

# **Youth Panel 2021 1st (2021) Survey Basic Analysis Report**

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## < User Information >

- This report is the result of the analysis of the Youth Panel 2021 1st survey(2021) conducted annually by the Korea Employment Information Service to provide basic data that can be used for policy and research on the youth labor market.
- In each table of this report, weighted values and sample numbers are listed together.
- The occupational classification used in the Youth Panel is the Korean Employment Classification of Occupations (KECO) developed by the Korea Employment Information Service.
- The data used for analysis are as of November 2022, and statistics may change through additional data cleaning process.
- When citing the statistical tables included in this report, the data source and publication period shall be specified.
- The full text of this report can be downloaded from <http://survey.keis.or.kr>.
- For inquiries regarding the contents of this report, please contact the Employment Data & Survey Division (+82-43-870-8275, 8249, 8252).

# Preface

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Issues regarding youth unemployment and employment have not been simply problems of the youth themselves, but have been a major concern worldwide since a long time ago, as they are directly related to the future of a country. However, most countries have not made significant progress in addressing issues regarding youth unemployment and employment. This means that the issues surrounding the youth labor market cannot be solved easily. Recently, the labor market is changing rapidly as uncertainty in domestic and foreign conditions increases due to various factors such as changes in employment patterns caused by the 4th industrial revolution including technological development and AI, and global and domestic economic stagnation. In this situation, we need to first understand the labor market situation, focusing on the facts that appear characteristically in the youth labor market.

Accordingly, the Korea Employment Information Service conducts a Youth Panel every year to collect relevant data such as school-to-work transition of young people and their career path in order to produce basic data for the government's youth employment policy establishment and to support policy development through in-depth analysis of the academia. In 2021, a new Youth Panel targeting a new cohort was planned due to the aging of the survey target following the long-term follow-up of the existing Youth Panel. In order to increase the utilization of panel data by increasing the effective sample by age, we reduced the range of age to 19-28, which are the age before and after entering the labor market, and increased the sample to 12,213 to establish a new panel. In addition, to achieve the purpose of the panel data, which is the school-to-work transition, the questionnaire was reorganized to facilitate the establishment of educational and vocational history.

This report was created based on the data that surveyed 12,213 young

people between the ages of 19 and 28 in 2021. One of the main purposes of the report is to identify not only students' school life, but also the process of school-to-work transition, as well as job search, qualification acquisition, vocational training, and further education experienced during the employment process. Therefore, it is to dynamically analyze the process from early entry into the labor market to settling down in the life course of young people. In the case of the 1st survey, which is in the data establishment stage, it was designed around the background survey to build stable educational and vocational history. Therefore, it is possible to look at the various current status and careers of the recent youth, which cannot be seen from other data. In the future, as the survey continues and the number of questionnaire expands, the value as panel data will increase even more. As with the Youth Panel in the past, the Youth Panel 2021 will be used as basic data for the establishment of national youth employment policy. In addition, it is expected to serve as a traffic light in the labor market, contributing to the settlement of the youth labor market, as well as to be used as research data in various academic circles, such as analyzing the labor market performance of the youth.

I would like to appreciate the Youth Panel researchers for their hard work in stabilizing the sample retention rate through strengthened site inspection management and data purification, and in improving the reliability and convenience of data. I would also like to thank internal and external experts who provided advice during the research process, such as survey questionnaire review, and officials of the Ministry of Employment and Labor who provided support to establish the direction of this program and increase its policy utilization.

December 2022

President of the Korea Employment Information Service

Youngdon Na

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## Chapter 1

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# Survey overview

### Section 1. Survey overview

The Youth Panel is a longitudinal survey that annually tracks school life, social and economic activities, and family background of young people, and was conducted for 20 years from 2001 to 2021.

The Youth Panel 2001 started in 2001 with about 8,000 young people between the ages of 15 and 29 (YP2001), and ended in 2006 after conducting the last follow-up survey. In 2007, a new Youth Panel 2007 cohort (YP2007) was established targeting 10,000 young people aged 15 to 29. As the follow-up survey progressed, the need to supplement the sample for the empty age group was raised, and in the case of the Youth Panel 2007, about 3,000 young people aged 15 to 22 were added to the existing panel to supplement the panel in 2015. A total of 14 years of follow-up survey was completed by 2020, and the current age range for the Youth Panel 2007 is 21 to 43 years old, including the supplemented sample. However, as the Youth Panel 2007, which was designed to cover the entire age group of young people, represented young people in a wide age range with a sample

of about 10,000 people, the number of effective samples was insufficient for the analysis of subgroups of young people who experienced various changes after entering the labor market. That is, there were limitations in using the research data for in-depth analysis. In particular, the Youth Panel 2007 has a sample aging issue due to the 14-year follow-up of the survey subjects, and the effective sample number of young people in their 20s, who are entering the labor market, is small at around 3,000. Therefore, there is a limit to the use of data to develop and support timely youth employment policies that represent the youth in the law, such as the Framework Act on Youth enacted in January 2020. To deal with these issues, the age range of the Survey subjects, which was previously between the ages of 15 and 29, was narrowed down to those in their 20s, before and after entering the labor market, when the need for follow-up survey is high. In addition, in order to secure the number of effective samples by increasing the sample size, a new Youth Panel 2021 targeting 12,000 people between the ages of 19 and 28 was planned In 2021. [Figure 1-1] is the result of the reorganization of the Youth Panel derived through consultations with government agencies in 2020 to improve the limitations of data in establishing youth policies.

[Figure 1-1] Reorganization of Youth Panel

Classification	1st 2007	2nd 2008	5th 2011	7th 2013	9th 2015	13th 2019	15th 2021
Original sample	10,206 (15-29)	8,830 (16-30)	7,191 (20-34)	7,092 (22-36)	7,035 (23-37)	6,898 (27-41)	X
Supplemented sample			...		3,516 (15-22)	2,840 (19-26)	X
Youth Panel 2021							12,000 (19-28)
Total	10,206 (15-29)	8,830 (16-30)	7,191 (20-34)	7,092 (22-36)	10,551 (15-37)	9,738 (19-41)	12,000 (19-28)

In the case of the Youth Panel 2007, after reorganizing the national youth list through a screen survey in 2006, an establishment survey was conducted the following year, but in the Youth Panel 2021, a screen survey and a basic survey were conducted in parallel. In order to build a more sophisticated panel, it is desirable to conduct a separate screen survey first, but it costs a lot for this method. In the case of the Youth Panel 2007, it was possible because the cost of the screen survey could be reduced by using a large-scale survey of about 75,000 households nationwide called the 2006 Employment Structure Survey by Industry and Occupation.

The Youth Panel 2021, which requires both the basic survey and the screen survey, is a large-scale sample survey with a high level of difficulty that requires finding eligible households through a screen survey and inducing survey subjects within eligible households to participate in the basic survey. In addition, in order to create representative and reliable panel data, it is necessary to give sufficient explanations about the panel to survey respondents in the first year and to make efforts at the site to induce panel participation. In the following year, several challenges, such as maintaining a stable panel, must be managed and resolved. Furthermore, due to the implementation of the Personal Information Protection Act in 2007, unfavorable responses to the survey are increasing, and the investigation environment is getting worse, such as the freezing of honorarium since 2006. In addition, people's anxiety that contact with outsiders has become a risk factor due to COVID-19, which began last year, is a part that can significantly hinder the progress of the Youth Panel 2021 program, which should be conducted face-to-face as much as possible to stabilize the establishment of the panel survey. It is a reality that it may not be possible to perform the program properly due to this.

Although the conditions for the survey are not so good, the government enacted the Framework Act on Youth last year to provide policy support for the youth, and made investigational surveys mandatory under the law. In line

with the economic slowdown that has been brewing since last year, large companies reduced new open recruitment and increased on-the-spot recruitment, which made the entry barrier to the labor market even higher for young people with insufficient experience. As the need for timely basic data for them was highlighted, the Ministry of Employment and Labor and the Korea Employment Information Service conducted the Youth Panel 2021, and a sample was established for young households nationwide, and 12,213 young people aged 19 to 28 (as of 2021) has been investigated.

The Youth Panel, which follow-ups the survey subjects every year, is a longitudinal survey and is the first individual unit panel survey.

The most representative individual unit panel survey conducted targeting young people is the US National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). In NLSY79, which started in 1979, a sample of 12,686 people aged 14 to 22 was surveyed for about 20 years. In addition, in 1997, as a second cohort, a new youth panel, NLSY97 (8,984 persons aged 12 to 16), was launched. By collecting and providing extensive information on the labor market movement of young people in their 20s and 30s, it is used as the most important basic data for labor-related policy decisions and research activities in the United States.

In the case of Korea, as interest in the youth group also increased, the Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training started the Korean Education & Employment Panel (KEEP) survey targeting 3rd graders in middle school (2,000 students) and 3rd graders in high school (2,000 students at general high schools and 2,000 students at vocational high schools) in 2004 and completed the survey in 2015 (12th survey) after the youth panel survey began in 2001. Since 2016, the Institute has been conducting the Korean Education and Employment Panel II, the second wave (targeted to second-year high school students as of 2016). The National Youth Policy Institute in Korea also conducted a survey by establishing a youth panel targeting elementary and middle school students from 2002. Since



2010, the Institute has been conducting a Panel Survey of Korean Children and Adolescents (targeting 2,300 1st grade students, 2,300 4th grade students, 2,300 1st grade students in middle school).

In the Youth Panel, great efforts are being made in panel management and maintenance activities to improve the quality of panel statistics. Considering that the age group uses messengers a lot, a dedicated response channel was established on the messenger so that the youth panel could ask questions through the messenger, thereby solving the inconvenience of communication in the past, and a chatbot was formed by selecting questions with high frequency of questions. In addition, through our website and messenger, we are managing the young respondents' family events, and providing a forum for exchanging personal life and useful information to increase respondents' confidence in the survey. In addition, we produced an SNS platform and video promotional material that can be accessed with a QR code, so that when a surveyor visits, the survey-related inquiries or questions of the respondent can be answered immediately.

In addition, we hold an event every year to maintain the panel, and periodically provide survey results and panel promotion pamphlets to answer, showing feedback effects. Through steady efforts such as this management system and systematic inspection of investigational process, we are promoting panel stabilization. In the future, if the data of the Youth Panel is established over a long period of time, it will be possible to obtain extensive data on the transition process and career path of young people from school to work. It is also expected to be very useful as policy data and related research data for education, training, and employment security as well as grasping the current status of various aspects related to youth.

## Section 2. Change of survey questionnaire and survey contents

### 2.1. Change of survey questionnaire

As for data of the Youth Panel, there are the first cohort Youth Panel 2001 (hereinafter YP2001) established in 2001, the second cohort Youth Panel 2007 (hereinafter YP2007) established in 2007, and the third cohort Youth Panel 2021 (hereinafter YP2021). The newly conducted cohort of YP2021 minimized the burden on evidence by deleting unnecessary questions that had not been used due to low utilization and reliability while maintaining similar survey contents in consideration of the linkage analysis with the existing YP2007. In particular, in the case of the first survey, since it is in the data establishment stage, it was designed with a focus on school life and job experience prior to the survey to build stable educational and vocational history. In addition, since it is an establishment survey, the survey questionnaires were composed to build education and vocational history to increase the survey success rate, and the total survey questionnaires were minimized by reducing the other questionnaires, and some excluded questionnaires were added to the second -year survey to be conducted in the future.

Compared to YP2007, there are four major changes. First, in the past, students were classified as separate analysis for their economic activity status, but in the case of YP2021, economic activity status is classified in the same way without separate student classification, similar to the Economically Active Population Survey conducted by the Statistics Korea. That is, in the past, students were classified as a separate category as for economic activity status, but in YP2021, they are divided into the employed, unemployed, and economically inactive population, just like graduates. If students are employed for a part-time job, etc., they are classified as employed persons. If you

need to analyze graduates, you can analyze them excluding enrolled students and students on leave of absence. In addition, the survey method on economic activity status was changed to be similar to the Economically Active Population Survey.

Second, the questionnaires related to school life were reduced and the questionnaires related to education history were strengthened. In particular, the questionnaires were reduced to some extent in relation to enrolled students. This is because their utilization is very low and they do not meet the purpose of the survey, such as a study on labor market transition in school life of youth panel and their application to policy. Instead, the survey centered on graduates was strengthened to establish a highly usable educational history.

Third, the questionnaires for establishing vocational history were strengthened. The questionnaire on past jobs was composed at the same level as the main questionnaire on current jobs by adding the path to employment, union membership, reasons for resignation, and job satisfaction, etc., and through this, it was possible to build a consistent vocational history.

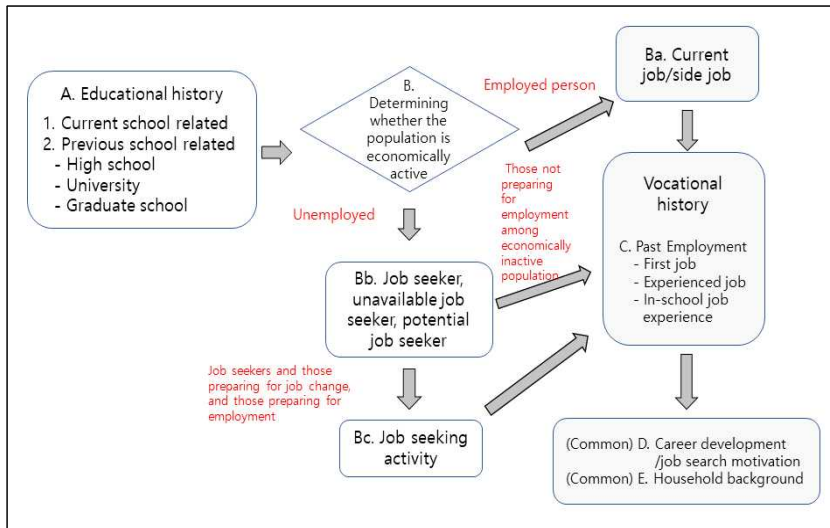
Lastly, questionnaires related to exam preparation, vocational training, and qualifications, which were included in YP2007 in the past, were excluded to minimize the burden on respondents as this was the first survey to establish a panel. In the second survey, the survey is being conducted including the relevant questionnaire.

## 2.2. Survey contents

The contents of the survey largely consist of the educational history that investigates current school life and past school life, the vocational history that investigates current economic activity status, current and past job information, and questionnaires about career development and household background. [Figure 1-2] is a flowchart that briefly shows the flow of

questionnaires in YP2021.

[Figure 1-2] Survey flow chart of YP2021



First, in Part A, current school information and past school information related to educational history are investigated, and then in Part B, the employed and the unemployed are classified through questionnaires related to economic activities. Then, as for employed persons, questionnaires about their current job and side job are conducted, and the unemployed are divided into job seekers and non-job seekers, and as for job seekers, questionnaires about their job seeking activities are conducted. In Part C, questionnaires about past job experiences are conducted to build vocational history, followed by questionnaires on career development/job search motivation in Part D, and finally, the survey ends with questionnaires about household background in Part E.

The questionnaires in Part A are related to school life, asking about current school information, satisfaction with school life, major, postponement of graduation, information on admission, loans, and leave of absence. Also,

since it is an establishment survey, it consists of questionnaires about past educational history. Part B consists of questionnaires about the respondents' labor market information. Concretely, it consists of questionnaires about their economic activity status and job information for the employed, and job seeking activities and how to prepare for employment for the unemployed. Part C is about questionnaires for career record to establish a vocational history. It consists of questionnaires about first job after graduation, experienced job, and in-school job experiences.

<Table 1-1> Major survey contents of YP2021

	survey contents
Part A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ School life               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Current school status, satisfaction, graduation grades, transfer and dual majors, history of leave of absence, in-school vocational history, etc.</li> <li>- <b>Past educational history (basic information on high school, university and graduate school)</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Part B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Economic activity status (employed persons, the unemployed)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employed persons: first job information, job seeking activities for current job and employment path, current job information, labor union membership, side job, platform job, etc.</li> <li>- The unemployed: unemployed status (job-seekers and economically non-active persons)</li> <li>- <b>Job seeking activities: integration of common questionnaires by type</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Part C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Past job               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- first job after graduation, experienced job, in-school job experiences</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Part D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Career guidance, expected career path, career development, job search motivation</li> </ul>
Part E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Household background               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Family environment (around age 14), spouse and marital status</li> <li>- Military service experience, length of service, whether or not to be enlisted</li> <li>- Parents' occupation and working conditions, household information, child rearing</li> <li>- Residential status and assets and liabilities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Part D is about overall career guidance, and consists of questionnaires about career guidance, career path, career development, and job search motivation. Lastly, Part E is a questionnaire about household background, which consists of questionnaires about the family environment around the age of 14, spouse and marital status, military service, parents information, and household information.

### Section 3. Sample design

The population of YP2021 is young Korean people in their 20s, all over the country including Jeju, and the sample size is 12,000 people in 2,400 survey districts, the survey method used the household visit interview method by surveyors.

As of 2019, the sampling frame is composed of only the ordinary survey district and the apartment survey district of the Population and Housing Census. Considering the efficiency of the survey, the case where the number of young people in their 20s in the survey district was less than 9 was excluded, so the list of 293,853 survey districts was finally used as a sampling frame. Considering the characteristics of youth residing by region and the heterogeneity of the youth residence rate, 17 cities and provinces, dong/eup/myeon, and ordinary/apartment survey districts were stratified into a total of 53 strata. The internal stratification effect according to the number of young people per household, which is a supplementary stratification index, was reflected in the sample design by systematic sampling after sorting the survey districts based on the number of young people in their 20s per household by survey district. Through this, the representativeness of the sample survey district was secured according to whether or not the youth group was closely related to each regional strata. There was not much auxiliary information available, and in the case of the age of the head of household, only the average age can be identified based on the survey group. Therefore, the focus was on establishing a representative

sample of young people in their 20s according to the number of young people per household.

Sampling was proportionally assigned to each stratum, but in order to secure a sample of a certain size or more for each stratum, 5 survey districts are assigned first for each stratum in consideration of variance estimation, etc., and then the remaining survey districts were allocated in proportion to the distribution of young people in their 20s by strata. The sampling method was a two-stage cluster sampling, and the survey district (PSU) was extracted using the probability proportional to size samplings without replacement (PPS\_SYS) by strata.

In order to reduce non-sampling errors due to replacement of sample households within the survey district, when sampling households (USU) within the sample survey districts, 30 households were selected as the original sample households through simple random sampling (SRS) with the goal of surveying 5 young people in their 20s on average per survey districts.

## Section 4. Survey methods and weighted value

### 4.1. Survey methods

The first survey of YP2021 was conducted by 'Ipsos', a private research company. As it was the first survey to establish a panel, it was conducted only through household visits and interviews. In a situation where people have recently become sensitive to personal information due to voice phishing, and in the case of young people, there is a sense of resistance to face-to-face investigations, and in line with the period when the number of confirmed cases increased exponentially due to corona mutations until the time of investigation, there was considerable difficulty in interviewing through household visits. As a result, the investigation period was longer than that of

the previous investigation, and was conducted for about 7 months from the end of September 2021 to the beginning of April 2022. A total of 150 interviewers were involved in the survey investigation process, and most of them were conducted through interviewers who had experience participating in the YP2007. The survey method was conducted using a tablet management program for investigation. Through the tablet PC, the surveyors checked the list of persons they are in charge, recorded the contacts, conducted the survey program, and conducted the survey through an online system linked to it. Survey results can be collected, grasped, and monitored in real time through the investigation management system.

The resistance to face-to-face investigation is constantly increasing, and as more and more young people are reluctant to face-to-face investigation, the demand for online survey is increasing. In the future, it seems necessary to review the use of online surveys.

## **4.2. Weighted value**

Considering the time lag between the sampling frame and the time of the survey, the design weight in the first year of YP2021 was calculated by applying the eligible household rate of the composite estimation method, which combines the eligible household rate parameter of the population census used as the sample design sampling frame in 2019 and the eligible household rate confirmed in the 2021 youth panel investigation process. Afterwards, post-stratification was performed using the data by city, province, sex, and age group from the 2021 population census. For more details, please refer to the weighted value calculation report prepared separately.



## 1) Design weight

$$w_{b,hij} = \frac{M_h}{n_h M_{hi}} \times \frac{\widehat{M}_{hi}}{m_{hi}} \quad (1)$$

- $h = 1, 2$  : Design stratum (administrative district)
- $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$  : Survey district
- $j = 1, 2, \dots, J$  : Number of young people ( $3 \leq j \leq 10$ )
- $M_h$ : Number of young people in their 20s in  $h$  stratum
- $M_{hi}$ : Number of young people in their 20s in  $i$  survey district of  $h$  stratum
- $\widehat{M}_{hi}$ : Estimated value of the number of young people in their 20s in  $i$  survey district of  $h$  stratum in the actual survey\* (size scale)

\*Estimation of the number of young people in their 20s in the survey district based on the number of young people in their 20s identified among the original households

- $n_h$ : The number of sampling survey district in  $h$  stratum
- $m_{hi}$ : The number of young people who actually participated in the survey within  $i$  survey district (targeting 5 people per survey district)

$$\widehat{M}_{hi} = \frac{H_{hi}^{2019}}{H_{hiu}^{2021}} H_{hiu}^{2021} \times \hat{e}_{hi} \times \overline{m}_{hi}^e$$

$H_{hi}$  : The total number of households in  $i$  survey district of  $h$  stratum (2019 population census information)

$H_{hiu}$  : The number of households utilized in  $i$  survey district of  $h$  stratum (YP2021 investigation information in 2021)

Success in eligibility + Failure in eligibility

$$\hat{e}_{hi} (= \frac{\text{Success in eligibility} + \text{Failure in eligibility}}{\text{Success in eligibility} + \text{Failure in eligibility} + \text{Ineligible household}})$$

: Eligible household rate

$$\overline{m}_{hi}^e (= \frac{\text{Number of young people in eligible households that succeeded in the eligibility survey}}{\text{Eligible household}})$$

: Average number of young people in eligible households in  $i$  survey district of  $h$  stratum

## 2) Post-stratification weighted value

Correction using the latest estimated future population (2021) data by region, gender, and detailed age group across the country

$$w_{hij} = w_{b,hij} \times \frac{X_{h,c}}{\hat{X}_{h,c}} \quad (2)$$

- $w_{hij}$  : The final weighted value of youth  $j$  in  $i$  survey district of  $h$  stratum
- $w_{b,hij}$  : The design weight of youth  $j$  in  $i$  survey district of  $h$  stratum (the reciprocal of the sampling rate)
- $c$  : Region  $\times$  Gender  $\times$  Detailed age group (post-strata)
- $X_{h,c}$  : Population size of post-strata
- $\hat{X}_{h,c}$  : Sum of weights for each post-stratum

## Chapter 2

# Respondent characteristics

## Section 1. Types of school

As a result of the 2021 survey, the number of respondents was 12,213. Among them, the ratio of students, including students taking leave of absence from school, was 6,022, accounting for 49.3% of the total. The percentage of students on leave of absence was 769, or 12.8%. Looking at the school type of students, the surveyed age group started from the age of 19, and high school students accounted for only 0.1% of the total with 15 students. Most of them were college students, accounting for 48.0% of the total, or 5,858 students, and graduate students were 149, accounting for 1.2% of the total.

<Table 2-1> Distribution by school type

(Unit: persons, %)

Total	Students (attendance + leave of absence)				Graduates (+dropout)
	Total	High school	University	Graduate school	
12,213 (100.0)	6,022 (49.3)	15 (0.1)	5,858 (48.0)	149 (1.2)	6,191 (50.7)

Looking at the gender ratio of enrolled students, males accounted for 52.1%, higher than females with 47.9%. Looking at the types of their schools, the survey age was 19 years old or older, so there were only 15 high school students, and most of them were university students. In terms of school types by gender, the proportion of males was high in all schools. In the case of university students, males accounted for 52.0% and females accounted for 48.0%, and for high school students, males accounted for 66.7% and females accounted for 33.3%. In graduate school, males accounted for 54.4% and females accounted for 45.6%.

<Table 2-2> Distribution of school types by gender: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	High school	University	Graduate school
<b>Total</b>	6,022	15	5,858	149
Male	(52.1)	(66.7)	(52.0)	(54.4)
Female	(47.9)	(33.3)	(48.0)	(45.6)

Looking at the school types of university students, most of them are attending 4-year universities, followed by 2-3 year college students. Industrial universities, universities of education, National Open University, cyber universities, and polytechnic colleges were surveyed at a very low rate of 1.5% of the total.

<Table 2-3> Distribution by university type

(Unit: persons, %)

Total	4-year university	2-3 year college	Industrial university	University of education	National Open University	Cyber university	Polytechnic college	Others
5,858	4,865	896	7	22	11	29	20	8
(100.0)	(83.2)	(15.3)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.1)

In terms of distribution of major, engineering majors accounted for the highest rate at 26.6%, followed by social sciences and medical/pharmaceuticals. By school type, in the case of universities, engineering, social sciences, and natural sciences showed a high rate, and in the case of graduate schools, the ratio of social sciences and medical/pharmaceuticals was high. In terms of distribution by gender, the ratio of engineering majors was very high for males, followed by social sciences. In the case of females, the proportion of engineering majors was the highest, followed by natural sciences and social sciences.

<Table 2-4> Distribution of majors by school type and gender

(Unit: persons, %)

	Humanities	Social sciences	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical/pharmaceuticals	Education	Arts and physical education	Others
<b>Total</b>	578 (9.6)	1,475 (24.6)	671 (11.2)	1,596 (26.6)	679 (11.3)	327 (5.4)	668 (11.1)	7 (0.1)
University	214 (6.8)	723 (23.1)	308 (9.8)	1,290 (41.2)	200 (6.4)	93 (3.0)	294 (9.4)	4 (0.1)
Graduate school	364 (12.7)	752 (26.1)	363 (12.6)	306 (10.6)	479 (16.7)	234 (8.1)	374 (13.0)	3 (0.1)
Male	565 (9.6)	1,447 (24.7)	629 (10.7)	1,553 (26.5)	675 (11.5)	317 (5.4)	659 (11.3)	7 (0.1)
Female	13 (8.7)	28 (18.8)	42 (28.2)	43 (28.9)	4 (2.7)	10 (6.7)	9 (6.0)	0 (0.0)

Looking at the distribution of students' university locations, Seoul, with many universities, had the highest rate, followed by Gyeonggi Province.

&lt;Table 2-5&gt; Distribution of university locations: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

Area	Frequency	
Seoul	1,423	(24.3)
Busan	439	(7.5)
Daegu	276	(4.7)
Incheon	169	(2.9)
Gwangju	205	(3.5)
Daejeon	220	(3.8)
Ulsan	93	(1.6)
Gyeonggi	1,018	(17.4)
Gangwon	329	(5.6)
Chungbuk	279	(4.8)
Chungnam	437	(7.5)
Jeonbuk	246	(4.2)
Jeonnam	133	(2.3)
Gyeongbuk	299	(5.1)
Gyeongnam	154	(2.6)
Jeju	66	(1.1)
Sejong	38	(0.7)
Others/Overseas	34	(0.6)

## Section 2. Demographic distribution

Looking at the distribution by age of respondents, the proportion of respondents in their early 20s was relatively higher than that of those in their late 20s. The male to female ratio was 49.7% for males and 50.3% for females, which is almost 1:1. Looking at the distribution by age, the proportion of males was low in the age group of 19 to 21, where it was difficult to survey males due to military service, etc., and in most other age groups, males were slightly higher.

&lt;Table 2-6&gt; Distribution by gender and age: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

Age	Total		Male		Female	
<b>Total</b>	12,213	(100.0)	6,073	(49.7)	6,140	(50.3)
<b>19</b>	1,380	[11.3]	660	(47.8)	720	(52.2)
<b>20</b>	1,172	[9.6]	443	(37.8)	729	(62.2)
<b>21</b>	1,450	[11.9]	617	(42.6)	833	(57.5)
<b>22</b>	1,480	[12.1]	747	(50.5)	733	(49.5)
<b>23</b>	1,255	[10.3]	726	(57.9)	529	(42.2)
<b>24</b>	1,162	[9.5]	642	(55.3)	520	(44.8)
<b>25</b>	1,214	[9.9]	640	(52.7)	574	(47.3)
<b>26</b>	1,105	[9.1]	574	(52.0)	531	(48.1)
<b>27</b>	974	[8.0]	534	(54.8)	440	(45.2)
<b>28</b>	1,021	[8.4]	490	(48.0)	531	(52.0)

\* [ ] is the proportion by age, ( ) is the proportion by gender

In the case of the current distribution of residence area, the ratio of areas with a large population was high, and the ratio of Gyeonggi-do and Seoul was high.

&lt;Table 2-7&gt; Distribution of residence area

(Unit: persons, %)

Area	Frequency	
Seoul Metropolitan Government	2501	(20.5)
Busan Metropolitan City	776	(6.4)
Daegu Metropolitan City	622	(5.1)
Incheon Metropolitan City	727	(6.0)
Gwangju Metropolitan City	413	(3.4)
Daejeon Metropolitan City	423	(3.5)
Ulsan Metropolitan City	307	(2.5)
Sejong Special Self-Governing City	105	(0.9)
Gyeonggi-do	3038	(24.9)
Gangwon-do	338	(2.8)
Chungcheongbuk-do	420	(3.4)

Chungcheongnam-do	480	(3.9)
Jeollabuk-do	410	(3.4)
Jeollanam-do	344	(2.8)
Gyeongsangbuk-do	494	(4.1)
Gyeongsangnam-do	625	(5.1)
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	190	(1.6)

In the case of the respondents' final education level, the ratio of high school graduates was the highest since there are many current university students, followed by university graduates and junior college graduates. In the case of males, the proportion of high school graduates was higher due to the longer period of attending university due to military service, etc., and as a result, the proportion of university graduates was also lower. It is likely to change over time in the future.

<Table 2-8> Distribution of final education level

(Unit: persons, %)

Age	Total		Male		Female	
<b>Total</b>	12,213	(100.0)	6,073	(100.0)	6,140	(100.0)
Less than high school graduate	67	(0.6)	45	(0.7)	22	(0.4)
High school graduate	8,216	(67.3)	4,499	(74.1)	3,717	(60.5)
Junior college graduate	1,311	(10.7)	524	(8.6)	787	(12.8)
University graduate	2,563	(21.0)	987	(16.3)	1,576	(25.7)
Master's degree or higher	56	(0.5)	18	(0.3)	38	(0.6)

### Section 3. Household background

In the case of the Youth Panel 2021, the first survey is investigating the household background of the respondents at around the age of 14. Looking



at the parents' occupations revealed as a result of the survey, fathers had a high percentage of 'management/office work/finance/insurance', 'installation/maintenance/production', and 'trading/sales/driving/transportation' jobs. In the case of mothers, the proportion of unemployed was the highest, and the proportions of 'trading/sales/driving/transportation' and 'management/office work/finance/insurance' were high.

<Table 2-9> Parents' occupation at the age of 14

(Unit: persons, %)

Age	Father		Mother	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
<b>Total</b>	12,213	(100.0)	12,213	(100.0)
Management/office work/finance/insurance	4,279	(35.0)	1,978	(16.2)
Research/engineering	343	(2.8)	78	(0.6)
Research/engineering Education/law/social welfare/police/fire service/military	621	(5.1)	494	(4.1)
Healthcare/medical	152	(1.2)	342	(2.8)
Art/design/broadcasting/sports	77	(0.6)	52	(0.4)
Beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning	789	(6.5)	1,724	(14.1)
Trading/sales/driving/transportation	2,311	(18.9)	2,027	(16.6)
Construction/mining	576	(4.7)	24	(0.2)
Installation/maintenance/production	2,361	(19.3)	380	(3.1)
Agriculture/forestry/fishery	335	(2.7)	224	(1.8)
Unemployed (retired)	59	(0.5)	4,754	(38.9)
Not present (dead)	308	(2.5)	135	(1.1)

Looking at the employment status of parents at the age of 14, both the father and mother showed the highest share of wage and salary workers. In the case of fathers, the proportion of self-employed workers without employees was high, and in the case of mothers, the proportion of unpaid family workers was high.

&lt;Table 2-10&gt; Employment status of parents at the age of 14

(Unit: persons, %)

Age	Father		Mother	
<b>Total</b>	11,844	(100.0)	7,323	(100.0)
Wage and salary worker	8,706	(73.5)	5,182	(70.8)
Self-employed worker with employees	871	(7.4)	200	(2.7)
Self-employed worker without employees	2,247	(19.0)	992	(13.6)
Unpaid family worker	20	(0.2)	949	(13.0)

Most of the survey respondents, 97.6%, were unmarried as the age of the respondents was still young and the average age of marriage was continuously rising compared to the past. There were 271 people who were married, or 2.2% of the total. The percentage of married people was slightly higher among females.

&lt;Table 2-11&gt; Respondent's marital status

(Unit: persons, %)

Age	Total		Male		Female	
<b>Total</b>	12,213	(100.0)	6,073	(100.0)	6,140	(100.0)
Single	11,925	(97.6)	5,980	(98.5)	5,945	(96.8)
Married (with spouse)	271	(2.2)	90	(1.5)	181	(2.9)
Others (separation, divorce, bereavement)	17	(0.1)	3	(0.0)	14	(0.1)

As for the education level of respondent's parents, high school graduates were the highest for both fathers and mothers, followed by 4-year universities. In the past, the rate of males going to college was higher than that of females, indicating that fathers generally had a higher level of education, and mothers had a slightly higher rate of Junior college graduates.

&lt;Table 2-12&gt; Final education level of respondent's parents

(Unit: persons, %)

Age	Father		Mother	
<b>Total</b>	11,718	(100.0)	12,025	(100.0)
<b>Less than high school graduate</b>	212	(1.8)	286	(2.4)
<b>High school graduate</b>	5,149	(43.9)	7,027	(58.4)
<b>Junior college graduate</b>	1,526	(13.0)	1,865	(15.5)
<b>University graduate</b>	4,676	(39.9)	2,802	(23.3)
<b>Master's degree or higher</b>	155	(1.3)	45	(0.4)

## Section 4. State of economic activity

Looking at the economic activity status of the respondents, the economically inactive population accounted for a relatively high rate of 52.4%, and the rate of employed persons, that is, the employment rate, was 43.9%. Due to the nature of the respondent's age, the proportion of students was high, so the proportion of employed persons was rather low. In the case of graduates, the proportion of employed persons was high at 69.1%, and the proportion of unemployed persons was also high at 5.6%. In the case of enrolled students, the proportion of employed persons was very low at 16.9%, and the proportion of unemployed persons was also low at 1.8%. In the case of students on leave of absence, the proportion of employed persons was 24.8%, which was slightly higher than that of enrolled students, and the unemployment rate was slightly lower at 1.3%. By age group, in the case of the 19-23 year old, the ratio of students was high, and the proportion of employed persons was low at 27.7%, and the unemployment rate was also low at 2.4%. In the case of the 24-28 years old, the proportion of employed persons was high at 63.9%, and the proportion of unemployed persons was also high at 5.2%.

&lt;Table 2-13&gt; State of economic activity by panel characteristics

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	Employed person	Unemployed person	Economically inactive population
Total	12,213 (100.0)	5,361 (43.9)	448 (3.7)	6,404 (52.4)
Enrolled	5,253 (100.0)	889 (16.9)	92 (1.8)	4,272 (81.3)
Leave of absence	769 (100.0)	191 (24.8)	10 (1.3)	568 (73.9)
Graduation	6,191 (100.0)	4,281 (69.1)	346 (5.6)	1,564 (25.3)
19-23 year old	6,737 (100.0)	1,862 (27.7)	162 (2.4)	4,713 (70.0)
24-28 year old	5,476 (100.0)	3,499 (63.9)	286 (5.2)	1,691 (30.9)

## Chapter 3

# School life

### Section 1. Current school

Among the 12,213 respondents in the original sample of the YP2021 1st survey, 6,022 respondents were currently enrolled in school. Due to the characteristics of the panel, which consisted of respondents aged 19 to 28 at the time of panel establishment, it can be seen that currently enrolled students account for the majority. In terms of characteristics of panel age, high school students were a very small number of 15, and 96.5% of the student types were university students.

<Table 3-1> Composition of student types: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	High school student	University student	Graduate school student
Total	6,600	2,799,233	97,410
(Number of samples)	(15)	(5,858)	(149)
1st survey (2021)	0.2	96.5	3.3

Footnote:Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 3-2> shows the residential area distribution by student type and gender. By gender, 74.3% of high school students were males and 25.7% were females, and the ratio of university students and graduate students was also higher among males. Looking at the residential area distribution by student type, the area where the largest number of enrolled students resided was the Gyeongin area (33.3%), followed by the Gyeongsang area (22.7%) and the Seoul area (19.9%). Overall, it can be seen that more than half of the student population is concentrated in the Seoul metropolitan area.

<Table 3-2> Residential area distribution by student type and gender: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	High school student	University student	Graduate school student
Total		2,903,242 (6,022)	0.2	96.5	3.3
Gender	Male	1,667,397 (3,140)	74.3	57.5	55.1
	Female	1,235,845 (2,882)	25.7	42.5	44.9
Residen- -tial area	Seoul	578,411 (1,194)	13.1	19.7	27.7
	Gyeongin	966,412 (1,968)	33.6	33.1	38.2
	Chungcheong	379,496 (796)	15.1	13.0	13.8
	Gyeongsang	658,214 (1,347)	38.3	22.8	16.6
	Jeolla	320,710 (717)	0.0	11.3	3.6

Footnote: 1. 'Seoul area' means Seoul, 'Gyeongin area' means Incheon, Gyeonggi, and Gangwon, 'Chungcheong area' means Daejeon, Chungbuk, Chungnam, and Sejong, 'Gyeongsang area' means Busan, Daegu, Ulsan, Gyeongbuk and Gyeongnam, and 'Jeolla area' means Gwangju, Jeonbuk, Jeonnam and Jeju (hereinafter omitting the explanation in the table).

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

3. The Total represents the horizontal ratio based on the total number of enrolled students of 2,903,242, and the vertical ratio based on the total number of each column by Gender and School location.

The next thing to look at is the distribution by type of university and graduate school. Considering that the number of students currently enrolled in high school is a minority of 15 out of the total respondents, the current status is briefly presented in the distribution of all student types, and a detailed analysis of the current status of enrolled students is presented focusing on university students and graduate students.

<Table 3-3> shows the status of university students by school type, gender, and school location. Among the schools in which college students are currently enrolled, 4-year universities account for the highest rate at 83.2%, followed by 2-3 year colleges with 14.6%, universities of education at 0.6%, and cyber (digital) universities at 0.5%. In terms of gender, both males and females showed a higher ratio of regular 4-year university and 2-3 year college, and in the case of females, the ratio of enrolled in cyber (digital) universities and National Open University was higher than that of males, while in the case of males, polytechnic colleges (polytechnics) was higher than that of female students. By school location, the percentage of general 4-year university was the highest in all areas, but in the case of 2-3-year colleges, the Gyeongin area accounted for the highest with 24.2%, and the Chungcheong area had the lowest enrollment rate with 6.6%. In the Seoul area, cyber (digital) universities account for 1.5%, which is relatively high compared to other areas.

&lt;Table 3-3&gt; Distribution of university types by gender and school location: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	4-yr. univ.	2-3 yr. college	Indust- rial univ.	Univ. of educa- -tion	National Open Univ.	Cyber univ.	Polyte- -chnic college	Others
Total		2,799,233 (5,858)	83.2	14.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Gen- der	Male	1,608,813 (3,049)	83.2	14.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Female	1,190,420 (2,809)	83.1	14.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2
School location	Seoul	682,236 (1,423)	88.1	8.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.4
	Gyeong- -in	725,134 (1,516)	72.9	24.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
	Chung- -cheong	465,622 (974)	92.7	6.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Gyeong- -sang	613,749 (1,261)	81.8	16.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0
	Jeolla	293,707 (650)	84.9	13.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0

Footnote:1. In the analysis of school locations, other (overseas) areas are excluded from the analysis (hereinafter omitting the explanation in the table).

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at the distribution of school types and degree courses of graduate students in <Table 3-4>, first of all, by school type, 92.1% of graduate students are enrolled in general graduate schools, followed by 5.1% and 2.8% in special graduate schools and specialized graduate schools, respectively. In terms of gender, the percentage of women enrolled in special graduate schools was higher than that of men, while the percentage of men enrolled in specialized graduate schools was slightly higher than that of women. By school location, it can be seen that the ratio of special graduate schools in areas of Gyeongin (11.2%), Gyeongsang (9.3%), and Chungcheong (7.2%) is slightly higher than that in other areas, including Seoul.



By degree course type, master's degree course took up the highest share at 79.7%, doctor's degree course took up 13.1%, and combined course of a master's degree and a doctor's degree took up 7.2%. By gender, male students in the combined course of a master's degree and a doctor's degree accounted for 9.9%, which is higher than female students (4.0%). By school location, it is confirmed that the proportion of doctor's degree course is higher in Jeolla (24.2%), Chungcheong (18.9%), and Seoul (18.0%) than other areas. In particular, in the case of the Chungcheong area, the ratio of students enrolled in the combined course of a master's degree and a doctor's degree was 14.9%, which was found to be high.

<Table 3-4> Distribution of graduate school types by gender and school location: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	General graduate school	Special graduate school	Special- ed graduate school	Master's degree course	Doctor's degree course	Combined course of a master's degree and a doctor's degree
Total		97,410 (149)	92.1	5.1	2.8	79.7	13.1	7.2
Gen- -der	Male	53,682 (81)	93.2	3.1	3.7	77.9	12.2	9.9
	Female	43,727 (68)	90.7	7.6	1.7	81.9	14.2	4.0
Sch- -ool -loca- -tion	Seoul	46,182 (70)	95.8	1.5	2.7	76.1	18.0	5.9
	Gyeong- -in	14,633 (21)	81.8	11.2	7.0	93.4	4.2	2.4
	Chung- -cheong	16,636 (25)	92.8	7.2	0.0	66.2	18.9	14.9
	Gyeong- -sang	15,450 (27)	87.7	9.3	3.1	90.3	0.0	9.7
	Jeolla	2,921 (4)	100.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	24.2	0.0

Footnote: Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at the distribution of undergraduate and graduate students by major in <Table 3-5>, the major with the highest proportion was engineering (27.9%), followed by social science (business management) (24.9%), and natural sciences (11.2%). In terms of gender characteristics, the ratio of engineering (40.8%) and social science (business management) (23.6%) was high for male students, and the ratio of social science (business management) (26.6%) and medical/pharmaceuticals (16.7%) was high for female students. Looking at school locations, it can be seen that in most areas, the ratio was high in the order of engineering and social science (business management). In the case of Seoul, humanities accounted for 14.8%, which is higher than other areas.

<Table 3-5> Distribution of undergraduate/graduate majors by gender and school location: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	Humani- ties	Social science (business manage- ment)	Natural science	Engine- ring	Medical /pharma- ceutic- als	Educa- tion	Arts and physical educati- on
Total		2,889,495 (5,994)	9.6	24.9	11.2	27.9	10.7	5.0	10.7
Gen- der	Male	1,658,043 (3,122)	7.0	23.6	10.1	40.8	6.4	3.1	9.0
	Female	1,231,453 (2,872)	13.0	26.6	12.6	10.5	16.7	7.7	13.0
Sch- ool loca- tion	Seoul	724,154 (1,485)	14.8	28.9	11.7	23.3	4.4	5.0	11.9
	Gyeong- in	739,214 (1,536)	7.0	23.7	9.9	28.7	11.9	6.2	12.6
	Chung- cheong	482,257 (999)	7.6	24.0	13.4	28.7	12.4	4.4	9.5
	Gyeong- sang	626,869 (1,284)	9.3	22.8	9.9	31.5	13.0	4.6	8.9
	Jeolla	296,628 (654)	6.7	21.8	12.4	29.7	16.5	4.4	8.6

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Military academies, police academies, and others are excluded from the analysis for the major (hereinafter omitting the explanation in the table).

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

In YP2021, surveys related to school life are being conducted not only for students attending school, but also for respondents who are still enrolled in school among employed persons. Among the respondents to the 1st survey in 2021, those who are both employed and attending school account for 16.2% of the total number of the employed persons (3,145,699). When determining the state of economic activity, those who worked for income for more than one hour per week are classified as employed, so job information such as part-time jobs while attending school is also included in the response. Looking at <Table 3-6>, the proportion of in-school employed persons was the largest at 15.7% among university students.

<Table 3-6> Distribution of enrolled students among employed: Year 2021

		(Unit: persons, %)
		<b>2021(1st survey)</b>
<b>Total</b>		3,145,699
<b>(Number of samples)</b>		(5,361)
Enrolled		16.2
	High school student	0.0
	University student	15.7
	Graduate school student	0.5
Non-enrolled		83.8

Footnote:Applying cross-sectional weight

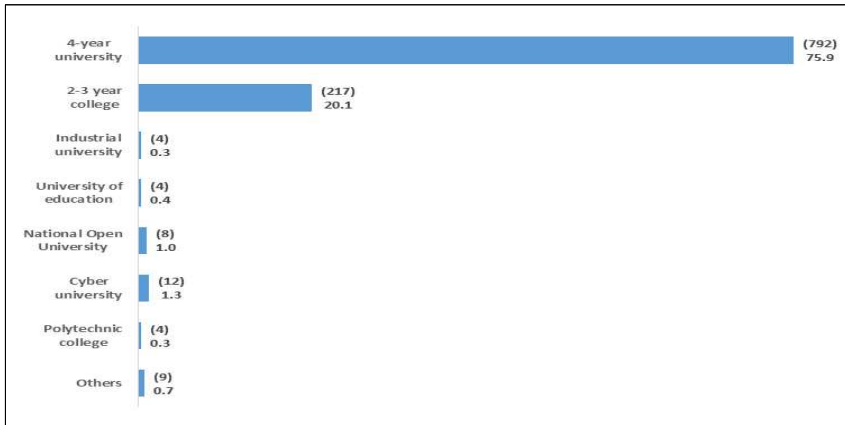
Next, looking at the distribution of in-school employed persons by type of university/graduate school and major, first, 4-year universities accounted for the most with 75.9%, followed by 2-3-year colleges with 20.1% by type of university. By major field, social sciences (business management) showed the highest rate at 26.3%, followed by engineering at 25.4% and arts and physical education at 15.1%.

By type of graduate school, general graduate school accounted for the majority at 90.7%, and by major field, engineering accounted for the highest at 23.5%, social sciences (business management) 20.1%, and humanities at 15.8%, showing somewhat different patterns from university students.

However, it is judged that care should be taken in interpreting the analysis results as the sample size is very small, with only 30 respondents who are employed and enrolled in graduate school.

[Figure 3-1] Distribution by university type of employed persons in school: Year 2021

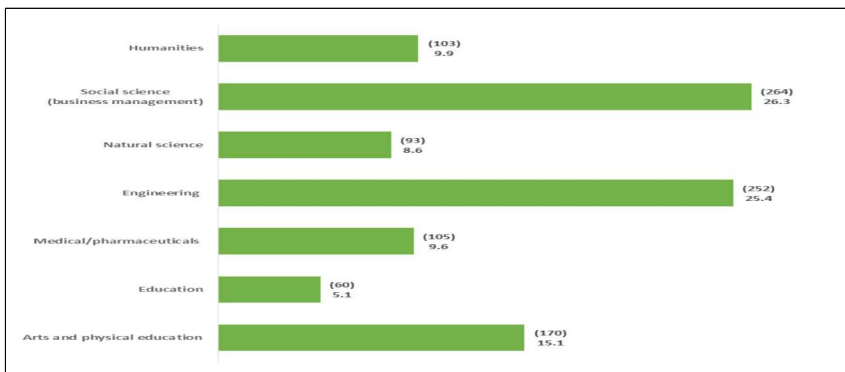
(Unit: persons, %)



Footnote: 1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.  
 2. ( ) is the number of samples.  
 3. Applying cross-sectional weight

[Figure 3-2] Distribution by university major field of employed persons in school: Year 2021

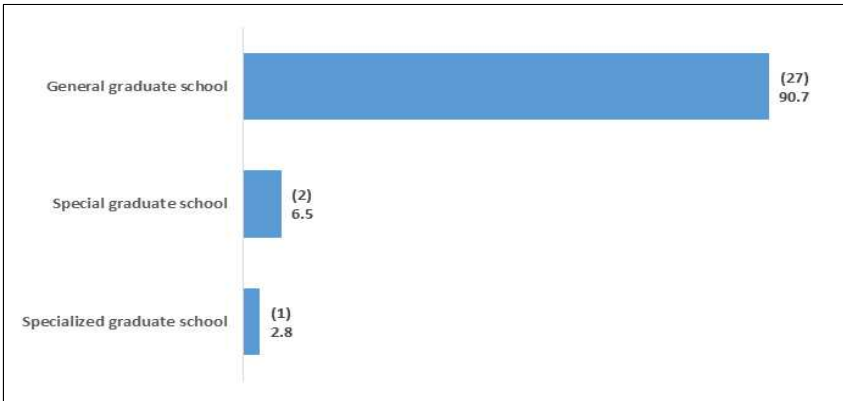
(Unit: persons, %)



Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.  
 2. ( ) is the number of samples.  
 3. Applying cross-sectional weight

[Figure 3-3] Distribution by graduate type of employed persons in school: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)



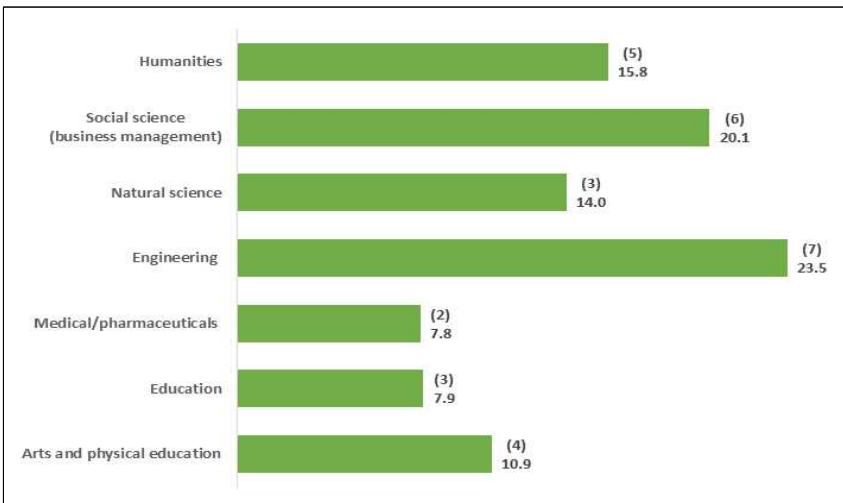
Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. ( ) is the number of samples.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

[Figure 3-4] Distribution by graduate school major of employed persons in school: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)



Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. ( ) is the number of samples.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

## Section 2. High school life

In high school life, an analysis was conducted targeting all high school graduates. In <Table 3-7>, overall satisfaction (out of 5 points) with high school life was 3.79 points. The item with the highest satisfaction was friendship with 4.00 points, and the item with the lowest satisfaction was employment possibility with 3.41 points. In terms of gender, the overall satisfaction with school life of women was 3.81 points, which was slightly higher than that of men (3.78 points), but there was no significant difference between genders. Even by school location, the overall satisfaction in most areas is around 3.8 points, showing a similar pattern.

<Table 3-7> Satisfaction with high school life: Year 2021

(Unit: point)

		Total (Number of samples)	Overall satisfac -tion	Physical environ -ment	Conten -ts of classes	Class -room atmos -phere	Faculty/ Teachers	Friend -ship	Special activity	Employ -ment possibili -ty	Tuition fee/lev -el of tuition fee
Total		6,492,336 (11,943)	3.79	3.74	3.81	3.82	3.79	4.00	3.59	3.41	3.58
Gen- der	Male	3,416,145 (5,922)	3.78	3.73	3.78	3.80	3.77	3.99	3.56	3.38	3.57
	Fema- le	3,076,191 (6,021)	3.81	3.76	3.84	3.84	3.80	4.02	3.61	3.44	3.60
High sch- ool loca- tion	Seoul	1,331,919 (2,310)	3.80	3.73	3.79	3.80	3.77	3.93	3.57	3.40	3.57
	Gyeo- ngin	2,092,321 (3,834)	3.72	3.65	3.72	3.74	3.71	3.99	3.53	3.31	3.48
	Chun- gche- ong	753,659 (1,436)	3.83	3.76	3.88	3.90	3.87	3.96	3.74	3.61	3.67
	Gyeo- ngs- ang	1,550,656 (2,892)	3.86	3.83	3.87	3.87	3.82	4.04	3.63	3.47	3.68
	Jeoll- -a	738,168 (1,427)	3.79	3.81	3.86	3.89	3.86	4.13	3.55	3.35	3.60

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 3-8> shows distribution of overall high school grades of high school students. Overall, the distribution ratio of high school grades was the highest at 39.6% in the middle rank (31~70%), followed by 37.0% in the upper middle rank (11~30%) and 12.1% in the upper rank (~10%). In terms of gender, the upper middle rank (11~30%) was the highest at 40.7% for women, but the middle rank (31~70%) for men was the highest at 40.7%, showing that the distribution rate of women in the upper ranks was slightly higher. By school location, Seoul and Jeolla area showed the highest ratio of upper-middle rank (11~30%), while Chungcheong, Gyeongsang, and Gyeongin area showed high rate of middle rank (31~70%).

<Table 3-8> Distribution of high school grades: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	Upper rank (~10%)	Upper middle rank (11~30%)	Middle rank (31~70%)	Middle-low rank (71~90%)	Low rank (91~100%)
Total		6,489,043 (11,936)	12.1	37.0	39.6	10.0	1.3
Gen- der	Male	3,414,030 (5,918)	11.8	33.7	40.7	12.0	1.8
	Female	3,075,013 (6,018)	12.5	40.7	38.3	7.7	0.8
High sch- ool loca- tion	Seoul	1,330,558 (2,307)	17.3	41.8	35.5	5.0	0.4
	Gyeong- in	2,091,840 (3,833)	12.9	33.0	38.6	13.4	2.1
	Chung cheong	753,659 (1,436)	8.3	37.7	45.8	8.0	0.3
	Gyeong- sang	1,549,206 (2,889)	8.9	36.4	42.0	10.9	1.7
	Jeolla	738,168 (1,427)	10.7	39.7	38.8	9.6	1.2

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

## Section 3. University school life

In university school life, an analysis was conducted targeting all university graduates. According to the results of the first survey, a separate analysis on graduate school graduates was not conducted because the sample size was very small (56 out of the total sample of respondents). <Table 3-9> shows satisfaction with university life. In YP2021, students are surveyed on overall satisfaction with school life and satisfaction by sub-items. Overall satisfaction with the school of university graduates was 3.73 points, and the most satisfactory item was 3.80 points for major satisfaction, and the lowest satisfaction item was 3.35 points for tuition fee and level of tuition fee. By gender, overall satisfaction patterns were similar, and by school type, the satisfaction level of 4-year university graduates was generally higher in all items than those of 2-3 year college graduates. In particular, it was confirmed that the difference in satisfaction was the largest in the physical environment (school facilities) item. By major field, most majors other than arts and physical education showed similar levels of satisfaction. In the case of arts and physical education, the satisfaction level was the lowest in most items. By school location, satisfaction level was relatively high in Seoul, Gyeongang, and Chungcheong areas.

<Table 3-10> shows the distribution of major university tuition payers. Among all university graduates, the percentage of parents paying tuition fee is the highest at 81.8%, followed by scholarships at 13.2% and student loans at 3.1%. By gender and school type, the overall distribution of tuition payers shows a similar pattern. By major field, the ratio of parents' burden of tuition fee was relatively low in education and natural sciences, but at the same time, it can be seen that the ratio of scholarships is high at 17.2% for natural sciences and 15.9% for education. By school location, the ratio of parents' burden of tuition fee was relatively low in the Chungcheong area, and the ratio of scholarship benefits was the highest at 18.7% in the area.



&lt;Table 3-9&gt; Satisfaction with university life: Year 2021

(Unit: point)

		Total (Number of samples)	Overall satisfa- -ction	Major satisfa- -ction	Physical environ- -ment	Curric- -um contents of the major	Faculty's skill and enthusia- -sm	Teaching style and quality	Student support system	Career related support	Tuition fee/level of tuition fee
Total		2,381,003 (3,826)	3.73	3.80	3.73	3.77	3.75	3.73	3.57	3.53	3.35
Gen- -der	Male	972,567 (1,498)	3.72	3.78	3.74	3.74	3.75	3.71	3.57	3.51	3.33
	Female	1,408,436 (2,328)	3.74	3.82	3.73	3.79	3.75	3.75	3.57	3.53	3.36
Type	2-3 year college	737,240 (1,259)	3.54	3.60	3.52	3.58	3.57	3.54	3.40	3.37	3.20
	4-year university	1,643,763 (2,567)	3.82	3.89	3.83	3.85	3.83	3.82	3.65	3.59	3.41
M a j o r	Humanities	247,251 (382)	3.75	3.79	3.78	3.85	3.77	3.78	3.64	3.58	3.39
	Social sciences	695,349 (1,105)	3.72	3.74	3.71	3.74	3.74	3.71	3.57	3.52	3.37
	Natural sciences	252,556 (418)	3.76	3.89	3.77	3.76	3.78	3.76	3.56	3.52	3.38
	Engineering	547,023 (863)	3.77	3.86	3.79	3.83	3.80	3.74	3.63	3.58	3.39
	Medical/phar- -maceuticals	201,519 (331)	3.72	3.85	3.67	3.77	3.73	3.75	3.49	3.50	3.35
	Education	149,204 (243)	3.82	3.88	3.84	3.81	3.85	3.84	3.64	3.63	3.39
	Arts and physical education	285,306 (480)	3.61	3.70	3.61	3.66	3.61	3.61	3.45	3.37	3.11
Univ. loca- -tion	Seoul	575,741 (875)	3.83	3.89	3.83	3.88	3.85	3.82	3.64	3.58	3.34
	Gyeongjin	645,163 (1,008)	3.56	3.66	3.57	3.65	3.60	3.60	3.40	3.36	3.18
	Chung- -cheong	357,983 (590)	3.74	3.86	3.80	3.84	3.81	3.74	3.64	3.63	3.46
	Gyeong- -sang	539,741 (935)	3.82	3.84	3.78	3.78	3.80	3.78	3.70	3.62	3.47
	Jeolla	248,006 (394)	3.72	3.78	3.70	3.68	3.71	3.71	3.48	3.48	3.36

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

&lt;Table 3-10&gt; Distribution of university tuition payers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	Parents	Siblings	Relativ -es	Scholar -ship	Students themselv -es	Spouse	Grand parents	Student loan	Others
Total		2,381,003 (3,826)	81.8	0.3	13.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Gen- der	Male	972,567 (1,498)	80.9	0.0	14.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
	Female	1,408,436 (2,328)	82.4	0.5	12.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.1	0.1
Type	2-3 year college	737,240 (1,259)	83.0	0.1	11.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	3.2	0.1	0.1
	4-year university	1,643,763 (2,567)	81.2	0.4	14.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
M a j o r	Humanities	247,251 (382)	84.9	1.1	11.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
	Social sciences	695,349 (1,105)	80.2	0.4	14.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.2
	Natural sciences	252,556 (418)	79.7	0.0	17.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
	Engineering	547,023 (863)	81.8	0.0	13.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
	Medical/phar -maceuticals	201,519 (331)	84.8	0.6	10.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
	Education	149,204 (243)	77.8	0.0	15.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
	Arts and physical education	285,306 (480)	84.5	0.1	7.3	2.8	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.0	0.0
Univ. loca -tion	Seoul	575,741 (875)	84.1	0.7	9.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
	Gyeongin	645,163 (1,008)	82.8	0.0	10.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.1	0.1
	Chung -cheong	357,983 (590)	77.0	0.2	18.7	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.0
	Gyeong -sang	539,741 (935)	81.5	0.4	15.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
	Jeolla	248,006 (394)	80.8	0.0	16.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

&lt;Table 3-11&gt; Distribution of university average grades: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	A- ~ A+	B- ~ B+	C- ~ C+	D- ~ D+	F
Total		2,366,245 (3,804)	25.6	63.3	10.4	0.7	0.0
Gen- der	Male	968,110 (1,489)	23.0	64.3	11.9	0.8	0.0
	Female	1,398,135 (2,315)	27.4	62.6	9.3	0.7	0.1
Type	2-3 year college	734,366 (1,254)	16.5	66.6	15.4	1.4	0.0
	4-year university	1,631,878 (2,550)	29.7	61.8	8.1	0.4	0.0
M a j o r	Humanities	242,087 (376)	30.0	59.6	10.0	0.2	0.3
	Social sciences	691,176 (1,099)	25.8	64.2	9.3	0.7	0.0
	Natural sciences	251,801 (417)	28.2	59.7	10.4	1.7	0.0
	Engineering	546,317 (861)	23.4	64.1	11.9	0.7	0.0
	Medical/phar maceuticals	201,159 (330)	28.8	59.9	10.9	0.4	0.0
	Education	148,130 (240)	35.7	59.5	4.8	0.0	0.0
	Arts and physical education	282,780 (477)	15.7	70.5	13.0	0.8	0.0
Univ. loca- tion	Seoul	571,922 (868)	39.0	56.6	4.2	0.1	0.1
	Gyeongin	636,777 (997)	24.2	64.4	10.8	0.7	0.0
	Chung -cheong	357,350 (589)	25.9	66.5	7.1	0.4	0.0
	Gyeongsang	538,141 (933)	15.3	69.2	14.3	1.2	0.0
	Jeolla	247,685 (393)	19.6	59.1	20.2	1.2	0.0

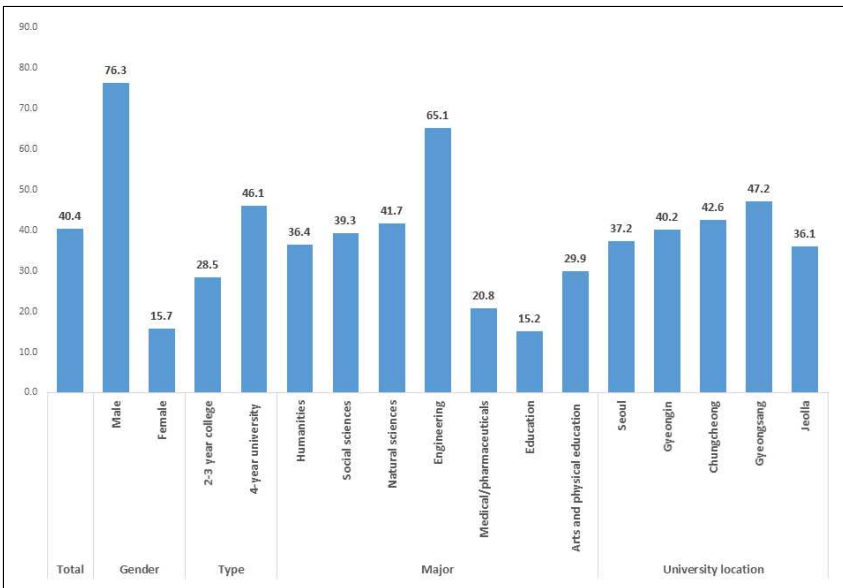
Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 3-11> shows the results of the distribution of overall school grades of university graduates. B- to B+ grades accounted for the highest share at 63.3%, followed by A- to A+ grades at 25.6%. In terms of gender, the ratio of females in the A- to A+ grades was slightly higher than that of males, and in the case of males, the ratio of the B- to B+ grades was slightly higher than that of females. By school type, the ratio of the B- to B+ grades was the highest in both 2-3 year colleges and 4-year universities. In the case of 2-3 year colleges, the ratio of C- to C+ grades was relatively higher than that of 4-year universities, and in the case of 4-year universities, the ratio of A- to A+ grades was relatively higher than that of 2-3 year colleges. By major field, the ratio of A- to A+ grades was 35.7% in education, indicating a high proportion of the highest grade distribution, while the arts and physical education had the lowest at 15.7%. By university location, the A- to A+ grades in Seoul area was the highest at 39.0%.

[Figure 3-5] Distribution of leave of absence from university: Year 2021

(Unit: %)



Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

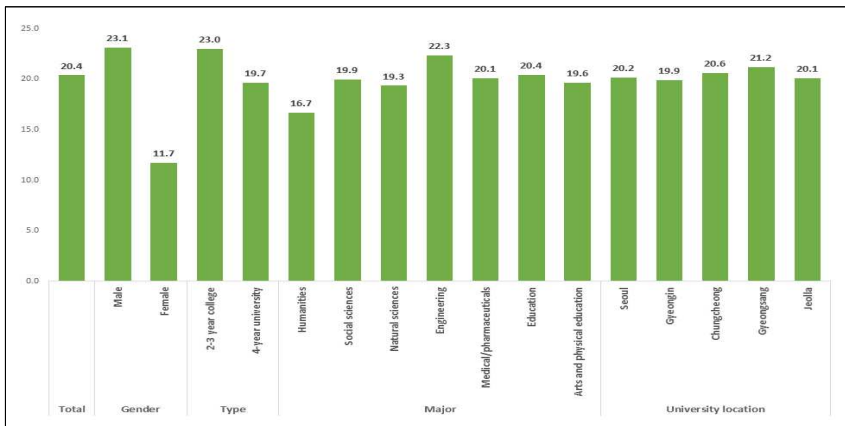
[Figure 3-5] shows whether or not university graduates have taken a leave of absence. The average rate of taking a leave of absence among all university graduates is 40.4%, and by gender, the rate of taking a leave of absence among males is significantly higher at 76.3%. The reason why males show a high leave of absence rate is that when receiving responses related to leave of absence in YP2021, it received responses including military leave.

By school type, 4-year universities accounted for 46.1%, and 2-3 year colleges accounted for 28.5%, showing differences in the percentage of leave of absence according to the number of years of attendance in school. By major field, 65.1% of students took a leave of absence from engineering. By school location, it can be seen that the rate of leave of absence is relatively high in Gyeongsang area (47.2%) and Chungcheong area (42.6%) compared to other areas.

Looking at the distribution of average length of leave of absence, the overall average length of leave of absence is 20.4 months ([Figure 3-6]). By gender, men's average leave of absence was 23.1 months, longer than women's 11.7 months. This is thought to be the result of the period of military leave. There is no big difference by major and location, but the length of leave of absence for engineering majors is rather long.

[Figure 3-6] Distribution of average length of leave of absence from university: Year 2021

(Unit:month)



Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Including duplicate responses up to 5 times experience of taking a leave of absence

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

&lt;Table 3-12&gt; Distribution of reasons for leave of absence from university: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Language training abroad, overseas travel	Transfer retaking	Certifica- tion and exam prepara- tion	Fulfill- ing military service	Preparing for graduate school or study abroad	Employ- ment/ Employ- ment prepar- ation	Part- time job	Econo- mic reasons	Health issues	Others
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		1,061,562 (1,632) [1,509]	5.1	1.5	6.0	70.1	0.8	7.3	2.0	1.7	4.0	1.6
Gen- der	Male	807,634 (1,227)	1.1	0.1	1.8	92.1	0.2	2.0	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.4
	Female	253,927 (405)	17.7	5.9	19.6	0.0	3.1	24.1	6.5	5.5	12.4	5.3
Type	2-3 year college	228,273 (362)	2.2	1.6	3.6	83.9	0.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.4
	4-year university	829,992 (1,265)	5.9	1.4	6.7	66.5	1.1	8.5	2.0	1.8	4.5	1.6
M a j o r	Humaniti- es	101,507 (158)	19.1	2.5	10.2	39.9	2.3	12.3	3.3	0.7	8.2	1.6
	Social sciences	293,553 (437)	4.3	1.1	9.6	65.1	0.3	9.3	1.5	2.6	4.7	1.6
	Natural sciences	119,367 (191)	3.7	2.1	5.4	65.2	1.2	12.4	3.7	1.0	4.4	1.1
	Engineer- ing	377,739 (578)	1.5	0.7	3.3	86.7	0.2	3.4	1.3	0.3	2.1	0.6
	Medical/ pharmace- uticals	45,516 (67)	11.3	1.4	1.8	69.2	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	6.6	6.3
	Education	25,301 (42)	5.1	0.0	4.4	58.9	0.0	7.6	0.0	5.9	13.9	4.4
	Arts and physical education	92,324 (149)	5.8	1.8	5.1	64.6	3.3	6.0	4.4	6.0	0.6	2.4
Univ. locat- ion	Seoul	229,786 (345)	10.2	1.7	4.9	66.0	1.6	5.3	3.0	2.6	3.9	0.8
	Gyeong- in	283,982 (409)	4.8	2.4	7.3	70.6	0.6	4.1	3.3	1.5	3.3	2.1
	Chung- cheong	167,268 (260)	3.6	0.0	5.3	75.4	0.9	8.0	1.3	0.4	2.7	2.5
	Gyeong- sang	270,557 (443)	2.9	0.7	6.1	68.7	0.4	11.2	0.9	1.9	6.0	1.2
	Jeolla	100,637 (160)	2.2	0.5	6.8	76.6	0.0	7.9	0.0	1.6	3.2	1.3

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Including duplicate responses up to 5 times experience of taking a leave of absence

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 3-12> shows the distribution of reasons for leave of absence.

Military service accounted for the highest rate at 70.1%, followed by employment and employment preparation at 7.3%, and certification and exam preparation at 6.0%. For males, taking a leave of absence due to military service accounted for the largest share at 92.1%, and for females, employment and preparation for employment accounted for 24.1%, and preparation for qualifications and exams accounted for 19.6%. By school type, 83.9% of 2-3 year colleges took a leave of absence due to military service, which was higher than 4-year universities (66.5%). In 4-year universities, leave of absence due to employment and employment preparation (8.5%) and language training abroad and overseas travel (5.9%) was found to be higher than 2-3 year colleges. By major field, leave of absence due to language training abroad and overseas travel was the highest at 19.1% in humanities, showing the characteristics of the major, and leave of absence due to certification and exam preparation was also relatively high at 10.2% compared to other majors. By school location, leave of absence due to language training abroad or overseas travel was high in Seoul area at 10.2%, and leave of absence due to employment or preparation for employment in Gyeongsang area was relatively high at 11.2% compared to other areas.

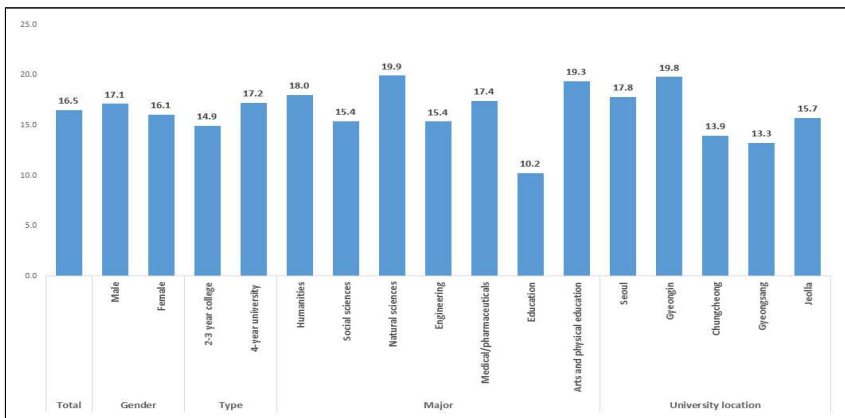
## Section 4. In-school job experiences

YP2021 surveys graduates about their in-school job experiences in the Experienced Jobs part. In-school job experiences refer to all experiences in which income was generated through work, such as part-time jobs, internships, and field training, as jobs experienced while attending school in the past. In this section, in-school job experiences are analyzed based on university graduates.

Among all university graduates, 16.5% responded that they had in-school job experiences. In terms of gender, 17.1% of men had in-school job experiences, which is slightly higher than that of women (16.1%). By school type, 17.2% of 4-year university graduates had in-school job experiences, compared to 14.9% of 2-3 year college graduates. By major field, graduates from natural sciences had the highest rate of in-school job experiences at 19.9%, while graduates from education majors had the lowest rate at 10.2%. By school location, the rate of in-school job experiences was high in the Seoul metropolitan area., including Gyeongin area (19.8%) and Seoul area (17.8%).

[Figure 3-7] Distribution of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: month)



Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight



&lt;Table 3-13&gt; Distribution of the number of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	Have in-school job experiences	Have in-school job experiences			Don't have in-school job experiences
				1 time	2 times	3 or more times	
Total		2,308,716 (3,710)	16.5	67.4	23.2	9.5	83.5
Gen- der	Male	921,288 (1,420)	17.1	66.6	23.0	10.4	82.9
	Female	1,387,428 (2,290)	16.1	67.9	23.3	8.9	83.9
Type	2-3 year college	740,238 (1,262)	14.9	71.4	21.3	7.3	85.1
	4-year university	1,568,478 (2,448)	17.2	65.7	23.9	10.4	82.8
M a j o r	Humaniti- es	239,865 (371)	18.0	68.3	22.7	9.0	82.0
	Social sciences	679,416 (1,079)	15.4	69.1	20.4	10.4	84.6
	Natural sciences	221,041 (373)	19.9	67.6	22.2	10.1	80.1
	Engineer- ing	520,098 (819)	15.4	68.1	25.9	6.1	84.7
	Medical/ pharmac- euticals	200,879 (330)	17.4	66.4	26.9	6.8	82.6
	Education	143,881 (235)	10.2	64.3	22.5	13.2	89.8
	Arts and physical education	280,055 (471)	19.3	65.6	22.4	12.0	80.7
	Univ- loca- tion	Seoul	539,295 (820)	17.8	74.1	18.3	7.6
Gyeong- in		627,345 (982)	19.8	66.4	24.5	9.1	80.2
Chung- cheong		341,080 (564)	13.9	70.4	19.9	9.7	86.1
Gyeong- sang		523,506 (906)	13.3	65.6	23.9	10.4	86.8
Jeolla		246,288 (391)	15.7	57.6	30.9	11.5	84.3

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

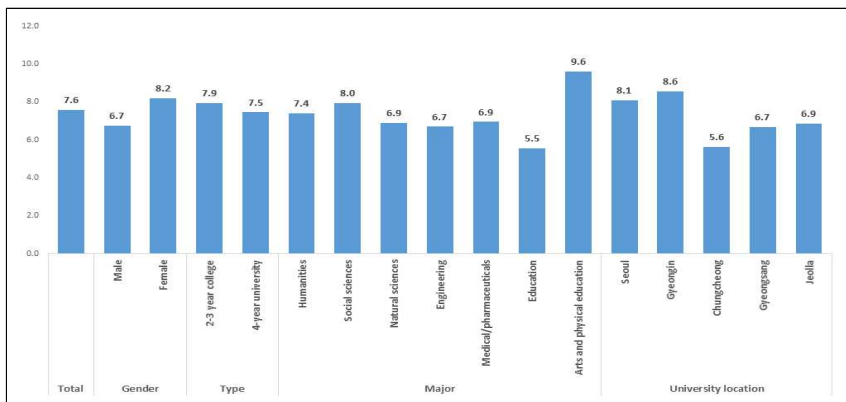
2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 3-13> shows the number of in-school job experiences. Looking at those who had in-school job experiences, one time was the highest at 67.4%, followed by two times with 23.2%, and three or more times at 9.5%. In terms of gender, both males and females showed a similar pattern with 66.6% and 67.9%, respectively, who experienced in-school job one time. In the case of males, the rate of having three or more in-school job experiences was 10.4%, which was slightly higher than that of females (8.9%). By major field, the rate of having three or more job experiences was 13.2% in education field with the lowest rate of in-school job experiences, which was higher than other majors. At the same time, the rate of having in-school job experiences one time was also the lowest at 64.3%. By university location, the percentage of those who experienced jobs three or more times in the Jeolla area was the highest at 11.5%.

The average working period of in-school job experiences is shown in [Figure 3-8]. Overall, the average working period was 7.6 months. By gender, men worked for an average of 6.7 months and women worked for an average of 8.2 months, slightly longer than men. By major field, the longest working period was found in the arts and physical education, with an average of 9.6 months.

[Figure 3-8] Average working period of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit:month)



Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

## 4.1. Job characteristics

Distribution of company types of in-school job experiences is shown in <Table 3-14>. The experience of working in private companies or private businesses was the highest at 90.2%, followed by corporate groups (foundation, corporation) and public institutions and state-owned enterprises at 2.8% each. In terms of gender characteristics, private companies or private businesses account for the majority of both men and women, but in the case of men, the experience of working in public institutions was higher at 2.8% than that of women (1.8%), and in the case of women, the experience of working in a social enterprise was 2.5%, which was higher than that of men (0.2%). By school type, the experience of working in social enterprises in 2-3 year college students was 2.3%, which was relatively high compared to 4 year university students (1.2%). By school location, the proportion of students working in public institutions and state-owned enterprises was high in Jeolla area (7.6%) and Seoul area (4.9%). In the case of Seoul area, the ratio of those working for private companies and private businesses was the lowest at 81.3%, while the ratio of those engaged in corporate groups (foundations, corporations) and social enterprises were 7.0% and 3.2%, respectively, which were slightly higher than other areas.

<Table 3-15> shows the characteristics of in-school job experiences according to workplace size. Overall, 74.2% of the respondents worked in small businesses with less than 10 employees, followed by 10.3% for businesses with 10 to 29 employees and 5.9% for businesses with 30 to 99 employees. In terms of gender characteristics, the percentage of women employed in businesses with less than 30 employees was 85.7%, slightly higher than that of men (83.0%). By school type, 85.7% of 4-year university graduates were employed in businesses with less than 30 employees, higher than 2-3 year college graduates (81.4%). By major field, the rate of employment in businesses with less than 30 employees was the highest at

97.1% in education, and the rate of employment in businesses with more than 30 employees in engineering was 25.6%, which was relatively high compared to other majors. By school location, the rate of employment in businesses with 30 or more employees was 23.9% in Seoul area, which was relatively high compared to other areas. In the case of Gyeongsang area, the proportion of businesses with less than 30 employees was the highest at 90.4%.

Next, looking at the characteristics of in-school job experiences by industry and occupation, in the case of industry, the percentage of employment was high in the order of wholesale/retail/accommodation/restaurant (55.0%), business/individual/professional/other service (20.4%), and public/education/healthcare/social welfare service (12.7%) (<Table 3-16>). In the case of occupations, it can be confirmed that beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning (41.9) and trading/sales/driving/transportation (29.4%) account for a high share (<Table 3-17>).

&lt;Table 3-14&gt; Distribution of company types of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Private company or private business	Foreign company	Foreign company	Corporate group (foundation, corporation)	Govern- ment agency	Social enterprise	Unaffiliat- ed	Others
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		379,782 (599) [439]	90.2	0.7	2.8	2.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.2
Gen- der	Male	170,688 (256)	93.0	0.9	2.8	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0
	Female	209,094 (343)	89.5	0.4	1.8	3.5	0.7	2.5	1.3	0.2
Type	2-3 year college	108,964 (181)	90.1	1.4	2.5	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
	4-year university	270,818 (418)	91.4	0.3	2.2	3.1	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.2
M a j o r	Humaniti- es	39,586 (57)	97.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
	Social sciences	100,438 (159)	89.2	1.0	4.0	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0
	Natural sciences	48,577 (74)	93.5	0.0	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
	Engineer- ing	76,555 (120)	93.0	1.3	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6
	Medical/ pharmac- euticals	34,524 (51)	83.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	4.0	2.1	0.0
	Education	15,860 (31)	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Arts and physical education	59,387 (99)	90.6	0.5	0.7	4.0	0.8	2.3	1.2	0.0
Univ. loca- tion	Seoul	83,966 (134)	81.3	1.0	4.9	7.0	1.3	3.2	1.2	0.0
	Gyeongin	130,075 (194)	94.3	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
	Chung- cheong	47,827 (77)	96.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9
	Gyeong- sang	78,481 (128)	94.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
	Jeolla	35,431 (60)	90.2	0.0	7.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

&lt;Table 3-15&gt; Distribution of workplace size of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Less than 10 employees	10 to 29 employees	30 to 99 employees	100 to 299 employees	300 to 499 employees	over 500 employees
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		379,782 (599) [439]	74.2	10.3	5.9	5.2	1.2	3.2
Gen- der	Male	170,688 (256)	71.9	11.1	6.2	6.3	0.7	3.9
	Female	209,094 (343)	76.1	9.6	5.7	4.4	1.6	2.7
Type	2-3 year college	108,964 (181)	70.5	10.9	4.7	8.7	2.0	3.3
	4-year university	270,818 (418)	75.7	10.0	6.4	3.8	0.8	3.2
M a j o r	Humaniti- es	39,586 (57)	89.8	4.8	2.0	1.7	0.0	1.7
	Social sciences	100,438 (159)	73.4	12.4	4.3	4.2	1.8	4.0
	Natural sciences	48,577 (74)	75.2	8.1	8.1	3.4	3.0	2.2
	Engineer- ing	76,555 (120)	61.2	13.2	11.7	8.5	0.0	5.3
	Medical/ pharmac- euticals	34,524 (51)	68.5	11.0	2.4	12.2	3.6	2.4
	Education	15,860 (31)	93.5	3.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
	Arts and physical education	59,387 (99)	80.7	9.2	4.6	3.6	0.0	2.0
Univ. loc a- ti on	Seoul	83,966 (134)	66.5	9.6	7.8	7.9	1.1	7.0
	Gyeongin	130,075 (194)	70.3	15.5	6.0	3.5	2.0	2.7
	Chung- cheong	47,827 (77)	78.2	5.4	6.0	7.4	2.0	1.1
	Gyeong- sang	78,481 (128)	83.9	6.5	4.2	5.0	0.0	0.5
	Jeolla	35,431 (60)	82.1	6.3	3.1	3.2	0.0	5.4

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

&lt;Table 3-16&gt; Distribution of industry of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Agricu- -ture -fore- -stry/fi- -shery	Manu- -fact- -uring	Elect- -ricity/ -gas/ -water -waste -dispo- -sal	Constr- -uction	Whole- -sale -/retail -/accomm- -modation -/restau- -rant	Ware- -house	Infor- -ma- -tion -/comm- -unic- -ation	Fina- -nce -/insu- -rance	Real -estate	Public/ -educat- -ion -/health -care -/social -welfare	Business -/individ- -ual -/profes- -sional/ -other -service	Others
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		379,782 (599) [439]	0.5	3.5	0.6	1.3	55.0	0.8	3.1	0.1	0.0	12.7	20.4	2.1
Gen- -der	Male	170,688 (256)	1.2	5.6	1.4	2.8	57.1	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	18.3	0.2
	Female	209,094 (343)	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	53.2	0.2	3.4	0.2	0.0	15.5	22.1	3.7
Type	2-3 year college	108,964 (181)	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.7	53.6	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	11.7	20.8	1.0
	4-year university	270,818 (418)	0.7	2.5	0.9	0.7	55.5	0.5	3.3	0.2	0.0	13.1	20.2	2.6
M a j o r	Humaniti- -es	39,586 (57)	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	58.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	25.6	4.9
	Social sciences	100,438 (159)	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.6	60.6	0.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	17.8	0.4
	Natural sciences	48,577 (74)	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.9	57.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	13.4	23.1	0.0
	Engineer- -ing	76,555 (120)	1.1	9.1	3.1	4.5	55.9	1.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	16.2	0.0
	Medical/ -pharmac- -euticals	34,524 (51)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3	22.3	6.0
	Education	15,860 (31)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	15.6	1.9
	Arts and physical education	59,387 (99)	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	47.1	1.0	4.9	0.8	0.0	14.4	26.3	4.2
Univ. -loca- -tion	Seoul	83,966 (134)	0.0	2.3	0.5	1.4	47.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	24.5	17.5	2.7
	Gyeongin	130,075 (194)	0.0	3.3	1.5	2.8	51.8	1.0	4.4	0.4	0.0	10.5	23.8	0.6
	Chung- -cheong	47,827 (77)	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	44.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	37.9	0.8
	Gyeong- -sang	78,481 (128)	2.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	72.5	0.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	10.9	0.4
	Jeolla	35,431 (60)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	14.3	9.5

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

&lt;Table 3-17&gt; Occupational distribution of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Manage- ment/ office work/ finance /insur- ance	Resear- ch/ engin- eering	Educa- tion /law /social welfare /police /fire service /military	Health care/ medical	Art /design /broadc- asting	Beauty /travel /accom- moda- tion/ food	Trading /sales/ driving /trans- porta- tion	Constr- uction /mining	Installa- tion/ mainte- nance /produ- ction	Agricul- ture /forest- ry/ fish- ery
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		540,732 (870) [608]	6.4	1.5	7.1	2.5	4.9	41.9	29.4	2.0	4.2	0.2
Gen- der	Male	226,599 (354)	6.2	0.5	5.3	1.5	2.2	40.2	31.4	4.3	8.3	0.4
	Female	314,133 (516)	6.5	2.3	8.5	3.2	6.8	43.2	27.9	0.3	1.3	0.0
Type	2-3 year college	150,055 (257)	6.4	0.0	2.4	0.9	6.7	43.4	32.4	1.6	6.3	0.0
	4-year university	390,678 (613)	6.4	2.1	9.0	3.1	4.2	41.3	28.3	2.2	3.4	0.2
Maj- or	Humaniti- es	60,756 (91)	7.2	0.6	13.5	4.6	5.3	30.8	33.0	0.6	4.4	0.0
	Social sciences	147,460 (236)	9.4	1.1	6.1	0.0	2.9	43.0	33.6	0.8	3.1	0.0
	Natural sciences	62,767 (99)	7.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	53.4	25.1	0.7	4.4	0.0
	Engineer- ing	110,175 (179)	2.3	4.0	4.9	1.0	0.5	39.0	31.0	6.8	9.7	0.7
	Medical/ pharmac- euticals	49,172 (76)	1.4	0.0	2.3	17.4	0.0	40.9	34.9	0.9	2.2	0.0
	Education	21,859 (43)	2.3	0.0	22.2	2.8	3.5	53.2	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Arts and physical education	79,292 (132)	7.6	1.0	3.2	0.5	22.0	41.5	21.9	0.9	1.3	0.0
Univ. loca- tion	Seoul	128,145 (203)	12.8	3.0	12.5	5.3	6.2	30.8	26.0	1.5	2.0	0.0
	Gyeongin	177,260 (270)	4.1	1.0	6.7	1.3	5.1	44.6	27.9	3.7	5.7	0.0
	Chung- cheong	66,243 (112)	3.4	1.5	4.6	1.6	6.0	42.9	32.5	1.0	6.5	0.0
	Gyeong- sang	100,427 (168)	4.3	0.5	3.0	1.3	4.6	43.9	34.2	1.6	5.9	0.8
	Jeolla	59,464 (103)	4.3	0.0	4.9	3.4	1.4	54.4	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight



## 4.2. Employment type and working hours, earned income

Looking at the distribution of in-school job types among university graduates (<Table 3-18>), part-time jobs accounted for the majority at 92.7%, followed by field training at 4.2% and internship at 2.2%. Looking at gender characteristics, women's experience on the field training was 5.3%, slightly higher than that of men (2.6%), and women's experience on internship was also 2.7%, slightly higher than that of men (1.5%). By school type, the participation rate of 4-year university graduates on field training was 4.9%, which was higher than 2-3 year college graduates (2.3%). By major field, the field training participation rate in medical and pharmaceuticals is 11.6%, which is higher than other majors, showing the characteristics of the major. By school location, unlike the proportion of part-time jobs that exceeds 90% in other areas except Seoul, the percentage of part-time job experience in Seoul is rather low at 85.0%. At the same time, it is confirmed that Seoul shows relatively high rates in field training (9.2%) and internship (5.3%) compared to other areas.

Next, <Table 3-19> shows the distribution of employment status for in-school job experiences. Wage and salary workers accounted for 98.0% of the total in-school job experiences, indicating that the majority of those with in-school job experiences were engaged in paid work. Overall, the proportion of permanent employees is low (8.4%), and the proportion of temporary employees (60.8%) and daily workers (28.9%) is high, which shows the characteristics of in-school job experiences where most of the jobs are part-time jobs. Looking at gender characteristics, the ratio of female permanent employees was 11.0%, higher than that of males (4.9%). By school type, the ratio of permanent employees who graduated from 2-3 year colleges was 10.7%, which was slightly higher than that of 4-year universities (7.5%). By major field, the ratio of permanent employees was the highest in humanities at 18.5%, followed by arts and physical education at 11.9%, and education 8.4%. By school location, the ratio of permanent employees in Seoul is 15.9%, which is higher than the ratio of less than 10% in other areas.

&lt;Table 3-18&gt; Distribution of in-school job experiences types: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Internship	Field training	Part-time job	Starting a business	Others
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		540,732 (870) [608]	2.2	4.2	92.7	0.4	0.5
Gender	Male	226,599 (354)	1.5	2.6	94.1	0.8	1.0
	Female	314,133 (516)	2.7	5.3	91.7	0.1	0.2
Type	2-3 year college	150,055 (257)	1.1	2.3	95.2	0.4	1.1
	4-year university	390,678 (613)	2.6	4.9	91.8	0.4	0.3
Major	Humanities	60,756 (91)	3.2	5.8	91.1	0.0	0.0
	Social sciences	147,460 (236)	2.2	2.4	95.0	0.0	0.4
	Natural sciences	62,767 (99)	4.4	2.3	92.2	0.0	1.2
	Natural sciences	110,175 (179)	2.6	4.9	89.6	1.5	1.4
	Medical/ pharmace -uticals	49,172 (76)	0.0	11.6	88.4	0.0	0.0
	Education	21,859 (43)	0.0	2.8	97.2	0.0	0.0
	Arts and physical education	79,292 (132)	0.0	1.3	98.4	0.4	0.0
Univer -sity location	Seoul	128,145 (203)	5.3	9.2	85.0	0.0	0.5
	Gyeongin	177,260 (270)	0.7	3.9	94.6	0.0	0.8
	Chung -cheong	66,243 (112)	1.7	0.0	97.9	0.5	0.0
	Gyeong -sang	100,427 (168)	0.6	1.3	96.7	0.6	0.9
	Jeolla	59,464 (103)	1.9	1.9	94.4	1.8	0.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

&lt;Table 3-19&gt; Distribution of employment status for in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Wage and salary worker	Perman- -ent employee	Tempor- -ary employee	Daily worker	Non- -salaried worker	Self- -employed worker with employees	Self- -employed worker without employees	Unpaid family worker
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		540,732 (870) [608]	98.0	8.4	60.8	28.9	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.5
Gen- -der	Male	226,599 (354)	97.6	4.9	66.1	26.7	2.4	0.0	1.6	0.9
	Female	314,133 (516)	98.3	11.0	56.9	30.4	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.2
Type	2-3 year college	150,055 (257)	99.0	10.7	64.8	23.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
	4-year university	390,678 (613)	97.6	7.5	59.2	30.9	2.4	0.0	1.9	0.5
M a j o r	Humaniti- -es	60,756 (91)	98.9	18.5	55.5	24.9	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.6
	Social sciences	147,460 (236)	97.1	5.0	60.5	31.6	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.3
	Natural sciences	62,767 (99)	98.9	6.2	64.5	28.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
	Engineer- -ing	110,175 (179)	98.7	6.8	61.7	30.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.0
	Medical /pharmac- -euticals	49,172 (76)	98.7	4.8	69.3	24.6	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
	Education	21,859 (43)	92.4	8.4	62.7	21.3	7.6	0.0	5.1	2.5
	Arts and physical education	79,292 (132)	98.5	11.9	56.3	30.2	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
Univ. -loca- -tion	Seoul	128,145 (203)	96.2	15.9	57.0	23.3	3.8	0.0	3.4	0.4
	Gyeongin	177,260 (270)	98.7	6.5	76.3	16.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.2
	Chung- -cheong	66,243 (112)	98.1	4.4	59.9	33.8	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.6
	Gyeong- -sang	100,427 (168)	99.1	3.2	47.1	48.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
	Jeolla	59,464 (103)	97.6	9.4	48.4	39.8	2.5	0.0	0.5	1.9

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

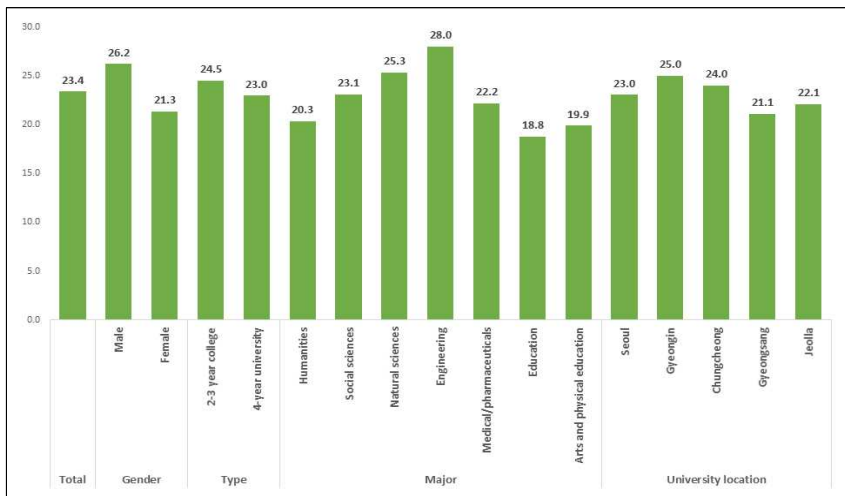
2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

Next, looking at the average working hours per week for in-school job experiences ([Figure 3-9]), the average working hours per week for all in-school job experiences is 23.4 hours. By gender, men's working hours were 26.2 hours, higher than women's (21.3 hours). By major field, average working hours per week were relatively higher in engineering (28.0 hours) and natural sciences (25.3 hours) than in other majors, and by area, working hours were higher in Gyeongin (25.0 hours) and Chungcheong (24.0 hours) compared to other areas.

[Figure 3-9] Average working hours per week of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: hour)

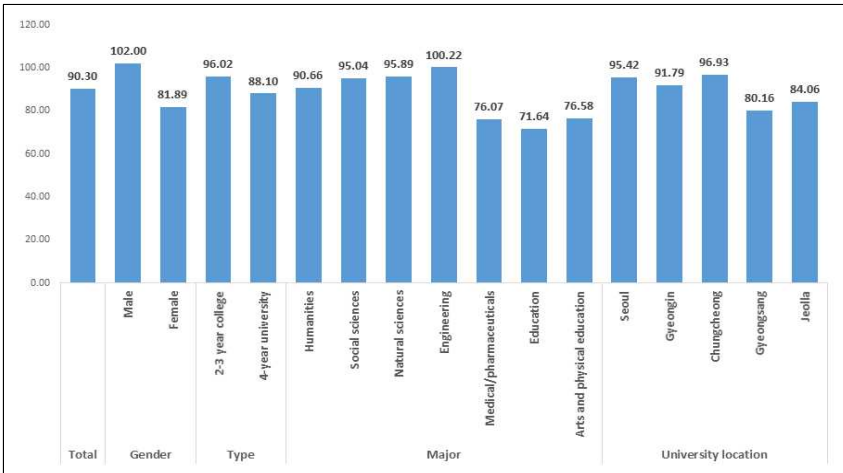


- Footnote: 1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.  
 2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.  
 3. Applying cross-sectional weight

[Figure 3-10] shows the average monthly earned income from in-school job experiences. The average monthly earned income for all in-school job experiences was KRW 903,000, and when looking at gender characteristics, the average monthly earned income for males was KRW 1.02 million, higher than that of females (KRW 818,900). By major field, engineering had the highest monthly average earned income of KRW 1,002,200, and education had the lowest at KRW 716,400. By school location, the Chungcheong area had the highest average monthly earned income at KRW 969,300, and the Gyeongsang area had the lowest at KRW 801,600.

[Figure 3-10] Average monthly earned income from in-school job experiences: Year 2021

((nit: KRW 10,000))



Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

### 4.3. Reasons for working and outcome

<Table 3-20> shows the results of the main reasons for working for in-school job experiences. Overall, the biggest reason was needing pocket money at 80.3%, followed by 8.1% to gain experience for employment, and 5.0% to earn tuition fees. By gender, 9.0% of women responded that they had in-school job experiences to gain experience for employment, which was slightly higher than that of men (6.9%). By major field, the proportion of those who responded that they needed pocket money in medical pharmaceuticals and that they wanted to gain experience for employment in education were 13.8% and 12.4%, respectively, higher than other majors. By school location, 13.7% of respondents in Seoul area said that they had in-school job experiences in order to gain experience for employment, which was higher than other areas.

&lt;Table 3-20&gt; The main reasons for working for in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Help in family livelihood	Tuition fee	Pocket money	Saving for indep- -dence	Utilizing free time	Experi- -nce for employ- -ment	Suggesti- -ons from people around	As friends are doing it
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		540,732 (870) [608]	1.2	5.0	80.3	2.3	2.2	8.1	0.2	0.7
Gen- -der	Male	226,599 (354)	1.7	5.8	81.8	1.5	1.2	6.9	0.2	0.9
	Female	314,133 (516)	0.8	4.5	79.2	2.9	2.9	9.0	0.2	0.6
Type	2-3 year college	150,055 (257)	1.9	5.4	80.4	2.6	1.2	7.6	0.4	0.6
	4-year university	390,678 (613)	0.9	4.8	80.2	2.2	2.6	8.4	0.1	0.7
M a j o r	Humaniti- -es	60,756 (91)	0.5	2.6	79.4	7.5	5.4	3.6	0.0	1.0
	Social sciences	147,460 (236)	1.1	7.8	79.0	1.0	1.8	8.6	0.0	0.7
	Natural sciences	62,767 (99)	0.0	3.9	82.0	1.8	2.4	9.3	0.0	0.7
	Engineer- -ing	110,175 (179)	2.3	5.0	80.3	2.1	2.0	6.6	0.4	1.4
	Medical/ pharmac- -euticals	49,172 (76)	1.3	1.8	79.9	0.0	3.3	13.8	0.0	0.0
	Education	21,859 (43)	0.0	0.0	85.1	0.0	0.0	12.4	2.5	0.0
	Arts and physical education	79,292 (132)	1.6	5.9	81.7	1.7	0.8	8.2	0.0	0.3
Univ. loca- -tion	Seoul	128,145 (203)	0.0	6.5	73.6	3.3	2.6	13.7	0.4	0.0
	Gyeongjin	177,260 (270)	1.6	5.1	79.4	2.5	1.4	9.6	0.0	0.4
	Chung- -cheong	66,243 (112)	3.8	3.7	87.4	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	1.6
	Gyeong- -sang	100,427 (168)	0.9	5.1	83.1	1.8	3.1	4.9	0.0	1.2
	Jeolla	59,464 (103)	0.0	2.5	87.0	0.0	3.2	5.0	0.8	1.5

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

&lt;Table 3-21&gt; The outcome of in-school job experiences: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (number of cases)	Financially helpful	Recognized as career	Helpful in choosing a career path	Confidence	Helpful in social life	Not helpful
Total (number of cases) [number of samples]		540,732 (870) [608]	65.1	4.5	6.2	5.2	12.2	6.8
Gen- der	Male	226,599 (354)	67.4	3.6	4.6	3.6	14.0	6.8
	Female	314,133 (516)	63.5	5.2	7.3	6.4	10.8	6.8
Type	2-3 year college	150,055 (257)	64.7	4.3	7.0	4.6	9.6	9.8
	4-year university	390,678 (613)	65.3	4.6	5.9	5.5	13.1	5.6
Major	Humaniti- es	60,756 (91)	60.8	9.1	5.6	5.5	12.5	6.6
	Social sciences	147,460 (236)	68.7	4.2	5.2	6.1	11.4	4.3
	Natural sciences	62,767 (99)	68.0	4.6	5.4	10.0	8.4	3.5
	Engineer- ing	110,175 (179)	63.8	4.4	3.0	3.4	16.4	9.1
	Medical/ pharmac- euticals	49,172 (76)	63.1	2.1	9.7	4.5	14.1	6.6
	Education	21,859 (43)	67.6	0.0	13.7	1.3	9.2	8.2
	Arts and physical education	79,292 (132)	65.5	4.3	6.6	4.2	11.3	8.1
Univ. loca- -tion	Seoul	128,145 (203)	58.3	5.3	11.9	7.0	9.9	7.6
	Gyeongin	177,260 (270)	68.6	5.1	5.5	3.0	12.4	5.4
	Chung- -cheong	66,243 (112)	72.9	1.3	2.8	3.3	16.5	3.3
	Gyeong- -sang	100,427 (168)	75.7	2.9	1.0	9.2	6.2	4.9
	Jeolla	59,464 (103)	49.1	7.1	4.7	3.1	23.5	12.6

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. In-school job experience includes duplicate responses up to 3 times.

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 3-21> shows the outcome of in-school job experiences. Overall, 65.1% of the respondents answered that it was economically helpful, 12.2% said it was helpful in social life by learning about social issues, and 6.8% said that it was not helpful. In terms of gender, the most popular items for male responses were economically helpful and helpful in social life, and the percentage of those who answered that it was not helpful was also high at 6.8%. The most popular items for female responses were economically helpful and helpful in social life, and the response rate that helpful in choosing a career path after knowing the job well was also high at 7.3%. By major field, 13.7% of the respondents of education major answered that was helpful in choosing a career path following economically helpful. In natural science major, 10.0% responded that they gained confidence when entering society later, following economically helpful, which was higher than other majors. In engineering major, 9.1% of respondents answered that it was not helpful following economically helpful and helpful in social life, which was higher than other majors. By school location, the response that it was economically helpful was the same, but in Jeolla, Chungcheong, and Gyeongin areas, the response that it was helpful in social life was high at 23.5%, 16.5%, and 12.4%, respectively. On the other hand, in Seoul area, the response (11.9%) that it was helpful in choosing a career path was followed by economically helpful, and in the case of the Gyeongsang area, 9.2% of the respondents said that they gained confidence when entering society later, which was followed by economically helpful.



## Chapter 4

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# Employed persons

### Section 1. Characteristics of employed persons

Of the 12,213 respondents to the YP2021 1st survey, 5,361 were employed persons, and 3,145,699 (47.4%) were found to be employed when applying cross-sectional weight.

Looking at the distribution of employment status by demographic characteristics of all employed persons in <Table 4-1>, 92.7% of the employed persons were wage and salary workers and 7.3% were non-salaried workers. As for the share of wage and salary workers, females accounted for 93.6%, slightly higher than males (91.7%). By education level, those with high school graduation or lower accounted for 90.6%, which is relatively low compared to other levels of education.

Looking at the percentage of permanent employees, women accounted for 67.7%, which was higher than men, and higher in late 20s and higher in education level. Among employed persons who are currently enrolled in school, the proportion of temporary employees was high at 77.2%.

<Table 4-1> Distribution of employment status by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	Wage and salary worker				Non-salaried worker			
			Perman -ent employee	Tempor -ary employee	Daily worker		Self -employed worker with employees	Self -employed worker without employees	Unpaid family worker	
<b>Total</b>		3,145,699 (5,361)	92.7	65.4	27.1	0.2	7.3	1.7	4.7	1.0
Gender	Male	1,507,543 (2,442)	91.7	62.9	28.6	0.3	8.3	2.4	4.9	0.9
	Female	1,638,157 (2,919)	93.6	67.7	25.8	0.1	6.4	1.1	4.4	1.0
Age	19-23 year old	831,575 (1,862)	94.4	35.7	58.4	0.3	5.6	0.7	4.1	0.8
	24-28 year old	2,314,125 (3,499)	92.1	76.0	15.9	0.1	7.9	2.1	4.9	1.0
Education level	High school graduation or lower college graduation	1,438,323 (2,638)	90.6	46.2	44.1	0.3	9.4	2.2	5.8	1.5
	University graduation	573,709 (959)	93.0	77.3	15.6	0.1	7.0	2.1	4.5	0.4
	or higher	1,133,668 (1,764)	95.2	83.7	11.4	0.1	4.8	0.9	3.3	0.6
Whether or not student	Student	510,736 (1,080)	94.5	16.9	77.2	0.4	5.5	0.3	4.4	0.7
	Non-student	2,634,964 (4,281)	92.3	74.8	17.4	0.1	7.7	2.0	4.7	1.0

Footnote:1. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 4-2> shows the distribution of employment status by major and school location for employed persons with junior college graduates or higher.

First, by major field, the proportion of non-salaried workers in arts and physical education was 12.0%, which was higher than other majors. In addition, the share of permanent employment among graduates of medical/pharmaceuticals, engineering, and education majors was about 90%, which was relatively high compared to other majors. By school location, the share of wage and salary workers among school graduates in Seoul was slightly higher than in other areas.

<Table 4-2> Distribution of employment status by school characteristics for employed persons with junior college graduates or higher: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	Wage and salary worker				Non-salaried worker			
			Perma -nent -ary em- plo -yee	Tempo -rary em- plo -yee	Daily worker		Self -employed worker with employees	Self -employed worker without employees	Unpaid family worker	
<b>Total</b>		1,707,377 (2,723)	94.5	81.5	12.8	0.1	5.5	1.3	3.7	0.5
Major	Humanities	163,551 (255)	97.2	80.9	16.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	0.7
	Social sciences	492,535 (767)	93.3	80.6	12.5	0.1	6.7	2.0	4.0	0.8
	Natural sciences	151,526 (255)	91.2	77.6	13.7	0.0	8.8	3.3	4.3	1.2
	Engineering	386,997 (611)	97.3	87.1	10.0	0.3	2.7	0.6	2.0	0.0
	Medical/pharmaceuticals	163,110 (267)	97.5	89.0	8.5	0.0	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1
	Education	112,883 (179)	96.5	87.1	9.4	0.0	3.5	0.7	2.9	0.0
	Arts and physical education	209,141 (347)	88.0	69.5	18.5	0.0	12.0	1.5	10.4	0.1
School location	Seoul	418,840 (645)	95.5	83.0	12.5	0.0	4.5	0.7	3.3	0.5
	Gyeongin	492,819 (764)	94.9	84.1	10.6	0.2	5.1	0.8	4.0	0.2
	Chung-cheong	230,245 (375)	94.6	84.4	10.0	0.2	5.4	1.3	3.5	0.7
	Gyeong-sang	360,827 (616)	93.2	78.2	15.0	0.0	6.8	1.4	4.4	1.0
	Jeolla	171,850 (270)	92.2	75.2	16.8	0.2	7.8	4.0	3.5	0.4

Footnote: 1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

In YP2021, responses were received with the same survey items as those for classifying non-regular employment types in the Economically Active Population Survey conducted by the Statistics Korea. By gender, males (55.2%) had a higher share of regular workers than females (54.4%), and among those employed in their early 20s, 69.0% were working as non-regular workers and 45.1% were part-time workers. By education level, the proportion of regular workers was the lowest at 41.5% among those with a high school graduation or lower, and the higher the level of education, the higher the proportion of regular workers.

<Table 4-3> Distribution of regular/non-regular workers by demographic characteristics of wage and salary workers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	Regular worker	Non-regular worker			
				Contingent worker	Part-time worker	Atypical worker	
<b>Total</b>		2,915,450 (4,992)	54.8	45.2	35.8	18.6	2.5
Gender	Male	1,382,605 (2,245)	55.2	44.8	35.3	17.8	4.0
	Female	1,532,844 (2,747)	54.4	45.6	36.2	19.2	1.1
Age	19-23 year old	784,754 (1,761)	31.0	69.0	46.7	45.1	3.3
	24-28 year old	2,130,696 (3,231)	63.6	36.4	31.8	8.8	2.2
Education level	High school graduation or lower	1,302,703 (2,408)	41.5	58.5	40.8	33.3	4.3
	Junior College graduation	533,533 (898)	63.4	36.6	33.3	7.8	1.1
	University graduation or higher	1,079,214 (1,686)	66.6	33.4	31.0	6.1	1.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

3. Since each employment type of non-regular workers is not mutually exclusive, the sum of their shares does not add up to 100.

4. Atypical worker: workers in temporary help agency, workers provided by contract firms, independent contractors, home-based workers, on-call workers

Looking at the distribution of non-regular workers for wage and salary workers with junior college graduation or higher (refer to <Table 4-4>), humanities graduates accounted for the highest share of non-regular workers at 41.4%, while graduates with medical and pharmaceuticals majors had the lowest share non-regular workers at 28.8%. In the case of graduates of art and physical education, the proportion of part-time workers was 12.0%, which was higher than other majors.

<Table 4-4> Distribution of regular/non-regular workers by school characteristics for wage and salary workers with junior college graduation or higher: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total	(Number of samples)	Regular worker	Non-regular worker			
					Contingent worker	Part-time worker	Atypical worker	
<b>Total</b>		1,612,747	(2,584)	65.6	34.4	31.8	6.7	1.0
Major	Humanities	158,915	(248)	58.6	41.4	36.7	10.0	1.3
	Social sciences	459,294	(723)	64.9	35.1	32.7	5.2	0.8
	Natural sciences	138,246	(237)	61.3	38.7	35.7	8.1	0.0
	Engineering	376,682	(594)	71.2	28.8	27.0	4.7	0.8
	Medical /pharmaceuticals	159,016	(261)	69.5	30.5	29.6	3.8	0.4
	Education	108,924	(173)	65.6	34.4	31.2	4.5	0.4
	Arts and physical education	184,035	(306)	64.4	35.6	31.3	12.0	3.1
School location	Seoul	400,201	(616)	65.1	34.9	32.2	6.6	0.4
	Gyeongin	467,859	(726)	66.9	33.1	31.1	5.9	1.2
	Chung-cheong	217,768	(356)	66.7	33.3	30.6	6.2	1.6
	Gyeong-sang	336,255	(582)	63.8	36.2	33.3	5.4	0.8
	Jeolla	158,431	(252)	68.4	31.6	27.6	10.2	1.1

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

3. Since each employment type of non-regular workers is not mutually exclusive, the sum of their shares does not add up to 100.

4. Atypical worker: workers in temporary help agency, workers provided by contract firms, independent contractors, home-based workers, on-call workers

When looking at the distribution of workplace size by demographic characteristics of employed persons (refer to <Table 4-5>), the proportion of women employed in small businesses with less than 10 employees was 48.3%, higher than that of males (44.9%). In general, the higher the level of education, the higher the proportion of those employed in large businesses. At the educational level of university graduation or higher, the proportion of workers in businesses with 500 or more employees was 14.3%, which was higher than other educational levels.

<Table 4-5> Distribution of workplace size by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total	(Number of samples)	Less than 10 employees	10 to 29 employees	30 to 99 employees	100 to 299 employees	300 to 499 employees	over 500 employees
<b>Total</b>		3,145,699	(5,361)	46.7	17.2	15.8	8.1	3.3	8.9
Gender	Male	1,507,543	(2,442)	44.9	16.4	17.4	8.2	3.3	9.7
	Female	1,638,157	(2,919)	48.3	18.0	14.4	7.9	3.3	8.2
Age	19-23 year old	831,575	(1,862)	65.2	12.8	10.5	4.8	1.8	5.0
	24-28 year old	2,314,125	(3,499)	40.0	18.8	17.8	9.2	3.8	10.3
Education level	High school graduation or lower	1,438,323	(2,638)	62.6	13.8	10.8	5.2	2.3	5.4
	Junior college graduation	573,709	(959)	47.7	19.4	17.0	6.0	2.7	7.2
	University graduation or higher	1,133,668	(1,764)	25.9	20.5	21.7	12.7	4.9	14.3

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at this by major field of those with a junior college graduation or higher (refer to <Table 4-6>), in the case of art and physical education graduates, the proportion of those employed in small businesses with less than 10 employees was the highest at 53.1%. In the case of medical/pharmaceuticals and engineering graduates, the proportion of workers

in businesses with 500 or more employees was about 17%, which was higher than other majors. By school location, the proportion of those employed in large-scale businesses was the highest among graduates in the order of Seoul, Chungcheong area, and Gyeongsang area.

<Table 4-6> Distribution of workplace size by school characteristics for employed persons with junior college graduates or higher: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total	(Number of samples)	Less than 10 employees	10 to 29 employees	30 to 99 employees	100 to 299 employees	300 to 499 employees	over 500 employees
<b>Total</b>		1,707,377	(2,723)	33.3	20.1	20.1	10.5	4.1	11.9
Major	Humanities	163,551	(255)	32.8	25.0	16.6	11.1	3.0	11.6
	Social sciences	492,535	(767)	31.7	21.5	20.8	10.2	3.8	11.9
	Natural sciences	151,526	(255)	39.5	10.7	19.6	14.9	5.8	9.5
	Engineering	386,997	(611)	22.1	19.5	25.2	11.2	4.7	17.3
	Medical/pharmaceuticals	163,110	(267)	31.1	10.3	17.2	15.9	8.2	17.4
	Education	112,883	(179)	38.8	34.3	21.9	2.1	2.1	0.8
	Arts and physical education	209,141	(347)	53.1	20.0	12.4	6.9	2.1	5.6
School location	Seoul	418,840	(645)	29.5	18.6	18.5	11.0	5.4	16.9
	Gyeongin	492,819	(764)	31.4	21.4	22.3	11.5	3.9	9.6
	Chungcheong	230,245	(375)	33.5	19.7	19.5	10.8	3.0	13.4
	Gyeongsang	360,827	(616)	35.8	20.8	19.5	9.2	4.7	10.0
	Jeolla	171,850	(270)	44.0	17.9	18.8	9.2	2.4	7.7

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at the distribution of company types, the proportion of males working in “private company or private business” was slightly higher than that of females. By education level, for those with a high school graduation or lower, ‘private company or private business’ accounted for 91.7%, and in the case of university graduates or higher, the proportion of working in

‘foreign company’, ‘public institution and state-owned enterprise’, ‘corporate group’, and ‘government agency and local government’ was higher than other levels of education.

<Table 4-7> Distribution of company types by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total	(Number of samples)	Private company or private business	Foreign company	Public institution and state-owned enterprise	Corporate group	Government agency and local government	Unaffiliated with a specific business
<b>Total</b>		3,145,699	(5,361)	84.7	0.6	3.6	5.1	4.8	1.2
Gender	Male	1,507,543	(2,442)	85.9	0.9	3.4	3.0	5.4	1.4
	Female	1,638,157	(2,919)	83.6	0.3	3.7	7.0	4.4	1.1
Age	19-23 year old	831,575	(1,862)	90.1	0.7	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.7
	24-28 year old	2,314,125	(3,499)	82.7	0.5	4.0	5.9	5.7	1.0
Education level	High school graduation or lower	1,438,323	(2,638)	91.7	0.6	1.9	1.7	2.5	1.7
	Junior college graduation	573,709	(959)	87.9	0.8	2.4	6.6	2.1	0.3
	University graduation or higher	1,133,668	(1,764)	74.2	0.5	6.3	8.7	9.2	1.1

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at the employment of junior college graduates or higher by major field, the percentage of graduates of education field working in ‘corporate group’ and ‘government agency’ was high at 27.2% and 21.7%, respectively. The proportion of graduates of medical and pharmaceutical fields working in ‘corporate group’ is also high at 21.3%. It was found that more than 80% of the graduates of arts and physical education, natural science, and engineering majors worked in ‘private company or private business’.



<Table 4-8> Distribution of company types by school characteristics for employees with junior college graduates or higher: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total	(Number of samples)	Private company or private business	Foreign company	Public institution and state-owned enterprise	Corporate group	Government agency and local government	Unaffiliated with a specific business
<b>Total</b>		1,707,377	(2,723)	78.8	0.6	5.0	8.0	6.8	0.8
Major	Humanities	163,551	(255)	82.8	0.8	4.2	4.7	6.2	1.1
	Social sciences	492,535	(767)	78.5	0.4	4.6	7.3	9.0	0.3
	Natural sciences	151,526	(255)	82.5	0.5	5.2	4.8	5.5	1.6
	Engineering	386,997	(611)	84.6	1.5	6.5	2.0	4.7	0.7
	Medical/pharmaceuticals	163,110	(267)	69.6	0.2	4.5	21.3	4.4	0.0
	Education	112,883	(179)	45.9	0.0	4.4	27.2	21.7	0.8
	Arts and physical education	209,141	(347)	87.8	0.2	3.7	4.8	1.5	2.1
School location	Seoul	418,840	(645)	81.2	0.5	4.9	8.8	3.3	1.4
	Gyeongin	492,819	(764)	79.3	0.4	3.4	9.5	6.5	0.8
	Chungcheong	230,245	(375)	68.1	1.2	5.4	8.8	15.4	1.1
	Gyeongsang	360,827	(616)	81.7	0.6	7.0	4.6	5.9	0.2
	Jeolla	171,850	(270)	79.5	0.2	4.3	7.6	8.0	0.3

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 4-9> presents the distribution of industry by demographic characteristics of employed persons. The proportion of the employed persons was high in 'business/individual/public service' and 'wholesale/retail/accommodation/restaurant' industry. Looking at gender characteristics, the proportion of male workers in the 'manufacturing' industry was 18.8%, which

was higher than that of females. In the case of female workers, the proportion of workers engaged in 'education/healthcare/welfare service' was 26.3%, higher than that of males. Among high school graduates or lower, the proportion of those employed in the 'wholesale/retail/accommodation/restaurant' industry was very high at 52.0%, and among those with a junior college graduation or higher, the proportion of those employed in the 'business/individual/public service' industry accounted for the highest share at approximately 40%.

<Table 4-9> Distribution of industry by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	Gender		Age		Education level		
		Male	Female	19-23 year old	24-28 year old	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	Univ. graduation or higher
Manufacturing	14.5	18.8	10.6	9.5	16.3	12.4	15.7	16.4
Construction	3.5	5.7	1.5	2.3	4.0	3.3	4.2	3.4
Electricity/transportation/telecommunications/finance	11.4	11.9	11.0	5.3	13.7	7.1	9.4	17.6
Wholesale/retail/accommodation/restaurant	33.9	36.2	31.8	54.6	26.3	52.0	27.4	15.3
Business/individual/public service	36.5	27.2	44.9	28.1	39.6	25.0	43.2	47.1
(Education/healthcare)	17.5	7.8	26.3	13.4	19.1	8.3	25.4	24.8
Others	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Business/individual/public service includes 'water supply, sewage and waste treatment, raw material recycling', 'real estate', 'professional, science and technology service', 'business facility management, business support and leasing service', 'public administration, national defense and social security administration', 'educational services', 'healthcare and social welfare services', 'arts, sports and leisure-related services', 'associations and organizations, repair and other personal services'.
3. Others include 'agriculture, forestry and fisheries', 'mining', 'household employment activities and own consumption and production activities not otherwise classified', 'international and foreign organizations'.
4. Applying cross-sectional weight.

<Table 4-10> shows the distribution of industry by major field for employed persons with junior college graduates or higher. Most of the graduates of education and medical/pharmaceutical majors were found to be engaged in 'education/healthcare/welfare service'. Among graduates majored in engineering, the proportion of workers in the 'manufacturing' industry was the highest at 31.3%.

<Table 4-10> Distribution of industry by major field for employed persons with junior college graduates or higher: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Humanities	Social sciences	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical/pharmaceuticals	Education	Arts and physical education
Manufacturing	14.6	11.4	21.8	31.3	2.4	1.3	15.1
Construction	0.0	2.2	3.6	10.0	0.0	0.6	3.4
Electricity/transportation/telecommunications/finance	21.4	20.4	7.5	20.1	0.6	1.5	10.0
Wholesale/retail/accommodation/restaurant	21.8	23.1	32.5	12.8	11.5	9.3	22.4
Business/individual/public service	42.2	42.7	34.4	25.8	85.4	87.3	49.0
(Education/healthcare)	19.4	18.5	13.1	3.7	79.5	85.8	16.3
Others	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

The share of 'management/office work/finance/insurance' occupations was the highest at 27.6%, followed by 'trading/sales/driving/transportation' and 'beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning'.

More than half of those in their early 20s were engaged in the occupations of 'beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning' and 'trading/sales/driving/transportation', and in the case of age group in their late 20s, 'management/office work/finance/insurance' was the highest at 31.9%. By education level, the share of 'beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security'

cleaning’ and ‘trading/sales/driving/transportation’ occupations was high for those with a high school graduation or lower, and among those with junior college graduation and higher, the proportion of ‘management/office work/finance/insurance’ was high.

<Table 4-11> Occupational distribution by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	Gender		Age		Education level		
		Male	Female	19-23 year old	24-28 year old	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	Univ. graduation or higher
Management/office work/finance/insurance	27.6	22.4	32.3	15.9	31.9	18.6	25.6	39.4
Research/engineering	7.7	10.6	5.1	2.5	9.6	2.6	6.2	14.6
Education/law/social welfare/police/fire service/military	9.1	5.6	12.2	5.6	10.3	4.0	12.0	13.7
Healthcare/medical	6.1	1.8	9.9	3.6	7.0	2.0	11.0	8.6
Art/design/broadcasting/sports	4.6	3.8	5.4	3.2	5.2	3.0	6.1	5.9
Beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning	17.8	17.6	18.0	34.4	11.7	28.6	15.3	6.0
Trading/sales/driving/transportation	18.0	21.6	14.6	26.9	14.7	28.8	11.6	8.0
Construction/mining	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.3
Installation/maintenance/production	8.1	14.4	2.4	6.8	8.6	10.5	11.5	3.5
Agriculture/forestry/fishery	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Table 4-12 shows the occupational distribution by major field for employed persons with junior college graduates or higher. Engineering major graduates had the highest share of ‘research/engineering’ positions, medical and pharmaceuticals major graduates had the highest percentage of ‘healthcare/medical’ positions, and education major graduates had the highest percentage of ‘education/law/social welfare/police/fire service /military’. In other major fields, the proportion of ‘management/office work/ finance /insurance’ was high.

<Table 4-12> Occupational distribution by major field for employed persons with junior college graduates or higher: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Humanities	Social sciences	Natural sciences	Engineering	Medical /pharmaceuticals	Education	Arts and physical education
Management/office work/finance/insurance	45.1	60.3	32.8	24.6	4.9	11.0	22.4
Research/engineering	3.1	3.0	17.6	36.2	1.5	0.0	4.5
Education/law/social welfare/police/fire service/military	15.6	12.1	5.9	2.4	3.6	80.9	9.8
Healthcare/medical	0.7	1.0	8.6	1.5	78.4	0.8	1.0
Art/design/broadcasting/sports	8.7	2.4	2.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	29.3
Beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning	10.9	8.8	17.2	4.0	6.2	3.6	16.7
Trading/sales/driving/transportation	13.9	9.9	11.4	8.0	4.4	3.7	10.6
Construction/mining	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Installation/maintenance/production	2.0	2.3	3.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	4.9
Agriculture/forestry/fishery	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

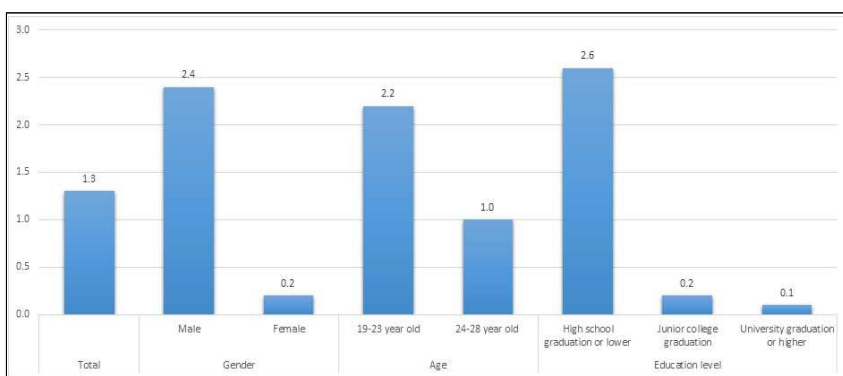
Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

In YP2021, it was investigated whether current jobs correspond to platform work. The survey result showed that 1.3% of all employed persons were found to be engaged in jobs that correspond to platform work. Males accounted for 2.4%, which was higher than females, and the proportion of platform workers was high in the early 20's and those with low education who graduated from high school or less.

[Figure 4-1] Status of platform work by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: %)



Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

## Section 2. Working hours

YP2021 asks the average working hours per week by dividing them into regular working hours and overtime working hours. Total working hours were calculated by adding regular working hours and overtime working hours.

Looking at the average working hours per week by gender, men (40.8 hours) worked an average of 2.4 hours more per week than women (38.4 hours). By education level, junior college graduates spent the longest hours at

42.4 hours, followed by university graduates with 40.3 hours and high school graduates with 33.9 hours. Overtime working hours were found to be the longest among university graduates and higher.

<Table 4-13> Average working hours per week by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: hour)

		Total			Male			Female		
		Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour	Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour	Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour
<b>Total</b>		38.6	0.9	39.5	39.7	1.1	40.8	37.5	0.8	38.4
Age	19-23 year old	32.3	0.6	32.9	34.8	0.6	35.4	30.3	0.5	30.8
	24-28 year old	40.8	1.1	41.9	41.4	1.2	42.6	40.3	0.9	41.3
Education level	High school graduation or lower	36.3	0.8	37.1	38.5	0.9	39.4	33.2	0.7	33.9
	Junior college graduation	41.9	1.0	42.9	42.4	1.2	43.7	41.5	0.9	42.4
	University graduation or higher	39.8	1.1	40.9	40.6	1.2	41.8	39.3	1.0	40.3

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

By major field of employed persons with junior college graduation or higher, engineering majors (42.5 hours) and medical/pharmaceuticals majors (42.2 hours) showed relatively long working hours, and humanities majors had the shortest at 39.6 hours.

<Table 4-14> Average working hours per week by school characteristics employed persons with junior college graduates or higher: Year 2021

(Unit: hour)

		Total			Male			Female		
		Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour	Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour	Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour
Major	Humanities	38.8	0.8	39.6	41.9	0.7	42.6	38.1	0.8	38.9
	Social sciences	41.1	0.9	42.0	42.1	1.1	43.2	40.5	0.8	41.3
	Natural sciences	40.7	0.9	41.6	40.4	1.0	41.5	40.8	0.8	41.6
	Engineering	40.9	1.6	42.5	41.2	1.7	42.9	39.8	1.6	41.5
	Medical /pharmaceuticals	41.5	0.7	42.2	42.6	0.6	43.2	41.2	0.7	42.0
	Education	40.0	0.8	40.8	38.7	0.2	39.0	40.2	0.8	41.0
	Arts and physical education	39.7	1.1	40.8	39.4	0.7	40.1	39.8	1.2	41.1
School location	Seoul	39.7	2.0	41.7	40.8	2.5	43.3	39.2	1.8	40.9
	Gyeongin	40.8	1.2	42.0	41.5	1.4	42.9	40.3	1.0	41.3
	Chung-cheong	41.2	0.8	42.1	41.5	1.2	42.7	41.0	0.6	41.6
	Gyeongsang	41.0	0.4	41.4	41.5	0.4	41.9	40.6	0.4	41.0
	Jeolla	40.5	0.2	40.7	41.4	0.3	41.6	39.9	0.2	40.1

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

By employment pattern, wage and salary workers (39.2 hours) had shorter working hours than Non-salaried workers (43.9 hours). The average working hours per week for permanent employees was 43.1 hours, which was about 13.4 hours longer than the average working hours per week for temporary employees, which was 29.7 hours. It was found that women's total working hours were shorter than men's in all employment status except for unpaid family workers. The working hours of regular workers were 43.7 hours, which was longer than that of non-regular workers (33.7 hours).



<Table 4-15> Average working hours per week by employment patterns of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: hour)

		Total			Male			Female		
		Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour	Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour	Regular working hour	Over-time working hour	Total working hour
<b>Total</b>		38.6	0.9	39.5	39.7	1.1	40.8	37.5	0.8	38.4
Employment status	<b>Wage and salary worker</b>	38.2	1.0	39.2	39.2	1.1	40.2	37.4	0.9	38.2
	Permanent employee	41.9	1.2	43.1	42.6	1.3	43.9	41.4	1.1	42.5
	Temporary employee	29.3	0.4	29.7	31.7	0.5	32.2	27.0	0.3	27.2
	Daily worker	31.1	0.0	31.1	32.9	0.0	32.9	22.7	0.0	22.7
	<b>Non-salaried worker</b>	43.3	0.6	43.9	46.0	0.7	46.7	40.0	0.6	40.6
	Self-employed worker with employees	52.3	0.9	53.2	52.5	1.2	53.7	51.7	0.4	52.1
	Self-employed worker without employees	40.9	0.7	41.5	44.3	0.6	44.9	37.3	0.7	38.1
	Unpaid family worker	39.0	0.0	39.0	38.7	0.0	38.7	39.3	0.0	39.3
Work type	Regular worker	42.5	1.2	43.7	43.2	1.4	44.6	41.8	1.1	42.9
	Non-regular worker	33.0	0.6	33.7	34.1	0.7	34.9	32.0	0.6	32.6

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 4-16> shows the average working hours per week by company characteristics. By workplace size, businesses with less than 10 employees had the shortest working hours at 37.4 hours, while businesses with 10 or more employees had a similar rate of 41 hours. By company type, working hours were short in the order of those unaffiliated with a specific businesses (25.8 hours) and those employed by a 'foreign company' (36.9 hours). In general,

men's working hours are longer, but women's working hours are longer in the case of 'foreign companies' and 'corporate group'.

<Table 4-16> Average working hours per week by company characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: hour)

		Total			Male			Female		
		Regular work-ing hour	Over time work-ing hour	Total work-ing hour	Regular work-ing hour	Over time work-ing hour	Total work-ing hour	Regular work-ing hour	Over time work-ing hour	Total work-ing hour
<b>Total</b>		38.6	0.9	39.5	39.7	1.1	40.8	37.5	0.8	38.4
Workpla ce size	Less than 10 employees	36.8	0.6	37.4	38.8	0.6	39.4	35.1	0.6	35.7
	10 to 29 employees	39.9	1.3	41.2	40.5	1.3	41.8	39.4	1.3	40.7
	30 to 99 employees	40.5	1.4	41.9	40.7	1.8	42.5	40.2	1.0	41.2
	100 to 299 employees	40.2	0.9	41.1	39.9	1.0	40.9	40.5	0.8	41.3
	300 to 499 employees	40.6	1.2	41.8	41.2	1.2	42.4	40.0	1.1	41.1
	500 employees or more	39.7	1.3	41.0	40.1	1.6	41.7	39.4	0.9	40.3
Compan y type	Private company or private business	38.7	1.0	39.7	40.0	1.1	41.1	37.5	0.9	38.4
	Foreign company	36.8	0.1	36.9	36.0	0.2	36.2	38.6	0.0	38.6
	Public institution and state-owned enterprise (Foundation, corporation)	39.2	0.3	39.5	39.5	0.3	39.8	38.9	0.4	39.3
	corporate group	38.9	0.9	39.8	38.9	0.7	39.6	38.9	1.0	39.9
	<b>Government agency and local government</b>	39.0	0.6	39.6	39.4	0.8	40.2	38.6	0.2	38.8
	Unaffiliated with a specific business	25.4	0.4	25.8	30.5	0.5	31.1	19.2	0.2	19.5

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 4-17> Average working hours per week by occupation and industry of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: hour)

		Total			Male			Female		
		Regular work-ing hour	Over time work-ing hour	Total work-ing hour	Regular work-ing hour	Over time work-ing hour	Total work-ing hour	Regular work-ing hour	Over time work-ing hour	Total work-ing hour
Industry	Manufacturing	40.7	1.7	42.4	40.8	2.0	42.8	40.6	1.3	41.9
	Construction	41.9	1.7	43.6	42.2	1.9	44.1	40.9	1.0	41.9
	Electricity/transportation/telecommunications/finance	41.1	1.1	42.1	41.8	0.9	42.7	40.4	1.2	41.6
	Wholesale/retail/accommodation/restaurant	37.2	0.7	37.8	39.5	0.8	40.3	34.6	0.6	35.2
	Business/individual/public service	38.2	0.8	39.0	38.0	0.7	38.7	38.2	0.8	39.1
	(Education/healthcare)	36.1	0.6	36.7	32.7	0.6	33.3	37.0	0.6	37.7
	Others	35.1	0.0	35.1	34.8	0.0	34.8	36.1	0.0	36.1
Occupation	Management/office work/finance/insurance	39.9	1.0	40.9	40.2	1.1	41.3	39.7	0.9	40.6
	Research/engineering	40.3	1.7	42.1	40.5	1.7	42.2	40.1	1.8	41.8
	Education/law/social welfare/police/fire service/military	34.0	0.7	34.7	34.5	0.7	35.2	33.9	0.6	34.5
	Healthcare/medical	41.6	0.8	42.4	40.2	0.5	40.6	41.9	0.8	42.7
	Art/design/broadcasting/sports	37.9	1.3	39.2	37.7	1.1	38.8	38.0	1.5	39.4
	Beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning	36.2	0.8	36.9	38.3	0.8	39.1	34.3	0.7	35.0
	Trading/sales/driving/transportation	38.8	0.7	39.4	40.6	0.8	41.4	36.3	0.5	36.8
	Construction/mining	41.3	0.7	42.0	41.3	0.7	42.0	-	-	-
	Installation/maintenance/production	41.4	1.4	42.8	41.6	1.5	43.1	40.5	1.1	41.6
	Agriculture/forestry/fishery	35.6	0.0	35.6	36.1	0.0	36.1	31.9	0.0	31.9

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Business/individual/public service includes 'water supply, sewage and waste treatment, raw material recycling', 'real estate', 'professional, science and technology service', 'business facility management, business support and leasing service', 'public administration, national defense and social security administration', 'educational services', 'healthcare and social welfare services', 'arts, sports and leisure-related services', 'associations and organizations, repair and other personal services'.

3. Others include 'agriculture, forestry and fisheries', 'mining', 'household employment activities and own consumption and production activities not otherwise classified', 'international and foreign organizations'.

4. Applying cross-sectional weight

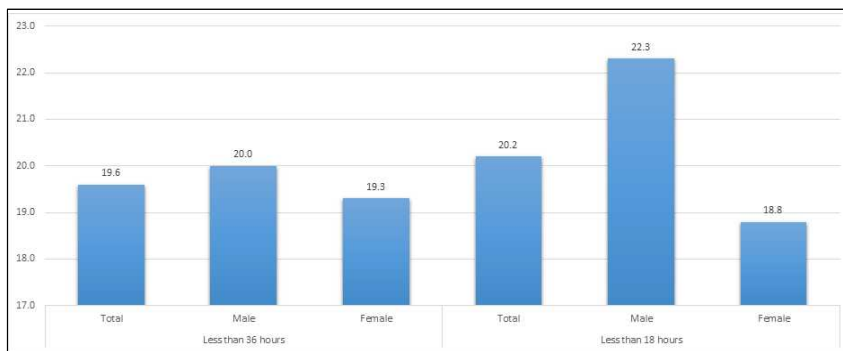
By industry, ‘construction’ and ‘manufacturing’ had the longest working hours in that order, and ‘wholesale/retail/accommodation/restaurant’ showed the shortest at 37.8 hours. In ‘business/individual/public service’ industry, women’s working hours were found to be longer.

By occupation, ‘installation/maintenance/production’ took the longest with 42.8 hours, while ‘healthcare/medical’, ‘research/engineering’, and ‘construction/mining’ had relatively long working hours. Looking at this by gender, men had the longest working hours at 43.1 hours for ‘installation/maintenance/production’ occupations, and women had the longest working hours for ‘healthcare/medical’ occupations at 42.7 hours.

YP2021 surveys working hours per week and whether people want to work more hours. The survey looked at the share of workers seeking additional work (if they responded that they wanted to increase the number of hours of their current job, do some other jobs than what they are currently doing, or change to a job that allows them to do more work) by gender. 19.6% of workers working less than 36 hours and 20.2% of workers working less than 18 hours expressed their desire for additional work, and by gender, males had a higher share of those who wanted additional work.

[Figure 4-2] Status of workers seeking additional work: Year 2021

(Unit: %)



Footnote: Applying cross-sectional weight

## Section 3. Wages

YP2021 surveys the wage payment method (annually/monthly/weekly daily/hourly) and the amount. In this section, it was analyzed based on the amount converted into a monthly average, and the average monthly wage of all employed persons aged 19 to 28 was KRW 2.231 million.

<Table 4-18> shows the distribution of average monthly wages by demographic characteristics of employed persons. First, by gender, men (KRW 2.356 million) received 111.4% of the wages of women (KRW 2.115 million).

In the case of men, the share of wages more than KRW 3 million (25.7%) was higher than that of women (15.0%). By age group, the average monthly wage for those aged 19-23 was KRW 1.569 million, and the average monthly wage for those aged 24 and older was KRW 2.469 million.

<Table 4-18> Average monthly wage by employed person's gender\* and age: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	(Number of samples)	Wage distribution (%)					Average wage (KRW 10,000)
			Less than KRW 1 million	More than KRW 1 million ~ less than KRW 2 million	More than KRW 2 million ~ less than KRW 3 million	More than KRW 3 million ~ less than KRW 4 million	KRW 4 million or more	
<b>Total</b>	3,105,981	(5,301)	12.7	17.2	49.9	16.0	4.1	223.1
19-23 year old	822,289	(1,842)	34.4	27.1	31.8	5.0	1.7	156.9
24-28 year old	2,283,692	(3,459)	4.9	13.7	56.4	20.0	5.0	246.9
<b>All males</b>	1,491,281	(2,417)	11.3	14.6	48.4	19.8	5.9	235.6
19-23 year old	370,529	(753)	28.9	24.6	36.4	7.5	2.6	173.8
24-28 year old	1,120,751	(1,664)	5.4	11.3	52.4	23.8	7.0	256.1
<b>All females</b>	1,614,700	(2,884)	14.1	19.6	51.3	12.5	2.5	211.5
19-23 year old	451,760	(1,089)	38.9	29.2	28.1	2.9	0.9	143.1
24-28 year old	1,162,941	(1,795)	4.4	15.9	60.3	16.3	3.1	238.1

Footnote: 1. Unpaid family workers and non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.  
2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at each level of education through <Table 4-19>, the average monthly wage also shows a gap by level of education. The average monthly wage for university graduates and higher is KRW 2.577 million, junior college graduates KRW 2.325 million, and high school graduates KRW 1.918 million, indicating that the higher the level of education, the higher the wage. The proportion of those with high wages of KRW 3 million or more was also 29.2% for university graduates or higher, which was higher than junior college graduates (15.6%) and high school graduates or less (14.7%).

<Table 4-19> Average monthly wage by employed person's gender\* and educational level: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total (Number of samples)	Wage distribution (%)					Average wage (KRW 10,000)
		Less than KRW 1 million	More than KRW 1 million ~2 million	More than KRW 2 million ~3 million	More than KRW 3 million ~4 million	KRW 4 million or more	
<b>Total</b>	3,105,981 (5,301)	12.7	17.2	49.9	16	4.1	223.1
High school graduation or lower	1,413,643 (2,600)	23.9	21.6	39.7	11.2	3.5	191.8
Junior college graduation	568,371 (948)	3.5	17.3	63.6	13.2	2.4	232.5
University graduation or higher	1,123,967 (1,753)	3.3	11.7	55.9	23.5	5.7	257.7
<b>All males</b>	1,491,281 (2,417)	11.3	14.6	48.4	19.8	5.9	235.6
High school graduation or lower	826,844 (1,400)	18.4	18.0	43.0	15.8	4.9	212.7
Junior college graduation	230,848 (371)	2.7	14.2	61.2	18.0	4.0	245.3
University graduation or higher	433,589 (646)	2.3	8.4	52.1	28.4	8.8	274.5
<b>All females</b>	1,614,700 (2,884)	14.1	19.6	51.3	12.5	2.5	211.5
High school graduation or lower	586,799 (1,200)	31.7	26.8	35.1	4.9	1.7	162.4
Junior college graduation	337,523 (577)	4.0	19.5	65.3	9.9	1.3	223.8
University graduation or higher	690,378 (1,107)	4.0	13.7	58.2	20.3	3.7	247.2

Footnote:1. Unpaid family workers and non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at the wages of those with junior college graduates or higher by major, the average monthly wage of engineering major graduates was the highest at KRW 2.714 million, followed by medicine and pharmacy majors (KRW 2.66 million) and natural sciences majors (KRW 2.478 million). The share of high wages of KRW 4 million or more is 7.1% and 6.9%, respectively, in engineering and medical/pharmaceutical majors, which are higher than other majors. By area, the average monthly wage of school graduates in Seoul was the highest at KRW 2.678 million, and the wages of graduates from Chungcheong, Gyeongsang, and Jeolla areas were relatively low.

<Table 4-20> Wages by school characteristics for employed persons with junior college graduates or higher: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	(Number of samples)	Wage distribution (%)					Average wage (KRW 10,000)
			Less than KRW 1 million	More than KRW 1 million less than KRW 2 million	More than KRW 2 million less than KRW 3 million	More than KRW 3 million less than KRW 4 million	More than KRW 4 million or more	
<b>Total</b>	1,692,338	(2,701)	3.4	13.6	58.5	20.0	4.6	249.2
Major	Humanities	162,430 (253)	5.3	15.6	57.8	17.6	3.7	238.8
	Social sciences	487,031 (760)	2.4	15.8	59.6	18.0	4.2	246.4
	Natural sciences	148,736 (251)	4.7	14.2	52.7	23.5	4.7	247.8
	Engineering	386,176 (609)	1.6	9.7	54.2	27.5	7.1	271.4
	Medical/pharmaceuticals	161,287 (265)	1.7	6.4	60.9	24.1	6.9	266.0
	Education	111,636 (177)	4.1	9.8	77.3	7.0	1.8	233.4
	Arts and physical education	207,406 (344)	5.9	20.8	58.4	13.8	1.2	223.3
School location	Seoul	416,378 (642)	3.7	9.6	50.9	27.8	7.9	267.8
	Gyeongin	488,432 (757)	2.8	9.9	62.3	21.0	4.0	252.2
	Chungcheong	227,792 (371)	2.6	17.2	65.8	13.4	1.0	236.7
	Gyeongsang	356,077 (611)	3.0	18.3	59.1	15.1	4.5	239.6
	Jeolla	170,863 (267)	4.5	19.1	57.1	16.6	2.6	233.4

Footnote:1. Unpaid family workers and non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.  
2. Applying cross-sectional weight

By employment pattern, the average monthly wage of wage and salary workers was KRW 2.2 million, accounting for 82.2% of non-salaried workers.

Among wage and salary workers, temporary employees received 53.0% of the wages of permanent employees. Looking at the wage distribution, 88.8% of permanent employees received KRW 2 million or more, while only 24.2% of temporary employees received KRW 2 million or more. The monthly average wage of non-regular workers was KRW 1.782 million, which was 70% of that of regular workers.

<Table 4-21> Average monthly wage by employment pattern of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	(Number of samples)	Wage distribution (%)					Average wage (KRW 10,000)	
			Less than KRW 1 million	More than KRW 1 million ~ less than KRW 2 million	More than KRW 2 million ~ less than KRW 3 million	More than KRW 3 million ~ less than KRW 4 million	KRW 4 million or more		
<b>Total</b>	3,105,981	(5,301)	12.7	17.2	49.9	16.0	4.1	223.1	
Employment status	<b>Wage and salary worker</b>	2,912,693	(4,986)	12.9	17.2	51.4	15.4	3.1	220.1
	Permanent employee	2,055,193	(3,329)	0.9	10.3	65.3	19.5	4.0	255.4
	Temporary employee	851,895	(1,643)	41.9	33.9	17.7	5.5	1.0	135.4
	Daily worker	5,605	(14)	29.1	19.9	40.4	10.5	0.0	169.2
	<b>Non-salaried worker</b>	193,287	(315)	9.7	17.1	28.2	25.8	19.2	267.9
	Self-employed worker with employees	52,202	(77)	1.6	2.4	26.3	35.3	34.4	343.1
	Self-employed worker without employees	141,086	(238)	12.7	22.5	28.9	22.3	13.5	240.7
Work type	Regular worker	1,596,740	(2,585)	0.2	12.0	64.4	19.6	3.8	254.7
	Non-regular worker	1,315,953	(2,401)	28.3	23.6	35.6	10.2	2.3	178.2

Footnote: 1. Unpaid family workers and non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight



By workplace size, the larger the size of the business, the higher the wages. The average monthly wage of businesses with 500 employees or more was KRW 2.859 million, which is 150.1% of that of businesses with less than 10 employees. By company type, the wage of 'foreign company' was the highest at KRW 2.436 million, and the wage of 'private company or private business' was the lowest at KRW 2.223 million. In particular, in the case of 'foreign company', the share of high wages of KRW 4 million or more was 12.2%, which was higher than other types of companies.

<Table 4-22> Average monthly wage by company characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

		Total (Number of samples)	Wage distribution (%)					Average wage (KRW 10,000)
			Less than KRW 1 million	More than KRW 1 million ~ less than KRW 2 million	More than KRW 2 million ~ less than KRW 3 million	More than KRW 3 million ~ less than KRW 4 million	KRW 4 million or more	
<b>Total</b>		3,105,981 (5,301)	12.7	17.2	49.9	16.0	4.1	223.1
Workplace size	Less than 10 employees	1,428,320 (2,544)	22.6	23.7	40.1	10.1	3.5	190.5
	10-29 employees	542,394 (893)	5.3	14.2	63.6	15.1	1.8	232.8
	30-99 employees	498,222 (818)	4.3	11.2	63.9	17.6	3.1	246.2
	100-99 employees	253,550 (408)	4.0	11.7	56.7	24.9	2.7	253.0
	300-499 employees	102,969 (171)	1.6	12.6	44.7	35.9	5.1	266.9
	500 employees or more	280,525 (467)	3.9	7.7	44.6	29.5	14.4	285.9
Company type	Private company or private business	2,625,197 (4,500)	13.4	17.3	48.5	16.5	4.3	222.3
	Foreign company	18,284 (35)	12.0	7.2	54.0	14.6	12.2	243.6
	Public institution and state-owned enterprise	112,226 (189)	3.5	19.7	56.3	18.1	2.3	239.1
	(Foundation, corporation) corporate group	160,631 (266)	9.5	17.1	58.3	12.8	2.3	224.1
	<b>Government agency and local government</b>	152,369 (244)	5.4	15.6	67.4	10.8	0.9	230.0
	Unaffiliated with a specific business	37,274 (67)	34.3	20.8	18.9	13.4	12.6	189.8

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

By industry, the average monthly wage of workers in ‘electricity/transportation/telecommunications/finance’ was the highest at KRW 2.78 million, while the wage of workers in ‘wholesale/retail/accommodation/restaurant’ was the lowest at KRW 1.861 million. By occupation, wages for ‘research/engineering’ were the highest with KRW 2.872 million, followed by wages for ‘healthcare/medical’ with KRW 2.617 million.

<Table 4-23> Average monthly wages for employed persons by occupation and industry: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	(Num-ber of samples)	Wage distribution (%)					Aver-age wage (KRW 10,000)	
			Less than KRW 1 million	More than KRW 1 million ~ less than KRW 2 million	More than KRW 2 million ~ less than KRW 3 million	More than KRW 3 million ~ less than KRW 4 million	KRW 4 million or more		
Industry	Manufacturing	428,061	(706)	2.0	9.7	55.7	27.0	5.6	265.5
	Construction	105,251	(165)	0.9	11.6	55.7	26.1	5.7	263.3
	Electricity/transportation/telecommunications/finance	346,674	(541)	1.9	6.7	53.0	29.4	9.1	278.0
	Electricity/transportation/telecommunications/finance	1,079,835	(1,938)	25.1	23.9	37.9	10.1	3.1	186.1
	Business/individual/public service	1,130,695	(1,927)	9.4	17.5	57.9	12.5	2.7	221.8
	(Education/healthcare)	537,911	(934)	13.7	16.8	56.3	11.0	2.1	210.7
	Others	5,563	(9)	7.9	44.3	28.9	12.8	6.1	221.0
Occupation	Management/office work/finance/insurance	813,031	(1,310)	4.9	13.6	59.8	18.3	3.4	243.1
	Research/engineering	222,868	(355)	0.3	3.0	59.0	30.4	7.3	287.2
	Education/law/social welfare/police/fire service/military	289,560	(480)	14.9	19.4	56.0	8.2	1.4	202.4
	Healthcare/medical	176,167	(311)	0.9	7.0	64.5	22.0	5.7	261.7
	Art/design/broadcasting/sports	153,592	(259)	6.5	18.8	54.8	13.9	6.1	234.1
	Beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning	581,905	(1,088)	29.8	26.7	31.3	9.0	3.1	172.6
	Trading/sales/driving/transportation	580,282	(1,016)	19.4	22.3	40.8	14.1	3.4	202.1
	Construction/mining	28,671	(50)	2.1	16.2	50.2	24.4	7.2	251.7
	Installation/maintenance/production	247,313	(414)	4.9	12.0	53.8	22.0	7.3	255.2
	Agriculture/forestry/fishery	5,122	(8)	19.4	35.5	31.1	13.9	0.0	162.7

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

## Section 4. Workplace satisfaction and job suitability

Overall workplace satisfaction of employed persons was 3.63 out of 5 points. In terms of gender, both men and women showed relatively high levels of satisfaction in 'job description' and 'commuting distance'. Overall job satisfaction was the same by gender, but when looking at each item, women's satisfaction was relatively higher than men's in almost all items. In terms of education level, in most items, the higher the level of education, the higher the level of satisfaction.

<Table 4-24> Workplace satisfaction for employed persons by demographic characteristics: Year 2021

(Unit: point)

	Total				Male				Female			
	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher		High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher		High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	
<b>Overall satisfaction</b>	3.63	3.59	3.63	3.69	3.63	3.58	3.66	3.72	3.63	3.59	3.61	3.68
Job description	3.74	3.62	3.76	3.89	3.72	3.62	3.76	3.88	3.77	3.63	3.75	3.90
Social contribution	3.50	3.33	3.50	3.71	3.43	3.30	3.43	3.68	3.56	3.36	3.54	3.73
Self-development	3.64	3.46	3.66	3.85	3.60	3.45	3.67	3.84	3.67	3.47	3.65	3.85
Wages/income	3.54	3.48	3.52	3.63	3.53	3.48	3.51	3.64	3.55	3.47	3.53	3.63
Security of employment	3.68	3.55	3.74	3.83	3.68	3.58	3.77	3.82	3.69	3.50	3.72	3.83
Autonomy	3.68	3.62	3.67	3.77	3.68	3.63	3.71	3.76	3.68	3.60	3.65	3.77
Commuting distance	3.73	3.74	3.68	3.75	3.70	3.71	3.66	3.69	3.77	3.79	3.70	3.78
Future potential	3.51	3.34	3.54	3.69	3.46	3.34	3.56	3.65	3.55	3.36	3.52	3.72
Physical working environment	3.64	3.52	3.66	3.77	3.60	3.50	3.67	3.75	3.68	3.55	3.66	3.79
Interpersonal relationships	3.71	3.62	3.71	3.81	3.68	3.62	3.72	3.78	3.73	3.62	3.70	3.83
Fairness of personnel evaluation (Wage and salary worker)	3.53	3.41	3.49	3.67	3.51	3.40	3.53	3.66	3.55	3.42	3.47	3.68
Company benefits (Wage and salary worker)	3.39	3.24	3.32	3.60	3.37	3.23	3.32	3.61	3.41	3.24	3.32	3.59

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

By company type, the satisfaction score of those employed by 'government agency and local government' was high at 3.95 points, and the satisfaction score of those employed by 'private company or private business' was 3.60 points, which was the lowest except for 'unaffiliated with a specific business'. In particular, in the case of by 'government agency and local government', the satisfaction level was high with 4.23 points and 4.17 points, respectively, in 'security of employment' and 'social contribution'.

<Table 4-25> Workplace satisfaction for employed persons by company types: Year 2021

(Unit: point)

	Total	Private company or private business	Foreign company	Public institution and state-owned enterprise	Corporate group (foundation, corporation)	Government agency and local government	Unaffiliated with a specific business
<b>Overall satisfaction</b>	3.63	3.60	3.85	3.83	3.68	3.95	3.49
Job description	3.74	3.71	3.88	3.94	3.96	4.03	3.78
Social contribution	3.50	3.43	3.51	3.92	3.81	4.17	3.19
Self-development	3.64	3.59	3.69	3.86	3.92	3.95	3.40
Wages/income	3.54	3.52	3.70	3.66	3.66	3.78	3.27
Security of employment	3.68	3.64	3.83	3.94	3.79	4.23	2.93
Autonomy	3.68	3.66	3.88	3.83	3.65	3.92	3.75
Commuting distance	3.73	3.73	3.53	3.71	3.71	3.86	3.70
Future potential	3.51	3.47	3.66	3.70	3.68	3.87	3.26
Physical working environment	3.64	3.61	3.81	3.81	3.72	3.93	3.32
Interpersonal relationships	3.71	3.68	3.86	3.81	3.79	4.03	3.40
Fairness of personnel evaluation (Wage and salary worker)	3.53	3.49	3.70	3.65	3.60	3.93	3.18
Company benefits (Wage and salary worker)	3.39	3.33	3.77	3.63	3.53	3.91	3.15

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

In terms of workplace size, in general, the larger the size, the higher the satisfaction level. In terms of wages/income, security of employment, and company benefits, the smaller the workplace size, the decline in satisfaction is clearly appearing.

<Table 4-26> Workplace satisfaction for employed persons by workplace size: Year 2021

(Unit: point)

	Total	Less than 10 employ-ees	10 to 29 employ-ees	30 to 99 employ-ees	100 to 299 employ-ees	300 to 499 employ-ees	over 500 employ-ees
<b>Overall satisfaction</b>	3.63	3.56	3.63	3.69	3.69	3.71	3.81
Job description	3.74	3.64	3.78	3.86	3.83	3.90	3.90
Social contribution	3.50	3.31	3.57	3.66	3.69	3.76	3.75
Self-development	3.64	3.49	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.81	3.88
Wages/income	3.54	3.42	3.58	3.66	3.66	3.68	3.73
Security of employment	3.68	3.50	3.78	3.80	3.87	3.92	3.98
Autonomy	3.68	3.65	3.67	3.74	3.67	3.72	3.80
Commuting distance	3.73	3.83	3.65	3.68	3.62	3.60	3.64
Future potential	3.51	3.36	3.56	3.64	3.62	3.80	3.69
Physical working environment	3.64	3.53	3.65	3.75	3.71	3.82	3.84
Interpersonal relationships	3.71	3.63	3.74	3.78	3.75	3.80	3.84
Fairness of personnel evaluation (Wage and salary worker)	3.53	3.38	3.59	3.61	3.64	3.64	3.75
Company benefits (Wage and salary worker)	3.39	3.18	3.44	3.52	3.53	3.58	3.72

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

In YP2021, there are questionnaires that allow respondents to subjectively judge and respond to the level of job description compared to their education level or skill level and to what extent it matches their major. Through this, the survey can find out whether respondents feel that they are working in a job suitable for their education level, skill level, and major.

<Table 4-27> shows the suitability of education level by demographic

characteristics of employed persons. Overall, 78.9% of respondents answered that the job description was appropriate for their education level. By education level, the number of workers with university graduation or higher who responded that the job description was appropriate for their educational level was higher than those with junior college graduation or high school graduation or less.

<Table 4-27> Suitability of education level by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %, point)

	Total	(Number of samples)	Distribution(%)					Average (point)
			Very low	Low	Approp-riate	High	Very high	
<b>Total</b>	3,145,699	(5,361)	1.1	14.0	78.9	5.7	0.3	2.90
High school graduation or lower	1,438,323	(2,638)	1.7	19.6	75.7	2.7	0.3	2.80
Junior college graduation	573,709	(959)	0.5	11.6	83.0	4.9	0.1	2.93
University graduation or higher	1,133,668	(1,764)	0.6	8.2	80.9	10.0	0.3	3.01
<b>All males</b>	1,507,543	(2,442)	1.5	15.6	77.5	5.1	0.3	2.87
High school graduation or lower	841,331	(1,421)	2.1	19.5	75.6	2.6	0.2	2.79
Junior college graduation	231,835	(374)	0.4	14.1	82.1	3.0	0.3	2.89
University graduation or higher	434,377	(647)	1.0	8.7	78.7	11.2	0.4	3.01
<b>All females</b>	1,638,157	(2,919)	0.7	12.6	80.2	6.3	0.2	2.93
High school graduation or lower	596,992	(1,217)	1.2	19.7	75.8	2.8	0.4	2.81
Junior college graduation	341,874	(585)	0.5	9.9	83.6	6.1	0.0	2.95
University graduation or higher	699,291	(1,117)	0.4	7.9	82.2	9.3	0.2	3.01

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Overall, 77.6% of respondents answered that the job description was appropriate for their skill level. There was a similar trend by gender, but by education level, the higher the level of education, the higher the proportion of respondents who answered that the job description was higher than their skill level.

<Table 4-28> Suitability of skill level by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	(Number of samples)	Distribution(%)					Average (point)
			Very low	Low	Appropriate	High	Very high	
<b>Total</b>	3,145,699	(5,361)	1.4	15.6	77.6	5.2	0.1	2.87
High school graduation or lower	1,438,323	(2,638)	2.3	22.9	72.5	2.3	0.1	2.75
High school graduation or lower	573,709	(959)	0.7	12.5	82.9	3.7	0.2	2.90
University graduation or higher	1,133,668	(1,764)	0.7	7.9	81.5	9.7	0.2	3.01
<b>Male</b>	1,507,543	(2,442)	1.7	17.3	76.5	4.4	0.2	2.84
High school graduation or lower	841,331	(1,421)	2.5	22.9	72.2	2.3	0.1	2.74
Junior college graduation	231,835	(374)	0.2	14.2	81.6	3.6	0.3	2.90
University graduation or higher	434,377	(647)	0.7	8.1	82.1	8.8	0.3	3.00
<b>Female</b>	1,638,157	(2,919)	1.2	14.1	78.7	6.0	0.1	2.90
High school graduation or lower	596,992	(1,217)	2.0	22.9	72.9	2.2	0.0	2.75
Junior college graduation	341,874	(585)	1.0	11.4	83.8	3.7	0.2	2.91
University graduation or higher	699,291	(1,117)	0.7	7.9	81.1	10.2	0.1	3.01

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 4-29> shows conformity of majors by demographic characteristics. Overall, 58.1% of respondents answered that their job is in line with their major. The percentage of respondents who answered that the conformity of their major was high was 15.9% for males and 22.1% for females, which was relatively high among females. Looking at each level of education, the higher the level of education, the higher the conformity of majors.

<Table 4-29> Conformity of majors by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %, point)

	Total	(Number of samples)	Distribution(%)					Average (point)
			Very low	Low	Approp-riate	High	Very high	
<b>Total</b>	3,145,699	(5,361)	8.3	14.5	58.1	14.8	4.4	2.93
High school graduation or lower	1,438,323	(2,638)	12.2	20.5	58.1	7.5	1.8	2.66
Junior college graduation	573,709	(959)	7.7	13.1	56.8	16.0	6.5	3.01
University graduation or higher	1,133,668	(1,764)	3.7	7.6	58.7	23.4	6.7	3.22
<b>Male</b>	1,507,543	(2,442)	9.6	16.8	57.6	12.6	3.3	2.83
High school graduation or lower	841,331	(1,421)	12.8	22.2	56.5	6.9	1.6	2.62
Junior college graduation	231,835	(374)	8.3	17.6	54.8	14.0	5.2	2.90
University graduation or higher	434,377	(647)	3.9	6.1	61.2	23.0	5.7	3.21
<b>Female</b>	1,638,157	(2,919)	7.1	12.3	58.5	16.7	5.4	3.01
High school graduation or lower	596,992	(1,217)	11.2	18.1	60.3	8.3	2.1	2.72
Junior college graduation	341,874	(585)	7.2	10.0	58.1	17.4	7.3	3.08
University graduation or higher	699,291	(1,117)	3.5	8.5	57.1	23.6	7.3	3.23

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight



Looking at job satisfaction according to job suitability, it can be seen that the lower the job description is compared to the education level and skill level, and the more it does not match the major, the lower the satisfaction. This shows a statistically significant result (refer to <Table 4-30>).

<Table 4-30> Workplace satisfaction according to job suitability: Year 2021

(Unit: point)

	Very low	Low	Appropriate	High	Very high	F value	p value
Suitability for education level	3.21	3.32	3.67	3.91	4.67	91.28	<.0001
Suitability for skill level	3.18	3.37	3.67	3.88	4.04	67.62	<.0001
Conformity of major	3.38	3.49	3.64	3.82	3.89	59.97	<.0001

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. F value and p value represent the results of ANOVA.

## Section 5. Job selection criteria and job search methods

As a result of investigating what factors were considered important when choosing the current job for employed persons, 'economic compensation' was the highest at 3.95 out of 5 points, followed by achievement (3.87 points) and recognition (3.80 points).

By gender, the importance of 'economic compensation' and 'autonomy' was higher for men than for women, and the importance of 'altruism' and 'physical activity' was higher for women than for men. By education level, 'economic compensation' was selected as the most important criterion for all levels of education, and it was found that 'achievement' and 'recognition' were also considered important in the education level of university graduation or higher.

<Table 4-31> Job selection criteria by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: point)

	Total	Gender		Education level		
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher
Achievement	3.87	3.86	3.87	3.81	3.87	3.94
Altruism	3.56	3.49	3.61	3.44	3.54	3.71
Personal orientation	3.58	3.56	3.59	3.49	3.57	3.69
Economic compensation	3.95	3.96	3.93	3.93	3.91	3.98
Recognition	3.80	3.78	3.82	3.71	3.80	3.91
Physical activity	3.62	3.57	3.67	3.54	3.62	3.74
Security of employment	3.78	3.78	3.79	3.69	3.82	3.89
Diversity	3.57	3.55	3.59	3.48	3.59	3.68
Well-being	3.78	3.76	3.79	3.73	3.78	3.84
Influence on others	3.63	3.62	3.65	3.55	3.64	3.74
Intellectual pursuit	3.69	3.66	3.73	3.60	3.70	3.81
Patriotism	3.40	3.36	3.43	3.28	3.36	3.56
Autonomy	3.73	3.75	3.72	3.69	3.73	3.79

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 4-32> shows the main channels through which employed persons obtained job information when they were employed at their current job. 'Private employment portal sites and apps (Saramin, Job Korea, etc.)' and 'friends or seniors and juniors' were the highest at 22.7% and 22.5%, respectively, followed by 'school teachers (professors)' at 10.8% and 'public employment portal sites and apps (Work-net, etc.)' accounted for 9.1%.

<Table 4-32> Job search methods by demographic characteristics of employed persons  
(1st priority): Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	Gender		Education level		
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation or higher	University graduation or higher
<b>Total (Number of samples)</b>	3,145,699 (5,361)	1,507,543 (2,442)	1,638,157 (2,919)	1,438,323 (2,638)	573,709 (959)	1,133,668 (1,764)
School teacher (professor)	10.8	9.5	12.0	7.2	13.0	14.3
Employment information center in school, career development center, etc.	5.1	4.4	5.8	3.0	4.9	7.9
Media such as newspapers and TV	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.6
Parent or relative	8.3	9.7	7.1	9.9	9.7	5.7
Acquaintances such as friends or seniors and juniors	22.5	26.4	19.0	30.4	20.2	13.7
Public job matching agency	3.7	3.1	4.2	2.3	3.1	5.6
Private job matching agency	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.3	6.8	6.5
Public employment portal sites and apps (Work-net, etc.)	9.1	9.0	9.1	6.0	9.3	12.8
Private employment portal sites and apps (Saramin, Job Korea, etc.)	22.7	21.2	24.0	25.6	24.3	18.0
Job preparation community web (blog, cafe, YouTube, etc.)	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	2.4
Company's official website and company social media (Facebook, blog, etc.)	3.3	2.9	3.6	1.6	3.4	5.4
Recruitment fair/expo	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.6	2.8
Private educational institute	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Field training/internship	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Headhunter (search consultant)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Others	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

By gender, the proportion of men seeking jobs through 'friends or seniors and juniors' was relatively higher than that of women, and the proportion of women seeking jobs through 'private employment portal sites and apps (Saramin, Job Korea, etc.)' was higher than that of men. By education level, the case of obtaining job information from 'school teachers (professors)' was higher among junior college graduates or higher than high school graduates or lower.

Also, when looking at their employment path, ‘occasional open recruitment’ and ‘arrangement or recommendation’ accounted for a high proportion at 34.6% and 33.2%, respectively. In the case of women, the proportion of people who joined the company through regular open recruitment was 36.6%, higher than that of men, and in the case of men, the proportion of people who joined through ‘arrangement or recommendation’ was 36.0%, which was higher than that of women. Looking at each level of education, the higher the level of education, the higher the proportion of those who joined the company through ‘regular open recruitment’ and the lower the proportion of ‘arrangement or recommendation’.

<Table 4-33> Employment paths by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	Gender		Education level		
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher
<b>Total</b> <b>(Number of samples)</b>	3,145,699 (5,361)	1,507,543 (2,442)	1,638,157 (2,919)	1,438,323 (2,638)	573,709 (959)	1,133,668 (1,764)
Regular open recruitment (a method of recruitment on a large scale once a year or in the first and second half of the year)	21.9	21.8	22.1	9.2	17.4	40.4
Occasional open recruitment	34.6	32.4	36.6	35	40.8	31
Company’s special recruitment (scouting, headhunting, etc.)	3.9	3.1	4.6	3.4	2.9	4.9
Arrangement or recommendation	33.2	36.0	30.7	44.9	31.6	19.2
Starting individual business (participating in family business)	5.6	6.3	5	6.8	6.4	3.8
Others	0.7	0.4	1	0.6	1	0.7

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don’t know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at the difficulties in obtaining a current job (refer to <Table 4-34>), 'lack of experience (20.2%)' and 'lack of employment information (18.3%)' accounted for a high percentage.

<Table 4-34> Difficulties in obtaining a current job by demographic characteristics of employed persons: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	Gender		Education level		
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher
<b>Total</b>	3,145,699	1,507,543	1,638,157	1,438,323	573,709	1,133,668
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(5,361)	(2,442)	(2,919)	(2,638)	(959)	(1,764)
Lack of employment information	18.3	18.4	18.1	18.4	17.5	18.5
Lack of understanding of aptitude	12.3	13.4	11.3	12.2	11.9	12.7
Lack of experience	20.2	19.6	20.7	19.9	21.5	19.9
Gender discrimination	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Discrepancies in required qualifications (education level, skill level, etc.)	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.7	10.8	11.7
Appearance or physical defects	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8
Inadequate income or remuneration	13.2	12.6	13.7	13.1	15.2	12.2
Inadequate working environment or working hours	13.4	12.5	14.3	14.3	13.5	12.3
Psychological burden due to repeated rejection of documents/interviews	4.2	4.6	3.9	2.4	4.1	6.6
Lack of start-up funds	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.1
Lack of qualifications	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
Others	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

## Chapter 5

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# Employment preparation

## Section 1. Characteristics of those preparing for employment

Chapter 5 analyzed those preparing for employment among the Youth Panel types. In the first YP2021 survey, those preparing for employment are largely classified into those preparing for job changes, unemployed persons, unavailable jobseekers, and other economically inactive population. Unavailable jobseekers are persons among the economically inactive population who have been looking for a job for the past 4 weeks, but were not able to find a job during the surveyed week. Other economically inactive population includes two types. First, those who have not had any job-seeking experience in the past month, but who responded that the main reason for not looking for a job is to prepare for a job. Second, those who did not want a job during the survey week, but responded that they did activities for employment in the past week.

Among the 12,213 respondents in the YP2021 1st survey sample, 1,924 were those preparing for employment, and when cross-sectional weighted, the number is 1,083,705.

[Table 5-1] shows the proportion of those preparing for employment. The share of other economically inactive population was the highest at 54.3%, followed by unemployed persons at 23.3%, those preparing for job changes at 18.1%, and unavailable jobseekers at 4.3%. In the case of those preparing for job changes, junior college graduates were the most common, and the proportion of women was higher than that of men. As for unemployed persons as well, the proportion of junior college graduates was the highest, and the proportion of male unemployed was higher than that of females.

<Table 5-1> Distribution of types of those preparing for employment: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	(Number of samples)	Those preparing for job changes	Unemployed person	Unavailable jobseeker	Other economically inactive population
<b>Total</b>	1,083,705	(1,924)	18.1	23.3	4.3	54.3
High school graduation or lower	534,034	(1,008)	16.7	20.8	5.5	57.0
Junior college graduation	144,583	(258)	22.5	28.3	4.3	45.0
University graduation or higher	405,088	(658)	18.5	25.1	2.6	53.8
<b>Male</b>	586,024	(952)	14.4	22.7	4.7	58.1
High school graduation or lower	325,685	(554)	18.8	26.8	5.4	49.1
Junior college graduation	71,096	(112)	15.0	30.4	2.8	51.8
University graduation or higher	189,244	(286)	15.1	25.5	4.2	55.2
<b>Female</b>	497,681	(972)	21.0	21.1	4.4	53.5
High school graduation or lower	208,350	(454)	19.4	18.5	6.4	55.7
Junior college graduation	73,488	(146)	25.3	29.5	3.4	41.8
University graduation or higher	215,844	(372)	21.2	21.0	2.4	55.4

## Section 2. Employment preparation activities

<Table 5-2> shows the specifications that those preparing for employment have prepared or are currently preparing for employment (job changes). Overall, ‘job (position) related qualifications’ preparation experience was the highest at 32.5%, followed by ‘official English scores such as TOEIC/TOEFL’ (29.7%), and ‘computer related qualifications’ (27.4%). In terms of gender, both men and women had the highest share of ‘job (position) related qualifications’ at 30.6% and 34.7%, respectively, and it was found that women were relatively more prepared for ‘English speaking skill’ (22.6%) than men. In terms of education level, those with university graduation or higher had the highest percentage of test preparation at 37.8%, and junior college graduates and high school graduates or lower had the highest percentage of preparation for ‘job (position) related qualifications’ at 32.5% and 34.4%, respectively. For both non-students and students, the proportion of preparation for ‘job (position) related qualifications’ was the highest at 30.9% and 36.2%, respectively, but students focused more on ‘official English scores such as TOEIC/TOEFL’ and ‘English speaking skill’ than non-students.



<Table 5-2> Distribution of experiences of those preparing for employment on job preparation specifications: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, cases%)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	1,083,705	586,024	497,681	534,034	144,583	405,088	766,998	316,707
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(1,924)	(952)	(972)	(1,008)	(258)	(658)	(1,301)	(623)
School grades	24.5	22.4	27.1	27.1	14.6	24.8	15.6	46.3
Official English scores such as TOEIC/TOEFL	29.7	26.4	33.5	28.5	12.1	37.6	22.7	46.5
English speaking skill	18.6	15.2	22.6	17.2	10.2	23.5	15.0	27.4
Second foreign language ability	7.3	5.4	9.6	6.9	2.8	9.5	6.3	9.8
Chinese character ability	3.9	2.4	5.6	2.7	2.3	6.1	3.9	3.9
Computer related qualifications	27.4	25.8	29.3	29.2	20.0	27.8	24.8	33.9
Job (position) related qualifications	32.5	30.6	34.7	32.5	34.4	31.7	30.9	36.2
Preparing for exams such as state-owned companies/public corporations, 7th and 9th grade civil servants, Teacher's appointment test, Public Officer Qualification Exam etc.	26.9	27.5	26.3	20.6	19.8	37.8	28.3	23.7
Overseas experiences such as language training abroad	3.5	2.0	5.3	2.4	2.1	5.6	3.5	3.7
Work experience such as internships and part-time jobs	14.0	11.5	16.9	12.8	18.8	13.9	14.2	13.4
Awards in competitions, etc.	2.9	2.0	4.0	2.5	2.3	3.7	2.5	4.1
Master's degree, doctor's degree	2.3	1.6	3.1	0.6	0.4	5.1	1.9	3.2
Volunteer experiences	6.3	4.3	8.7	6.1	6.6	6.5	5.3	8.7
Extracurricular activities	5.6	4.3	7.2	6.2	5.3	5.0	4.0	9.7

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Indicating the proportion of experiences prepared for each item

3. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at the main routes through which those preparing for employment obtain job information for employment (job changes) through <Table 5-3>, ‘private employment portal sites and apps (Saramin, Job Korea, etc.)’ accounted for the highest share at 21.1%. In the case of men, the proportion of obtaining job information from ‘acquaintances such as friends or seniors and juniors’ was higher than that of women, and the proportion of women obtaining job information from ‘school teachers (professors)’ was higher than that of men. By education level, in the case of those with university graduation or higher, the proportion of using ‘public job matching agencies’ was higher at 11.5% than those with high school graduation or less and those with junior college graduation. In the case of junior college graduates, the percentage of obtaining information through ‘acquaintances such as friends or seniors and juniors’ was 18.2%, and in the case of those with high school graduation or less, the percentage of obtaining information through ‘school teachers (professors)’ was 11.6%, which was higher than other education level. Non-students mainly used ‘private employment portal sites and apps’ (23.8%), while students obtained job information through ‘school teachers (professors)’ (18.0%).

<Table 5-3> Job search methods by demographic characteristics of those preparing for employment (1st priority): Year 2021

(Unit: persons, cases%)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	1,083,705	586,024	497,681	534,034	144,583	405,088	766,998	316,707
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(1,924)	(952)	(972)	(1,008)	(258)	(658)	(1,301)	(623)
School teacher (professor)	9.5	8.0	11.3	11.6	6.2	8.0	6.0	18.0
Employment information center in school, career development center, etc.	6.7	6.6	6.7	8.7	1.8	5.7	3.0	15.4
Media such as newspapers and TV	3.2	2.8	3.8	2.3	3.0	4.6	3.5	2.5
Parent or relative	5.7	5.2	6.4	5.8	4.5	6.1	6.9	2.9
Acquaintances such as friends or seniors and juniors	12.0	13.4	10.3	12.6	18.2	8.9	12.8	9.9
Public job matching agency	8.4	8.3	8.6	6.5	6.9	11.5	8.9	7.2
Private job matching agency	5.6	6.0	5.1	5.4	8.0	5.0	6.3	3.8
Public employment portal sites and apps (Work-net, etc.)	14.2	15.1	13.1	12.5	14.3	16.4	14.9	12.5
Private employment portal sites and apps (Saramin, Job Korea, etc.)	21.1	20.7	21.6	21.2	26.5	19.1	23.8	14.6
Job preparation community web (blog, cafe, YouTube, etc.)	5.1	5.7	4.5	5.8	2.8	5.1	4.8	5.9
Company' s official website and company social media (Facebook, blog, etc.)	4.6	4.5	4.8	3.8	2.9	6.3	4.6	4.6
Recruitment fair/expo	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Private educational institute	2.8	3.1	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.3	1.4
Field training/internship	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6
Headhunter (search consultant)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

〈Table 5-4〉 shows the difficulties faced by those preparing for employment when preparing for employment (job changes) or during job search activities. Overall, 26.2% of respondents answered 'lack of employment information', followed by 'lack of experience' and 'lack of understanding of aptitude'. In terms of gender, both men and women answered 'lack of employment information' at 25.2% and 27.3%, respectively, and the proportion of men who answered 'lack of experience' was relatively higher than that of women. By education level, for those with university graduation or higher, 'psychological burden due to repeated rejection of documents/interview' (11.6%), for those with junior college graduation, 'inadequate working environment or working hours' (10.4%), and for those with high school graduation or lower, 'lack of understanding of aptitude' (16.1%) was found to be relatively high compared to other education levels. In the case of non-students, the proportion of respondents who answered 'inadequate income or remuneration' or 'inadequate working environment or working hours' was higher than that of students, and it was found that students suffered more difficulties from 'lack of employment information' than non-students.

<Table 5-4> Difficulties faced by those preparing for employment when preparing for employment (1st priority): Year 2021

(Unit: persons, cases%)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non student	Student
<b>Total</b>	1,083,705	586,024	497,681	534,034	144,583	405,088	766,998	316,707
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(1,924)	(952)	(972)	(1,008)	(258)	(658)	(1,301)	(623)
Lack of employment information	26.2	25.2	27.3	28.7	28.3	22.0	24.4	30.4
Lack of understanding of aptitude	14.1	13.6	14.7	16.1	11.6	12.3	13.7	15.1
Lack of experience	17.7	19.7	15.4	18.1	18.4	17.0	17.4	18.4
Gender discrimination	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.0
Discrepancies in required qualifications (education level, skill level, etc.)	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.6	13.9	11.1	12.5	11.6
Appearance or physical defects	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Inadequate income or remuneration	7.4	7.0	7.8	5.3	7.9	9.9	8.2	5.3
Inadequate working environment or working hours	7.6	7.3	8.0	6.4	10.4	8.2	8.8	4.6
Psychological burden due to repeated rejection of documents/interviews	7.3	7.6	7.0	5.1	3.2	11.6	7.6	6.6
Lack of qualifications	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

### Section 3. Characteristics desired jobs for those preparing for employment

Looking at the desired jobs for those preparing for employment, overall, 35.2% of them desired 'management/office work/finance/insurance occupations' (<Table 5-5>). In the case of desired jobs by gender, the difference was remarkable. Except for 'management/office work/finance/insurance' (male:

34.3%, female: 36.3%), and ‘education/law/social welfare/police/fire service /military’ (male: 16.7%, female: 19.0%), there were differences by gender in the rest of the occupations. In addition, in the case of university graduates or higher, the percentage of hoping for ‘management/office work/finance /insurance’ was higher at 42.0% than those with other education levels. In the case of junior college graduates, the percentage of hoping for a ‘healthcare/medical’ was 14.0%, higher than those with other education levels. It was found that non-students desired ‘beauty/travel/accommodation /food/security/cleaning’ more than students, and students desired ‘research /engineering’ more than non-students.

<Table 5-5> Distribution of desired jobs by demographic characteristics of those preparing for employment: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	669,834	356,690	313,144	305,667	93,354	270,813	477,745	192,089
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(1,193)	(575)	(618)	(585)	(162)	(446)	(809)	(384)
Have desired job	61.8	60.9	62.9	57.2	64.6	66.9	60.7	62.3
management/office work/finance/insurance	35.2	34.3	36.3	31.0	29.4	42.0	36.8	31.3
Research/engineering	16.4	23.7	8.0	16.1	13.4	17.7	14.5	21.1
Education/law/social welfare/police/fire service/military	17.7	16.7	19.0	17.0	9.6	21.5	16.5	21.0
Healthcare/medical	8.2	3.1	14.0	8.4	14.0	6.0	7.2	10.6
Art/design/broadcasting /sports	9.2	8.1	10.3	9.0	11.9	8.4	9.5	8.3
Beauty/travel/accommodation/food/security/cleaning	7.3	5.6	9.2	10.6	10.8	2.3	8.6	3.9
Trading/sales/driving/transportation	2.4	2.9	1.8	3.3	2.5	1.2	2.7	1.5
Construction/mining	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Installation/maintenance /production	3.3	5.1	1.4	4.0	8.5	0.9	3.7	2.4

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 5-6> shows the types of employment (job change) companies desired by those preparing for employment. It was found that a significant number of those preparing for employment wanted to get a job (job chance) at a “public institution (state-owned enterprise, government administrative agency, etc.)” (41.0%). In terms of gender, males responded with a higher percentage of ‘specialized SMEs’ than females (10.2%), and females responded with a higher percentage of ‘starting a business’ than males (6.8%). In the case of university graduates or higher, the proportion of respondents who responded as ‘public institutions (state-owned enterprises, government administrative agencies, etc.)’ was 53.5%, which was higher than that of other education levels, and the proportion of ‘general SMEs’ (11.8%) was lower than that of other education levels. The higher the level of education, the lower the proportion of responding ‘starting a business’. Students (28.7%) preferred ‘large companies’ to non-students, and non-students (24.9%) answered ‘general SMEs’ more than students.

<Table 5-6> Desired company types by demographic characteristics of those preparing for employment: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	1,083,705	586,024	497,681	534,034	144,583	405,088	766,998	316,707
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(1,924)	(952)	(972)	(1,008)	(258)	(658)	(1,301)	(623)
Large company	19.6	19.2	20.1	20.4	14.1	20.6	15.9	28.7
Public institution (state-owned enterprise, government administrative agency, etc.)	41.0	40.9	41.1	34.7	28.8	53.5	39.3	45.1
Foreign company	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.6	1.6	2.7	2.3	4.6
General SME	21.0	21.4	20.6	24.8	33.0	11.8	24.9	11.7
Specialized SME	9.5	10.2	8.6	8.9	16.1	7.9	10.5	7.1
Starting a business	6.0	5.2	6.8	7.6	6.4	3.6	7.2	2.8

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Overall, ‘economic compensation’ (4.1 points), achievement (4.0 points), and security of employment (4.0 points) were given importance, and differences by gender, education level, and student type were not significant.

<Table 5-7> Job selection criteria by demographic characteristics of those preparing for employment: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, point)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	1,083,705	586,024	497,681	534,034	144,583	405,088	766,998	316,707
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(1,924)	(952)	(972)	(1,008)	(258)	(658)	(1,301)	(623)
Achievement	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Altruism	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Personal orientation	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Economic compensation	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
Recognition	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0
Physical activity	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Security of employment	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1
Diversity	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
Well-being	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9
Influence on others	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
Intellectual pursuit	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
Patriotism	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6
Autonomy	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

YP2021 investigates reservation wages, which means the minimum wage level desired to be received through employment. <Table 5-8> shows the reservation wages of those preparing for employment. Overall, the response



rate of “more than KRW 28 million and less than KRW 32 million” was the highest at 37.3%. Looking at the average reservation wage, men’s response was KRW 31.47 million, which was higher than that of women who responded at KRW 29.69 million. The response from university graduates or higher was KRW 31.46 million, which was higher than high school graduates or less or junior college graduates. In addition, it was found that the level of reservation wage was higher for students than for non-students.

<Table 5-8> Reservation wages by demographic characteristics of those preparing for employment: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %, KRW 10,000)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	1,067,060	581,255	485,805	527,994	143,477	395,589	755,932	311,127
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(1,896)	(944)	(952)	(997)	(255)	(644)	(1,283)	(613)
Less than KRW 24 million	5.3	4.2	6.5	6.3	4.7	4.1	6.0	3.4
More than KRW 24 million and less than KRW 28 million	26.1	22.0	30.9	27.8	34.9	20.6	29.3	18.2
More than KRW 28 million and less than KRW 32 million	37.3	36.8	37.8	38.0	34.5	37.4	35.4	41.7
More than KRW 32 million and less than KRW 36 million	11.3	13.4	8.8	8.7	10.8	14.9	12.1	9.3
KRW 36 million or more	20.1	23.6	16.0	19.3	15.1	23.1	17.2	27.4
Average reservation wages	3,066	3,147	2,969	3,040	2,941	3,146	3,012	3,197

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

## Section 4. Characteristics of job seekers

In the section on job-seeking activities, job-seekers in actual job-seeking activities, excluding other economically inactive populations among those preparing for employment, were analyzed. Among the 12,213 respondents in the YP2021 1st survey sample, 879 were job seekers, and when cross-sectional weighted, the number is 506,642. Looking at the distribution of job seekers, 39.8% were those preparing for a job change, 51.4% were unemployed persons, and 8.8% were unavailable jobseekers (<Table 5-9>).

<Table 5-9> Distribution of types of job seekers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %)

	Total	(Number of samples)	Those preparing for job changes	Unemployed person	Unavailable jobseeker
1st(2021)	506,642	(879)	39.8	51.4	8.8

## Section 5. Job seeking activities

Looking at the average job-seeking period by gender, the average job-seeking period for men was 8.4 months, longer than that for women (8.1 months) and the job-seeking period increased as the level of education increased (high school graduates and lower: 6.6 months, junior college graduates: 8.5 months, university graduates and higher: 10.2 months). In addition, the average job-seeking period of non-students was 9.4 months, which was longer than that of students, which was 4.4 months.

&lt;Table 5-10&gt; Job-seeking period by demographic characteristics of job seekers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, %, month)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	506,642	269,516	237,126	232,119	81,317	193,206	392,502	114,140
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(879)	(427)	(452)	(433)	(142)	(304)	(652)	(227)
Less than 6 months	50.7	50.2	51.3	64.1	50.0	34.9	43.9	74.2
6 months or more and less than 1 year	24.2	26.1	22.1	20.3	21.1	30.3	26.0	18.1
1 year or more and less than 2 years	18.3	16.6	20.2	10.5	22.3	26.0	21.9	6.1
2 years or more	6.8	7.2	6.3	5.2	6.7	8.7	8.2	1.7
Average period	8.3	8.4	8.1	6.6	8.5	10.2	9.4	4.4

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

Looking at the average number of job-seeking attempts (<Table 5-11>), both males and females showed a similar number of 3.5 times, but the average number of job-seeking attempts increased as the level of education increased (high school graduates and lower: 3.0 times, junior college graduates: 3.7 times, university graduates and higher: 4.0 times). In the case of non-students, the average number of job-seeking attempts was 3.8 times, compared to students who made 2.4 job-seeking attempts.

&lt;Table 5-11&gt; Number of job-seeking attempts by demographic characteristics of job seekers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, times)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	506,642	269,516	237,126	232,119	81,317	193,206	392,502	114,140
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(879)	(427)	(452)	(433)	(142)	(304)	(652)	(227)
Average number of job-seeking attempts	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.4

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 5-12> shows the factors (out of 5 points) that are thought to have influenced job-seeking failure when there is a failure experience during job-seeking activities. Overall, the main factors for failure were 'discrepancies in job position and major' (3.5 points), 'lack of internship experience' (3.5 points), and 'due to lack of certificate' (3.4 points). There was no significant difference in job-seeking failure factors by gender, education level, and student type. However, those with university graduation or higher responded relatively more to 'lack of foreign language ability' (3.3 points) and 'failure in the written test' (3.3 points) as factors influencing job-seeking failure than those with high school graduation or lower.

<Table 5-12> Job-seeking failure factors by demographic characteristics of job seekers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, point)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	331,082	184,717	146,365	142,327	50,816	137,938	268,287	62,795
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(568)	(292)	(276)	(260)	(90)	(218)	(447)	(121)
Due to education level (educational background)	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1
Due to school grades	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Lack of foreign language ability	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1
Failure in the written test	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Due to lack of certificate	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Discrepancies in job position and major	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Lack of internship experience	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6
Due to gender discrimination	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Due to appearance	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Due to lack of personal connections or background	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 5-13> shows the efforts that job seekers are making to find a job (job change). ‘Submitting resume to companies’ accounted for the highest percentage at 50.5%, followed by ‘acquiring job-seeking information from website and registering for jobs on private job matching sites’, followed by ‘asking relatives, seniors, friends, etc.’. Looking at the efforts by gender, the proportion of women responding to ‘interview training’ (12.4%) or ‘private educational institute’ (18.0%) was relatively higher than that of men. When looking at differences by education level, in the case of those with high school graduation or lower, the proportion of ‘subscribing to the job search section of daily newspapers or information magazines’ was higher at 27.4% than those with other education levels, and among those with junior college graduation, the proportion of respondents who responded “asking relatives, seniors, friends, etc.” (39.8%), and among those with university graduation or higher, ‘submitting resume to companies’ (58.8%) was high. The percentage of non-students who answered ‘submitting resume to companies’ was higher at 53.1% than the non-students, and the percentages of ‘interview training’ and ‘vocational aptitude/interest test’ were higher among students than non-students (12.4% and 15.3%, respectively).

&lt;Table 5-13&gt; Efforts to find a job by demographic characteristics of job seekers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, cases%)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	506,642	269,516	237,126	232,119	81,317	193,206	392,502	114,140
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(879)	(427)	(452)	(433)	(142)	(304)	(652)	(227)
Education at a private educational institute (for language, etc.)	15.7	13.7	18.0	11.5	17.0	20.3	16.4	13.4
Vocational aptitude/interest test	14.0	11.7	16.7	11.2	10.6	18.9	13.7	15.3
Interview training	9.8	7.4	12.4	8.3	6.2	13.0	9.0	12.4
Job-seeking registration/ job-matching application at public job matching agency	16.2	14.6	18.0	12.0	16.9	21.0	17.6	11.5
Asking relatives, seniors, friends, etc.	35.8	34.7	37.0	35.1	39.8	34.9	37.6	29.5
Asking teachers (professors)	18.1	16.2	20.2	11.5	20.6	25.0	17.5	20.2
Subscribing to the job search section of daily newspapers or information magazines	26.0	26.0	26.1	27.4	22.3	25.9	27.3	21.7
Acquiring job-seeking information from website and registering for jobs on private job matching sites	44.2	41.3	47.5	39.9	45.4	49.0	47.2	34.1
Advisory/consulting from professional job consulting company	7.0	6.1	8.1	7.1	7.9	6.6	6.4	9.3
Submitting resume to companies	50.5	49.1	52.0	41.6	55.7	58.8	53.1	41.4
Job information sharing and group study for interview preparation	11.4	10.1	12.8	8.9	6.6	16.5	9.9	16.4
Internship experience	6.6	6.5	6.6	4.3	5.6	9.6	7.2	4.3

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 5-14> shows the specifications that job seekers plan to prepare additionally for employment (job changes) in the future. Overall, 22.2% of respondents answered 'job (position) related qualifications'. In the case of females, the proportion of respondents who answered 'official English scores such as TOEIC/TOEFL' was relatively higher than that of males at 17.1%. By level of education, in the case of those with university graduation or higher, 16.2% of the respondents answered 'reparing for exams such as state-owned companies/public corporations, 7th and 9th grade civil servants, Teacher's appointment test, Public Officer Qualification Exam, etc.', which was higher than those with other education levels. Among those with high school graduation or lower, 19.7% responded that they had 'work experience such as internships and part-time jobs', which was significantly higher than those with other education levels. Compared to non-students, students showed a higher proportion of responses to 'official English scores such as TOEIC/TOEFL' (21.0%), 'English speaking skill' (25.3%), and 'work experience such as internships and part-time jobs' (21.9%).



<Table 5-14> Specifications to be prepared additionally by demographic characteristics of job seekers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, cases%)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	506,642	269,516	237,126	232,119	81,317	193,206	392,502	114,140
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(879)	(427)	(452)	(433)	(142)	(304)	(652)	(227)
School grades	6.8	6.0	7.8	11.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	22.1
Official English scores such as TOEIC/TOEFL	13.5	10.3	17.1	12.0	7.4	17.9	11.3	21.0
English speaking skill	15.3	11.0	20.1	14.3	11.6	18.0	12.4	25.3
Second foreign language ability	7.0	6.0	8.2	7.4	3.4	8.1	6.2	10.1
Chinese character ability	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.5	2.9
Computer related qualifications	15.9	14.2	17.8	19.0	14.6	12.8	14.6	20.6
Job (position) related qualifications	22.2	20.2	24.5	25.2	18.5	20.2	20.8	27.0
Preparing for exams such as state-owned companies/public corporations, 7th and 9th grade civil servants, Teacher's appointment test, Public Officer Qualification Exam, etc.	11.0	10.0	12.2	8.3	6.6	16.2	10.5	13.0
Overseas experiences such as language training abroad	3.6	1.6	5.8	3.2	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.1
Work experience such as internships and part-time jobs	14.3	14.2	14.4	19.7	10.0	9.5	12.1	21.9
Awards in competitions, etc.	4.5	3.1	6.1	6.2	1.9	3.5	3.4	8.2
Master's degree, doctor's degree	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.0	0.0	4.5	2.0	4.6
Volunteer experiences	4.8	3.0	6.9	5.6	3.7	4.4	4.0	7.6
Extracurricular activities	3.7	1.9	5.8	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.1	5.7

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

<Table 5-15> shows the factors (out of 5 points) influencing employment (job changes) that job seekers think of. Job seekers responded that 'job (position) related qualifications' were the most helpful for employment (job changes) with 4.0 points, followed by 'educational background' and 'computer

related qualifications'. Looking at each level of education, it was found that the proportion of university graduates or higher who responded with 'official English scores such as TOEIC/TOEFL' and 'English speaking skill' was higher than those with other education levels.

<Table 5-15> Specifications that affect employment by demographic characteristics of job seekers: Year 2021

(Unit: persons, point)

	Total	Gender		Education level			Whether or not student	
		Male	Female	High school graduation or lower	Junior college graduation	University graduation or higher	Non-student	Student
<b>Total</b>	506,642	269,516	237,126	232,119	81,317	193,206	392,502	114,140
<b>(Number of samples)</b>	(879)	(427)	(452)	(433)	(142)	(304)	(652)	(227)
Educational background	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.9
School grades	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.8
Official English scores such as TOEIC/TOEFL	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.8
English speaking skill	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.6
Second foreign language ability	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2
Chinese character ability	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8
Computer related qualifications	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6
Job (position) related qualifications	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0
Overseas experiences such as language training abroad	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2
Work experience such as internships and part-time jobs	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6
Awards in competitions, etc.	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.2
Master's degree, doctor's degree	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.2
Volunteer experiences	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0
Extracurricular activities	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9

Footnote:1. Non-responses (rejection, don't know) are excluded from the analysis.

2. Applying cross-sectional weight

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