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# H1 2025 Labor Market Review and H2 Outlook

Center for Labor Trends Analysis\*

## I. H1 2025 Labor Market Overview

Employment increased by 181,000 in H1 of 2025. The pace of employment growth, which had slowed to around 52,000 in Q4 of 2024, accelerated to 207,000 in Q2 of this year. As the employment rate continued to rise, it surpassed 70% for those aged 15 to 64 in May. At the same time, the unemployment rate and the economically inactive population did not increase. This represents a significant departure from the quantitative sluggishness in employment seen in H2 of last year.

Employment in H1 of 2025 showed significant gender differences. Similar to last year, the male employment rate decreased, while the female employment rate increased. For most age groups, women fared better than men in terms of employment. Employment in manufacturing and construction, sectors with a high proportion of male

workers, remained sluggish. Conversely, employment in the services sector, which has a high proportion of female workers, continued to grow.

The sluggish employment among those in their 20s and 50s contrasts sharply with the clear upward trend in employment among people aged 60 and older. Employment among youth, particularly new job seekers and those with only associate degrees, remains weak.

Table 1. Trends in Major Employment Indicators

(Unit : 1,000 persons, YoY)

	Q4 2024	Q1 2025	Q2 2025
Employed	52	155	207
Unemployed	67	21	-32
Economically Inactive	33	-6	13
Employment Rate	-0.1	0.2	0.2
Unemployment Rate	0.2	0.1	-0.1

Source : Statistics Korea, 「Economically Active Population Survey」 raw data, each year; KOSIS.

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Conversely, the number of employed people aged 60 and older increased the most of all the age groups.

By industry, manufacturing continued to experience sluggish employment. Construction saw an increasing decline in employment each quarter. Employment in the services sector varied by industry. Employment in accommodation and food services, as well as transportation and warehousing, decreased slightly. Meanwhile, healthcare and social welfare services; educational services; finance and insurance; and professional, scientific, and technical services maintained favorable employment trends.

Among the unemployed, only youth experienced an increase in the unemployment rate. The proportion of the economically inactive population relative to the total population increased among those in their 20s while decreasing among older people aged 60 and over. The increase in the number of those in their 20s who were “taking time off” slowed.

Below, we examine the labor market situation by sector in detail. First, we analyze employment trends by age group, employment status, and industry. Then, we review economic participation status through trends in the unemployed. The conclusion presents the employment outlook for the H2 of 2025 based on an evaluation of the labor market in H1 of 2025.

## **II. H1 2025 Labor Market Sectoral Review**

### **1. Weak Youth and 50s Employment**

Approximately half of the decline in employment among those in their 20s stems from a decrease in new

hires.<sup>1)</sup> The number of individuals employed for less than one year decreased by 72,000. Accommodation and food services saw the largest reduction in new hires across all industries. The number of workers covered by employment insurance with less than one year of tenure decreased by a similar scale. However, the rate of decline for both new hires and employment insurance enrollees has slowed somewhat in Q2. Furthermore, the employment rate for new graduates<sup>2)</sup> shifted from a decline in the Q1 to an increase in the Q2. Although youth still faced difficulties entering the labor market, the situation did not worsen.

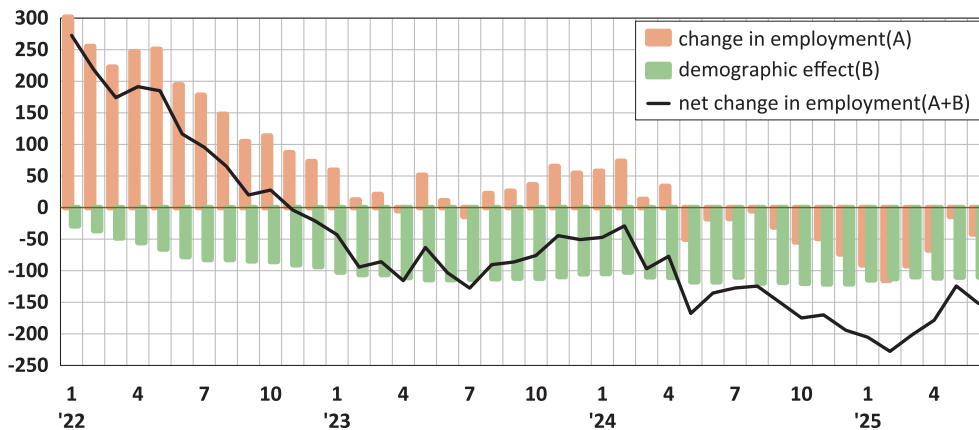
Employment among youth with associate degree was weak. The employment rate for those in their 20s decreased by 3.6%p. The slump in manufacturing and construction negatively impacted the employment of young men with associate degrees. The employment rate for youth with a college degree or higher decreased through the Q1 but turned upward in the Q2. Employment of college graduates increased in wholesale and retail trade, as well as healthcare and social welfare services.

The number of employed individuals in their 30s increased by 111,000, and the employment rate rose by 0.9%p. The favorable employment indicators for those in their 30s are due to the significant increase in the employment rate for women in this age group. Over the past 4 years, the employment rate for women in their 30s has shown a substantial upward trend. Compared to any other age group or gender during the same period, this represents the largest increase in the employment rate. Conversely, employment for men in their 30s was relatively subdued. Although the number of employed men in their 30s increased, when accounting for

1) New hires refer to those employed for less than one year.

2) New graduates refer to individuals who graduated in 2024 or 2025.

Figure 1. Decomposition of the Factors Driving Change in Employment Among Those in Their 20s  
(Unit : 1,000 persons, YoY)



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

demographic effects, it actually decreased.

Employment among women in their 30s increased primarily in the services sector. The largest increases were seen in healthcare and social welfare services; educational services; and information and communication services. Most of the increase in employment was among permanent workers who work 36 hours or more per week. Meanwhile, employment among men in their 30s increased in professional, scientific, and technical services, but decreased in wholesale and retail trade and construction.

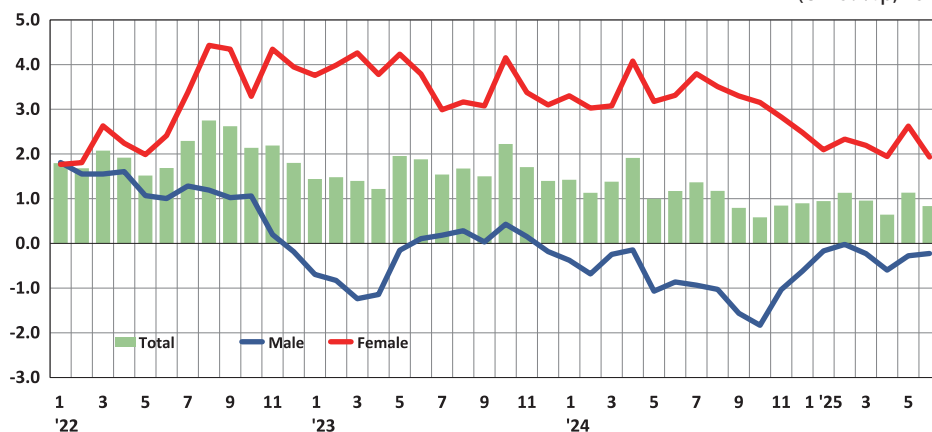
The number of employed individuals in their 40s

decreased by 57,000 due to demographic effects. However, excluding these effects (-118,000), employment in this age group actually increased. Since the population decline was larger than the employment decrease, the employment rate rose by 0.8%p. Considering this is a better figure than H2 of last year, employment for those in their 40s can be seen as favorable.

Employment for women in their 40s was stronger than for men. Although employment decreased for both genders, women experienced an increase in employment when the demographic effect was excluded. Female employment primarily grew in service industries, such

Figure 2. Fluctuations in the Number of Employed in Their 30s by Gender

(Unit : %p, YoY)



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

as accommodation and food services, as well as finance and insurance. Meanwhile, male employment declined in manufacturing and construction.

The number of employed individuals in their 50s decreased by 31,000. Last year, when the population in their 50s increased, employment rose slightly as well. However, this year, as the population began to decline, employment shifted towards a decrease. Since the employment rate has been decreasing since Q2 of 2024, the employment situation for those in their 50s cannot be considered positive.

The decline in construction sector employment among men in their 50s is significant. If the construction industry's downturn persists into H2, employment reductions for this age group could continue. Among women, the largest decrease in employment occurred in the wholesale and retail trade sector. The growth rate of women's employment in the healthcare and social welfare services sector, which had been increasing primarily in care-related service jobs, slowed considerably in Q2.

The number of employed individuals aged 60 and over increased by 351,000. This increase is influenced by demographic changes and the impact of the Senior Jobs Program. The number of employed individuals increased significantly due to demographic effects (174,000), and the number of individuals employed who can be considered Senior Jobs Program participants<sup>3)</sup> also increased by 97,000. Even excluding the program's impact, employment among older people increased the most of all age groups. The increase in employment became more pronounced, and the unemployment rate declined in Q2. In other words, labor market participation among older people remains active.

## 2. Increase in Employment Mainly Among Permanent Workers

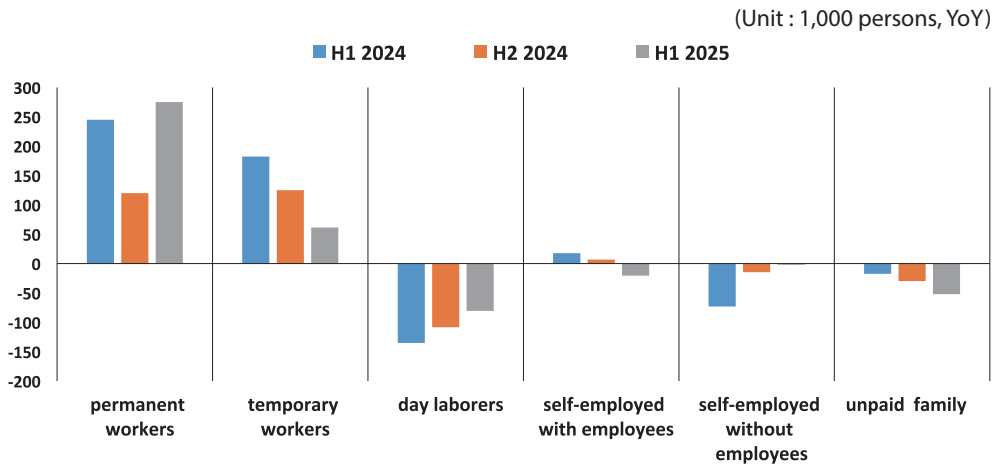
The increase in permanent workers in H1 2025 recovered to the level seen in the same period the previous year. While the increase in permanent workers slowed to around 120,000 in H2 2024, it grew again to 270,000 in H1 2025. Conversely, the increase in temporary workers continued to decline. Among non-wage workers, the decline in unpaid family workers accelerated.

Examining changes in permanent workers by industry, the healthcare and social welfare services sector experienced an increase in permanent workers. Due to factors such as the growing demand for care services, the number of permanent workers aged 60 and older increased significantly. The number of permanent workers in their 20s in the healthcare and social welfare services sector also began to increase. However, in 2024, youth employment in nursing-related fields decreased by approximately 30,000. In H1 of 2025, employment for youth in this sector increased again. Service industries with favorable employment conditions, such as information and communications; professional, scientific, and technical services; and finance and insurance, continued to see employment growth, primarily in permanent workers. However, the number of permanent workers in manufacturing and construction continued to decline.

The growth in temporary workers is gradually slowing. Temporary positions in the manufacturing and construction sectors declined due to sluggish business conditions. Temporary jobs in the accommodation and food services sector also decreased in H1. However,

3) Refers to individuals aged 65 or older who work fewer than 17 hours per week as temporary workers in public administration, healthcare and social welfare services, or in simple labor and service occupations.

Figure 3. Fluctuations in the Number of Employed by Employment Status



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

temporary positions in the healthcare and social services sector increased significantly due to the Senior Jobs Program.

Since over half of day laborers are employed in construction, changes in day laborer employment are largely explained by fluctuations in construction employment. Since 2020, day laborer employment in construction has steadily declined, and in 2025, it saw the largest decrease of all industries. Day laborer positions decreased in the accommodation and food services sector as well, as it faces unfavorable employment conditions.

The decline in unpaid family workers was primarily concentrated in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. This sector's decrease in unpaid family workers has continued since the H1 of 2024. Unpaid family workers in accommodation and food services also decreased.

### 3. Manufacturing Employment Continues to Slow

Manufacturing employment decreased by 86,000

workers. Last year's employment slump has continued into this year. Both the Workplace Labor Force Survey and Statistics on Employment Administration indicate that the decline in manufacturing employment has persisted for approximately two years.

The manufacturing sector's performance in H1 was sluggish due to reduced domestic demand and heightened economic uncertainty. Since H2 of last year, domestic shipments have declined across most manufacturing sectors. While the semiconductor sector's exports were strong, other sectors performed poorly.

Weak performance in the manufacturing sector, combined with heightened domestic and international uncertainties since late last year have reduced hiring demand in manufacturing. Both the number of manufacturing job openings (Statistics on Employment Administration) and the number of unfilled manufacturing positions (Workplace Labor Force Survey) have seen their rate of decline accelerate since late last year. Furthermore, new hires<sup>4)</sup> have also decreased, primarily among small and medium-sized businesses with fewer than 30 employees and among

4) Refers to employees with less than 3 months of tenure.

temporary workers and day laborers.

The decline in manufacturing employment during H1 was concentrated in industries highly dependent on the construction sector and those experiencing long-term employment contraction. The construction slump had a particularly significant impact on the rubber and plastic products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metals, and fabricated metal products manufacturing industries, accelerating employment declines in these sectors. There were significant employment reductions in textile, apparel, and leather products manufacturing as market demand fell and production facilities were relocated overseas.

The electronics components, computer, video, audio, and telecommunications equipment manufacturing sector, which experiences business cycle divergence between the semiconductor and non-semiconductor segments, saw employment decline due to the sluggish performance of the non-semiconductor sector. The automobile manufacturing sector exhibits a relatively high correlation between employment and economic

cycles. Since last year, business conditions in the automobile manufacturing sector have been weak due to sluggish domestic demand and reduced production, leading to a gradual slowdown in employment. This trend continued into H1 of this year.

#### 4. Construction Employment Slump Continues to Deepen

The number of construction workers decreased by 146,000. Construction employment has been declining for over a year due to the construction slump that began last year. According to the Workplace Labor Force Survey, the rate of decline has accelerated further this year. The rate of decrease increased for both permanent and temporary/day laborers. The decline in the number of workers covered by employment insurance also accelerated. Compared to previous declines of approximately 5,000 insured people in the construction sector, the recent decrease of around 20,000 is significant.

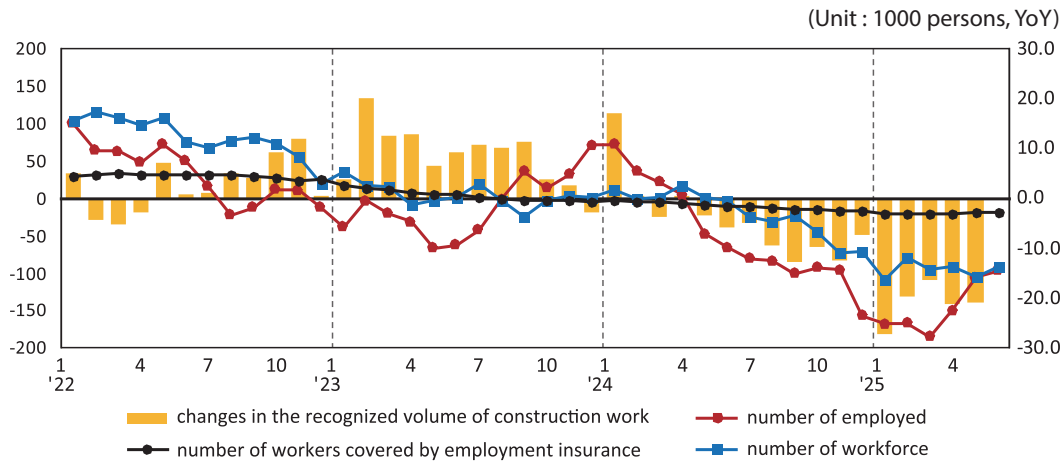
Figure 4. Fluctuations in the Number of Employed in the Manufacturing Industry



Note : The number of employed is taken from the 「Economically Active Population Survey」, the number of workforce is from the 「Workplace Labor Force Survey」, and the number of workers covered by employment insurance is from the 「Statistics on Employment Administration」.

Source : Statistics Korea, 「Economically Active Population Survey」; Ministry of Employment and Labor, 「Workplace Labor Force Survey」, KOSIS; Korea Employment Information Service (KEIS), 「Statistics on Employment Administration」, EIS.

Figure 5. Fluctuations in the Number of Employed in the Construction Industry



Note : The number of employed is taken from the 「Economically Active Population Survey」, the number of workforce is from the 「Workplace Labor Force Survey」, and the number of workers covered by employment insurance is from the 「Statistics on Employment Administration」.

Source : Statistics Korea, 「Economically Active Population Survey」; Ministry of Employment and Labor, 「Workplace Labor Force Survey」, KOSIS; Korea Employment Information Service (KEIS), 「Statistics on Employment Administration」, EIS.

All data indicates a significant decline in construction employment during H1 of this year. This decline stems from the deepening downturn in the construction sector. The recognized volume of construction work has declined further this year. Building construction has decreased substantially, and civil engineering projects, particularly plant construction, have also seen a sharp drop. These developments have immediately impacted employment, leading to an increased scale of job losses in the construction industry.

## 5. Services Sector Employment Continues to Grow

The number of people employed in the services sector increased by 484,000. This represents a growth of 278,000 workers compared to last year. While male employment in the services sector decreased in 2024, it increased by 200,000 in 2025. The largest employment growth occurred in professional, scientific, and technical services; information and communications; and public administration. Meanwhile, female employment

Table 2. Fluctuations in the Number of Employed in the Services Industry

(Unit : 1,000 persons, YoY)

	Jan-Jun 2024	Jan-Jun 2025		
			Male	Female
Total	206	484	201	283
- Wholesale and Retail Trade	-29	-26	5	-31
- Transportation and Warehousing	55	4	-13	17
- Food and Accommodation	26	6	-22	27
- Information and Communications	64	58	51	7
- Finance and Insurance	5	53	24	29
- Professional, Scientific, and Technical	55	91	85	6
- Business facility Support	-51	-29	2	-30
- Public Administration	41	43	26	17
- Educational Services	-37	56	6	50
- Healthcare and Social Welfare	89	198	26	173
- Art, Sports, and Leisure	11	11	4	7
- Association, etc.	-3	24	17	7

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

primarily grew in healthcare and social welfare services, as well as educational services.

Employment increased by over 200,000 workers in

Table 3. Fluctuations in the Number of Employed in the Healthcare and Social Welfare

(Unit : 1,000 persons, YoY)

		Jan-Jun 2024	Jan-Jun 2025	No. of Employed
Healthcare and Social Welfare		89	198	3,112
Age	15-29	-57	11	393
	30s	-5	35	482
	40s	-16	-4	496
	50s	37	20	653
	60s	50	47	523
	70s and Older	80	90	565
Occupation	Professional	-46	56	1,412
	Service	54	58	803
	Simple Labor	79	59	583
Employment Status	Permanent	7	86	2,136
	Temporary	86	121	891

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

three sectors: information and communications; finance and insurance; and professional, scientific, and technical services. Unlike the employment growth pattern in the Economically Active Population Survey, the number of workers covered by employment insurance either decreased or saw a slower growth rate.

The number of people employed in the healthcare and social welfare services sector increased by 198,000. Employment among those in their 20s and 30s, professionals, and permanent workers—groups most likely to work in healthcare sector—decreased last year but increased in H1 of 2025. Employment in social welfare services showed the same increase as last year. The growth in employment was centered on older people, temporary workers, and simple laborers, particularly related to the Senior Jobs Program.

The educational services sector added 56,000 workers. While employment growth in 2022 centered on youth, the recent growth has focused on people in their 30s.

Notably, employment increased among workers at businesses with fewer than 10 employees, including private academies and small-scale tutoring facilities.

Conversely, employment in transportation and warehousing increased by 4,000, which is slower growth compared to last year. Although the number of wage earners increased at a similar rate as last year, the number of non-wage earners has recently decreased. The number of non-wage earners had risen during the period of non-face-to-face consumption due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Among occupations, there was a slight increase in simple laborers, but a decrease in operators and assemblers of machinery and equipment, including clerical workers and drivers.

Employment in the accommodation and food services sector increased by 46,000 in Q1 2025, but decreased by 34,000 starting in Q2. This decline was primarily driven by a decrease in temporary and day laborers, with the largest reduction occurring among youth. With the recovery in business sales losing momentum, employment among youth decreased, as this group has a high proportion of temporary and day labor jobs.

Recently, the decline in employment in business facility management, support services, and leasing has slowed. Although employment among older people has increased, employment among those in their 50s—who make up a large part of the workforce—continues to decrease.

## 6. Rising Unemployment Rate Among Youth

The number of unemployed people decreased by 5,000 in H1 of 2025. The unemployment rate remained at 3.1%, unchanged from the same period last year. Although the number of unemployed people aged 15-29 decreased slightly, the unemployment rate

increased by 0.3%p due to a decline in the population. Unemployment rates for those in their 30s and 40s decreased slightly. The number of older people who are unemployed increased at the beginning of 2025 but decreased in Q2.

The number of unemployed people formerly employed in manufacturing who have been unemployed for less than one year has continued to decline from the H2 of 2024 through H1 of 2025. While the number of unemployed people formerly employed in construction increased, the rate of increase has gradually slowed. Unemployment among those formerly employed in business facility support and leasing also increased through May 2025, then decreased in June.

The overall supplementary unemployment rate decreased by 0.3%p. Conversely, the youth supplementary unemployment rate increased by 0.7%p in H1. This increase was due to a rise in time-related underemployed among youth.

Table 4. Fluctuations in the Unemployment Rate by Age

(Unit : %p, YoY)

	H1 2024	H2 2024	H1 2025
Total	0.1	0.1	0.0
-15-29	0.1	0.0	0.3
-30s	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
-40s	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
-50s	0.2	-0.1	0.0
-60s and Older	0.3	0.4	0.0

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

## 7. Decline in “Taking Time Off” Slows

Trends in the economically inactive population varied by age group. While the number of economically

inactive individuals aged 15-29 appeared to decrease, their proportion relative to the total population actually increased. For those in their 30s and 40s, the economically inactive population continued to decline due to increased female employment. The economically inactive population among those in their 50s, facing a poor employment situation, increased in H1. The economically inactive population aged 60 and over increased as well, though its share relative to the total population decreased.

The increase in the “taking time off” population among the economically inactive population has steadily slowed since Q3 of 2024. Notably, the growth rate for those in their 20s who were “taking time off” significantly decreased starting in Q2 of 2025. Meanwhile, the population preparing for employment increased,<sup>5)</sup> suggesting that some of those who were “taking time off” likely transitioned into job preparation.

The trend of the change in the population of those in their 20s who take time off differs by specific age group. The “taking time off” population in their early 20s increased from January to April 2025, but then

Table 5. Fluctuations in the Number of “Taking Time Off” Population by Age

(Unit : 1,000 persons, YoY)

	H1 2024	H2 2024	H1 2025
Total	19	214	81
-15-19	6	1	-13
-20s	-19	54	36
-30s	25	34	5
-40s	19	5	-10
-50s	2	26	16
-60s and Older	-14	96	46

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

5) The population of job seekers in their 20s decreased by 7,000 in Q1 of 2025 and increased by 15,000 in Q2.

decreased starting in May, marking a sharp reversal in trend. In contrast, the “taking time off” population in their late 20s continued to increase, even in Q2 2025.

### III. 2025 Employment Outlook

Late last year, it was projected that economic downturn due to domestic and external uncertainties would slow the labor market in H1 of 2025, with improvement expected in H2 due to the resolution of uncertainties and a base effect rebound. In H1 of this year, while political uncertainty subsided, uncertainty over U.S. export tariffs actually intensified beyond what was anticipated at the end of last year. Against this backdrop, the Bank of Korea revised its H1 GDP growth forecast from 0.8% in February to 0.1% in May, and the Korea Development Institute (KDI) adjusted its forecast from 0.9% in February to 0.2% in August.

Despite the severe economic downturn, the number of employed people increased by 181,000 in H1 of 2025, showing relatively favorable employment growth. This was due to the increase in employment among older people being much larger than expected during H1. While the population aged 15 to 64 continued to decline, the population of older people grew substantially and their employment rate continued to rise. Consequently, employment increased significantly beyond expectations in H1, driven not only by government job programs for older people, but also by a large increase in private-sector employment.

By industry, manufacturing and construction remained sluggish throughout H1, while the services sector continued to perform well, driving up the number of employed people during H1. Employment in social

welfare services did not decline, maintaining an increase of around 200,000 people employed. Furthermore, the phenomenon observed in H1 persisted: while the increase in employment in professional, scientific, and technical services; information and communications; and finance and insurance appeared to be decreasing based on administrative data (Employment Insurance DB), the increase in employment in these sectors, based on the Economically Active Population Survey, did not decrease and remained at a high level.

Major institutions project that GDP growth will rebound in H2 compared to H1. The Bank of Korea forecasts H2 GDP growth at 1.4%,<sup>6)</sup> while the KDI projects 1.3%.<sup>7)</sup> Both institutions cited improved domestic consumer sentiment as the main driver of the H2 GDP rebound, noting that the effects of the issuance and implementation of “Consumer Support Coupons” and the two benchmark interest rate cuts implemented in H1 are emerging with a time lag.

Employment growth in H2 is projected to be around 198,000 people, slightly higher than the H1 increase of 181,000. In H2, the employment rate and population growth of older people are expected to continue robustly supporting the number of employed older people, as seen in H1. Employment in the social welfare services sector is also expected to remain high.

Improvement is also expected in other service industries, driven by the recovery of domestic consumer sentiment. The upward trend in wholesale and retail trade, which began in May, is expected to continue. The decline in food and accommodation services, which began after May, is expected to narrow. The educational services sector, which has seen a significant increase in employment exceeding the base rebound in H2 of last

6) As of May 28, 2025.

7) As of August 2025.

year, is forecast to maintain its pace of employment growth. However, in professional, scientific, and technical services; information and communications; and finance and insurance, where employment figures in the Economically Active Population Survey are significantly higher than in the Employment Insurance DB, the growth rate in information and communications is converging toward the Employment Insurance DB level. Consequently, the pace of employment growth in H2 is expected to remain lower than in H1.

Following the conclusion of U.S. tariff negotiations on July 31, 2025, external uncertainties in the manufacturing sector were significantly reduced. Although tariffs on automobiles and auto parts were reduced by 10%p to 15% (they had been subject to 25% tariffs since April 2 and May, respectively), tariffs on steel and aluminum products and their derivatives remain at 50%. Consequently, some machinery and auto parts now face significantly higher tariff rates. Accordingly, employment contraction is expected to continue in H2 of 2025 within the machinery industry, which includes many steel and aluminum industries and their derivative products. Employment in some automotive parts industries is also unlikely to improve. Furthermore, the baseline tariff of 10% imposed during the mutual tariff grace period increased to 15% after the mutual tariff agreement concluded, and tariffs on other production items increased as well. While the resolution of the US tariff negotiations may bring a slight improvement in manufacturing employment due to reduced uncertainty, overall, the sluggish trend seen in H1 is expected to continue.

Meanwhile, the rate of decline in the recognized

volume of construction work remains high in the construction sector, and no clear recovery trend in employment numbers has been observed. Therefore, it is expected that the sector will not achieve a base rebound due to the widening decline in employment numbers in H2 of last year, but will continue to maintain a high rate of decline in employment numbers. Although the second supplementary budget announced plans to accelerate the execution of construction SOC projects, considering the high bid failure rate of government SOC projects,<sup>8)</sup> the effects of the supplementary budget are not expected to materialize in H2.

However, it is also possible that the increase in employment could exceed the forecast. This could be due to an improvement in the execution rate of construction SOC projects, the implementation of the third supplementary budget (which includes job creation initiatives), the expansion of anti-dumping tariffs on Chinese steel imports,<sup>9)</sup> and improved performance and business sentiment among manufacturing exporters due to the sustained high exchange rate. In this scenario, the economy could benefit from a partial rebound effect from last year's sluggish manufacturing and construction performance, potentially recording a significant increase in employment of around 200,000. However, this possibility appears low. Instead, if the trend observed in H1—where stronger-than-expected employment growth was driven by unexpectedly high increases in the number of employed older people—persists into H2, employment growth could exceed 200,000.

However, the improvement in the rate of employment growth is unlikely to be accompanied by an increase in decent jobs or a recovery in youth employment rates,

8) Park Jae-young & Son Dong-woo (July 24, 2025), "It's a losing proposition anyway' ... SOC projects budgeted with blinders on, shunned even by construction firms". <https://www.mk.co.kr/news/realestate/11360207>

9) This year has seen active anti-dumping investigations, including the February decision to impose anti-dumping duties on Chinese heavy plate steel and the July 24 decision to impose anti-dumping duties on Japanese and Chinese carbon steel products following an additional dumping investigation.

which have been depressed for an extended period. Therefore, the government should closely monitor not only short-term changes in employment figures but also shifts in the quality of jobs among the core working-

age population, in order to address the gap between favorable employment statistics and the actual labor market conditions as experienced by individuals.

Table 6. Employment Outlook for 2025

(Unit : 1,000 persons, %)

	2024			2025*		
	H1	H2	Full-Year	H1	H2*	Full-Year*
Employed	28,449	28,702	28,576	28,631	28,449	28,702
(Increase Rate)	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3
(No. of Change)	220	99	159	181	220	99
Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.5
Employment Rate	62.5	62.9	62.7	62.6	62.5	62.9

Note : \* represents projections.

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