4)	4,571(19.2)	3,739(15.7)	2,434(10.2)	2,934(12.3)	1,441(6.0)	2,238(9.4)	2,695(11.3)	3,215(13.5)
2011	515(2.1)	4,686(19.3)	3,992(16.5)	2,468(10.2)	2,895(11.9)	1,419(5.9)	2,250(9.3)	2,764(11.4)	3,257(13.4)
2012	464(1.9)	4,791(19.4)	4,100(16.6)	2,546(10.3)	3,009(12.2)	1,425(5.8)	2,279(9.2)	2,863(11.6)	3,204(13.0)
2013	403(1.6)	4,966(19.8)	4,218(16.8)	2,575(10.3)	3,032(12.1)	1,426(5.7)	2,221(8.9)	2,998(12.0)	3,227(12.9)
2014	397(1.6)	5,123(2.0)	4,311(16.8)	2,697(10.5)	3,107(12.1)	1,363(5.3)	2,247(8.8)	3,061(12.0)	3,295(12.9)

Note: 1) The Korea Standard Classification of Occupations has been updated regularly. The third KSCO was applied until 1992, the fourth between 1993 and 2000, the fifth between 2001 and 2003, and the sixth since 2004.

2) Because of the change in classification standards, the time-series is not linked unless it is in the same segment.

3) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total employed.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-18. *Employment by Gender and Occupation: Numbers and Percentages*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

		Senior executives, managers	Profession-als, engineers, and related experts	Clerks	Service Workers	Sales Workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers	Craft and related trade workers	Equipment, machine operation and assembly workers	Elementary laborers
Men	1980	546(6.5)		853(10.1)	453(5.4)	1,117(13.2)	2,613(30.9)		2,880(34.0)	
	1985	210(2.3)	563(6.2)	1,132(12.4)	630(6.9)	1,242(13.6)	2,075(22.7)		3,285(36.0)	
	1990	257(2.4)	752(7.0)	1,413(13.2)	788(7.4)	1,380(12.9)	1,726(16.1)		4,394(41.0)	
	1995	493(4.1)	1,914(15.8)	1,252(10.3)	1,845(15.2)		1,189(9.8)	2,464(20.3)	1,897(15.6)	1,094(9.0)
	2000	447(3.6)	2,359(19.0)	1,185(9.6)	1,975(15.9)		1,129(9.1)	2,101(17.0)	1,951(15.8)	1,240(10.0)
	2001	493(3.9)	2,811(22.3)	1,290(10.3)	850(6.8)	1,315(10.5)	1,100(8.7)	2,048(16.3)	2,024(16.1)	1,144(9.1)
	2002	538(4.2)	2,891(22.3)	1,347(10.4)	879(6.8)	1,339(10.3)	1,057(8.2)	2,157(16.7)	2,071(16.0)	1,203(9.3)
	2003	562(4.3)	2,899(22.2)	1,676(12.9)	883(6.8)	1,301(10.0)	1,005(7.7)	1,972(15.1)	2,082(16.0)	1,213(9.3)
	2004	557(4.2)	1,968(14.9)	1,789(13.6)	852(6.5)	1,581(12.0)	933(7.1)	1,953(14.8)	2,223(16.8)	1,338(10.1)
	2005	555(4.2)	2,022(15.2)	1,800(13.5)	859(6.4)	1,541(11.6)	941(7.1)	1,983(14.9)	2,277(17.1)	1,353(10.2)
	2006	550(4.1)	2,124(15.8)	1,764(13.1)	843(6.3)	1,538(11.4)	920(6.8)	2,027(15.1)	2,294(17.1)	1,385(10.3)
	2007	548(4.0)	2,262(16.6)	1,750(12.9)	825(6.1)	1,529(11.2)	885(6.5)	2,005(14.7)	2,314(17.0)	1,490(11.0)
	2008	497(3.6)	2,481(18.1)	1,802(13.2)	862(6.3)	1,475(10.8)	878(6.4)	1,975(14.4)	2,263(16.5)	1,470(10.7)
	2009	499(3.6)	2,457(17.9)	1,911(13.9)	848(6.2)	1,470(10.7)	885(6.4)	1,866(13.6)	2,274(16.6)	1,525(11.1)
	2010	509(3.7)	2,542(18.3)	1,971(14.2)	819(5.9)	1,394(10.0)	853(6.1)	1,913(13.7)	2,366(17.0)	1,548(11.1)
	2011	463(3.3)	2,581(18.2)	2,118(15.0)	833(5.9)	1,416(10.0)	830(5.9)	1,914(13.5)	2,437(17.2)	1,560(11.0)
	2012	413(2.9)	2,619(18.2)	2,161(15.0)	867(6.0)	1,504(10.5)	846(5.9)	1,954(13.6)	2,500(17.4)	1,521(10.6)
	2013	358(2.5)	2,664(18.3)	2,249(15.4)	891(6.1)	1,518(10.4)	849(5.8)	1,913(13.1)	2,610(17.9)	1,552(10.4)
	2014	352(2.4)	2,714(18.3)	2,264(15.3)	963(6.5)	1,530(10.3)	816(5.5)	1,958(13.2)	2,654(17.9)	1,587(10.7)
Women	1980	186(3.6)		415(7.9)	626(12.0)	867(16.6)	2,035(39.0)		1,095(21.0)	
	1985	8(0.1)	309(5.3)	597(10.3)	992(17.0)	1,070(18.4)	1,611(27.6)		1,245(21.3)	
	1990	11(0.1)	555(7.5)	939(12.7)	1,230(16.7)	1,247(16.9)	1,490(20.2)		1,904(25.8)	
	1995	23(0.3)	916(11.1)	1,314(15.9)		2,659(32.2)	1,067(12.9)	788(9.5)	313(3.8)	1,187(14.4)
	2000	23(0.3)	1,161(13.2)	1,275(14.5)		3,060(34.9)	985(11.2)	631(7.2)	298(3.4)	1,337(15.2)
	2001	31(0.3)	1,290(14.3)	1,382(15.4)	1,873(20.8)	1,618(18.0)	935(10.4)	590(6.6)	308(3.4)	994(11.1)
	2002	32(0.3)	1,371(14.9)	1,476(16.0)	1,965(21.3)	1,613(17.5)	907(9.8)	540(5.9)	302(3.3)	1,051(11.4)
	2003	35(0.4)	1,541(16.9)	1,496(16.4)	1,852(20.3)	1,535(16.9)	829(9.1)	436(4.8)	305(3.3)	1,116(12.3)
	2004	42(0.4)	1,495(16.0)	1,508(16.1)	1,745(18.6)	1,625(17.4)	764(8.2)	403(4.3)	366(3.9)	1,415(15.1)
	2005	47(0.5)	1,575(16.5)	1,576(16.5)	1,766(18.5)	1,586(16.6)	765(8.0)	370(3.9)	368(3.9)	1,474(15.5)
	2006	52(0.5)	1,717(17.7)	1,608(16.6)	1,766(18.2)	1,578(16.3)	753(7.8)	355(3.7)	355(3.7)	1,522(15.7)
	2007	53(0.5)	1,788(18.2)	1,639(16.7)	1,762(17.9)	1,582(16.1)	735(7.5)	350(3.6)	339(3.5)	1,578(16.1)
	2008	52(0.5)	1,901(19.3)	1,684(17.1)	1,792(18.1)	1,533(15.5)	691(7.0)	357(3.6)	329(3.3)	1,535(15.5)
	2009	47(0.5)	1,969(20.1)	1,679(17.2)	1,670(17.1)	1,519(15.5)	639(6.5)	319(3.3)	301(3.1)	1,628(16.7)
	2010	53(0.5)	2,030(20.5)	1,768(17.8)	1,614(16.3)	1,540(15.5)	588(5.9)	325(3.3)	329(3.3)	1,667(16.8)
	2011	52(0.5)	2,104(20.9)	1,873(18.6)	1,635(16.2)	1,479(14.7)	589(5.8)	336(3.3)	327(3.2)	1,696(16.8)
	2012	51(0.5)	2,172(21.1)	1,939(18.8)	1,678(16.3)	1,505(14.6)	579(5.6)	324(3.2)	363(3.5)	1,683(16.3)
	2013	46(0.4)	2,602(21.9)	1,969(18.8)	1,684(16.0)	1,514(14.4)	578(5.5)	308(2.9)	388(3.7)	1,705(16.2)
	2014	44(0.4)	2,409(22.4)	2,047(19.0)	1,734(16.1)	1,577(14.7)	546(5.1)	288(2.7)	407(3.8)	1,708(15.9)

Notes/Source: Same as Table II-17.

Table II-19. *Employment by Status of Worker: Numbers and Percentages*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Non-wage workers			Wage workers			
		Self-employed	Unpaid family workers		Regular workers	Temporary workers	Daily workers
1980	7,220(100.0)	4,651(64.4)	2,569(35.6)	6,464(100.0)	5,164(79.9)		1,300(20.1)
1985	6,866(100.0)	4,679(68.1)	2,187(31.9)	8,104(100.0)	6,714(82.8)		1,390(17.2)
1986	7,072(100.0)	4,868(68.8)	2,204(31.2)	8,433(100.0)	4,508(53.5)	2,471(29.3)	1,454(17.2)
1987	7,163(100.0)	4,994(69.7)	2,169(30.3)	9,191(100.0)	5,003(54.4)	2,660(28.9)	1,529(16.6)
1988	7,260(100.0)	5,093(70.2)	2,167(29.8)	9,610(100.0)	5,348(55.7)	2,766(28.8)	1,496(15.6)
1989	7,171(100.0)	5,051(70.4)	2,119(29.5)	10,390(100.0)	5,690(54.8)	2,973(28.6)	1,727(16.6)
1990	7,135(100.0)	5,068(71.0)	2,067(29.0)	10,950(100.0)	5,938(54.2)	3,171(29.0)	1,840(16.8)
1991	6,950(100.0)	4,977(71.6)	1,974(28.4)	11,699(100.0)	6,497(55.5)	3,362(28.7)	1,840(15.7)
1992	7,099(100.0)	5,171(72.8)	1,928(27.2)	11,910(100.0)	6,838(57.4)	3,300(27.7)	1,772(14.9)
1993	7,291(100.0)	5,259(72.1)	2,032(27.9)	11,944(100.0)	7,033(58.9)	3,193(26.7)	1,718(14.4)
1994	7,370(100.0)	5,376(72.9)	1,994(27.1)	12,479(100.0)	7,225(57.9)	3,475(27.8)	1,779(14.3)
1995	7,515(100.0)	5,569(74.1)	1,946(25.9)	12,899(100.0)	7,499(58.1)	3,598(27.9)	1,802(14.0)
1996	7,653(100.0)	5,710(74.6)	1,943(25.4)	13,200(100.0)	7,499(56.8)	3,907(29.6)	1,794(13.6)
1997	7,810(100.0)	5,901(75.6)	1,908(24.4)	13,404(100.0)	7,282(54.3)	4,236(31.6)	1,886(14.1)
1998	7,641(100.0)	5,616(73.5)	2,025(26.5)	12,296(100.0)	6,534(53.1)	4,042(32.9)	1,720(14.0)
1999	7,628(100.0)	5,703(74.8)	1,925(25.2)	12,663(100.0)	6,135(48.4)	4,255(33.6)	2,274(18.0)
2000	7,795(100.0)	5,864(75.2)	1,931(24.8)	13,360(100.0)	6,395(47.9)	4,608(34.5)	2,357(17.6)
2001	7,913(100.0)	6,051(76.5)	1,863(23.5)	13,659(100.0)	6,714(49.2)	4,726(34.6)	2,218(16.2)
2002	7,988(100.0)	6,190(77.5)	1,797(22.5)	14,181(100.0)	6,862(48.4)	4,886(34.5)	2,433(17.2)
2003	7,736(100.0)	6,043(78.1)	1,694(21.9)	14,402(100.0)	7,269(50.5)	5,004(34.7)	2,130(14.8)
2004	7,663(100.0)	6,110(79.7)	1,553(20.3)	14,894(100.0)	7,625(51.2)	5,082(34.1)	2,188(14.7)
2005	7,671(100.0)	6,172(80.5)	1,499(19.5)	15,185(100.0)	7,917(52.1)	5,056(33.3)	2,212(14.6)
2006	7,600(100.0)	6,135(80.7)	1,466(19.3)	15,551(100.0)	8,204(52.8)	5,143(33.1)	2,204(14.2)
2007	7,463(100.0)	6,049(81.1)	1,413(18.9)	15,970(100.0)	8,620(54.0)	5,172(32.4)	2,178(13.6)
2008	7,371(100.0)	5,970(81.0)	1,401(19.0)	16,206(100.0)	9,007(55.6)	5,079(31.3)	2,121(13.1)
2009	7,052(100.0)	5,711(81.0)	1,341(19.0)	16,454(100.0)	9,390(57.1)	5,101(31.0)	1,963(11.9)
2010	6,858(100.0)	5,592(81.5)	1,266(18.5)	16,971(100.0)	10,086(59.4)	5,068(29.9)	1,817(10.7)
2011	6,847(100.0)	5,594(81.7)	1,254(18.3)	17,397(100.0)	10,661(61.3)	4,990(28.7)	1,746(10.0)
2012	6,969(100.0)	5,718(82.1)	1,251(17.9)	17,712(100.0)	11,097(62.7)	4,988(28.2)	1,627(9.2)
2013	6,872(100.0)	5,651(82.2)	1,221(17.8)	18,195(100.0)	11,713(64.4)	4,892(26.9)	1,590(8.7)
2014	6,857(100.0)	5,652(82.4)	1,205(17.6)	18,742(100.0)	12,155(64.9)	5,032(26.9)	1,555(8.3)

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-20. *Employment Share by Gender and Status of Worker*

(Unit: %)

	Men						Women					
	Wage workers	Regular workers	Temporary workers	Daily workers	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers	Wage workers	Regular workers	Temporary workers	Daily workers	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers
1980	52.2	41.9		10.2	40.6	7.3	39.2	30.9		8.3	23.3	37.4
1985	58.0	49.7		8.2	37.6	4.4	48.2	37.2		10.9	21.3	30.6
1986	58.6	49.9		8.6	37.1	4.3	48.0	37.5		10.5	22.8	29.2
1987	60.3	52.1		8.2	36.0	3.7	50.2	39.2		11.0	22.5	27.4
1988	60.8	52.9		7.9	36.0	3.2	51.2	40.9		10.3	21.5	27.3
1989	61.9	40.1	14.0	7.8	35.3	2.8	55.2	21.2	21.2	12.8	19.2	25.6
1990	63.1	40.7	14.1	8.3	34.4	2.5	56.8	21.4	22.5	12.9	18.7	24.5
1991	65.3	42.6	14.3	8.4	32.4	2.4	59.0	23.4	23.6	12.0	18.3	22.7
1992	65.1	43.6	13.3	8.2	32.7	2.2	59.0	24.7	23.4	11.0	19.1	22.0
1993	64.6	44.1	12.5	8.1	33.3	2.1	58.3	25.4	22.7	10.2	18.5	23.2
1994	65.3	44.1	13.0	8.2	32.9	1.8	59.3	25.1	24.2	10.0	18.5	22.2
1995	65.7	44.4	13.1	8.1	32.7	1.7	59.6	25.5	24.2	9.8	19.4	21.1
1996	65.6	43.8	13.9	8.0	32.7	1.7	59.9	24.6	25.8	9.5	19.6	20.4
1997	65.3	42.2	14.9	8.1	33.2	1.6	60.2	23.1	27.1	10.0	20.1	19.6
1998	63.7	41.2	15.1	7.4	34.3	1.9	58.7	20.4	27.9	10.4	19.1	22.2
1999	63.9	38.3	16.4	9.2	34.0	2.1	60.3	18.7	27.5	14.1	19.6	20.1
2000	64.3	38.1	17.1	9.2	33.8	2.0	61.5	19.1	28.5	13.9	19.2	19.2
2001	64.0	38.6	17.0	8.4	34.2	1.9	62.4	20.7	28.8	12.9	19.5	18.1
2002	64.3	37.8	17.0	9.5	34.0	1.7	63.5	21.3	29.1	13.1	19.4	17.1
2003	64.7	39.6	16.7	8.4	33.9	1.3	65.5	23.2	31.0	11.4	17.8	16.7
2004	65.6	40.4	16.8	8.4	33.1	1.3	66.6	24.4	30.6	11.5	18.6	14.8
2005	66.0	41.1	16.4	8.5	32.8	1.3	67.1	25.6	30.2	11.3	19.0	14.0
2006	66.8	41.6	16.6	8.6	32.0	1.2	67.7	26.9	30.0	10.8	18.8	13.5
2007	67.7	42.7	16.4	8.7	31.1	1.2	68.8	28.7	29.9	10.2	18.5	12.7
2008	68.1	44.2	15.6	8.3	30.6	1.2	69.6	29.9	29.7	9.9	18.0	12.5
2009	69.2	46.1	15.4	7.6	29.6	1.3	71.2	31.2	30.6	9.3	16.9	11.9
2010	70.0	47.9	15.1	7.0	28.7	1.3	72.9	34.5	30.0	8.4	16.1	10.9
2011	70.4	48.9	14.8	6.7	28.4	1.2	73.6	37.1	28.7	7.9	15.7	10.7
2012	70.2	49.4	14.4	6.3	28.7	1.2	74.0	38.7	28.3	7.0	15.5	10.5
2013	71.0	51.1	13.7	6.2	27.8	1.1	74.7	40.6	27.5	6.5	15.2	10.1
2014	71.6	51.4	14.1	6.1	27.4	1.0	75.5	42.1	27.4	6.0	14.8	9.8

Note: Share of employment by gender out of total employed.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-21. *Average Job Duration for Regular Workers*

(Unit: Age, years)

	Average age	Total	Establishment size					
			5-9 employees	10-29	30-99	100-299	300-499	500+
1980	-(28.8)	-(2.8)	-	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.2
1981	-(29.1)	-(3.1)	-	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.5
1982	-(29.6)	-(3.1)	-	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.4
1983	-(29.9)	-(3.4)	-	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7
1984	-(30.0)	-(3.3)	-	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.7
1985	-(30.6)	-(3.6)	-	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.0
1986	-(31.1)	-(3.9)	-	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.3
1987	-(31.2)	-(3.9)	-	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.2
1988	-(31.3)	-(3.8)	-	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.6
1989	-(32.1)	-(4.0)	-	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.9
1990	-(32.6)	-(4.4)	-	3.3	3.8	4.3	5.2	5.4
1991	-(33.1)	-(4.7)	-	3.5	3.9	4.7	5.6	5.8
1992	-(33.8)	-(5.0)	-	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.9	6.2
1993	-(34.3)	-(5.1)	-	3.6	4.3	5.2	6.0	6.8
1994	-(34.8)	-(5.3)	-	4.0	4.4	5.6	6.2	7.0
1995	-(35.0)	-(5.7)	-	4.6	4.8	5.9	6.5	7.3
1996	-(35.2)	-(5.4)	-	4.1	4.9	5.3	6.4	7.0
1997	-(35.8)	-(5.7)	-	4.4	5.1	5.6	6.9	7.4
1998	-(36.1)	-(6.1)	-	4.9	5.4	6.1	7.1	8.1
1999	35.9 (36.0)	5.8 (6.0)	4.1	4.7	5.2	6.2	7.1	8.3
2000	36.3 (36.4)	5.8 (6.0)	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.2	7.9	8.6
2001	36.5 (36.6)	6.0 (6.2)	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.6	7.5	8.9
2002	36.5 (36.7)	5.6 (6.0)	3.5	4.2	4.8	6.2	7.2	9.5
2003	37.1 (37.2)	5.8 (6.1)	3.9	4.5	5.3	6.4	7.8	9.3
2004	37.5 (37.6)	5.9 (6.2)	4.1	4.8	5.3	6.6	7.3	9.1
2005	37.7 (37.6)	5.8 (6.1)	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.6	7.7	8.8
2006	37.5 (37.5)	5.8 (6.2)	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.8	7.9	9.1
2007	37.8 (37.7)	5.9 (6.2)	4.2	4.5	5.4	6.7	7.9	9.2
2008	37.9 (37.9)	5.9 (6.3)	4.0	4.5	5.6	6.8	7.6	9.3
2009	38.5 (38.4)	6.2 (6.5)	4.4	4.7	5.9	6.8	8.1	9.2
2010	38.9 (38.8)	6.2 (6.5)	4.5	4.8	5.7	7.0	8.1	9.0
2011	39.6 (39.5)	6.1 (6.4)	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.7	7.7	10.1
2012	39.9 (39.7)	6.2 (6.5)	4.4	4.8	5.6	6.9	7.8	9.7
2013	40.5 (40.2)	6.4 (6.7)	4.6	5.0	5.8	7.0	8.0	10.4

Notes: Data from 1993-1998 are from companies with 10 or more employees; data since 1999 are from companies with 5 or more for the nonagricultural private sector only. However, the numbers in parentheses () under "average age" and "total" are from companies with 10 or more employees.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," raw data, each year.

Table II-22. *Average Job Duration for Wage Workers*

(Unit: Age, years)

	Average age	Total	Establishment size					
			1-4 employees	5-9	10-29	30-99	100-299	300+
2003	37.7	4.4	1.7	2.3	3.8	5.6	6.5	9.0
2004	38.0	4.3	1.6	2.2	3.8	5.5	6.4	9.1
2005	38.4	4.5	1.7	2.3	3.9	5.8	6.4	9.3
2006	39.0	4.5	1.8	2.4	3.9	5.8	6.4	9.4
2007	39.5	4.6	1.9	2.4	4.0	5.9	6.5	9.7
2008	39.8	4.7	1.9	2.5	4.2	6.0	6.9	9.6
2009	40.3	4.9	2.0	2.7	4.2	6.2	6.9	9.7
2010	40.6	5.0	2.1	2.9	4.3	6.3	7.0	10.1
2011	40.9	5.1	2.4	3.0	4.5	6.5	7.1	10.0
2012	41.3	5.3	2.5	3.1	4.8	6.5	7.4	10.4
2013	41.7	5.5	2.7	3.3	5.0	6.8	7.5	10.6
2014	41.5	6.1	3.4	4.0	5.2	7.2	7.5	10.9

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-23. *Wage Workers by Average Job Duration: Numbers and Percentages*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Wage workers	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3+ years
2003	14,402 (100.0)	5,850 (40.6)	1,934 (13.4)	1,070 (7.4)	5,548 (38.5)
2004	14,894 (100.0)	5,978 (40.1)	2,247 (15.1)	1,210 (8.1)	5,460 (36.7)
2005	15,185 (100.0)	5,955 (39.2)	2,148 (14.1)	1,360 (9.0)	5,723 (37.7)
2006	15,551 (100.0)	6,164 (39.6)	2,155 (13.9)	1,272 (8.2)	5,960 (38.3)
2007	15,970 (100.0)	6,176 (38.7)	2,298 (14.4)	1,352 (8.5)	6,144 (38.5)
2008	16,206 (100.0)	6,042 (37.3)	2,264 (14.0)	1,399 (8.6)	6,501 (40.1)
2009	16,454 (100.0)	6,113 (37.2)	2,205 (13.4)	1,338 (8.1)	6,797 (41.3)
2010	16,971 (100.0)	6,294 (37.1)	2,202 (13.0)	1,431 (8.4)	7,044 (41.5)
2011	17,397 (100.0)	6,165 (35.4)	2,377 (13.7)	1,383 (7.9)	7,472 (43.0)
2012	17,712 (100.0)	6,074 (34.3)	2,356 (13.3)	1,555 (8.8)	7,727 (43.6)
2013	18,195 (100.0)	5,962 (32.8)	2,445 (13.4)	1,503 (8.3)	8,285 (45.5)
2014	17,187 (100.0)	4,550 (26.5)	2,427 (14.1)	1,575 (9.2)	8,635 (50.2)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to total wage workers.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-24. *Unemployment Rate and Number of Unemployed by Age Group*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Total	Age 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1980	748(5.2)	159(13.3)	203(10.3)	107(5.8)	136(3.8)	95(2.9)	45(2.5)	4(0.6)
1985	622(4.0)	79(11.1)	180(9.6)	130(5.2)	116(2.8)	80(2.3)	34(1.6)	3(0.3)
1987	519(3.1)	65(8.7)	135(7.2)	111(4.1)	106(2.3)	69(1.9)	29(1.3)	3(0.3)
1988	435(2.5)	54(8.3)	125(6.8)	104(3.9)	79(1.6)	46(1.2)	25(1.0)	2(0.2)
1989	463(2.6)	52(7.8)	122(6.4)	108(4.0)	89(1.8)	57(1.5)	32(1.2)	3(0.2)
1990	454(2.4)	59(9.2)	126(6.3)	105(3.9)	83(1.6)	48(1.2)	30(1.1)	5(0.4)
1991	461(2.4)	58(9.3)	157(6.8)	99(3.5)	74(1.3)	44(1.2)	24(0.9)	4(0.3)
1992	490(2.5)	60(10.2)	161(6.9)	112(3.9)	84(1.4)	43(1.1)	24(0.9)	5(0.4)
1993	571(2.9)	59(11.0)	194(8.5)	130(4.6)	108(1.8)	48(1.2)	27(1.0)	5(0.4)
1994	504(2.5)	47(9.3)	156(6.8)	121(4.2)	99(1.6)	52(1.3)	24(0.8)	5(0.3)
1995	430(2.1)	36(7.9)	137(6.0)	89(3.0)	86(1.4)	48(1.1)	27(0.9)	7(0.4)
1996	435(2.0)	32(7.4)	131(5.9)	102(3.4)	89(1.4)	50(1.1)	26(0.9)	7(0.4)
1997	568(2.6)	42(9.8)	152(7.1)	128(4.1)	122(1.9)	72(1.5)	37(1.2)	14(0.8)
1998	1,490(7.0)	87(20.8)	284(14.8)	284(9.3)	364(5.7)	273(5.6)	155(5.3)	44(2.4)
1999	1,374(6.3)	85(19.5)	236(12.8)	253(8.5)	336(5.3)	267(5.2)	153(5.1)	44(2.3)
2000	913(4.1)	62(13.8)	170(9.3)	171(5.7)	217(3.4)	180(3.3)	88(2.9)	26(1.3)
2001	845(3.8)	55(13.3)	164(8.9)	170(5.8)	193(3.0)	162(2.8)	79(2.6)	23(1.1)
2002	708(3.1)	39(11.1)	145(7.5)	157(5.5)	177(2.8)	111(1.9)	56(1.8)	22(1.0)
2003	777(3.4)	37(12.1)	176(9.2)	169(6.1)	182(2.9)	128(2.1)	66(2.0)	19(0.9)
2004	813(3.5)	40(13.4)	180(9.4)	171(6.2)	186(2.9)	139(2.2)	74(2.2)	24(1.1)
2005	833(3.5)	32(11.6)	163(9.4)	170(6.1)	199(3.2)	153(2.4)	87(2.3)	29(1.2)
2006	783(3.3)	23(9.8)	146(9.4)	175(6.2)	183(2.9)	144(2.2)	80(2.1)	32(1.3)
2007	733(3.0)	19(8.1)	117(8.2)	168(5.9)	188(3.0)	127(1.9)	81(1.9)	33(1.2)
2008	725(3.0)	20(9.3)	118(8.8)	160(5.6)	184(3.0)	133(2.0)	81(1.9)	29(1.1)
2009	829(3.4)	22(11.0)	115(8.9)	187(6.7)	207(3.4)	153(2.3)	107(2.3)	38(1.4)
2010	832(3.4)	23(10.2)	112(8.7)	173(6.4)	198(3.3)	150(2.2)	109(2.2)	67(2.4)
2011	759(3.0)	24(9.5)	108(8.5)	154(5.8)	183(3.1)	130(1.9)	98(1.9)	63(2.1)
2012	723(2.8)	19(7.5)	109(8.0)	149(5.9)	158(2.7)	125(1.8)	102(1.9)	62(1.9)
2013	720(2.8)	22(8.8)	115(8.2)	158(6.5)	157(2.7)	123(1.8)	96(1.7)	50(1.5)
2014	834(3.2)	20(7.5)	136(9.1)	182(7.5)	167(2.8)	141(2.1)	122(2.0)	65(1.8)
<4 weeks of job-seeking>								
2000	979(4.4)	66(14.5)	183(9.9)	181(6.0)	232(3.6)	190(3.5)	97(3.2)	30(1.5)
2001	899(4.0)	60(14.4)	174(9.3)	179(6.1)	205(3.2)	171(3.0)	86(2.8)	25(1.2)
2002	752(3.3)	43(12.1)	153(7.9)	165(5.8)	186(2.9)	119(2.0)	61(1.9)	24(1.1)
2003	818(3.6)	41(13.0)	184(9.6)	176(6.3)	190(3.0)	135(2.2)	70(2.2)	22(1.0)
2004	860(3.7)	42(14.1)	189(9.9)	181(6.5)	196(3.1)	147(2.3)	78(2.3)	27(1.2)
2005	887(3.7)	35(12.5)	173(9.9)	179(6.4)	210(3.3)	165(2.5)	93(2.5)	32(1.3)
2006	827(3.5)	24(10.4)	156(9.9)	184(6.5)	191(3.0)	152(2.3)	85(2.2)	36(1.4)
2007	783(3.2)	22(9.3)	126(8.7)	180(6.3)	198(3.2)	135(2.0)	87(2.1)	36(1.4)
2008	769(3.2)	22(10.2)	123(9.2)	170(6.0)	194(3.1)	142(2.1)	87(2.0)	32(1.2)
2009	889(3.6)	25(12.3)	124(9.5)	199(7.1)	220(3.6)	163(2.4)	114(2.5)	45(1.6)
2010	920(3.7)	28(11.9)	122(9.5)	190(7.0)	214(3.5)	165(2.5)	120(2.5)	80(2.8)
2011	855(3.4)	27(10.8)	121(9.4)	172(6.5)	202(3.4)	145(2.1)	110(2.1)	77(2.6)
2012	820(3.2)	22(8.8)	124(9.0)	167(6.6)	177(3.0)	138(2.0)	115(2.1)	77(2.4)
2013	807(3.1)	26(10.3)	129(9.2)	176(7.1)	175(3.0)	134(2.0)	107(1.9)	61(1.8)
2014	937(3.5)	25(9.2)	154(10.2)	206(8.3)	183(3.1)	153(2.2)	134(2.2)	81(2.3)

Notes: 1) Numbers in parentheses () indicate the unemployment rate.

2) The definition of unemployment by Statistics Korea changed from "1 week of job-seeking" to "4 weeks of job-seeking" from June 2005. Numbers from 2000 are provided additionally based on the new criteria.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table II-25. *Job-seeking Period: Average Duration and Distribution*

(Unit: Years, 1,000 people, %)

	Average job-seeking period	Unemployed	Job-seeking period			
			Less than 3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	12+ months
1985	3.7	619	323 (52.1)	176 (28.3)	83 (13.4)	38 (6.2)
1986	3.9	611	319 (52.2)	166 (27.2)	89 (14.6)	37 (6.0)
1987	3.4	519	311 (60.0)	125 (24.1)	58 (11.3)	24 (4.6)
1988	3.1	435	270 (62.0)	106 (24.3)	45 (10.4)	14 (3.3)
1989	2.9	463	295 (63.7)	107 (23.0)	51 (11.0)	11 (2.3)
1990	3.2	454	259 (57.0)	129 (28.5)	51 (11.2)	15 (3.3)
1991	3.3	461	260 (56.5)	133 (28.9)	48 (10.5)	19 (4.2)
1992	3.4	490	277 (56.4)	136 (27.7)	59 (12.0)	19 (3.8)
1993	3.3	571	305 (53.4)	166 (29.1)	84 (14.8)	15 (2.6)
1994	3.8	504	263 (52.2)	137 (27.2)	77 (15.2)	27 (5.4)
1995	3.5	430	237 (55.2)	117 (27.2)	57 (13.3)	19 (4.4)
1996	3.3	435	252 (58.0)	114 (26.1)	53 (12.1)	17 (3.8)
1997	3.2	568	327 (57.7)	150 (26.5)	75 (13.3)	15 (2.6)
1998	3.1	1,614	904 (56.0)	474 (29.3)	213 (13.2)	24 (1.5)
1999	3.5	1,491	803 (53.8)	416 (27.9)	217 (14.5)	56 (3.8)
2000	3.0	979	586 (59.9)	254 (26.0)	115 (11.8)	23 (2.3)
2001	2.9	899	548 (61.0)	235 (26.1)	95 (10.6)	21 (2.3)
2002	3.0	752	439 (58.4)	209 (27.8)	86 (11.4)	18 (2.5)
2003	2.6	818	523 (64.0)	213 (26.0)	77 (9.5)	5 (0.6)
2004	2.8	860	535 (62.3)	226 (26.3)	89 (10.3)	9 (1.1)
2005	2.8	887	542 (61.2)	242 (27.2)	96 (10.8)	7 (0.8)
2006	2.8	827	506 (61.2)	228 (27.5)	85 (10.2)	9 (1.1)
2007	2.8	783	470 (60.1)	221 (28.2)	87 (11.2)	4 (0.6)
2008	2.6	769	479 (62.3)	216 (28.0)	71 (9.3)	3 (0.4)
2009	2.6	889	567 (63.8)	241 (27.2)	76 (8.5)	4 (0.5)
2010	2.4	920	618 (67.2)	238 (25.9)	61 (6.6)	3 (0.3)
2011	2.4	855	577 (67.5)	220 (25.7)	55 (6.4)	3 (0.4)
2012	2.5	820	524 (63.9)	226 (27.6)	67 (8.2)	3 (0.4)
2013	2.5	807	515 (63.8)	227 (28.1)	61 (7.6)	3 (0.4)
2014	2.5	937	592 (63.9)	274 (28.2)	70 (7.8)	1 (0.2)

Note: 1) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total unemployed.

2) The definition of unemployment by Statistics Korea changed from "1 week of job-seeking" to "4 weeks of job-seeking" from June 2005. Numbers from 1998 are based on the new criteria.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey" raw data, each year.

Table II-26. *Major Labor Statistics by Region (2014)*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %, Korean Won)

	Population 15years and over	Economic- ally active population	Employed	Unemploy- ed	Labor force participation rate	Unemploy- ment rate	Employment rate	Wages
Total	42,513	26,536	25,599	937	62.4	3.5	60.2	2,838,343
Seoul	8,519	5,386	5,146	241	63.2	4.5	60.4	3,199,814
Busan	2,957	1,733	1,667	66	58.6	3.8	56.4	2,558,970
Daegu	2,080	1,264	1,215	49	60.7	3.9	58.4	2,352,273
Incheon	2,407	1,541	1,469	73	64	4.7	61.0	2,637,047
Gwangju	1,255	758	736	22	60.4	2.8	58.6	2,493,312
Daejeon	1,288	792	765	27	61.5	3.4	59.4	2,805,150
Ulsan	943	561	546	15	59.5	2.7	57.9	2,952,210
Gyeonggi Province	10,159	6,442	6,226	217	63.4	3.4	61.3	2,784,899
Gangwon Province	1,259	734	711	23	58.3	3.1	56.5	2,483,529
N. Chungcheong Province	1,311	835	810	25	63.7	3.0	61.8	2,535,148
S. Chungcheong Province	1,855	1,198	1,158	40	64.6	3.4	62.4	2,841,711
N. Jeolla Province	1,517	897	875	22	59.1	2.5	57.7	2,462,123
S. Jeolla Province	1,491	936	909	27	62.8	2.9	61.0	2,780,187
N. Gyeongsang Province	2,263	1,463	1,420	43	64.7	2.9	62.8	2,703,967
S. Gyeongsang Province	2,734	1,673	1,632	41	61.2	2.5	59.7	2,678,468
Jeju Province	475	323	316	7	68	2.0	66.6	2,244,777

Note: 1) Wage is the monthly pay (regular payment + overtime payment) of regular workers at workplaces with five or more employees as of April 2014. Wage data were obtained from Ministry of Employment and Labor's "Labor Force Survey at Establishments"; other data are from Statistics Korea's "Economically Active Population Survey".

2) Labor force participation rate = Economically active population/population 15 years and over $\times 100$.

3) Employment rate = Number of employed/population 15 years and over $\times 100$.

4) Unemployment rate = Number of unemployed/economically active population $\times 100$.

Sources: Statistics Korea, <http://www.kosis.kr/>.

Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Labor Force Survey at Establishments," <http://laborstat.moel.go.kr/>

Table II-27. Labor Force Participation Rate by Region

(Unit: %)

	Seoul	Busan	Daegu	Incheon	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Gyeonggi Province	Gangwon Province	N. Chungcheong Province	S. Chungcheong Province	N. Jeolla Province	S. Jeolla Province	N. Gyeongsang Province	S. Gyeongsang Province	Jeu Province
1989	59.4	57.6	55.0	59.7	51.8	56.7	-	61.4	57.8	59.7	59.0	55.1	64.7	62.9	61.8	62.3
1990	60.3	58.3	55.2	60.5	52.6	56.2	-	61.8	57.4	59.6	59.0	55.2	65.3	63.1	61.8	65.4
1991	61.6	60.2	57.6	62.7	56.3	56.8	-	61.9	57.1	59.9	58.8	54.8	63.3	62.5	61.1	65.4
1992	60.9	60.0	58.2	62.1	56.6	56.7	-	62.4	57.6	61.7	60.8	56.0	64.2	63.1	62.0	66.6
1993	61.2	59.6	58.2	62.1	56.1	57.3	-	61.9	57.9	61.6	62.3	58.4	63.4	62.0	61.7	66.2
1994	62.1	60.3	59.4	62.4	57.2	57.3	-	62.6	58.2	61.9	64.2	60.2	64.4	62.4	61.4	65.9
1995	62.7	60.9	60.6	62.6	58.1	58.1	-	62.9	57.7	61.7	64.3	60.5	64.8	62.7	60.7	66.0
1996	62.8	60.8	60.6	63.1	58.6	57.9	-	63.4	59.0	61.6	63.9	60.5	65.3	62.9	60.7	66.4
1997	63.1	61.4	60.4	63.9	59.5	58.1	-	63.6	59.0	61.3	64.8	60.4	65.9	63.0	61.4	68.3
1998	60.5	59.0	57.8	59.7	55.7	56.6	60.2	61.7	57.7	60.7	63.1	58.5	65.4	64.0	61.2	65.3
1999	60.7	58.7	57.9	60.5	55.8	56.2	59.2	62.0	58.0	59.5	62.8	58.3	64.3	64.1	61.0	64.5
2000	61.2	59.2	58.7	61.2	56.6	57.4	59.8	62.0	58.7	59.7	62.8	58.2	64.0	65.0	60.9	67.6
2001	61.6	58.9	59.7	61.8	57.6	59.0	59.7	62.0	58.0	59.5	63.0	59.1	64.4	65.1	61.3	68.0
2002	62.1	60.3	60.9	62.4	58.8	60.7	61.1	62.2	59.7	60.1	63.7	58.6	65.4	65.1	61.2	69.1
2003	62.0	57.3	60.2	61.7	57.4	59.5	60.7	61.7	58.3	59.1	63.5	58.9	65.2	64.9	62.4	70.5
2004	63.0	57.8	61.1	61.8	57.8	59.4	61.4	62.6	59.0	59.7	64.5	58.4	64.7	65.4	62.8	69.6
2005	63.2	58.0	60.8	61.3	58.4	58.2	60.5	62.5	58.5	59.2	64.2	58.7	65.0	65.1	62.0	69.9
2006	62.9	58.2	59.9	61.8	57.7	58.7	59.2	62.4	58.9	59.2	65.2	59.5	64.4	64.8	61.6	69.9
2007	62.8	58.0	59.2	61.9	58.6	59.0	60.4	62.0	58.7	59.7	65.9	60.3	64.6	64.1	61.9	69.0
2008	62.0	57.2	58.5	61.3	58.5	59.6	61.5	62.0	58.7	60.3	63.5	60.0	64.7	63.9	62.1	68.8
2009	60.8	56.3	58.8	61.7	58.4	59.2	60.2	61.1	58.8	60.4	62.2	59.3	64.8	63.7	61.3	67.7
2010	61.7	56.0	59.2	62.2	58.7	58.9	60.2	61.2	57.3	60.7	61.9	58.4	63.2	64.0	60.6	65.8
2011	62.3	56.2	58.7	62.9	58.2	59.2	60.3	61.0	57.3	60.8	62.2	58.8	63.1	63.3	61.4	66.7
2012	62.2	57.6	59.9	63.7	57.6	59.3	60.6	61.3	57.9	59.7	62.7	58.5	63.4	63.4	60.5	67.0
2013	62.2	57.9	59.4	63.5	58.5	59.1	59.9	61.5	57.0	60.8	64.3	59.1	62.8	63.4	61.0	66.9
2014	63.1	58.5	60.4	63.7	60.1	61.1	59.3	63.1	57.9	63.5	64.2	58.8	62.6	64.5	60.9	67.8
<4 weeks of job-seeking>																
2000	61.3	59.6	58.8	61.5	57.1	57.6	60.1	62.1	58.8	60.0	62.9	58.3	64.1	65.1	61.0	67.8
2001	61.7	59.2	59.9	62.0	57.9	59.2	60.0	62.1	58.0	59.8	63.2	59.2	64.6	65.2	61.4	68.3
2002	62.2	60.5	61.1	62.6	59.0	60.9	61.2	62.3	59.7	60.4	63.9	58.6	65.5	65.2	61.2	69.3
2003	62.1	57.5	60.4	61.8	57.5	59.7	60.8	61.8	58.3	59.4	63.7	59.0	65.3	65.1	62.5	70.5
2004	63.0	58.0	61.3	61.9	57.9	59.7	61.5	62.7	59.1	59.9	64.6	58.5	64.8	65.5	62.9	69.7
2005	63.3	58.3	61.0	61.5	58.6	58.6	60.7	62.6	58.5	59.4	64.4	58.8	65.1	65.2	62.1	70.0
2006	63.0	58.3	60.1	61.8	57.9	58.9	59.3	62.6	59.0	59.3	65.3	59.5	64.4	65.0	61.8	70.0
2007	62.9	58.2	59.3	62.0	58.8	59.4	60.5	62.1	58.7	59.9	66.0	60.3	64.7	64.2	62.0	69.2
2008	60.0	57.3	58.6	61.4	58.5	59.8	61.7	62.2	58.7	60.5	63.7	60.1	64.8	64.0	62.2	68.8
2009	60.8	56.6	59.0	61.8	58.6	59.4	60.5	61.3	59.0	60.6	62.4	59.3	64.9	63.9	61.4	67.8
2010	61.8	56.3	59.4	62.5	59.0	59.1	60.5	61.5	57.6	61.0	62.2	58.5	63.4	64.3	60.8	66.0
2011	62.5	56.4	59.0	63.3	58.4	59.4	60.7	61.2	57.6	61.1	62.4	59.1	63.3	63.6	61.5	66.9
2012	62.3	57.9	60.2	64.2	57.8	59.7	60.8	61.6	58.2	59.9	62.9	58.6	63.6	63.6	60.7	67.3
2013	62.3	58.0	59.6	63.7	58.7	59.5	60.0	61.8	57.3	61.0	64.6	59.3	63.0	63.7	61.1	67.1
2014	63.2	58.6	60.7	64.0	60.4	61.5	59.5	63.4	58.3	63.7	64.6	59.1	62.8	64.7	61.2	68.0

Note: 1) Labor force participation rate = Economically active population/population 15 years and over × 100.

2) Before 1997, Ulsan was included in S. Gyeongsang Province.

3) The definition of unemployment by Statistics Korea changed from "1 week of job-seeking" to "4 weeks of job-seeking" from June 2005. Numbers from 2000 are provided additionally based on the new criteria.

Source: Statistics Korea, <http://www.kosis.kr/>

Table II-28. *Employment Rate by Region*

(Unit: %)

	Seoul	Busan	Daegu	Incheon	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Gyeonggi Province	Gangwon Province	N. Chungcheong Province	S. Chungcheong Province	N. Jeolla Province	S. Jeolla Province	N. Gyeongsang Province	S. Gyeongsang Province	Jeju Province
1989	56.9	55.8	53.6	58.0	49.9	54.8	-	59.6	57.2	59.2	58.4	54.2	64.0	62.2	60.7	61.8
1990	57.9	56.4	53.7	58.8	50.9	54.4	-	60.3	56.9	59.1	58.6	54.5	64.7	62.5	60.8	65.1
1991	59.5	58.2	55.6	60.9	54.6	55.1	-	60.7	56.4	59.1	58.1	53.9	62.5	61.6	60.0	64.6
1992	59.0	58.0	56.0	60.1	55.1	54.9	-	60.9	57.0	60.5	60.0	54.8	63.3	62.3	60.9	66.0
1993	59.1	56.9	55.8	60.1	54.0	55.0	-	60.3	57.3	60.3	61.2	57.0	62.2	61.0	60.4	65.4
1994	60.4	57.8	57.2	60.6	55.2	54.9	-	61.3	57.6	60.6	63.4	58.8	63.5	61.5	60.2	65.1
1995	61.0	58.7	59.0	61.3	56.4	56.1	-	61.9	57.2	60.8	63.5	59.3	64.0	61.8	60.0	65.5
1996	61.2	58.6	58.6	61.5	56.9	56.4	-	62.3	58.5	60.8	63.0	59.1	64.6	62.2	59.9	65.9
1997	61.4	58.9	58.1	61.6	57.7	56.5	-	61.7	58.6	60.3	63.8	58.8	64.9	61.9	60.4	67.5
1998	55.9	53.8	53.2	54.6	51.4	52.6	55.7	56.5	55.6	57.5	59.9	55.4	62.5	60.9	58.2	63.0
1999	56.5	53.3	53.8	55.8	51.5	52.6	55.5	57.7	55.5	56.9	60.3	55.2	61.6	61.4	58.0	62.0
2000	58.2	55.3	56.0	58.1	53.4	54.8	57.6	59.7	57.1	57.8	61.1	56.5	62.0	62.9	58.9	66.1
2001	58.8	55.9	57.0	59.1	55.0	56.6	57.9	59.9	56.6	57.7	61.3	57.3	62.6	63.4	59.4	66.5
2002	59.5	58.1	58.5	60.1	56.7	58.6	59.7	60.6	58.6	58.8	62.2	57.1	64.0	63.8	59.7	67.6
2003	59.2	55.2	57.7	59.1	54.9	57.4	58.8	59.7	57.2	57.5	61.9	57.4	63.7	63.6	60.9	69.2
2004	60.1	55.5	58.7	59.1	55.5	57.2	59.3	60.4	57.8	58.3	63.1	56.9	63.1	63.8	61.4	68.0
2005	60.3	55.7	58.4	58.7	56.0	56.0	58.6	60.2	57.5	58.1	62.7	57.3	63.6	63.7	60.5	68.3
2006	60.1	55.9	57.8	59.1	55.5	56.3	57.6	60.3	58.2	58.1	63.8	58.0	63.4	63.5	60.3	68.5
2007	60.3	55.9	57.2	59.5	56.5	56.9	58.9	60.1	57.7	58.5	64.5	59.0	63.6	62.9	60.5	67.7
2008	59.6	55.1	56.5	59.0	56.3	57.7	59.5	60.2	57.7	59.2	62.2	58.7	63.5	62.7	60.9	67.6
2009	58.1	54.1	56.4	59.0	56.4	57.3	57.9	58.9	57.8	59.4	60.5	58.2	63.8	62.1	59.6	66.7
2010	58.9	54.3	57.0	59.3	57.0	57.0	58.4	59.0	56.1	59.6	60.4	57.3	62.1	62.5	59.1	64.8
2011	59.7	54.4	56.8	60.3	56.6	57.3	59.0	59.1	56.4	59.6	60.9	57.8	62.1	62.0	60.1	65.8
2012	59.7	55.6	58.2	61.2	56.2	57.5	59.2	59.5	56.7	58.7	61.5	57.4	62.6	62	59.6	66.2
2013	59.8	55.8	57.7	61.0	57.0	57.7	58.7	60.0	55.9	59.8	62.8	58.1	61.7	61.7	59.9	65.9
2014	60.4	56.4	58.4	61.0	58.6	59.4	57.9	61.3	56.5	61.8	62.4	57.7	61.0	62.8	59.7	66.6

Note: 1) Employment rate = Number of employed/population 15 years and over \times 100.

2) Before 1997, Ulsan was included in S. Gyeongsang Province.

Source: Statistics Korea, <http://www.kosis.kr/>

Table II-29. Unemployment Rate by Region

(Unit: %)

	Seoul	Busan	Daegu	Incheon	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Gyeonggi Province	Gangwon Province	N. Chungcheong Province	S. Chungcheong Province	N. Jeolla Province	S. Jeolla Province	N. Gyeongsang Province	S. Gyeongsang Province	Jeju Province
1989	4.2	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.5	-	2.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.9
1990	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	-	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.4
1991	3.3	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	-	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.2
1992	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.2	-	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.8
1993	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.9	4.1	-	2.5	0.9	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.2
1994	2.8	4.3	3.6	2.8	3.5	4.1	-	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.8
1995	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.3	-	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.8
1996	2.5	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.7	-	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8
1997	2.7	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.1	2.9	-	3.0	0.7	1.6	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.1
1998	7.6	8.9	7.9	8.4	7.7	7.1	7.4	8.4	3.8	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.5
1999	7.0	9.1	7.1	7.9	7.7	6.3	6.3	7.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.9	3.6
2000	4.8	6.5	4.7	4.9	5.6	4.5	4.0	3.7	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.6
2001	4.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.6
2002	4.2	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.2
2003	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.9
2004	4.6	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4
2005	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3
2006	4.4	3.9	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.1	2.7	3.4	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
2007	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.4	3.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.8
2008	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
2009	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.4	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.6	1.7	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.8	1.4
2010	4.5	3.1	3.7	4.6	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.6
2011	4.3	3.2	3.3	4.1	2.6	3.2	2.3	3.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.3
2012	4.0	3.3	2.8	3.9	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.1
2013	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.9	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.5
2014	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9
<4 weeks of job-seeking>																
2000	5.1	7.1	4.9	5.4	6.6	4.8	4.2	3.9	2.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.0
2001	4.8	5.7	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.6	3.4	3.6	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.3	2.6
2002	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.2
2003	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.9
2004	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5
2005	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.5	3.9	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.5
2006	4.5	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	2.9	3.6	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.1
2007	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1
2008	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9
2009	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.9	2.0	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.6	2.7	3.0	1.6
2010	4.7	3.6	4.0	5.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.0	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.8	1.8
2011	4.6	3.6	3.7	4.8	3.1	3.6	2.8	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.7
2012	4.2	3.9	3.3	4.5	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.3	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.6
2013	4.0	3.8	3.3	4.2	2.9	3.1	2.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.1	1.8
2014	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.7	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.0

Note: 1) Unemployment rate = Number of unemployed/economically Active Population × 100

2) Before 1997, Ulsan was included in S. Gyeongsang Province.

3) The definition of unemployment by Statistics Korea changed from "1 week of job-seeking" to "4 weeks of job-seeking" from June 2005. Numbers from 2000 are provided additionally based on the new criteria.

Source: Statistics Korea, <http://www.kosis.kr/>

Table II-30. *Number of Establishments and Employees*

(Unit: 1 establishment, 1,000 people, %)

	No. of establishments	No. of employees	Share of establishments by size								
			1-4 employees	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-299	300-499	500-999	1,000 +
1993	2,304,250	12,245	28.9	10.1	8.8	12.9	8.3	10.0	3.8	4.8	12.4
1994	2,518,454	12,584	30.2	9.6	8.9	13.1	8.7	11.0	4.4	5.2	8.9
1995	2,771,068	13,634	30.6	9.7	9.2	12.9	8.6	10.6	4.2	5.1	9.2
1996	2,807,802	14,007	30.4	10.0	9.2	12.6	8.3	10.3	3.9	5.0	10.4
1997	2,853,673	13,470	32.5	10.1	9.0	12.5	8.2	10.4	3.9	4.7	8.7
1998	2,785,659	12,417	34.4	9.5	8.9	12.2	8.2	10.3	3.6	4.5	8.3
1999	2,927,330	12,920	34.9	10.6	9.4	12.5	8.4	9.7	3.5	4.3	6.7
2000	3,013,417	13,604	34.2	11.4	10.5	13.3	8.9	9.7	3.3	3.5	5.2
2001	3,046,554	14,110	32.9	11.9	10.6	13.3	8.9	10.1	3.5	3.9	4.9
2002	3,131,963	14,608	32.9	12.2	10.8	13.4	8.8	9.7	3.5	3.4	5.3
2003	3,187,916	14,729	32.8	12.5	10.6	13.4	8.9	9.6	3.5	3.4	5.3
2004	3,189,890	14,819	32.7	12.0	10.3	13.1	9.3	9.9	3.4	3.8	5.4
2005	3,204,809	15,147	31.5	12.5	10.9	13.5	9.8	10.0	3.1	3.5	5.2
2006	3,226,569	15,436	31.1	12.2	10.9	13.7	9.7	10.1	3.0	3.7	5.7
2007	3,189,181	15,728	30.2	12.3	11.1	13.6	9.8	10.2	3.4	3.7	5.8
2008	3,264,782	16,288	29.9	12.1	10.7	13.4	10.1	10.5	3.7	3.7	6.0
2009	3,293,558	16,818	29.0	12.1	10.7	13.4	10.1	10.9	3.7	3.9	6.1
2010	3,355,470	17,647	28.8	10.4	10.7	14.0	10.5	11.1	3.6	4.0	6.9
2011	3,470,034	18,093	28.8	11.4	10.9	13.6	9.9	10.9	3.5	4.2	6.7
2012	3,602,476	18,569	28.5	12.6	10.5	13.4	10.1	10.9	3.5	4.0	6.5
2013	3,676,876	19,173	28.0	12.7	10.7	13.6	10.0	10.9	3.6	3.8	6.6

Notes: "Number of employees" includes those who work over 1/3 of the normal monthly working hours; those who have been dispatched to another workplace or service company; those on sick leave, short-term leave, or on strike; foreign employees; public service personnel; and full-time volunteers of religious organizations.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Census on Establishments," each year.

Table II-31. *Labor Shortage by Establishment Size*

(Unit: %)

	Total	5-9 employees	10-29	30-99	100-299	300-499	500+
1988	- (3.5)	-	5.0	4.8	3.9	2.5	2.0
1989	- (3.2)	-	5.3	4.4	3.5	2.6	1.5
1990	- (4.3)	-	8.0	5.1	4.7	3.3	1.8
1991	- (5.5)	-	7.8	7.2	6.5	4.9	2.3
1992	- (4.3)	-	4.8	4.8	6.3	3.5	2.1
1993	- (3.6)	-	4.4	5.0	4.2	2.2	1.7
1994	- (3.6)	-	5.8	4.4	3.8	1.9	1.3
1995	- (3.7)	-	5.8	4.0	4.2	2.2	1.4
1996	- (3.0)	-	4.3	3.5	3.2	1.7	1.5
1997	- (2.4)	-	3.7	2.9	2.7	1.4	0.8
1998	- (0.7)	-	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1
1999	1.1 (1.0)	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.1
2000	1.3 (1.2)	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.3
2001	1.3 (1.1)	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.2
2002	2.4 (2.1)	4.3	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.7
2003	2.1 (1.9)	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.2	0.3
2004	2.5 (2.2)	4.0	2.7	2.5	2.6	0.8	0.9
2005	3.1 (2.5)	5.7	3.3	2.4	2.9	1.4	0.9
2006	2.7 (2.2)	5.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	1.0	0.5
2007	3.2 (2.8)	5.2	3.5	3.3	2.8	1.3	1.1
2008 1H	2.8 (2.5)	4.3	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.3	
2008 2H	2.1 (1.8)	3.4	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.0	
2009 1H	2.6 (2.2)	4.5	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.3	
2009 2H	2.7 (2.4)	4.1	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.2	
2010 1H	3.3 (3.0)	5.3	4.0	3.3	2.5	1.7	
2010 2H	3.1 (2.8)	5.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	1.4	
2011 1H	2.9 (2.6)	4.5	3.4	2.8	2.5	1.5	
2011 2H	3.0 (2.6)	4.8	3.5	2.9	2.5	1.2	
2012 1H	3.0 (2.7)	4.3	3.5	3.0	2.6	1.2	
2012 2H	2.9 (2.6)	4.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	1.3	
2013 1H	2.9 (2.5)	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.1	
2013 2H	2.7 (2.3)	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.2	
2014 1H	2.4 (2.1)	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.0	
2014 2H	2.4 (2.1)	3.9	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.0	

Notes: 1) The survey was expanded since 1999 to include regular workers at all establishments with 5 or more employees. Numbers in parentheses () are for establishments with 10 or more employees.

2) Labor shortage rate = Lack of personnel/(current headcount + lack of personnel) × 100.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments by Occupation" (formerly "Special Survey on Employment Trends at Establishments"), each year.

Table II-32. *Job Openings, Job-seeking, and Job Placement*

(Unit: 1,000 people, 1,000 cases, ratio, %)

	Job openings	New job-seekers	Newly employed	Opening-to-application ratio	Job placement rate
1993	206	192	26	1.08	13.7
1994	232	152	29	1.53	19.1
1995	196	116	21	1.69	18.0
1996	216	151	21	1.43	13.9
1997	245	243	36	1.01	15.0
1998	417	2,232	156	0.19	7.0
1999	1,143	3,619	484	0.32	13.4
2000	1,365	2,712	694	0.50	25.6
2001	1,364	2,268	689	0.60	30.4
2002	1,222	1,672	571	0.73	34.1
2003	961	1,575	522	0.61	33.1
2004	841	1,511	386	0.56	25.6
2005	866	1,687	415	0.51	24.6
2006	915	1,873	485	0.49	25.9
2007	1,151	2,231	594	0.52	26.6
2008	1,250	2,362	636	0.53	26.9
2009	1,457	3,256	865	0.45	26.6
2010	2,173	3,390	947	0.64	27.9
2011	2,154	3,285	957	0.66	29.1
2012	2,308	3,381	1,195	0.68	35.4
2013	2,551	3,912	1,516	0.65	38.7
2014	2,510	4,144	1,741	0.61	42

Notes: 1) Opening-to-application ratio = New job openings/New job-seekers.

2) Job placement rate = Newly employed/new job-seekers × 100.

3) "Newly employed" is based on the job-seekers' information.

4) 2012 data are from the internal data of the Korea Employment Information Service.

Source: Korea Employment Information Service (Jan. 2015), "Trends in Job Openings, Job-seeking and Employment through Work-Net."

Table II-33. *Establishments with Employment Insurance Coverage by Industry*

(Unit: 1,000 establishments)

	Establishments					Plans newly established					Plans eliminated				
	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Servi- ces	Const- ruction	Others	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Servi- ces	Const- ruction	Others	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Servi- ces	Const- ruction	Others
1996	44	18	15	10	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
1997	47	18	16	12	1	9	2	2	5	0	5	1	1	3	0
1998	400	97	252	49	2	361	81	238	40	2	9	2	3	4	0
1999	601	138	392	68	3	241	48	160	31	1	34	7	16	11	0
2000	693	159	445	86	4	186	36	111	39	1	95	14	59	21	0
2001	807	175	520	109	4	227	33	142	50	1	114	18	68	28	1
2002	826	177	516	128	4	193	25	105	62	1	177	22	110	43	1
2003	846	180	523	139	5	191	24	103	63	1	173	22	97	53	1
2004	1,003	195	606	194	8	472	40	186	238	8	310	24	102	179	4
2005	1,148	203	655	281	10	608	32	162	406	8	417	25	110	277	6
2006	1,176	212	722	233	9	690	37	197	446	10	660	28	131	490	11
2007	1,288	221	778	279	10	779	36	202	529	11	652	29	146	467	10
2008	1,424	220	807	386	11	874	35	175	397	267	757	32	143	327	256
2009	1,385	223	816	334	12	827	32	185	596	14	881	32	178	658	13
2010	1,408	233	853	311	11	811	35	196	568	12	807	27	162	606	13
2011	1,509	247	888	362	12	874	37	194	633	10	804	25	159	610	10
2012	1,611	268	1,016	313	13	957	-	-	-	-	891	-	-	-	-
2013	1,748	284	1,133	316	15	976	-	-	-	-	873	-	-	-	-
2014	1,935	296	1,197	425	16	1,034	-	-	-	-	809	-	-	-	-

Notes: 1) The eighth Korea Standard Industrial Classification had been applied since 2004, and the ninth since 2008. Thus, continuation in the time-series before and after the two points in time is not guaranteed.

2) "Others" includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, electricity, gas, water supply, unable to classify, etc.

Source: Korea Employment Information Service, "Statistical Yearbook on Employment Insurance," each year; "Employment Insurance Statistics," January 2015.

Table II-34. *Employment Insurance Coverage by Gender*

(Unit: 1,000 people)

	Total			Acquired			Lost		
		Men	Women		Men	Women		Men	Women
1996	4,331	3,155	1,176	1,519	-	-	1,396	-	-
1997	4,280	3,134	1,146	1,345	886	459	1,393	904	488
1998	5,268	3,766	1,502	2,964	1,966	1,021	1,976	1,324	660
1999	6,055	4,238	1,817	3,330	2,128	1,202	2,500	1,624	876
2000	6,747	4,633	2,114	3,696	2,304	1,392	2,982	1,894	1,088
2001	6,909	4,712	2,197	3,435	2,150	1,285	3,235	2,038	1,197
2002	7,171	4,833	2,339	3,693	2,261	1,432	3,405	2,124	1,280
2003	7,203	4,813	2,391	3,449	2,080	1,370	3,395	2,084	1,311
2004	7,577	5,020	2,507	3,765	2,228	1,537	3,364	1,999	1,365
2005	8,064	5,307	2,757	4,264	2,517	1,747	3,721	2,193	1,528
2006	8,540	5,577	2,960	4,429	2,582	1,847	3,895	2,273	1,622
2007	9,063	5,854	3,209	4,642	2,651	1,991	4,061	2,340	1,721
2008	9,385	6,011	3,374	4,839	2,746	2,093	4,453	2,548	1,905
2009	9,654	6,084	3,570	5,177	2,837	2,340	4,723	2,647	2,075
2010	10,131	6,310	3,821	5,601	3,053	2,548	5,112	2,817	2,295
2011	10,675	6,570	4,106	5,947	3,219	2,728	5,392	2,949	2,443
2012	11,152	6,785	4,368	6,046	-	-	5,591	-	-
2013	11,571	6,972	4,600	6,076	-	-	5,616	-	-
2014	11,930	7,115	4,816	6,336	-	-	5,838	-	-

Notes: Daily workers are not included.

Source: Korea Employment Information Service, "Statistical Yearbook on Employment Insurance," each year; "Employment Insurance Statistics," January 2015.

Table II-35. *Payout by Employment Insurance Program*

(Unit: 1,000 people, 1 million Korean Won)

	Number of beneficiaries					Total payout				
	Employment Security Program	Job Skill Development Program	Maternity protection		Unemployment benefits	Employment Security Program	Job Skill Development Program	Maternity protection		Unemployment benefits
			Maternity leave	Childcare leave				Maternity leave	Childcare leave	
2004	415	2,088	39	9	707	98,377	434,240	41,610	20,803	1,448,306
2005	510	2,535	41	11	813	206,131	519,045	46,041	28,242	1,751,974
2006	708	3,036	50	14	944	378,741	748,257	90,886	34,521	2,074,004
2007	812	3,723	61	21	1,009	454,032	889,770	132,412	60,989	2,434,032
2008	706	4,125	72	29	1,163	378,376	926,855	166,631	98,431	2,865,256
2009	1,404	5,087	71	35	1,528	599,707	1,106,920	178,477	139,724	4,116,404
2010	436	4,493	76	42	1,336	334,028	972,805	192,564	178,121	3,686,530
2011	332	3,668	90	58	1,278	259,662	931,732	232,915	276,261	3,561,353
2012	370	3,731	93	64	1,267	227,202	883,777	241,900	357,797	3,676,666
2013	374	3,967	91	70	1,291	285,005	1,027	235,105	420,248	3,883,507

Notes: Benefit payouts from the Job Skill Development Program include support for training the employed and the unemployed (Employment Insurance Fund).

Source: Korea Employment Information Service, "Statistical Yearbook on Employment Insurance," each year.

Table II-36. *Unemployment Benefit Payout under Employment Insurance*

(Unit: 1,000 people, 1 million Korean Won)

	Applica- tions	Accept- ed	Unemployment benefit payout							
			Total		Job-seeking benefits		Early reemployment benefits		Statutory sick pay	
			Benefi- ciaries	Payout	Benefi- ciaries	Payout	Benefi- ciaries	Value	Benefi- ciaries	Payout
1997	51.0	50.8	49.2	78,737	44.3	75,947	4.5	2,558	0.3	212
1998	438.5	434.2	411.7	799,416	392.6	783,118	17.7	15,260	1.4	1,019
1999	327.9	325.2	484.8	939,163	455.4	911,287	25.2	22,222	4.2	2,637
2000	260.4	258.7	332.7	470,793	303.9	443,545	24.7	24,879	4.1	2,361
2001	349.2	347.4	327.3	719,490	289.5	667,059	33.8	49,406	3.8	2,985
2002	299.2	297.1	416.0	839,315	366.3	773,856	43.7	61,049	5.9	4,371
2003	379.6	375.6	502.2	1,030,304	444.1	945,599	51.5	79,852	6.4	4,824
2004	471.5	467.7	707.4	1,448,306	619.4	1,327,384	81.4	114,859	6.3	6,025
2005	565.8	562.5	812.8	1,751,974	706.6	1,602,875	99.9	143,209	5.8	5,839
2006	612.7	609.7	943.5	2,074,004	816.7	1,834,039	121.2	234,116	5.2	5,785
2007	687.8	685.0	1,009.2	2,434,032	855.8	2,117,169	147.7	310,475	5.3	6,326
2008	838.8	835.1	1,162.5	2,865,256	982.0	2,466,521	174.4	391,613	5.4	6,867
2009	1,074.0	1,068.4	1,528.4	4,116,404	1,299.6	3,589,872	221.4	517,083	6.6	8,921
2010	978.6	973.0	1,336.4	3,686,530	1,237.0	3,477,987	91.9	198,663	6.9	9,386
2011	906.4	902.4	1,278.1	3,561,353	1,163.7	3,337,080	107.5	214,555	6.4	9,296
2012	901.6	898.1	1,267.4	3,676,666	1,146.1	3,431,424	114.0	234,374	6.8	10,429
2013	922.4	919.1	1,290.7	3,883,507	1,162.4	3,611,415	120.4	259,631	7.3	11,991
2014	975.4	971.1	1,296.50	4,156,135	1,205.9	3,966,862	82.5	175,432	7.6	13,357

Notes: Daily workers have been included since 2004.

Source: Korea Employment Information Service, "Statistical Yearbook on Employment Insurance," each year; "Employment Insurance Statistics," January 2015.

III. Wage and Labor Productivity

◆ Explanation on Wages

1. Wages

Wages = Regular payment + overtime payment + extra payment

A. Regular payment: Sum of the basic pay, ordinary allowances, and other allowances (including annual leave) for the prescribed working hours as defined in the employment contract, collective bargaining agreement, and/or employment rules.

※ "Prescribed working hours" are the sum of working hours (the hours mutually determined by workers and the employer, not including break time) of all workers "to whom wages are actually paid" for the days worked.

B. Overtime payment: Sum of the pay provided as compensation for extended/holiday/nighttime work, in accordance with Article 56 of the Labor Standards Act.

C. Extra payment: Sum of the pay provided on a regular or non-regular basis, including but not limited to: bonuses, performance incentives, retroactive wage increases, and school tuition (not including loans).

※ Fixed bonus: Bonuses and incentives automatically expected by workers under social norms or customary practice; the payment terms, amount, and payment period are usually defined in col-

lective bargaining agreements, employment rules, or employment contracts.

2. References

A. Trends in Wages

1) Table III-1 and Table III-2, Table III-5 to Table III-7: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "*Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments*". The survey (previously the "*Monthly Labor Statistical Survey Report*") was conducted on regular workers at establishments with 10 or more employees in all nonagricultural activities before 1999. From 1999, it was expanded to include establishments with five or more employees. From 2008, it was again expanded to include establishments with one or more employees, and the interval was made more frequent, from quarterly to monthly. The version of industrial classifications used was also updated from the eighth KSIC to the ninth.

2) Table III-3, Table III-8 to Table III-11 : Ministry of Employment and Labor, "*Survey on Wage Structure*", and "*Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type*", raw data.

The "*Survey on Wage Structure*" was conducted on regular workers at establishments with 10 or more employees in all non-agricultural activities before 1999. From 1999, it was expanded to include establishments with five or more employees. Before 1992, it was known as "*Wage Status Survey by Occupation*". The "*Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type*", was initiated in 2002 as the "*Work Status Survey on Non-standard Workers*", conducted on non-standard workers only. It was changed to "*Work Status Survey on Workplaces*" in 2003, which

included both standard and non-standard employment. In 2006, the "*Survey on Labor Conditions in Small Businesses*" was combined into the "*Survey on Labor Conditions at Establishments*". In 2008, it was combined into the "*Survey on Wage Structure*" and the title was changed to the current "*Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type*". The scope of the survey covers all establishments with one or more wage workers in all private sector industries (based on the 9th KSIC). Public administration, national defense, social security administration, domestic services, and international and foreign organizations are not included. The survey period is the payroll calculation period in June every year, and is conducted annually.

- 3) Table III-4 : Statistics Korea, "*Economically Active Population Survey Supplements*", raw data, August each year.

B. Wage Structure by Worker Demographics

- 1) Table III-12 to Table III-15 : Ministry of Employment and Labor, "*Survey on Wage Structure*", raw data.
- 2) Table III-16 and Table III-17 : Statistics Korea, "*Economically Active Population Survey Supplements*", raw data.

A. Trends in Wages

Table III-1. *Wage Growth Rate for Regular Workers*

(Unit: %)

		All nonagricultural industries		Manufacturing	
		Nominal growth rate	Real growth rate	Nominal growth rate	Real growth rate
10 or more employees	1980	23.4	-4.1	22.7	-4.7
	1985	9.2	6.6	9.9	7.3
	1990	18.8	9.4	20.2	10.7
	1995	11.2	6.4	9.9	5.2
	2000	8.0	5.6	8.5	6.1
	2001	5.6	1.5	6.3	2.1
	2002	11.6	8.6	12.0	9.0
	2003	9.4	5.7	8.8	5.1
	2004	6.5	2.8	9.9	6.1
	2005	6.4	3.6	7.8	4.9
	2006	5.6	3.3	5.6	3.3
	2007	5.9	3.3	6.8	4.2
	2008	4.1	-0.5	3.6	-1.1
	2009	2.1	-0.7	2.0	-0.7
	2010	6.5	3.4	8.9	5.8
	2011	-0.6	-4.4	0.6	-3.2
	2012	5.6	3.3	6.1	3.8
	2013	3.7	2.3	4.9	3.6
	2014	2.9	1.6	3.9	2.6
5 or more employees	2000	8.0	5.6	8.6	6.2
	2001	5.1	1.0	5.8	1.7
	2002	11.2	8.2	11.9	8.9
	2003	9.2	5.5	8.7	5.0
	2004	6.0	2.3	9.5	5.7
	2005	6.6	3.8	8.1	5.2
	2006	5.7	3.4	5.7	3.3
	2007	5.6	3.0	6.6	3.9
	2008	4.4	-0.2	3.4	-1.3
	2009	2.2	-0.5	1.9	-0.8
	2010	6.4	3.4	8.9	5.8
	2011	-0.9	-4.7	0.5	-3.4
	2012	5.3	3.0	6.0	3.7
	2013	3.8	2.5	4.7	3.5
	2014	2.4	1.1	3.8	2.5

Notes: Real wage = Nominal wage/CPI × 100.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments," each issue.

Table III-2. *Wages of Regular Workers By Components*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		All nonagricultural industries				Manufacturing			
		Total wage	Regular payment	Overtime payment	Extra payment	Total wage	Regular payment	Overtime payment	Extra payment
10 or more employees	1980	176	129	26	21	147	107	25	15
	1985	324	239	39	46	270	195	42	33
	1990	642	444	70	128	591	389	84	118
	1995	1,222	828	111	283	1,124	731	142	521
	2000	1,727	1,196	149	383	1,601	1,024	218	359
	2001	1,825	1,274	149	402	1,702	1,096	219	388
	2002	2,036	1,436	144	456	1,907	1,273	211	424
	2003	2,228	1,567	150	511	2,074	1,382	219	473
	2004	2,373	1,677	157	539	2,280	1,499	235	546
	2005	2,525	1,795	173	557	2,458	1,610	267	581
	2006	2,667	1,918	181	567	2,595	1,735	285	575
	2007	2,823	2,047	191	586	2,772	1,854	303	616
	2008	2,940	2,115	203	622	2,871	1,919	324	629
	2009	3,001	2,198	198	606	2,928	1,980	324	624
	2010	3,196	2,296	221	679	3,190	2,059	382	750
	2011	3,176	2,413	205	558	3,210	2,193	371	647
	2012	3,352	2,552	207	593	3,407	2,319	376	712
	2013	3,476	2,665	209	603	3,575	2,433	378	764
	2014	3,575	2,756	231	588	3,716	2,509	424	782
5 or more employees	2000	1,668	1,182	133	352	1,568	1,024	205	338
	2001	1,752	1,257	131	365	1,659	1,095	204	361
	2002	1,948	1,408	126	413	1,857	1,266	197	395
	2003	2,127	1,532	135	460	2,018	1,372	205	441
	2004	2,255	1,636	137	482	2,209	1,485	219	505
	2005	2,404	1,756	149	499	2,388	1,605	246	537
	2006	2,542	1,874	158	511	2,523	1,726	263	533
	2007	2,683	1,992	166	526	2,688	1,836	281	571
	2008	2,802	2,057	179	566	2,779	1,897	300	582
	2009	2,863	2,139	175	550	2,832	1,959	299	574
	2010	3,047	2,234	196	617	3,085	2,041	353	691
	2011	3,019	2,341	179	498	3,100	2,170	340	589
	2012	3,178	2,470	181	527	3,286	2,294	344	647
	2013	3,299	2,578	184	537	3,440	2,403	347	690
	2014	3,378	2,660	201	516	3,570	2,476	389	705

Notes/Source: Same as Table III-1.

Table III-3. *Wage Distribution: Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month, ratio)

		Wage level		Gini coefficient	Percentile ratio		
		Mean	Median		P90/50	P50/10	P90/10
10 or more employees	1980	170	126	0.375	2.56	2.00	5.12
	1985	314	248	0.350	2.29	2.01	4.60
	1990	616	515	0.307	2.08	1.91	3.96
	1991	734	620	0.301	2.05	1.90	3.91
	1992	866	758	0.286	1.91	1.91	3.66
	1993	955	843	0.287	1.91	1.98	3.78
	1994	1,047	941	0.277	1.85	1.97	3.64
	1995	1,194	1,065	0.278	1.87	1.96	3.67
	1996	1,351	1,189	0.286	1.93	1.97	3.79
	1997	1,474	1,311	0.283	1.88	1.99	3.74
	1998	1,494	1,323	0.287	1.90	2.01	3.83
	1999	1,539	1,361	0.292	1.91	2.03	3.86
	2000	1,702	1,483	0.305	1.96	2.08	4.08
	2001	1,813	1,561	0.305	2.00	2.05	4.10
	2002	1,956	1,683	0.308	2.03	2.09	4.24
	2003	2,123	1,794	0.317	2.08	2.09	4.35
	2004	2,260	1,899	0.319	2.13	2.08	4.43
	2005	2,439	2,063	0.323	2.12	2.12	4.49
	2006	2,587	2,145	0.325	2.17	2.10	4.55
	2007	2,698	2,228	0.332	2.21	2.15	4.75
	2008	2,859	2,346	0.335	2.23	2.13	4.75
	2009	2,837	2,360	0.329	2.18	2.13	4.65
	2010	2,913	2,432	0.328	2.18	2.12	4.63
	2011	3,051	2,507	0.334	2.25	2.12	4.77
	2012	3,143	2,599	0.330	2.19	2.11	4.63
	2013	3,281	2,702	0.333	2.22	2.11	4.69
1 or more employees	2008	2,276	1,747	0.375	2.55	2.20	5.61
	2009	2,269	1,776	0.373	2.50	2.24	5.60
	2010	2,315	1,803	0.374	2.52	2.30	5.79
	2011	2,413	1,868	0.380	2.55	2.35	5.98
	2012	2,511	1,976	0.377	2.48	2.39	5.91
	2013	2,621	2,033	0.381	2.52	2.36	5.95

Notes: 1) Gini coefficient = The indicator of the status of income distribution. The lower the number, the lower the income inequality.

2) Percentile ratio is the ratio between representative percentiles. P90/10 is the ratio between the bottom 10% wage level and the top 90% wage level. The lower the number, the lower the income inequality.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," and "Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type," raw data.

Table III-4. *Wage Distribution: Economically Active Population Survey Supplements*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month, ratio)

		Wage level		Gini coefficient	Percentile ratio		
		Mean	Median		P90/50	P50/10	P90/10
2005	Total	1,593	1,300	0.339	2.31	2.17	5.00
	Regular	2,117	2,000	0.272	1.75	2.00	3.50
	Temporary	1,102	1,000	0.259	1.80	1.82	3.27
	Daily	783	700	0.329	2.14	2.80	6.00
2006	Total	1,656	1,450	0.339	2.07	2.42	5.00
	Regular	2,184	2,000	0.275	1.85	2.00	3.70
	Temporary	1,139	1,000	0.267	1.90	2.00	3.80
	Daily	814	750	0.329	2.00	3.00	6.00
2007	Total	1,745	1,500	0.346	2.13	2.42	5.16
	Regular	2,299	2,000	0.280	2.00	2.00	4.00
	Temporary	1,163	1,000	0.271	1.94	1.82	3.53
	Daily	823	770	0.328	1.95	2.85	5.56
2008	Total	1,846	1,500	0.339	2.33	2.14	5.00
	Regular	2,409	2,000	0.275	2.00	1.82	3.64
	Temporary	1,212	1,100	0.261	1.82	1.83	3.33
	Daily	875	800	0.307	1.88	2.67	5.00
2009	Total	1,852	1,500	0.349	2.33	2.31	5.38
	Regular	2,419	2,000	0.281	2.00	1.82	3.64
	Temporary	1,170	1,000	0.279	2.00	2.00	4.00
	Daily	858	800	0.336	1.88	3.20	6.00
2010	Total	1,949	1,600	0.352	2.25	2.29	5.14
	Regular	2,500	2,100	0.288	2.00	1.83	3.65
	Temporary	1,221	1,100	0.292	1.82	2.20	4.00
	Daily	898	800	0.353	2.13	3.33	7.08
2011	Total	2,032	1,700	0.350	2.24	2.43	5.43
	Regular	2,567	2,200	0.287	2.00	1.83	3.67
	Temporary	1,275	1,200	0.304	1.67	2.40	4.00
	Daily	945	800	0.359	2.25	3.20	7.20

Table III-4., *continued*

		Wage level		Gini coefficient	Percentile ratio		
		Mean	Median		P90/50	P50/10	P90/10
2012	Total	2,104	1,800	0.347	2.22	2.57	5.71
	Regular	2,623	2,300	0.284	1.96	1.92	3.75
	Temporary	1,289	1,200	0.313	1.67	2.67	4.44
	Daily	979	800	0.378	1.96	1.92	3.75
2013	Total	2,181	1,800	0.343	2.22	2.25	5.00
	Regular	2,695	2,400	0.282	1.88	1.85	3.46
	Temporary	1,297	1,200	0.308	1.75	3.00	5.25
	Daily	1,022	1,000	0.368	2.00	4.55	9.09
2014	Total	2,231	1,900	0.340	2.11	2.38	5.00
	Regular	2,748	2,500	0.278	1.84	1.92	3.54
	Temporary	1,338	1,200	0.320	1.84	3.00	5.53
	Daily	1,083	1,000	0.370	2.00	3.57	7.14

Notes: 1) Gini coefficient = The indicator of the status of income distribution. The lower the number, the lower the income inequality. The Gini coefficient is calculated on monthly income.

2) Percentile ratio is the ratio between representative percentiles. P90/10 is the ratio between the bottom 10% wage level and the top 90% wage level. The lower the number, the worse lower the income inequality.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey Supplements," raw data.

Table III-5. *Wages of Regular Workers by Establishment Size*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

	5-9 employees	10-29	30-99	100-299	300-499	500+
1980	-	166	177	173	183	178
1985	-	308	314	308	340	344
1986	-	332	341	338	367	369
1987	-	360	374	370	404	412
1988	-	396	408	423	479	499
1989	-	461	485	508	584	621
1990	-	549	572	603	698	741
1991	-	633	676	736	804	892
1992	-	740	794	841	920	1,019
1993	-	854	888	921	1,070	1,164
1994	-	969	995	1,046	1,194	1,338
1995	-	1,082	1,108	1,175	1,334	1,511
1996	-	1,188	1,233	1,323	1,517	1,693
1997	-	1,283	1,342	1,418	1,619	1,774
1998	-	1,255	1,307	1,382	1,570	1,765
1999	1,192	1,376	1,439	1,561	1,794	2,019
2000	1,274	1,497	1,567	1,713	1,973	2,195
2001	1,344	1,606	1,680	1,785	2,135	2,313
2002	1,466	1,705	1,856	2,067	2,357	2,718
2003	1,543	1,808	2,005	2,230	2,474	3,043
2004	1,642	1,945	2,124	2,387	2,683	3,327
2005	1,783	2,081	2,259	2,517	2,822	3,541
2006	1,886	2,187	2,413	2,646	2,943	3,660
2007	1,957	2,331	2,574	2,836	3,064	3,939
2008	2,055	2,385	2,593	2,928	3,921	
2009	2,115	2,442	2,682	2,957	3,934	
2010	2,212	2,561	2,837	3,126	4,291	
2011	2,186	2,562	2,864	3,113	4,273	
2012	2,295	2,711	3,046	3,355	4,424	
2013	2,389	2,815	3,145	3,484	4,583	
2014	2,434	2,931	3,258	3,443	4,827	

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments," each issue.

Table III-6. *Wages of Regular Workers by Industry: Before Ninth KSIC*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		All nonagri- cultural industries	Mining	Manufac- turing	Electricity, gas, water supply	Construc- tion	Wholesale and retail	Hotel and restaurant
10 or more emplo- yees	1980	176	203	147	283	258	211	
	1985	324	325	270	575	400	372	
	1990	642	606	591	954	745	655	
	1995	1,222	1,195	1,124	1,608	1,384	1,174	995
	1996	1,368	1,380	1,261	1,917	1,501	1,317	1,112
	1997	1,463	1,535	1,326	2,079	1,624	1,427	1,202
	1998	1,427	1,525	1,284	2,022	1,502	1,397	1,178
	1999	1,599	1,581	1,476	2,328	1,691	1,471	1,192
	2000	1,727	1,702	1,601	2,490	1,840	1,598	1,251
	2001	1,825	1,780	1,702	2,875	1,835	1,827	1,336
	2002	2,036	1,994	1,907	3,243	2,063	1,979	1,527
	2003	2,228	2,304	2,074	3,661	2,287	2,215	1,615
	2004	2,373	2,457	2,280	3,860	2,352	2,301	1,686
	2005	2,525	2,537	2,458	4,138	2,374	2,573	1,781
	2006	2,667	2,616	2,595	4,354	2,577	2,718	1,830
	2007	2,823	2,835	2,772	4,703	2,731	2,883	1,851
	2008	2,891	2,724	2,758	4,007	3,141	3,018	1,948
	2009	2,875	2,665	2,770	4,101	2,977	3,013	2,008
	2010	3,046	2,792	2,925	4,583	3,142	3,178	2,055
5 or more emplo- yees	2000	1,668	1,679	1,568	2,458	1,701	1,548	1,106
	2001	1,752	1,745	1,659	2,835	1,687	1,725	1,174
	2002	1,948	1,938	1,857	3,206	1,859	1,888	1,364
	2003	2,127	2,229	2,018	3,649	2,072	2,089	1,439
	2004	2,255	2,398	2,209	3,838	2,130	2,175	1,513
	2005	2,404	2,475	2,388	4,101	2,123	2,408	1,600
	2006	2,542	2,545	2,523	4,307	2,319	2,543	1,615
	2007	2,683	2,768	2,688	4,649	2,437	2,693	1,622
	2008	2,810	2,640	2,759	4,017	2,875	2,889	1,929
	2009	2,795	2,601	2,732	4,062	2,751	2,890	1,911
	2010	2,931	2,710	2,883	4,534	2,898	3,012	1,962

Transportation	Communications	Finance and insurance	Real estate and leasing	Business services	Education	Health and social welfare	Entertainment, culture, sports-related services	Other public, repair, personal services		
203			282				275		1980	
342			519				484		1985	
584			852				827		1990	
1,070		1,828	1,141		1,934	1,221	1,540		1995	
1,260		1,987	1,242		2,037	1,347	1,726		1996	
1,398		2,054	1,362		2,202	1,462	1,820		1997	
1,351		1,967	1,329		2,190	1,484	1,765		1998	
1,576		1,833	1,445		2,019	1,604	1,575		1999	
1,771		1,953	1,533		2,096	1,671	1,756		2000	
1,803		2,065	1,597		2,138	1,804	1,772		2001	
1,666	3,545	3,027	1,254	2,024	2,597	1,945	2,414	1,862	2002	10 or more employees
1,852	3,665	3,395	1,391	2,115	2,850	2,078	2,756	2,018	2003	
1,947	3,743	3,646	1,431	2,256	3,053	2,192	2,875	2,089	2004	
2,121	3,809	3,854	1,566	2,364	3,052	2,403	2,841	2,196	2005	
2,191	3,878	4,198	1,746	2,541	3,192	2,593	2,928	2,209	2006	
2,308	4,196	4,532	1,867	2,677	3,232	2,676	3,000	2,328	2007	
2,345	3,776	3,959	1,903	2,762	3,368	2,694	2,973	2,380	2008	
2,356	3,805	3,929	1,920	2,765	3,414	2,719	3,057	2,425	2009	
2,426	3,940	4,179	2,152	2,901	3,563	2,842	3,237	2,528	2010	
1,744		2,396	1,495		1,932	1,581	1,756		2000	
1,777		2,592	1,550		1,948	1,708	1,772		2001	
1,652	3,460	2,941	1,234	1,945	2,393	1,824	2,274	1,714	2002	
1,836	3,585	3,310	1,350	2,046	2,560	1,953	2,574	1,861	2003	
1,926	3,642	3,539	1,387	2,185	2,696	2,059	2,690	1,932	2004	
2,111	3,698	3,748	1,520	2,291	2,724	2,259	2,724	2,010	2005	
2,182	3,752	4,077	1,662	2,465	2,875	2,461	2,803	2,036	2006	
2,298	4,070	4,403	1,758	2,590	2,893	2,544	2,858	2,156	2007	
2,368	3,741	3,907	1,912	2,737	3,183	2,597	2,968	2,274	2008	
2,370	3,742	3,842	1,891	2,715	3,138	2,626	2,962	2,277	2009	
2,434	3,877	4,028	1,995	2,850	3,223	2,760	3,165	2,368	2010	

Notes: The fourth KSIC was applied until 1992, the sixth from 1993-2001, and the eighth from 2002-2010.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments," each issue.

Table III-7. *Wages of Regular Workers by Industry: Ninth KSIC*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		All nonagric ultural industries	Mining	Manufac- turing	Electricity, gas, steam, water supply	Sewage, waste manage- ment, materials recovery, remedia- tion	Construc- tion	Wholesale, retail trade	Transport ation	Accomm- odation, food services	Informa- tion, commu- nications	Finance, insurance	Real estate, leasing	Professi- onal, scientific, technical industries	Business facility manage- ment, business support services	Education	Health and social welfare	Arts, sports, recreation related services	Associa- tions, mainten- ance, other personal services
10 or more emplo yees	2008	2,940	3,049	2,871	5,213	2,337	2,957	2,810	2,328	1,967	3,386	4,602	1,947	3,834	1,781	3,843	2,745	2,688	2,241
	2009	3,001	2,957	2,928	5,204	2,487	2,939	2,934	2,313	1,996	3,407	4,677	2,038	4,084	1,791	3,901	2,830	2,763	2,363
	2010	3,196	3,178	3,190	5,572	2,619	3,252	3,110	2,422	2,086	3,567	4,887	2,164	4,365	1,917	3,963	2,899	2,844	2,447
	2011	3,176	3,461	3,210	5,594	2,660	2,962	3,338	2,421	2,079	3,890	5,055	2,169	4,146	1,767	3,724	2,821	2,867	2,580
	2012	3,352	3,636	3,407	5,513	2,835	3,137	3,518	2,621	2,197	4,060	5,289	2,419	4,382	1,859	3,902	2,931	2,993	2,695
	2013	3,476	3,737	3,575	5,639	2,932	3,270	3,558	2,794	2,205	4,157	5,318	2,516	4,521	1,938	3,951	3,003	3,128	2,665
	2014	3,575	3,717	3,716	5,630	3,018	3,352	3,646	2,864	2,345	4,156	5,466	2,496	4,792	1,968	3,880	3,074	2,996	2,742
5 or more emplo yees	2008	2,802	3,004	2,779	5,174	2,253	2,617	2,638	2,314	1,815	3,330	4,508	1,882	3,591	1,752	3,568	2,495	2,580	2,128
	2009	2,863	2,909	2,832	5,170	2,392	2,598	2,768	2,305	1,850	3,362	4,547	1,960	3,849	1,774	3,606	2,591	2,656	2,222
	2010	3,047	3,117	3,085	5,533	2,515	2,880	2,954	2,417	1,935	3,514	4,752	2,037	4,126	1,908	3,680	2,646	2,732	2,333
	2011	3,019	3,424	3,100	5,567	2,563	2,643	3,087	2,428	1,916	3,804	4,916	2,055	3,979	1,782	3,376	2,596	2,720	2,367
	2012	3,178	3,575	3,286	5,493	2,734	2,736	3,249	2,626	2,025	3,990	5,139	2,221	4,213	1,872	3,566	2,685	2,817	2,471
	2013	3,299	3,670	3,440	5,623	2,826	2,890	3,289	2,798	2,070	4,079	5,193	2,295	4,344	1,954	3,689	2,744	2,940	2,480
	2014	3,378	3,589	3,570	5,613	2,906	3,028	3,321	2,867	2,172	4,039	5,315	2,351	4,484	2,005	3,709	2,773	2,863	2,509

Notes: Based on the ninth KSIC.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments," each issue.

Table III-8. *Wages by Gender*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		All nonagricultural industries		Manufacturing	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
10 or more employees	1980	219	93	194	84
	1985	386	180	333	156
	1990	727	388	691	353
	1991	861	466	836	425
	1992	1,010	544	947	491
	1993	1,102	601	1,061	538
	1994	1,195	679	1,158	603
	1995	1,359	790	1,317	698
	1996	1,525	904	1,472	790
	1997	1,652	1,007	1,601	877
	1998	1,666	1,028	1,581	863
	1999	1,722	1,094	1,613	886
	2000	1,912	1,211	1,791	1,005
	2001	2,028	1,297	1,899	1,099
	2002	2,192	1,382	2,105	1,177
	2003	2,385	1,501	2,289	1,288
	2004	2,537	1,604	2,470	1,401
	2005	2,736	1,741	2,662	1,537
	2006	2,898	1,863	2,800	1,634
	2007	3,035	1,927	2,962	1,720
	2008	3,220	2,036	3,106	1,832
	2009	3,198	2,037	3,067	1,823
	2010	3,285	2,110	3,171	1,944
	2011	3,447	2,216	3,344	2,038
	2012	3,549	2,309	3,474	2,159
	2013	3,713	2,409	3,711	2,298
1 or more employees	2008	2,692	1,624	2,833	1,641
	2009	2,678	1,629	2,801	1,627
	2010	2,743	1,668	2,896	1,725
	2011	2,853	1,756	3,059	1,819
	2012	2,964	1,838	3,210	1,956
	2013	3,097	1,928	3,403	2,075

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," and "Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type," raw data.

Table III-9. *Wages by Education*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		Total	Middle school or below	High school	College	University or higher
10 or more employees	1980	170	121	177	262	410
	1985	314	226	303	393	686
	1990	616	476	569	668	1,056
	1991	734	568	671	788	1,203
	1992	866	686	785	894	1,326
	1993	955	774	880	964	1,420
	1994	1,047	848	976	1,049	1,521
	1995	1,194	957	1,099	1,191	1,715
	1996	1,351	1,053	1,233	1,326	1,926
	1997	1,474	1,133	1,342	1,428	2,088
	1998	1,494	1,119	1,334	1,431	2,110
	1999	1,539	1,157	1,360	1,442	2,167
	2000	1,702	1,289	1,513	1,571	2,401
	2001	1,813	1,355	1,602	1,668	2,520
	2002	1,956	1,406	1,719	1,761	2,648
	2003	2,123	1,521	1,848	1,895	2,889
	2004	2,260	1,574	1,967	2,023	3,081
	2005	2,439	1,737	2,061	2,128	3,271
	2006	2,587	1,834	2,202	2,220	3,433
	2007	2,698	1,993	2,265	2,311	3,545
	2008	2,859	2,003	2,405	2,479	3,721
	2009	2,837	1,986	2,362	2,472	3,638
	2010	2,913	2,026	2,388	2,518	3,709
	2011	3,051	2,055	2,537	2,711	3,885
	2012	3,143	2,092	2,595	2,765	3,986
	2013	3,281	2,233	2,701	2,916	4,144
1 or more employees	2008	2,276	1,513	1,886	2,126	3,169
	2009	2,269	1,478	1,884	2,117	3,107
	2010	2,315	1,498	1,900	2,134	3,167
	2011	2,413	1,582	1,989	2,297	3,271
	2012	2,511	1,603	2,059	2,368	3,380
	2013	2,621	1,672	2,164	2,476	3,500

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure" and "Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type," raw data.

Table III-10. *Wages by Age Group*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		Up to age 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
10 or more employees	1980	77	104	177	227	250	256	264	287	299	281
	1985	137	186	294	388	432	440	447	466	485	479
	1990	301	400	569	702	762	777	767	739	693	677
	1991	360	474	670	827	912	922	904	880	791	735
	1992	415	544	775	966	1,073	1,093	1,065	1,009	936	859
	1993	451	595	846	1,059	1,153	1,184	1,162	1,086	979	901
	1994	503	668	926	1,164	1,250	1,264	1,245	1,169	1,060	968
	1995	576	757	1,031	1,324	1,442	1,455	1,428	1,344	1,207	1,058
	1996	666	854	1,147	1,492	1,627	1,658	1,640	1,552	1,358	1,169
	1997	714	941	1,251	1,601	1,756	1,784	1,749	1,686	1,437	1,236
	1998	703	919	1,227	1,566	1,750	1,824	1,804	1,736	1,465	1,271
	1999	718	944	1,263	1,621	1,834	1,867	1,833	1,729	1,471	1,303
	2000	762	998	1,366	1,787	2,048	2,077	2,036	1,905	1,624	1,402
	2001	904	1,064	1,436	1,870	2,163	2,207	2,185	2,033	1,715	1,424
	2002	991	1,143	1,552	2,064	2,346	2,379	2,348	2,166	1,802	1,418
	2003	1,016	1,219	1,654	2,220	2,541	2,595	2,543	2,370	2,042	1,560
	2004	1,094	1,294	1,738	2,333	2,693	2,784	2,713	2,507	2,123	1,629
	2005	1,213	1,402	1,882	2,497	2,865	2,957	2,945	2,808	2,327	1,765
	2006	1,353	1,486	1,951	2,537	2,997	3,143	3,161	3,078	2,612	1,900
	2007	1,369	1,521	1,976	2,605	3,115	3,285	3,333	3,309	2,795	2,007
	2008	1,288	1,576	2,109	2,761	3,274	3,478	3,465	3,421	2,963	2,144
	2009	1,244	1,575	2,114	2,705	3,206	3,434	3,455	3,300	2,862	2,061
	2010	1,131	1,588	2,174	2,798	3,287	3,510	3,504	3,355	2,911	2,067
	2011	1,436	1,798	2,306	2,898	3,387	3,649	3,712	3,525	3,040	2,035
	2012	1,559	1,824	2,383	2,972	3,490	3,732	3,774	3,606	3,157	2,332
	2013	1,561	1,901	2,479	3,030	3,568	3,852	3,908	3,833	3,466	2,534
1 or more employees	2008	677	1,253	1,843	2,342	2,617	2,686	2,665	2,611	2,277	1,774
	2009	639	1,232	1,842	2,302	2,587	2,692	2,670	2,555	2,276	1,744
	2010	688	1,233	1,896	2,396	2,644	2,738	2,691	2,569	2,280	1,758
	2011	822	1,345	1,998	2,445	2,721	2,802	2,837	2,693	2,377	1,834
	2012	800	1,385	2,096	2,537	2,840	2,917	2,928	2,779	2,498	1,938
	2013	860	1,409	2,162	2,609	2,932	3,053	3,050	2,986	2,703	2,045

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," and "Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type," raw data.

Table III-11. *Wages by Occupation*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		Senior executives, managers	Professionals, engineers, and related experts		Clerks	Service workers	Sales workers	Craft workers	Equipment, machine operation workers	Elementary laborers
10 or more employees	1993	1,861	1,325	1,209	940	706		810	851	628
	1994	1,968	1,473	1,224	1,030	782		942	929	705
	1995	2,261	1,651	1,392	1,174	920		1,048	1,062	783
	1996	2,628	1,852	1,602	1,327	1,023		1,201	1,176	840
	1997	2,808	2,013	1,727	1,400	1,096		1,340	1,258	896
	1998	2,723	2,078	1,768	1,417	1,102		1,332	1,240	879
	1999	2,686	2,243	1,747	1,435	1,076		1,368	1,304	911
	2000	3,098	2,418	1,992	1,580	1,305	1,166	1,530	1,451	961
	2001	3,186	2,567	2,173	1,655	1,355	1,213	1,623	1,550	963
	2002	3,432	2,688	2,314	1,877	1,360	1,625	1,737	1,689	1,080
	2003	3,852	2,902	2,525	2,028	1,460	1,717	1,859	1,793	1,137
	2004	4,118	3,048	2,665	2,263	1,561	1,751	2,000	1,930	1,191
	2005	4,539	3,265	2,734	2,488	1,626	1,750	2,164	2,064	1,286
	2006	5,012	3,513	2,831	2,624	1,756	1,880	2,313	2,186	1,376
	2007	5,298	3,452	2,938	2,722	1,753	2,177	2,479	2,249	1,471
	2008	5,143	3,737	2,987	2,855	1,893	2,535	2,526	2,451	1,485
	2009	5,143	3,361		2,975	1,939	2,591	2,559	2,442	1,544
	2010	5,267	3,476		3,044	1,915	2,684	2,664	2,482	1,552
	2011	5,857	3,613		3,308	1,881	2,876	2,798	2,742	1,660
	2012	5,997	3,720		3,445	1,994	2,784	2,877	2,791	1,662
	2013	6,467	3,812		3,546	2,100	2,920	3,047	2,897	1,780
1 or more employees	2008	4,982	3,078	2,409	2,462	1,206	1,931	2,077	2,212	1,230
	2009	5,080	2,771		2,585	1,236	2,052	2,063	2,236	1,234
	2010	5,301	2,848		2,652	1,262	2,052	2,133	2,282	1,255
	2011	5,779	2,879		2,854	1,317	2,237	2,254	2,497	1,325
	2012	5,955	3,031		2,991	1,407	2,170	2,317	2,581	1,366
	2013	6,188	3,066		3,042	1,484	2,391	2,468	2,665	1,442

Notes: The fourth Korea Standard Classification of Occupations was applied from 1995-1999, the fifth KSCO from 2000-2008, and the sixth since 2009.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," and "Survey on Labor Conditions by Employment Type," raw data.

B. Wages by Employee Demographics (Establishments with 5 or more employees)

Table III-12. *Wages by Gender, Education, and Age*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

	Gender	Education	Up to age 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
2010	Men	Middle school or lower	614	1,102	1,189	1,352	1,417	1,668	1,792	1,847	1,687	1,333
		High school	916	1,145	1,421	1,678	1,931	2,067	2,142	2,150	1,892	1,561
		College	-	1,270	1,608	1,952	2,340	2,593	2,734	2,851	2,628	1,904
		University+	-	1,587	2,062	2,576	3,266	3,749	4,058	4,236	4,331	3,853
	Women	Middle school or lower	594	886	1,079	1,091	1,179	1,191	1,157	1,169	1,137	991
		High school	968	1,165	1,376	1,565	1,471	1,305	1,275	1,278	1,250	1,215
		College	1,356	1,320	1,527	1,737	1,830	1,813	1,807	1,840	1,719	1,408
		University+	-	1,487	1,835	2,331	2,617	2,696	2,807	3,017	3,124	3,419
2011	Men	Middle school or lower	888	1,137	1,330	1,372	1,607	1,796	1,915	1,993	1,775	1,370
		High school	1,031	1,257	1,467	1,738	1,990	2,158	2,229	2,209	2,028	1,645
		College	1,003	1,434	1,694	2,038	2,407	2,709	2,764	2,953	2,645	2,194
		University+	-	1,819	2,101	2,599	3,290	3,842	4,194	4,405	4,254	3,987
	Women	Middle school or lower	854	1,045	1,429	1,269	1,118	1,188	1,207	1,196	1,180	1,078
		High school	1,139	1,326	1,509	1,630	1,539	1,373	1,333	1,310	1,282	1,192
		College	990	1,427	1,660	1,877	1,962	1,898	1,867	1,931	1,750	1,944
		University+	-	1,612	1,927	2,407	2,727	2,758	3,029	3,029	3,191	3,464
2012	Men	Middle school or lower	781	1,070	1,210	1,297	1,586	1,931	1,939	2,013	1,866	1,505
		High school	1,039	1,240	1,502	1,752	2,030	2,224	2,321	2,331	2,099	1,733
		College	1,295	1,498	1,735	2,067	2,477	2,813	2,878	3,043	2,773	2,137
		University+	-	1,798	2,185	2,660	3,418	3,978	4,326	4,567	4,599	4,337
	Women	Middle school or lower	859	1,213	1,212	1,439	1,177	1,232	1,309	1,231	1,221	1,052
		High school	1,239	1,313	1,546	1,667	1,650	1,465	1,388	1,365	1,358	1,298
		College	487	1,487	1,724	1,947	2,049	2,012	1,952	1,913	1,875	1,596
		University+	-	1,684	2,002	2,543	2,913	2,948	3,117	3,403	3,377	3,342
2013	Men	Middle school or lower	807	1,158	1,350	1,510	1,687	1,792	2,006	2,090	1,984	1,547
		High school	1,193	1,298	1,550	1,809	2,064	2,259	2,418	2,428	2,211	1,857
		College	1,349	1,564	1,783	2,109	2,496	2,910	2,957	3,141	3,110	2,447
		University+	-	1,790	2,227	2,710	3,436	4,099	4,497	4,764	4,816	4,579
	Women	Middle school or lower	797	1,136	1,222	1,571	1,475	1,275	1,302	1,314	1,274	1,115
		High school	1,247	1,378	1,593	1,701	1,718	1,565	1,435	1,419	1,401	1,352
		College	1,608	1,509	1,763	1,987	2,064	2,025	2,010	2,009	1,902	2,043
		University+	-	1,718	2,051	2,563	2,963	2,942	3,135	3,276	3,549	3,263

Notes: Wage includes only regular payments.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," raw data, each year.

Table III-13. *Wages by Gender, Education, and Job Duration*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

	Gender	Education	Less than 1 year	1~3 years	3~6 years	6~9 years	9~12 years	12 years or longer
2010	Men	Middle school or lower	1,261	1,361	1,445	1,551	1,596	2,153
		High school	1,453	1,590	1,738	1,889	2,062	2,603
		College	1,657	1,855	2,008	2,323	2,544	3,032
		University+	2,449	2,698	2,980	3,326	3,669	4,254
	Women	Middle school or lower	1,036	1,060	1,095	1,111	1,172	1,395
		High school	1,134	1,219	1,305	1,389	1,633	2,214
		College	1,350	1,480	1,638	1,794	2,041	2,553
		University+	1,734	1,975	2,257	2,565	2,820	3,504
2011	Men	Middle school or lower	1,359	1,404	1,484	1,603	1,772	2,245
		High school	1,530	1,643	1,842	2,001	2,161	2,730
		College	1,792	1,918	2,170	2,400	2,588	3,243
		University+	2,494	2,744	3,123	3,431	3,726	4,458
	Women	Middle school or lower	1,022	1,107	1,153	1,251	1,302	1,445
		High school	1,176	1,292	1,404	1,534	1,668	2,267
		College	1,473	1,601	1,795	1,943	2,162	2,717
		University+	1,894	2,063	2,324	2,697	2,864	3,591
2012	Men	Middle school or lower	1,305	1,404	1,552	1,711	1,856	2,330
		High school	1,556	1,687	1,881	2,047	2,188	2,850
		College	1,829	1,971	2,238	2,480	2,698	3,361
		University+	2,600	2,831	3,223	3,549	4,005	4,655
	Women	Middle school or lower	1,074	1,112	1,148	1,265	1,362	1,511
		High school	1,211	1,324	1,472	1,575	1,731	2,426
		College	1,513	1,655	1,859	2,016	2,272	2,868
		University+	1,904	2,173	2,498	2,839	3,072	3,947
2013	Men	Middle school or lower	1,492	1,474	1,591	1,729	1,881	2,068
		High school	1,679	1,750	1,942	2,132	2,292	2,418
		College	1,981	2,036	2,286	2,531	2,718	2,821
		University+	2,708	2,918	3,334	3,735	3,996	4,202
	Women	Middle school or lower	1,140	1,162	1,222	1,342	1,330	1,269
		High school	1,305	1,371	1,508	1,643	1,761	1,651
		College	1,592	1,667	1,903	2,092	2,251	1,974
		University+	1,998	2,240	2,528	2,880	3,216	2,766

Notes: Wage includes only regular payments.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," raw data, each year.

Table III-14. *Wages by Gender, Occupation, and Age*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

	Gender	Occupation	Up to 19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
2010	Men	Managers, professionals and technical workers	706	1,603	2,092	2,647	3,321	3,836	4,152	4,268	4,390	3,963
		Clerks	1,130	1,343	1,816	2,287	2,818	3,185	3,361	3,366	3,005	2,560
		Service and sales workers	886	1,235	1,836	2,238	2,669	2,886	3,105	3,002	2,521	2,141
		Production workers	819	1,130	1,406	1,650	1,825	1,921	1,932	1,865	1,658	1,331
	Women	Managers, professionals and technical workers	985	1,440	1,785	2,197	2,319	2,340	2,436	2,498	2,649	3,377
		Clerks	1,164	1,311	1,600	1,920	2,018	2,017	2,074	2,144	2,133	1,963
		Service and sales workers	844	1,211	1,570	1,701	1,573	1,413	1,352	1,377	1,261	1,209
		Production workers	858	1,090	1,225	1,331	1,145	1,082	1,095	1,110	1,115	1,013
2011	Men	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,739	1,756	2,129	2,677	3,405	3,932	4,285	4,473	4,462	4,155
		Clerks	1,367	1,576	1,910	2,358	2,889	3,360	3,578	3,545	3,196	2,640
		Service and sales workers	977	1,387	1,824	2,249	2,668	3,022	3,165	2,997	2,581	1,873
		Production workers	985	1,233	1,490	1,747	1,918	2,048	2,049	1,971	1,756	1,404
	Women	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,225	1,528	1,881	2,270	2,365	2,366	2,650	2,673	2,709	2,857
		Clerks	1,411	1,458	1,738	2,049	2,211	2,174	2,226	2,262	2,331	2,248
		Service and sales workers	960	1,384	1,685	1,881	1,797	1,495	1,402	1,344	1,252	1,204
		Production workers	1,068	1,268	1,411	1,400	1,193	1,131	1,152	1,172	1,144	1,069
2012	Men	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,307	1,759	2,204	2,725	3,517	4,040	4,377	4,561	4,702	4,389
		Clerks	1,249	1,530	2,013	2,442	3,027	3,536	3,820	3,872	3,581	3,269
		Service and sales workers	739	1,329	1,804	2,186	2,652	2,948	3,049	2,997	2,636	2,027
		Production workers	1,037	1,251	1,531	1,785	2,000	2,147	2,156	2,075	1,829	1,463
	Women	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,169	1,597	1,945	2,374	2,545	2,501	2,705	2,863	3,078	3,085
		Clerks	1,334	1,490	1,817	2,141	2,325	2,308	2,354	2,508	2,455	2,640
		Service, sales workers	991	1,386	1,759	2,004	1,876	1,556	1,429	1,339	1,301	1,121
		Production workers	1,251	1,331	1,490	1,477	1,300	1,189	1,211	1,219	1,200	1,092
2013	Men	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,544	1,809	2,253	2,783	3,554	4,144	4,599	4,766	4,889	4,783
		Clerks	1,196	1,564	2,049	2,483	3,065	3,618	3,898	4,020	3,759	3,267
		Service and sales workers	1,046	1,361	1,855	2,231	2,601	2,978	3,163	3,057	3,046	2,171
		Production workers	1,166	1,320	1,584	1,813	2,032	2,185	2,228	2,184	1,944	1,554
	Women	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,225	1,626	2,016	2,439	2,637	2,494	2,622	2,680	2,969	2,994
		Clerks	1,332	1,539	1,856	2,153	2,344	2,345	2,401	2,546	2,621	2,674
		Service and sales workers	967	1,356	1,769	1,967	1,937	1,752	1,457	1,398	1,314	1,129
		Production workers	1,225	1,375	1,538	1,547	1,370	1,279	1,273	1,281	1,274	1,166

Notes: 1) Wage includes only regular payments.

2) Before 2008, "Managers, professionals and technical workers" is a combination of KSCO codes 0-2, "Clerks" is code 3, "Service and sales workers" is a combination of codes 4-5, and "Production" is a combination of codes 7-9 under the fifth KSCO.

3) Since 2009, "Managers, professionals and technical workers" is a combination of codes 1-2, "Clerks" is code 3, "Service and sales" is a combination of codes 4-5, and "Production" is a combination of codes 7-9 under the sixth KSCO.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," raw data, each year.

Table III-15. *Wages by Gender, Occupation, and Job Duration*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

	Gender	Occupation	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	6-8 years	9-11 years	12+ years
2010	Men	Managers, professionals and technical workers	2,517	2,778	3,060	3,433	3,811	4,327
		Clerks	2,061	2,300	2,524	2,813	3,007	3,524
		Service and sales workers	1,862	2,120	2,392	2,690	2,922	3,409
		Production workers	1,381	1,490	1,622	1,756	1,821	2,357
	Women	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,644	1,813	2,074	2,359	2,646	3,301
		Clerks	1,408	1,598	1,802	1,973	2,181	2,711
		Service and sales workers	1,281	1,384	1,491	1,592	1,741	2,133
		Production workers	1,008	1,065	1,115	1,159	1,296	1,500
2011	Men	Managers, professional and technical workers	2,595	2,834	3,251	3,594	3,928	4,592
		Clerks	2,191	2,368	2,686	2,890	3,098	3,811
		Service and sales workers	1,852	2,123	2,433	2,725	3,022	3,480
		Production workers	1,485	1,561	1,729	1,896	1,968	2,491
	Women	Managers, professional and technical workers	1,743	1,891	2,165	2,482	2,712	3,587
		Clerks	1,566	1,734	1,942	2,199	2,329	2,940
		Service and sales workers	1,289	1,424	1,652	1,800	1,918	2,207
		Production workers	1,046	1,126	1,202	1,291	1,353	1,551
2012	Men	Managers, professionals and technical workers	2,662	2,890	3,273	3,648	4,135	4,732
		Clerks	2,292	2,538	2,860	3,156	3,406	4,018
		Service and sales workers	1,830	2,127	2,461	2,656	3,009	3,484
		Production workers	1,515	1,632	1,789	1,951	2,038	2,616
	Women	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,776	2,004	2,282	2,663	2,949	3,734
		Clerks	1,583	1,805	2,100	2,322	2,499	3,183
		Service and sales workers	1,282	1,464	1,640	1,813	2,044	2,581
		Production workers	1,111	1,193	1,247	1,329	1,372	1,593
2013	Men	Managers, professionals and technical workers	2,744	2,996	3,373	3,853	4,131	4,312
		Clerks	2,505	2,601	2,937	3,236	3,453	3,692
		Service and sales workers	2,030	2,172	2,431	2,791	2,893	2,759
		Production workers	1,634	1,671	1,838	1,993	2,131	2,213
	Women	Managers, professionals and technical workers	1,895	2,042	2,300	2,655	2,979	2,502
		Clerks	1,655	1,849	2,124	2,353	2,521	2,360
		Service and sales workers	1,424	1,423	1,638	1,843	1,911	1,611
		Production workers	1,208	1,237	1,318	1,400	1,466	1,314

Notes: 1) Wage includes only regular payments.

2) Before 2008, "Managers, professionals and technical workers" is a combination of KSCO codes 0-2, "Clerks" is code 3, "Service and sales workers" is a combination of codes 4-5, and "Production" is a combination of codes 7-9 under the fifth KSCO.

3) Since 2009, "Managers, professionals and technical workers" is a combination of codes 1-2, "Clerks" is code 3, "Service and sales" is a combination of codes 4-5, and "Production" is a combination of codes 7-9 under the sixth KSCO.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Survey on Wage Structure," raw data, each year.

Table III-16. *Wages and Working Conditions by Status of Worker*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month, hours/week, %, 1,000 people)

		Monthly wage	Working hours/week	Social insurance coverage rate			Number of employees
				National Pension	Health Insurance	Employment Insurance	
2005	Total	1,593	47.5	61.4	61.9	53.1	14,968
	Regular	2,117	47.4	97.3	98.0	83.0	7,926
	Temporary	1,102	49.6	28.9	29.4	26.8	4,879
	Daily	783	42.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	2,164
2006	Total	1,656	46.6	62.6	63.2	54.6	15,351
	Regular	2,184	46.8	97.4	98.2	84.1	8,243
	Temporary	1,139	48.3	30.1	30.8	27.6	5,018
	Daily	814	41.8	3.9	3.3	2.9	2,090
2007	Total	1,745	45.9	63.2	64.4	55.3	15,882
	Regular	2,299	46.1	98.0	99.1	84.1	8,763
	Temporary	1,163	47.4	27.6	29.4	26.7	5,044
	Daily	823	41.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2,075
2008	Total	1,846	45.1	64.3	65.6	56.8	16,103
	Regular	2,409	45.2	97.4	98.3	83.5	9,107
	Temporary	1,212	46.8	28.6	31.2	29.1	4,970
	Daily	875	40.5	3.2	3.5	4.6	2,027
2009	Total	1,852	43.9	64.7	67.1	58.9	16,479
	Regular	2,419	44.4	96.6	98.0	83.9	9,472
	Temporary	1,170	44.4	28.9	33.7	32.1	5,117
	Daily	858	39.4	2.1	2.4	5.7	1,890
2010	Total	1,949	43.4	65.0	67.0	58.6	17,048
	Regular	2,500	44.1	95.9	97.9	83.7	10,151
	Temporary	1,221	43.6	25.4	28.4	27.3	5,122
	Daily	898	39.1	2.0	2.3	4.9	1,775
2011	Total	2,032	42.7	65.1	68.3	59.6	17,510
	Regular	2,567	43.5	95.0	98.0	83.1	10,710
	Temporary	1,275	42.5	24.3	28.9	28.6	5,031
	Daily	945	38.5	0.3	0.4	5.0	1,769
2012	Total	2,104	42.0	66.5	69.9	61.2	17,733
	Regular	2,623	42.9	95.2	98.4	84.2	11,203
	Temporary	1,289	41.6	22.9	27.9	27.3	4,935
	Daily	979	37.3	0.3	0.3	4.0	1,595
2013	Total	2,181	41.7	67.6	71.3	62.4	18,240
	Regular	2,695	42.7	94.8	98.5	84.2	11,842
	Temporary	1,297	40.8	22.5	27.7	27.5	4,862
	Daily	1,022	36.9	0.3	0.3	4.7	1,536
2014	Total	2,231	41.5	67.9	71.4	63.8	18,776
	Regular	2,748	42.7	95.0	98.6	85.8	12,165
	Temporary	1,338	40.1	23.4	27.5	28.7	5,104
	Daily	1,083	36.3	0.1	0.2	4.9	1,507

Notes: 1) Monthly wage is the average of June-August each year.

2) Employment Insurance statistics are different from the official announcement since 2010, because Statistics Korea has excluded those who are not entitled to EI from the denominator (e.g., civil servants, teachers, national post office employees).

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey Supplements," raw data.

Table III-17. *Wages and Working Conditions by Employment Type*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month, hours/week, %, 1,000 people)

		Monthly wage	Working hours/week	Social insurance coverage rate			No. of employees
				National Pension	Health Insurance	Employment Insurance	
2004	Total	1,542	47.8	59.5	61.3	52.1	14,584
	Standard	1,771	49.7	72.5	73.8	61.5	9,190
	Non-standard	1,152	44.7	37.5	40.1	36.1	5,394
2005	Total	1,593	47.5	61.4	61.9	53.1	14,968
	Standard	1,846	49.2	75.7	75.9	63.8	9,486
	Non-standard	1,156	44.5	36.6	37.7	34.5	5,482
2006	Total	1,656	46.6	62.6	63.2	54.6	15,351
	Standard	1,908	48.5	76.1	76.1	64.7	9,894
	Non-standard	1,198	43.1	38.2	40.0	36.3	5,457
2007	Total	1,745	45.9	63.2	64.4	55.3	15,882
	Standard	2,008	47.9	76.3	76.7	64.3	10,180
	Non-standard	1,276	42.5	40.0	42.5	39.2	5,703
2008	Total	1,846	45.1	64.3	65.6	56.8	16,103
	Standard	2,123	47.1	77.9	78.9	66.7	10,728
	Non-standard	1,293	41.1	37.2	39.2	37.0	5,376
2009	Total	1,852	43.9	64.7	67.1	58.9	16,479
	Standard	2,201	45.9	78.9	79.8	67.6	10,725
	Non-standard	1,202	40.1	38.2	43.4	42.7	5,754
2010	Total	1,949	43.4	65.0	67.0	58.6	17,048
	Standard	2,294	45.6	78.4	79.5	67.6	11,362
	Non-standard	1,258	39.1	38.1	42.1	40.4	5,685
2011	Total	2,032	42.7	65.1	68.3	59.6	17,510
	Standard	2,388	45.0	79.1	80.9	68.9	11,515
	Non-standard	1,348	38.4	38.2	44.1	41.6	5,995
2012	Total	2,104	42.0	66.5	69.9	61.2	17,734
	Standard	2,460	44.2	80.3	82.2	70.4	11,823
	Non-standard	1,393	37.7	39.0	45.4	42.7	5,911
2013	Total	2,181	41.7	67.6	71.3	62.4	18,240
	Standard	2,546	44.0	81.2	83.5	71.8	12,295
	Non-standard	1,428	37.1	39.2	46.2	43.0	5,946
2014	Total	2,231	41.5	67.9	71.4	63.8	18,776
	Standard	2,604	43.8	82.1	84.1	73.5	12,699
	Non-standard	1,453	36.7	38.4	44.7	43.4	6,077

Notes: 1) Monthly wage is the average of June-August each year.

2) Employment Insurance statistics are different from the official announcement since 2010, because Statistics Korea has excluded those who are not entitled to EI from the denominator (e.g., civil servants, teachers, national post office employees).

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey Supplements," raw data.

◆ Explanation on Labor Costs

1. Labor Costs

Cost of labor is the sum of all costs that an employer incurs by hiring workers. It consists of cash pay and other expenditures.

A. Payroll (wage labor costs): Sum of regular payments (basic pay, allowances, etc.), overtime pay, bonuses and end-of-year allowances.

B. Non-wage labor costs

- 1) Severance pay cost: A lump-sum to be paid at the time of leaving the company, including redundancy payments and dismissal advance notice allowances.
- 2) Statutory benefits: Employer's share of contribution to Industrial Accident Insurance, Health Insurance, National Pension, and other statutory benefit programs such as the Employment Promotion Fund for the Disabled.
- 3) Nonstatutory benefits: Costs for the policies undertaken independently by the employer, including housing, meals, medical services, health services, culture, sports, entertainment, personal celebrations/bereavements, and employee discount stores. In terms of costs for facilities, depreciation, maintenance, and labor costs (wages and allowances for the workers dedicated to the facilities) are included.
- 4) Other labor costs: Sum of all costs not specified above, including payments-in-kind, recruitment costs, training/education costs, work clothes, relocation, company newsletters, and recognition award costs.

2. References

Ministry of Employment and Labor, "*Report on Enterprise Labor Cost Survey*," each year.

3. Notes

- 1) Data were expanded from the establishments with 30 or more employees to those with 10 or more employees since 1998.
- 2) External reserves are not included in the severance pay labor cost.

Table III-18. *Labor Costs Per Worker*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month, %)

		Total labor costs	Payroll costs	Non-wage labor costs				
				Total	Severance pay	Statutory benefits	Nonstatutory benefits	Other
30 or more	1985	393 (100.0)	327 (83.2)	66 (16.8)	25 (6.3)	8 (2.1)	24 (6.1)	9 (2.3)
	1990	816 (100.0)	667 (81.7)	149 (18.3)	57 (7.0)	24 (2.9)	49 (6.0)	19 (2.3)
	1995	1,727 (100.0)	1,295 (75.0)	432 (25.0)	204 (11.8)	65 (3.7)	121 (7.0)	42 (2.5)
	2000	2,795 (100.0)	1,750 (62.6)	1,045 (37.4)	635 (22.7)	183 (6.6)	170 (6.1)	57 (2.1)
	2001	2,677 (100.0)	1,850 (69.1)	827 (30.9)	388 (14.5)	210 (7.9)	175 (6.5)	54 (2.0)
	2002	2,844 (100.0)	2,064 (72.6)	779 (27.4)	293 (10.3)	222 (7.8)	198 (7.0)	66 (2.3)
	2003	3,225 (100.0)	2,305 (71.5)	919 (28.5)	382 (11.8)	244 (7.6)	229 (7.1)	65 (2.0)
	2004	3,249 (100.0)	2,591 (79.7)	659 (20.3)	236 (7.3)	202 (6.2)	172 (5.3)	49 (1.5)
	2005	3,389 (100.0)	2,697 (79.6)	692 (20.4)	241 (7.1)	217 (6.4)	186 (5.5)	48 (1.4)
	2006	3,705 (100.0)	2,919 (78.8)	786 (21.2)	265 (7.2)	247 (6.7)	223 (6.0)	51 (1.4)
	2007	3,854 (100.0)	3,054 (79.3)	800 (20.7)	259 (6.7)	256 (6.6)	234 (6.1)	51 (1.3)
	2008	4,071 (100.0)	3,158 (77.6)	913 (22.4)	401 (9.9)	268 (6.6)	194 (4.8)	49 (1.2)
	2009	4,080 (100.0)	3,161 (77.5)	919 (22.5)	411 (10.1)	270 (6.6)	195 (4.8)	43 (1.1)
	2010	4,256 (100.0)	3,332 (78.3)	925 (21.7)	424 (10.0)	278 (6.5)	180 (4.2)	43 (1.0)
10 or more	2011	4,592 (100.0)	3,507 (76.4)	1,084 (23.6)	536 (11.7)	293 (6.4)	208 (4.5)	48 (1.0)
	2012	4,754 (100.0)	3,655 (76.9)	1,099 (23.1)	526 (11.1)	311 (6.5)	212 (4.5)	49 (1.0)
	2013	4,800 (100.0)	3,757 (78.3)	1,043 (21.7)	458 (9.5)	323 (6.7)	226 (4.7)	36 (0.8)
	1998	2,325 (100.0)	1,409 (60.6)	915 (39.4)	613 (26.4)	121 (5.2)	141 (6.1)	41 (1.7)
	1999	2,371 (100.0)	1,550 (65.4)	821 (34.6)	436 (18.4)	163 (6.9)	174 (7.3)	48 (2.0)
	2000	2,777 (100.0)	1,741 (62.7)	1,037 (37.3)	629 (22.6)	182 (6.6)	169 (6.1)	57 (2.1)
	2001	2,661 (100.0)	1,840 (69.2)	821 (30.8)	385 (14.5)	209 (7.9)	174 (6.5)	53 (2.0)
	2002	2,828 (100.0)	2,053 (72.6)	774 (27.4)	291 (10.3)	220 (7.8)	197 (7.0)	65 (2.3)
	2003	3,206 (100.0)	2,293 (71.5)	913 (28.5)	379 (11.8)	243 (7.6)	227 (7.1)	64 (2.0)
	2004	3,058 (100.0)	2,450 (80.1)	608 (19.9)	212 (6.9)	192 (6.3)	162 (5.3)	43 (1.4)
	2005	3,221 (100.0)	2,569 (79.8)	652 (20.2)	224 (6.9)	208 (6.5)	178 (5.5)	42 (1.3)
	2006	3,393 (100.0)	2,686 (79.2)	707 (20.8)	230 (6.8)	229 (6.7)	208 (6.1)	40 (1.2)
	2007	3,643 (100.0)	2,889 (79.3)	753 (20.7)	242 (6.6)	244 (6.7)	224 (6.2)	44 (1.2)
	2008	3,846 (100.0)	3,003 (78.1)	843 (21.9)	360 (9.4)	256 (6.6)	185 (4.8)	42 (1.1)
	2009	3,866 (100.0)	3,014 (78.0)	852 (22.0)	371 (9.6)	259 (6.7)	185 (4.8)	37 (1.0)
	2010	4,022 (100.0)	3,166 (78.7)	856 (21.3)	383 (9.5)	267 (6.6)	169 (4.2)	37 (0.9)
	2011	4,329 (100.0)	3,332 (77.0)	997 (23.0)	480 (11.1)	280 (6.5)	196 (4.5)	41 (0.9)
	2012	4,487 (100.0)	3,476 (77.5)	1,011 (22.5)	471 (10.5)	297 (6.6)	202 (4.5)	42 (0.9)
	2013	4,550 (100.0)	3,585 (78.8)	965 (21.2)	413 (9.1)	308 (6.8)	212 (4.7)	31 (0.7)

Notes: 1) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total cost of labor.

2) "Other" is the sum of other costs including payments-in-kind, recruitment, vocational training, work clothes, relocation, newsletters, awards, etc.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Report on Enterprise Labor Cost Survey," each year.

Table III-19. *Per Capita Labor Costs by Enterprise Size and Cost Components*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month, %)

		Total labor costs	Payroll costs	Non-wage labor costs				
				Total	Severance pay	Statutory benefits	Nonstatutory benefits	Other
2011	Total	4,329 (100.0)	3,332 (77.0)	997 (23.0)	480 (11.1)	280 (6.5)	196 (4.5)	41 (0.9)
	10~29	3,090 (100.0)	2,505 (81.1)	585 (18.9)	219 (7.1)	219 (7.1)	139 (4.5)	9 (0.3)
	30~99	3,402 (100.0)	2,723 (80.0)	679 (20.0)	286 (8.4)	228 (6.7)	151 (4.4)	14 (0.4)
	100~299	3,636 (100.0)	2,858 (78.6)	778 (21.4)	359 (9.9)	242 (6.7)	159 (4.4)	18 (0.5)
	300~499	4,264 (100.0)	3,319 (77.8)	945 (22.2)	440 (10.3)	287 (6.7)	186 (4.4)	32 (0.7)
	500~999	4,318 (100.0)	3,321 (76.9)	997 (23.1)	491 (11.4)	293 (6.8)	176 (4.1)	38 (0.9)
	1,000+	6,177 (100.0)	4,561 (73.8)	1,617 (26.2)	857 (13.9)	373 (6.0)	291 (4.7)	96 (1.6)
2012	Total	4,487 (100.0)	3,476 (77.5)	1,011 (22.5)	471 (10.5)	297 (6.6)	202 (4.5)	42 (0.9)
	10~29	3,200 (100.0)	2,609 (81.5)	591 (18.5)	201 (6.3)	227 (7.1)	154 (4.8)	9 (0.3)
	30~99	3,610 (100.0)	2,888 (80.0)	722 (20.0)	309 (8.6)	239 (6.6)	156 (4.3)	17 (0.5)
	100~299	3,880 (100.0)	3,028 (78.0)	852 (22.0)	387 (10.0)	263 (6.8)	180 (4.6)	22 (0.6)
	300~499	4,305 (100.0)	3,382 (78.6)	923 (21.4)	432 (10.0)	291 (6.8)	168 (3.9)	33 (0.8)
	500~999	4,269 (100.0)	3,335 (78.1)	934 (21.9)	440 (10.3)	298 (7.0)	160 (3.8)	36 (0.9)
	1,000+	6,262 (100.0)	4,684 (74.8)	1,578 (25.2)	798 (12.7)	396 (6.3)	290 (4.6)	93 (1.5)
2013	Total	4,550 (100.0)	3,585 (78.8)	965 (21.2)	413 (9.1)	308 (6.8)	212 (4.7)	31 (0.7)
	10~29	3,297 (100.0)	2,722 (82.6)	575 (17.4)	186 (5.6)	237 (7.2)	144 (4.4)	8 (0.3)
	30~99	3,662 (100.0)	2,965 (80.9)	698 (19.1)	287 (7.8)	251 (6.9)	147 (4.0)	13 (0.3)
	100~299	3,880 (100.0)	3,101 (79.9)	779 (20.1)	323 (8.3)	271 (7.0)	168 (4.3)	18 (0.5)
	300~499	4,252 (100.0)	3,349 (78.8)	903 (21.2)	392 (9.2)	305 (7.2)	184 (4.3)	22 (0.5)
	500~999	4,694 (100.0)	3,642 (77.6)	1,052 (22.4)	484 (10.3)	329 (7.0)	203 (4.3)	36 (0.8)
	1,000+	6,254 (100.0)	4,796 (76.7)	1,459 (23.3)	661 (10.6)	404 (6.5)	329 (5.3)	66 (1.0)

Notes: 1) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total cost of labor.

2) "Others" is the sum of other costs including payments-in-kind, recruitment, vocational training, work clothes, relocation, newsletters, awards, etc.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Report on Enterprise Labor Cost Survey," each year.

Table III-20. *Statutory Benefits Per Worker*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month, %)

		Total labor costs	Health Insurance	Industrial Accident Insurance	National Pension	Employment Insurance	Employment promotion fund for the disabled	Other
30 or more employees	2000	2,795 (100.0)	27 (1.0)	32 (1.1)	86 (3.1)	34 (1.2)	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
	2005	3,389 (100.0)	57 (1.7)	36 (1.1)	93 (2.7)	27 (0.8)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2006	3,705 (100.0)	63 (1.7)	46 (1.3)	101 (2.7)	31 (0.8)	3 (0.1)	2 (0.0)
	2007	3,854 (100.0)	67 (1.7)	49 (1.3)	103 (2.7)	32 (0.8)	3 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
	2008	4,071 (100.0)	82 (2.0)	45 (1.1)	102 (2.5)	35 (0.9)	3 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2009	4,080 (100.0)	84 (2.1)	45 (1.1)	103 (2.5)	35 (0.9)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
	2010	4,256 (100.0)	87 (2.1)	46 (1.1)	106 (2.5)	36 (0.9)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
	2011	4,592 (100.0)	101 (2.2)	44 (1.0)	106 (2.3)	38 (0.8)	3 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2012	4,754 (100.0)	110 (2.3)	45 (0.9)	110 (2.3)	42 (0.9)	4 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
	2013	4,800 (100.0)	117 (2.4)	43 (0.9)	114 (2.4)	44 (0.9)	4 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
10 or more employees	2000	2,371 (100.0)	23 (1.0)	31 (1.3)	76 (3.2)	28 (1.2)	2 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
	2001	2,777 (100.0)	27 (1.0)	32 (1.1)	86 (3.1)	33 (1.2)	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
	2002	2,661 (100.0)	37 (1.4)	32 (1.2)	102 (3.8)	35 (1.3)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.1)
	2003	2,828 (100.0)	46 (1.6)	32 (1.1)	102 (3.6)	37 (1.3)	3 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2004	3,206 (100.0)	62 (1.9)	31 (1.0)	112 (3.5)	34 (1.1)	3 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2005	3,058 (100.0)	49 (1.6)	30 (1.0)	86 (2.8)	23 (0.8)	3 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2006	3,221 (100.0)	54 (1.7)	36 (1.1)	89 (2.8)	25 (0.8)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2007	3,643 (100.0)	63 (1.7)	48 (1.3)	99 (2.7)	29 (0.8)	2 (0.1)	2 (0.1)
	2008	3,846 (100.0)	77 (2.0)	45 (1.2)	98 (2.6)	32 (0.8)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2009	3,866 (100.0)	80 (2.1)	45 (1.2)	99 (2.6)	33 (0.8)	2 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
	2010	4,022 (100.0)	83 (2.1)	47 (1.2)	101 (2.5)	33 (0.8)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2011	4,329 (100.0)	96 (2.2)	44 (1.0)	103 (2.4)	35 (0.8)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.0)
	2012	4,487 (100.0)	105 (2.3)	44 (1.0)	106 (2.4)	38 (0.8)	3 (0.1)	0 (0.0)
	2013	4,550 (100.0)	111 (2.4)	43 (0.9)	110 (2.4)	40 (0.9)	4 (0.1)	1 (0.0)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the total cost of labor.
Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Report on Enterprise Labor Cost Survey," each year.

◆ Explanation on Minimum Wage

1. Definition and Chronology

- The minimum wage is the legally binding minimum pay per hour that protects low-wage workers.
- Articles 34 and 35 of the Labor Standards Act enacted in 1953 provide the legal basis for the national minimum wage, but its introduction was postponed given the circumstances of the time.
- The Minimum Wage Act was enacted and promulgated on Dec. 31, 1986, and went into effect on January 1, 1988.

2. Objective of Enacting the Minimum Wage Act

- To contribute to sound development of the national economy by guaranteeing the minimum wage level for workers to ensure secure livelihood and qualitative improvement in labor (Article 1).

3. Minimum Wage Coverage

- Scope and Progression of Minimum Wage Coverage

Period	Scope of application	Remarks
1988	Manufacturing (10 or more full-time equivalent workers)	Article 2, Enforcement Decree of the Minimum Wage Act (July 1987)
1989	Manufacturing, mining, construction (10 or more full-time equivalent workers)	Article 2, Enforcement Decree of the Minimum Wage Act (partially amended in July 1988)
1990~1999. 8.	All industries (10 or more full-time equivalent workers)	Article 2, Enforcement Decree of the Minimum Wage Act (partially amended in July 1989)
1999. 9.~2000. 10. 23	All industries (5 or more full-time equivalent workers)	Article 2, Enforcement Decree of the Minimum Wage Act (partially amended in Mar. 1999)
2000. 10. 24~Present	All industries (all workplaces)	Article 3, Minimum Wage Act (partially amended in Oct. 2000) The addendum will be applied to workplaces rendered eligible after the amended minimum wage goes into effect.

- Applicable to all businesses or workplaces with one employee or more. But enterprises that employ only cohabiting immediate family members, individuals who hire domestic help, sailors in accordance with the Seamen Act, and vessel owners who hire sailors are not included (Article 3).

4. Minimum Wage Amount

- The minimum wage amount may be determined by hour, day, week, or month. In the event that it is determined by day, week, or month, it should also be marked by the hour (Article 5).
- An amount different from the minimum wage can be set in any of the following events (Article 3, Enforcement Decree):
 1. Workers in training: For the period within 3 months from the first day as a trainee, it is acceptable to pay 90% of the hourly

minimum wage. The exception does not apply in the event that the worker has signed an employment contract with a term shorter than 1 year (amended on February 1, 2012, effective as of July 1, 2012).

5. Period of Application

- January 1- December 31 of the applicable year.

6. Calculation of the Minimum Wage

- The basic pay and ordinary allowances make up the basis of calculation.
- Once the wage and working hours are determined, the hourly wage is calculated by dividing the total wage by the total working hours in the corresponding period. The resulting value is a feasible wage if it is above the hourly minimum wage.

7. Others

- Mandatory application of the minimum wage (Article 6) and penalties for violations (Article 28).
- Employer's obligation to notify employees (Article 11).
- Criteria for exceptions to the minimum wage application (Paragraph 1, Article 3, Enforcement Rules).

Table III-21. *Scope of Wages Not Included in the Minimum Wage Determination*

Criteria	Examples
Wages other than the wages paid regularly at least once every month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attendance allowance for attendance performance for over 1 month - Long service allowance for continuous service for a certain period over 1 month - Pay for performance or performance incentive for a period of over 1 month - Other wages or allowances paid for one-off or unexpected reasons such as marriage, winter preparation, kimchi-making, or physical fitness; nonregular wages or allowances such that payment criteria may be predefined but the date of actual payment is not determined or irregular.
Wages in addition to the wages paid for prescribed working hours or days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual leave pay, vacation pay, holiday pay - Wages and additional wages for extended work or holiday work - Additional wages for nighttime work - Day-duty or night-duty pay - Other pay that cannot be recognized as wage paid for prescribed work, regardless of the name of the pay
Other wages not to be included in minimum wage calculation	Allowances for the purpose of aiding workers' daily lives such as family allowance, meal allowance, housing allowance and commuting allowance, or payments-in-kind provided for the welfare of workers such as meals, dormitories, housing, or transport.

Source: Attachment 1, Article 2, Enforcement Rules for Minimum Wage Act (wholly amended on December 19, 2011).

Table III-22. *Major Indicators of Minimum Wage*

	Hourly wage (KRW)	Daily wage (8 hours, KRW)	Monthly conversion (KRW)	Rate of increase (%)
1989	600	4,800	144,000 (for 240 hours)	29.7 vs. Group 1 23.7 vs. Group 2
1990	690	5,520	165,000 (240 hours)	15.0
1991	820	6,560	192,700 (235 hours)	18.8
1992	925	7,400	209,050 (226 hours)	12.8
1993	1,005	8,040	227,130 (226 hours)	8.6
1994.1~1994.8	1,085	8,680	245,210 (226 hours)	8.0
1994.9~1995.8	1,170	9,360	264,420 (226 hours)	7.8
1995.9~1996.8	1,275	10,200	288,150 (226 hours)	9.0
1996.9~1997.8	1,400	11,200	316,400 (226 hours)	9.8
1997.9~1998.8	1,485	11,880	335,610 (226 hours)	6.1
1998.9~1999.8	1,525	12,200	344,650 (226 hours)	2.7
1999.9~2000.8	1,600	12,800	361,600 (226 hours)	4.9
2000.9~2001.8	1,865	14,920	421,490 (226 hours)	16.6
2001.9~2002.8	2,100	16,800	474,600 (226 hours)	12.6
2002.9~2003.8	2,275	18,200	514,150 (226 hours)	8.3
2003.9~2004.8	2,510	20,080	567,260 (226 hours)	10.3
2004.9~2005.8	2,840	22,720	593,560 (209 hours) 641,840 (226 hours)	13.1
2005.9~2006.12	3,100	24,800	647,900 (209 hours) 700,600 (226 hours)	9.2
2007.1~2007.12	3,480	27,840	727,320 (209 hours) 786,480 (226 hours)	12.3
2008.1~2008.12	3,770	30,160	787,930 (209 hours) 852,020 (226 hours)	8.3
2009.1~2009.12	4,000	32,000	836,000 (209 hours) 904,000 (226 hours)	6.1
2010.1~2010.12	4,110	32,880	-	2.75
2011.1~2011.12	4,320	34,560	-	5.1
2012.1~2012.12	4,580	36,640	-	6.0
2013.1~2013.12	4,860	38,880	-	6.1
2014.1~2014.12	5,210	41,680	-	7.2
2015.1~2015.12	5,580	44,640	-	7.1

Source: Minimum Wage Council, "Minimum Wage Deliberation and Resolution Process," each year.

◆ **Explanation on Labor Productivity**

Labor productivity is defined as the output per 1 unit of labor input, and is directly related to per capita income, which is also a measure of quality of life. Measures of labor productivity should be interpreted with caution because they reflect not only changes in labor productivity, but also other factors such as technological advancement. Understanding how individual performance or qualitative changes in labor affect production requires finer breakdown of labor inputs.

Labor productivity depends on how to measure output (production volume, value-added) as well as labor input (per person, hour). It is referred to "nominal labor productivity" or "real labor productivity" according to which output is used, nominal or real.

		Output		
		Production volume	Value-added	
			Real	Nominal
Labor input	man	A	B	C
	man-hour	D	E	F

In general, labor productivity using gross output, which is the ratio of gross output to labor input, is more suitable for evaluating production efficiency and technical proficiency. Labor productivity using value-added, which is the ratio of net output to labor input, is more appropriate for evaluating the employer's solvency as well as the labor income distribution, and this method is often used for generating productivity statistics.

1. Labor Productivity Calculated by the Korea Productivity Center (KPC)

The KPC currently provides quarterly and yearly statistics on "physical labor productivity" and "value-added labor productivity". Physical labor productivity is estimated by using the formula "number of employed x working hours" (as found in the Ministry of Employment and Labor's *"Labor Force Survey at Establishments"*) as the labor input, along with the industrial output index from Statistics Korea. Value-added labor productivity is calculated by using the same formula as the labor input, along with the data on value-added at constant prices from the Bank of Korea.

2. Wage-related Labor Productivity

The type of labor productivity most suitable for wage bargaining is the one based on per capita nominal value-added (Area C)(e.g., nominal average monthly wage per employee).

However, the KPC does not collect statistics on this type of labor productivity, while the Korea Labor Institute and other nationwide organizations publish them as "labor productivity of the national economy". Increases in such labor productivity are primarily used to determine the adequateness of a wage increase.

Labor productivity of the national economy data is currently collected through the *"Economically Active Population Survey"* (Statistics Korea) and the *"National Accounts"* (Bank of Korea). The statistics are collected only from nonagricultural sectors, taking into account the subjects of the *"Labor Force Survey at Establishments"* (Ministry of Employment and Labor, the leading wage statistics of Korea).

The labor productivity index(from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

mainly used for the purpose of international comparison of unit labor cost is the one in Area E: labor productivity by man-hour, or by value-added at constant prices per hour. This index is produced in reference to the national accounts and labor force surveys of each country, limited to the manufacturing industry that produces trading goods. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is publishing this set of data (along with the hourly compensation data) once a year by collecting data from different countries.

3. References

In this handbook, the indices under regions B, C, E, and F are called per capita real, per capita nominal, hourly real, and hourly nominal (labor productivity), respectively. The data are collected on all non-agricultural sectors (including manufacturing), using the "*National Accounts*" and the "*Economically Active Population Survey*".

Table III-23. *Per Capita Real Labor Productivity: Index and Growth Rate (B)*

(Unit: 2010=100.0, %)

	All nonagricultural industries				Manufacturing			
	Productivity index		Output index	Input index	Productivity index		Output index	Input index
		Growth rate				Growth rate		
1970	22.7	-	4.9	21.4	5.6	-	1.8	31.5
1980	31.9	-3.1	12.9	40.6	10.4	2.6	7.6	73.4
1990	51.5	5.0	34.3	66.7	19.8	8.9	24.1	121.9
1995	62.8	5.1	50.8	80.9	29.9	9.5	35.8	119.6
2000	77.7	3.8	66.0	85.0	50.9	10.1	54.2	106.6
2001	78.7	1.3	68.7	87.2	52.4	3.1	55.6	105.9
2002	81.7	3.9	73.8	90.3	57.4	9.4	60.4	105.3
2003	83.9	2.6	76.1	90.7	61.0	6.3	63.7	104.4
2004	85.3	1.7	79.5	93.1	67.5	10.7	70.0	103.7
2005	87.5	2.5	82.7	94.5	72.5	7.4	74.3	102.5
2006	90.7	3.7	87.1	96.0	79.8	10.0	80.3	100.7
2007	93.9	3.5	91.5	97.5	86.4	8.3	86.1	99.7
2008	95.1	1.4	93.5	98.3	90.0	4.2	88.5	98.4
2009	95.5	0.4	93.8	98.2	91.6	1.7	87.2	95.2
2010	100.0	4.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	100.0	100.0
2011	101.8	1.8	103.8	102.0	105.7	5.7	107.3	101.6
2012	102.0	0.1	106.0	104.0	107.6	1.9	109.7	101.9
2013	103.0	1.0	108.9	105.8	108.8	1.1	113.0	103.9
2014	104.2	0.8	113.0	108.5	109.3	0.5	117.5	107.5

Notes: The Korea Standard Industrial Classification has been updated regularly. The sixth KSIC was used for 2000 data, the eighth for 2001~2003 data, and the ninth since 2004.

Sources: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.

Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data.

Table III-24. *Per Capita Nominal Labor Productivity: Index and Growth Rate (C)*

(Unit: 2010=100.0, %)

	All nonagricultural industries				Manufacturing			
	Productivity index		Output index	Input index	Productivity index		Output index	Input index
		Growth rate				Growth rate		
1970	0.8	0.0	0.2	21.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	31.5
1980	6.8	24.8	2.7	40.6	3.3	29.7	2.4	73.4
1990	22.1	16.1	14.8	66.7	11.3	13.1	13.8	121.9
1995	40.6	13.3	32.8	80.9	25.7	17.8	30.7	119.6
2000	58.1	5.1	49.3	85.0	44.1	6.6	47.0	106.6
2001	61.4	5.8	53.6	87.2	45.6	3.4	48.3	105.9
2002	65.9	7.4	59.5	90.3	49.8	9.4	52.5	105.3
2003	70.0	6.2	63.5	90.7	52.7	5.8	55.0	104.4
2004	73.6	5.2	68.6	93.1	61.8	17.2	64.1	103.7
2005	76.4	3.8	72.2	94.5	65.1	5.3	66.7	102.5
2006	79.2	3.6	76.0	96.0	68.4	5.1	68.9	100.7
2007	84.4	6.6	82.3	97.5	75.8	10.8	75.5	99.7
2008	88.8	5.2	87.3	98.3	82.3	8.7	81.0	98.4
2009	92.6	4.3	90.9	98.2	89.6	8.8	85.3	95.2
2010	100.0	8.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.7	100.0	100.0
2011	103.2	3.2	105.3	102.0	106.2	6.2	107.9	101.6
2012	104.7	1.4	108.9	104.0	108.2	1.9	110.3	101.9
2013	106.9	2.2	113.1	105.8	110.5	2.1	114.7	103.9
2014	108.3	1.3	117.5	108.5	108.5	-1.8	116.6	107.5

Notes: The Korea Standard Industrial Classification has been updated regularly. The sixth KSIC was used for 2000 data, the eighth for 2001~2003 data, and the ninth since 2004.

Sources: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.

Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data.

Table III-25. *Real Labor Productivity Per Hour: Index and Growth Rate (E)*

(Unit: 2010=100.0, %)

	All nonagricultural industries				Manufacturing			
	Productivity index		Output index	Input index	Productivity index		Output index	Input index
		Growth rate				Growth rate		
1995	51.7	5.9	49.0	94.7	27.1	12.3	35.5	130.9
2000	67.1	3.8	64.4	95.9	46.3	8.2	53.1	114.6
2001	68.7	2.4	67.3	98.0	48.5	4.8	54.8	112.9
2002	72.3	5.2	72.5	100.4	54.0	11.3	59.9	110.9
2003	75.4	4.3	74.8	99.2	57.7	6.8	62.8	109.0
2004	77.7	3.1	78.4	100.9	63.6	10.3	68.9	108.4
2005	80.7	3.9	81.5	101.0	68.7	8.1	73.0	106.2
2006	84.2	4.2	85.8	102.0	75.4	9.7	78.6	104.3
2007	89.1	5.8	90.6	101.7	84.2	11.7	85.3	101.3
2008	92.9	4.2	93.1	100.2	91.0	8.1	88.4	97.2
2009	93.6	0.8	93.7	100.0	92.6	1.8	88.0	95.0
2010	100.0	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.0	100.0	100.0
2011	104.7	4.7	103.8	99.2	107.7	7.7	106.5	98.9
2012	103.9	-0.7	106.3	102.3	107.9	0.2	109.1	101.1
2013	110.0	5.9	109.3	99.4	114.7	6.3	113.0	98.5
2014	110.4	0.4	113.0	102.3	112.4	-2.0	117.5	104.5

Notes: 1) The Korea Standard Industrial Classification has been updated regularly. The sixth KSIC was used for 2000 data, the eighth for 2001~2003 data, and the ninth since 2004.

- 2) The Economically Active Population Survey uses weekly measures for working hours. 365 is divided by 7, which is roughly 52.14. The weekly working hours are multiplied by this value, resulting in the annual working hours for the labor input estimation.

Sources: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.

Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data.

Table III-26. *Nominal Labor Productivity Per Hour: Index and Growth Rate (F)*

(Unit: 2010=100.0, %)

	All nonagricultural industries				Manufacturing			
	Productivity index		Output index	Input index	Productivity index		Output index	Input index
		Growth rate				Growth rate		
1995	34.6	13.6	32.8	94.7	23.5	18.6	30.7	130.9
2000	51.4	5.1	49.3	95.9	41.0	5.6	47.0	114.6
2001	54.7	6.3	53.6	98.0	42.7	4.3	48.3	112.9
2002	59.3	8.5	59.5	100.4	47.3	10.7	52.5	110.9
2003	64.0	7.9	63.5	99.2	50.5	6.7	55.0	109.0
2004	68.0	6.2	68.6	100.9	59.1	17.0	64.1	108.4
2005	71.5	5.2	72.2	101.0	62.8	6.4	66.7	106.2
2006	74.5	4.2	76.0	102.0	66.0	5.1	68.9	104.3
2007	80.9	8.6	82.3	101.7	74.6	12.9	75.5	101.3
2008	87.1	7.6	87.3	100.2	83.3	11.8	81.0	97.2
2009	90.9	4.4	90.9	100.0	89.8	7.7	85.3	95.0
2010	100.0	10.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.4	100.0	100.0
2011	106.2	6.2	105.3	99.2	109.1	9.1	107.9	98.9
2012	106.5	0.3	108.9	102.3	109.1	0.0	110.3	101.1
2013	113.8	6.9	113.1	99.4	116.5	6.8	114.7	98.5
2014	114.9	0.9	117.5	102.3	111.6	-4.2	116.6	104.5

Notes: 1) The Korea Standard Industrial Classification has been updated regularly. The sixth KSIC was used for 2000 data, the eighth for 2001~2003 data, and the ninth since 2004.

2) The Economically Active Population Survey uses weekly measures for working hours. 365 is divided by 7, which is roughly 52.14. The weekly working hours are multiplied by this value, resulting in the annual working hours for the labor input estimation.

Sources: Bank of Korea, "National Accounts," each year.

Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data.

Table III-26. *Labor Productivity Index: Estimation by Korea Productivity Center*

(Unit: 2010=100.0, %)

	Per hour		Per capita	
	All nonagricultural industries	Manufacturing	All nonagricultural industries	Manufacturing
2000	-	54.2	77.8	56.8
2001	76.4	52.5	77.0	54.1
2002	76.9	57.9	81.8	59.2
2003	80.9	61.9	85.9	63.2
2004	84.5	68.4	88.6	69.5
2005	89.9	73.7	93.0	73.6
2006	94.0	81.1	96.3	80.4
2007	98.7	87.7	99.3	85.8
2008	94.7	88.4	98.3	87.7
2009	95.2	90.8	96.0	89.5
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	100.2	102.5	99.5	101.4
2012	97.6	102.2	96.9	98.9
2013p	100.1	102.1	98.3	98.2

Notes: 1) Labor productivity = Output/labor input = Industrial production/(number of work-ershours worked).

2) p indicates estimates.

Source: Korea Productivity Center, Productivity Statistics DB, <http://www.kpc.or.kr/>

Table III-28. *Value-added Labor Productivity Index: Estimation by Korea Productivity Center*

(Unit: 2010=100.0, %)

	Per hour		Per capita	
	All nonagricultural industries	Manufacturing	All nonagricultural industries	Manufacturing
2001	70.2	54.1	79.8	55.7
2002	74.5	60.4	84.1	61.7
2003	76.9	64.2	86.7	65.5
2004	81.3	70.3	90.3	71.3
2005	87.5	75.3	95.2	75.2
2006	90.4	82.1	97.6	81.4
2007	94.2	90.0	99.9	88.0
2008	95.2	91.0	98.9	90.3
2009	95.2	93.3	96.1	92.0
2010	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011	100.6	103.1	99.9	101.9
2012	99.5	103.7	98.8	100.3
2013p	103.8	106.6	101.9	102.6

Notes: 1) Value-added labor productivity = Output/labor input = GDP at constant prices/ (number of workers hours worked).

2) p indicates estimates.

Source: Korea Productivity Center, Productivity Statistics DB, <http://www.kpc.or.kr/>

◆ Explanation on Business Management

The Bank of Korea's "Financial Statement Analysis" is a report covering all nationwide business entities subject to the state's corporation tax.

* Business entities exempt from filing a corporate tax return:

- Sectors with a high proportion of government employees (public administration, national defense, social security administration, etc.)

Sectors with a high proportion of proprietors (employment within a household, etc.)

Financial corporations

- Enterprises closing/settling between January 1st and May 31st
- Nonprofit organizations

1. Explanation on Major Business Indicators

A. Indicators of Growth

- 1) **Growth rate of total assets:** The rate that indicates growth of total assets (currently in operation) belonging to an enterprise in a given period; it is an indicator of the extent of the enterprise's overall growth.

$$\text{Growth rate of total assets} = (\text{Total assets at the end of current period} / \text{total assets at the end of previous period}) \times 100 - 100$$

- 2) **Growth rate of tangible assets:** An indicator of the extent of investment in tangible assets such as land, buildings, and machinery that were made in the current period.

Growth rate of tangible assets = $(\text{Tangible assets at the end of current period} / \text{tangible assets at the end of previous period}) \times 100 - 100$

- 3) **Growth rate of sales:** The rate of increase in sales between the current and previous periods; it is the leading indicator of the enterprise's external growth.

Growth rate of sales = $(\text{Sales during current period} / \text{sales during previous period}) \times 100 - 100$

B. Indicators of Profitability

- 1) **Pre-tax return on assets:** An indicator of the operational efficiency of the enterprise's total assets; it is calculated as the ratio of net income before corporate taxes to total assets.

Pre-tax return on assets = $(\text{Net income before tax} / \text{total assets}) \times 100$

- 2) **Pre-tax return on sales:** The leading indicator of the overall performance of business management; it measures not only the outcome from main operating activities, but also business performance in other nonoperational areas such as financial activities.

Pre-tax return on sales = $(\text{Net income before tax} / \text{sales}) \times 100$

- 3) **Operating margin:** An indicator of the performance of a firm's main operating activities; it represents the operational efficiency that compares only operating income with sales revenue, at the exclusion of nonoperational income that is not directly related to manufacturing and sales activities.

Operating margin = $(\text{Operating income} / \text{sales}) \times 100$

- 4) **Cost of goods sold to sales:** The ratio of the cost of goods to net sales revenue; it is an indicator of the rate or "margin" of the cost.

$$\text{Cost of goods sold to sales} = (\text{COGS/sales}) \times 100$$

- 5) **Interest expense to debt:** The rate of interest expenses to interest-bearing liabilities such as corporate bonds or loans from financial institutions; it indicates the total average interest rate on all outstanding debts.

$$\text{Interest expense to debt} = [\text{Interest expenses}/(\text{Corporate bonds} + \text{long/short-term loans})] \times 100$$

- 6) **Interest expense to sales:** The ratio of interest expenses to sales revenue.

$$\text{Interest expenses to sales} = (\text{Interest expenses/sales}) \times 100$$

- 7) **Break-even point ratio:** The break-even point is the point when sales and total operating expenses match each other, no longer producing a profit or a loss; it can be represented either as sales volume or revenue.

$$\text{Break-even point ratio} = (\text{Sales at BEP/sales}) \times 100$$

C. Indicators of Financial Stability

- 1) **Equity ratio (stockholders' equity/total capital):** An indicator of stockholders' equity out of total capital. Stockholders' equity is the enterprise's capital that can be put to use with no interest expenses; the higher the ratio, the more stable the company.

$$\text{Equity ratio} = (\text{Stockholders' equity/total assets}) \times 100$$

- 2) **Current ratio (current assets/current liabilities):** The leading indicator of the current assets that can be mobilized for short-term liabilities; it represents the short-term solvency of the company. The higher the current ratio, the better the short-term debt-servicing capacity (and liquidity). However, excessive levels of current assets can undermine profitability by decreasing asset management efficiency.

$$\text{Current ratio} = (\text{Current assets} / \text{current liabilities}) \times 100$$

- 3) **Noncurrent ratio:** The ratio that measures the risk of enterprise assets becoming fixed; it represents how much of the noncurrent assets (which are managed over a relatively long term) have been financed by stockholders' equity.

$$\text{Noncurrent ratio} = (\text{Noncurrent assets} / \text{stockholders' equity}) \times 100$$

- 4) **Debt-to-equity ratio (D/E):** A leading indicator of financial stability (and leverage) that represents the relationship between borrowed capital and stockholders' equity; the lower the ratio, the sounder the financial position of the company.

$$\text{Debt-to-equity ratio} = [(\text{Current liabilities} + \text{noncurrent liabilities}) / \text{stockholders' equity}] \times 100$$

- 5) **Debt dependency ratio (debt/total capital):** An indicator of the share of debt out of total assets; the higher the ratio, the heavier the interest expense burden and thus lower the profitability and financial stability.

$$\text{Debt dependency ratio} = [(\text{Long/short-term debts} + \text{corporate bonds}) / \text{total capital}] \times 100$$

D. Indicators of Productivity

- 1) **Gross value-added to total assets:** The ratio of value-added created by the total assets invested in the company in the past year.

$$\text{Gross value-added to total assets} = (\text{Value-added} / \text{total assets}) \times 100$$

- 2) **Gross value-added to tangible assets:** An indicator of the amount of value-added produced by facility assets (tangible assets - assets under construction) currently in operation.

$$\text{Gross value-added to tangible assets} = [\text{Value-added} / (\text{tangible assets} - \text{assets under construction})] \times 100$$

- 3) **Gross value-added:** The ratio of value-added in a given period divided by output in the same period. It is an indicator of the ratio of income generated by factors that lead to production.

$$\text{Gross value-added} = (\text{Value-added} / \text{output}) \times 100$$

- 4) **Labor income distribution:** The share of an enterprise's value-added at factor cost distributed to the employees.

$$\text{Labor income distribution} = (\text{Labor costs} / \text{value-added at factor cost}) \times 100$$

- E. **Composition of gross value-added:** The value created inside an enterprise, excluding the value purchased from outside the enterprise.

$$\text{Value-added} = \text{Ordinary income} + \text{Labor costs} + \text{net interest expenses} + \text{lease expenses} + \text{taxes and dues} + \text{depreciation and amortization}$$

- 1) **Operating surplus:** Operating income plus bad debt expenses mi-

nus interest expenses.

- 2) **Labor costs:** The sum of payroll, severance pay, and employee benefits under the sales and general administration costs, as well as the sum of labor costs and employee benefit costs under the schedule of cost of goods.
- 3) **Interest expenses:** Interest costs that are paid on loans or corporate bonds.
- 4) **Taxes and dues:** Taxes and dues incurred on sales, general administration, and manufacturing.
- 5) **Depreciation:** Depreciation and amortization incurred on sales, general administration, and manufacturing.

2. References

Bank of Korea (2014), "*Financial Statement Analysis*."

Table III-29. *Major Business Indicators in Manufacturing: All Enterprises*

(Unit: %)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1. Indicators of growth									
Growth rate of total assets	15.0	22.4	3.5	2.8	-0.8	-1.8	3.1	6.9	8.0
Growth rate of tangible assets	18.2	13.7	17.2	0.0	2.4	-1.5	-2.2	1.7	4.8
Growth rate of sales	10.3	11.0	0.7	8.0	15.2	1.7	8.3	6.1	17.1
2. Profitability ratio									
Pre-tax return on assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	5.7	9.7
Pre-tax return on sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	5.2	8.1
Operating margin	6.5	8.3	6.1	6.6	7.4	5.5	6.7	6.9	7.6
Cost of goods sold to sales	81.8	80.0	81.5	80.8	80.8	81.7	80.6	80.0	80.3
Interest expense to debt	11.2	10.6	13.5	11.5	10.5	9.4	7.7	6.8	5.9
Interest expense to sales	5.8	6.4	9.0	6.9	4.7	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.3
Break-even point ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.7	85.8	77.0
3. Financial stability ratio									
Equity ratio	24.0	20.2	24.8	31.8	32.2	35.4	42.5	44.8	49.0
Current ratio	91.9	91.8	89.8	92.0	83.2	97.9	106.1	109.8	117.0
Noncurrent ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt-to-equity (D/E)	317.1	396.3	303.0	214.7	210.6	182.2	135.4	123.4	104.2
Debt dependency ratio	47.7	54.2	50.8	42.8	41.2	39.8	31.7	28.3	24.0
4. Indicators of productivity									
Gross value-added to total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.7	24.4	26.2
Gross value-added to tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.3	60.3	67.4
Gross value-added	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	24.8	24.4
Labor income distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.4	58.8	55.4
5. Composition of gross value-added									
Operating surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	24.1	29.9
Labor costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.1	46.3	44.7
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	8.4	6.1
Taxes and dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.4
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5	19.6	17.9

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
									1. Indicators of growth
9.4	8.1	13.6	19.1	8.8	11.8	10.7	4.6	5.6	Growth rate of total assets
6.2	6.0	4.9	15.5	8.0	11.2	9.8	6.4	4.8	Growth rate of tangible assets
5.9	6.3	9.3	20.4	2.2	18.5	13.6	4.2	0.5	Growth rate of sales
									2. Profitability ratio
7.9	6.8	7.3	3.8	5.8	7.9	6.0	5.9	5.0	Pre-tax return on assets
6.6	5.8	6.2	3.2	5.7	7.0	5.2	5.2	4.7	Pre-tax return on sales
6.1	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.3	Operating margin
81.8	82.5	82.5	83.1	82.9	82.1	84.1	84.1	83.6	Cost of goods sold to sales
6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.4	Interest expense to debt
1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	Interest expense to sales
80.6	82.5	81.3	89.9	82.8	79.0	83.0	83.2	85.5	Break-even point ratio
									3. Financial stability ratio
49.8	50.3	48.3	44.8	46.1	48.0	47.8	49.7	51.8	Equity ratio
121.4	120.5	119.8	112.8	115.7	116.4	116.7	124.4	131.9	Current ratio
-	-	118.5	127.8	124.0	120.1	119.5	116.4	111.4	Noncurrent ratio
100.9	98.9	107.1	123.2	116.8	108.3	109.2	101.0	92.9	Debt-to-equity (D/E)
22.9	22.4	24.9	26.3	25.1	24.6	25.5	25.6	24.5	Debt dependency ratio
									4. Indicators of productivity
24.6	23.0	23.1	22.2	19.1	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	Gross value-added to total assets
									Gross value-added to tangible assets
65.2	63.2	66.8	65.7	57.5	64.9	60.2	58.5	58.5	
23.0	22.3	23.0	21.4	21.4	21.4	19.5	20.2	21.3	Gross value-added
60.9	63.9	62.8	59.9	59.3	55.2	58.9	61.1	62.4	Labor income distribution
									5. Composition of gross value-added
25.4	22.0	23.0	24.8	24.7	30.3	26.7	24.4	24.3	Operating surplus
48.3	50.0	50.0	48.2	47.2	45.1	47.7	48.5	49.7	Labor costs
5.7	6.2	6.6	7.5	7.7	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.6	Interest expenses
1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	Taxes and dues
19.1	20.2	18.9	18.0	19.0	16.9	17.6	19.2	18.9	Depreciation

Source: Bank of Korea, "Financial Statement Analysis," <http://ecos.bok.or.kr/>

Table III-30. *Major Business Indicators in Manufacturing: Large Enterprises (Conglomerates)*

(Unit: %)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1. Indicators of growth									
Growth rate of total assets	16.5	25.3	5.1	0.1	-4.7	-4.4	1.0	7.1	8.8
Growth rate of tangible assets	20.9	15.2	19.6	-2.2	-1.0	-3.3	-4.1	0.4	4.7
Growth rate of sales	11.3	12.9	2.0	6.6	16.7	0.8	7.2	6.6	19.9
2. Profitability ratio									
Pre-tax return on assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	6.5	12.0
Pre-tax return on sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.1	6.4	10.5
Operating margin	7.3	9.7	6.5	7.4	8.2	6.0	7.5	8.2	9.4
Cost of goods sold to sales	81.2	78.8	81.3	79.8	80.1	81.4	79.7	78.9	78.7
Interest expense to debt	11.0	10.3	13.5	11.9	10.8	9.9	7.8	7.0	5.8
Interest expense to sales	6.3	7.0	10.5	8.5	5.6	5.0	3.0	1.9	1.2
Break-even point ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.5	83.2	71.5
3. Financial stability ratio									
Equity ratio	24.9	20.4	25.3	32.4	30.8	33.2	43.7	46.8	52.2
Current ratio	92.3	90.9	86.1	85.0	71.0	84.9	98.5	105.5	117.0
Noncurrent ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt-to-equity (D/E)	301.6	390.0	295.4	208.9	224.6	201.6	128.9	113.5	91.7
Debt dependency ratio	49.3	56.5	52.9	44.5	43.6	42.0	31.2	25.9	20.4
4. Indicators of productivity									
Gross value-added to total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.8	23.3	26.0
Gross value-added to tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.8	54.4	63.9
Gross value-added	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.9	24.5	24.7
Labor income distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.8	51.3	47.2
5. Composition of gross value-added									
Operating surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.5	28.7	36.7
Labor costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.1	39.1	37.4
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.4	8.4	5.2
Taxes and dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.2
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.6	22.4	19.4

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
									1. Indicators of growth
8.7	7.4	14.5	20.9	6.6	12.4	10.6	3.6	4.6	Growth rate of total assets
6.0	5.5	3.6	13.9	6.6	11.7	9.5	5.3	3.1	Growth rate of tangible assets
5.9	6.5	10.3	22.0	0.4	19.1	14.3	4.1	-1.1	Growth rate of sales
									2. Profitability ratio
9.0	7.8	8.6	4.4	7.0	9.6	6.9	6.6	5.3	Pre-tax return on assets
8.1	7.1	8.0	3.8	7.0	8.6	6.1	6.0	5.1	Pre-tax return on sales
7.2	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.7	6.1	5.4	5.6	Operating margin
81.2	82.5	82.4	83.2	83.0	81.8	84.3	84.6	84.0	Cost of goods sold to sales
5.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.1	Interest expense to debt
1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	Interest expense to sales
76.5	78.4	76.1	87.9	78.7	74.2	79.7	80.4	83.8	Break-even point ratio
									3. Financial stability ratio
53.7	53.9	53.0	47.3	49.8	52.3	51.9	53.9	56.3	Equity ratio
120.6	118.1	117.7	108.3	116.8	117.6	118.4	127.7	136.8	Current ratio
-	-	116.9	129.7	120.6	116.1	115.2	112.4	106.9	Noncurrent ratio
86.1	85.5	88.8	111.5	100.8	91.3	92.6	85.5	77.5	Debt-to-equity (D/E)
19.1	18.1	18.2	20.4	20.4	20.2	21.5	21.9	20.3	Debt dependency ratio
									4. Indicators of productivity
22.7	21.1	21.6	20.4	17.6	20.3	18.2	17.6	17.3	Gross value-added to total assets
58.0	55.6	60.6	61.9	55.2	63.5	57.0	54.2	54.2	Gross value-added to tangible assets
22.2	21.0	21.9	19.9	20.1	20.5	18.1	18.5	19.5	Gross value-added
53.2	57.6	54.0	51.5	51.8	46.5	50.5	53.5	55.1	Labor income distribution
									5. Composition of gross value-added
30.7	26.2	29.8	31.7	30.4	37.6	33.3	29.8	29.4	Operating surplus
40.6	42.9	40.9	39.5	39.7	37.2	39.6	40.8	42.1	Labor costs
5.0	5.4	5.1	5.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.0	Interest expenses
1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	Taxes and dues
22.3	24.2	23.1	22.0	22.3	19.1	20.5	22.7	22.4	Depreciation

Source: Bank of Korea, "Financial Statement Analysis", <http://ecos.bok.or.kr/>

Table III-31. *Major Business Indicators in Manufacturing: SMEs*

(Unit: %)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1. Indicators of growth									
Growth rate of total assets	9.9	13.6	-2.2	11.4	10.9	4.8	8.6	6.7	6.3
Growth rate of tangible assets	7.3	8.1	7.0	8.6	15.0	4.3	3.9	5.2	4.9
Growth rate of sales	7.8	7.0	-2.0	10.8	12.5	3.4	10.2	5.4	12.3
2. Profitability ratio									
Pre-tax return on assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	4.0	4.7
Pre-tax return on sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.1	3.5
Operating margin	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.3	4.6	4.1
Cost of goods sold to sales	83.3	82.6	82.2	82.8	82.3	82.2	82.3	81.7	83.1
Interest expense to debt	12.2	11.8	13.8	10.2	9.4	8.1	7.3	6.6	6.1
Interest expense to sales	4.6	5.0	5.6	3.9	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.5
Break-even point ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.4	90.8	88.9
3. Financial stability ratio									
Equity ratio	20.5	19.3	23.0	30.1	35.8	40.9	39.7	40.4	41.9
Current ratio	90.9	94.2	100.5	107.6	114.6	124.0	119.3	116.6	117.0
Noncurrent ratio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt-to-equity (D/E)	387.4	418.4	334.4	232.4	179.7	144.7	152.1	147.6	138.7
Debt dependency ratio	41.5	46.8	43.0	37.8	35.0	34.6	32.9	33.5	31.9
4. Indicators of productivity									
Gross value-added to total assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.2	26.7	26.5
Gross value-added to tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.2	75.2	76.2
Gross value-added	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.4	25.5	23.8
Labor income distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.8	71.2	72.2
5. Composition of gross value-added									
Operating surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.2	15.6	15.4
Labor costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.1	59.6	60.2
Interest expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	8.5	7.8
Taxes and dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.9	2.0
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.9	14.5	14.6

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
									1. Indicators of growth
11.1	9.6	11.8	16.2	12.6	10.4	10.9	7.6	8.6	Growth rate of total assets
6.7	7.2	7.9	18.3	10.7	10.2	10.7	9.4	9.3	Growth rate of tangible assets
5.9	5.9	7.8	18.1	5.0	17.0	11.7	4.5	5.2	Growth rate of sales
									2. Profitability ratio
5.5	4.6	4.7	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.2	Pre-tax return on assets
4.0	3.5	3.6	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	Pre-tax return on sales
4.4	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.4	Operating margin
82.9	82.4	82.6	82.8	82.5	82.9	83.4	82.8	82.4	Cost of goods sold to sales
6.2	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.9	Interest expense to debt
1.4	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	Interest expense to sales
87.8	89.4	89.2	93.0	91.8	90.3	90.8	90.0	89.6	Break-even point ratio
									3. Financial stability ratio
41.5	43.0	40.5	40.5	37.2	37.0	36.9	37.7	38.6	Equity ratio
122.4	124.0	122.4	119.3	113.5	114.1	113.3	117.3	121.8	Current ratio
-	-	121.8	124.0	135.0	134.7	135.3	133.1	130.7	Noncurrent ratio
140.9	132.6	147.0	147.0	168.7	170.2	171.0	165.6	159.1	Debt-to-equity (D/E)
30.8	30.9	36.1	36.6	36.3	35.9	35.8	36.5	36.6	Debt dependency ratio
									4. Indicators of productivity
28.6	26.7	26.1	25.3	22.6	24.9	24.8	25.9	26.3	Gross value-added to total assets
82.4	80.8	80.3	71.7	62.3	68.0	67.6	69.6	69.1	Gross value-added to tangible assets
24.3	24.6	24.6	23.7	24.5	23.7	23.2	24.7	25.8	Gross value-added
72.6	72.9	73.9	70.3	72.1	71.8	73.7	74.7	75.2	Labor income distribution
									5. Composition of gross value-added
16.4	15.4	13.3	15.3	14.0	15.3	13.8	13.6	14.4	Operating surplus
61.3	61.3	62.8	60.2	61.4	61.6	63.4	64.0	64.5	Labor costs
6.8	7.4	8.8	10.1	9.8	8.9	8.8	8.1	6.9	Interest expenses
1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	Taxes and dues
13.7	13.9	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.1	Depreciation

Source: Bank of Korea, "Financial Statement Analysis," <http://ecos.bok.or.kr/>

IV. Working Life

◆ Explanation on Working Hours

1. Definition

Working hours consist of prescribed working hours and overtime working hours.

The statutory working hours in Korea had been 48 hours per week since 1953 when the Labor Standards Act was enacted. Since then, it was changed to 44 hours per week in 1989 and then to 40 hours per week in 2004.

- A. **Prescribed working hours:** The hours (excluding break time) to be worked on prescribed working days (excluding weekends and holidays, in accordance with employment rules) that have been defined by employment rules or collective agreements within the statutory working hours (8 hours for ordinary workers under Article 50, Labor Standard Act; 6 hours for hazardous or at-risk workers under Article 46, Occupational Safety and Health Act; 7 hours for minors over 15 and under 18, under Article 69, Labor Standards Act).
- B. **Overtime working hours:** The hours worked in excess to prescribed working hours such as extended working hours and holiday work.

2. References

Ministry of Employment and Labor, "*Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments*," each issue (formerly "*Monthly Labor Statistical Survey Report*"). The survey was conducted on establishments with 10 or more regular workers in all nonagricultural activities before 1999; since then, it has been expanded to establishments with five or more regular workers, and then to those with one or more regular workers in 2008).

◆ Explanation on Inequality and Poverty

1. Income Sources and Household Equivalence

A. Income sources: The types and scope of income as used in Statistics Korea's "*(Urban) Household Income and Expenditure Survey*" are as follows. Total income is the sum of ordinary income and non-ordinary income such as celebration/bereavement income and severance pay. Ordinary income is the sum of earned income, business income, property income, and interest income of all members of the household (household head and spouse, other members). Market income is the ordinary income minus public transfer income such as public pensions and other social security benefits. Disposable income is ordinary income minus ordinary taxes and social security contributions (public pension and other social security payments).

○ Types and scope of income sources in the household survey

			Description
Income	Ordinary	Wage	Wage of the household head, spouse, other household members
		Business income	Business or side-job income of the household head, spouse, other household members
		Property income	Interest income, dividend income, real estate lease income, other property income
		Transfer income	Public transfer income (public pension, other social security benefits), private transfer income
	Non-ordinary		Celebration/bereavement income, severance pay and lump-sum pension payouts, other non-ordinary income
Total income			Ordinary income + Non-ordinary income
Ordinary income			Earned income + Business income & side-job income + Property income + Public/private transfer income
Market income			Ordinary income - Public transfer income
Disposable income			Market income + Public transfer income - Public non-consumption expenditures

Notes: Public transfer income: Public pension, Basic Old-age Pension, social security benefits, tax refunds, etc.

Public non-consumption expenditure: Ordinary taxes, pensions, social security, etc.

B. Household equivalence scale: The income data used for producing income distribution indices is the equivalized income (OECD method of dividing the household income by the square root of household members) reflecting the fact that the income needed for welfare depends on the number of household members. However, the income and expenditures represented from <Table IV-11> to <Table IV-16> are not adjusted by the equivalence scale.

2. Income Inequality Index and Poverty Rate

Income percentile ratios and the Gini coefficient are the leading metrics of income inequality.

A. Income inequality index

- 1) **Gini coefficient:** Calculated by using the area ratio between the perfect equality line (45°) and the Lorenz curve. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1, 0 being a perfectly equal society and 1 having high inequality (i.e. one person owning all the wealth).
- 2) **Quintile share ratio:** The average income of the top 20% divided by the average income of the bottom 20% after arranging all income levels in ascending order and grouping them into deciles.

B. Relative poverty rate

- 1) **Relative poverty rate:** The share of people out of the total population who earn less than 50% of the median income (OECD definition).

◆ Explanation on Industrial Safety

1. Industrial Accident Indicators

In general, the available indicators that represent the extent of industrial accidents are: accident rate, frequency rate, severity rate, and incident rate per 1,000.

2. Equation and Definition of Each Indicator

- A. **Accident rate:** $\text{Accident rate} = (\text{No. of accident victims} / \text{no. of workers}) \times 100$

It is an indicator of the share of workers who experienced accidents out of the total workers. The number of casualties includes those who die during care.

B. **Frequency rate:** $\text{Frequency rate} = (\text{No. of accidents} / \text{Total working hours}) \times 1,000,000$

It is an indicator of the number of times a worker experiences accidents within 1 million hours of working time.

C. **Severity rate:** $\text{Severity rate} = (\text{No. of total working days lost} / \text{Total working hours}) \times 1,000$

Total work days lost is the sum of days lost by all causes (i.e., physical disability of all degrees, deaths, injuries, and occupational illnesses). Severity rate represents the number of work days lost due to accidents within 1,000 hours of working time.

D. **Incident rate per 1,000:** $\text{Incident rate per 1,000} = (\text{No. of accident victims} / \text{no. of workers}) \times 1,000$

Incident rate indicates the percentage of injured workers out of 1,000. It is 10 times the accident rate.

◆ Explanation on Social Security

Social security statistics include data on the minimum cost of living under the National Basic Livelihood Security Program, the social security budget, etc. The minimum cost of living is the smallest amount needed for citizens to maintain a healthy and civilized lifestyle. The National Livelihood Security Committee will announce the minimum cost of living for the next year upon deliberation/resolution by September 1. The social security budget includes projections for Basic Livelihood Security, assistance for the disadvantaged, public pensions, and health.

A. Working Hours

Table IV-1. *Changes in Statutory Working Hours: General Workplaces and Workers*

Day of Legal Enactment	Statutory working hours	Applicability	Full applicability
1953. 5. 10	48 hours/week		
1989. 3. 29	44 hours/week		1991. 10. 1
Interim provisions	44 hours/week	Establishments with 300 employees or more, Establishments in finance and insurance	1990. 10. 1
	44 hours/week	Establishments with fewer than 300 employees	1991. 10. 1
2003. 8. 29	40 hours/week		
Interim provisions	40 hours/week	Establishments with 300 employees or more, Establishments in finance and insurance, public enterprises	2004. 7. 1
	40 hours/week	Establishments with 300~999 employees	2005. 7. 1
	40 hours/week	Establishments with 100~299 employees	2006. 7. 1
	40 hours/week	Establishments with 50~99 employees	2007. 7. 1
	40 hours/week	Establishments with 20~49 employees	2008. 7. 1
	40 hours/week	Establishments with 5~19 employees	2011. 7. 1

Table IV-2. *Working Hours by Components*

(Unit: Hours/week)

		All nonagricultural industries			Manufacturing		
		Total	Prescribed hours	Overtime	Total	Prescribed hours	Overtime
10 or more employees	1987	51.9	44.1	7.8	54.0	44.5	9.6
	1988	51.1	43.9	7.2	52.6	44.0	8.6
	1989	49.2	42.6	6.6	50.7	42.8	7.9
	1990	48.2	41.8	6.5	49.8	41.9	7.9
	1991	47.9	41.7	6.2	49.3	41.6	7.7
	1992	47.5	41.6	6.0	48.7	41.3	7.4
	1993	47.5	41.7	5.8	48.9	41.6	7.2
	1994	47.4	41.6	5.8	48.7	41.6	7.2
	1995	47.7	41.7	6.0	49.2	41.6	7.6
	1996	47.3	41.7	5.7	48.4	41.3	7.0
	1997	46.7	41.4	5.4	47.8	41.1	6.7
	1998	45.9	41.2	4.6	46.1	40.6	5.5
	1999	47.9	42.2	5.7	50.1	41.9	8.1
	2000	47.5	41.6	5.9	49.3	41.2	8.1
	2001	47.0	41.7	5.2	48.3	41.0	7.3
	2002	46.2	41.5	4.7	47.7	40.7	7.0
	2003	45.9	41.4	4.5	47.6	40.8	6.8
	2004	45.7	41.3	4.3	47.4	40.5	6.8
	2005	45.1	40.5	4.6	46.9	39.7	7.2
	2006	44.2	39.7	4.4	44.0	40.1	7.9
	2007	43.5	39.1	4.4	45.5	38.3	7.2
	2008	42.4	38.3	4.1	44.5	37.6	6.9
	2009	42.3	38.4	3.9	44.1	37.5	6.6
	2010	42.5	38.2	4.2	45.0	37.4	7.6
	2011	41.9	38.3	3.5	44.5	37.6	6.9
	2012	41.4	38.1	3.3	43.5	37.1	6.4
	2013	41.0	37.7	3.2	43.2	37.0	6.1
	2014	40.8	37.4	3.4	43.2	36.8	6.4
5 or more employees	2001	46.6	41.9	4.7	48.1	41.2	6.9
	2002	46.0	41.8	4.2	47.5	40.9	6.6
	2003	45.6	41.6	4.1	47.4	41.0	6.4
	2004	45.4	41.6	3.8	47.2	40.8	6.4
	2005	44.9	40.9	4.1	46.7	40.0	6.7
	2006	46.0	38.8	7.2	45.8	39.2	6.7
	2007	43.4	39.5	3.8	45.4	38.7	6.7
	2008	42.6	38.9	3.7	44.5	38.1	6.4
	2009	42.5	39.0	3.5	44.2	38.0	6.2
	2010	42.5	38.8	3.8	45.0	37.9	7.1
	2011	41.9	38.8	3.1	44.3	38.0	6.3
	2012	41.4	38.5	2.9	43.3	37.4	5.9
	2013	41.0	38.1	2.9	43.0	37.3	5.7
	2014	40.8	37.8	3.0	43.0	37.1	6.0

Notes: 1) Based on regular workers.

2) "Prescribed hours" show the actual number of hours worked (not including vacation time) out of the predetermined working hours.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Labor Force Survey at Establishments," each issue.

Table IV-3. *Working Hours by Industry (I)*

(Unit: Hours/week)

		Nonagricultural industries	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water supply	Construction	Wholesale, retail, hotel, restaurant	Transportation, warehousing, communications	Finance, insurance	Real estate, business services	Social, personal services
10 or more emplo- yees	1987	51.9	39.3	54.0	50.0	48.1	49.5	51.9	45.3		46.1
	1988	51.1	39.4	52.6	50.9	47.9	49.6	51.6	45.9		46.6
	1989	49.2	37.9	50.7	48.2	46.6	48.0	50.3	44.5		45.0
	1990	48.2	36.2	49.8	47.8	45.8	47.5	48.9	43.6		44.5
	1991	47.9	39.5	49.3	48.6	45.6	47.8	48.7	44.2		44.6
	1992	47.5	39.5	48.7	49.2	46.0	47.5	48.3	44.4		44.8
	1993	47.5	40.7	48.9	48.0	46.5	46.5	47.2	43.0	48.2	44.7
	1994	47.4	41.8	48.7	47.7	45.8	46.6	47.0	43.2	48.4	44.2
	1995	47.7	43.9	49.2	48.9	45.8	46.3	47.7	43.1	47.8	44.4
	1996	47.3	43.8	48.4	49.7	45.0	45.5	49.3	43.3	48.4	44.5
	1997	46.7	43.9	47.8	49.2	44.5	44.9	48.4	43.1	47.9	44.3
	1998	45.9	43.8	46.1	49.0	44.3	44.7	47.7	43.2	48.2	44.3
	1999	47.9	44.4	50.1	48.7	45.1	45.8	50.0	43.4	47.7	45.2
	2000	47.5	44.6	49.3	48.3	44.4	45.0	49.5	42.9	47.4	45.4
	2001	47.0	43.8	48.3	49.1	44.4	45.1	49.1	42.7	47.3	45.0
	2002	46.2	44.9	47.7	47.7	43.9	44.5	47.9	41.8	47.2	43.6
	2003	45.9	45.0	47.6	47.9	43.3	43.9	47.4	40.2	47.0	43.2
	2004	45.7	43.2	47.4	45.7	43.4	43.8	47.3	40.0	46.5	43.0
	2005	45.1	43.7	46.9	42.4	42.7	43.8	45.8	39.2	46.0	42.6
	2006	44.2	43.4	46.0	42.0	41.6	43.1	45.1	38.7	44.2	41.8
	2007	43.5	43.4	45.5	41.6	39.1	42.3	44.0	38.5	43.2	41.2
5 or more emplo- yees	2001	46.6	44.1	48.1	49.1	44.4	45.1	47.1	42.7	46.9	44.7
	2002	46.0	45.1	47.5	47.7	43.9	44.5	47.6	41.9	46.9	43.5
	2003	45.6	45.4	47.4	48.0	43.9	44.0	47.2	40.3	46.7	43.1
	2004	45.4	43.5	47.2	45.7	43.6	43.9	47.0	40.0	46.4	42.9
	2005	44.9	43.9	46.7	42.5	42.8	44.3	45.5	39.2	46.0	42.5
	2006	44.0	43.5	45.8	42.1	41.9	43.5	44.9	38.7	44.3	41.7
	2007	43.4	43.5	45.4	44.7	41.4	42.8	43.8	38.5	43.4	41.2

Notes: 1) Statistics shown are prior to the ninth KSIC.

2) Based on regular workers.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Labor Force Survey at Establishments," each issue.

Table IV-4. *Working Hours by Industry (II)*

(Unit: Hours/week)

		Nonagricultural industries	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water supply	Construction	Wholesale, retail trade	Transportation	Accommodation, food services	Finance, insurance	Real estate, leasing	Education	Social welfare
10 or more employ ees	2008	42.4	42.0	44.5	40.0	41.2	41.8	43.4	44.9	38.3	48.9	37.8	40.9
	2009	42.3	44.4	44.1	41.0	41.4	41.5	43.1	44.1	38.5	48.3	38.9	41.0
	2010	42.5	44.5	45.0	40.8	40.9	41.4	43.0	44.2	38.1	47.5	38.4	40.9
	2011	41.9	44.1	44.5	40.9	40.0	40.3	42.4	45.5	38.0	45.4	38.3	40.6
	2012	41.4	43.6	43.5	40.6	39.5	40.2	42.4	45.8	37.9	44.6	37.9	40.7
	2013	41.0	42.6	43.2	40.0	39.1	39.8	41.4	43.6	38.0	37.7	44.2	37.8
	2014	40.8	41.6	43.2	39.3	38.9	39.6	40.2	44.7	37.6	43.8	37.6	39.7
5 or more employ ees	2008	42.6	42.3	44.5	40.0	41.6	42.4	43.4	46.0	38.3	47.9	38.1	40.9
	2009	42.5	44.5	44.2	41.1	41.7	42.1	43.1	45.1	38.5	47.8	39.1	41.1
	2010	42.5	44.6	45.0	40.9	41.2	42.0	43.0	44.8	38.2	47.4	38.5	41.0
	2011	41.9	44.1	44.3	41.0	40.2	40.9	42.4	46.6	38.1	45.1	38.3	40.8
	2012	41.4	43.5	43.3	40.7	39.7	40.7	42.3	47.2	38.0	44.7	38.1	40.7
	2013	41.0	42.6	43.0	40.1	39.3	40.4	41.4	45.0	38.1	37.8	44.3	38.0
	2014	40.8	42.1	43.0	39.4	38.9	40.1	40.3	45.8	37.7	44.0	37.7	39.6

Notes: 1) Statistics on major industries based on the ninth KSIC.

2) Based on regular workers.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Labor Force Survey at Establishments," each issue.

B. Part-time and Long Working Hours

Table IV-5. *Share of Part-time Workers by Age Group*

(Unit: %)

	Total	19 and under	20~29	30~39	40~49	50~59	60 and older
1985	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.8	10.1
1986	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.8	3.3	9.1
1987	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.0	3.5	11.3
1988	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.8	3.2	10.9
1989	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.6	2.4	3.6	12.7
1990	3.2	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.2	3.0	9.7
1991	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.6	2.4	2.9	9.2
1992	3.6	4.2	3.5	3.9	2.6	2.7	9.6
1993	3.7	5.2	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.5	9.7
1994	3.7	7.1	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.9	8.9
1995	3.3	5.8	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	8.6
1996	3.4	6.1	2.8	3.8	2.7	2.5	7.8
1997	3.7	7.4	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.0	8.8
1998	5.9	12.6	4.7	5.7	5.7	6.6	11.1
1999	6.7	14.5	5.3	6.2	6.4	7.7	15.1
2000	6.3	12.5	4.7	5.7	5.8	7.5	16.3
2001	6.4	16.4	4.9	6.0	5.8	7.5	14.7
2002	6.3	20.4	5.0	5.5	5.6	7.5	13.6
2003	6.5	26.5	5.3	5.7	5.7	6.9	14.6
2004	7.2	30.5	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.9	16.4
2005	7.2	35.9	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.6	16.6
2006	7.3	43.4	6.5	5.4	6.1	7.4	17.4
2007	7.5	47.1	6.5	5.2	6.0	8.0	18.4
2008	7.3	47.0	6.5	4.9	6.2	7.2	19.0
2009	8.4	56.0	7.6	5.1	7.3	7.9	23.3
2010	9.3	55.3	8.6	5.4	7.6	8.9	26.5
2011	9.5	54.6	8.9	5.5	7.3	9.6	27.1
2012	9.9	56.8	9.8	5.2	7.1	9.3	29.5
2013	10.1	54.8	10.2	5.4	7.0	9.2	30.4
2014	10.8	54.4	11.4	5.8	7.3	8.9	32.5

Notes: The percentage of part-time workers is the share of workers who ordinarily work fewer than 36 hours a week.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table IV-6. *Share of Part-time Workers by Education*

(Unit: %)

	Total	Middle school or below	High school	College	University+
1985	1.9	2.9	1.1	0.4	1.0
1986	1.8	2.6	1.1	0.6	1.5
1987	2.2	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.5
1988	2.1	3.1	1.5	0.7	1.5
1989	3.3	4.7	2.6	1.2	2.4
1990	3.2	4.2	2.9	1.1	2.2
1991	3.4	4.3	3.0	1.4	3.2
1992	3.6	4.5	3.4	2.0	2.8
1993	3.7	4.3	3.6	1.7	3.3
1994	3.7	4.2	3.7	1.7	3.5
1995	3.3	4.3	3.1	1.5	2.9
1996	3.4	4.1	3.2	1.9	3.3
1997	3.7	4.9	3.5	1.9	3.2
1998	5.9	9.1	5.7	3.0	3.9
1999	6.7	10.5	6.5	3.3	4.6
2000	6.3	9.7	6.1	2.9	4.3
2001	6.4	10.1	6.4	3.1	4.3
2002	6.3	9.7	6.4	2.7	4.4
2003	6.5	10.1	7.0	3.3	4.3
2004	7.2	11.7	7.7	3.4	4.7
2005	7.2	11.6	7.8	3.4	4.8
2006	7.3	12.0	7.9	3.5	4.9
2007	7.5	12.9	8.4	3.5	4.6
2008	7.3	13.2	8.5	2.8	4.4
2009	8.4	16.2	9.8	3.7	4.7
2010	9.3	18.6	10.5	4.0	5.4
2011	9.5	19.6	11.1	4.7	5.0
2012	9.9	21.2	11.5	4.6	5.2
2013	10.1	22.2	11.8	4.7	5.5
2014	10.8	24.3	12.6	5.1	6.0

Notes: The percentage of part-time workers is the share of wage workers who ordinarily work less than 36 hours a week.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table IV-7. *Share of Part-time Workers by Status of Worker*

(Unit: %)

	Total	Regular	Temporary	Daily
1985	1.9	0.4	1.5	8.2
1986	1.8	0.3	1.4	7.0
1987	2.2	0.3	1.7	9.2
1988	2.1	0.4	2.0	8.5
1989	3.3	0.5	3.0	13.2
1990	3.2	0.4	3.6	11.8
1991	3.4	0.4	4.5	11.9
1992	3.6	0.4	5.5	12.4
1993	3.7	0.5	5.8	12.6
1994	3.7	0.5	5.9	12.3
1995	3.3	0.5	4.6	12.3
1996	3.4	0.5	4.7	12.4
1997	3.7	0.4	4.9	13.8
1998	5.9	0.6	7.1	23.1
1999	6.7	0.8	7.1	22.1
2000	6.3	0.7	6.5	21.0
2001	6.4	0.7	6.9	22.8
2002	6.3	0.6	6.8	21.3
2003	6.5	0.6	8.0	23.0
2004	7.2	0.7	9.3	25.1
2005	7.2	0.7	9.5	24.9
2006	7.3	0.8	10.3	24.2
2007	7.5	0.7	11.2	25.4
2008	7.3	0.7	11.2	25.7
2009	8.4	0.8	14.1	29.8
2010	9.3	1.2	17.2	32.2
2011	9.5	1.5	18.6	32.7
2012	9.9	1.6	20.3	34.6
2013	10.1	1.8	22.0	34.9
2014	10.8	2.0	24.7	35.4

Notes: Percentage of part-time workers is the share of wage workers who regularly work less than 35 hours a week.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table IV-8. *Share of Long Working Hours by Age Group*

(Unit: %)

	Total	19 and under	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1985	51.4	58.8	53.0	51.0	49.7	45.1	39.8
1986	49.3	56.1	51.0	49.3	47.8	41.8	37.0
1987	52.9	58.8	54.2	53.0	52.6	46.9	37.9
1988	52.1	55.5	53.2	53.0	51.4	47.1	39.7
1989	58.1	61.9	60.0	58.3	57.7	53.5	42.7
1990	56.2	59.4	57.5	57.2	55.6	52.6	42.4
1991	54.8	54.8	55.1	56.0	54.7	53.2	43.6
1992	51.2	51.7	51.9	51.8	50.7	51.0	41.5
1993	50.4	49.0	50.1	51.2	50.6	50.7	44.3
1994	49.4	47.6	48.6	49.8	50.9	49.8	46.0
1995	49.3	46.8	48.1	49.8	50.9	50.9	45.1
1996	47.4	42.9	45.7	48.0	49.2	50.0	44.8
1997	43.7	40.2	41.6	44.6	45.0	46.1	43.1
1998	39.8	40.3	39.8	40.6	39.3	39.6	38.2
1999	43.4	43.3	44.7	44.2	42.4	40.9	38.3
2000	43.7	43.4	43.6	45.7	43.0	42.0	37.6
2001	42.8	38.7	42.6	44.9	42.2	42.0	37.4
2002	40.2	34.8	39.1	42.2	39.8	39.7	38.3
2003	36.7	31.2	35.4	36.9	37.2	37.8	39.0
2004	53.7	40.2	54.9	55.1	52.9	52.2	50.2
2005	51.4	37.9	52.8	52.4	50.6	50.0	49.2
2006	50.6	31.9	50.4	51.6	51.2	50.5	48.7
2007	47.2	29.1	46.5	47.5	48.8	47.0	45.3
2008	43.5	27.1	42.3	43.7	44.6	44.0	43.3
2009	43.0	20.6	41.9	45.0	43.7	42.8	38.7
2010	41.5	22.0	39.6	43.1	43.1	41.6	37.0
2011	38.3	21.4	35.6	39.4	40.2	39.4	35.1
2012	38.2	19.9	35.2	38.6	40.0	40.8	34.9
2013	32.8	17.1	30.0	32.4	33.9	36.6	30.9
2014	35.1	19.4	31.9	35.4	37.1	37.9	30.9

Notes: The share of long working hours is the share of wage workers whose actual hours worked are over 48 per week (main job + side job). The criterion was 56 hours before 1989 and 52 hours in 1989-2003.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table IV-9. *Share of Long Working Hours by Education*

(Unit:%)

	Total	Middle school or below	High school	College	University+
1985	51.4	59.9	49.4	30.0	26.7
1986	49.3	57.3	48.6	30.0	25.2
1987	52.9	60.9	52.6	36.6	28.5
1988	52.1	60.8	52.4	37.8	26.7
1989	58.1	64.9	60.3	45.6	34.1
1990	56.2	62.5	58.9	45.5	32.1
1991	54.8	61.0	57.6	45.2	32.4
1992	51.2	57.5	54.2	42.4	32.0
1993	50.4	57.1	53.1	44.3	32.2
1994	49.4	57.0	52.0	42.4	30.4
1995	49.3	56.3	52.2	41.7	32.1
1996	47.4	54.7	50.5	39.0	30.6
1997	43.7	50.6	46.6	35.9	27.9
1998	39.8	43.7	42.7	35.4	31.2
1999	43.4	45.0	47.1	40.5	34.4
2000	43.7	46.1	47.7	39.6	33.7
2001	42.8	45.9	46.4	39.9	33.0
2002	40.2	44.2	44.4	37.7	28.3
2003	36.7	42.5	40.5	32.9	26.7
2004	53.7	56.0	58.6	54.4	42.9
2005	51.4	54.1	55.8	52.9	41.3
2006	50.6	54.3	55.7	51.4	39.8
2007	47.2	51.6	52.3	46.6	36.8
2008	43.5	48.3	49.0	43.7	32.9
2009	43.0	44.4	47.9	43.3	35.5
2010	41.5	43.0	46.7	41.8	33.7
2011	38.3	40.4	43.0	38.3	31.4
2012	38.2	40.9	43.3	38.3	30.6
2013	32.8	35.7	38.2	33.2	25.0
2014	35.1	36.5	40.7	35.4	27.9

Notes: Same as Table IV-8.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table IV-10. *Share of Long Working Hours by Status of Worker*

(Unit: %)

	Total	Regular	Temporary	Daily
1985	51.4	48.1	68.3	43.4
1986	49.3	42.5	64.2	44.6
1987	52.9	47.0	67.4	46.9
1988	52.1	45.9	65.7	48.8
1989	58.1	54.3	71.7	47.2
1990	56.2	53.3	68.7	44.2
1991	54.8	52.6	64.7	44.1
1992	51.2	49.4	60.7	40.8
1993	50.4	48.8	58.7	41.1
1994	49.4	48.2	56.7	39.6
1995	49.3	47.9	56.8	40.1
1996	47.4	45.6	54.3	39.6
1997	43.7	41.5	51.3	35.1
1998	39.8	39.0	47.1	26.2
1999	43.4	44.1	50.5	28.1
2000	43.7	44.1	50.5	29.3
2001	42.8	42.8	49.2	29.2
2002	40.2	38.7	47.2	30.1
2003	36.7	34.7	43.8	26.5
2004	53.7	54.3	59.1	38.7
2005	51.4	51.6	57.2	37.3
2006	50.6	50.4	56.5	38.0
2007	47.2	46.3	53.5	35.7
2008	43.5	42.2	50.1	33.1
2009	43.0	43.5	46.7	30.8
2010	41.5	42.2	44.1	29.7
2011	38.3	39.6	39.5	27.7
2012	38.2	39.1	39.6	27.8
2013	32.8	33.0	35.3	23.9
2014	35.1	35.9	36.2	25.3

Notes: Same as Table IV-8.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

C. Inequality and Poverty

Table IV-11. *Household Income*

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		Income (1)=(2)+(3)	Ordinary income(2)=(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)					Nonordinary income (3)
				Earned income (4)	Business income (5)	Property income (6)	Transfer income (7)	
Households with 2 or more members (urban)	1990	945	903	806	53	9	34	43
	1991	1,163	1,108	987	69	10	42	55
	1992	1,359	1,297	1,158	77	15	47	62
	1993	1,472	1,408	1,271	79	14	43	64
	1994	1,686	1,602	1,437	96	16	53	84
	1995	1,898	1,812	1,632	108	16	57	85
	1996	2,149	2,044	1,830	127	19	69	105
	1997	2,269	2,158	1,927	124	27	80	110
	1998	2,138	2,021	1,812	116	25	67	117
	1999	2,235	2,116	1,880	130	29	77	119
	2000	2,388	2,245	1,990	152	21	83	143
	2001	2,658	2,504	2,208	181	24	92	154
	2002	2,835	2,701	2,392	182	22	105	134
	2003	2,931	2,827	2,552	166	11	98	104
	2004	3,112	2,999	2,700	163	11	125	114
	2005	3,252	3,131	2,789	173	13	156	121
	2006	3,444	3,303	2,967	176	11	149	141
	2007	3,656	3,519	3,163	165	14	177	137
	2008	3,901	3,758	3,383	169	13	192	143
	2009	3,853	3,700	3,322	162	14	202	154
2010	4,008	3,881	3,479	176	13	213	127	
2011	4,249	4,116	3,670	183	13	249	132	
2012	4,492	4,358	3,885	191	15	267	134	
2013	4,606	4,472	3,993	197	12	270	135	
2014	4,735	4,588	4,098	188	14	288	147	
Households with 2 or more members (nationwide)	2003	2,631	2,534	1,662	681	17	174	96
	2004	2,788	2,680	1,762	695	17	206	109
	2005	2,898	2,779	1,817	706	16	240	120
	2006	3,038	2,906	1,918	722	15	250	133
	2007	3,200	3,062	2,044	724	18	275	138
	2008	3,391	3,254	2,209	736	18	291	137
	2009	3,432	3,294	2,237	747	15	294	138
	2010	3,632	3,491	2,349	805	14	323	141
	2011	3,842	3,705	2,496	841	16	352	136
	2012	4,077	3,935	2,689	854	21	371	142
	2013	4,162	4,025	2,763	858	20	384	137
	2014	4,302	4,154	2,872	862	20	400	149

Table IV-11., *continued*

		Income (1)=(2)+(3)	Ordinary income(2)=(4)+(5)+(6)+(7)					Nonordinary income (3)
				Earned income (4)	Business income (5)	Property income (6)	Transfer income (7)	
Households with 1 or more members (nationwide)	2006	2,744	2,624	1,717	634	14	259	120
	2007	2,871	2,746	1,810	636	17	284	124
	2008	2,972	2,852	1,896	630	17	310	120
	2009	3,002	2,876	1,917	642	15	303	126
	2010	3,177	3,052	2,020	693	15	325	125
	2011	3,363	3,235	2,152	720	15	349	128
	2012	3,556	3,422	2,294	733	21	373	135
	2013	3,618	3,488	2,343	736	21	388	130
	2014	3,692	3,556	2,399	733	18	406	136

Notes: "Urban households" include only households with employed members.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Household Income and Expenditure Survey," KOSIS.

Table IV-12. Household Expenditure

(Unit: 1,000 Korean Won/month)

		Household expenditure (1)=(2)+(3)							
			Consu-m ption exp. (2)		Non-consumption expenditure (3)				
					Ordinary tax	Nonordi- nary tax	Pension	Social security	Others
Households with 2 or more members (Urban)	1990	734	579	154	26	4	10	8	106
	1991	874	694	180	26	5	11	10	128
	1992	1,026	804	222	37	6	15	12	153
	1993	1,110	872	237	40	5	18	12	161
	1994	1,269	991	278	49	7	21	14	187
	1995	1,414	1,100	314	61	8	24	16	205
	1996	1,605	1,251	353	73	10	28	19	224
	1997	1,681	1,306	375	71	8	32	21	243
	1998	1,576	1,181	395	76	7	39	23	250
	1999	1,760	1,355	405	72	9	50	29	245
	2000	1,902	1,491	411	78	11	56	33	233
	2001	2,091	1,628	464	91	10	66	39	258
	2002	2,174	1,697	476	89	11	72	44	260
	2003	2,303	1,793	510	90	10	81	54	275
	2004	2,447	1,897	550	100	10	87	59	294
	2005	2,561	1,991	570	103	10	90	63	304
	2006	2,682	2,071	611	119	11	97	69	316
	2007	2,827	2,164	663	135	14	101	77	337
	2008	3,026	2,309	717	147	10	107	87	366
	2009	3,037	2,310	726	131	12	109	91	382
	2010	3,210	2,435	774	147	11	118	98	400
	2011	3,365	2,531	833	161	15	127	111	419
	2012	3,495	2,622	873	174	15	135	121	429
	2013	3,548	2,655	892	176	13	142	130	432
	2014	3,652	2,724	928	184	17	149	138	440
Households with 2 or more members (nation- wide)	2003	2,147	1,700	447	60	11	63	50	263
	2004	2,277	1,797	480	67	13	68	54	278
	2005	2,366	1,872	495	69	12	71	57	286
	2006	2,475	1,945	530	78	13	76	62	301
	2007	2,584	2,016	568	91	12	78	68	319
	2008	2,718	2,114	604	99	9	82	77	337
	2009	2,776	2,149	626	94	11	86	83	352
	2010	2,961	2,287	674	105	12	95	91	372
	2011	3,115	2,393	722	114	13	102	102	391
	2012	3,217	2,457	759	125	13	111	109	401
	2013	3,262	2,481	781	128	14	116	116	407
	2014	3,356	2,551	804	136	15	122	124	407

Table IV-12., *continued*

		Household expenditure (1)=(2)+(3)							
			Consumption exp. (2)	Non-consumption expenditure (3)					
				Ordinary tax	Nonordinary tax	Pension	Social security	Others	
Households with 1 or more members (nation-wide)	2006	2,232	1,751	481	69	12	67	55	278
	2007	2,320	1,807	513	80	12	68	60	293
	2008	2,388	1,856	532	84	8	71	66	304
	2009	2,437	1,884	553	80	9	73	71	320
	2010	2,598	2,002	595	89	10	81	78	336
	2011	2,739	2,102	636	97	11	88	88	353
	2012	2,826	2,157	669	106	11	94	94	364
	2013	2,847	2,167	680	108	11	98	99	364
	2014	2,902	2,206	695	112	13	102	104	364

Notes: 1) In the non-consumption expenditure, ordinary tax includes ordinary income tax, business income tax, ordinary property tax, vehicle tax, and other ordinary tax items. Non-ordinary tax includes non-ordinary income tax, non-ordinary property tax, real estate acquisition tax, surcharges, and other non-ordinary tax items. Pension expenditure includes National Pension and other pension contributions and social security expenditure includes National Health and other social insurance payments.

2) "Urban households" include only households with employed members.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Household Income and Expenditure Survey," KOSIS.

Table IV-13. *Nationwide Household Economy by the Occupation of Household Head (2 or More Members, as of 2014)*

(Unit: 1 person, years, Korean Won/month)

	Total households	Managers, professionals and related experts, clerks	Services and sales workers	Equipment, machine operation, and assembly workers, elementary laborers	Others
No. of members	3.21	3.42	3.25	3.25	2.54
Age of household head	49.93	43.86	47.96	51.09	63.36
Distribution of households	100	33.75	15.51	36.41	14.33
Income	4,302,352	5,552,832	4,131,466	3,921,095	2,510,715
Ordinary income	4,153,513	5,397,412	4,005,264	3,776,508	2,342,078
Wages	2,871,670	4,423,747	2,051,852	2,592,712	811,990
Business income	862,181	645,990	1,683,155	934,545	299,141
Property income	19,681	22,059	11,641	10,579	45,902
Transfer income	399,982	305,616	258,615	238,671	1,185,045
Non-ordinary income	148,839	155,421	126,202	144,588	168,637
Household expenditure	3,355,512	4,292,486	3,204,937	3,025,864	2,149,157
Consumption expenditure	2,551,057	3,129,157	2,496,794	2,372,473	1,701,928
Non-consumption expenditure	804,454	1,163,329	708,143	653,392	447,230

Source: Statistics Korea, "Household Income and Expenditure Survey," KOSIS.

Table IV-14. *Urban Household Economy by the Occupation of Household Head (2 or More Members, as of 2014)*

(Unit: 1 person, years, Korean Won/month)

	Total households	Managers, professionals and related experts, clerks	Services and sales workers	Equipment, machine operation, and assembly workers, elementary laborers	Others
No. of members	3.29	3.41	3.18	3.19	3.36
Age of household head	46.59	43.26	45.47	50.91	46.1
Distribution of households	100	47.83	11.7	40.03	0.44
Income	4,734,603	5,615,686	4,062,742	3,880,609	4,519,433
Ordinary income	4,587,552	5,469,944	3,936,013	3,726,310	4,349,039
Wages	4,097,731	4,950,140	3,432,538	3,274,965	3,981,403
Business income	188,007	196,485	190,408	177,991	113,792
Property income	13,567	18,676	7,466	9,230	14,985
Transfer income	288,247	304,643	305,602	264,125	238,859
Non-ordinary income	147,051	145,742	126,729	154,299	170,394
Household expenditure	3,651,849	4,336,113	3,145,584	2,989,394	3,001,735
Consumption expenditure	2,723,853	3,125,737	2,432,769	2,332,121	2,417,362
Non-consumption expenditure	927,996	1,210,375	712,815	657,272	584,374

Source: Statistics Korea, "Household Income and Expenditure Survey," KOSIS.

Table IV-15. *Nationwide Household Consumption Expenditure by Income Level (2 or More Members, as of 2014)*

(Unit: 1 person, years, won/month, %)

	Average	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile
No. of members	3.21	2.48	3.15	3.34	3.46	3.6
Age of household head	49.93	59.61	48.67	46.95	46.45	47.94
Income	4,302,352	1,460,535	2,866,229	3,917,422	5,136,732	8,129,491
Ordinary income	4,153,513	1,381,479	2,789,756	3,813,741	4,988,641	7,792,648
Non-ordinary income	148,839	79,056	76,473	103,681	148,091	336,843
Household expenditure	3,355,512	1,509,605	2,502,206	3,208,489	3,912,241	5,644,215
Consumption expenditure	2,551,057	1,257,124	2,022,898	2,531,812	2,956,012	3,986,940
<Breakdown>						
Household expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100
Consumption expenditure	76.0	83.3	80.8	78.9	75.6	70.6
Food, non-alcoholic beverage	10.5	17	12.8	11.2	9.8	7.8
Alcohol, tobacco	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
Clothes, shoes	5	4.2	5	5.2	5.2	5.1
Housing, water, heating	7.9	13.4	10	8.2	7.3	5.8
Home supplies, domestic services	3.1	2.9	3	2.9	2.9	3.5
Health	5	8.4	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.1
Transportation	10	8	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.7
Communications	4.5	5.5	5.7	5	4.5	3.4
Entertainment, culture	4.4	3.5	4	4.4	4.6	4.6
Education	8.5	4.4	8	8.6	9	9.4
Food services, accommodation	10	8.9	10.9	10.5	10.4	9.3
Other products, services	6.4	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.6
Non-consumption expenditure	24	16.7	19.2	21.1	24.4	29.4

Source: Statistics Korea, "Household Income and Expenditure Survey," KOSIS.

Table IV-16. *Urban Working Household Consumption Expenditure Breakdown by Income Level (2 or More Members, as of 2014)*

(Unit: 1 person, years, won/month, %)

	Average	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile
No. of members	3.29	2.73	3.27	3.41	3.49	3.56
Age of household head	46.59	51.51	45.06	44.7	44.85	46.86
Distribution of households	100	19.98	19.97	19.98	20.03	20.04
Income	4,734,603	1,981,239	3,256,859	4,291,859	5,542,482	8,587,819
Ordinary income	4,587,552	1,915,033	3,181,240	4,187,008	5,389,048	8,253,225
Non-ordinary income	147,051	66,207	75,618	104,850	153,433	334,595
Household expenditure	3,651,849	1,827,292	2,742,324	3,432,806	4,183,503	6,065,287
Consumption expenditure	2,723,853	1,512,404	2,188,385	2,669,344	3,099,973	4,144,301
<Breakdown>						
Household expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Consumption expenditure	74.6	82.8	79.8	77.8	74.1	68.3
Food, non-alcoholic beverage	9.8	14.7	11.8	10.6	9.4	7.3
Alcohol, tobacco	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4
Clothes, shoes	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.9
Housing, water, heating	7.4	12.1	9.1	8.1	6.5	5.4
Home supplies, domestic services	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.7
Health	4.8	6.4	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.0
Transportation	10.0	8.5	9.1	9.9	9.9	11.0
Communications	4.3	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.2	3.1
Entertainment, culture	4.4	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.5
Education	8.7	5.5	8.4	8.6	9.6	9.1
Food services, accommodation	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.0	10.4	8.8
Other products, services	6.2	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.0
Non-consumption expenditure	25.4	17.2	20.2	22.2	25.9	31.7

Source: Statistics Korea, "Household Income and Expenditure Survey," KOSIS.

Table IV-17. *Indicators of Income Distribution of Nationwide Households (1 or More Members)*

	Gini coefficient		Quintile share ratio		Relative poverty rate	
	Market income	Disposable income	Market income	Disposable income	Market income	Disposable income
2006	0.330	0.306	6.65	5.38	16.6	14.3
2007	0.340	0.312	7.09	5.60	17.3	14.8
2008	0.344	0.314	7.38	5.71	17.5	15.2
2009	0.345	0.314	7.70	5.75	18.1	15.3
2010	0.341	0.310	7.74	5.66	18.0	14.9
2011	0.342	0.311	7.86	5.73	18.3	15.2
2012	0.338	0.307	7.51	5.54	17.6	14.6
2013	0.336	0.302	7.60	5.43	17.8	14.6

Notes: Household Equivalence Scale has been applied.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Household Income and Expenditure Survey," KOSIS.

Table IV-18. *Indicators of Income Distribution of Nationwide Households (2 or More Members)*

	Gini coefficient		Quintile share ratio		Relative poverty rate	
	Market income	Disposable income	Market income	Disposable income	Market income	Disposable income
2003	0.292	0.277	5.00	4.43	13.1	11.4
2004	0.301	0.283	5.27	4.61	13.8	12.1
2005	0.306	0.287	5.53	4.75	14.7	12.9
2006	0.312	0.291	5.74	4.83	14.8	12.6
2007	0.321	0.295	6.05	4.95	15.5	12.9
2008	0.323	0.296	6.16	4.98	15.0	12.9
2009	0.320	0.294	6.14	4.95	15.4	13.0
2010	0.314	0.288	6.03	4.81	14.9	12.5
2011	0.313	0.288	6.00	4.80	14.9	12.3
2012	0.311	0.285	5.79	4.69	14.3	12.2
2013	0.308	0.280	5.72	4.55	14.3	11.7

Notes/Source: Same as <Table IV-17>.

Table IV-19. *Indicators of Income Distribution of Urban Working Households (2 or More Members)*

	Gini coefficient		Quintile share ratio		Relative poverty rate	
	Market income	Disposable income	Market income	Disposable income	Market income	Disposable income
1990	0.266	0.256	3.93	3.72	7.8	7.1
1991	0.259	0.250	3.77	3.58	7.2	6.8
1992	0.254	0.245	3.71	3.52	7.4	6.5
1993	0.256	0.250	3.84	3.70	8.2	7.5
1994	0.255	0.248	3.76	3.61	7.9	7.3
1995	0.259	0.251	3.85	3.68	8.3	7.7
1996	0.266	0.257	4.01	3.79	9.1	8.2
1997	0.264	0.257	3.97	3.80	8.7	8.2
1998	0.293	0.285	4.78	4.55	11.4	10.9
1999	0.298	0.288	4.93	4.62	12.2	11.4
2000	0.279	0.266	4.40	4.05	10.4	9.2
2001	0.290	0.277	4.66	4.29	11.3	10.1
2002	0.293	0.279	4.77	4.34	11.1	10.0
2003	0.283	0.270	4.66	4.22	12.1	10.6
2004	0.293	0.277	4.94	4.41	12.8	11.4
2005	0.298	0.281	5.17	4.55	13.6	11.9
2006	0.305	0.285	5.39	4.62	13.8	11.9
2007	0.316	0.292	5.79	4.84	14.9	12.6
2008	0.319	0.294	5.93	4.88	14.7	12.5
2009	0.320	0.295	6.11	4.97	15.4	13.1
2010	0.315	0.289	6.02	4.82	14.9	12.5
2011	0.313	0.289	5.96	4.82	15.0	12.4
2012	0.310	0.285	5.76	4.67	14.4	12.1
2013	0.307	0.280	5.70	4.56	14.5	11.8

Notes/Source: Same as <Table IV-17>.

D. Industrial Safety

Table IV-20. *Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Premium Rate (2015)*

(Unit: ‰)

Industry	Rate
1. Mining	
Mining of coal and lignite	340
Mining of metal ores and non-metallic minerals	84
Quarrying	338
Quarrying of limestone	83
Other mining	69
2. Manufacturing	
Manufacture of food products	19
Manufacture of tobacco products	8
Manufacture of textiles (A)	13
Manufacture of textiles (B)	21
Manufacture of wood and wood products	46
Manufacture of pulp/paper, binding, and print processing	24
Manufacture of newspapers, currency issuance, publishing, and printing	12
Manufacture of chemical products	17
Medical products, cosmetics, perfume	9
Manufacture of coke, briquette, refined petroleum products	13
Manufacture of rubber products	22
Manufacture of glass	15
Manufacture of ceramic ware	30
Manufacture of cement	29
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products and metal products, metal processing	39
Others	10
Metal smelting	10
Manufacture of metallic materials	33
Gilding	19
Manufacture of machinery and tools	20
Manufacture of electronic machinery and tools	11
Manufacture of electronics	7
Building of ships and repair	26
Manufacture of transport machinery and tools	16
Repair of vehicle and motor cycle	17
Manufacture of meters, optical instruments, other precision equipment	9
Manufacture of handicraft	16
Other manufacturing	29

Industry	Rate
3. Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	10
4. Construction	38
5. Transportation, warehousing, communications	
Rail track and cableway transport	8
Ground passenger transport	19
Transport of parcelsdoor to door transport local delivery and messenger services	25
Freight trucking	69
Water transport, harbor loading and unloading, cargo handling	30
Aviation	8
Support activities for transportation	9
Warehousing	14
Communications	12
6. Forestry	89
7. Fishing	
Fisheries	162
Aquaculture, services linked to fishing	25
8. Agriculture	27
9. Other business	
Maintenance of buildings, etc.	17
Sanitation and similar services	32
Professional and technical activities	7
Health and social welfare	7
Education	7
Wholesale, retail trade, and repair of consumer goods	9
Real estate and leasing	9
Arts, sports, and recreation related services	11
Central and local government administration	9
0. Finance and insurance	7
* Workers sent overseas: 17/1,000	

Notes: Insurance premium rate is determined by Act on the Collection, etc. of Premiums for Employment Insurance and the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance (Article 14, Paragraphs 3 and 4), Article 13 of its Enforcement Decree, and Article 12 of the Enforcement Rules.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Industrial Accident Insurance Premium Rate Table," 2014.

Table IV-21. *Industrial Accidents*

	Covered workplaces ¹⁾ (1,000)	Covered workers (1,000)	Accident victims (1 person)					Accident rate (%)	Financial loss (100 million won)			Working days lost ⁵⁾ (1,000)
			Total	Casualties ²⁾	Injuries	Physical disability	Occupational sickness leave		Total	Accident compensation	Indirect loss ⁴⁾	
1989	119	6,688	134,127	1,724	130,842	25,536	1,561	2.0	18,465	3,693	14,472	37,513
1990	130	7,543	132,893	2,236	129,019	27,813	1,638	1.8	26,968	5,394	21,574	43,588
1991	146	7,923	128,169	2,299	124,333	29,854	1,537	1.6	35,078	7,015	28,061	46,245
1992	155	7,059	107,435	2,429	103,678	33,569	1,328	1.5	46,578	9,316	37,263	50,574
1993	163	6,943	90,288	2,210	86,665	29,932	1,413	1.3	43,627	8,725	34,901	46,835
1994	173	7,273	85,948	2,678	82,352	29,907	918	1.2	49,928	9,986	39,943	52,676
1995	186	7,894	78,034	2,662	74,252	29,803	1,120	1.0	56,679	11,336	45,343	55,332
1996	210	8,157	71,548	2,670	67,349	27,394	1,529	0.9	67,767	13,553	54,213	44,082
1997	228	8,236	66,770	2,742	62,604	28,854	1,424	0.8	77,802	15,560	62,242	46,634
1998	216	7,582	51,514	2,212	48,014	24,759	1,288	0.7	72,553	14,511	58,043	41,511
1999	249	7,441	55,405	2,912	51,593	19,591	1,521	0.7	63,711	12,742	50,969	39,398
2000	706	9,486	68,976	2,528	63,511	19,784	2,937	0.7	72,813	14,563	58,251	44,090
2001	909	10,581	81,434	2,748	74,290	25,360	4,396	0.8	87,227	17,445	69,782	54,550
2002	1,002	10,571	81,911	2,605	75,116	26,354	4,190	0.8	101,017	20,203	80,813	54,012
2003	1,007	10,599	94,924	2,923	84,261	30,356	7,740	0.9	124,091	24,818	99,273	59,135
2004	1,039	10,473	88,874	2,825	78,154	33,899	7,895	0.8	142,996	28,599	114,397	61,570
2005	1,130	12,070	85,411	2,493	76,518	36,973	6,400	0.8	151,289	30,258	121,031	69,188
2006	1,293	11,689	89,910	2,453	78,343	38,597	9,114	0.8	158,188	31,638	126,551	71,164

Table IV-21., *continued*

	Covered workplaces ¹⁾ (1,000)	Covered workers (1,000)	Accident victims (1 person)					Accident rate (%)	Financial loss (100 million won)			Working days lost ⁵⁾ (1,000)
			Total	Casualties ²⁾	Injuries	Physical disability	Occupational sickness leave		Total	Accident compensation	Indirect loss ⁴⁾	
2007	1,430	12,529	90,147	2,406	77,292	35,793	10,449	0.7	162,114	32,423	129,691	63,934
2008	1,595	13,490	95,806	2,422	84,624	36,883	8,760	0.7	171,094	34,219	136,875	70,087
2009	1,561	13,885	97,821	2,181	87,699	35,273	7,941	0.7	173,157	34,631	138,526	51,900
2010	1,608	14,199	98,645	2,200	89,459	37,440	6,986	0.7	176,187	35,237	140,949	56,708
2011	1,738	14,362	93,292	2,114	84,662	36,968	6,516	0.7	181,270	36,254	145,016	54,777
2012	1,825	15,548	92,256	1,864 ³⁾	83,349	37,323	6,742	0.6	192,564	38,513	154,051	54,521
2013	1,977	15,449	91,824	1,929	82,803	35,490	6,788	0.6	189,772	37,954	151,817	52,757

Notes: 1) "Covered workplaces" are those that are covered under the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act.

2) "Casualties" includes those who die at the time of the accident and during long-term care.

3) Data collection methods on the number of accident induced deaths since 2012 have been amended in accordance with the "Industrial Accident Statistics and Procedural Regulations" (MOEL Regulations Vol. 15) and includes those who die at the time of accident, during long-term care, and from occupational illness.

※ "Casualties" does not include the deaths caused by traffic accidents outside the workplace, sporting events, and intentional acts of violence, as well as deaths occurring 1 year after the accident. Deaths from traffic accidents outside the workplace of the workers in transportation, accommodation, and food services are included.

4) Indirect loss is calculated as the quadruple of the direct loss (accident compensation) in accordance to Heinrich's law.

5) "Working days lost" is calculated as follows: Days lost by degree of disability + days lost by deaths + days of care for injury/occupational illness.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Analysis of Industrial Accidents," each year.

Table IV-22. *Industrial Accidents by Industry (2013)*

(Unit: 1 workplace, 1 person, 100 million won, 1,000 days, 1 case,)

	All industries	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas, water supply	Transportation, warehousing, communications
Covered workplaces	1,977,057	1,090	328,073	216,320	1,763	57,965
Covered workers	15,449,228	11,647	3,776,613	2,566,832	61,143	774,041
Accident victims	91,824	921	29,432	23,600	77	4,240
Casualties	1,929	380	460	567	3	135
Injuries	82,803	182	25,854	22,285	67	3,791
Occupational sickness	6,788	353	3,030	657	5	304
Compensation paid	37,954	3,787	12,851	12,051	121	1,948
Working days lost	52,757	3,124	18,597	15,694	113	2,695
No. of accidents	91,097	879	29,175	23,341	76	4,215
Frequency	2.85	34.82	3.48	4.96	0.60	2.55
Severity	1.65	123.76	2.22	3.34	0.89	1.63
Incident rate(1/1000)	5.94	79.08	7.79	9.19	1.26	5.48

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Analysis of Industrial Accidents", and "Industrial Accident Insurance Yearbook," 2014.

Table IV-23. *Severity Rate of Industrial Accidents by Industry*

	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas, water supply	Transportation, warehousing, communications
1980	23.5	2.0	2.4	2.7	4.1
1985	24.6	2.9	3.2	2.5	3.0
1986	39.1	2.1	2.7	1.4	3.1
1987	46.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.3
1988	36.0	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.9
1989	39.4	2.1	1.6	0.9	2.5
1990	55.8	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.7
1991	58.3	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.8
1992	62.5	2.5	3.3	1.3	3.1
1993	67.4	2.4	3.0	1.4	3.2
1994	65.8	2.7	3.0	1.9	3.6
1995	60.2	2.9	2.8	1.8	3.4
1996	56.8	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.7
1997	62.0	2.4	2.5	0.9	2.9
1998	59.5	2.4	3.3	1.0	2.5
1999	78.9	2.3	2.7	1.0	2.3
2000	71.7	2.5	2.3	1.2	2.1
2001	94.7	3.0	2.4	1.2	2.5
2002	90.3	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.2
2003	107.2	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.4
2004	115.0	3.0	3.9	1.0	2.5
2005	133.0	3.5	4.0	1.0	2.5
2006	137.4	3.7	3.5	1.5	2.6
2007	118.2	3.2	2.9	0.9	2.2
2008	130.5	3.6	3.4	1.3	2.7
2009	121.3	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.8
2010	137.1	2.9	2.6	1.1	1.8
2011	127.2	2.7	2.8	0.7	1.6
2012	92.3	2.5	3.1	0.5	1.6
2013	123.8	2.2	3.3	0.9	1.6

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Analysis of Industrial Accidents," each year.

Table IV-24. *Frequency Rate of Industrial Accidents by Industry*

	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, gas, water supply	Transportation, warehousing, communications
1980	49.3	10.6	9.1	5.4	17
1982	53.6	13.0	20.2	6.2	15.6
1983	50.3	13.3	17.4	6.4	13.8
1984	46.8	12.6	14.7	3.8	13.1
1985	50.1	11.2	12.1	2.9	11.2
1986	54.5	10.5	10.9	3.3	10.9
1987	53.8	9.8	9.0	3.0	10.5
1988	52.9	9.7	8.2	2.4	8.8
1989	51.6	8.5	5.6	2.3	8.3
1990	54.2	6.9	6.2	1.8	7.6
1991	52.3	6.5	6.6	1.4	7.3
1992	40.9	5.7	7.8	1.4	6.7
1993	41.5	5.2	5.9	1.0	6.2
1994	29.6	5.0	5.0	1.0	5.9
1995	22.7	4.5	4.1	1.0	5.0
1996	20.9	4.4	3.4	0.9	4.9
1997	21.9	4.0	3.0	1.0	4.8
1998	20.4	3.7	3.1	0.9	3.1
1999	25.5	4.3	2.5	1.0	3.0
2000	19.0	4.6	2.6	1.0	3.4
2001	31.3	4.8	2.9	1.0	3.4
2002	30.3	4.9	3.1	1.1	3.0
2003	42.3	5.5	3.7	1.1	3.5
2004	59.5	5.1	4.1	1.1	3.1
2005	57.1	4.8	3.3	1.1	2.9
2006	51.0	4.9	3.2	1.0	3.1
2007	42.0	4.6	3.0	1.0	2.9
2008	40.1	5.1	3.3	0.8	3.2
2009	36.8	4.7	3.4	1.0	2.9
2010	39.1	4.7	3.7	0.8	2.9
2011	39.3	4.2	4.0	0.7	2.7
2012	30.0	3.7	4.5	0.8	2.4
2013	34.8	3.5	5.0	0.6	2.6

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Analysis of Industrial Accidents," each year.

Table IV-25. *Investment in Industrial Safety*

	Total expenditure on accident insurance (100 million KRW)	Investment in accident prevention (100 million KRW)	Prevention investment per worker (100 million KRW)	Proportion of prevention investment (%)
1988	3,362	72	1,253	2.2
1989	4,172	113	1,689	2.9
1990	5,873	124	1,644	2.1
1991	7,766	346	4,367	4.5
1992	10,279	493	6,984	4.8
1993	10,467	754	10,861	7.2
1994	11,254	742	10,202	6.6
1995	14,071	1,675	21,221	11.9
1996	16,154	1,727	21,174	10.7
1997	18,345	1,864	22,632	10.2
1998	16,458	951	12,542	5.8
1999	14,991	800	10,751	5.3
2000	16,847	817	8,613	4.9
2001	19,997	1,038	9,817	5.2
2002	24,652	2,085	19,726	8.5
2003	30,298	2,082	19,643	6.9
2004	33,689	1,646	15,714	4.9
2005	36,752	2,438	20,199	6.6
2006	38,612	2,491	21,311	6.5
2007	39,823	2,428	19,379	6.1
2008	41,845	2,504	18,562	6.0
2009	42,096	2,423	17,450	5.8
2010	43,332	2,689	18,938	6.2
2011	44,938	2,732	19,022	6.1
2012	47,134	2,996	19,269	6.4
2013	46,098	3,323	21,551	7.2

Notes: 1) Proportion of investment in industrial accident prevention = Prevention investment/ Total expenditure on industrial accident insurance × 100.

2) Investment in accident prevention is the sum of costs for prevention activities, accident insurance, and prevention R&D.

3) R&D expenditure is not added to the total expenditure in 2013.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Analysis of Industrial Accidents" and "Industrial Accident Insurance Yearbook," each year.

E. Social Security

Table IV-26. *Minimum Cost of Living under the National Basic Livelihood Security Program*

(Unit: Korean Won/month)

	1-member household	2-member household	3-member household	4-member household	5-member household	6-member household
2000	324,011	536,614	738,076	928,398	1,055,588	1,191,134
2001	333,731	552,712	760,218	956,250	1,087,256	1,226,868
2002	345,412	572,058	786,827	989,719	1,125,311	1,269,809
2003	355,774	589,219	810,431	1,019,411	1,159,070	1,307,904
2004	368,226	609,842	838,796	1,055,090	1,199,637	1,353,680
2005	401,466	668,504	907,929	1,136,332	1,302,918	1,477,800
2006	418,309	700,849	939,849	1,170,242	1,353,242	1,542,382
2007	435,921	734,412	972,866	1,205,535	1,405,412	1,609,630
2008	463,047	784,319	1,026,603	1,265,848	1,487,878	1,712,186
2009	490,845	835,763	1,081,186	1,326,609	1,572,031	1,817,454
2010	504,344	858,747	1,110,919	1,363,091	1,615,263	1,867,435
2011	532,583	906,830	1,173,121	1,439,413	1,705,704	1,971,995
2012	553,345	942,197	1,218,873	1,495,550	1,772,227	2,048,904
2013	572,168	974,231	1,260,315	1,546,399	1,832,482	2,118,566
2014	603,403	1,027,417	1,329,118	1,630,820	1,932,522	2,234,223
2015	617,281	1,051,048	1,359,688	1,668,329	1,976,970	2,285,610

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, "Guidance to National Basic Livelihood Security Program," each year.

Table IV-27. *Cash Benefits under the National Basic Livelihood Security Program*

(Unit: Korean Won/month)

	1-member household	2-member household	3-member household	4-member household	5-member household	6-member household
2001	286,207	481,662	666,874	841,845	958,776	1,083,389
2002	304,100	503,639	692,722	871,348	990,723	1,117,939
2003	313,224	518,749	713,504	897,489	1,020,445	1,151,478
2004	324,186	536,905	738,476	928,901	1,056,160	1,191,780
2005	343,498	571,978	776,833	972,256	1,114,789	1,264,419
2006	357,909	599,653	804,143	1,001,424	1,157,846	1,319,677
2007	372,978	628,370	832,394	1,031,467	1,202,484	1,377,214
2008	387,611	656,544	859,357	1,059,626	1,245,484	1,433,250
2009	405,881	694,607	900,048	1,105,488	1,310,928	1,516,369
2010	422,180	718,846	929,936	1,141,026	1,352,116	1,563,206
2011	436,044	742,453	960,475	1,178,496	1,396,518	1,614,540
2012	453,049	771,408	997,932	1,224,457	1,450,982	1,677,506
2013	468,453	797,636	1,031,862	1,266,089	1,500,315	1,734,541
2014	488,063	831,026	1,075,058	1,319,089	1,563,120	1,807,152
2015	499,288	850,140	1,099,784	1,349,428	1,599,072	1,848,716

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, "Guidance to National Basic Livelihood Security Program," each year.

Table IV-28. *National Basic Livelihood Security Beneficiaries*

(Unit: 1 person, %)

	Total beneficiaries		General beneficiaries		Individuals in social welfare programs (b)
	Households	Individuals (a+b)	Households	Individuals (a)	
2000	688,354 (4.7)	1,488,874 (3.2)	688,354	1,412,473 (3.0)	76,401
2001	698,075 (4.7)	1,419,995 (3.0)	698,075	1,345,526 (2.8)	74,469
2002	691,018 (4.6)	1,351,185 (2.8)	691,018	1,275,625 (2.7)	75,560
2003	717,861 (4.6)	1,374,405 (2.9)	717,861	1,292,690 (2.7)	81,715
2004	753,681 (4.8)	1,424,088 (3.0)	753,681	1,337,714 (2.8)	86,374
2005	809,745 (5.1)	1,513,352 (3.1)	809,745	1,425,684 (3.0)	87,668
2006	831,692 (5.1)	1,534,950 (3.2)	831,692	1,449,832 (3.0)	85,118
2007	852,420 (5.2)	1,549,848 (3.2)	852,420	1,463,140 (3.0)	86,708
2008	854,205 (5.1)	1,529,939 (3.1)	854,205	1,444,010 (3.0)	85,929
2009	882,925 (5.2)	1,568,533 (3.2)	882,925	1,482,719 (3.0)	85,814
2010	878,799 (5.1)	1,549,820 (3.2)	878,799	1,458,198 (3.0)	91,622
2011	850,689 (4.8)	1,469,254 (2.9)	850,689	1,379,865 (2.8)	89,389
2012	821,879 (4.6)	1,394,042 (2.8)	821,879	1,300,499 (2.6)	93,543
2013	810,544 (4.5)	1,350,891 (2.7)	810,544	1,258,582 (2.5)	92,309

Notes: Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to the estimated population and estimated households.

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, "Health and Welfare Statistics Yearbook," 2014; Statistics Korea, KOSIS.

Table IV-29. *National Basic Livelihood Security Beneficiaries by Household Size*

(Unit: 1 person, %)

	Total households	1-member households	2-member households	3-member households	4-member households	5-member households	6-member households
2001	698,075 (100.0)	353,437 (50.6)	149,106 (21.4)	105,980 (15.2)	62,126 (8.9)	19,966 (2.9)	7,460 (1.1)
2002	691,018 (100.0)	371,166 (53.7)	144,295 (20.9)	98,189 (14.2)	54,151 (7.8)	16,865 (2.4)	6,352 (0.9)
2003	717,861 (100.0)	399,220 (55.6)	146,655 (20.4)	98,532 (13.7)	51,997 (7.2)	15,636 (2.2)	5,821 (0.8)
2004	753,681 (100.0)	426,701 (56.6)	152,454 (20.2)	101,200 (13.4)	52,094 (6.9)	15,516 (2.1)	5,716 (0.8)
2005	809,745 (100.0)	463,181 (57.2)	161,044 (19.9)	108,067 (13.3)	55,050 (6.8)	16,444 (2.0)	5,959 (0.7)
2006	831,692 (100.0)	482,842 (58.1)	163,478 (19.7)	108,631 (13.1)	54,510 (6.6)	16,269 (2.0)	5,962 (0.7)
2007	852,420 (100.0)	511,975 (60.1)	164,300 (19.3)	104,564 (12.3)	50,843 (6.0)	15,111 (1.8)	5,627 (0.7)
2008	854,205 (100.0)	525,078 (61.5)	160,918 (18.8)	100,546 (11.8)	47,698 (5.6)	14,555 (1.7)	5,410 (0.6)
2009	882,925 (100.0)	547,931 (62.1)	164,856 (18.7)	101,774 (11.5)	48,047 (5.4)	14,798 (1.7)	5,519 (0.6)
2010	878,799 (100.0)	549,341 (62.5)	163,983 (18.7)	99,248 (11.3)	46,424 (5.3)	14,373 (1.6)	5,430 (0.6)
2011	850,689 (100.0)	544,206 (64.0)	156,799 (18.4)	90,321 (10.6)	41,472 (4.9)	12,804 (1.5)	5,087 (0.6)
2012	821,879 (100.0)	540,924 (65.8)	147,736 (18.0)	80,900 (9.8)	36,494 (4.4)	11,272 (1.4)	4,553 (0.6)
2013	810,544 (100.0)	543,295 (67.0)	143,392 (17.7)	75,510 (9.3)	33,549 (4.1)	10,406 (1.3)	4,392 (0.5)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to total households.

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, "Health and Welfare Statistics Yearbook," 2014

Table IV-30. *Participation in Self-sufficiency Programs by Type*

(Unit: 1 person)

	Total	Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Family Affairs										Ministry of Employment and Labor
		Subtotal of Workfare Programs	Breakdown by Employment Type				Start-up Assistance		Hope Bankbook	Social Adjustment Programs	Success-oriented Self-sufficiency Pilot Program	
			Entry into Market	Social Services	Internships	Maintaining Current Employment	Startups	Business support funds				
2005	86,562	65,942	9,484	21,792	426	34,240	3,363	738	-	8,427	-	8,092
2006	87,209	69,897	9,583	23,639	431	36,244	4,310	564	-	8,184	-	4,254
2007	87,651	67,907	10,857	24,961	279	31,810	6,724	512	-	8,657	-	3,851
2008	70,801	57,984	10,647	23,900	145	23,292	8,192	505	-	1,877	-	2,243
2009	78,047	62,404	14,090	28,097	156	20,061	9,603	515	-	1,668	2,000	1,857
2010	88,826	60,162	13,294	27,178	83	19,607	9,458	502	10,685	1,367	4,212	2,440
2011	97,911	60,385	13,228	28,276	26	18,855	10,116	463	14,778	-	4,254	7,915
2012	98,146	53,342	12,128	26,042	302	14,870	8,953	386	17,824	-	4,231	13,410
2013	109,206	48,002	8,186	21,966	5,932	11,918	8,629	230	26,904	-	10,433	15,008

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, "Health and Welfare Statistics Yearbook," each year.

Table IV-31. *Social Security Budget*

(Unit: 1 trillion Korean Won, %)

	Government budget	Social welfare (Social welfare+health)		
			Social welfare	Public assistance
1993	38.1	2.4 (0.8)	0.5 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)
1994	43.3	2.6 (0.7)	0.5 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)
1995	51.9	2.9 (0.7)	0.6 (0.2)	0.6 (0.1)
1996	58.8	3.5 (0.8)	0.8 (0.2)	0.7 (0.2)
1997	67.6	4.2 (0.8)	1.0 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)
1998	75.6	4.6 (0.9)	1.7 (0.3)	1.1 (0.2)
1999	83.7	6.1 (1.1)	1.9 (0.3)	1.9 (0.4)
2000	88.7	8.1 (1.3)	2.6 (0.4)	2.4 (0.4)
2001	99.2	10.7 (1.6)	3.8 (0.6)	3.3 (0.5)
2002	109.6	10.7 (1.5)	3.9 (0.5)	3.4 (0.5)
2003	118.1	11.6 (1.5)	4.4 (0.6)	3.5 (0.5)
2004	120.1	12.8 (1.6)	4.7 (0.6)	3.9 (0.5)
2005	135.2	13.6 (1.6)	3.8 (0.4)	4.6 (0.5)
2006	147.0	10.1 (1.1)	6.5 (0.7)	5.3 (0.6)
2007	238.4	19.0 (1.9)	13.9 (1.4)	6.6 (0.7)
2008	262.8	24.9 (2.4)	19.2 (1.9)	7.3 (0.7)
2009	301.8	29.6 (2.8)	22.9 (2.1)	8.0 (0.7)
2010	292.8	31.0 (2.6)	23.9 (2.0)	7.3 (0.6)
2011	309.1	33.6 (2.7)	26.3 (2.1)	7.5 (0.6)
2012	325.4	36.7 (2.9)	29.1 (2.3)	7.9 (0.6)
2013	349.0	41.5 (3.1)	32.9 (2.5)	8.8 (0.7)
2014	335.8	46.9 (3.2)	38.0 (2.6)	8.8 (0.6)

Notes: 1) Social welfare budget Basic Livelihood Security disadvantaged group support public pension childcare/family (women) elderly/youths general social welfare health.

2) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to GDP.

3) Budget from 2007 onwards is total expenditure, including the supplementary budget.

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, "Health and Welfare Statistics Yearbook," each year.

V. Industrial Relations

◆ Explanation on Industrial Relations

1. Explanation on major industrial relations indicators

A. Statistics on labor unions

1) Number of labor unions and number of union members: Statistics on labor unions collected by the Ministry of Employment and Labor are only on legal unions that have received certification for notifying the establishment. Thus, non-legal unions are not included in the statistics.

2) Union organization rate: There are various ways of calculating the organization rate, the most common of which is to divide the number of union members by the total number of wage workers.

* Organization rate by various characteristics has been analyzed using the raw data available from the "*Economically Active Population Survey Supplements*" conducted in August 2011, 2012, and 2013.

B. Statistics on Labor Disputes

1) Labor disputes: Statistics collected by the Ministry of Employment and Labor regarding this topic are on cases in which there has been at least 1 day (8 hours) of work stoppage following the union's refusal to work or other actions arising from its disagreement with the employer (or employers' group) over work-

ing conditions. However, the criteria were not consistent before 1990, and the numbers tend to be widely different depending on the source.

- 2) Propensity to strike: The intensity of industrial actions can be understood in terms of propensity to strike, which is defined as the number of working days lost per 1,000 wage workers (as a way to account for differences in economies of scale). It is the most universally used indicator of labor disputes and industrial action.

2. References

Ministry of Employment and Labor, internal data.

_____, *"Nationwide Status of Labor Organization"*, each year.

_____, *"Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments"*, each year.

_____, *"Employment and Labor White Paper"*, each year.

Statistics Korea, *"Social Indicators in Korea"*, each year.

_____, *"Economically Active Population Survey"*, raw data, each year.

_____, *"Economically Active Population Survey Supplements"*, raw data, each year.

Table V-1. *Major Indicators of Industrial Relations*

	Unions		Labor Disputes					Wage workers (1,000 people)
	Members (1,000 people)	Organization rate (%)	Incidents (1 case)	Participants (1,000 people)	Lost days (1,000 days)	Propensity to strike (Days/1,000 workers)	Duration (Days)	
1980	948	14.7	206	49	61	9.4	-	6,464
1985	1,004	12.4	265	29	64	7.9	-	8,104
1990	1,887	17.2	322	134	4,487	409.8	19.1	10,950
1991	1,803	15.4	234	175	3,271	279.6	18.2	11,699
1992	1,735	14.6	235	105	1,528	128.3	20.1	11,910
1993	1,667	14.0	144	109	1,308	109.5	19.9	11,944
1994	1,659	13.3	121	104	1,484	118.9	21.6	12,479
1995	1,615	12.5	88	50	393	30.5	22.6	12,899
1996	1,599	12.1	85	79	893	67.7	28.6	13,200
1997	1,484	11.1	78	44	445	33.2	22.7	13,404
1998	1,402	11.4	129	146	1,452	118.1	26.1	12,296
1999	1,481	11.7	198	92	1,366	107.9	19.2	12,663
2000	1,527	11.4	250	178	1,894	141.8	30.0	13,360
2001	1,569	11.5	235	89	1,083	79.3	31.7	13,659
2002	1,606	11.3	322	94	1,580	111.4	30.2	14,181
2003	1,550	10.8	320	137	1,299	90.2	29.0	14,402
2004	1,537	10.3	462	185	1,199	80.5	24.7	14,894
2005	1,506	9.9	287	118	848	55.8	48.6	15,185
2006	1,559	10.0	138	131	1,201	77.2	54.5	15,551
2007	1,688	10.6	115	93	536	33.6	33.6	15,970
2008	1,666	10.3	108	114	809	49.9	37.0	16,206
2009	1,640	10.0	121	81	627	38.1	27.9	16,454
2010	1,643	9.7	86	40	511	30.1	36.2	16,971
2011	1,720	9.9	65	33	429	24.7	30.6	17,397
2012	1,781	10.3	105	134	933	52.7	31.7	17,712
2013	1,848	10.3	72	113	638	35.1	16.5	18,195

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Employment and Labor White Paper," each year.

Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table V-2. *Number of Labor Unions and Members*

(Unit: 1 union, 1,000 people)

	Number of unions					Number of members
	Total	National confederation	Federation	Regional branch (Company-level union)	Local unit	
1980	2,635	1	16	2,618		948
1985	2,551	1	16	2,534		1,004
1990	7,698	1	21	7,676		1,887
1991	7,656	1	21	7,634		1,803
1992	7,527	1	21	7,505		1,735
1993	7,147	1	26	7,120		1,667
1994	7,025	1	26	6,998		1,659
1995	6,606	1	26	6,579		1,615
1996	6,424	1	26	6,397		1,599
1997	5,733	1	40	5,692		1,484
1998	5,560	1	42	5,517		1,402
1999	5,637	2	43	5,592		1,481
2000	5,698	2	44	5,652		1,527
2001	6,150	2	43	6,105		1,569
2002	6,506	2	41	6,463		1,606
2003	6,257	2	43	6,212		1,550
2004	6,017	2	42	5,973		1,537
2005	5,971	2	42	5,927		1,506
2006	5,889	2	51	5,836		1,559
2007	5,099	2	39	5,058		1,688
2008	4,886	2	41	4,843		1,666
2009	4,689	2	43	4,644		1,640
2010	4,420	2	42	4,376		1,643
2011	5,120	3	50	5,067		1,720
2012	5,177	3	52	5,122		1,781
2013	5,305	3	55	5,247		1,848

Notes: Following the amendment of the Trade Union Act on December 31, 1980, the regional branches and local units were consolidated into company-level unions.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Nationwide Status of Labor Organization," each year.

Table V-3. *Number of Union Members and Organization Rate by Gender*

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

	Number of members			Organization rate		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1980	948	600	348	14.7	13.6	17.0
1985	1,004	692	312	12.4	13.1	11.1
1990	1,887	1,385	502	17.2	20.5	12.0
1991	1,803	1,342	462	15.4	18.5	10.4
1992	1,735	1,324	411	14.6	17.9	9.1
1993	1,667	1,276	392	14.0	17.2	8.7
1994	1,659	1,286	373	13.3	16.6	7.9
1995	1,615	1,254	361	12.5	15.7	7.3
1996	1,599	1,260	339	12.1	15.5	6.6
1997	1,484	1,194	290	11.1	14.7	5.5
1998	1,402	1,148	254	11.4	15.2	5.3
1999	1,481	1,173	307	11.7	15.4	6.1
2000	1,527	1,221	306	11.4	15.3	5.7
2001	1,569	1,263	305	11.5	15.7	5.4
2002	1,606	1,306	300	11.3	15.7	5.1
2003	1,550	1,223	327	10.8	14.5	5.5
2004	1,537	1,212	325	10.3	14.0	5.2
2005	1,506	1,183	324	9.9	13.4	5.1
2006	1,559	1,215	344	10.0	13.5	5.2
2007	1,688	1,318	370	10.6	14.3	5.5
2008	1,666	1,291	375	10.3	13.8	5.5
2009	1,640	1,286	354	10.0	13.5	5.1
2010	1,643	1,272	371	9.7	13.1	5.1
2011	1,720	1,328	392	9.9	13.3	5.3
2012	1,781	1,359	423	10.3	13.5	5.6
2013	1,848	1,405	443	10.2	13.6	5.6

Notes: Organization rate = Number of union members total wage workers \times 100.

Numbers since 1991 have been adjusted based on the time-series adjustment of the economically active population.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Nationwide Status of Labor Organization," each year.

Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey," raw data, each year.

Table V-4. *Number of Unions and Members by Industry and Gender (2013)*

(Unit: 1 union, 1 person)

Federation		No. of unions	Number of members		
			Total	Men	Women
Total		5,305	1,847,586	1,404,821	442,765
FKTU	Sub-total	2,313	819,755	643,258	176,497
	Metal Workers' Federation	480	125,742	93,596	32,146
	Financial Industry Union Federation	1	101,990	49,658	52,332
	Taxi Union Federation	289	71,683	70,844	839
	Auto Union Federation	96	83,237	82,184	1,053
	Chemical Union Federation	444	67,145	54,337	12,808
	United Workers' Union Federation	369	61,396	47,047	14,349
	Public Union Federation	88	42,072	29,197	12,875
	Maritime Industry Union Federation	61	26,721	26,612	109
	Postal Union Federation	1	28,746	21,267	7,479
	Shipping Union Federation	40	22,332	21,546	786
	Foreign Organization Union Federation	15	11,124	8,786	2,338
	Textile Retail Union Federation	73	11,801	7,313	4,488
	Tourism Services Union Federation	76	12,362	7,732	4,630
	IT Clerical Services Union Federation	32	41,026	32,781	8,245
	Food Industry Union Federation	47	10,636	8,013	2,623
	Rubber Industry Union Federation	14	11,007	10,273	734
	Medical Industry Union Federation	12	7,437	1,588	5,849
	Tobacco and Ginseng Union Federation	1	6,004	4,651	1,353
	Railway Union Federation	1	4,700	2,967	1,733
	Private University Union Federation	25	4,727	3,158	1,569
	Mining Union Federation	8	2,870	2,761	109
	Apartment Union Federation	6	1,488	1,473	15
	Publishing Union Federation	21	1,091	825	266
	Civil Servant Union Federation	3	2,223	1,239	984
	Public Industry Union Federation	21	35,987	30,043	5,944
	Construction Machinery	1	12,308	12,296	12
	FKTU member unions	88	11,900	11,071	829
KCTU	Sub-total	356	626,035	458,582	167,453
	Metal Union Federation	1	150,000	-	-
	Public Transport Union Federation	72	123,655	102,256	21,399
	Teachers and Education Workers Union	1	60,249	21,417	38,832
	Finance & Services Worker Union Federation	73	61,752	35,071	26,681
	Health and Medical Workers Union	1	43,154	15,654	27,500
	Information and Economic Service Workers Union Federation	13	6,191	3,494	2,697
	Construction Workers Union Federation	17	75,533	72,609	2,924

Table V-4., *continued*

Federation		No. of unions	No. of members		
			Total	Men	Women
KCTU	Chemical and Textile Workers Union Federation	18	14,859	13,729	1,130
	Private Sector Service Workers Union Federation	81	12,713	5,064	7,649
	National Union of Media Workers	2	11,729	9,729	2,000
	Environment and Facility Workers Union Federation	8	8,933	5,869	3,064
	University Workers Union	1	6,846	4,010	2,836
	Nonregular School Workers Union	1	25,600	2,093	23,507
	Women Workers Union Federation	4	4,013	863	3,150
	KCTU member unions	63	20,808	16,724	4,084
KLUC	Sub-total	100	20,221	15,984	4,237
	Regional Public enterprise Trade Union	41	9,571	7,794	1,777
	Construction & Plant Industry Union Fed.	2	3,213	3,096	117
	Liberal Teachers' Union	7	2,201	1,079	1,122
	Federation of Construction Trade Unions	7	2,062	2,019	43
	KLUC member unions	43	3,174	1,996	1,178
Unaffiliated	Sub-total	2,536	381,575	286,997	94,578
	Confederation of Gov. Employees' Unions	68	72,608	52,963	19,645
	Taxi Worker's Union	29	8,676	8,634	42
	Federation of Gwangju and Jeonnam Chemical Unions	13	1,990	1,988	2
	Federation of Korean Chemical Unions	12	1,411	1,298	113
	Unaffiliated	2,414	296,890	222,114	74,776

Notes: 1) Number of unions under a federation is the number of members plus 1 for itself.

2) Number of member unions of each Confederation are number of those that joined the national confederation without joining the industrial federation, plus, for the Confederation itself.

3) Number of members and unions under Confederation of Government Employees' Unions include City and Provincial Education Administration Employees' Unions and the Federation of Metropolitan Cities Employees Unions, the member unions and individual members of these two federations, as well as the Confederation member unions such as the Central Government Officials' Labor Union.

4) "Unaffiliated" include unions that have not joined any confederation or federation as well as federations with less than 1,000 members (including those of member unions).

5) Liberal Teachers' Union is a federation.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Nationwide Organization of Labor Unions," 2014.

Table V-5. Union Membership Rate by Characteristics

(Unit: 1,000 people, %)

		Aug. 2011			Aug. 2012			Aug. 2013			Aug. 2014		
		Wage workers	Members	Members hip rate	Wage workers	Members	Members hip rate	Wage workers	Members	Members hip rate	Wage workers	Members	Members hip rate
Employment type	Regular worker	10,710	1,873	17.5	11,203	1,994	17.8	11,842	2,209	18.7	12,165	2,299	18.9
	Temporary worker	5,031	38	0.7	4,935	45	0.9	4,862	50	1.0	5,104	41	0.8
	Daily worker	1,769	0	0.0	1,595	0	0.0	1,536	3	0.2	1,507	-	0.0
Gender	Men	10,034	1,411	14.1	10,134	1,478	14.6	10,392	1,617	15.6	10,635	1,622	15.3
	Women	7,476	499	6.7	7,600	561	7.4	7,848	645	8.2	8,141	717	8.8
Education	High school or lower	9,489	757	8.0	9,472	808	8.5	9,478	886	9.3	9,779	905	9.3
	College	2,614	327	12.5	2,745	354	12.9	2,843	373	13.1	2,805	392	14.0
	University	5,408	825	15.3	5,517	877	15.9	5,919	1,003	16.9	6,193	1,042	16.8
Industry	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining	186	9	5.0	148	10	6.9	150	11	7.1	140	8	5.7
	Manufacturing	3,449	469	13.6	3,560	530	14.9	3,615	559	15.5	3,831	610	15.9
	Electricity, gas, water supply	70	42	59.4	76	48	62.6	96	52	54.3	82	50	61.0
	Construction	1,396	35	2.5	1,315	39	3.0	1,351	45	3.3	1,360	36	2.6
	Wholesale, retail trade	2,097	78	3.7	2,151	69	3.2	2,123	77	3.7	2,274	101	4.4
	Accommodation, food services	722	272	37.7	732	287	39.2	761	321	42.2	763	302	39.6
	Transportation	1,095	18	1.6	1,135	16	1.4	1,237	26	2.1	1,304	14	1.1
	Communications	658	125	19.0	631	106	16.8	650	115	17.7	634	132	20.8
	Finance and insurance	826	191	23.1	799	185	23.2	848	218	25.7	805	202	25.1
	Real estate, leasing	308	14	4.6	313	15	4.7	336	12	3.5	349	11	3.2
	Professional, scientific, technical industries	851	81	9.5	904	100	11.1	863	81	9.4	883	93	10.5
	Business facilities management, business support services	1,089	51	4.7	1,089	59	5.5	1,095	57	5.2	1,100	52	4.7

Table V-5., *continued*

		Aug. 2011			Aug. 2012			Aug. 2013			Aug. 2014		
		Wage workers	Members	Members hip rate	Wage workers	Members	Members hip rate	Wage workers	Members	Members hip rate	Wage workers	Members	Members hip rate
Industry	Public administration, defense, social security	986	242	24.5	967	233	24.0	984	282	28.6	974	268	27.5
	Education	1,350	142	10.5	1,376	177	12.9	1,407	222	15.8	1,428	251	17.6
	Health and social welfare	1,237	91	7.3	1,327	111	8.4	1,486	112	7.5	1,638	138	8.4
	Others	1,191	51	4.3	1,209	53	4.4	1,239	70	5.6	1,196	70	5.9
Occupation	Senior executive, managers	379	29	7.5	370	27	7.4	312	17	5.4	338	19	5.6
	Professionals and related experts	3,860	419	10.8	3,869	436	11.3	4,151	503	12.1	4,185	539	12.9
	Clerks	3,768	671	17.8	3,836	710	18.5	3,951	759	19.2	4,043	774	19.1
	Service workers	1,575	61	3.9	1,651	55	3.3	1,667	78	4.7	1,786	86	4.8
	Sales workers	1,456	37	2.6	1,549	35	2.3	1,557	51	3.3	1,644	55	3.3
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	62	2	2.9	56	2	3.5	56	3	5.0	47	2	4.3
	Craft and related trade workers	1,606	118	7.3	1,594	160	10.0	1,600	153	9.6	1,605	157	9.8
	Equipment, machine operation and assembly workers	1,865	481	25.8	1,979	521	26.3	2,085	573	27.5	2,180	572	26.2
	Elementary laborers	2,938	92	3.1	2,830	92	3.3	2,862	124	4.3	2,949	137	4.6
Total		17,510	1,910	10.9	17,734	2,039	11.5	18,240	2,261	12.4	18,777	2,341	12.5

Notes: "Others" include arts, sports and recreation related services, other public services, repair and other personal services, domestic services, activities of international institutions, sewage/waste management, materials recovery, and remediation activities.

Source: Statistics Korea, "Economically Active Population Survey Supplements," raw data, each year.

Table V-6. *Labor Disputes by Cause*

(Unit: 1 case)

	Total	Wage increase	Collective bargaining	Wage bargaining	Other
1998	129	28	14	43	44
1999	198	40	24	65	69
2000	250	47	60	107	36
2001	235	59	44	105	27
2002	322	44	46	203	29
2003	320	43	48	201	28
2004	462	56	37	349	20
2005	287	36	42	194	15
2006	138	26	19	78	15
2007	115	24	21	57	13
2008	108	22	13	59	14
2009	121	27	17	67	10
2010	86	18	9	51	8
2011	65	25	8	27	5
2012	105	24	12	58	11
2013	72	19	7	41	5

Notes: "Other" includes CEO resignation, employment security, employment buyout, request for collective bargaining to tackle the issue of illegally hired temporary agency workers, etc.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "*Employment and Labor White Paper*," each year.

Table V-7. *Labor Disputes by Enterprise Size*

(Unit: 1 case, %)

	Total	Fewer than 50 employees	50~99	100~299	300~499	500~999	1,000 or more
1998	129(100.0)	6(4.7)	21(16.3)	35(17.1)	15(11.6)	19(14.7)	33(25.6)
1999	198(100.0)	9(4.5)	35(17.7)	55(27.8)	21(10.6)	17(8.6)	61(30.8)
2000	250(100.0)	36(14.4)	36(14.4)	58(23.2)	28(11.2)	37(14.8)	55(22.0)
2001	235(100.0)	41(17.4)	42(17.9)	66(28.1)	21(8.9)	31(13.2)	34(14.5)
2002	322(100.0)	54(16.8)	51(15.8)	110(34.2)	37(11.5)	27(8.4)	43(13.4)
2003	320(100.0)	38(11.9)	56(17.5)	124(38.8)	25(7.8)	36(11.3)	41(12.8)
2004	462(100.0)	91(19.7)	96(20.8)	150(32.5)	28(6.1)	41(8.9)	56(12.1)
2005	287(100.0)	40(13.9)	53(18.5)	106(36.9)	20(7.0)	30(10.5)	38(13.2)
2006	138(100.0)	18(13.0)	23(16.7)	30(21.7)	12(8.7)	15(10.9)	40(29.0)
2007	115(100.0)	11(9.6)	18(15.7)	36(31.3)	10(8.7)	11(9.6)	29(25.2)
2008	108(100.0)	11(10.2)	21(19.4)	28(25.9)	10(9.3)	15(13.9)	23(21.3)
2009	121(100.0)	15(12.4)	17(14.0)	36(29.8)	9(7.4)	16(13.2)	28(23.1)
2010	86(100.0)	21(24.4)	12(14.0)	16(18.6)	6(7.0)	10(11.6)	21(24.4)
2011	65(100.0)	9(13.8)	8(12.3)	18(27.7)	7(10.8)	6(9.2)	17(26.2)
2012	105(100.0)	15(14.3)	15(14.3)	25(23.8)	8(7.6)	12(11.4)	30(28.6)
2013	72(100.0)	13(18.1)	6(8.3)	14(19.4)	7(9.7)	13(18.1)	19(26.4)

Notes: Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to total cases.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Employment and Labor White Paper," each year.

Table V-8. *Labor Disputes by Industry*

(Unit: 1 case, %)

	Total	Manufacturing	Transportation, warehousing, communications	Finance, insurance, business services	Social, individual, and public services	Others
1993	144(100.0)	93(64.6)	21(14.6)	12(8.3)	9(6.3)	9(6.3)
1994	121(100.0)	60(49.6)	34(28.1)	5(4.1)	11(9.1)	11(9.1)
1995	88(100.0)	57(64.8)	8(9.1)	9(10.2)	5(5.7)	9(10.2)
1996	85(100.0)	56(65.9)	8(9.4)	5(5.9)	9(10.6)	7(8.2)
1997	78(100.0)	42(53.8)	14(17.9)	4(5.1)	11(14.1)	7(9.0)
1998	129(100.0)	72(55.8)	37(28.7)	8(6.2)	9(7.0)	3(2.3)
1999	198(100.0)	116(58.6)	26(13.1)	21(10.6)	22(11.1)	13(6.6)
2000	250(100.0)	121(48.4)	26(10.4)	33(13.2)	50(20.0)	20(8.0)
2001	235(100.0)	117(49.8)	38(16.2)	17(7.2)	43(18.3)	20(8.5)
2002	322(100.0)	136(42.2)	72(22.4)	23(7.1)	81(25.2)	10(3.1)
2003	320(100.0)	167(52.2)	66(20.6)	29(9.1)	41(12.8)	17(5.3)
2004	462(100.0)	140(30.3)	165(35.7)	32(6.9)	99(21.4)	26(5.6)
2005	287(100.0)	170(59.3)	35(12.1)	15(5.2)	64(22.3)	3(1.1)
2006	138(100.0)	64(46.4)	14(10.1)	12(8.7)	41(29.7)	7(5.7)
2007	115(100.0)	54(47.0)	17(14.8)	16(13.9)	20(17.4)	8(7.0)
2008	108(100.0)	71(65.7)	8(7.4)	6(5.6)	19(17.6)	4(3.7)
2009	121(100.0)	58(47.9)	9(7.4)	6(5.0)	28(23.1)	20(16.5)
2010	86(100.0)	30(34.9)	13(15.1)	1(1.2)	38(44.2)	4(4.7)
2011	65(100.0)	22(33.8)	11(16.9)	4(6.2)	21(32.3)	7(10.8)
2012	105(100.0)	46(43.8)	13(12.4)	7(6.7)	35(33.3)	4(3.8)
2013	72(100.0)	24(33.3)	10(13.9)	2(2.8)	32(44.4)	4(5.6)

Notes: 1) Numbers in parentheses () indicate percentages relative to total cases.

2) "Others" include mining, electricity, gas, water supply, and others.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "Employment and Labor White Paper," each year.

Table V-9. *Arbitration through the National Labor Relations Commission:
Number of Requests and Success Rate*

(Unit: 1 case, %)

	Arbitration requests	Arbitration success rate	Dispute resolution rate	Relief requests	Administrative litigation
2001	1,096	43.2	96.3	6,765	253
2002	1,042	44.1	95.4	6,393	297
2003	896	50.4	95.1	5,254	258
2004	868	48.2	95.1	5,892	286
2005	891	57.7	94.4	6,284	355
2006	758	52.9	93.7	6,334	396
2007	885	64.8	93.3	7,403	499
2008	851	65.6	95.5	9,461	429
2009	726	58.5	96.5	10,376	367
2010	708	64.5	97.2	11,278	321
2011	695	70.2	95.6	10,361	457
2012	752	61.9	96.8	11,021	352
2013	762	65.0	96.5	12,753	443
2014	886	55.1	-	-	-

Notes: 1) Arbitration success rate = Success cases/(Success cases + failure cases) × 100.

2) Dispute resolution rate = (Relief requests - administrative litigations)/relief requests × 100.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor website, <http://laborstat.molab.go.kr/>
National Labor Relations Commission website, <http://www.nlrc.go.kr/>

Table V-10. *Wage Increase Demands and Proposals by Major Labor Unions and Employers' Association*

(Unit: %)

	Wage Increase Proposal/Demand			Agreed Wage Increase		Nominal wage increase ¹⁰⁾
	Korea Employers' Federation	FKTU	KCTU	By total wage	By ordinary wage	
1999	Wage freeze (or cut) ¹⁾	5.5	7.7(±1.5)	2.1	2.1	12.1
2000	5.4	13.2	15.2(±2)	7.6	7.2	8.0
2001	3.5	12.0	12.7(±2)	6.0	6.0	5.1
2002	4.1	12.3	12.5(±1.5)	6.7		11.2
2003	4.3	11.4	11.1(±2)	6.4		9.2
2004	3.8 (or freeze) ²⁾	10.7	10.5(±2)	5.2		6.0
2005	3.9 (or freeze) ³⁾	9.4	9.3(±2)	4.7		6.6
2006	2.6 (or freeze) ⁴⁾	9.6	8.0~12.6	4.8		5.7
2007	2.4 (or freeze) ⁵⁾	9.3	9.0	4.8		5.6
2008	2.6 (or freeze) ⁶⁾	9.1	8.0	4.9		4.4
2009	Not proposed, per labor/management/private/government agreement		4.9 ⁷⁾	1.7		2.2
2010	Wage freeze	9.5	9.2	4.8		6.4
2011	3.5	9.4	- ⁸⁾	5.1		-0.9
2012	2.9	9.1	9.3	4.7		5.3
2013	-	8.1	- ⁹⁾	3.5		3.9
2014	2.3	8.1	-	4.1		2.4
2015	1.6	7.8	-	-		-

Notes: 1) Companies that completed restructuring proposed a wage freeze; if restructuring was underway, they proposed wage cuts.

2) A wage freeze was proposed at companies with 300 employees or more; a 3.8% increase was offered at companies with fewer than 300 employees.

3) A wage freeze was proposed at companies with 1,000 employees or more; a 3.9% increase was offered at companies with fewer than 1,000 employees.

4) A wage freeze was demanded in companies with worsening profitability and conglomerates with high wages of over 1.5 times the industry average.

5) A wage freeze for the initial salary of newly hired employees (recent college graduates) and for employees receiving high wages in conglomerates was offered.

- 6) A wage freeze for high income employees in conglomerates was offered.
- 7) Each member union and affiliated organization came up with its own demand based on the KCTU's demand of 4.9%.
- 8) In 2011, rather than demanding the same wage increase for all regular workers, Different offers by each industry were made as a way to reduce the wage gap that exists by employment type and company size, and to achieve a real increase for low-wage workers.
- 9) KCTU proposed 219,170 won as the minimum monthly regular pay in its demand for solidarity wage increases for all workers in 2013. Subsequently, the demands were raised to 225,000 won in 2014 and 230,000 won in 2015.
- 10) For all workplaces with five or more employees in all nonagricultural industries.
- 11) Data on the FK TU and KCTU's demands are based on regular workers as of 2005.

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, "*Report on Labor Force Survey at Establishments* (formerly Monthly Labor Statistical Survey Report)," each issue.

FKTU, KCTU, KEF publications, each year.