



Input-Output Tables

# **2015 Employment Tables**

**May 2019**

**Economic Statistics Department**

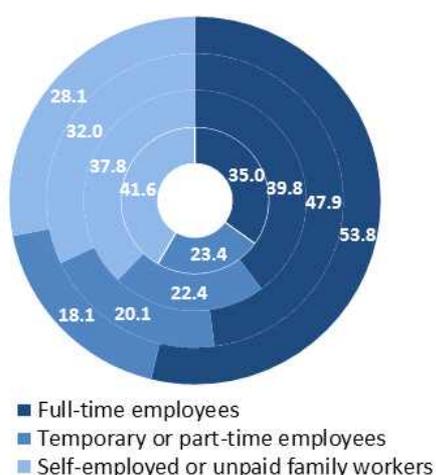
**The Bank of Korea**

## I. Employment Structure

- The number of total workers in 2015 stood at 23,829 thousand (expressed as full-time equivalent or FTE), having increased by 11.2% from 21,422 thousand persons in 2010.
- Viewing the figures by type of worker, the share accounted for by full-time employees had risen (47.9% → 53.8%), while those of self-employed or unpaid family workers (32.0% → 28.1%) and of temporary or part-time employees (20.1% → 18.1%) had declined.
- By commodity, the shares in employment accounted for by services (68.9% → 70.5%) and by manufactured goods (16.3% → 16.6%) were higher than in 2010, while that of agricultural, forest and fishery products (7.1% → 5.5%) had fallen.

**Composition of Employment,  
by Type of Worker**

(Unit: %)



Note: Outward from inner circle:  
year 2000, year 2005, year  
2010, year 2015

**Composition of Employment,  
by Commodity**

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Total workers</b>	<b>18,733</b>	<b>20,286</b>	<b>21,422</b>	<b>23,829</b>
<b>Agricultural, forest and fishery products</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Mined and quarried products</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Manufactured goods</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply, waste management</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>70.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, Transportation	20.6	20.1	20.3	20.4
Producer services <sup>1)</sup>	13.6	14.8	18.2	19.1
Social services <sup>2)</sup>	11.3	14.0	16.7	17.6
Consumer services <sup>3)</sup>	13.1	14.9	13.6	13.4

Notes: 1) Communications and broadcasting, finance and insurance, real estate services, professional, scientific and technical services, and business support services  
2) Public administration, defense, and social security services, education services, and health and social care services  
3) Food services and accommodation, art, sports, and leisure services, and other services

## II. Employment Requirements

### 1. Employment Requirements by Commodity

- The workers coefficient\* fell from 6.8 in 2010 to 6.2 in 2015.

\* a number of total workers per billion won of output ratio

- The coefficient of service sector declined significantly as the output of services grew rapidly by 35.7% during the period while the number of workers in service sector increased by 13.9%.

- The workers requirement coefficient\*\* in 2015 declined by 2.0 compared to 2010.

\*\* a number of total extra workers created by additional 1 billion won increase in final demand, which measures the direct and indirect impact of changes in final demand on employment

- The coefficients of both manufactured goods and services had fallen.

#### Workers Coefficients & Workers Requirement Coefficients

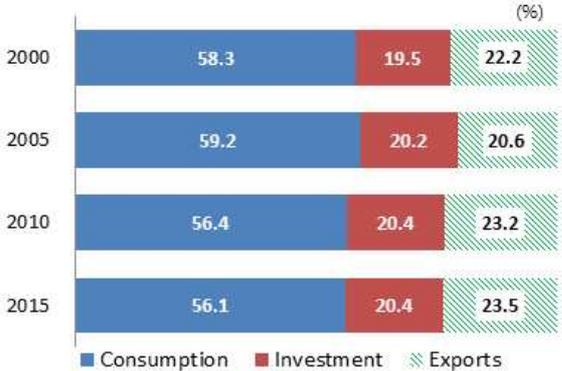
(person per billion won)

	Total workers Coefficients		Total workers Requirement Coefficients	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
Agricultural, forest and fishery products	28.6	21.2	36.1	26.9
Mined and quarried products	4.9	3.0	9.6	8.6
Manufactured goods	2.3	2.3	8.6	8.0
Electricity, gas and water supply, waste management	2.1	1.6	5.0	3.8
Construction	7.5	7.1	13.4	12.5
Services	11.6	9.8	18.2	15.2
<b>Average</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>

## 2. Employment Requirements by Component of Final Demand

- Of the total workers in 2015, 56.1% was required by consumption, 23.5% by exports and 20.4% by investment.
- Among the components of final demand, consumption had the highest workers requirement coefficient at 13.8, followed by investment (11.3) and exports (7.8).

**Composition of Workers Requirement**



**Workers Requirement Coefficients**

