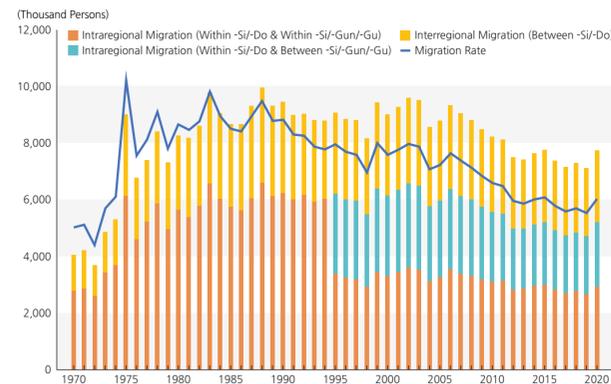
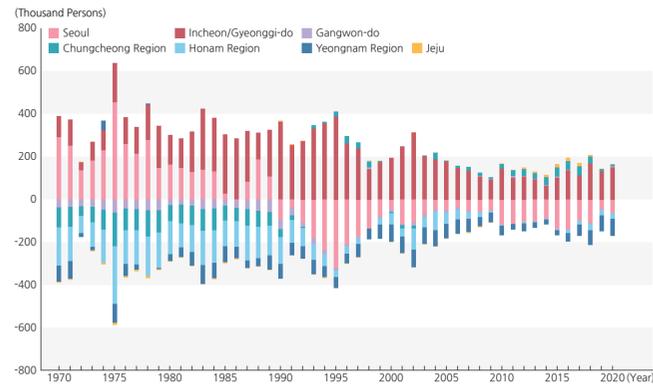


Population Migration

Domestic Migration (1970-2020)



Net Migrants by Regions (1970-2020)



The population growth can be explained by the natural population growth of birth and death and the social population growth of immigration and out-migration. In Korea, a natural decrease in the population with more deaths than births is relatively recent. At the provincial level, natural population decrease was first recorded in Jeollanam-do in 2005. As of 2020, populations naturally decrease in all provinces except for Gyeonggi-do, Incheon, Ulsan, and Sejong. Therefore, an important factor in determining the increase or decrease of a region's population is population migration.

Population migration has begun in earnest through industrialization. In 1975, the migration rate reached 25.5%, and in 1988, 9.97 million people migrated. However, since the late

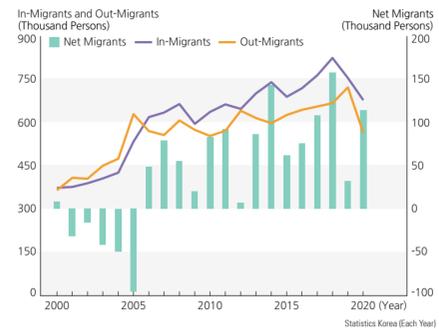
1980s, the total migrants and migration rates have decreased. As of 2020, the proportions of intraregional migration within -si/-gun/-gu areas, intraregional migration between -si/-gun/-gu areas, and interregional migration were 38%, 29%, and 33%, respectively.

Until the late 1980s, the Seoul Metropolitan Area was the main in-migration region, while the Honam, Yeongnam, and Chungcheong regions were the main out-migration regions. However, there have been changes since the late 1980s. Seoul has become the region with the largest population outflow to Gyeonggi and Incheon. On the other hand, the Chungcheong region has become an influx of population since the mid-1990s, which is related to the expansion of the Seoul Metropolitan Area's functions

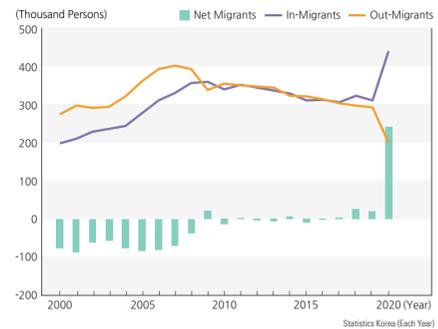
into the Chungcheong region.

International migrations can be divided into the immigrants and emigrants of Koreans and the immigrants and emigrants of foreigners. In the case of Koreans, there were more emigrants than immigrants until the mid-2000s. However, the number of immigrants and emigrants remained similar until 2019. In the case of foreigners, from 2000 to 2019, there were generally more immigrants than emigrants. However, the international migration patterns in 2020 completely differ from those before 2019. Due to the impact of COVID-19, there were more Korean immigrants than Korean emigrants, and there were more foreign emigrants than foreign immigrants.

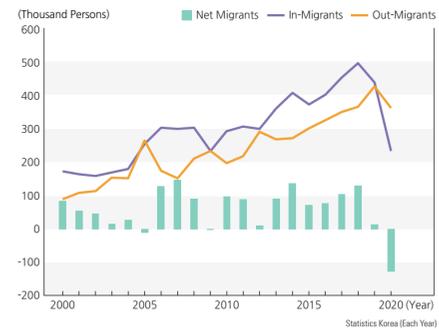
International Migration (2000-2020)



Korean Migrants (2000-2020)

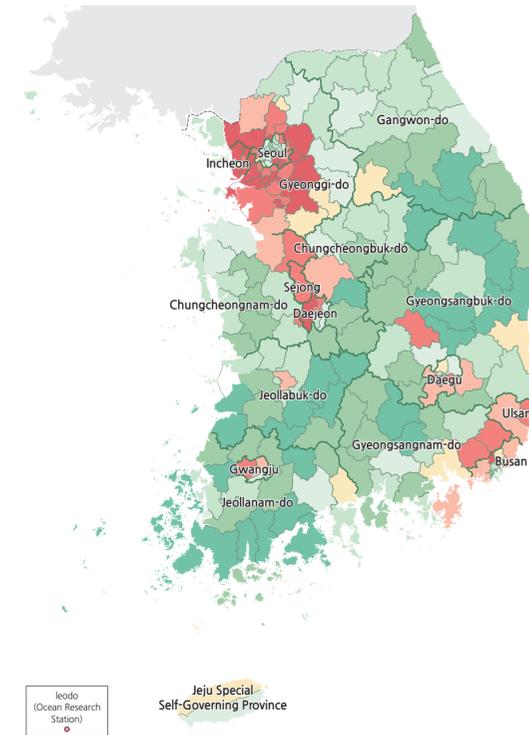


Foreign Migrants (2000-2020)

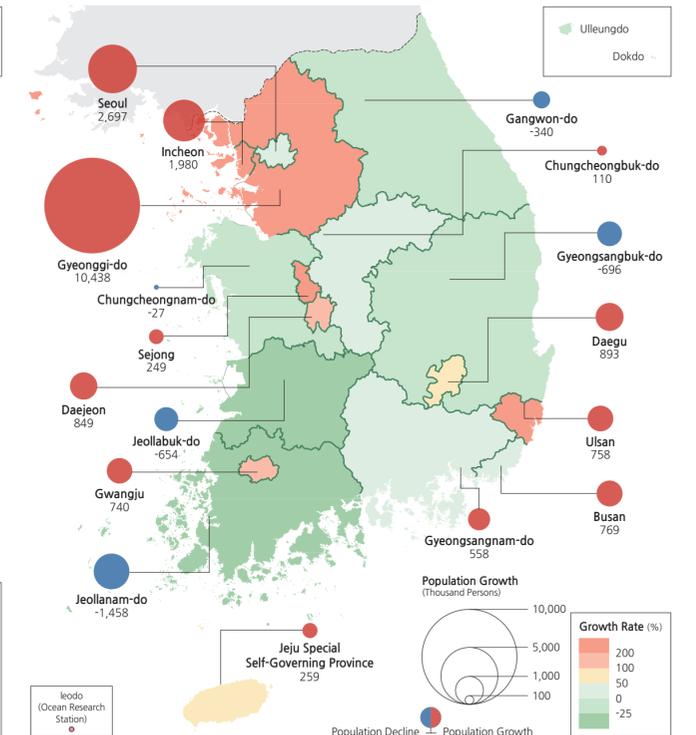


Population Growth

Population Growth Rate by -Si/-Gun/-Gu in 2000 Compared to 1975



Population Growth by -Si/-Do in 2000 Compared to 1975



*Population Growth Rate by -si/-gun/-gu in 2000 compared to 1975.
**Population Growth by -si/-gun/-gu in 2000 compared to 1975.

*The population in 1975 is calculated based on administrative districts in 2020.
**The population of Sejong in 1975 is that of Yeongi-gun, Chungcheongnam-do.

Assuming no change in administrative districts, Yeosu-gu in Incheon (2,206%) experienced the highest population growth rate between 1975 and 2020 at the -si/-gun/-gu area levels, followed by other administrative districts in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, such as Ansan-si in Gyeonggi-do (1,728%), Seo-gu in Incheon (1,425%), Siheung-si in Gyeonggi-do (1,174%), and Gunpo-si in Gyeonggi-do (1,076%). On the other hand, the region with the lowest population growth rate (the largest population decrease rate) was Sinan-gun in Jeollanam-do (-78%). Rural areas such as Yeongyang-gun in Gyeongsangbuk-do (-77%), Jinan-gun in Jeollabuk-do (-76%), Boseong-gun in Jeollanam-do (-76%), and Jeongseon-gun in Gangwon-do (-75%) occupy most of the population decrease areas. As of 2020, 120 out of the 229 -si/-gun/-

gu areas had decreases in population compared to 1975, of which 74 areas had population decreases of more than 50% compared to 1975. In 30 areas, more than 2/3 of the population had decreased. In addition, 26 of the 109 areas where the population increased did not reach the national population growth rate of 49.3% during the same period, so it can be evaluated as an area where the population actually flowed out. Therefore, 146 out of 229 -si/-gun/-gu areas are regions with an outflow of population. The population decreased in large cities, such as the central areas of Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, and Daejeon.

At the -si/-do area levels, administrative districts with higher population growth rates were Gyeonggi-do (340%), Sejong (236%), Incheon (205%), and Ulsan (201%). On the other hand,

administrative districts with higher population decrease rates were Jeollanam-do (-45%), Jeollabuk-do (-27%), Gyeongsangbuk-do (-21%), and Gangwon-do (-18%). From 1975 to 2020, the population increased from 34.7 million to 51.83 million, an increase of about 17.13 million (49.3%). The population of Gyeonggi-do increased from 3.07 million in 1975 to 13.51 million in 2020, an increase of 10.44 million, which is about 61% of the population increase during the same period. In the case of Jeollanam-do, the population decreased from 3.25 million in 1975 to 1.79 million in 2020, a decrease of about 1.46 million. As a result, the proportion of the population, which had reached 9.4% of the national population in 1975, decreased to 3.5% in 2020.

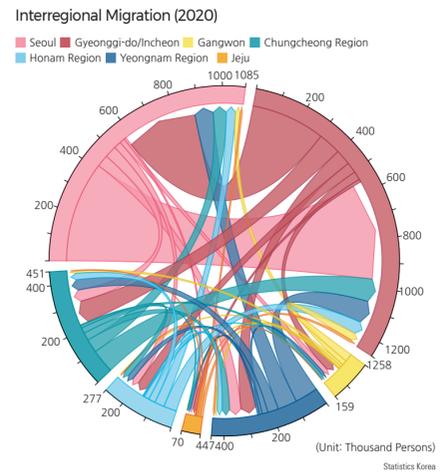
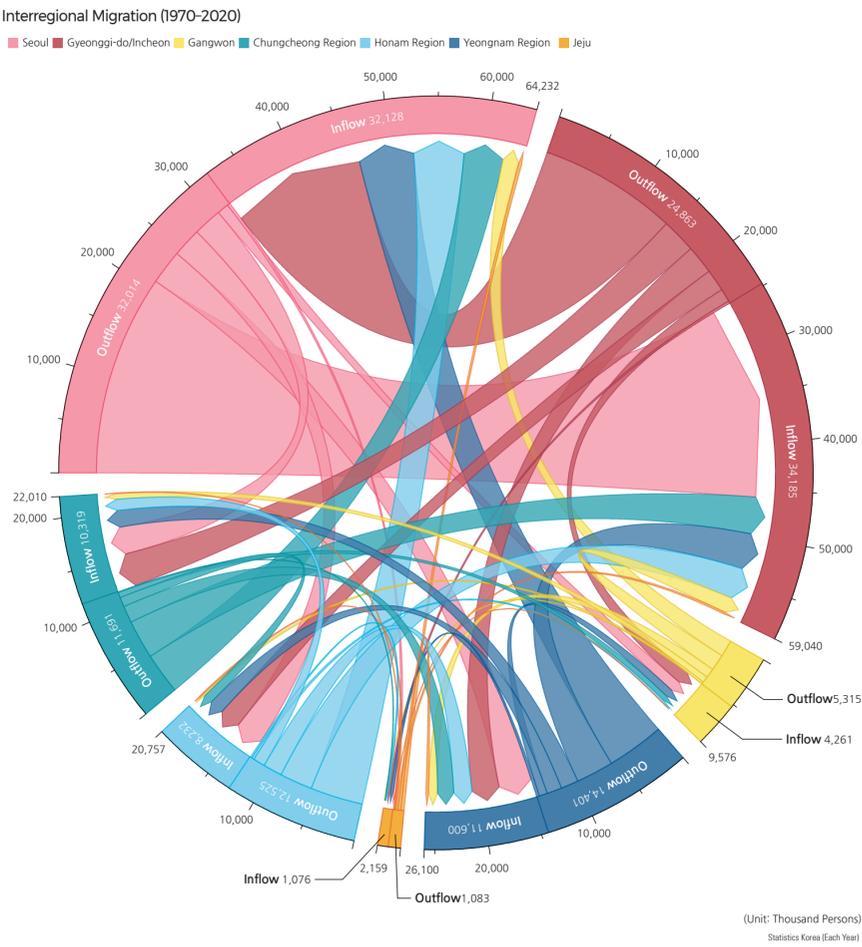
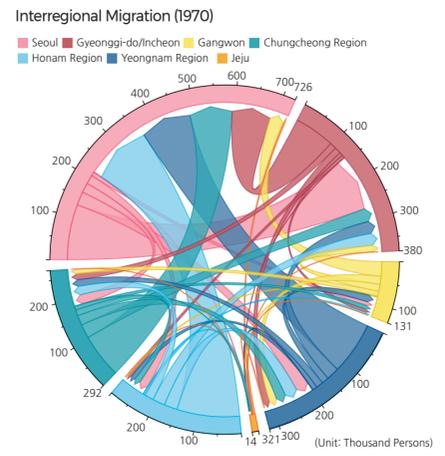
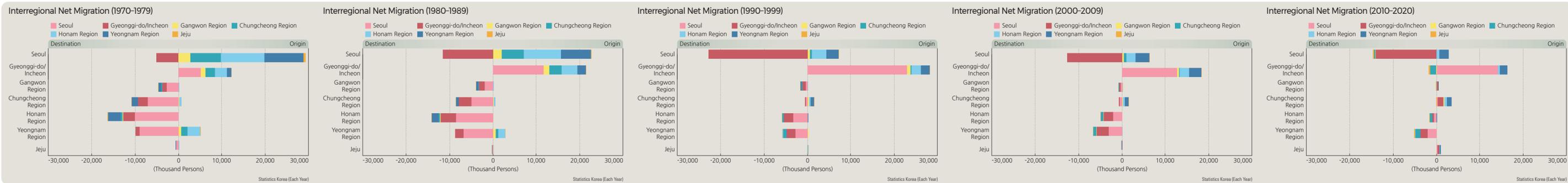
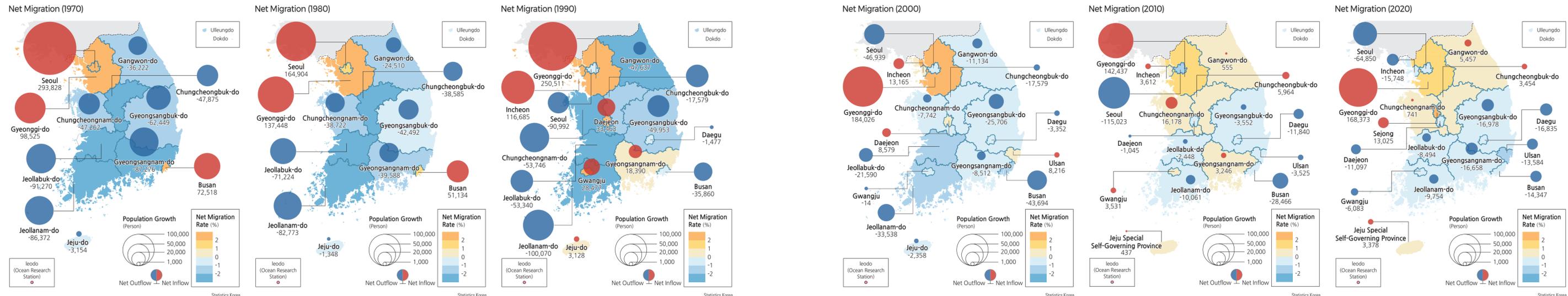
Changes in Population by -Si/-Do (1975, 2020)

Classification	1975		2020		1975-2020		Population Ratio in 2020 Compared to 1975	Population Growth Type		
	Population	Rate	Population	Rate	Population Growth	Growth Rate		Increase (Above Mean)	Increase (Below Mean)	Decrease
National Total	34,704	100.0	51,829	100.0	17,125	49.3	149.3			
Seoul Metropolitan Area	10,928	31.5	26,043	50.2	15,115	138.3	238.3	0		
Seoul	6,889	19.9	9,586	18.5	2,697	39.1	139.1		0	
Gyeonggi-do	3,074	8.9	13,512	26.1	10,438	339.6	439.6	0		
Incheon	965	2.8	2,945	5.7	1,980	205.2	305.2	0		
Gangwon Region	1,862	5.4	1,522	2.9	-340	-18.3	81.7			0
Chungcheong Region	4,471	12.9	5,651	10.9	1,180	26.4	126.4		0	
Chungcheongbuk-do	1,522	4.4	1,632	3.1	110	7.2	107.2		0	
Chungcheongnam-do	2,204	6.3	2,177	4.2	-27	-1.2	98.8			0
Daejeon	640	1.8	1,488	2.9	849	132.7	232.7	0		
Sejong	105	0.3	354	0.7	249	236.2	336.2	0		
Honam Region	6,440	18.6	5,069	9.8	-1,371	-21.3	78.7			0
Jeollabuk-do	2,456	7.1	1,803	3.5	-654	-26.6	73.4			0
Jeollanam-do	3,247	9.4	1,789	3.5	-1,458	-44.9	55.1			0
Gwangju	737	2.1	1,478	2.9	740	100.4	200.4	0		
Yeongnam Region	10,592	30.5	12,873	24.8	2,281	21.5	121.5		0	
Gyeongsangbuk-do	3,341	9.6	2,645	5.1	-696	-20.8	79.2			0
Daegu	2,775	8.0	3,333	6.4	558	20.1	120.1		0	
Gyeongsangnam-do	2,580	7.4	3,349	6.5	769	29.8	129.8		0	
Busan	1,517	4.4	2,411	4.7	893	58.9	158.9	0		
Ulsan	378	1.1	1,135	2.2	758	200.7	300.7	0		
Jeju	412	1.2	671	1.3	259	62.9	162.9	0		

*The population in 1975 is calculated based on administrative districts in 2020.

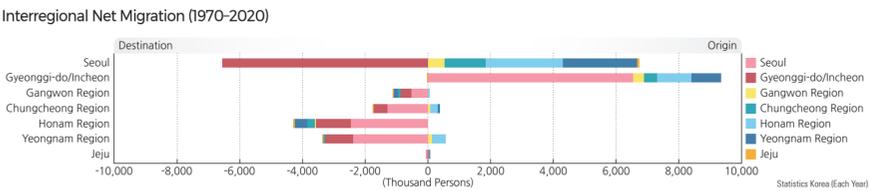
**The population of Sejong in 1975 is that of Yeongi-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, and the population of Chungcheongnam-do in 1975 excludes the population of Yeongi-gun, Chungcheongnam-do.

Net Migration



In 1970, the net migrants, by subtracting out-migrants from in-migrants in Seoul, Gyeonggi, and Busan, were positive (+), and the net migrants were negative (-) in other regions. During the 1980s and 1990s, net migrants increased in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, metropolitan cities, and the Yeongnam region due to urbanization and industrialization. Meanwhile, in Busan and Seoul, out-migrants outnumbered in-migrants due to the development of surrounding areas after the 1990s. Since 2000, the net migration rate has sharply decreased in Jeollanam-do, Jeollabok-do, and Gyeongsangbuk-do due to continuous population outflows. Since 2010, the Chungcheong region and Gangwon-do have recorded net inflows.

Two phenomena represent Korea's population migrations during the 50 years from 1970 to 2020. The first is from the Honam, Yeongnam, and Chungcheong regions to Seoul, and the second is from Seoul to Gyeonggi-do and Incheon. The migration from the Honam, Yeongnam, and Chungcheong regions to Seoul was particularly noticeable from the 1970s to the 1990s. The migration from Seoul to Gyeonggi-do and Incheon became pronounced after the 1990s. Looking at the pattern of net migration by period, Seoul has been a net out-migrant area since the 1990s, and its outflow has been headed to Gyeonggi-do and Incheon. The Gyeonggi and Incheon regions had net inflows for the entire period and from all regions, but since the 2010s, net outflows have occurred to the Chungcheong region and Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. Gangwon-do had a lot of net out-migrants until the 2000s, but since the 2010s, it has recorded a net inflow. The Honam region recorded net outflows to all regions for the entire period except for the net inflows from the Yeongnam region in the 2010s. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Yeongnam region had a net outflow to the Seoul Metropolitan Area but a net inflow from all other regions. However, since the 1990s, net outflows to the Chungcheong region have also been recorded. Jeju Special Self-Governing Province had a net outflow until the 1980s. However, its migration inflows and outflows were generally balanced until the 2010s, and net inflows have been recorded for all regions since the 2010s.

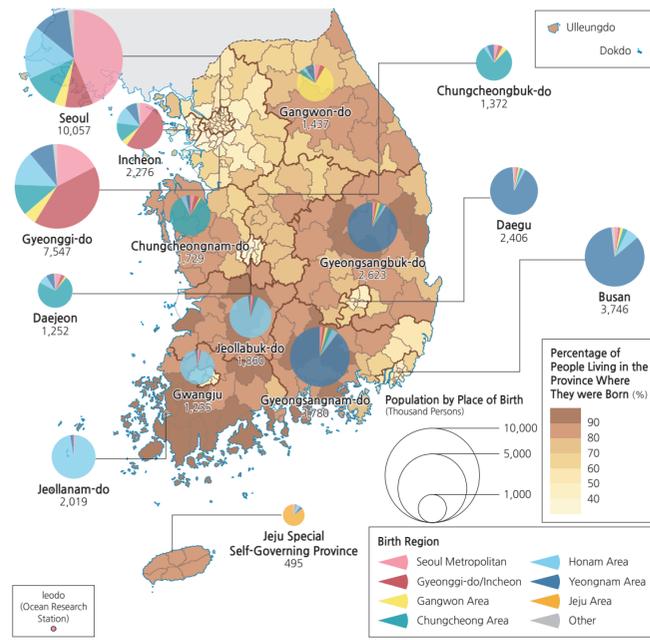


Interregional Migration and Net Migration (1970-2020) (Unit: Thousand Persons)

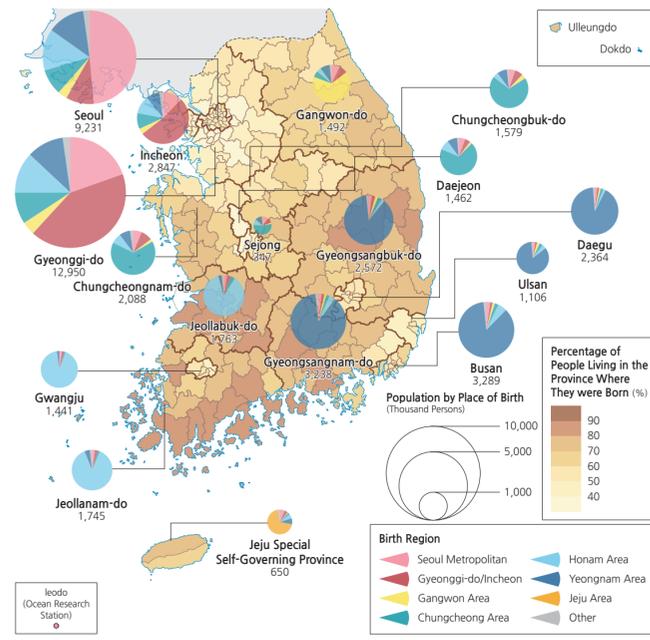
		Seoul Metropolitan Area			Gangwon Region	Chungcheong Region	Honam Region	Yeongnam Region	Jeju	Total	
		Sub-total	Seoul	Gyeonggi-do/Incheon							
Seoul Metropolitan Area	Sub-total	In-Migration	-	-	-	3,447	8,317	8,894	9,878	579	31,116
		Out-Migration	-	-	-	2,573	6,578	5,321	6,582	536	21,590
		Net Migration	-	-	-	874	1,739	3,573	3,296	43	9,526
	Seoul	In-Migration	-	-	-	14,370	1,749	4,284	5,487	5,975	32,218
		Out-Migration	-	-	20,917	1,206	2,984	3,022	3,597	288	32,014
		Net Migration	-	-	-6,547	544	1,299	2,465	2,379	64	204
Gyeonggi-do/Incheon	In-Migration	-	20,917	-	1,698	4,033	3,408	3,903	227	34,185	
	Out-Migration	-	14,370	-	1,368	3,593	2,299	2,986	248	24,863	
	Net Migration	-	6,547	-	331	440	1,109	917	-21	9,322	
Gangwon Region	In-Migration	2,573	1,206	1,368	-	547	258	859	24	4,261	
	Out-Migration	3,447	1,749	1,698	-	627	224	990	26	5,315	
	Net Migration	-874	-544	-331	-	-80	34	-131	-2	-1,053	
Chungcheong Region	In-Migration	6,578	2,984	3,593	627	-	1,220	1,827	67	10,319	
	Out-Migration	8,317	4,284	4,033	547	-	989	1,767	70	11,691	
	Net Migration	-1,739	-1,299	-440	80	-	230	59	-3	-1,372	
Honam Region	In-Migration	5,321	3,022	2,299	224	989	-	1,558	139	8,232	
	Out-Migration	8,894	5,487	3,408	258	1,220	-	1,987	165	12,525	
	Net Migration	-3,573	-2,465	-1,109	-34	-230	-	-429	-26	-4,292	
Yeongnam Region	In-Migration	6,582	3,597	2,986	990	1,767	1,987	-	274	11,600	
	Out-Migration	9,878	5,975	3,903	859	1,827	1,558	-	279	14,401	
	Net Migration	-3,296	-2,379	-917	131	-59	429	-	-5	-2,801	
Jeju	In-Migration	536	288	248	26	70	165	279	-	1,076	
	Out-Migration	579	353	227	24	67	139	274	-	1,083	
	Net Migration	-43	-64	21	2	3	26	5	-	-7	

Population Based on the Place of Birth

Population by Place of Birth (1995)



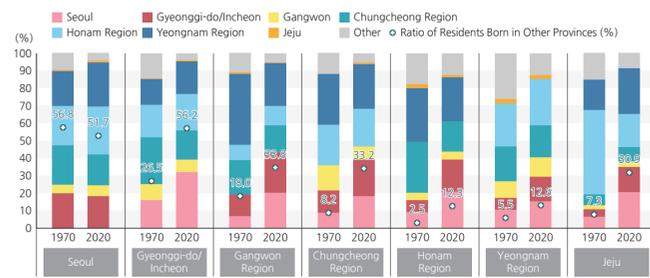
Population by Place of Birth (2020)



Population by Place of Birth and Residing Region (1970, 1995, and 2020)

	1970		1995		2020	
	Popu-lation	Ratio	Popu-lation	Ratio	Popu-lation	Ratio
National Total	31,435	100.0	43,836	100.0	50,162	100.0
Seoul Metropolitan Area	5,878	18.7	19,880	45.4	25,027	49.9
Seoul	2,654	8.4	6,490	14.8	9,231	18.4
Gyeonggi-do/Incheon	3,224	10.3	5,996	13.7	15,796	31.5
Gangwon Region	1,886	6.0	2,237	5.1	2,252	4.5
Chungcheong Region	5,139	16.3	6,200	14.1	5,475	10.9
Honam Region	7,407	23.6	8,549	19.5	4,949	9.9
Yeongnam Region	10,073	32.0	13,634	31.1	12,556	25.1
Jeju	377	1.2	495	1.1	611	1.2
Other	675	2.1	600	1.4	980	2.0

Ratio of Residents Born in Other Regions (1970 and 2020)



Population by Type of Place of Birth (2000, 2010, and 2020)

	2000			2010			2020		
	Residing -Si/-Do	Other -Si/-Gun/-Gu	Other -Si/-Do (Including Other)	Residing -Si/-Do	Other -Si/-Gun/-Gu	Other -Si/-Do (Including Other)	Residing -Si/-Do	Other -Si/-Gun/-Gu	Other -Si/-Do (Including Other)
National Total	37.0	17.7	45.3	40.6	12.8	46.6	41.4	11.6	47.1
-Dong	31.2	18.8	50.0	37.8	12.5	49.8	39.7	11.0	49.3
-Eup	53.9	14.8	31.2	48.3	14.7	37.0	45.3	14.0	40.7
-Myeon	63.8	12.7	23.5	58.1	13.7	28.1	53.0	13.5	33.6

Due to population migration, there is a significant difference between the population based on the place of birth and the population based on the place of residence. For example, in 1970, only 18.7% of Korean residents had been born in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, but 28.2% of Korean residents lived in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. In particular, the proportion of people living in Seoul (17.6%) was more than double that of those born in Seoul (8.4%), indicating that Seoul was a destination for population migration. In 2020, 50 years later, the proportion of people born in the Seoul Metropolitan Area increased to 33.6%, and the proportion of people living in the Seoul Metropolitan Area reached 49.9%. On the other hand, as of 1970, the proportion of people born in the Honam region was 23.6%, the second highest after those born in the Yeongnam region. However, in 2020, it decreased to 16.8%, similar to the proportion of people born in Seoul (16.3%). In addition, the proportion of people living in the Honam region in 2020 has decreased to 9.9%, indicating that about 41% of people born in the Honam region are living in other areas.

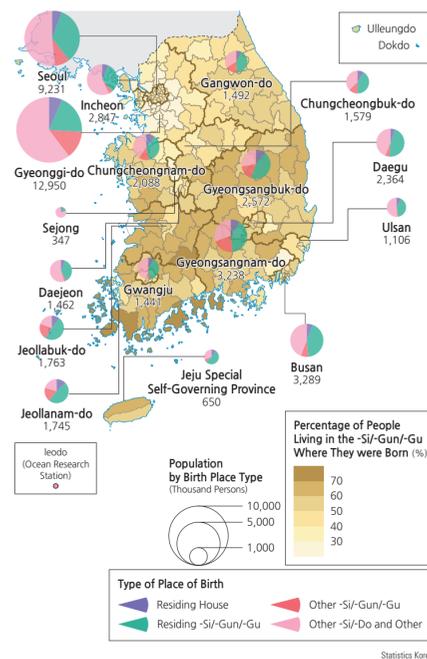
By region, in 1970 and 2020, the proportion of people born in other regions among residents increased in all regions except Seoul, where there was a lot of outflow to Gyeonggi-do. As of 2020, the proportion of people born in other regions of Gyeonggi-do and Incheon is over 50%, and the proportion of people born in other regions in Gangwon-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, and Jeju Special Self-Governing Province is in the 30% range, while the Honam and Yeongnam regions are in the 10% range.

The population composition by place of birth can explain the characteristics of the regional population migration of a region. For example, the proportion of those born in the Honam and Yeongnam regions increased in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. The proportion of those born in Seoul increased rapidly in Gyeonggi-do and Incheon. In the case of other regions, the proportion of those born in neighboring -si/-do areas was high in 1970, but the proportion of those born in the Seoul Metropolitan Area was high in 2020.

Even at the -si/-gun/-gu area levels, there is a clear pattern of differences in place of birth and residence. In 1995, 40% (92 of 232 -si/-gun/-gu areas nationwide) had more than 80% of births in -si/-do areas to which the municipalities belong. However, in 2020, the percentage was reduced to 12% (28 of 229 -si/-gun/-gu areas nationwide). Nationwide, the proportion of people born in -si/-do areas to which -si/-gun/-gu areas belong has decreased, and it can be seen that these regions are spatially expanding around the Seoul Metropolitan Area, Sejong, and other metropolitan cities.

By birthplace type, as of 2020, most people were born in other -si/-do areas, followed by the residing in the -si/-gun/-gu areas within the residing in the -si/-do areas and other -si/-gun/-gu areas within the residing in the -si/-do areas. The proportion of people residing in -si/-gun/-gu areas where they were born is low in -dong areas and high in the -myeon areas. However, the change in the proportion shows an opposite trend—the proportion of people residing in -dong areas increases, but the proportion in the -myeon areas decreases. The

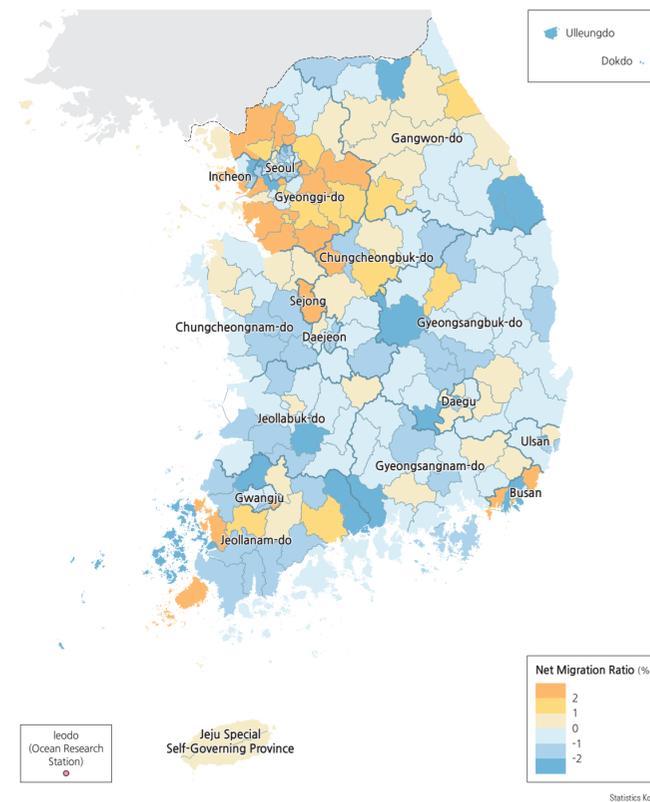
Population by the Type of Place of Birth (2020)



declining proportion in the -myeon areas is attributed to an increase in the number of deaths among the elderly, and the rising proportion in -dong areas shows that the proportion of births in urban areas is higher than in the past.

In-Migration and Out-Migration

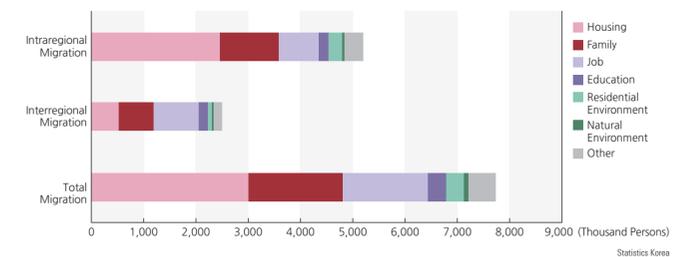
Net Migration (2020)



Migration by Gender and Age (2020)



Reasons for Migration (2020)



In 2020, the number of annual migrants reached 7.74 million. At the -si/-gun/-gu area levels, the rate of population migration changes due to social and economic issues occurring in the region, as well as in-migration rates, out-migration rates, and net migration rates, vary widely from year to year. In general, in-migration rates and out-migration rates are high in urban areas and low in rural areas. As of 2020, the top five -si/-gun/-gu areas with higher in-migration rates are Gwacheon-si in Gyeonggi-do (25.1%), Gimpo-si in Gyeonggi-do (24.6%), Gangdong-gu in Seoul (23.0%), Sejong (22.7%), and Hanam-si in Gyeonggi-do (22.6%).

The top five -si/-gun/-gu areas with lower in-migration rates are Yeongyang-gun in Gyeongsangbuk-do (7.8%), Geochang-gun in Gyeongsangnam-do (8.1%), Okcheon-gun in Chungcheongbuk-do (8.3%), Namhae-gun in Gyeongsangnam-do (8.8%), and Wando-gun in Jeollanam-do (8.9%). On the other hand, the net migration rate is high in new residential areas or industrial development areas and low in old downtown areas and areas experiencing an industrial contraction in large cities. In traditional rural areas, the net migration rate also shows a negative (-) value, and the population continues to flow out. The top five -si/-gun/-gu areas with higher net migration rates are Gwacheon-si in Gyeonggi-do (8.0%), Gimpo-si in Gyeonggi-do (7.8%), Hanam-si in Gyeonggi-do (7.2%), Muang-gun in Jeollanam-do (6.4%), and Gangseo-gu in Busan (5.7%). The top five -si/-gun/-gu areas with lower net migration rates are Bupyeong-gu in Incheon (-3.3%), Gwangyang-si in Jeollanam-do (-3.4%), Imsil-gun in Jeollabuk-do (-4.8%), Ulleung-gun in Gyeongsangbuk-do (-5.6%), and Gwangmyeong-si in Gyeonggi-do (-6.0%).

By gender, there are more male migrants than female migrants in

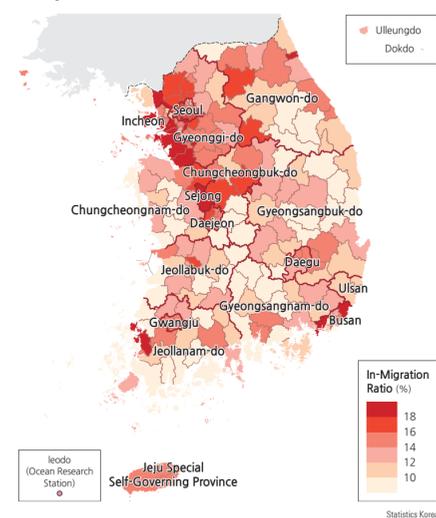
migration rates are Yeongyang-gun in Gyeongsangbuk-do (7.8%), Geochang-gun in Gyeongsangnam-do (8.1%), Okcheon-gun in Chungcheongbuk-do (8.3%), Namhae-gun in Gyeongsangnam-do (8.8%), and Wando-gun in Jeollanam-do (8.9%). On the other hand, the net migration rate is high in new residential areas or industrial development areas and low in old downtown areas and areas experiencing an industrial contraction in large cities. In traditional rural areas, the net migration rate also shows a negative (-) value, and the population continues to flow out. The top five -si/-gun/-gu areas with higher net migration rates are Gwacheon-si in Gyeonggi-do (8.0%), Gimpo-si in Gyeonggi-do (7.8%), Hanam-si in Gyeonggi-do (7.2%), Muang-gun in Jeollanam-do (6.4%), and Gangseo-gu in Busan (5.7%). The top five -si/-gun/-gu areas with lower net migration rates are Bupyeong-gu in Incheon (-3.3%), Gwangyang-si in Jeollanam-do (-3.4%), Imsil-gun in Jeollabuk-do (-4.8%), Ulleung-gun in Gyeongsangbuk-do (-5.6%), and Gwangmyeong-si in Gyeonggi-do (-6.0%).

all age groups except those in their 60s. By age, the migrant rates of those ages of 20s and 30s are relatively higher than other ages, with 25.5% and 23.2%, respectively, and the number of migrants in the 20s and 30s is 3.34 million, which is 43% of the total migrants.

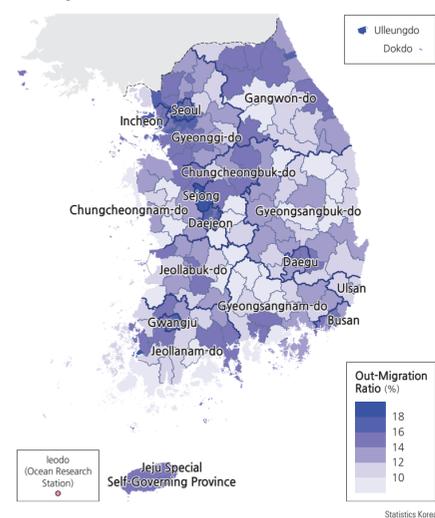
The reasons for the intraregional migration (migration within the province) were in the order of housing, family, and occupation, and the reasons for the interregional migration (migration between provinces) were occupation, family, and housing in that order. However, the most common reason for migration from Seoul to other provinces was housing.

The number of migration cases was 5.18 million in 2020, with 1.49 people moving per migration case. As the size of household members decreases, the average number of people of a migration case gets smaller. The proportion of single-person migrations out of the total number of migrations increases. As of 2020, the number of single-person migrations reached 3.83 million, or 74% of the total.

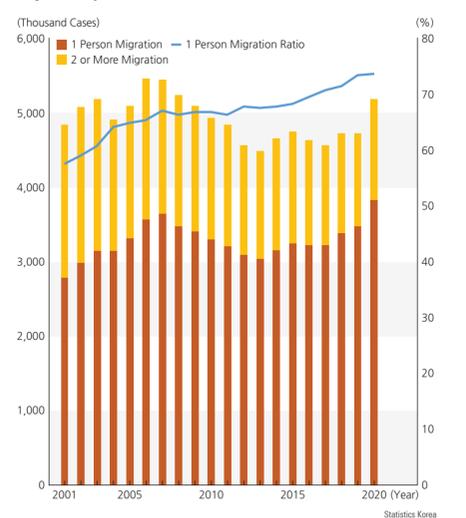
In-Migration Ratio (2020)



Out-Migration Ratio (2020)

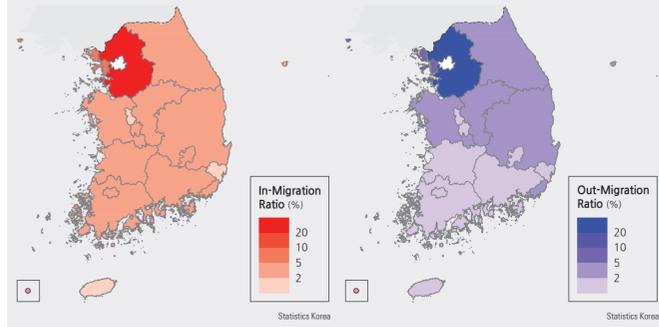


Migration by Household Size (2020)



Migration by Provinces

Interregional Migration Ratios of Seoul (2020)

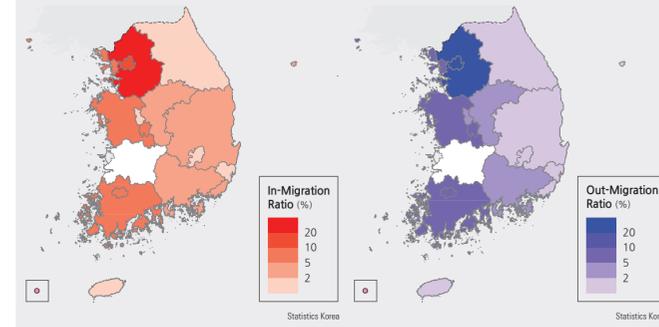


Interregional Migrants by Province (2020)

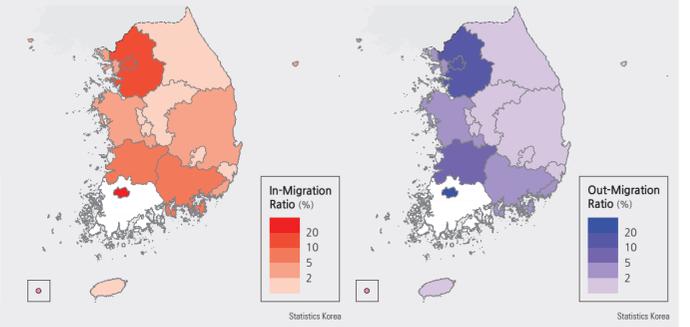
	Interregional In-Migrants	Interregional Out-Migrants	Net Migrants
Seoul	510	575	-65
Busan	122	136	-14
Daegu	91	108	-17
Incheon	147	163	-16
Gwangju	68	74	-6
Daejeon	82	93	-11
Ulsan	40	54	-14
Sejong	49	36	13
Gyeonggi-do	705	536	168
Gangwon-do	82	77	5
Chungcheongbuk-do	83	79	3
Chungcheongnam-do	124	123	1
Jeollabuk-do	63	71	-8
Jeollanam-do	88	98	-10
Gyeongsangbuk-do	121	138	-17
Gyeongsangnam-do	124	141	-17
Jeju	37	33	3

According to the interregional migration in 2020, Gyeonggi-do, Sejong, Gangwon-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, and Chungcheongnam-do have net inflows, and the remaining regions have net outflows. The migration in the Seoul Metropolitan Area occurs mostly within the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Regarding the interregional migration of the Seoul Metropolitan Area, the immigrants from the Honam and Yeongnam regions are not as high as in the

Interregional Migration Ratios of Jeollabuk-do (2020)



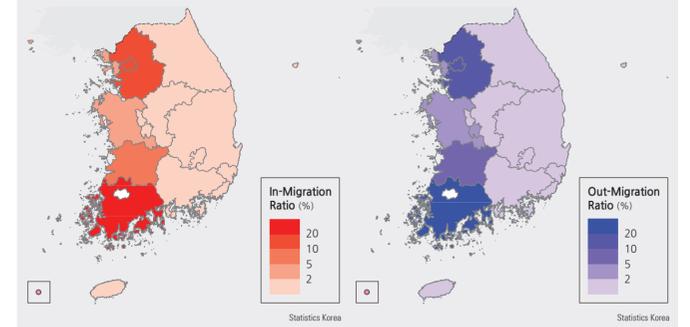
Interregional Migration Ratios of Jeollanam-do (2020)



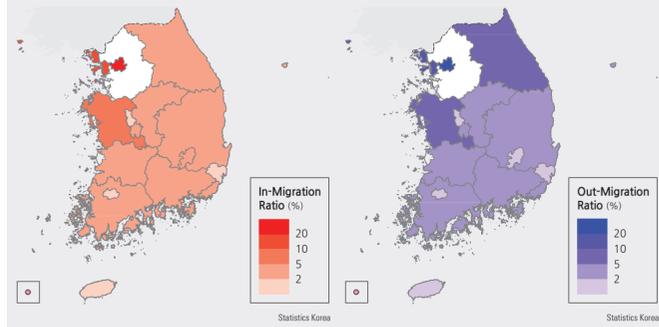
past, and out-migrants to Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, and Gangwon-do are relatively high. The interregional migrations of Gangwon-do to and from the Seoul Metropolitan Area are large, and the interregional migrations to and from the neighboring Chungcheongbuk-do are also large. In the case of the Chungcheong region, most interregional migration occurs to and from the Seoul Metropolitan Area and within the Chungcheong region. Interregional migration of the Honam region to and from Gangwon, Chungcheongbuk-do, and the Yeongnam region are very low. Interregional migrations of the Yeongnam region to and from the Seoul Metropolitan Area and neighboring regions are high. Jeju Special Self-Governing Province has high migration rates to and from the Seoul Metropolitan Area and Gyeongsangnam-do.

The out-migration regions are outside of the Seoul Metropolitan Area. For example, in Gangwon-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Jeollabuk-do, and Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, more than 50% of the out-migrants outflow to the Seoul Metropolitan Area. However, in the case of the remaining regions outside the Seoul Metropolitan Area, the migration rates to the Seoul Metropolitan Area are 20 to 30%, but the migration rates to the Seoul Metropolitan Area are decreasing.

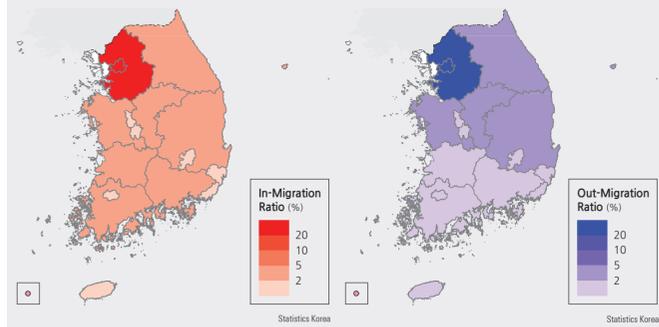
Interregional Migration Ratios of Gwangju (2020)



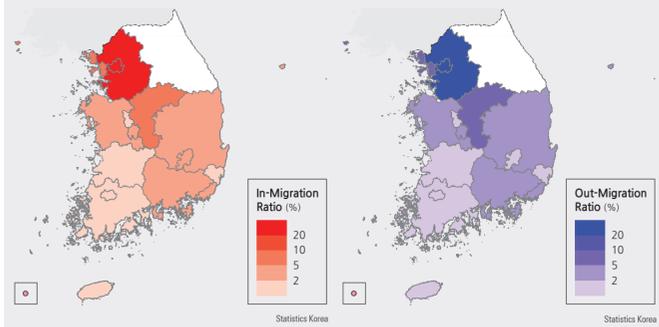
Interregional Migration Ratios of Gyeonggi-do (2020)



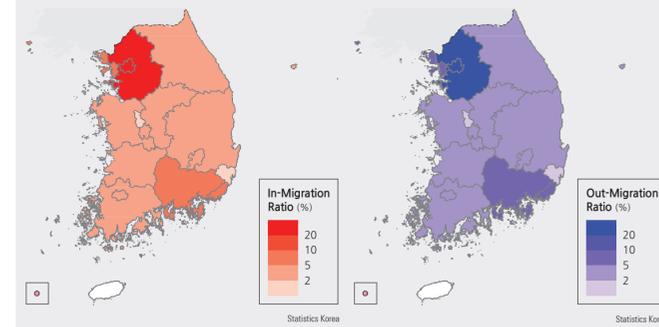
Interregional Migration Ratios of Incheon (2020)



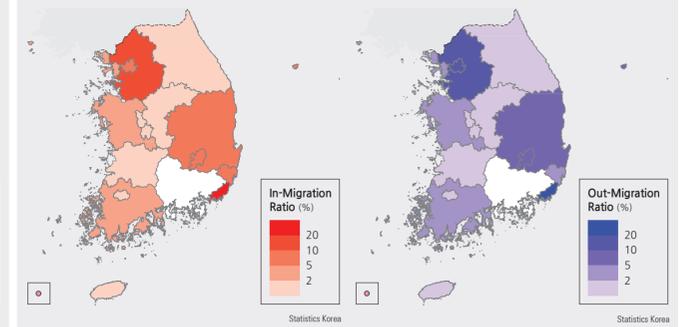
Interregional Migration Ratios of Gangwon-do (2020)



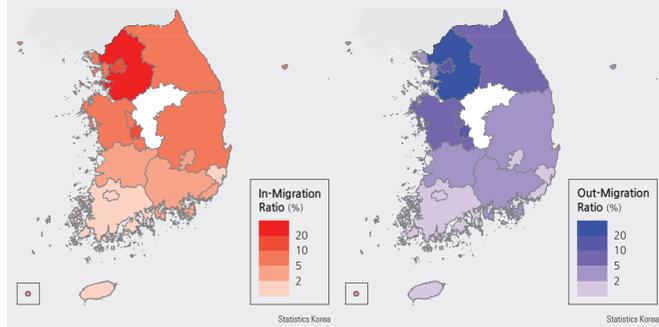
Interregional Migration Ratios of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (2020)



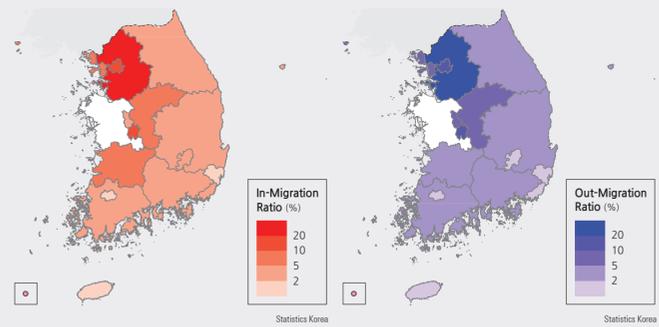
Interregional Migration Ratios of Gyeongsangnam-do (2020)



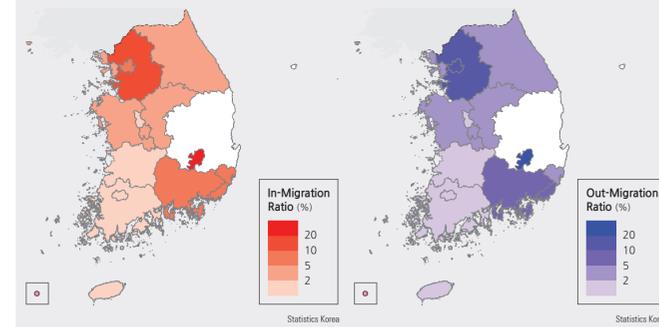
Interregional Migration Ratios of Chungcheongbuk-do (2020)



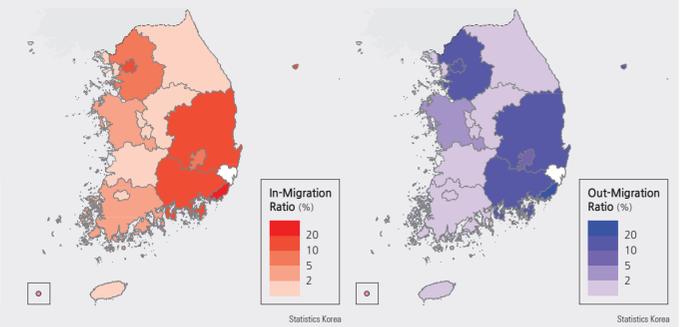
Interregional Migration Ratios of Chungcheongnam-do (2020)



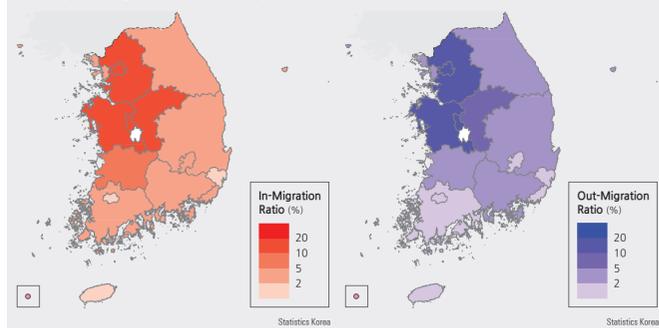
Interregional Migration Ratios of Gyeongsangbuk-do (2020)



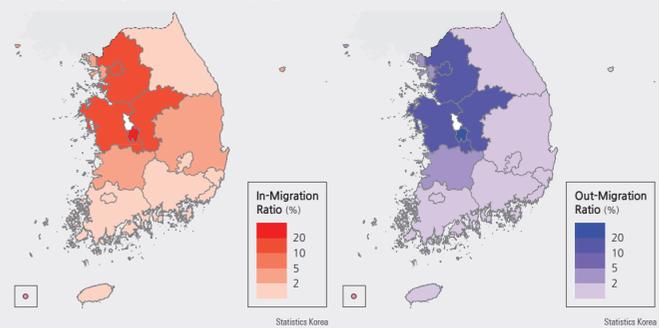
Interregional Migration Ratios of Ulsan (2020)



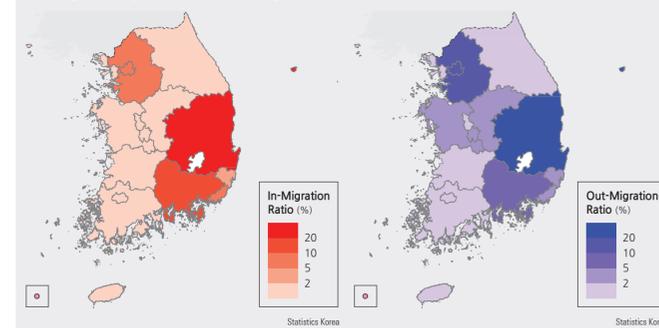
Interregional Migration Ratios of Daejeon (2020)



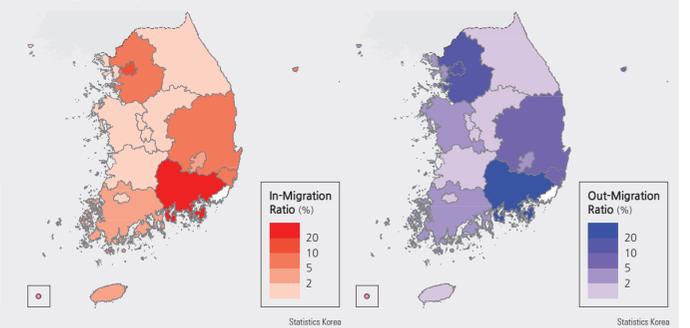
Interregional Migration Ratios of Sejong (2020)



Interregional Migration Ratios of Daegu (2020)

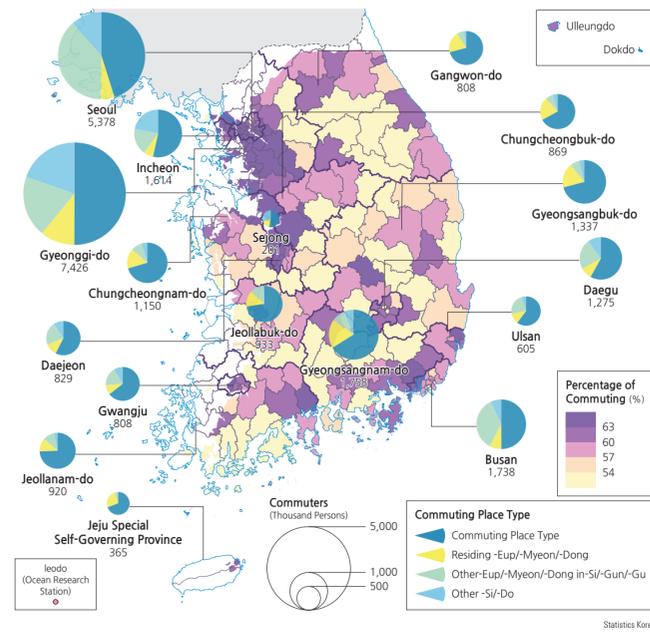


Interregional Migration Ratios of Busan (2020)

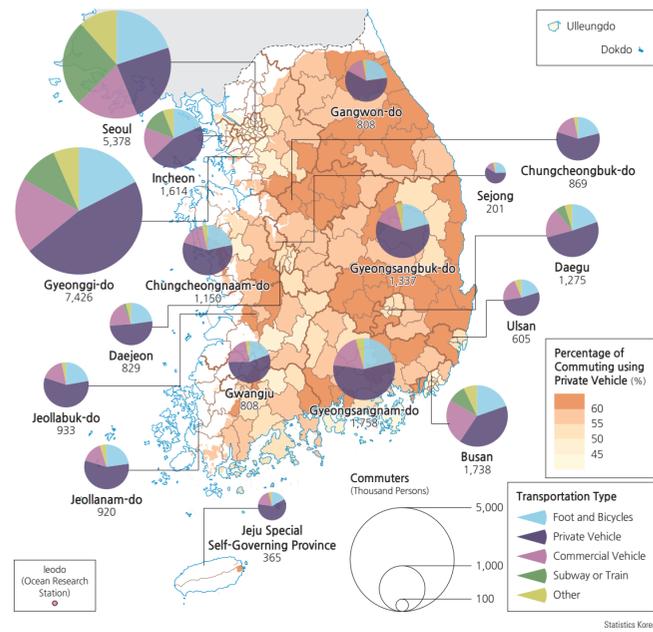


Commuting

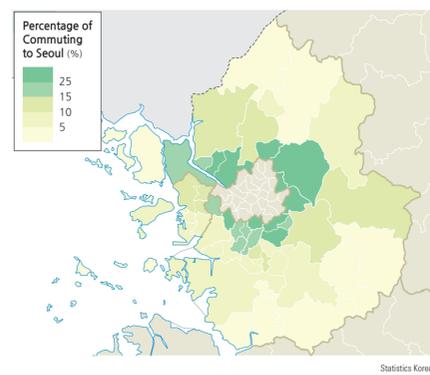
Percentage of Commuting (2020)



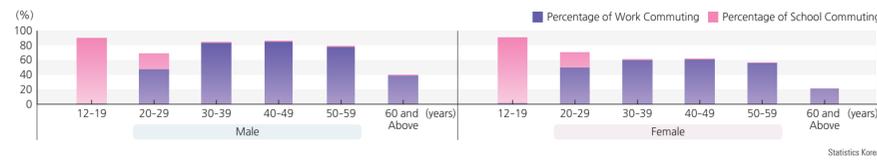
Percentage of Commuting by Transportation Types (2020)



Percentage of Commuting to Seoul (2020)



Percentage of Commuting by Gender and Age (2020)



Average Commuting Time by Province (2020)



Commute Rate by Region and Gender (2015, 2020)

		2015			2020			
		Population Over 12 Years Old	Commuters	Percentage of Commuting	Population Over 12 Years Old	Commuters	Percentage of Commuting	
National Total		44,040	29,358	66.7	45,340	28,012	61.8	
	Region	-Dong	35,898	23,914	66.6	36,790	23,170	63.0
		-Eup	3,894	2,639	67.8	4,392	2,693	61.3
Gender	-Myeon	4,249	2,804	66.0	4,159	2,149	51.7	
	Male	21,602	16,911	78.3	22,262	15,817	71.1	
	Female	22,438	12,447	55.5	23,079	12,195	52.8	

In 2020, 28.01 million people, or 61.8% of the nation's 45.34 million people aged 12 and over, are commuting to work or school. Of these, 23.29 million are work commuters, and 4.73 million are school commuters. By region, -myeon area has the highest commuting rate, followed by -eup and -dong areas. In addition, the commuting rate for men is higher than for women. Commuting rates are lower for men in their 20s than for women due to military service. Because of the impact of COVID-19, the number of commuters and commuting rates decreased in 2020 compared to 2015.

The commuting rate is high in the Seoul Metropolitan Area and regional central cities. By type of commuting, the proportion of commuting within the -eup/-myeon/-dong areas (56%) that people

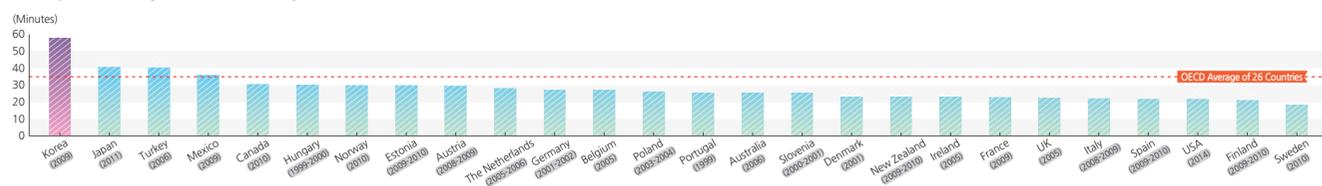
currently live in is the highest, followed by commuting to and from other -si/-gun/-gu areas within the -si/-do areas (21%) people currently live in, commuting to and from other -si/-do areas (12%), and commuting within the -si/-gun/-gu areas (11%) that people currently live. Sejong, Gyeonggi-do, Incheon, and Seoul have particularly high commuting rates to and from other -si/-do areas. The commuting ratio to Seoul from outside Seoul is particularly high in areas adjacent to Seoul, such as Gwacheon-si (38%), Hanam-si (38%), and Gwangmyeong-si (36%) in Gyeonggi-do, and new urban areas developed as residential use.

The transportation ratios used for commuting are private vehicles (46%), by foot and bicycles (20%), commercial vehicles such as buses

(19%), subway or trains (10%), and others in that order. The rate of commuting using a private vehicle is low in the Seoul Metropolitan Area and regional central cities, and the rate of using the train is high in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. In particular, in the case of Seoul, the most used means of transportation is the subway, which accounts for 26%.

Meanwhile, the national average commute time is 30 minutes one way. The average commute time is the longest in the order of -do areas, metropolitan cities, and the Seoul Metropolitan Area. In particular, in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, 22% of commuters take more than 60 minutes one way, and 7% take more than 90 minutes. Comparing average commuting time in OECD countries, Korea's average commuting time is more than twice that of OECD countries.

Time Spent Travelling to and from Work by OECD Countries

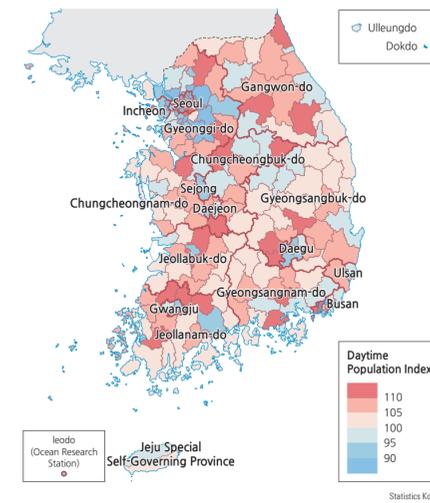


*괄호는 데이터의 연도를 나타냄.

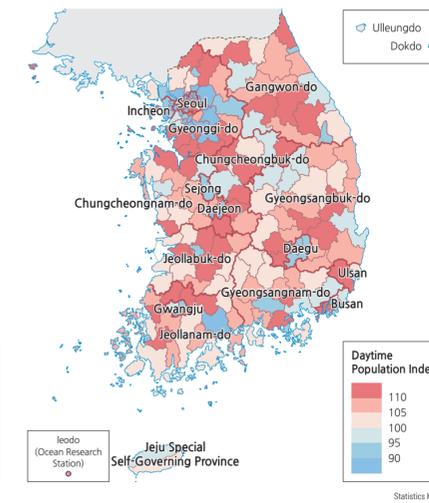
OECD Family Database

Daytime Population Index

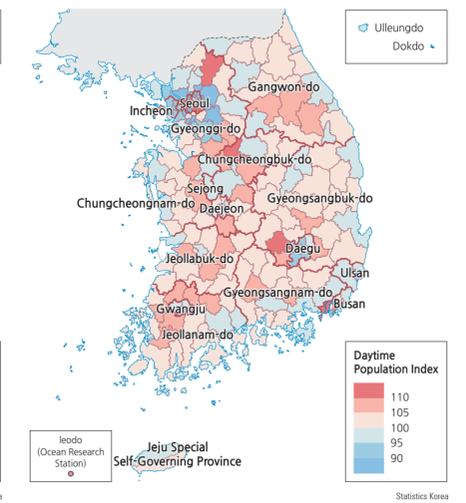
Daytime Population Index (2020)



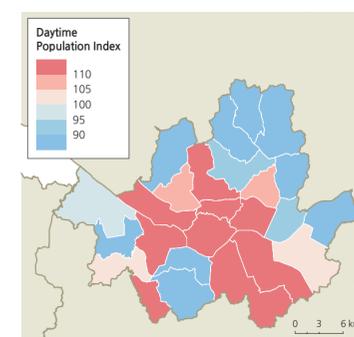
Daytime Population Index of Male (2020)



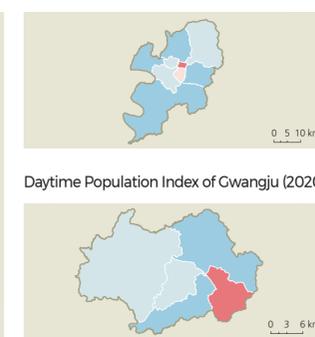
Daytime Population Index of Female (2020)



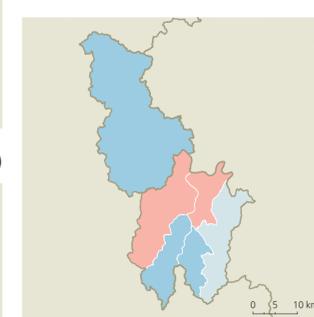
Daytime Population Index of Seoul (2020)



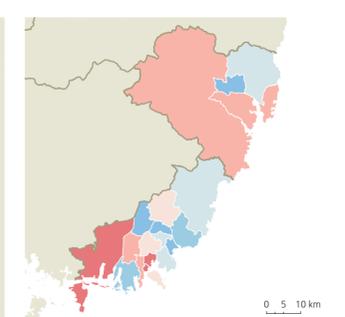
Daytime Population Index of Daegu (2020)



Daytime Population Index of Daejeon and Sejong (2020)



Daytime Population Index of Busan and Ulsan (2020)



The daytime population index is the ratio of the daytime population to the registered population and is a demographic factor that well expresses the characteristics of a region. The daytime population is calculated by adding the commuting population from other regions to the registered population of the region and subtracting the commuting population to other regions. Areas with a daytime population index of 100 or less indicate mainly residential areas. Areas with a daytime population index of 100 or higher indicate areas with densely populated workplaces and schools.

In the Seoul Metropolitan Area, the daytime population index is high in areas with dense business facilities in Seoul and industrial facilities outside of Gyeonggi-do, while the daytime population index is very low in residential areas of Seoul and in the -si/-gun/-gu areas of Gyeonggi-do adjacent to Seoul. In other provinces, the daytime population index of -si/-gun/-gu areas, where industrial facilities are located, is high, and the daytime population index of cities with large populations, like major provincial cities, is low.

At the -si/-do area levels, Seoul (108.8) has the highest daytime

population index as of 2020 because of the influx of commuting from Gyeonggi-do (94.5) and Incheon (94.2). In most metropolitan areas except Ulsan, the daytime population index is less than 100 because more people commute to the surrounding provincial areas than to commute to the metropolitan areas. Two changes occurred in the daytime population indices between 2015 and 2020. First, the daytime population index for 2020 has a smaller deviation from 100 compared to 2015 in most regions. This change is due to a decrease in the commuting population as a result of the direct impacts of COVID-19. Second, there is the change of Sejong. Recent large-scale residential complexes developed in Sejong changed the daytime population index from a net inflow (105.4) in 2015 to a net outflow (93.4) in 2020.

The daytime population index is very different even within metropolitan areas. For example, the daytime population index of Seoul is the highest nationwide at 108.8, but 12 out of 25 areas of Seoul have a daytime population index of 100 or less, Eunpyeong-gu (77), Gwanak-gu (80), Dobong-gu (81), Jungnang-gu (81),

Yangcheon-gu (81) are the five municipalities with the lowest daytime population index. On the other hand, Jung-gu (321), Jongno-gu (245), and Gangnam-gu (193) belong to the three municipalities with the highest daytime population index. In the metropolitan area, the daytime population index is high in the old downtown area, where there is a decrease in the urban population and the concentration of business facilities, or in the outskirts of the city where large-scale industrial facilities are located.

The daytime population index also differs by gender. For example, in areas where men's daytime population index exceeds 100, women's daytime population index also often exceeds 100. In other words, in regions where net inflows occurred due to commuting, there are many cases of net inflows from both men and women. However, since men's commuting rates are larger than women's, men's daytime population index has a greater deviation from women's daytime population index in most regions.

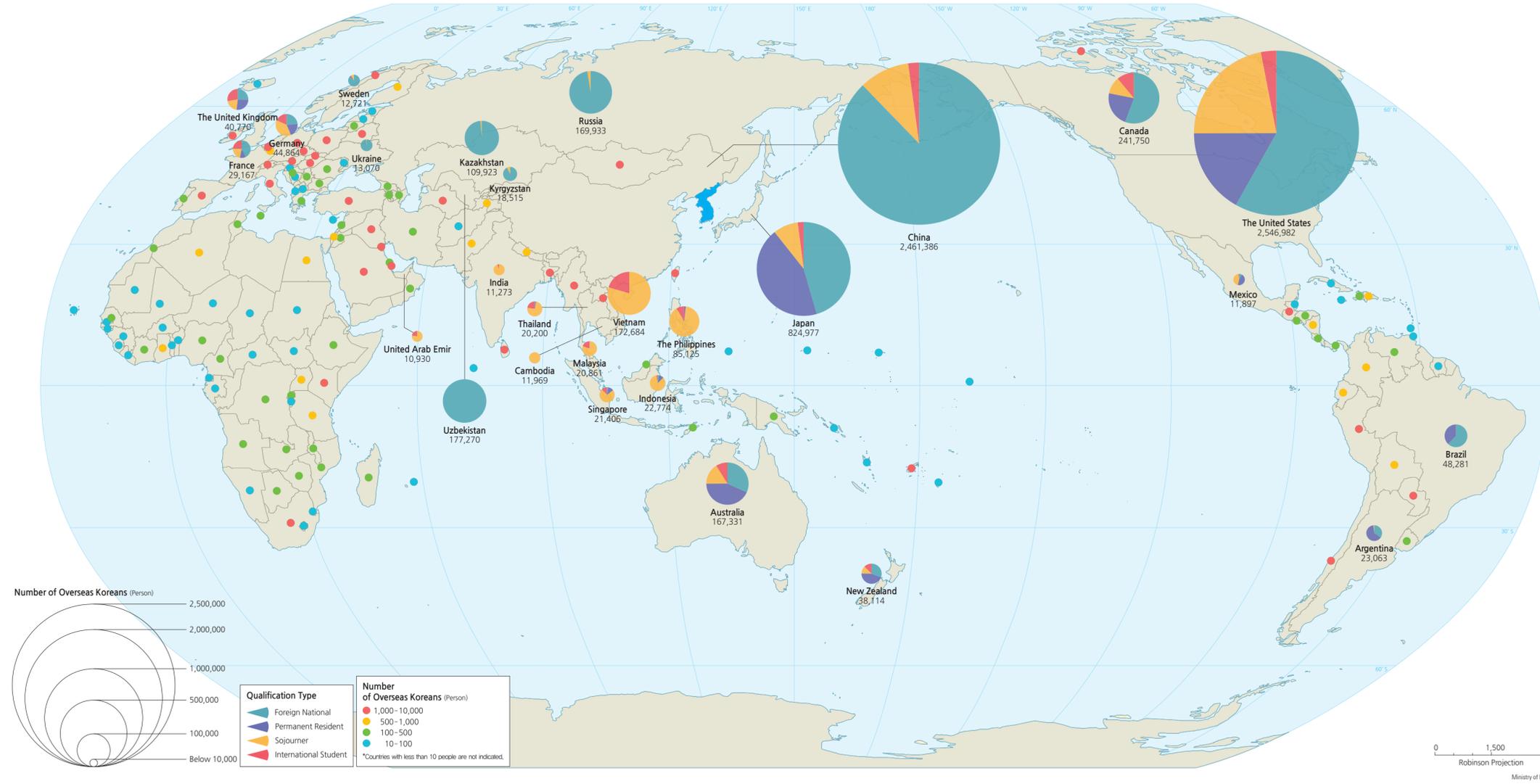
Daytime Population and Registered Population of Province (2015, 2020)

	2015				2020				
	Commuting Population from Other Regions	Commuting Population to Other Regions	Daytime Population	Daytime Population Index	Registered Population	Commuting Population from Other Regions	Commuting Population to Other Regions	Daytime Population	Daytime Population Index
National Total	3,593	3,593	49,426	100.0	50,162	3,253	3,253	50,162	100.0
Male	2,389	2,389	24,375	100.0	24,737	2,123	2,123	24,737	100.0
Female	1,204	1,204	25,051	100.0	25,425	1,130	1,130	25,425	100.0
Seoul	1,500	733	10,284	108.1	9,231	1,436	622	10,045	108.8
Busan	102	160	3,317	98.3	3,289	103	123	3,268	99.4
Daegu	55	170	2,296	95.2	2,364	51	130	2,284	96.6
Incheon	195	415	2,584	92.2	2,847	187	353	2,681	94.2
Gwangju	29	79	1,420	96.6	1,441	30	70	1,401	97.2
Daejeon	59	91	1,476	97.9	1,462	65	79	1,448	99.0
Ulsan	49	34	1,143	101.3	1,106	42	30	1,117	101.0
Sejong	43	32	210	105.4	347	39	62	324	93.4
Gyeonggi-do	832	1,539	11,265	94.1	12,950	753	1,459	12,243	94.5
Gangwon-do	44	21	1,507	101.5	1,492	24	17	1,498	100.5
Jeollabuk-do	77	45	1,576	102.1	1,579	65	39	1,604	101.6
Chungcheongnam-do	176	60	2,153	105.7	2,088	118	54	2,152	103.1
Jeollabuk-do	20	17	1,798	100.1	1,768	15	15	1,762	100.0
Jeollanam-do	80	29	1,807	102.9	1,745	69	31	1,783	102.2
Gyeongsangbuk-do	191	59	2,741	105.1	2,572	145	54	2,663	103.5
Gyeongsangnam-do	142	109	3,260	101	3,238	112	113	3,237	100.0
Jeju	0	0	590	100	650	0	0	650	100.0

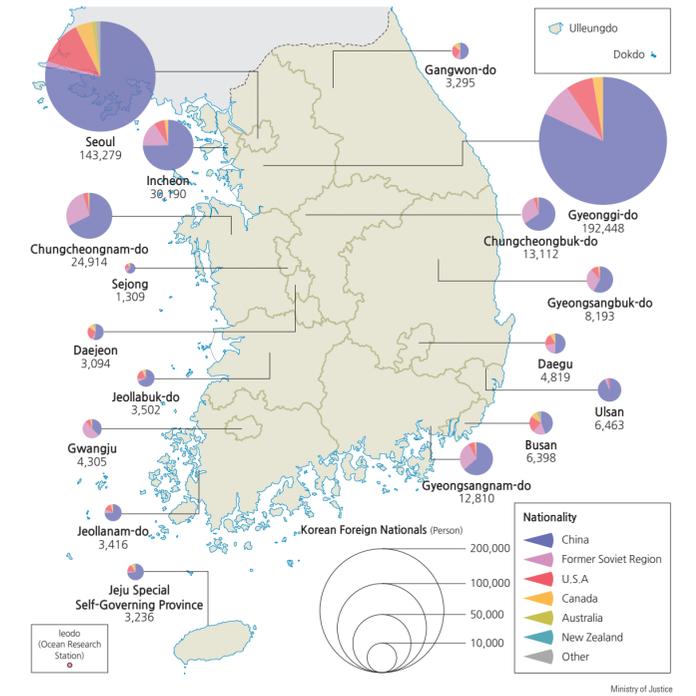
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

International Migration of Korean

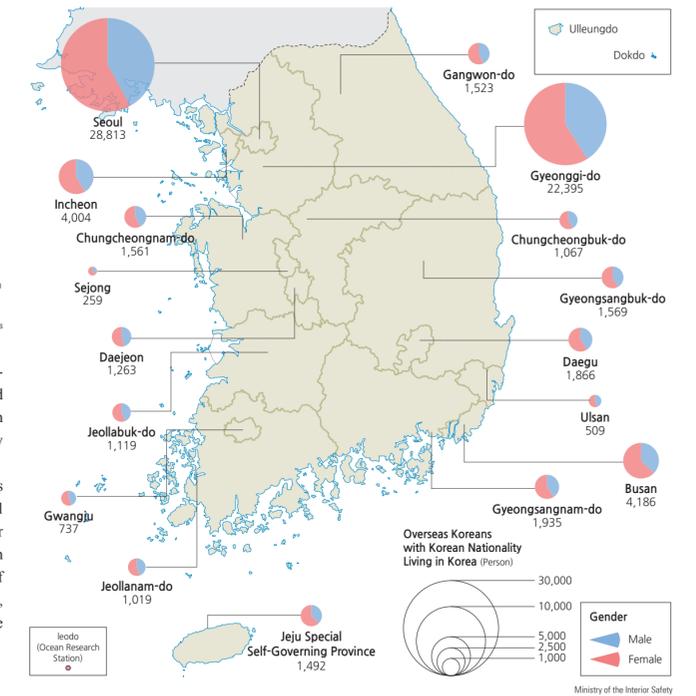
Overseas Koreans (2019)



Korean Foreign Nationals Living in Korea (2020)



Overseas Koreans with Korean Nationality Living in Korea (2020)



Overseas Koreans are categorized into Korean nationality and foreign nationality. Korean nationality refers to Korean nationals who have acquired permanent residence in a foreign country or who reside in a foreign country for the purpose of permanent residence. A Korean compatriot with foreign nationality is a person prescribed by Presidential Decree among those who have held Korean nationality or who have acquired foreign nationality as a direct descendant of the Korean national. According to the statistics produced every two years regarding overseas Koreans, the number of overseas Koreans amounted to 7.49 million as of December 2018, with the largest number living in the United States, China, Japan, and Canada in that order. Looking at overseas Koreans by qualification, foreign nationals account for 4.81 million, or 64%, permanent residents, or 1.03 million, or 14%, general residents, 1.36 million, or 18%, and international students, or 290,000, or 4%. The United States, China, Japan, and Canada have a high proportion of foreign nationals (citizens), and Japan, Latin America, and Oceania have a high proportion of permanent residents. On the other hand, Southeast Asia nations have more general residents than foreign nationals or permanent residents.

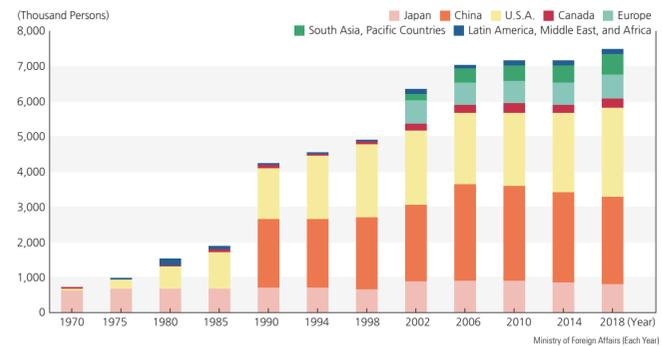
Overseas Koreans have changed over time. Until the 1970s, the number of overseas Koreans residing in Japan was the largest. Since the 1970s, the number of overseas Koreans residing in the United States increased the most due to immigration to the United States and an increase in the number of descendants of immigrants. In the 1990s, after establishing diplomatic ties with China, ethnic Koreans in China were included in the statistics of compatriots. In the 2000s, ethnic Koreans in the former Soviet Union were included in the statistics of compatriots. Since the mid-2000s, overseas Koreans living in Southeast Asia such as Vietnam and the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand have increased rapidly. Meanwhile, from 1962 to 2020, 1.19 million domestic Koreans immigrated abroad. By country, the largest number went to the United States (840,000 people), Canada (130,000 people), Australia (40,000 people), and New Zealand (30,000 people). The number of overseas migrants has declined sharply since the mid-2010s.

In 2020, about 890,000 overseas Koreans with foreign nationality resided in Korea: 810,000 foreign nationalities and 80,000 Korean nationalities. Among the 810,000 foreign nationalities, Chinese compatriots are the largest. Looking at their status of stay in Korea by the type of visa, they are in

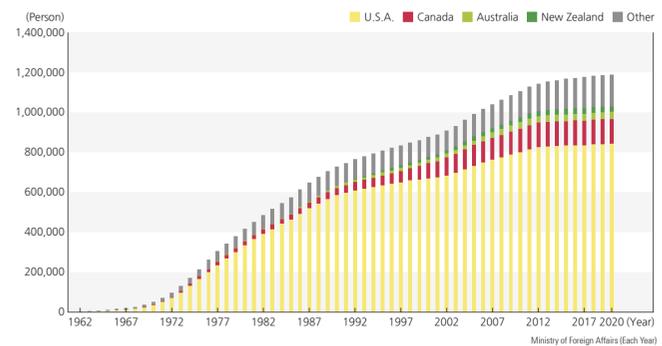
the order of Overseas Koreans (F-4), Working Visit (H-2), Permanent Resident (F-5), and Long-Term Residency (F-2). 370,000 overseas Korean, 79% of the 470,000 F-4 visa holders who should report their place of residence in Korea, live in Gyeonggi-do (192,000), Seoul (143,000), and Incheon (30,000). In 2020, the number of overseas Koreans with foreign nationality decreased significantly compared to the previous year due to the impact of COVID-19.

Overseas Koreans with Korean nationality living in Korea may register as overseas Koreans. In this case, economic activities such as identification through resident registration and financial and real estate transactions are convenient. When entering and leaving Korea for the purpose of staying for more than 30 days, they report their arrival and departure. As of 2020, the number is 80,000, of which 55,000, or 75%, are in Seoul (29,000), Gyeonggi-do (22,000), and Incheon (4,000). The number of females residing in Korea is significantly higher than that of males (sex ratio 71.2). On the other hand, the number of North Korean defectors entering Korea, which had recorded between the 1,000 and the late 2000s since 2002, was only 229 in 2020.

Koreans Living Overseas by Country and Year



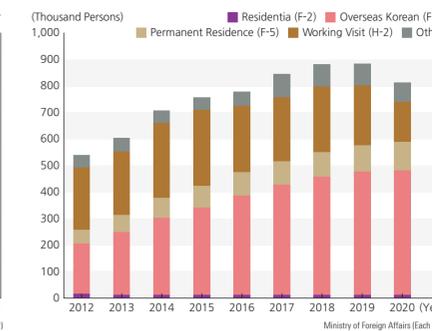
Number of Korean Emigrants by Year



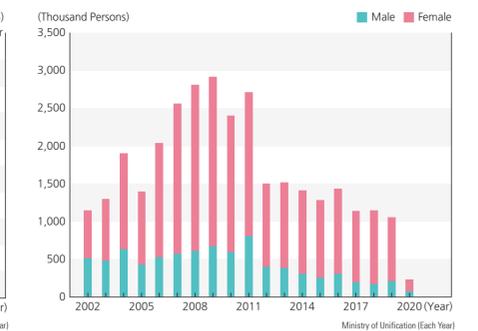
Korean Foreign Nationals Living in Korea by Country



Korean Foreign Nationals Living in Korea by Visa Category

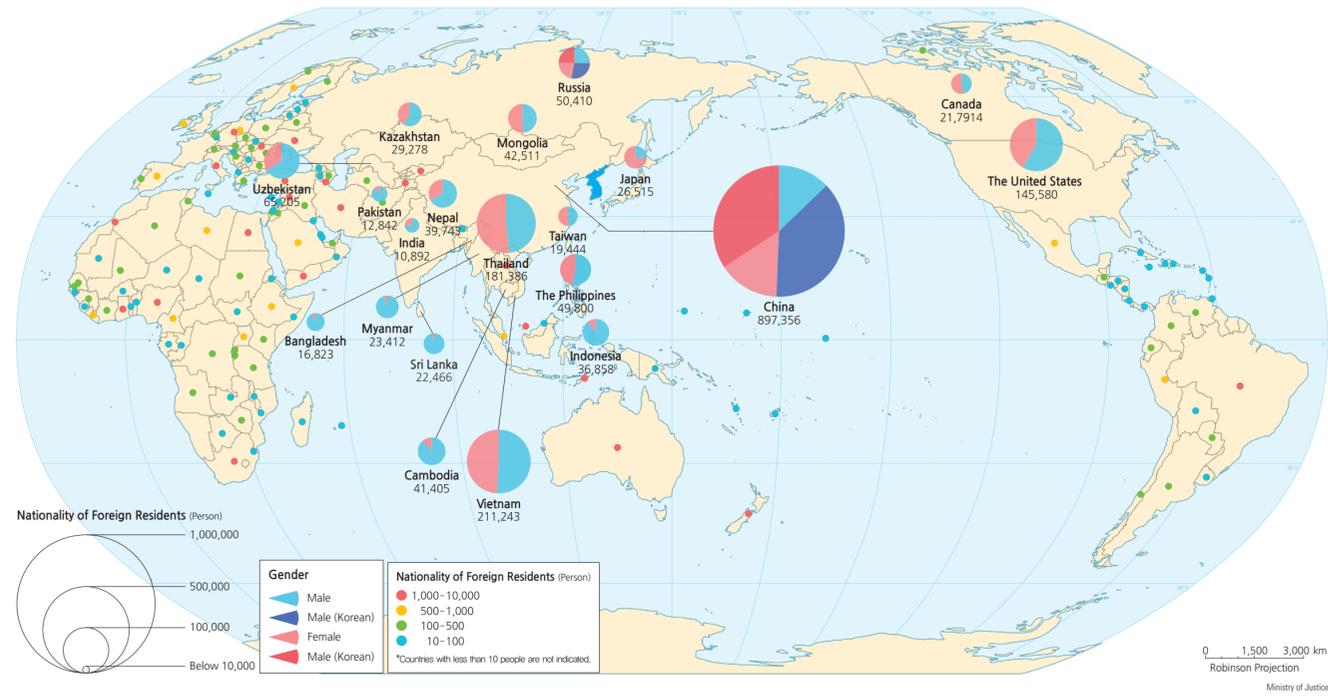


Number of People Who Escaped from North Korea

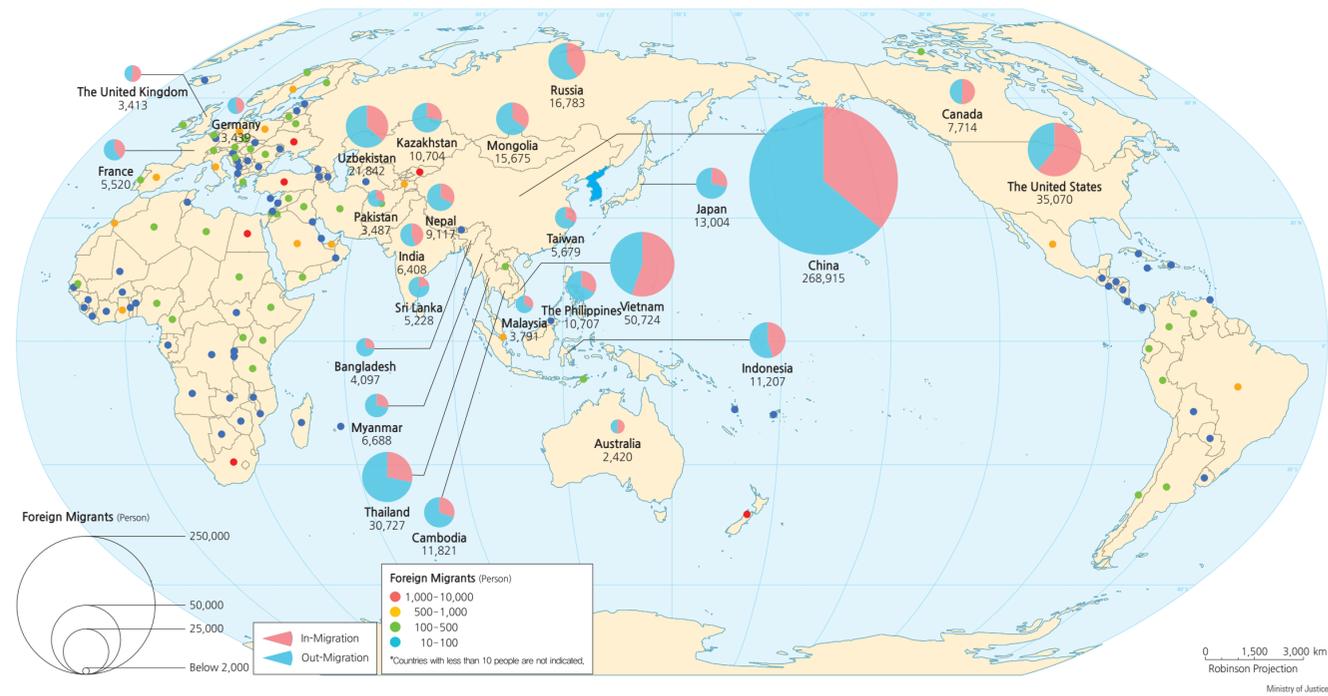


International Migration of Foreign Nationals

Nationality of Foreign Residents (2020)



International Migration of Foreign Nationals (2020)



The number of foreigners residing in Korea was around 40,000 until the 1980s but increased rapidly to a record-high 2.52 million in 2019. However, due to the impact of COVID-19 in 2020, the number of foreigners decreased by 480,000. As of December 2020, 2.04 million foreigners were staying in Korea. By nationality, the Chinese had the most with 900,000 (250,000 Chinese and 650,000 Korean Chinese), followed by 210,000 Vietnamese and 180,000 Thais.

In 2020, the number of foreigners who left Korea was greater than those who entered Korea except for a few countries such as the United States and Vietnam as a result of COVID-19. In 2020, 230,000 foreigners entered Korea, and 360,000 foreigners left Korea, recording a net outflow of 130,000. The year 2020 recorded

the highest net outflow of foreigners since 2000.

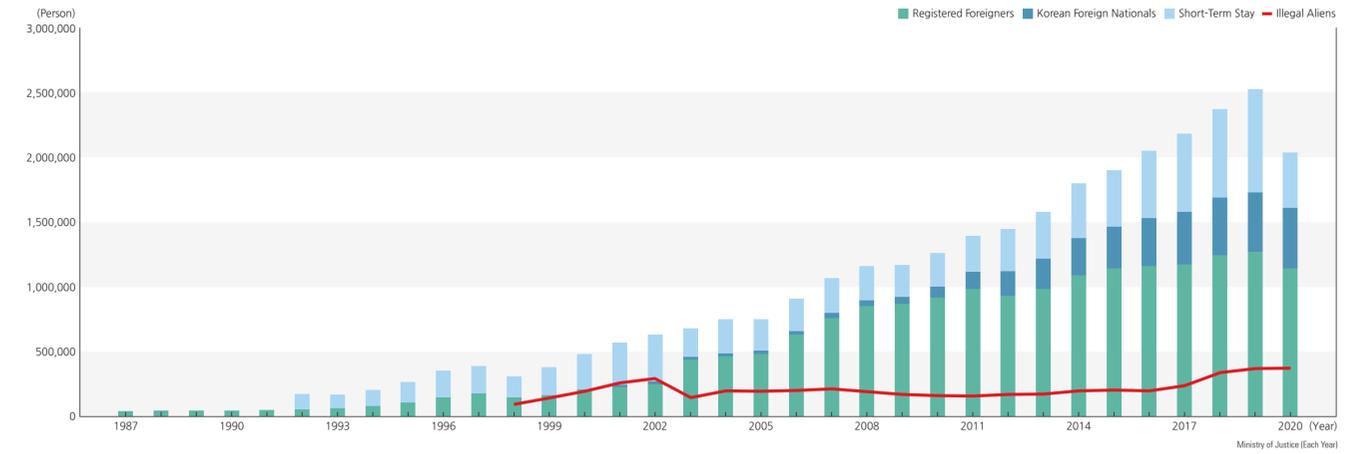
In 2020, a total of 2.04 million foreigners resided in Korea: 1.13 million men and 910,000 women (sex ratio 102.7). By age, the proportion of foreigners aged 25-34 is high. However, the proportion of foreigners residing in Korea varies greatly by country, gender, and age. For example, among Chinese, Korean Chinese have more women than men, but non-Korean Chinese have more men than women. Also, most Korean Chinese are over the age of 50, while most non-Chinese are under the age of 50.

African, Central Asian, and Southeast Asian countries have a high proportion of men, with the exception of a few countries such as Thailand. The United States also shows a similar pattern. A higher sex ratio of the Indonesian population in Korea is due

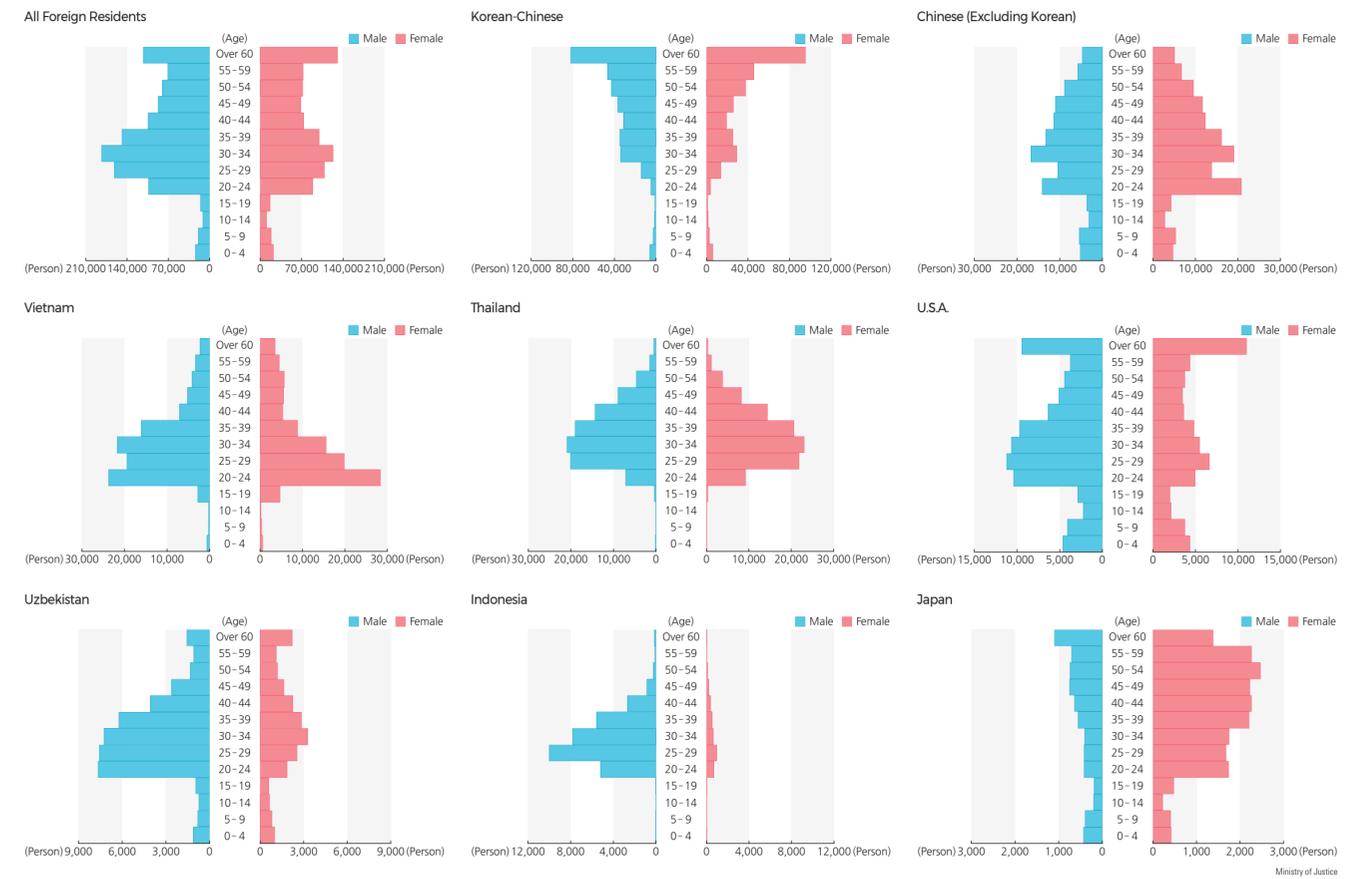
to religious reasons. On the other hand, the proportion of female Japanese in Korea is overwhelmingly high.

By the status of residence based on visa, foreigners living in Korea can be categorized as follows: Overseas Koreans (F-4), Non-professional (E-9), Visa Exempted (B-1), Permanent Resident (F-5), and Work and Visit (H-2). As of 2020, 390,000 illegal immigrants stayed in Korea after their visas expired. The rate of illegal immigrants was highest in the order of Visa Exempted (B-1), Short-Term General (C-3), and Tourist/Transit (B-2). In 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic made it difficult for foreign workers to return to their home countries, the rate of illegal foreigners residing in Korea was 19.3%, the highest since 2008.

Foreign Residents in Korea by Year (1987-2020)



Foreign Residents by Country, Gender, and Age (2020)



Foreign Residents by Visa Categories (2019, 2020)

	2019			2020		
	Foreign Residents	Illegal Residents	Ratio of Illegal Residents	Foreign Residents	Illegal Residents	Ratio of Illegal Residents
Overseas Korean (F-4)	464,152	1,414	0.3	466,682	1,797	0.4
Non-professional Employment (E-9)	276,755	46,122	16.7	236,950	47,122	19.9
Visa Exemption (B-1)	248,753	176,244	70.9	179,332	171,805	95.8
Permanent Residence (F-5)	153,291	-	-	160,947	-	-
Working Visit (H-2)	226,322	2,095	0.9	154,537	2,896	1.9
Spouse of a Korean National (F-6)	131,034	3,350	2.6	133,987	3,731	2.8
Short-Term General (C-3)	256,696	81,723	31.8	114,261	78,934	69.1
Family Visit (F-1)	122,886	3,034	2.5	105,382	3,772	3.6
Study Abroad (D-2)	118,254	2,833	2.4	101,810	4,692	4.6
General Training (D-4)	63,691	19,234	30.2	52,952	23,673	44.7
Tourist/Transit (B-2)	204,541	30,272	14.8	51,977	26,111	50.2
Other	258,281	23,960	9.3	277,258	27,663	10.0
Total	2,524,656	390,281	15.5	2,036,075	392,196	19.3

(Thousand Persons, %)

Ministry of Justice (Each Year)