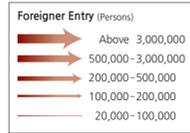
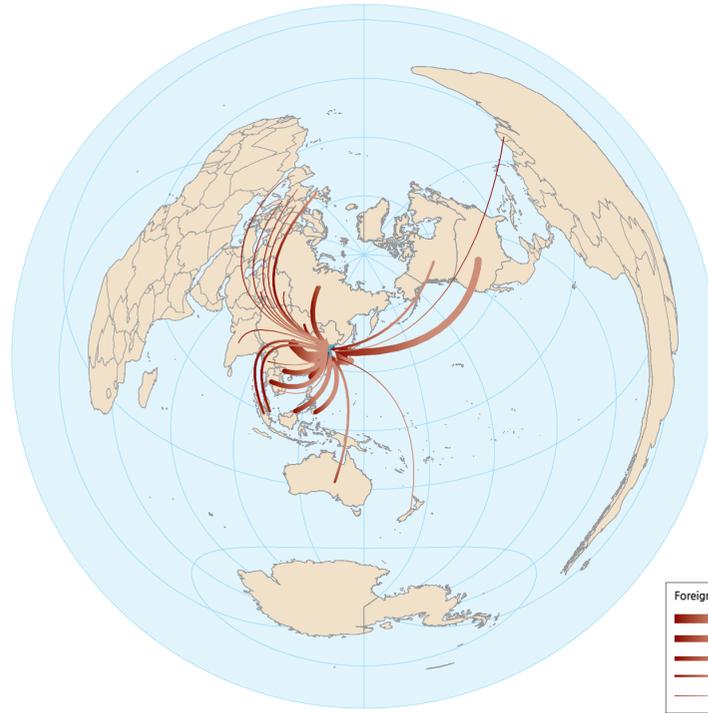


Human Exchange

Departure and Entry

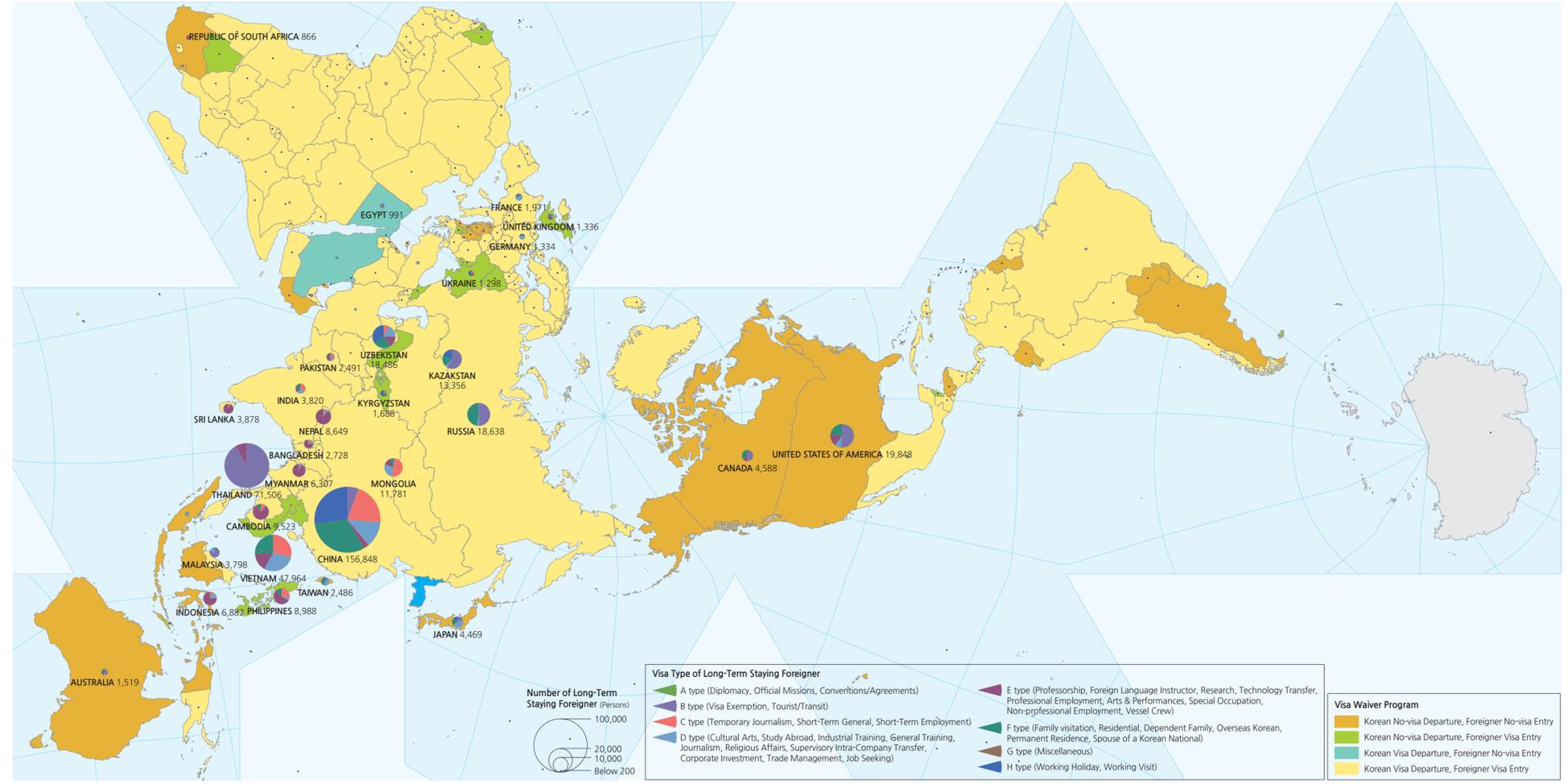
Foreigner Entry



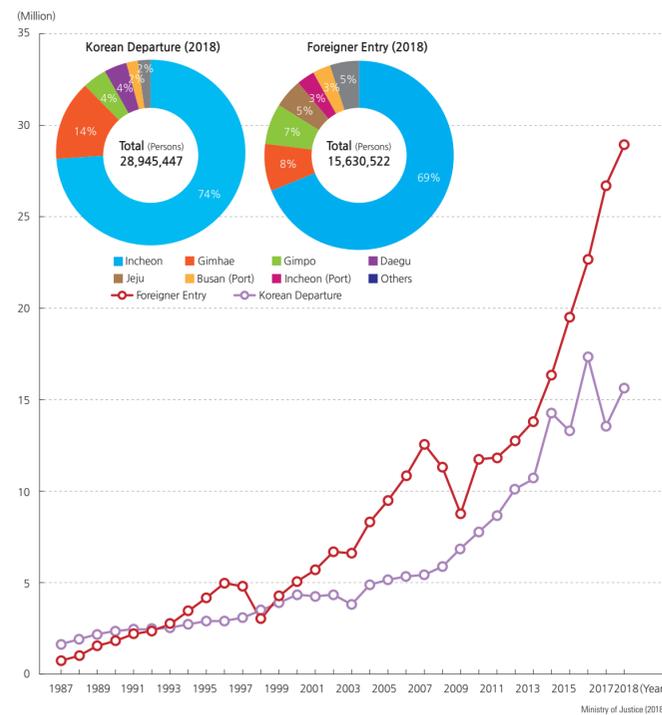
In the era of globalization, as goods, capital, information, and technology move transnationally, so do people. In the past, only a small number of people were able to experience living abroad, but now millions of people are living and working abroad. Historically, foreigners who lived in Korea for a long time were generally diplomats, expatriates from foreign companies, US forces, and overseas Chinese. Recently, the number of foreign residents has increased sharply. Moreover, many foreign residents intend to settle down and spend the rest of their lives in Korea, changing Korean society to a multicultural society.

The map shows both the number and origin of foreigners that visited Korea in 2017. About five million visitors from China, and another 2.3 million from Japan, visited Korea in 2017. Taiwanese and American visitors were about 0.9 million each. The number of visitors from the other countries was less than 0.5 million. More visitors are currently coming to Korea from geographically close countries, and the number of visitors decreases as distance increases. An exception to this pattern is the United States, with which Korea has kept a close relationship since the Cold War era.

Long-Term Staying Foreigner and No-visa Agreement Nations



Korean Departure and Foreigner Entry



Kimjang Festival

The graph shows the trends of Koreans who go abroad and foreigners who visit Korea. Until 1960, both numbers were less than 10,000. The number of foreign visitors reached 100,000 in 1970, 1 million in 1983, 5 million in 2005, and 10 million in 2012. In 2018, approximately 15.6 million people visited Korea. For a long time, foreign arrivals exceeded Korean departures. Until 1988, the number of foreign arrivals was double the number of Korean departures. This trend was reversed in 1989 after the Korean government authorized more overseas travel. Since then, Korean departures have gradually increased, except during the economic recessions in the late 1990s and the late 2000s. In 2018, the number of Koreans who traveled abroad was approximately 29 million, which is twice the number of foreign visitors.

The pie charts show that most Koreans exit the country through Incheon International Airport, but Gimhae Airport, Gimpo International Airport, and Busan Port are used as well. Most foreigners arrive in Korea via the ports in the Seoul Metropolitan Areas, such as Incheon International Airport and Gimpo International Airport. Others rely upon airports in Gimhae, Jeju, and Busan Port.

On the 2017 map depicting the departure of Koreans and the entry of foreigners, we can see increased personal exchanges across the national boundary. As of late 2017, the Korean government had signed visa-free exemption agreements with 106 countries around the world to facilitate personal exchange. Sixty-nine countries have signed agreements to exempt general passport holders from visas. Also, the Korean government has promoted these personal exchanges through visa waiver programs with many countries. Koreans are free to travel to 59 countries without a visa, while foreigners from 48 countries may enter Korea without a visa, even though there may be special regulations in some countries.

The map also shows the foreigners who take extended stays, where they are from, and why they have come to Korea. We can find the purpose of their stays through their visas, which are classified into eight types: A type (Diplomacy, Official Missions,

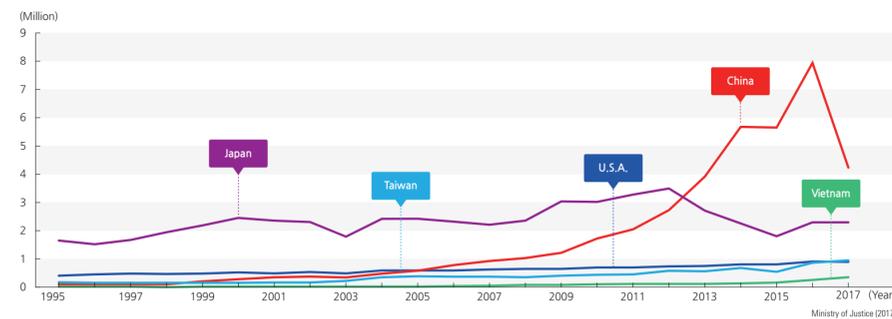
Conventions/Agreements), B type (Visa Exemption, Tourist/Transit), C type (Temporary Journalism, Short-Term General, Short-Term Employment), D type (Cultural Arts, Study Abroad, Industrial Training, General Training, Journalism, Religious Affairs, Supervisory Intra-Company Transfer, Corporate Investment, Nonprofessional Employment, Vessel Crew), E type (Professorship, Foreign Language Instructor, Research, Technology Transfer, Professional Employment, Arts and Performances, Special Occupation, Non-professional Employment, Vessel Crew), F type (Family visitation, Residential, Dependent Family, Overseas Korean, Permanent Resident, Spouse of a Korean National), G type (Miscellaneous), and H type (Working Holiday, Working Visit). The largest number of foreigners entering the country on a long-term stay visa come from China, with about 157,000 people, followed by Thailand with 72,000, Vietnam with 48,000, the United States with 20,000, Russia

with 19,000, and Uzbekistan with 18,000.

As of 2017, the number of foreign residents had reached 1.86 million, accounting for 3.6% of the total population. In 1990, only 65,000 people, or approximately 0.15% of the total population, were of foreign origins. Along with quantitative growth, the socio-economic characteristics of foreign migrants also changed. First, the country of origin diversified, and its composition changed. In 1990 alone, Taiwanese accounted for almost half of registered foreigners, followed by Americans and Japanese. Three countries accounted for almost 90% of foreign residents. However, now, more than half of the foreign residents are Chinese, followed by Vietnamese, Thai, American, and Filipino. The surge in Chinese, mainly composed of Korean-Chinese (*Choseonjok*), is a result of a Chinese government policy that encourages the dispatch of the workforce alongside economic reform. The Korean government's policy of prioritizing the recruitment of overseas Koreans in order to mitigate the labor shortage also impacted this as Korea and China have worked together since 1992 to build and improve diplomatic relations.

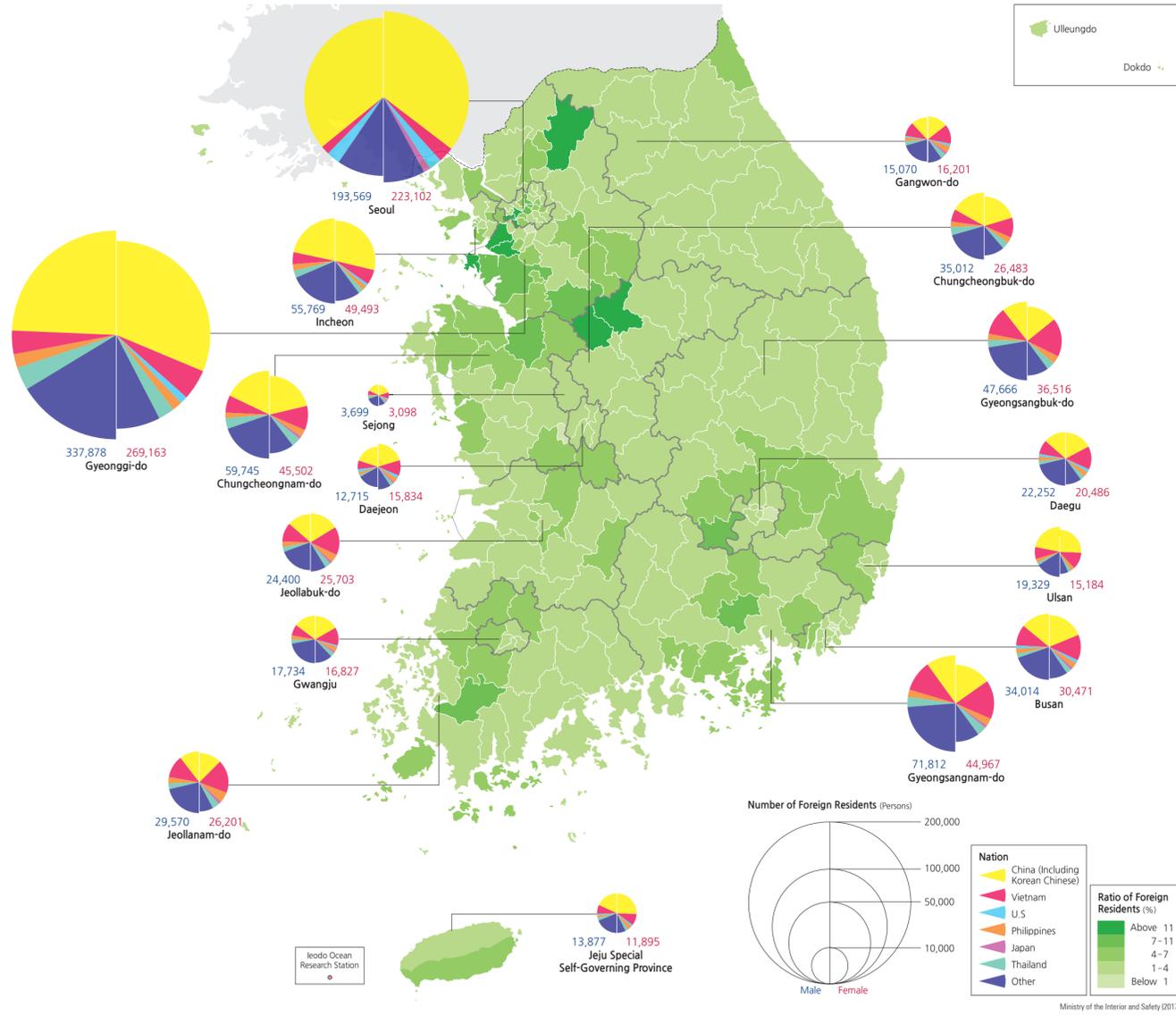
There have also been significant changes in terms of migration policies. In the past, the majority of foreign migrants, except for Overseas Chinese, were diplomats, USFK, or representatives of foreign firms and their families, but since the 1990s, unskilled labor migrant workers, marriage migrants, and international students have been the main types of migrants. In particular, due to an imbalance in the male-female ratio that impacts marriage prospects for men and the demand for service personnel such as domestic childcare assistants and caregivers, many women have migrated, although fewer have than men. The large influx of overseas Koreans, mainly Korean-Chinese, and North Korean defectors is a special characteristic of Korean society, unique from other developed countries.

Foreigners in Korea by Major Country



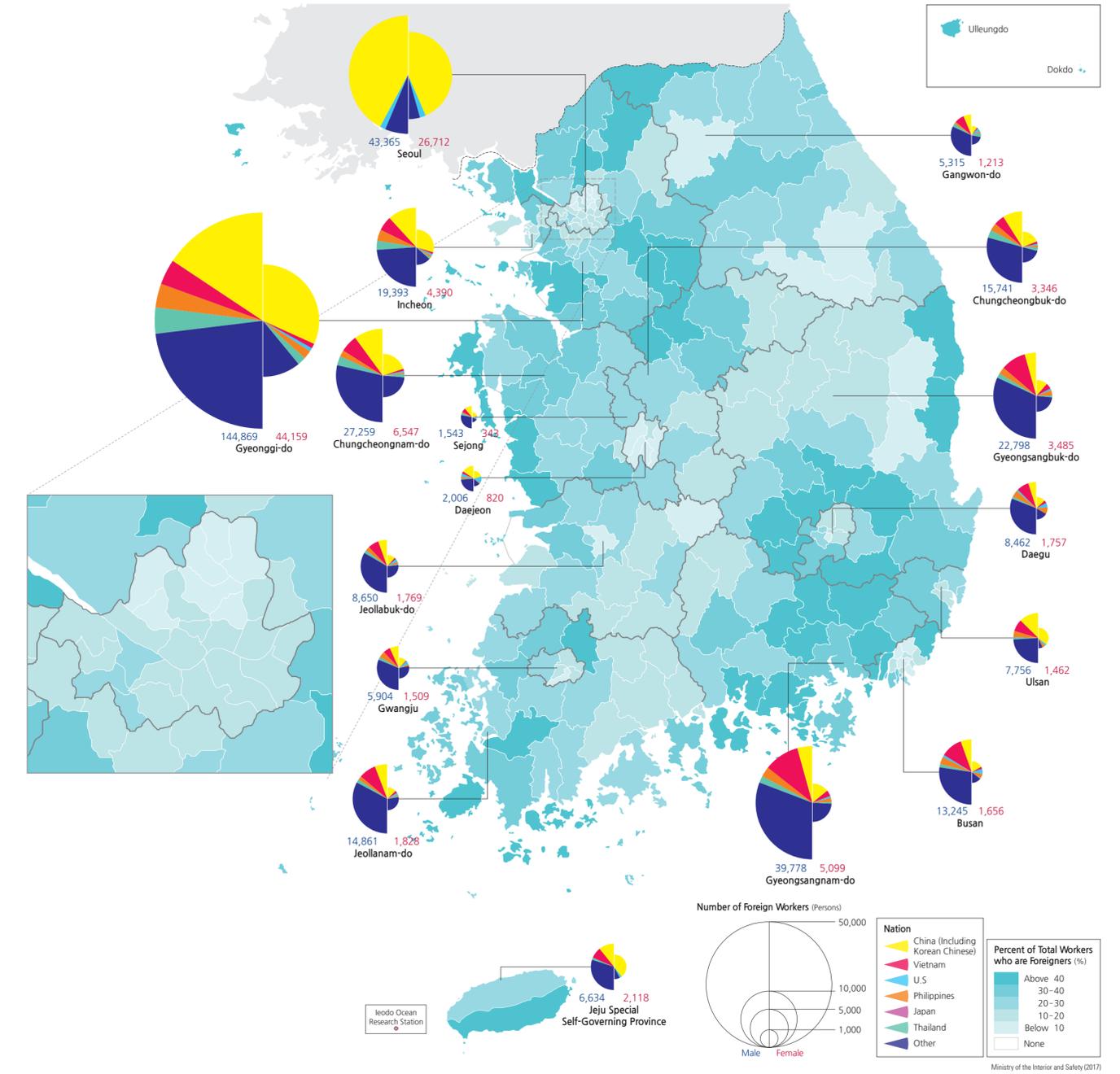
Foreign Residents

Distribution of Foreign Residents



Foreign Workers

Distribution of Foreign Workers by Nationality (2017)



Incheon China Town



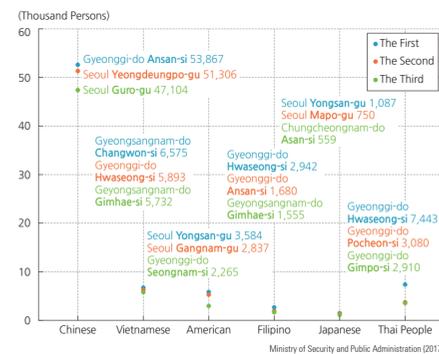
Daelim-dong

The geographical distribution of foreign residents in Korea is uneven. Looking at the national distribution by their country of origin, Korean-Chinese are concentrated in the southwestern part of Seoul and industrial districts in Gyeonggi-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, and Gyeongsangbuk-do. On the other hand, non-Korean-Chinese, including a relatively high proportion of international students, are prominent in university cities such as Northern Seoul, Cheonan-si, and Gyeongsan-si in Gyeongsangbuk-do. Vietnamese, Filipinos, and Thais show a similar distribution pattern, living on the outskirts of industrial districts. In particular, non-Korean Chinese

and Vietnamese (with a relatively high proportion of them being marriage immigrants) are found in rural areas.

On the other hand, the distribution of Americans is quite different, mainly in the Gangnam area of Seoul and Bundang in Seongnam-si. In general, foreign workers from more developed countries tend to engage in professional jobs, living close to the foreign firms, while foreign workers from less developed countries engage in unskilled labor jobs and live in industrial cities. Foreign residents today can be divided into unskilled laborers, marriage immigrants, international students, and professional workers. The purpose of

Foreign Residents by Major Nationalities



staying, correlated with the country of origin, tends to determine where they live in Korea.

Among the foreign residents, males account for approximately 990,000, and females account for approximately 870,000. However, in Seoul, where low-order service industries are heavily developed, the proportion of women among foreign residents is higher. In rural areas, where the proportion of marriage immigrants is high, the proportion of women is also higher than in other areas.

Change in Foreign Workers by Nationality

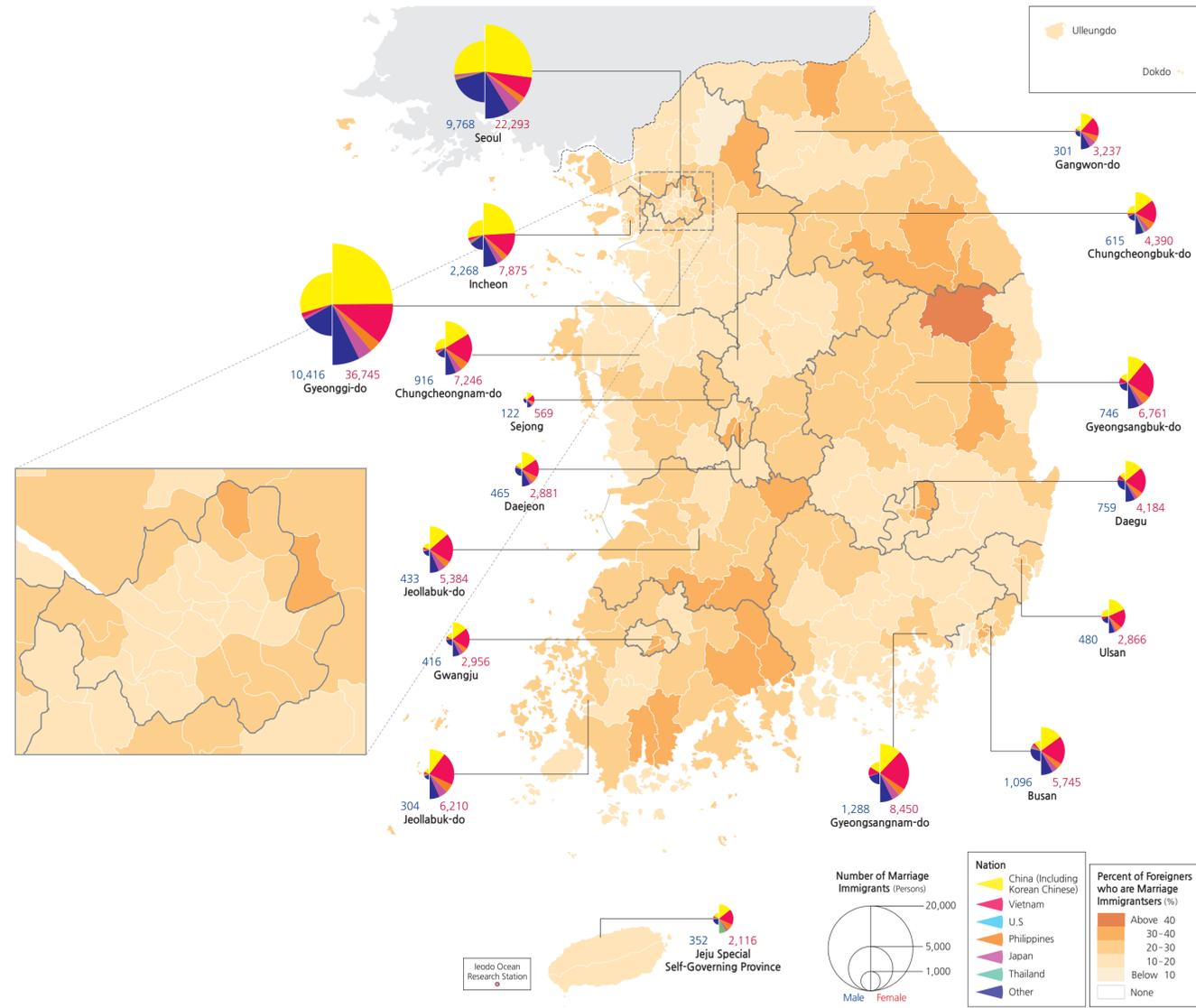


As of 2017, there were about 1.48 million immigrant workers in Korea, accounting for 26.7% of all foreign residents. In the past, most foreign workers were professionals, including professors, foreign language educators, researchers, and technical guides. In the 1990s, however, there was a large influx of unskilled laborers in the manufacturing and construction industries, which nevertheless suffered from a workforce shortage due to rising wages and decreasing Korean workers. Currently, the foreigner employment permit system and the visiting employee system are resolving the labor shortage. The foreigner employment permit system, introduced in 2004, is a system that allows domestic companies to legally hire laborers from countries that have signed a workforce introduction contract, guaranteeing equal treatment with domestic workers. On the other hand, the visiting employee system was introduced in 2007 to give priority to overseas Korean workers; most of the workers who came in through the program are Korean Chinese.

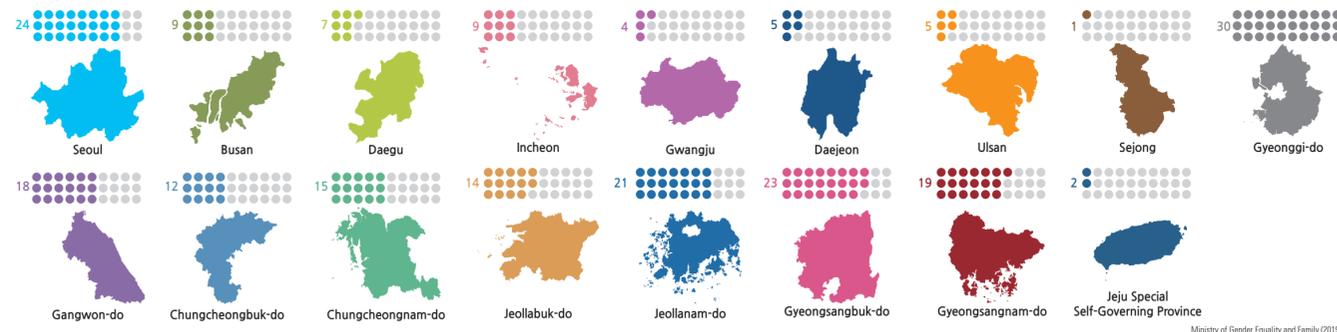
Professional foreign workers, mainly from developed countries, live in large cities and often concentrate in a neighborhood by country of origin. In Seoul, the French live in Seorae village in Seocho-gu, and the Japanese live in Ichon-dong in Yongsan-gu. On the other hand, foreign workers in unskilled labor jobs live in residential areas near industrial complexes, like Wongok-dong in Ansan-si, Magok District in Namyangju-si, Jeongwang-dong in Siheung-si, and Dalseo-gu in Daegu-si. Korean Chinese generally work in the service industry, such as catering, housekeeping, and caregiving, and often reside in low-cost residential areas in large cities. In the case of Seoul, Garibong-dong, Guro-dong in Guro-gu, Doksan-dong in Geumcheon-gu, and Daelim-dong in Yeongdeungpo-gu are popular choices.

Marriage Immigrants

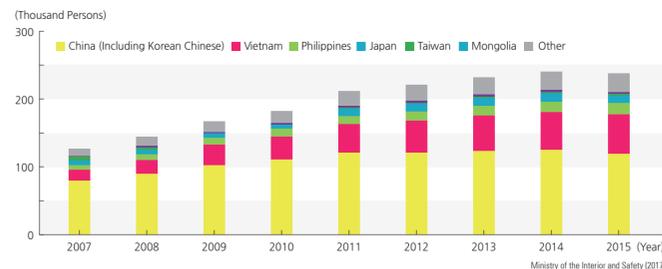
Distribution of Marriage Immigrants (2017)



Multicultural Family Support Centers



Trends by Nationality of Marriage Immigrants and Marriage Naturalizers (2007-2015)

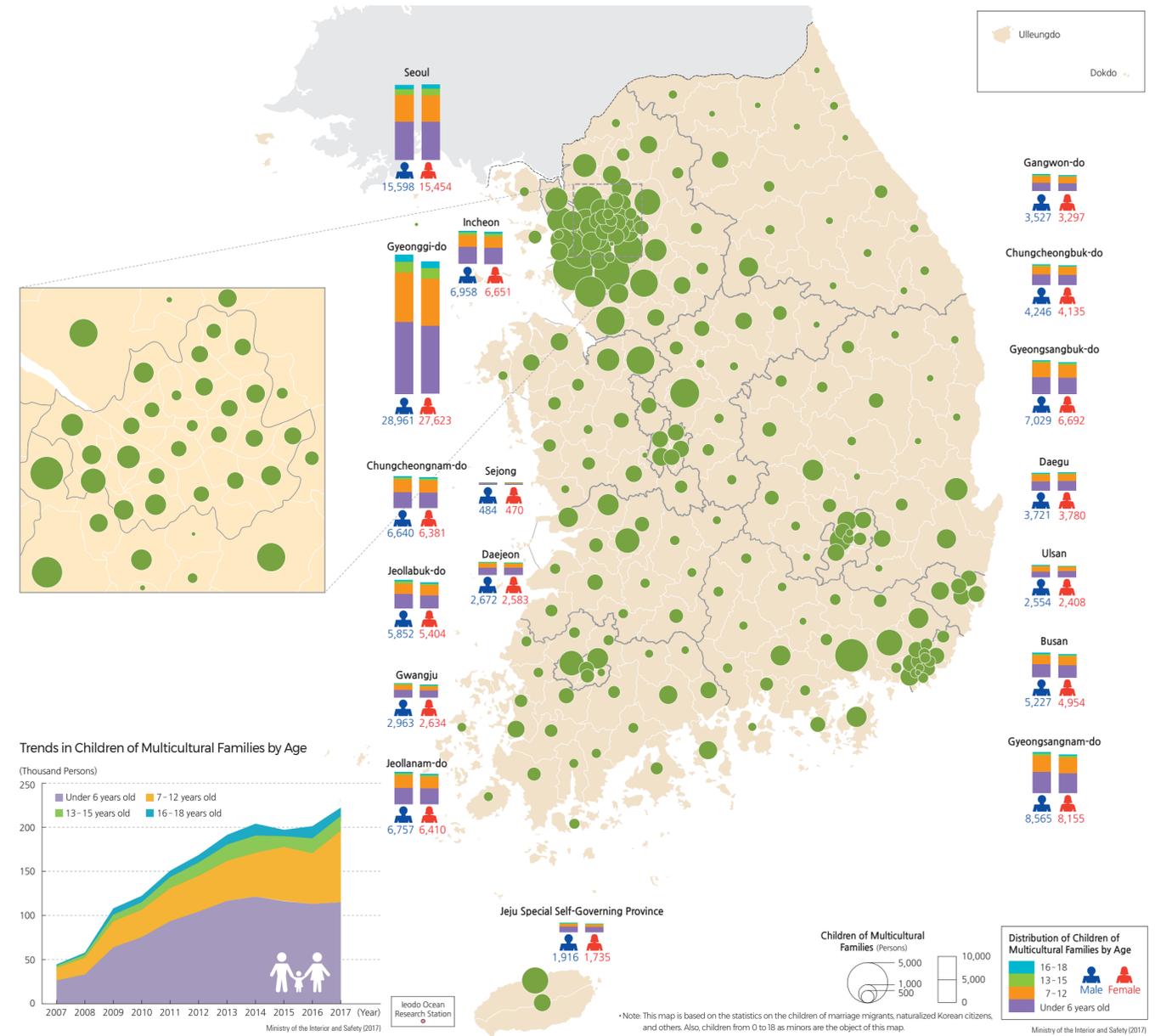


A notable change with the influx of foreign workers is the increase in marriage immigrants. Marriage immigrants are not new, but since the mid-1990s, Asian immigrant women have been arriving in larger numbers than before. The map shows foreign residents who have married or have been married to Koreans, without regard to their status of residence, by gender and country of origin. As of 2017, the total number of marriage immigrants was about 160,000, and more than half lived in the Seoul metropolitan area. The proportion of women is high (80.9%), and the countries of origin are China (41.2%), Vietnam (24.6%), Japan (7.0%) and the Philippines (6.5%).

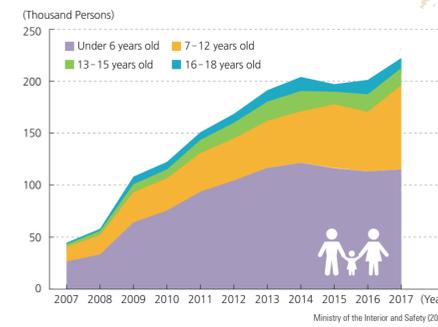
Marriage immigrants not only change their family composition to build multicultural families, but also settle and naturalize in Korea, so they are of great social importance in terms of transitioning Korea into a multicultural society. The government has established 218 Multicultural Family Support Centers nationwide to operate various programs such as Korean language instruction, interpretation and translation services, and cultural events for stable settlement, well-being, and social integration of multicultural families.

Children of Multicultural Families

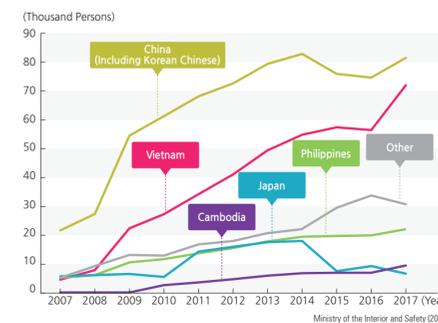
Distribution of Children of Multicultural Families



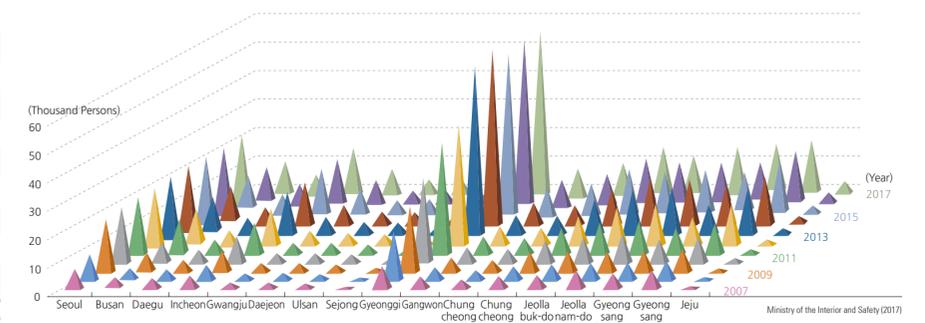
Trends in Children of Multicultural Families by Age



Nationality Trends for Children of Multicultural Families



Regional Distribution of Children of Multicultural Families



Korea's transition to a multicultural society can also be seen in school classrooms. As of 2017, the number of multicultural family children was 222,000 and most were born in Korea. The children of naturalized and foreign nationals number around 10,000. The sex ratio of the children of these multicultural families is about 104.5

males per 100 females. The area of residence is concentrated in the Seoul metropolitan area (25.4% of Gyeonggi-do, 14.0% of Seoul, and 6.1% of Incheon). More than half of them are under six years of age (51.7%). However, significant numbers of them are school-age: 36.8% are elementary school age (7-12 years old), 7.1% are

middle school age (13-15 years old), and 4.4% are high school age (16-18 years old). As a result, efforts are being made throughout Korean society to promote a multicultural consciousness that understands and respects cultures other than the culture of one's group.