



Statistics Korea

Press Release

다시, 대한민국!
새로운 국민의 나라

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Job-to-Job Flows in 2021

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Job-to-Job Flows in 2021

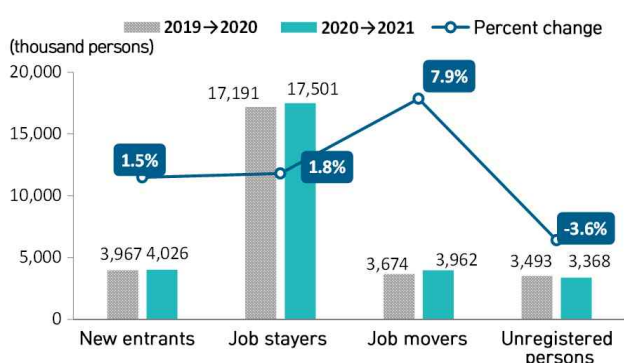
1. Summary of job-to-job flows

- In 2021, the number of people registered as employed* totaled 25.490 million persons, which increased by 658 thousand persons (2.7%¹) from 24.832 million persons in 2020.

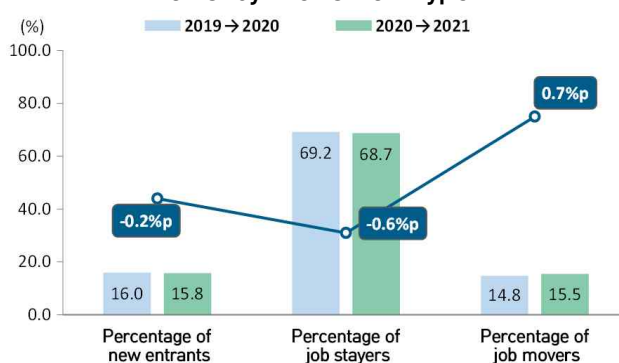
* People registered as employed refer to wage and non-wage workers, who are identified by using administrative data (including data of 4 kinds of social insurance)

- In 2021, new entrants to the labor market (people whose status changed from 'Unregistered' in 2020 to 'Registered as employed' in 2021) recorded 4.026 million persons (15.8%). Job stayers (people who worked for the same enterprise in 2020 and 2021) recorded 17.501 million persons (68.7%). Job movers between enterprises recorded 3.962 million persons (15.5%).
 - Compared to 2020, new entrants to the labor market, job stayers and job movers increased by 59 thousand persons (1.5%), 310 thousand persons (1.8%) and 289 thousand persons (7.9%), respectively.
 - Compared to 2020, the percentage of job movers rose by 0.7%p. Whereas, the percentage of new entrants and job stayers dropped by 0.2%p and 0.6%p, respectively.
- People who changed from 'Registered as employed' in 2020 to 'Unregistered' in 2021 totaled 3.368 million persons. This figure fell by 125 thousand persons (-3.6%) compared to 2020.

<Size and change in job-to-job flows>



<Percentage and change in job-to-job flows by transition type>



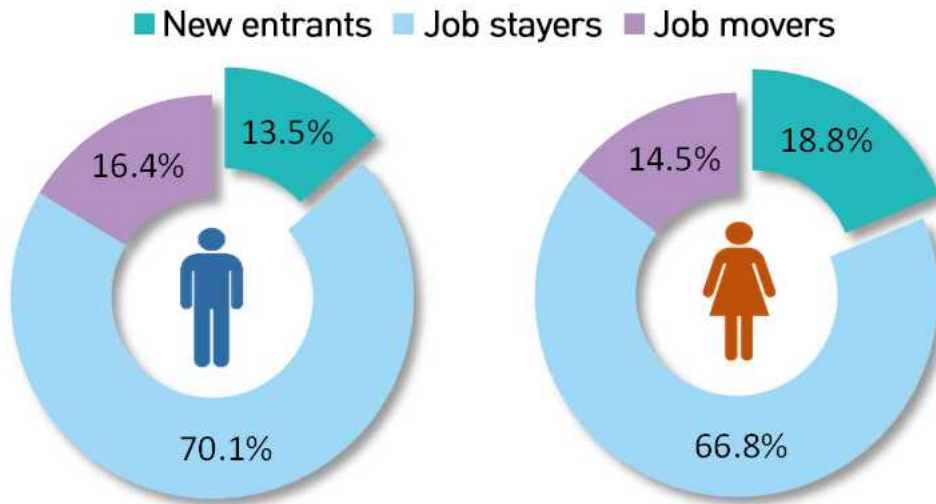
2. Job-to-job flows by characteristics of workers

- (Job-to-job flows by gender)

In 2021, as for new entrants, females (18.8%) recorded a higher percentage than males (13.5%). Whereas, as for job stayers, males (70.1%) showed a higher percentage than females (66.8%). And as for job movers, males (16.4%) showed a higher percentage than females (14.5%).

- Compared to 2020, the percentage of male new entrants and job stayers showed a decrease, while the percentage of male job movers showed an increase. On the other hand, the percentage of female job stayers recorded a decrease, while the percentage of female new entrants and job movers recorded an increase.

<Job-to-job flows by gender (2020→2021)>

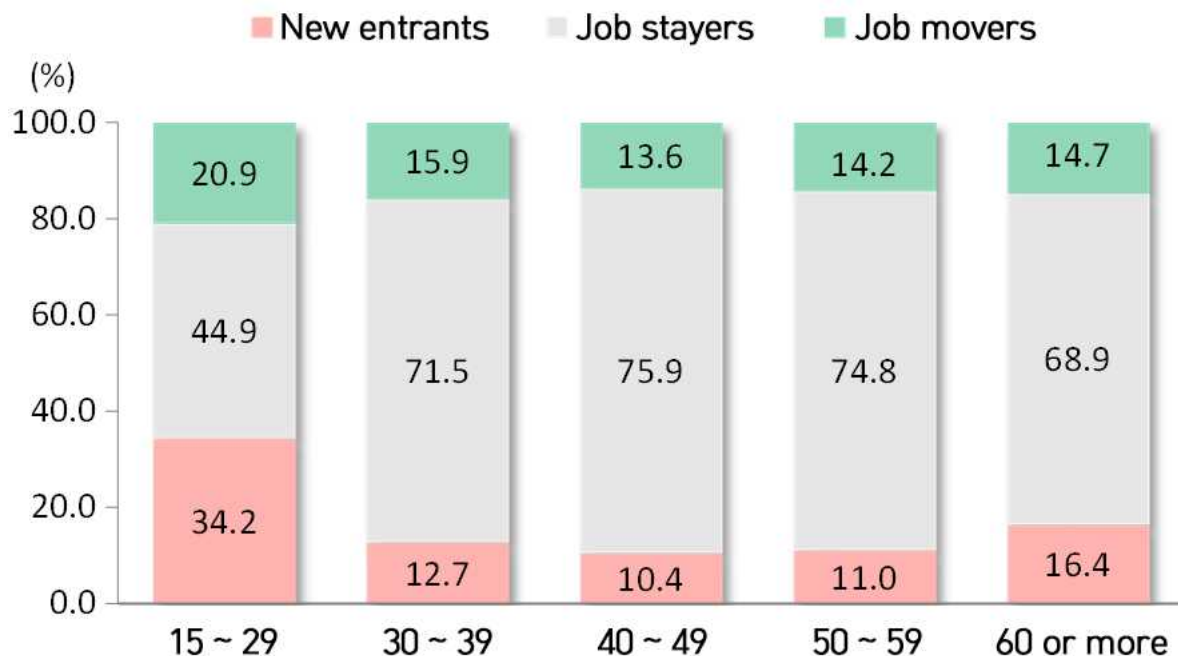


□ (Job-to-job flows by age group)

People aged 15 ~ 29 showed a higher percentage of new entrants (34.2%) and a higher percentage of job movers (20.9%) than other age groups. As for the percentage of job stayers, people aged 40 ~ 49 showed the highest figure at 75.9%, which was followed by those aged 50 ~ 59 (74.8%) and those aged 30 ~ 39 (71.5%).

- Compared to 2020, as for the percentage of job movers, all age groups showed an increase. As for the percentage of job stayers, people aged 50 ~ 59 and people aged 60 or more showed an increase, while the other age groups showed a decrease.

<Job-to-job flows by age group (2020→2021)>



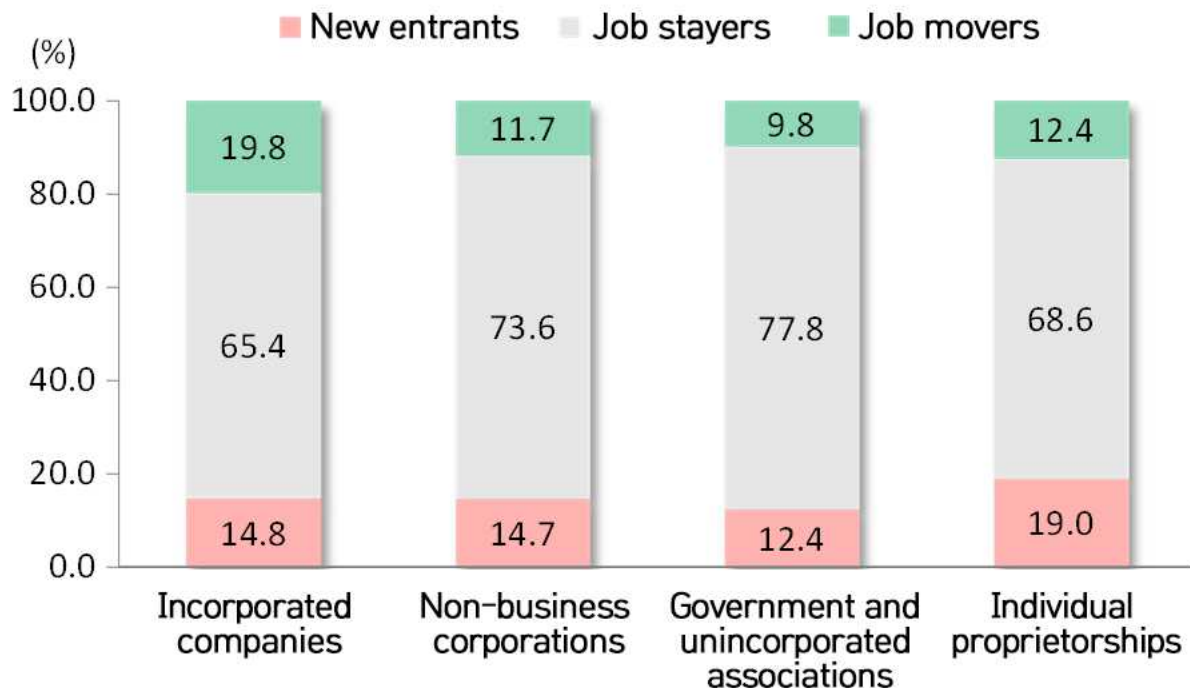
3. Job-to-job flows by characteristics of enterprises

□ (Job-to-job flows by type of legal organization)

In 2021, as for the percentage of new entrants, 'Individual proprietorships' recorded the highest figure at 19.0%. As for the percentage of job stayers, 'Government and unincorporated associations' recorded the highest figure at 77.8%. As for the percentage of job movers, 'Incorporated companies' recorded the highest figure at 19.8%.

- 'Government and unincorporated associations' were the only type of legal organization that showed the year-on-year decrease in the percentage of job movers. 'Incorporated companies' were the only type of legal organization that showed the year-on-year increase in the percentage of new entrants.

<Job-to-job flows by type of legal organization (2020→2021)>

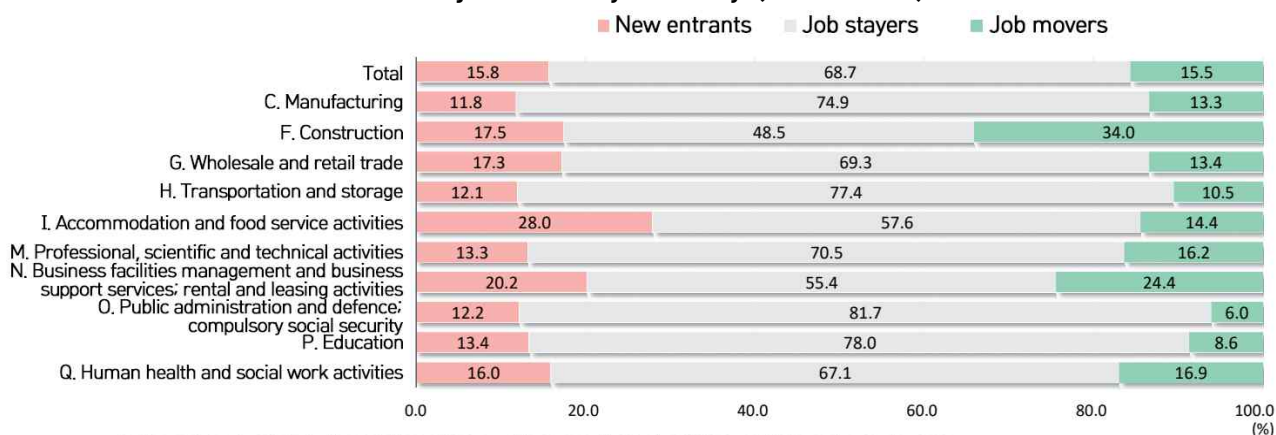


□ (Job-to-job flows by industry)

Among industries with more than 1 million registered employees, 'Accommodation and food service activities' recorded the highest percentage of new entrants at 28.0%. 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security' recorded the highest percentage of job stayers at 81.7%. 'Construction' recorded the highest percentage of job movers at 34.0%.

- Compared to 2020, as for the percentage of new entrants, 'Accommodation and food service activities' showed the highest increase. As for the percentage of job stayers, 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security' showed the highest increase.

<Job-to-job flows by industry (2020→2021)>



* Based on 1-digit industrial sections with more than 1 million registered employees

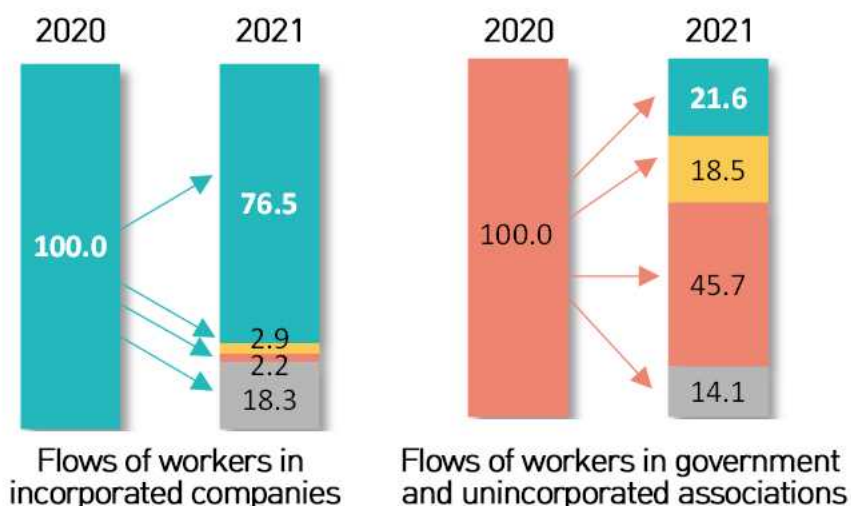
4. Flows of job movers

□ (Job movers between legal organization types)

Among the total job movers, the percentage of job movers to the same type of legal organization stood at 63.6%, up 0.3%p from 2020.

- The job-to-job flow rate from 'Incorporated companies' in 2020 to 'Incorporated companies' in 2021 went up by 1.1%p compared to a year ago.
- The job-to-job flow rate from 'Government and unincorporated associations' in 2020 to 'Government and unincorporated associations' in 2021 went down by 5.8%p compared to a year ago.

<Percentage of job movers to the same type of legal organization (%)>

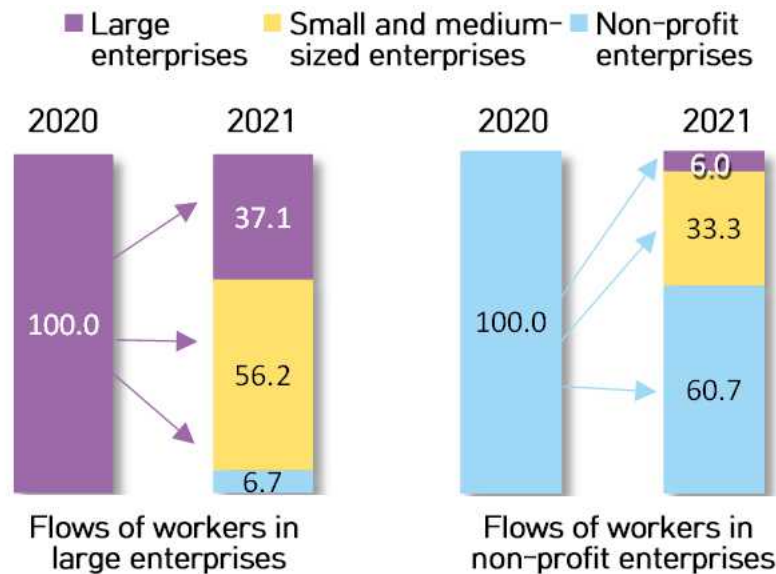


□ (Job movers between enterprise sizes)

The percentage of job movers to the same enterprise size stood at 73.2%, down 0.6%p from 2020.

- The job-to-job flow rate from 'Non-profit enterprises' in 2020 to 'Non-profit enterprises' in 2021 went down by 3.7%p compared to a year ago.
- The job-to-job flow rate from 'Non-profit enterprises' in 2020 to 'Small and medium-sized enterprises' in 2021 went up by 2.6%p compared to a year ago.

<Percentage of job movers to the same enterprise size (%)>

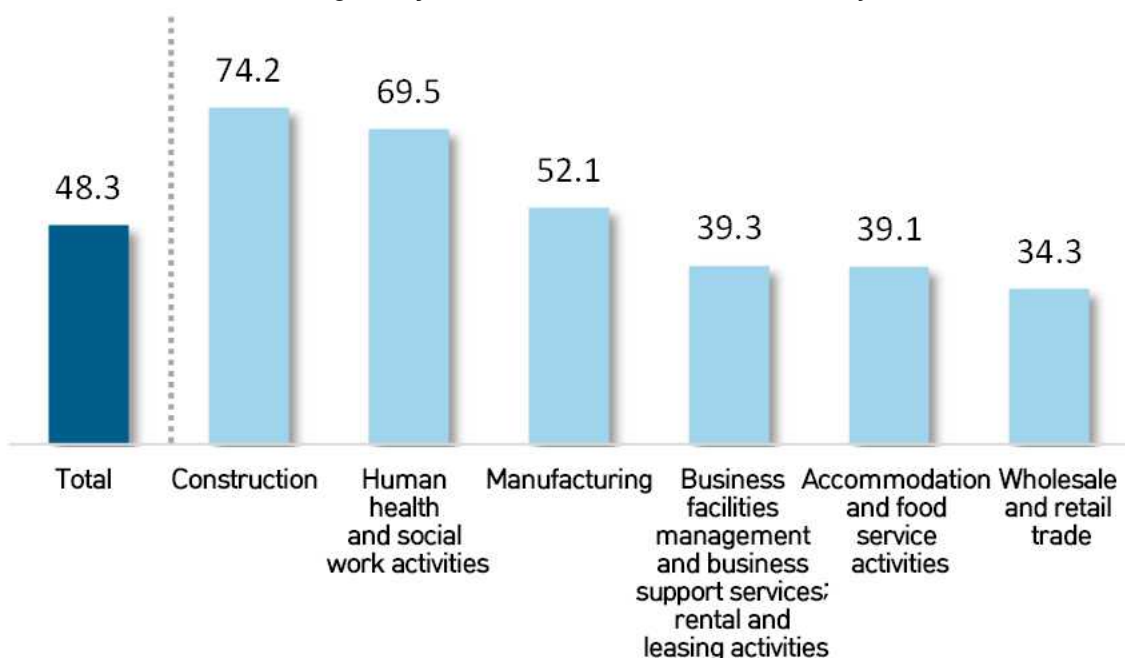


□ (Job movers between industries)

The percentage of job movers to the same industry stood at 48.3%, down 0.7%p from 2020.

- As for job movers to the same industry, 'Construction' recorded the highest figure at 74.2%, which was followed by 'Human health and social work activities' (69.5%) and 'Manufacturing' (52.1%).

<Percentage of job movers to the same industry (%)>



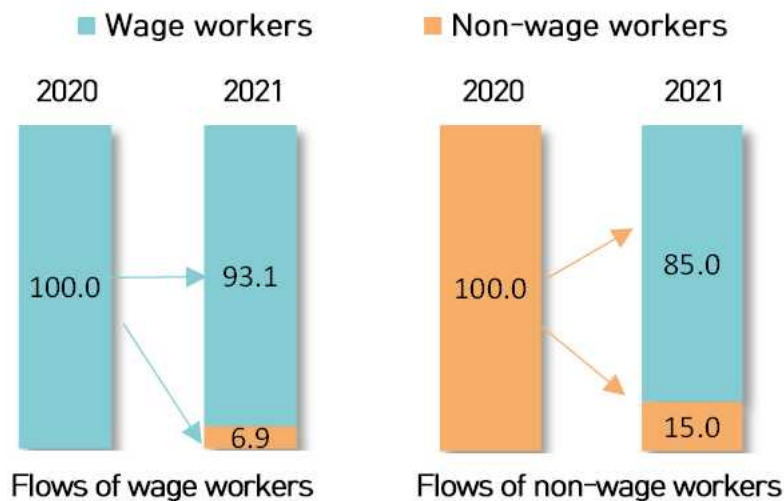
* Based on 1-digit industrial sections with more than 200 thousand job movers (2020 → 2021)

□ **(Job movers between status of workers)**

The percentage of job movers to the same status of worker stood at 88.5%, down 0.3%p from 2020.

- The job-to-job flow rate from wage workers in 2020 to wage workers in 2021 went down by 0.4%p compared to a year ago. The job-to-job flow rate from non-wage workers in 2020 to non-wage workers in 2021 went down by 1.4%p compared to a year ago.

<Percentage of job movers to the same status of worker (%)>

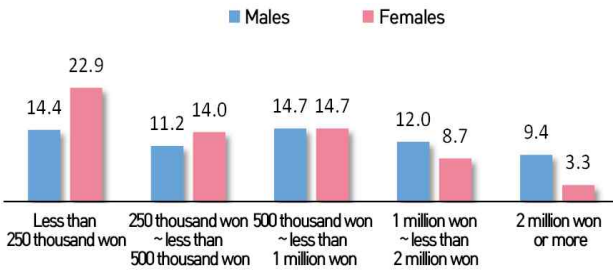


□ **(Wage workers between wage levels)**

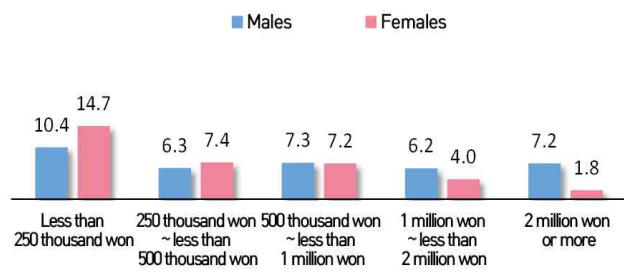
Job movers to higher wage level occupied 62.5%, while job movers to lower wage level occupied 36.4% of the total wage workers who moved their jobs during the 2020-2021 period.

- Compared to 2020, the percentage of job movers to higher wage level went up by 3.3%p. The percentage of job movers to lower wage level went down by 3.4%p.
 - As for wage difference before and after job-moving of wage workers, a wage increase of 'Less than 250 thousand won' occupied the largest share at 17.9%. As for job movers with a wage increase of 'Less than 250 thousand won' by gender, females (22.9%) showed a higher percentage than males (14.4%).
 - As for job movers with a wage increase of 'Less than 250 thousand won' by age group, people aged 60 or more occupied the largest share at 23.9%. This share was followed by people aged 15 ~ 29 (17.7%), people aged 50 ~ 59 (17.4%) and people aged 40 ~ 49 (17.0%).

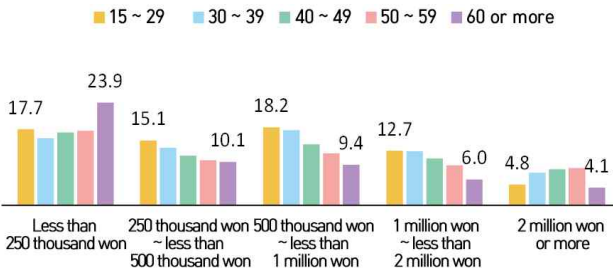
<Job-to-job flow rate by wage increase level and gender (%)>



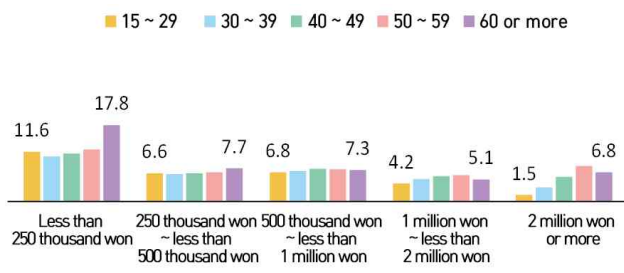
<Job-to-job flow rate by wage decrease level and gender (%)>



<Job-to-job flow rate by wage increase level and age group (%)>



<Job-to-job flow rate by wage decrease level and age group (%)>

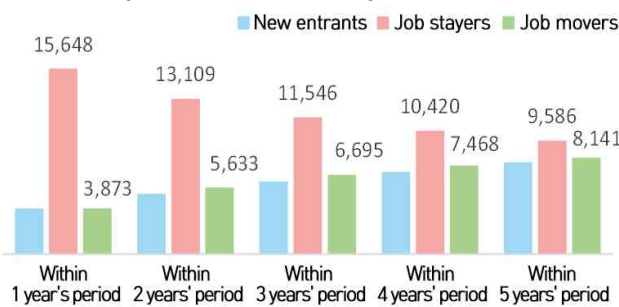


□ (Job-to-job flows between 2016 and 2021)

As for job-to-job flows of people registered as employed in 2016, the number (or percentage) of job stayers showed a gradual decrease as time went by. Whereas, the number (or percentage) of job movers and new entrants showed a gradual increase as time went by.

- As for the job-to-job flows during the 2016-2021 period, the percentage of job stayers showed a gradual decrease from 66.9% of 'Within 1 year's period' to 37.6% of 'Within 5 years' period'. On the other hand, the percentage of job movers showed a gradual increase from 16.6% of 'Within 1 year's period' to 31.9% of 'Within 5 years' period'.

<Job-to-job flows during the 2016-2021 period (thousand persons)>



<Job-to-job flow rates during the 2016-2021 period (%)>

