



Statistics Korea

Press Release

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Job-to-Job Flows in 2023

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Job-to-Job Flows in 2023

1. Summary of job-to-job flows

□ In 2023, the number of people registered as employed* totaled 26.145 million persons, which increased by 88 thousand persons (0.3%) from 26.057 million persons in 2022.

* 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).

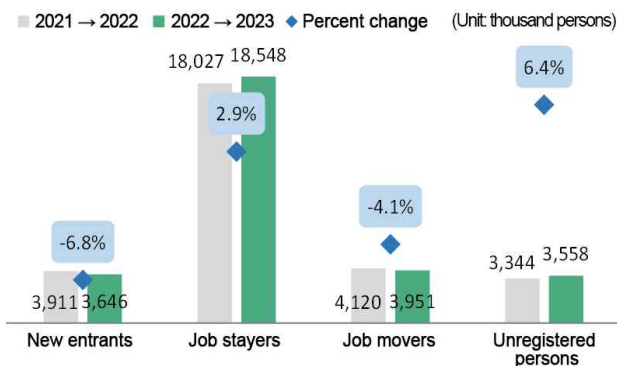
○ In 2023, new entrants to the labor market (people whose status changed from 'Unregistered' in 2022 to 'Registered as employed' in 2023) recorded 3.646 million persons (13.9%). Job stayers (people who worked for the same enterprise in 2022 and 2023) recorded 18.548 million persons (70.9%). Job movers between enterprises recorded 3.951 million persons (15.1%).

- Compared to 2022, job stayers grew by 521 thousand persons (2.9%). Whereas, new entrants and job movers fell by 265 thousand persons (-6.8%) and 168 thousand persons (-4.1%), respectively.

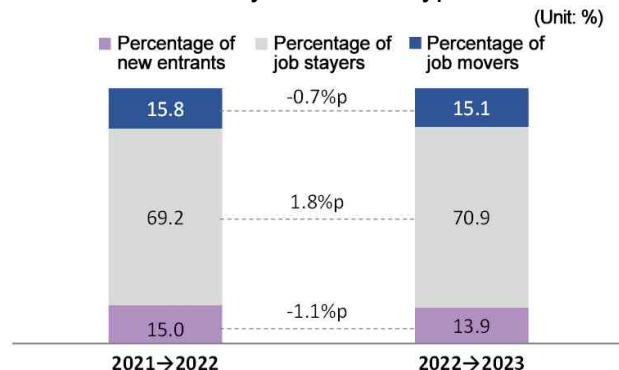
- Compared to 2022, the percentage of job stayers went up by 1.8%p. Whereas, the percentage of new entrants and job movers went down by 1.1%p and 0.7%p, respectively.

○ People who changed from 'Registered as employed' in 2022 to 'Unregistered' in 2023 totaled 3.558 million persons. This figure rose by 214 thousand persons (6.4%) compared to 2022.

<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 2023, as for the percentage of new entrants, females (16.1%) recorded a higher percentage than males (12.3%). Whereas, as for the percentage of job stayers, males (72.0%) showed a higher percentage than females (69.5%). And as for the percentage of job movers, males (15.7%) showed a higher percentage than females (14.4%).

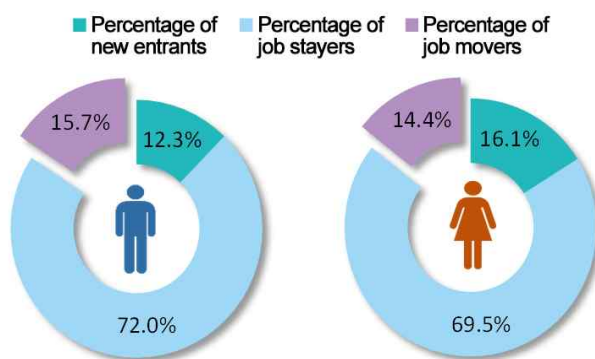
- Compared to 2022, males and females showed an increase in the percentage of job stayers. On the other hand, males and females showed a decrease in the percentage of new entrants and job movers.

□ (Job-to-job flows by age group)

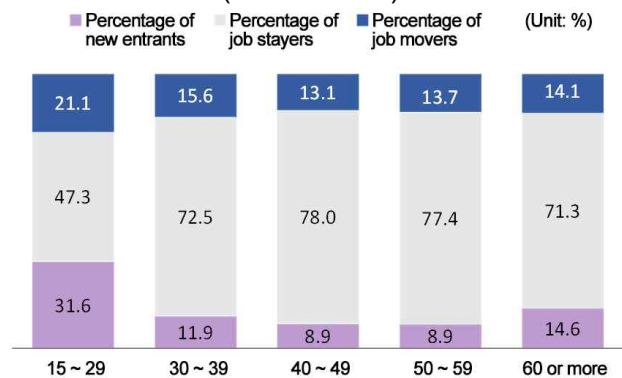
People aged 15 ~ 29 showed the highest percentage of job movers (21.1%), which was followed by those aged 30 ~ 39 (15.6%) and those aged 60 or more (14.1%). People aged 40 ~ 49 showed the highest percentage of job stayers (78.0%), which was followed by those aged 50 ~ 59 (77.4%) and those aged 30 ~ 39 (72.5%).

- Compared to 2022, the percentage of job stayers recorded an increase in all age groups. In the meantime, the percentage of new entrants and job movers recorded a decrease in all age groups.

<Job-to-job flows by gender (2022→2023)>



<Job-to-job flows by age group (2022→2023)>



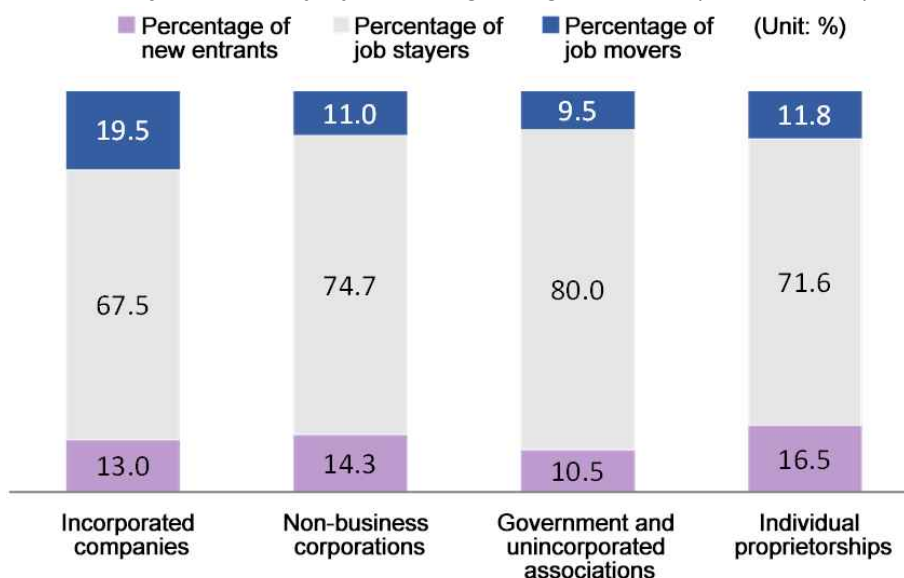
3. Job-to-job flows by characteristics of enterprises

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

In 2023, 'Individual proprietorships' recorded the highest percentage of new entrants (16.5%). 'Government and unincorporated associations' recorded the highest percentage of job stayers (80.0%). 'Incorporated companies' recorded the highest percentage of job movers (19.5%).

- Compared to 2022, all legal organization types recorded an increase in the percentage of job stayers. In the meantime, all legal organization types recorded a decrease in the percentage of job movers.

<Job-to-job flows by type of legal organization (2022→2023)>

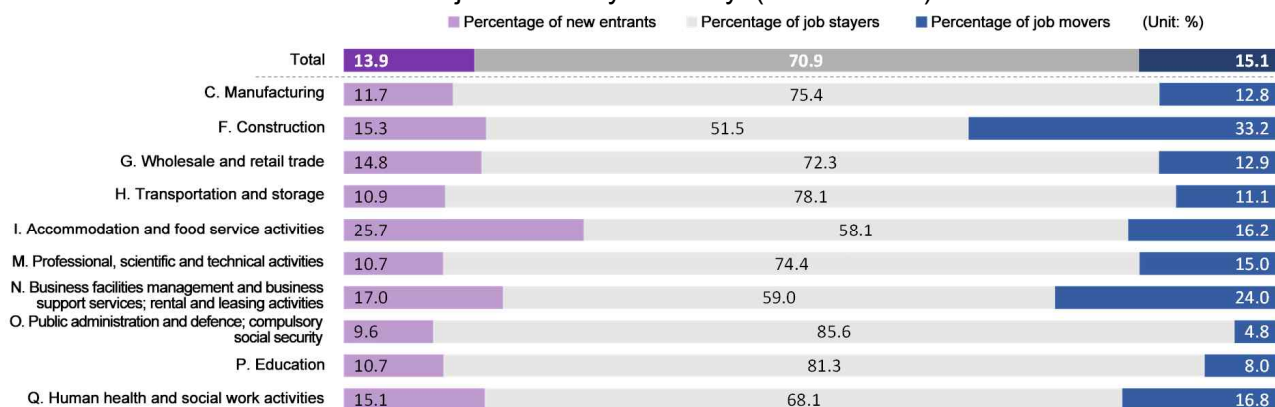


□ **(Job-to-job flows by industry)**

Among top 10 industries with registered employees, 'Accommodation and food service activities' recorded the highest percentage of new entrants at 25.7%. 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security' recorded the highest percentage of job stayers at 85.6%. 'Construction' recorded the highest percentage of job movers at 33.2%.

- Compared to 2022, 'Transportation and storage' showed a decrease in the percentage of new entrants. 'Professional, scientific and technical activities' showed a decrease in the percentage of job movers.

<Job-to-job flows by industry (2022→2023)>



* Data are based on top 10 1-digit industrial sections with registered employees. The total figure includes industries other than top 10 industrie

4. Flows of job movers*

* Data are based on 3.951 million job movers for the 2022-2023 period.

□ (Job movers between legal organization types)

Among the total job movers, the percentage of job movers to the same legal organization type stood at 64.4%, which remained the same as 2022.

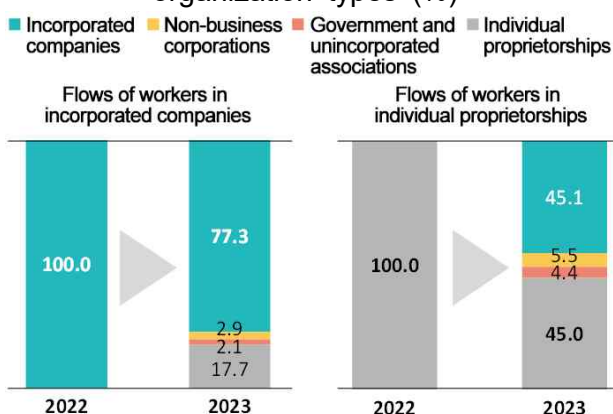
- The job-to-job flow rate from 'Incorporated companies' in 2022 to 'Incorporated companies' in 2023 stood at 77.3%. The job-to-job flow rate from 'Individual proprietorships' in 2022 to 'Individual proprietorships' in 2023 stood at 45.0%. The job-to-job flow rate from 'Individual proprietorships' in 2022 to 'Incorporated companies' in 2023 stood at 45.1%.

□ (Job movers between enterprise sizes)

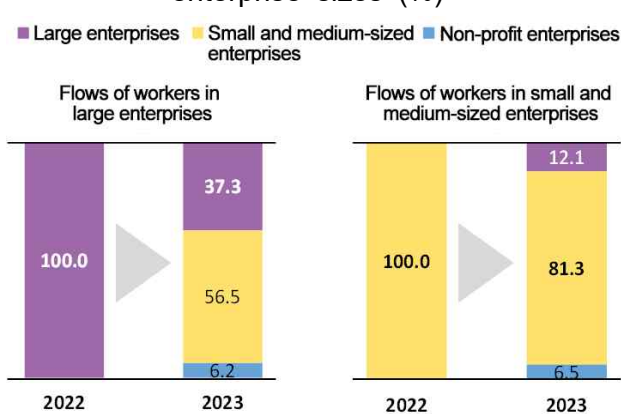
The percentage of job movers to the same enterprise size stood at 72.4% in 2023, down 0.2%p from 72.6% in 2022.

- The job-to-job flow rate from 'Large enterprises' in 2022 to 'Large enterprises' in 2023 stood at 37.3%. The job-to-job flow rate from 'Large enterprises' in 2022 to 'Small and medium-sized enterprises' in 2023 stood at 56.5%.
- The job-to-job flow rate from 'Small and medium-sized enterprises' in 2022 to 'Large enterprises' in 2023 stood at 12.1%. The job-to-job flow rate from 'Small and medium-sized enterprises' in 2022 to 'Small and medium-sized enterprises' in 2023 stood at 81.3%.

<Percentage of job movers between legal organization types (%)>



<Percentage of job movers between enterprise sizes (%)>



□ (Job movers between industries)

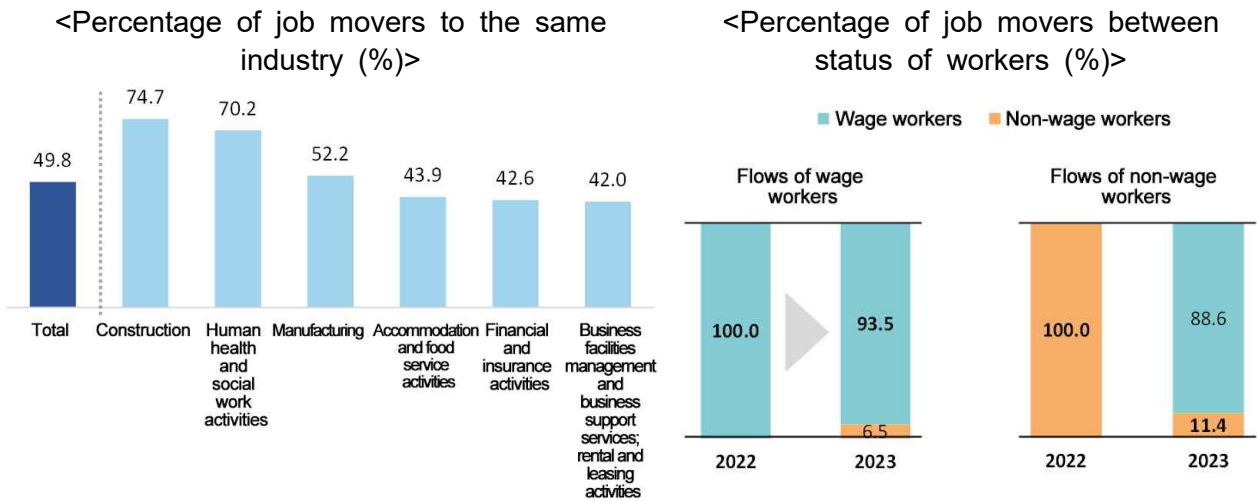
The percentage of job movers to the same industry stood at 49.8%, up 0.6%p from 2022.

- As for job movers to the same industry, 'Construction' recorded the highest figure at 74.7%, which was followed by 'Human health and social work activities' (70.2%) and 'Manufacturing' (52.2%).

□ (Job movers between status of workers)

The percentage of job movers to the same status of worker stood at 88.6%, up 0.1%p from 88.5% in 2022.

- The job-to-job flow rate from wage workers in 2022 to wage workers in 2023 marked 93.5%. The job-to-job flow rate from non-wage workers in 2022 to non-wage workers in 2023 marked 11.4%.

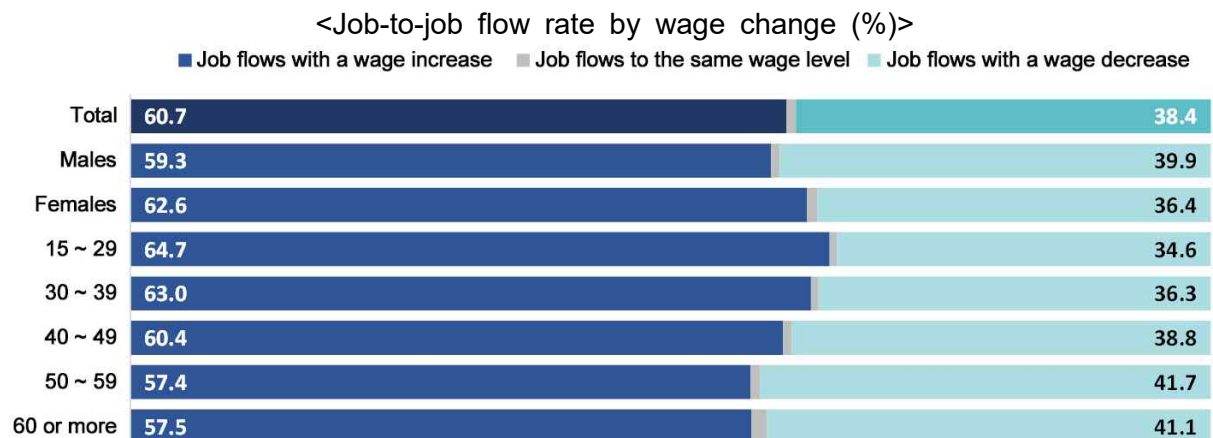


□ (Wage workers between wage levels)

Job movers to a higher wage level occupied 60.7%, while job movers to a lower wage level occupied 38.4% of the total wage workers who moved their jobs for the 2022-2023 period.

* Data are based on 2.236 million regular wage workers. Temporary, daily, fixed-term and non-typical workers are excluded from the compilation.

- As for job movers with a wage increase by gender, females (62.6%) showed a higher percentage than males (59.3%).
- As for job movers with a wage increase by age group, people aged 15 ~ 29 marked the highest percentage at 64.7%, which was followed by those aged 30 ~ 39 (63.0%) and those aged 40 ~ 49 (60.4%). The lower age group, the higher percentage of job movers with a wage increase.

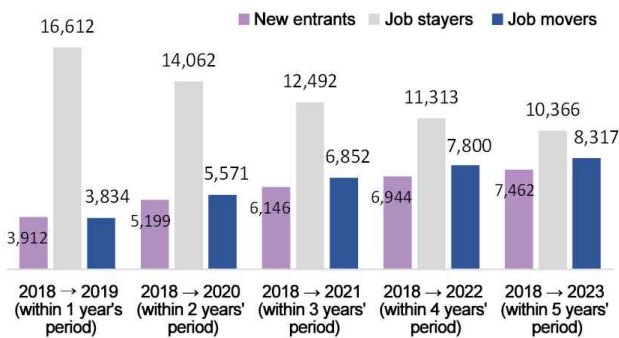


□ **(Job-to-job flows for the recent 5 years)**

As for job-to-job flows for the 2018-2023 period, as time went by, the number (percentage) of job stayers showed a gradual decrease. Whereas, the number (percentage) of job movers and new entrants showed a gradual increase.

- The percentage of job stayers showed a gradual decrease from 68.2% of 'Within 1 year's period' to 39.6% of 'Within 5 years' period'. On the other hand, the percentage of job movers showed a gradual increase from 15.7% of 'Within 1 year's period' to 31.8% of 'Within 5 years' period'.

<Job-to-job flows for the 2018-2023 period (thousand persons)>



<Job-to-job flow rates for the 2018-2023 period (%)>

