

Population Migration

Population migration can be characterized according to duration of stay, location, distance, and motivation. Domestic migration is a move within a national border, while international migration crosses an international border. Domestic migration can also be an in-migration or an out-migration. The in-migration refers to a migration from another area to a given area across an administrative boundary. In the same manner, the out-migration refers to a migration from a given area to another area across an administrative boundary. Net migration is the difference between in-migration and out-migration. If the number of in-migrants is

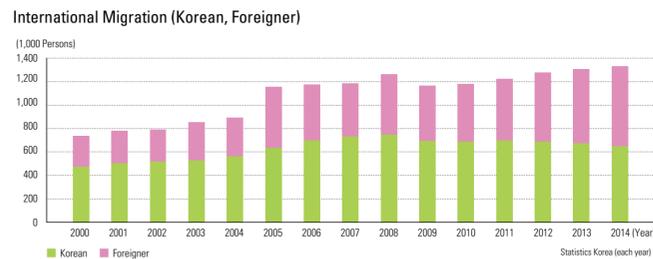
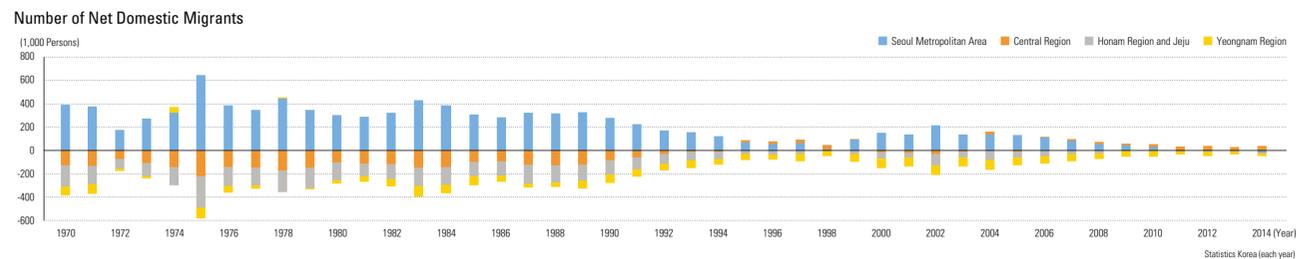
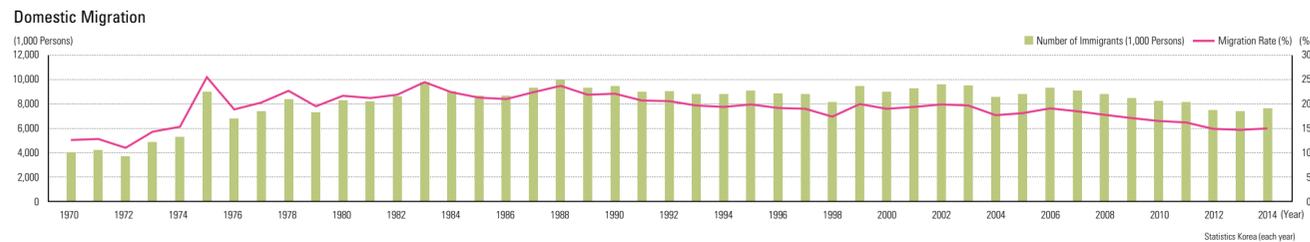
larger than the number of out-migrants, there will be an in-migration surplus. In the opposite case, there will be an out-migration surplus. The number of total migrants is the sum of in-migrants and out-migrants, and the migration rate is calculated as follows.

Korea's domestic migration had increased over many years during the industrialization and urbanization periods. Currently, it is gradually decreasing because of better transportation and an aging population. An examination of domestic migration

$$\text{Migration Rate (\%)} = \left[\frac{\text{Total Number of Migrants}}{\text{Resident Registration Population (As of July 1)}} \right] \times 100$$

in four regions—the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area (i.e., Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi-do), central region (i.e., Daejeon, Gangwon-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, and Sejong Special Self-Governing City), Honam region (i.e., Gwangju, Jeollabuk-do, and Jeollanam-do), and Yeongnam region (Busan, Daegu, Ulsan, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and Gyeongsangnam-do)—reveals that the migration to the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area intensified during the 1970s and 1980s as people moved for jobs and schools. After the

1990s, regionally balancing development policies were implemented to relieve congestion in the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area, and public institutions and private corporations were relocated to outside the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area. In the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area, including Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi-do, the data reveal that net out-migration from Seoul to Incheon and Gyeonggi-do has increased since the 1990s. Seoul's population was at its peak with 10.6 million in 1990. Since then, the population has been gradually decreasing, and most out-migrants have settled in Incheon or Gyeonggi-do.

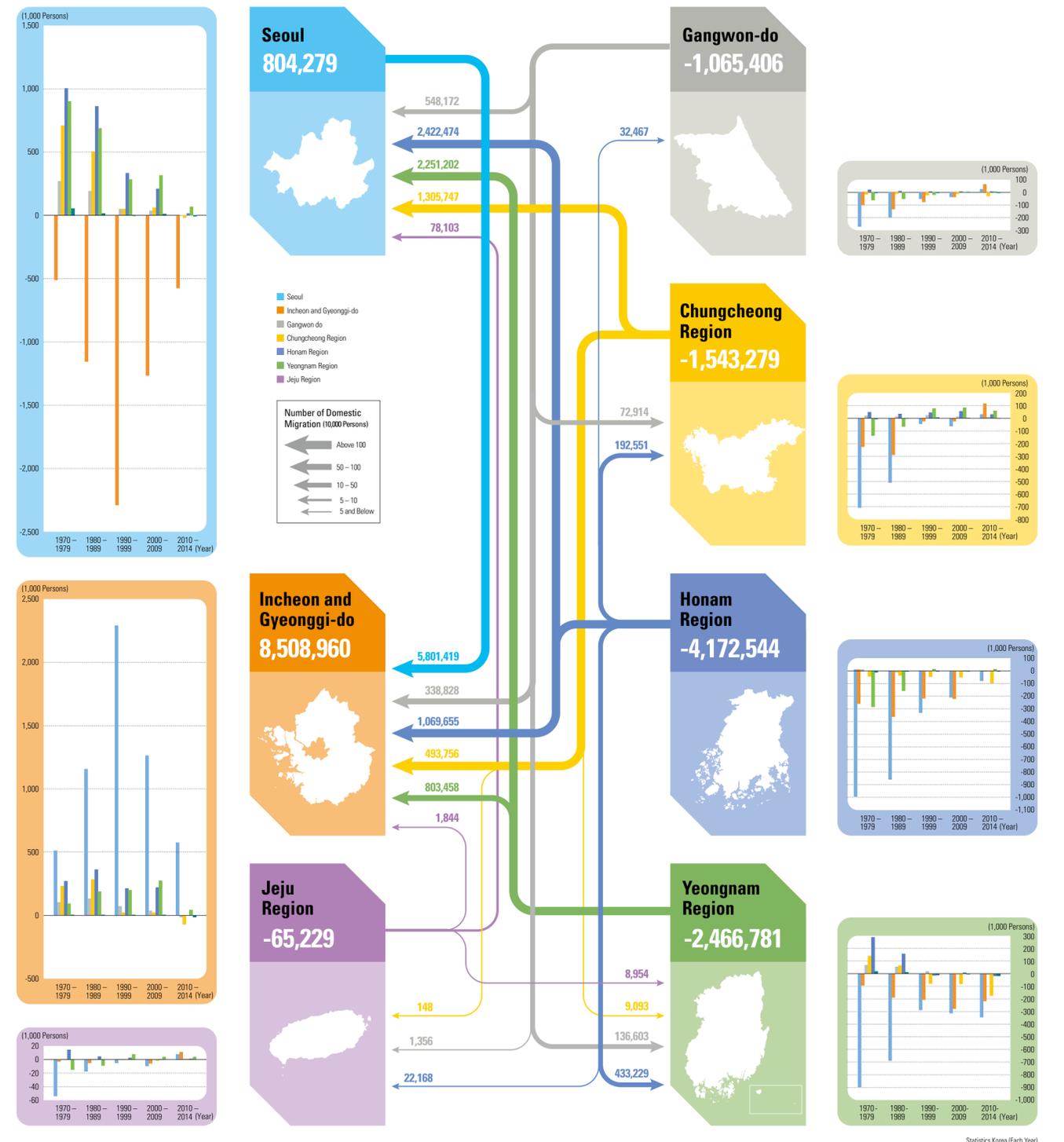


International migration refers to moving to another country. Net international migration is the difference between the number of immigrants (entries) and the number of emigrants (departures). A net immigration means more immigrants than emigrants. On the contrary, net emigration means more emigrants than immigrants. Total international migration is the sum

of immigrants and emigrants. Korea has been experiencing net immigration since 2006, as the number of immigrants overtook the number of emigrants. Overall, the net immigration of foreigners has been rising due to increases in international marriages and opportunities for work or study in Korea.

In-migration and Out-migration

In-Migration and Out-Migration (1970 – 2014)



Over the 45 years from 1970 to 2014, the net migration in the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area reached approximately 800,000. The migrants moved to Seoul from Gangwon-do, Chungcheong-region, Honam-region, Yeongnam-region, and Jeju regions, and then moved again to Incheon and Gyeonggi-do. In the 1970s and 1980s, a large number of migrants from the

Chungcheong, Honam, and Yeongnam regions moved to the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area. The trend reversed after the 1990s, as many moved to Incheon or Gyeonggi-do. The largest net migrants occurred in Incheon and Gyeonggi-do, reaching approximately 8.5 million. Incheon and Gyeonggi-do experienced a large influx of population from both Seoul and the entire

country. At the national scale, a large portion of the population moved to the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area during this period.

The out-migrants from Gangwon-do totaled approximately one million, moving mostly to Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi-do. The out-migrants from the Chungcheong region totaled approximately 1.5 million, moving to Seoul, Incheon, and

Gyeonggi-do in the 1970s and 1980s. The out-migrants in the Honam region totaled approximately 4.2 million, mostly moving to Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi-do in the 1970s and 1980s. The out-migrants in the Yeongnam region totaled approximately 2.5 million.

Internal Population Migration

When the domestic migrations in 2010 were analyzed in relation to the birthplace of migrants, Seoul births accounted for the largest percentage at 15.9%, followed by Gyeonggi-do (12.2%),

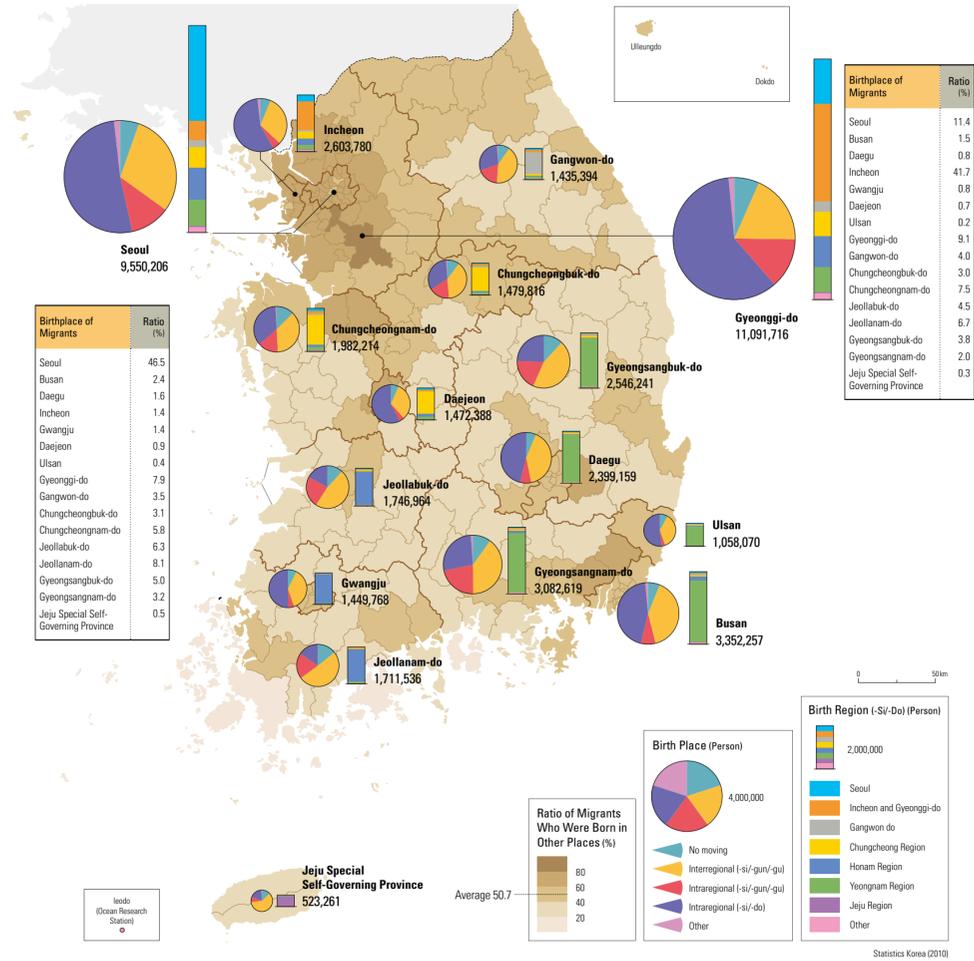
Birthplace of Migrants (2010) (1,000 Persons, %)

Region	Population	Ratio	Region	Population	Ratio
Korea	47,485	100.0	Gangwon-do	2,255	4.7
Seoul	7,535	15.9	Chungcheongbuk-do	2,110	4.4
Busan	2,935	6.2	Chungcheongnam-do	3,232	6.8
Daegu	1,949	4.1	Jeollabuk-do	3,180	6.7
Incheon	1,626	3.4	Jeollanam-do	4,180	8.8
Gwangju	1,115	2.3	Gyeongsangbuk-do	4,518	9.5
Daejeon	961	2.0	Gyeongsangnam-do	4,045	8.5
Ulsan	747	1.6	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	575	1.2
Gyeonggi-do	5,815	12.2	Etc.	639	1.3

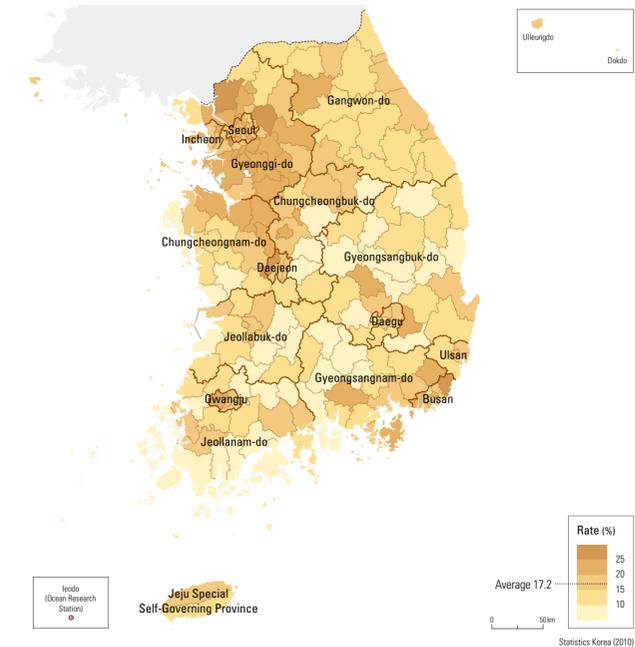
Gyeongsangbuk-do (9.5%), and Jeollanam-do (8.8%). Seoul and other metropolitan areas show that large proportions of their populations are in-migrants who were born in other places.

The migration rate is defined as the sum of interregional (-si/-gun/-gu) migration and intra-regional (-si/-gun/-gu) migrants divided by the total number of migrants. In the case of short-term migrations, there are more intraregional (-si/-gun/-gu) migrations than interregional (-si/-gun/-gu) migrations. Domestic migrations in Korea increased during the urbanization and industrialization periods in the 1970s and 1980s, but they have been decreasing since the 1990s due to the implementation of regionally balancing development initiatives and the evolution of transportation systems.

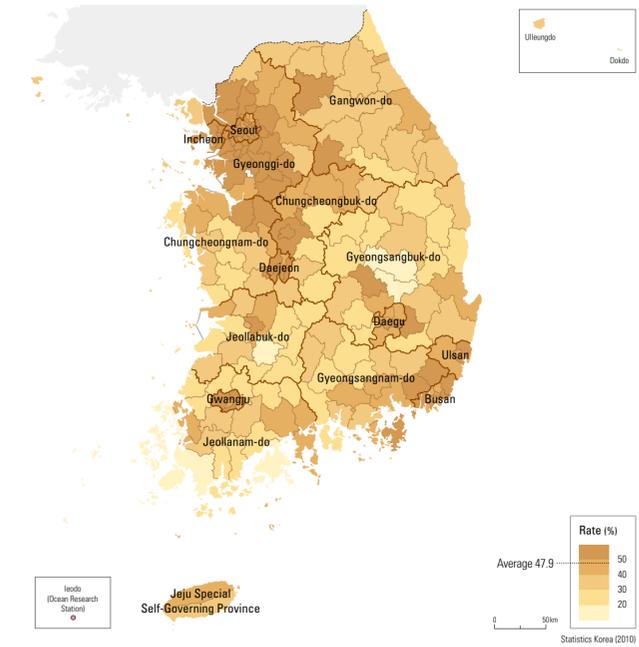
Population by Birth Region (2010)



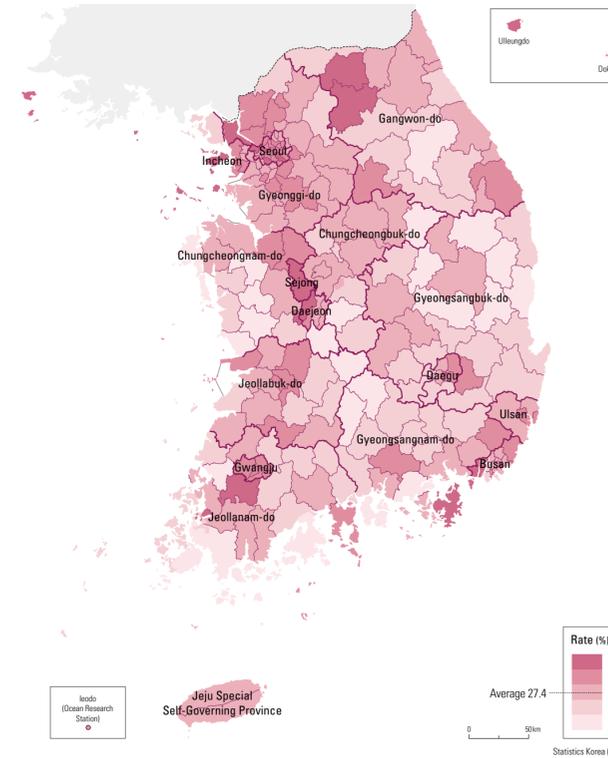
1-Year Migration Rate (2010)



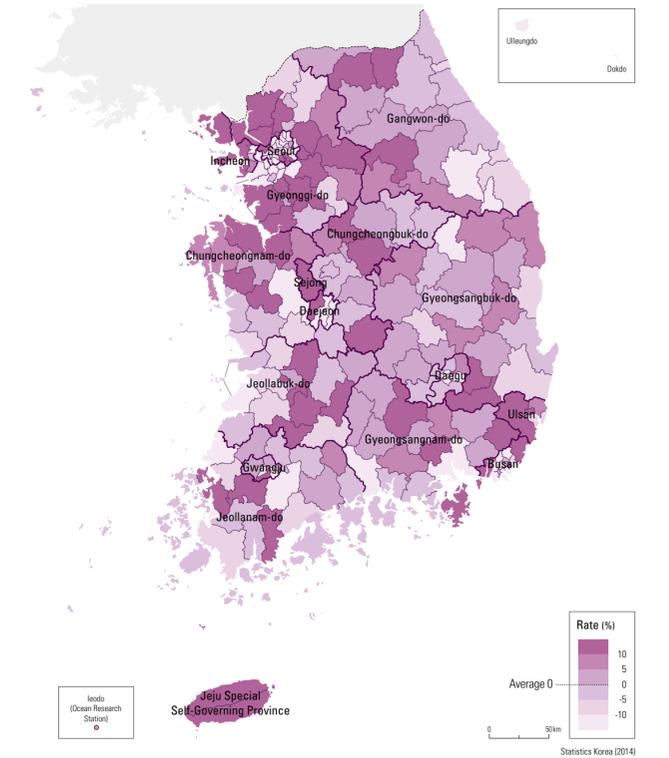
5-Year Migration Rate (2010)



Total Migration Rate (2014)



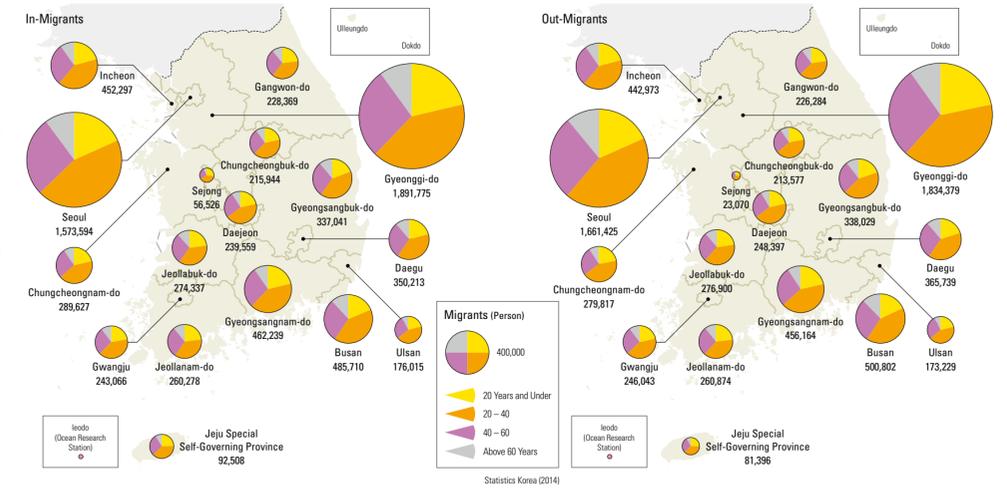
Net Migration Rate (2014)



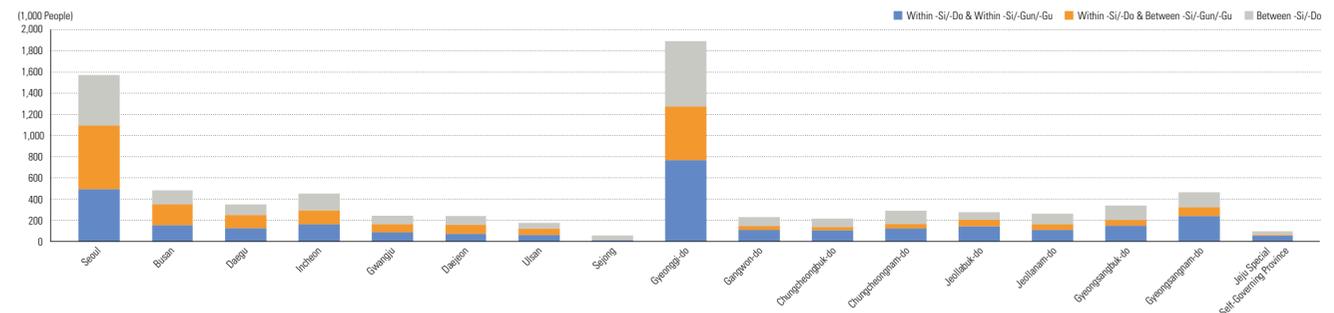
In 2014, the Sejong Special Self-Governing City showed the highest migration rate at 57%, while Geochang in Gyeongsangnam-do had the lowest at 15%. In the case of net migration rates, Yeongdo-gu in Busan showed the largest negative rate at -25%, while the Sejong Special Self-Governing City showed the largest positive rate at 24%.

The 20-40 age group showed the highest in-migration as well as out-migration rates. The Sejong Special Self-Governing City showed the highest interregional migration rate (-si/-do) at 82%, and Jeollabuk-do showed the lowest rate at 26%. Gyeonggi-do showed the highest intraregional migration rate (-si/-gun/-gu) at 41%, while the Sejong Special Self-Governing City showed the lowest rate at 18%.

Migration by Age Group (2014)



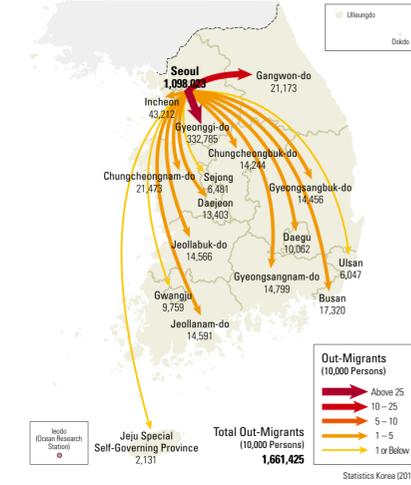
Intra-Regional (-Do) Migration (2014)



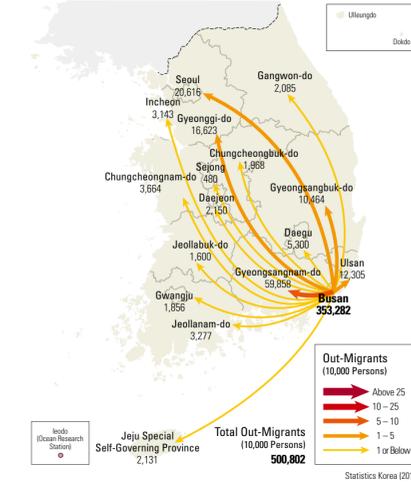
In 2014, the total number of migrants in Korea was 7.63 million, and the total migration rate was 15%. Regionally, the Sejong Special Self-Governing City had the largest influx of population. Seoul showed the largest out-migration.

Region(-si/-do)	In-Migrants (1,000 Persons)	Out-Migrants (1,000 Persons)	Net Migration Rate (%)
Seoul	1,574	1,661	-0.9
Busan	486	501	-0.4
Daegu	350	366	-0.6
Incheon	452	443	0.3
Gwangju	243	246	-0.2
Daejeon	240	248	-0.6
Ulsan	176	173	0.2
Sejong	57	23	24.2
Gyeonggi-do	1,892	1,834	0.5
Gangwon-do	228	226	0.1
Chungcheongbuk-do	216	214	0.2
Chungcheongnam-do	290	280	0.5
Jeollabuk-do	274	277	-0.1
Jeollanam-do	260	261	0.0
Gyeongsangbuk-do	337	338	0.0
Gyeongsangnam-do	462	456	0.2
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	93	81	1.9

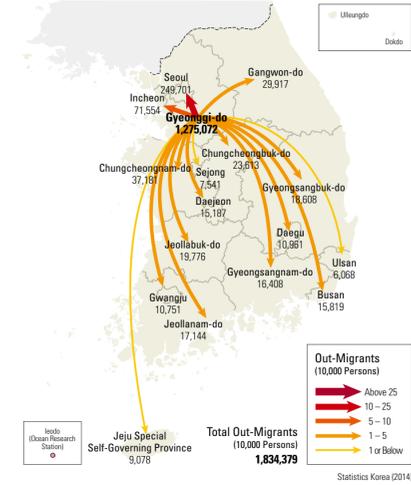
Migration from Seoul (2014)



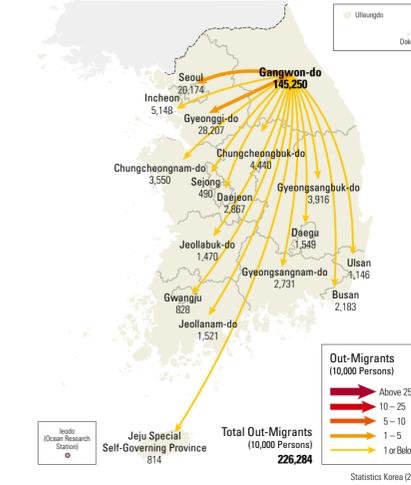
Migration from Busan (2014)



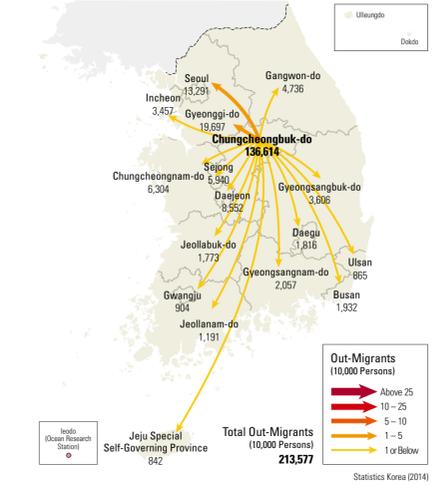
Migration from Gyeonggi-do (2014)



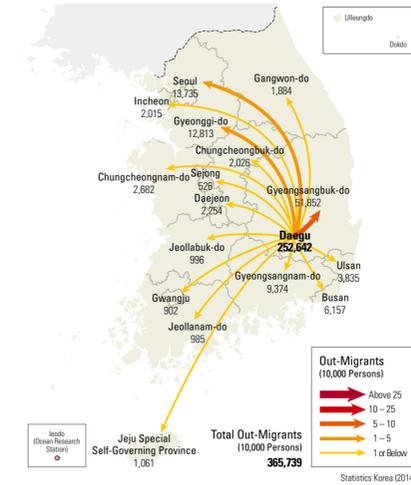
Migration from Gangwon-do (2014)



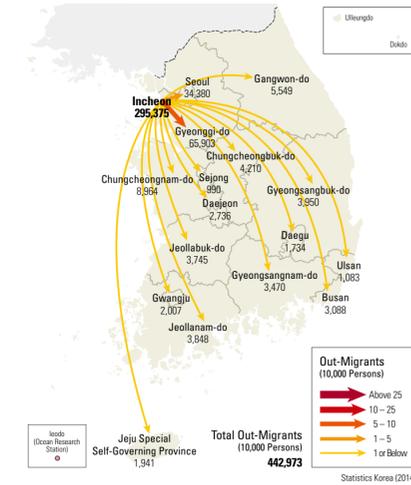
Migration from Chungcheongbuk-do (2014)



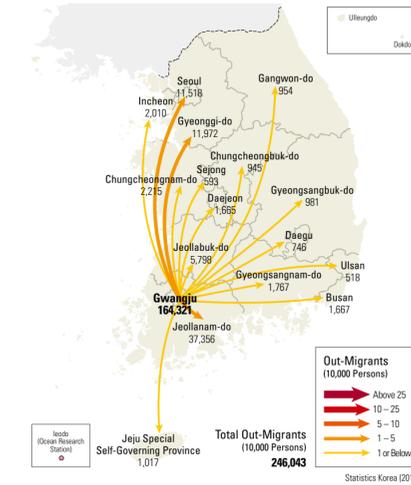
Migration from Daegu (2014)



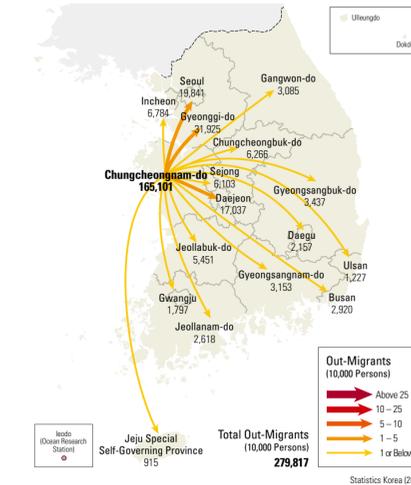
Migration from Incheon (2014)



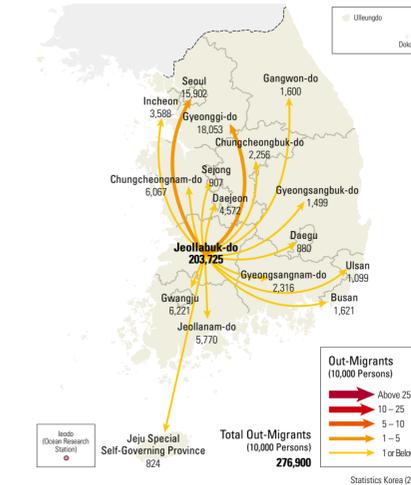
Migration from Gwangju (2014)



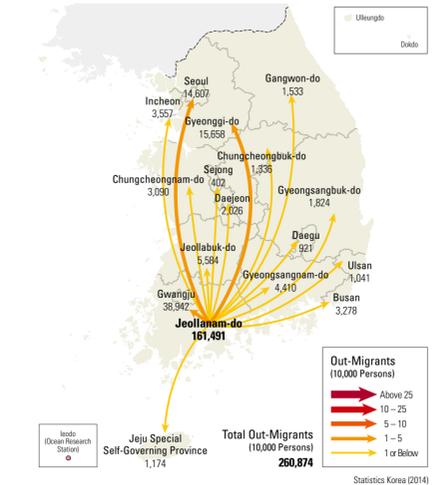
Migration from Chungcheongnam-do (2014)



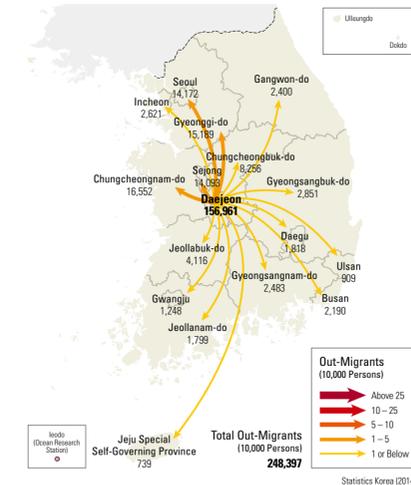
Migration from Jeollabuk-do (2014)



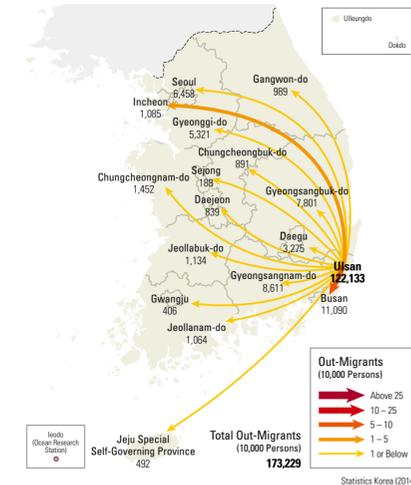
Migration from Jeollanam-do (2014)



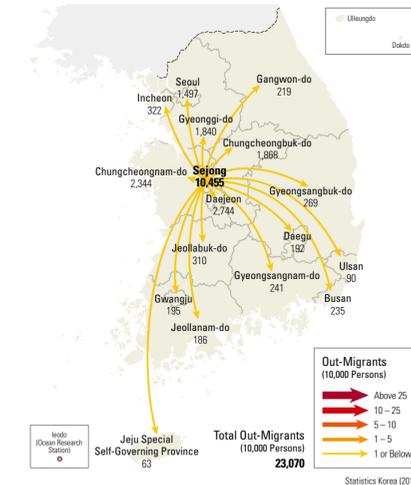
Migration from Daejeon (2014)



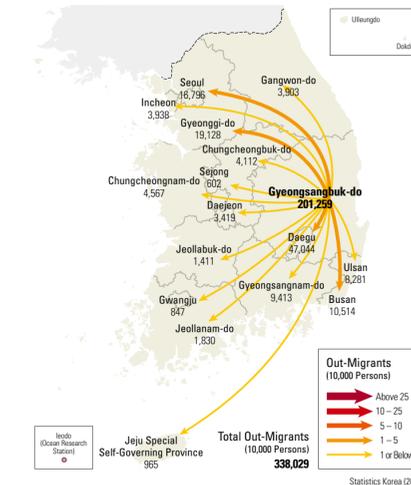
Migration from Ulsan (2014)



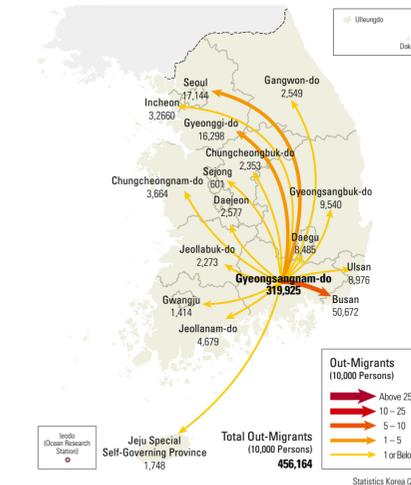
Migration from Sejong Special Self-Governing City (2014)



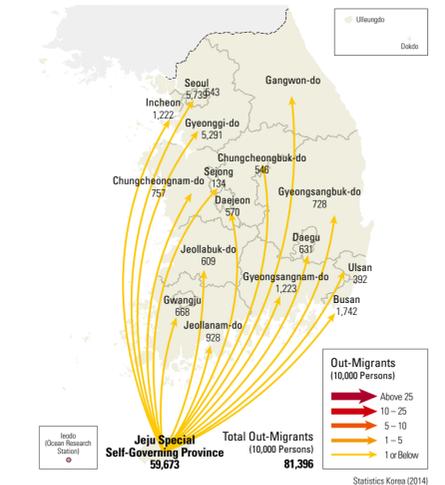
Migration from Gyeongsangbuk-do (2014)



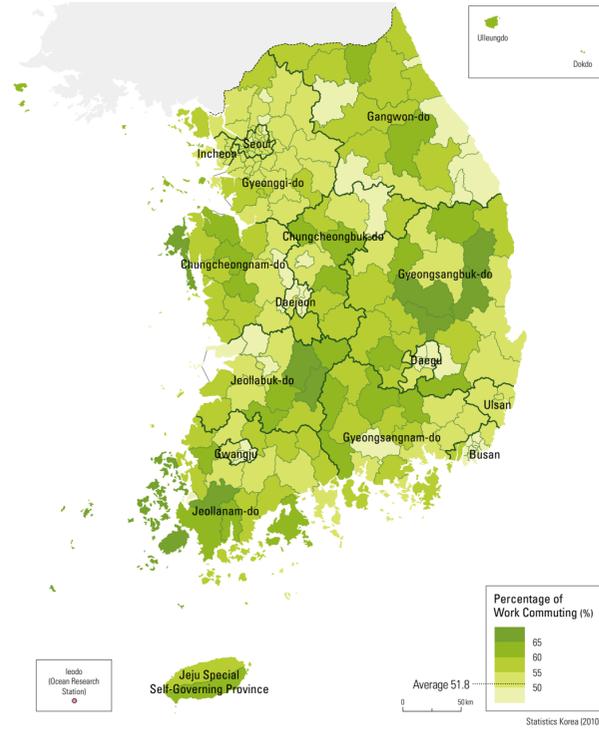
Migration from Gyeongsangnam-do (2014)



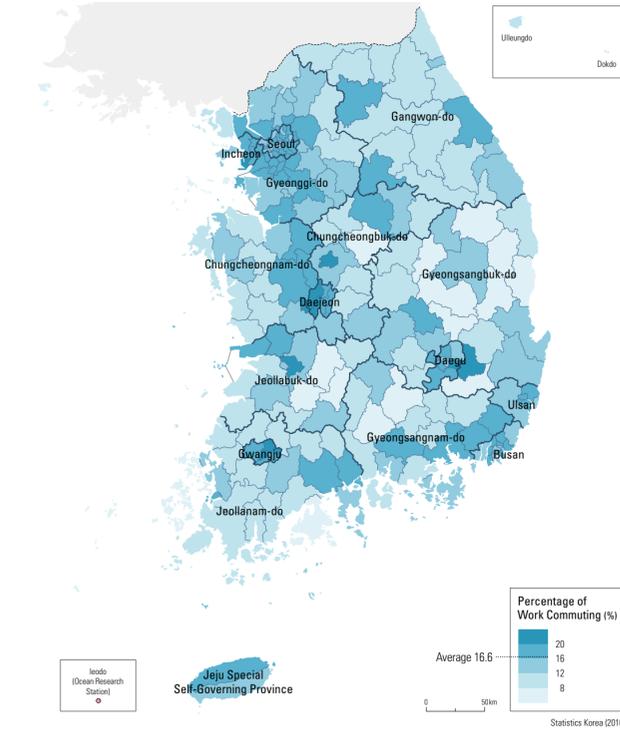
Migration from Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (2014)



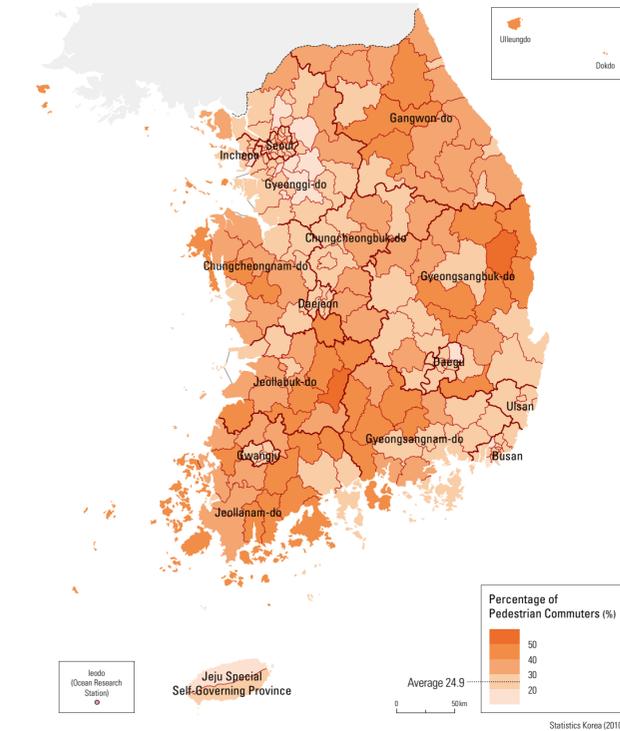
Percentage of Work Commuting (2010)



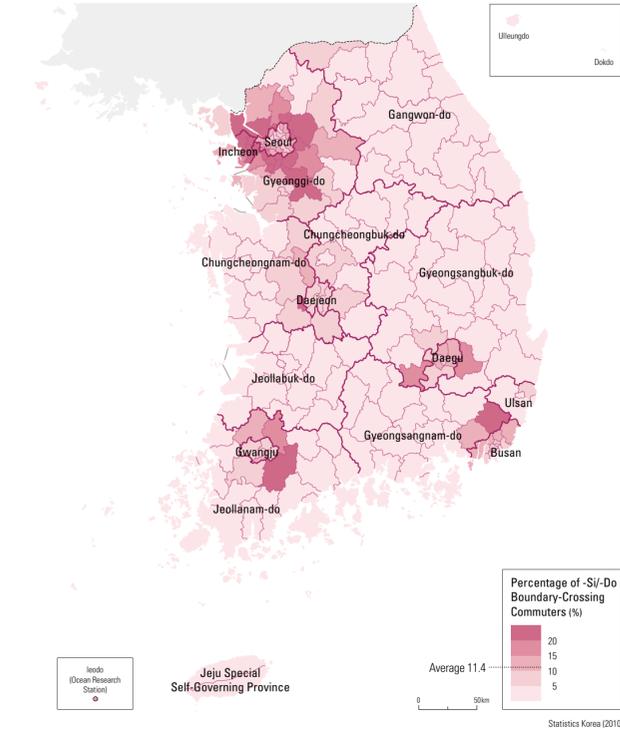
Percentage of School Commuting (2010)



Percentage of Pedestrian Commuters (2010)



Percentage of -Si/-Do Boundary-Crossing Commuters (2010)



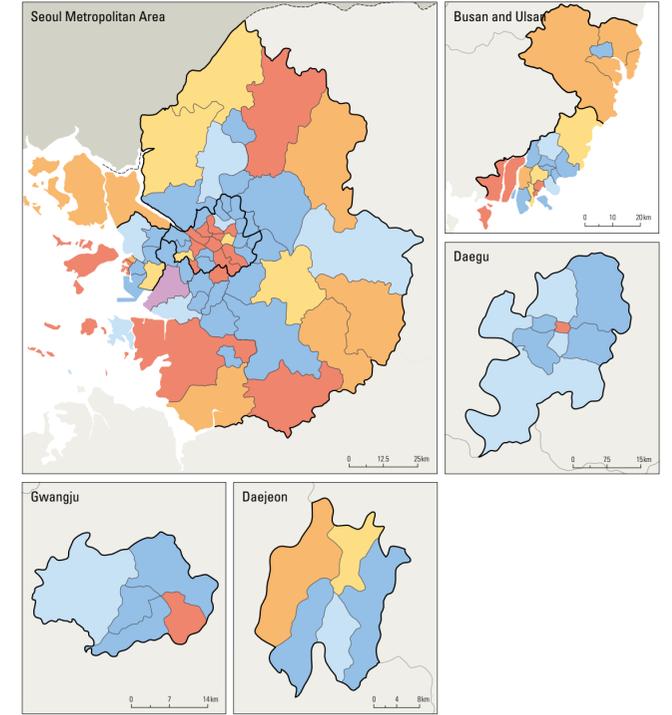
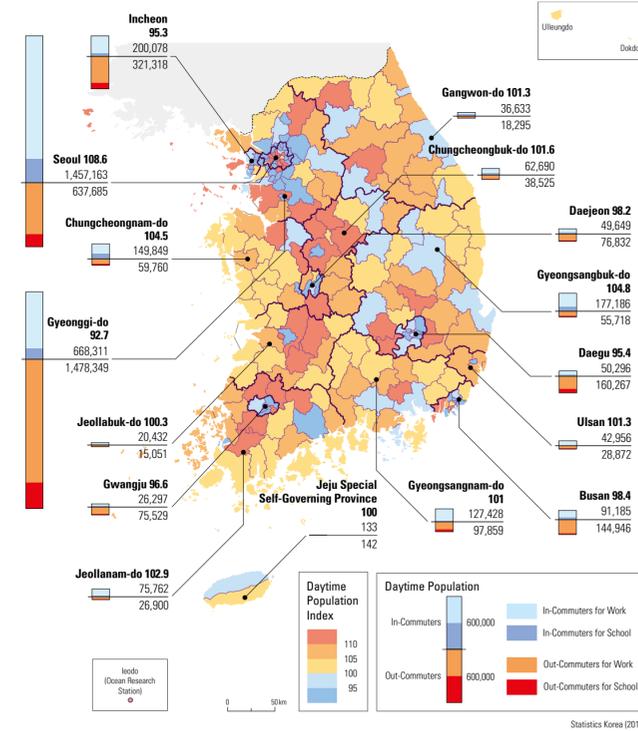
Daily population movement can be analyzed through factors such as work and school commuting patterns and daytime population index. In 2010, the average work commuting ratio (the ratio of persons over 12 years old who commute

to work on a regular basis) was 54.2% and the school commuting ratio (the ratio of persons over 12 years old who attend education institutions, college preparation institutions, or job training facilities) was 14.0%. By mode of transporta-

tion, 30.4% of commuters walk. In the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area, the Seoul City showed the highest percent (23.9%) of commuters that walk. Beyond the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area, Jeollanam-do showed the highest percentage

(33.7%) of commuters that walk. In the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area, about 17% of work or school commuters crossed -si/-do boundaries.

Daytime Population Index (2010)

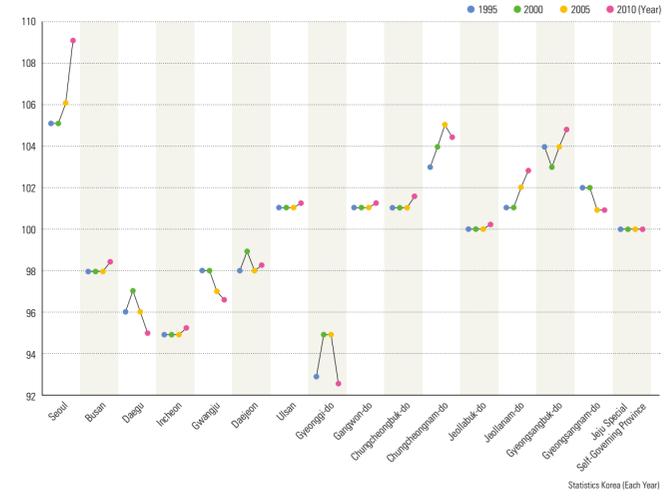


Maximum and Minimum Daytime Population Index by Region (-Si/-Gun/-Gu) (2010) (1,000 Persons)

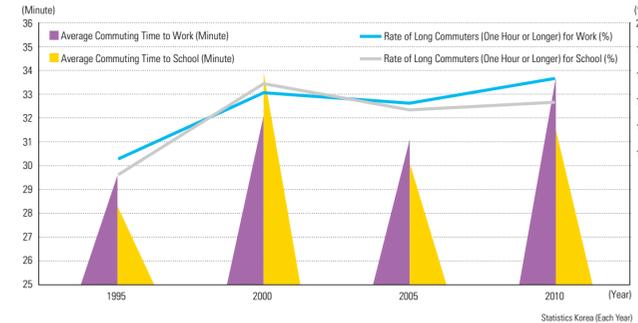
Region (Si/Do)	Registered Population	Maximum			Minimum			
		Daytime Population	Daytime Population Index	Daytime Population Index	Registered Population	Daytime Population	Daytime Population Index	
Seoul	Jung-gu	117	406	348.1	Dobong-gu	343	274	79.8
	Gangseo-gu	52	110	213.7	Buk-gu	297	237	79.7
Daegu	Jung-gu	72	121	169.2	Suseong-gu	438	387	88.4
Incheon	Jung-gu	81	133	162.9	Gyeyang-gu	331	286	86.5
Gwangju	Dong-gu	103	133	129.2	Nam-gu	212	191	90.2
Daejeon	Yuseong-gu	286	314	109.5	Seo-gu	492	453	92.0
Ulsan	Buk-gu	166	178	107.3	Jung-gu	218	174	79.6
Gyeonggi-do	Pocheon-si	134	161	120.0	Gwangmyeong-si	324	256	79.1
Gangwon-do	Hoengseong-gun	37	41	111.4	Taebaek-si	51	49	96.9
Chungcheongbuk-do	Jincheon-gun	59	70	119.1	Cheongju-si	654	605	92.5
Chungcheongnam-do	Geumsan-gun	52	62	118.7	Gyeryong-si	40	38	94.8
Jeollabuk-do	Wanju-gun	81	96	118.1	Jeonju-si	639	602	94.3
Jeollanam-do	Yeongam-gun	55	74	133.7	Mokpo-si	246	225	91.3
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Seongju-gun	36	42	116.0	Andong-si	164	162	99.2
Gyeongsangnam-do	Haman-gun	59	68	116.2	Jinju-si	331	322	97.4
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	Seogwipo-si	128	133	103.4	Jeju-si	395	390	98.9

Statistics Korea (2010)

Daytime Population Index by Region (1995 - 2010)



Average Commuting Time (1995 - 2010)

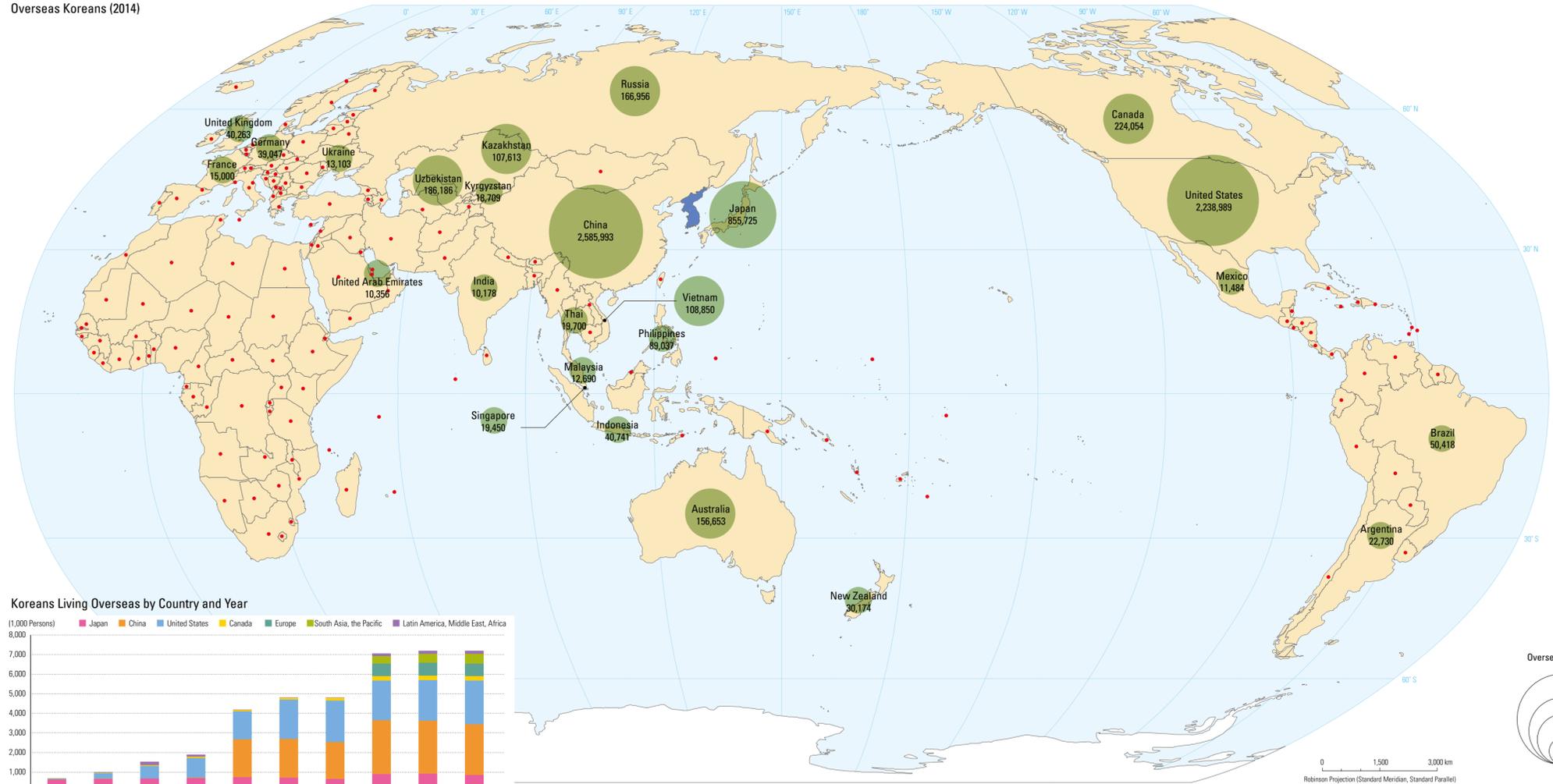


The daytime population index is the ratio between daytime population and registered population. High daytime population index appeared mostly in the downtown areas with jobs and schools, while the areas with daytime population indices below 100 were mostly residential areas. In 2010, Seoul, Ulsan, Gangwon-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Jeollabuk-do, Jeollanam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, and the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province were over 100. In Seoul, the daytime population index increased from 105 in 1995 to 108.6 in 2010, while Gwangju's

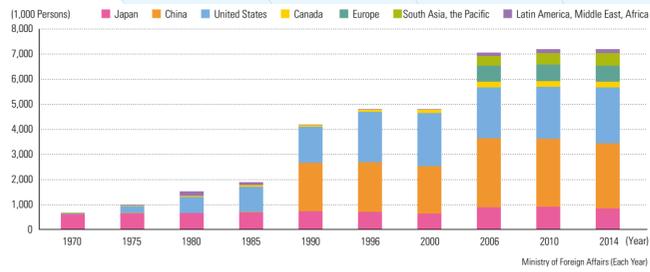
daytime population index decreased from 98 in 1995 to 96.6 in 2010. In 2010, the highest daytime population index occurred in Jung-gu in Seoul (348.1), and the lowest occurred in Gwangmyeong in Gyeonggi-do (79.1). In 2010, the average commuting time to work was 33.7 minutes, and the commuting time to school was 31.1 minutes. The proportion of commuters with long commutes (one hour or longer) accounted for 16% of work commuters and 14% of school commuters.

International Population Migration

Overseas Koreans (2014)



Koreans Living Overseas by Country and Year



* Overseas Koreans
 1) Korean nationality Koreans: The Korean who holds permanent residency in a foreign country or who lives in a foreign country with an intention to live permanently.
 2) Foreign nationality Koreans: A foreign nationality person who once had the Korean nationality (or the child of such person). The details are defined by the executive order of President.

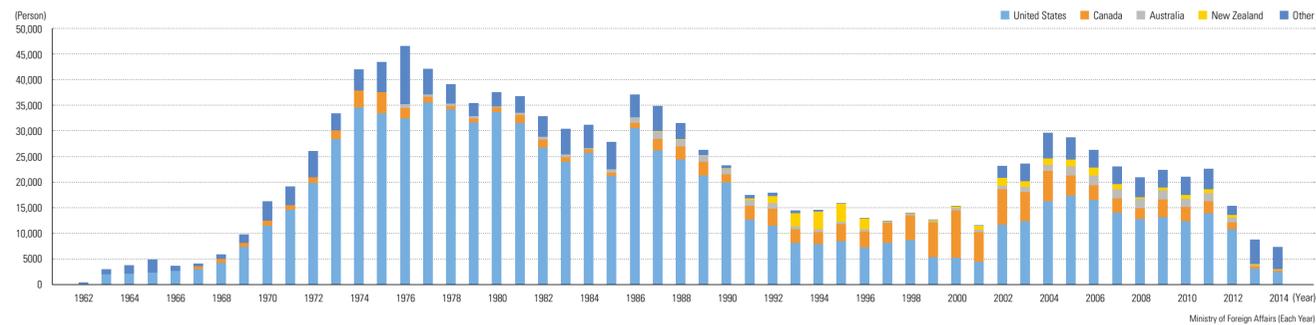
The international migration of Koreans can be divided into the out-migrant Koreans who stay or live abroad and the in-migrant Koreans who are living in Korea. Overseas Koreans are categorized into Korean nationality or foreign nationality.

As of 2014, there were approximately 7.18 million overseas Koreans in China, the United States, Japan, and the former Soviet Union countries. Initially, Korean immigrants overwhelmingly chose to live in the United States, but more recently they are also choosing many other countries, including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The number of foreign nationality Koreans who live in Korea increased from approximately 270,000 in 2006 to 700,000 in 2014. As of 2014, there were approximately 290,000 (42% of the total) overseas Koreans

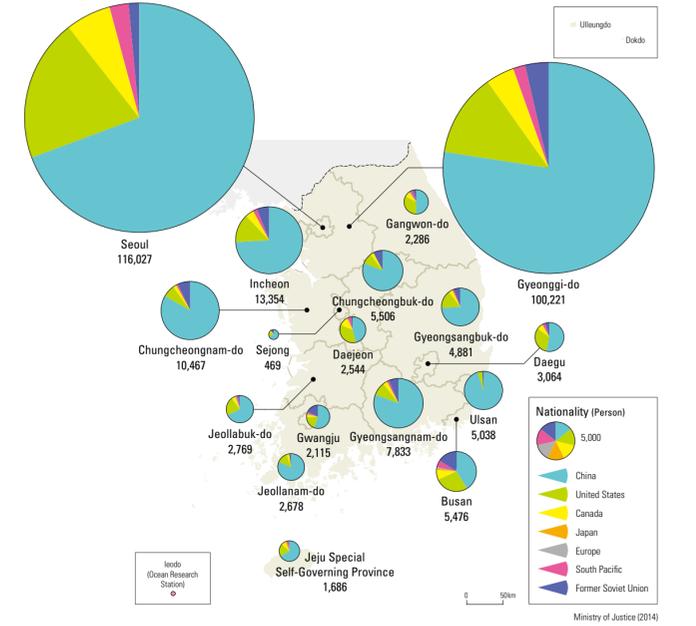
with F-4 ("Overseas Korean") visas, followed by 280,000 (40%) with H-2 ("working visit") visas, another 75,000 (11%) with F-5 ("permanent resident") visas, and about 20,000 (3%) with F-6 ("marriage to Korean citizen") visas. As of 2014, More than 290,000 foreign nationals of Korean descent have reported their domestic residences. The number of Koreans who live in Korea with permanent residency in another country increased from approximately 40,000 in 2005 to 80,000 in 2014. Since the 2000s, the number of people who have escaped from North Korea has increased significantly, and, among these refugees, there have been more women than men.

permanent residency in another country increased from approximately 40,000 in 2005 to 80,000 in 2014. Since the 2000s, the number of people who have escaped from North Korea has increased significantly, and, among these refugees, there have been more women than men.

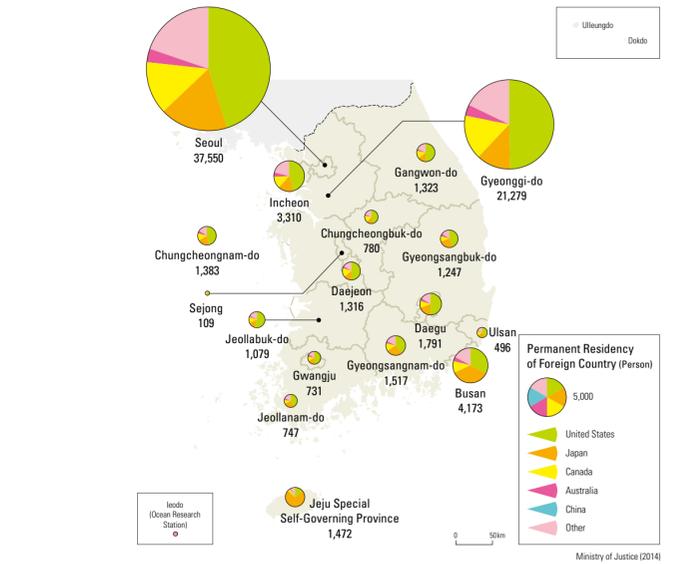
Number of Korean Emigrants by Year



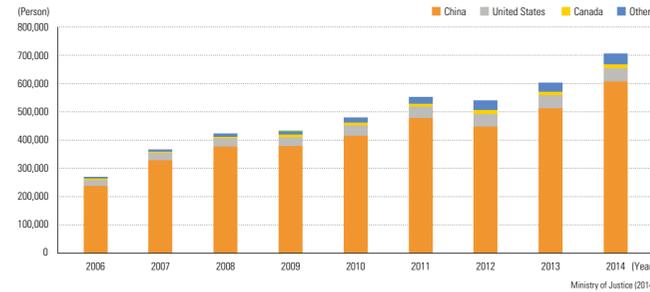
Korean Foreign Nationals Living in Korea (2014)



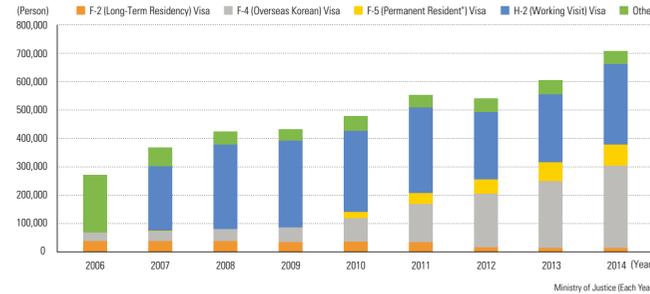
Koreans Living in Korea with Permanent Residency Status in Other Countries (2014)



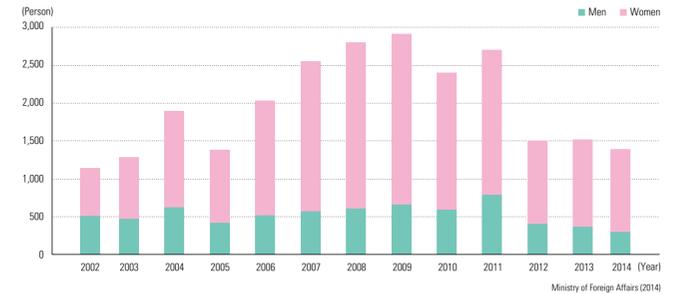
Korean Foreign Nationals Living in Korea by Country (2014)



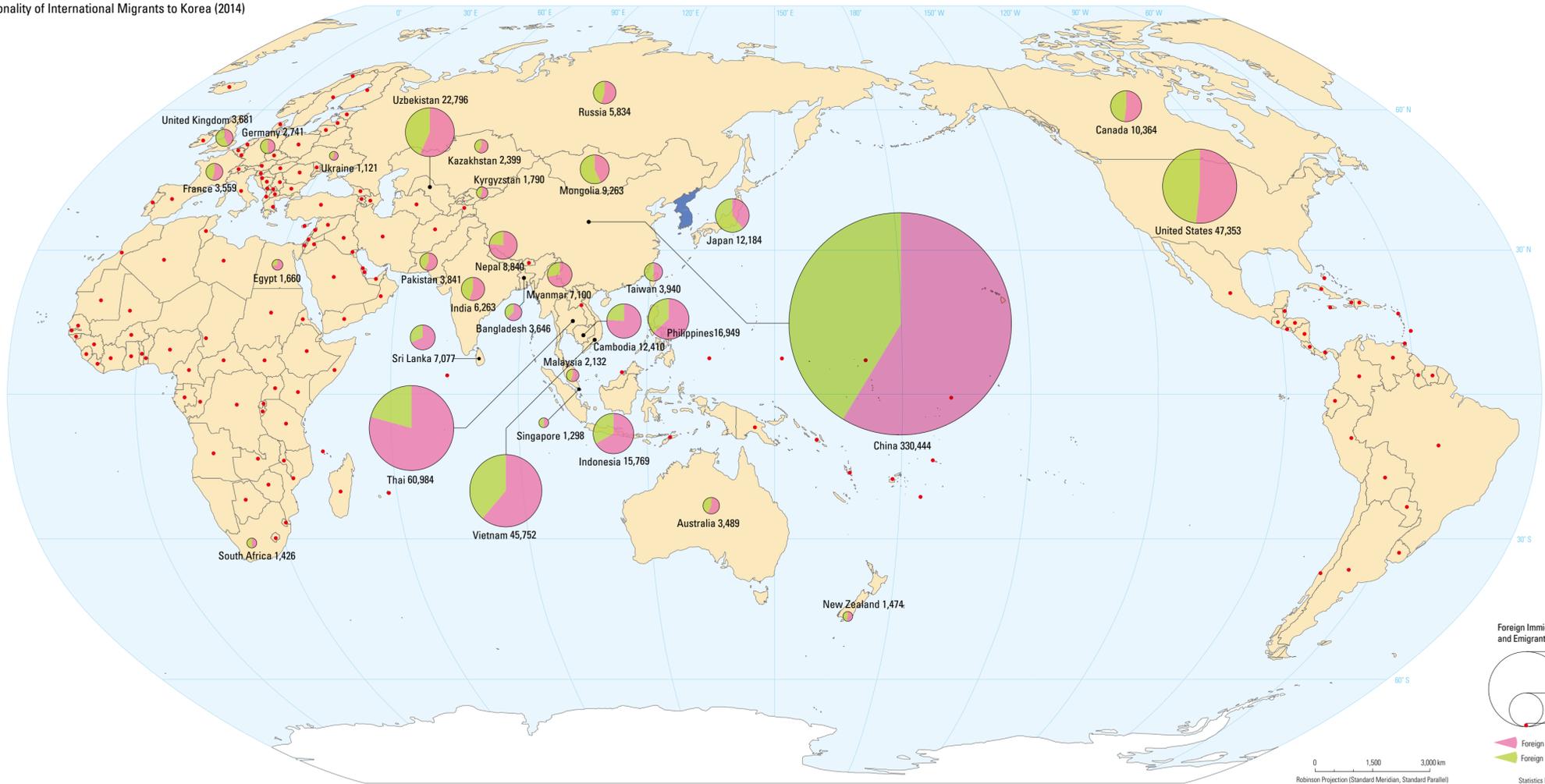
Korean Foreign Nationals Living in Korea by Visa Category (2014)



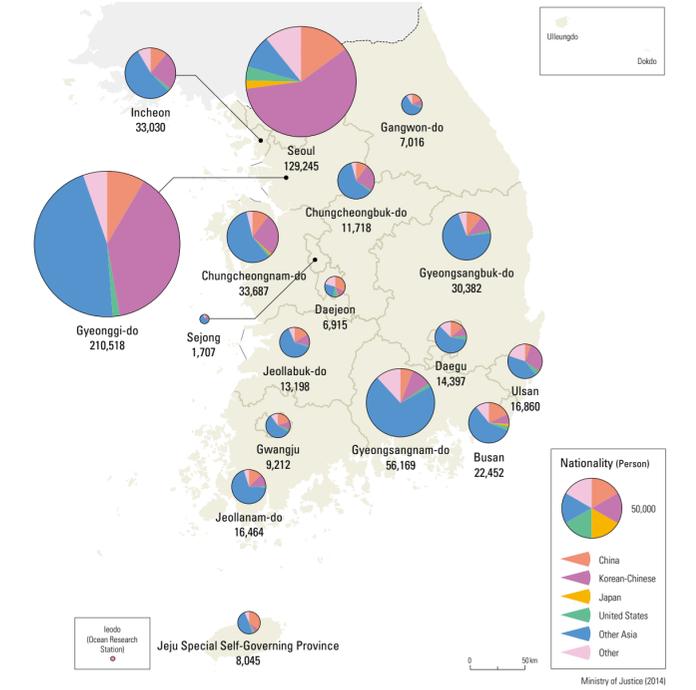
Number of People Who Escaped from North Korea



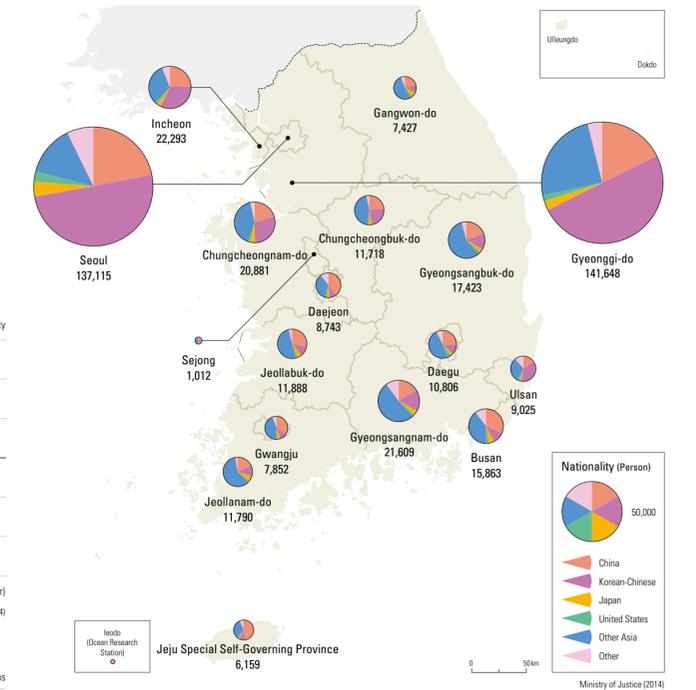
Nationality of International Migrants to Korea (2014)



Foreign Nationality-Men (2014)



Foreign Nationality-Women (2014)



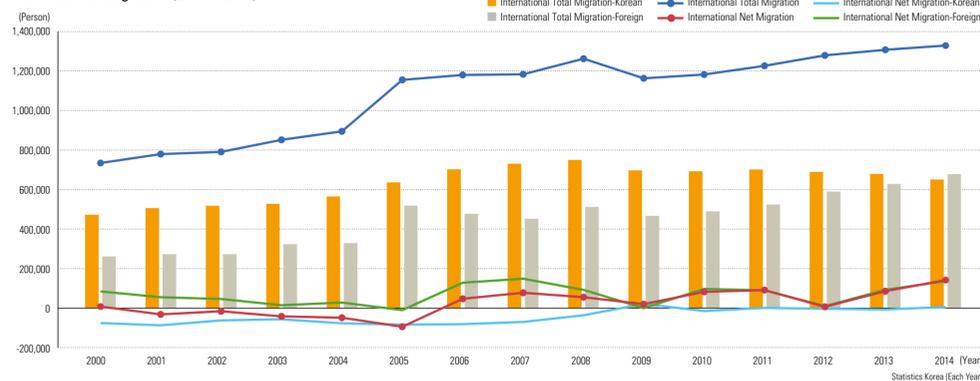
The international migration statistic is compiled by tracking the number of foreign nationals who stay in Korea longer than 90 days and the number of Koreans who stay abroad longer than 90 days. The international total migration is the sum of immigrants and emigrants, and the international net migration is the difference between immigrants and emigrants. The international total migration increased from about 730,000 in 2000 to 1.33

million in 2014. The international net migration increased from about 8,000 in 2000 to 142,000 in 2014. In 2014, the largest group of net immigrants by nationality came from China (about 330,000). There were more people giving up Korean nationality during the 1990s, but the trend has reversed since 2000 as naturalization of immigrants increased, particularly the increase of naturaliza-

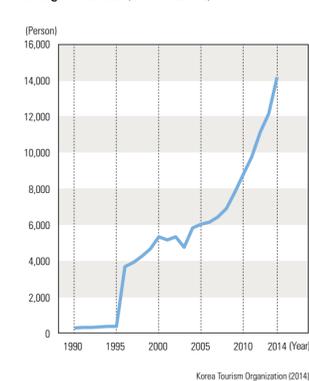
tions by marriage. The number of foreign nationals staying in Korea increased rapidly from approximately 310,000 in 1998 to 1.8 million in 2014. They are categorized into long-term and short-term stays, and as of 2014, there were 1.38 million long-term staying and 420,000 short-term staying foreign nationals. Illegal aliens are also included in the international migration statistics, and they in-

creased from approximately 100,000 in 1998 to 210,000 in 2014. Temporary international migration includes international tourists. The number of international tourists was 270,000 in 1990. However, it exceeded 10 million in 2012 with the increasing popularity of the Korean Wave, and it continues to increase rapidly.

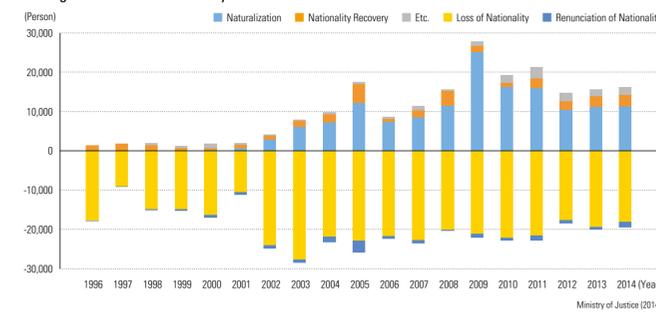
International Migration (2000 - 2014)



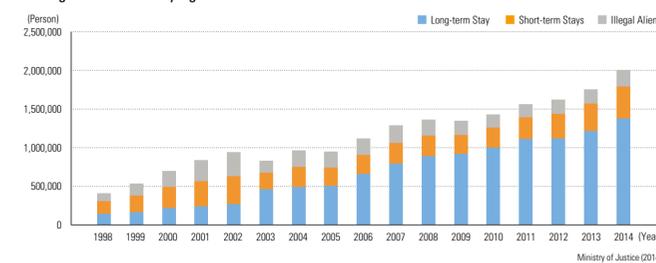
Foreign Tourists (1990 - 2014)



Changes in Korean Nationality



Foreign Nationals Staying in Korea



As of 2014, there were 1,091,531 foreigners (628,279 males, 463,252 females) registered with the Ministry of Justice. By nationality, the majority of immigrants are from Asia, including China (Chinese and Korean-Chinese), Vietnam, Indonesia, and Uzbekistan. More than half of them live in the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area, in Seoul (266,360 persons, 24% of the total) and Gyeonggi-do (352,166 persons, 32% of the total). Men came mostly for employment and job training, whereas a large proportion of women came to Korea for marriage, which leads to differences in where they live in Korea.