Population affects the characteristics of a nation’s politics, economy, culture, and infrastructure. The key characteristics of the population of a country or region include population distribution, population structure, and population migration. Population distribution is the population sizes of regions at a particular time. Population structure is the composition of the population of a region that denotes particular demographic attributes, including such important variables as age, sex, income, and household composition. Migration is the population migration takes place. Population migration includes both domestic and international migrations. Domestic migration is classified as the migration between urban and rural areas, between city and city, and among rural areas. In general, economic, demographic, and geographic factors jointly affect migration patterns. The following maps illustrate population distributions at the national level in Korea for every ten years since 1980. Each dot represents 1,000 persons at the city, county, and district (e.g., gyeo-gu) level. These maps enable us to identify both over-populated and under-populated areas. Population distribution patterns differ over time and they can be used to identify the growth or decline of population density. The changing position of the centroid indicates the characteristics of population distribution change over time. As clearly shown on the map showing Korea’s centroids over the decades, the centroids shifted to the north and in particular to the northeast more recently. This again implies that the importance of the Capital Region has been growing. A centroid is the center of a distribution of population; it is a point from which the sum of distances to all people in the country is minimized. The changing position of the centroid indicates the characteristics of population distribution change over time. As clearly shown on the map showing Korea’s centroids over the decades, the centroids shifted to the north and in particular to the northeast more recently. This again implies that the importance of the Capital Region has been growing. A centroid is the center of a distribution of population; it is a point from which the sum of distances to all people in the country is minimized. The changing position of the centroid indicates the characteristics of population distribution change over time. As clearly shown on the map showing Korea’s centroids over the decades, the centroids shifted to the north and in particular to the northeast more recently. This again implies that the importance of the Capital Region has been growing. A centroid is the center of a distribution of population; it is a point from which the sum of distances to all people in the country is minimized. The changing position of the centroid indicates the characteristics of population distribution change over time. As clearly shown on the map showing Korea’s centroids over the decades, the centroids shifted to the north and in particular to the northeast more recently. This again implies that the importance of the Capital Region has been growing.
The observation of the nationwide population migration pattern in Korea shows that the size of migration increased rapidly, from 1970 to 1990; the trend decreased a bit in 1991, and finally, the decline rate of migration has decreased since 2000. Since 1990 the data indicate that the population has initial drops and become stabilized. The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). (a concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, or origin of migrations has decreased since 2000. Since 1990 the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa). The duration of migration, as origin and destination distributions, often affects the distance down to concept that the closer the destination from the origin, the higher the volume of migration and vice versa).