

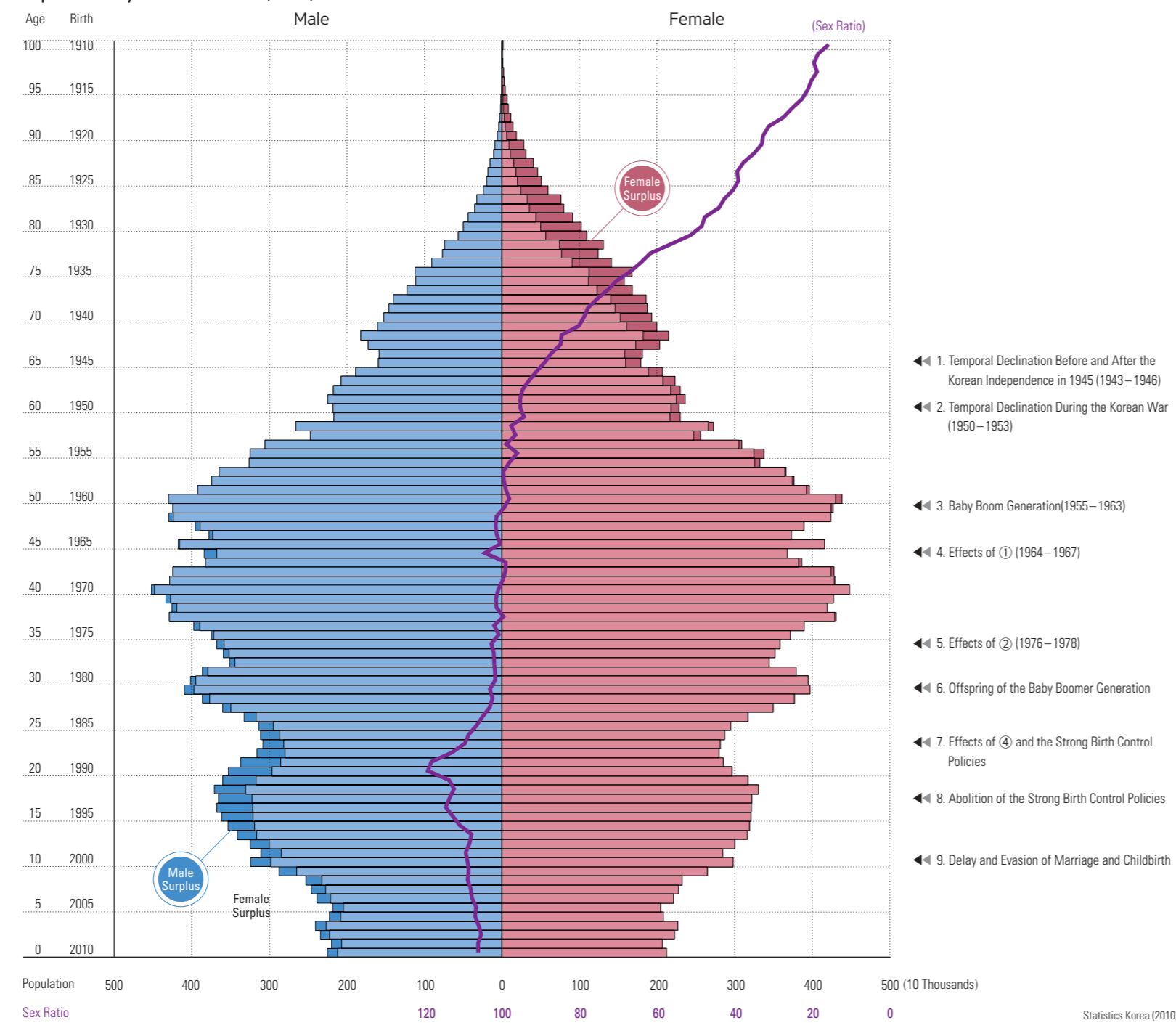
# Population Structure and Projections

The 2010 population pyramid shows Korea's population structure by gender and age. The newborn population temporarily declined during the Korean independence movement in 1945 and the Korean War (1950–53). The baby boom generation (i.e., born between 1955–1963) has played a key role in determining Korea's population structure. The birth rate declined slightly between 1964 and 1967 because of a relatively small population of childbearing age individuals due to the unstable period of Korean independence. The birth rate declined again between 1976 and 1978 because of a relatively small population of childbearing age related to the Korean War.

Birth rates increased in the early 1980s as the baby boom generation began having children. The population born between 1985 and 1990 decreased substantially since they were the offspring of the generation born in 1964–67, and strong birth control policies were enforced during this period. Although the number of new births increased slightly after the government's birth control policies were abolished, birth rates have decreased due to people waiting longer to marry and choosing not to have children. The sex ratio (i.e., number of males per 100 females) indicates that males outnumber females in the population under 35 years old, while females outnumber males in the population over 60 years old.

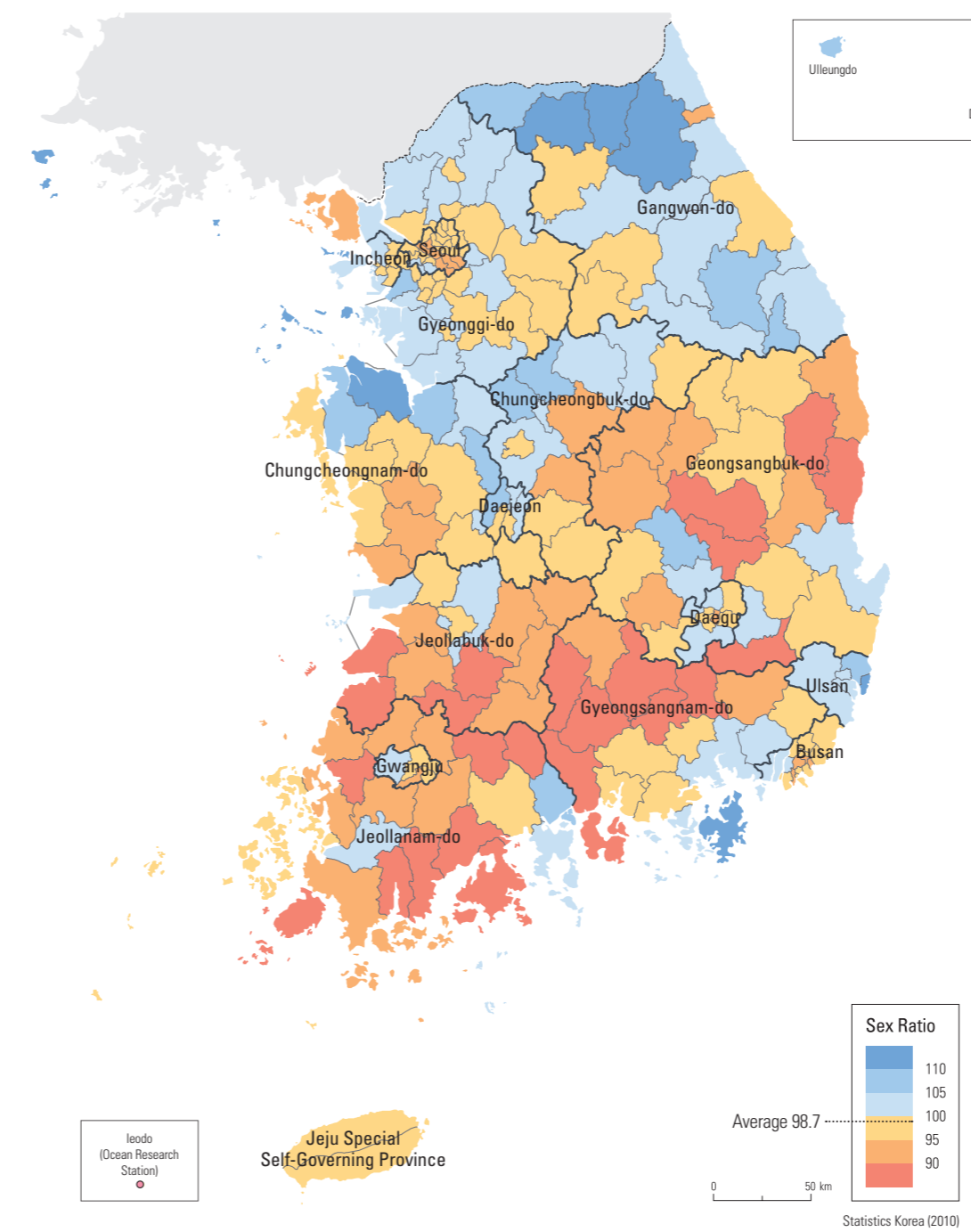
Korea's estimated population was approximately 49.4 million in 2010. If the current trend continues, it is expected to peak at approximately 52.2 million in 2030, and decline thereafter. The Korean government has encouraged people to have children since 2000, but the fertility rate has still fallen to one of the lowest in the world due to social and economic circumstances. Korea faces significant challenges associated with a stagnant or declining future population.

Population Pyramid of Korea (2010)



## Population Structure

Sex Ratio (2010)

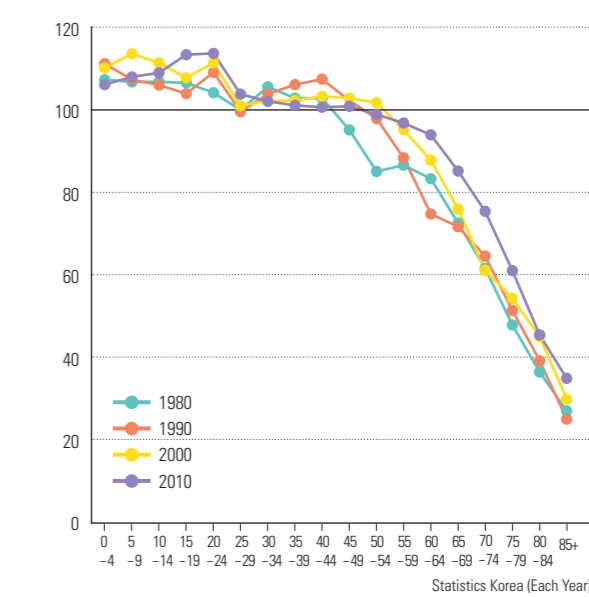


The sex ratio in 2010 of the Korean population is 98.7, indicating that females outnumber males. The sex ratio map shows that the areas with lower ratios (i.e., the areas with more females) are often -gun districts that are losing population.

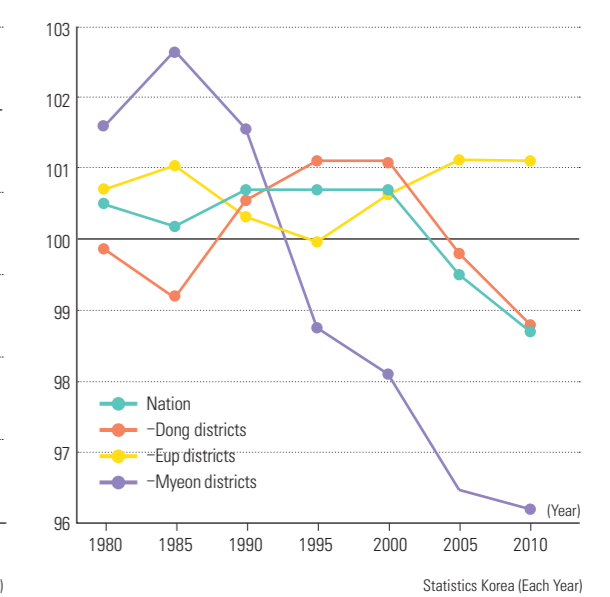
On the other hand, the high sex ratio districts appear in the areas with heavy manufacturing and chemical industries such as Ulsan, Geosje (Gyeongsangnam-do), and the northern part of Chungcheongnam-do, where many development projects have taken place. The

military border regions in Gangwon-do also show high sex ratios. In the age group including the early 30s, the sex ratio is above 100 (i.e., more males), but it drops below 100 in the population older than 50. The sex ratio drops further in the elderly group. Overall, the sex ratios of -myeon districts have fallen below 100 since 1995. In the case of -dong districts, it has been below 100 since 2005. The ratios in -eup districts remain above 100.

Sex Ratios by Ages



Sex Ratios of -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon Districts

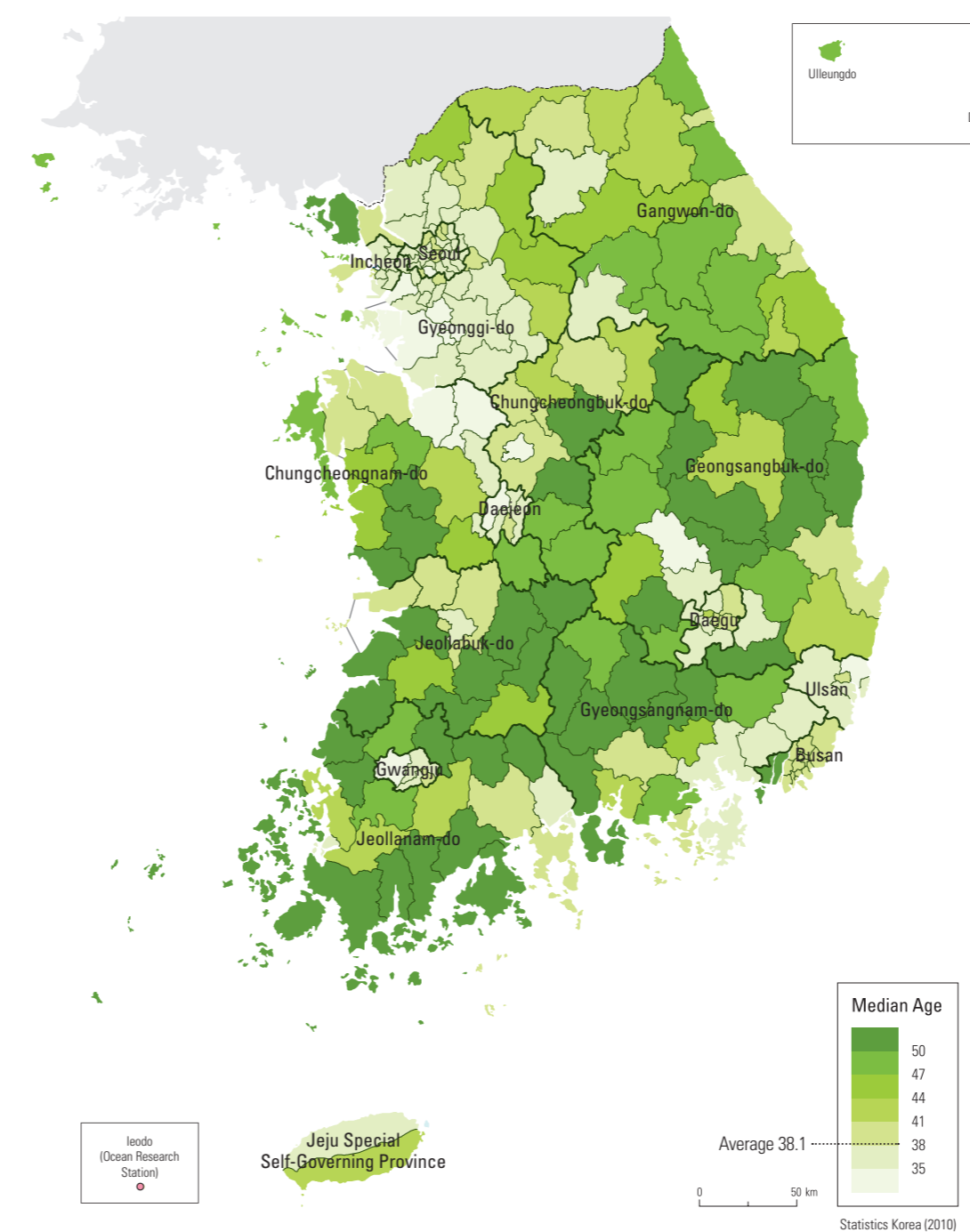


Sex Ratio and Median Age by -Si/-Do District

Si/Do	Population			Sex Ratio	Median Age		
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Nation	47,990,761	23,840,896	24,149,865	98.7	38.1	37.0	39.3
Dong Districts	38,363,373	19,558,869	19,804,504	98.8	37.1	36.1	38.0
Eup Districts	4,149,215	2,086,063	2,063,152	101.1	38.4	37.3	39.6
Myeon Districts	4,478,173	2,195,964	2,282,209	96.2	50.3	46.7	53.7
Seoul	9,631,482	4,726,028	4,905,454	96.3	37.3	36.5	38.2
Busan	3,393,191	1,664,678	1,728,513	96.3	40.3	38.7	41.8
Daegu	2,431,774	1,204,428	1,227,346	98.1	38.5	36.9	39.9
Incheon	2,632,035	1,315,562	1,316,473	99.9	37.3	36.3	38.1
Gwangju	1,466,143	724,161	741,982	97.6	35.5	34.4	36.6
Daejeon	1,490,158	745,150	745,008	100.0	36.0	34.8	37.1
Ulsan	1,071,673	550,869	520,804	105.8	37.1	35.9	38.2
Gyeonggi-do	11,196,053	5,599,570	5,596,483	100.1	36.6	35.9	37.3
Gangwon-do	1,463,650	735,075	728,575	100.9	40.8	39.1	42.6
Chungcheongbuk-do	1,495,984	748,622	747,362	100.2	39.0	37.5	40.5
Chungcheongnam-do	2,000,473	1,007,454	993,019	101.5	39.0	37.6	40.6
Jeollabuk-do	1,766,044	867,630	898,414	96.6	40.5	38.7	42.4
Jeollanam-do	1,728,749	845,952	882,797	95.8	43.6	41.3	46.3
Gyeongsangbuk-do	2,575,370	1,281,510	1,293,860	99.0	41.3	39.3	43.5
Gyeongsangnam-do	3,119,571	1,562,686	1,556,885	100.4	39.0	37.5	40.6
Jeju Special Self-governing Province	528,411	261,521	266,890	98.0	38.3	37.0	39.6

Statistics Korea (2010)

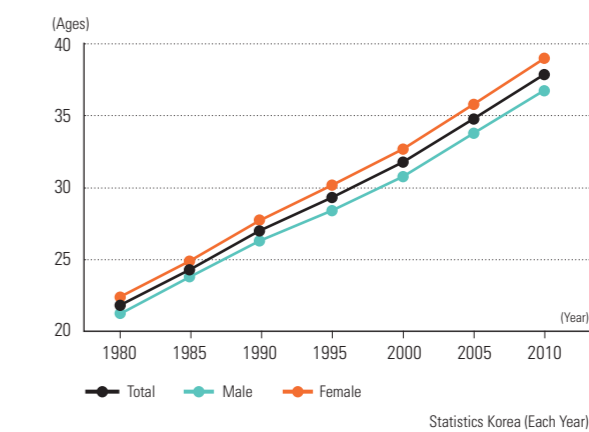
Median Age (2010)



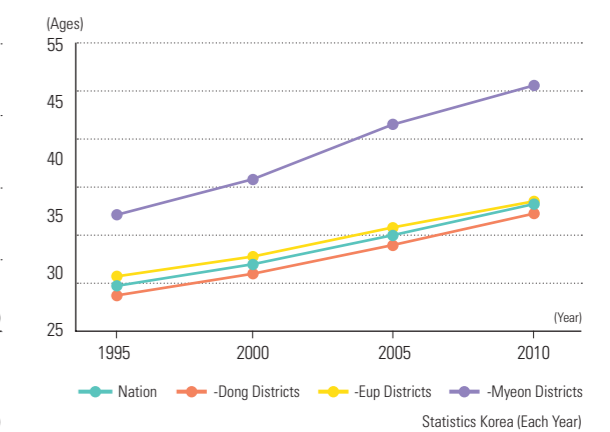
The median age has risen continuously due to increases in average life expectancy. The median age map shows that it is relatively lower in metropolitan areas, and higher in -gun districts. The

median age of -myeon districts is 50, which is more than ten years older than -dong or -myeon districts. In particular, the female median age in -myeon districts has reached 54.

Median Age by Gender

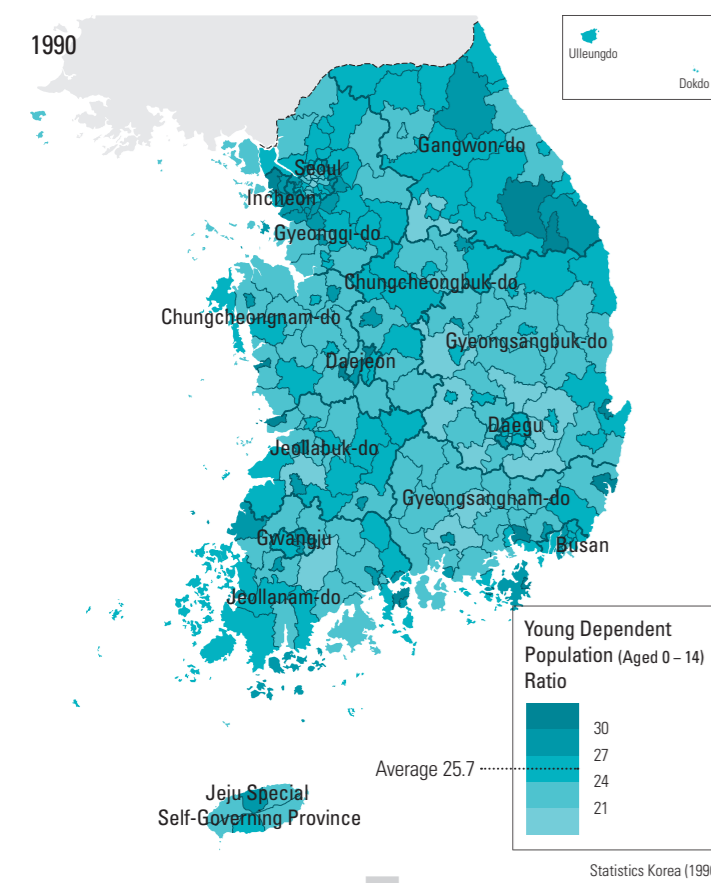


Median Age by -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon District

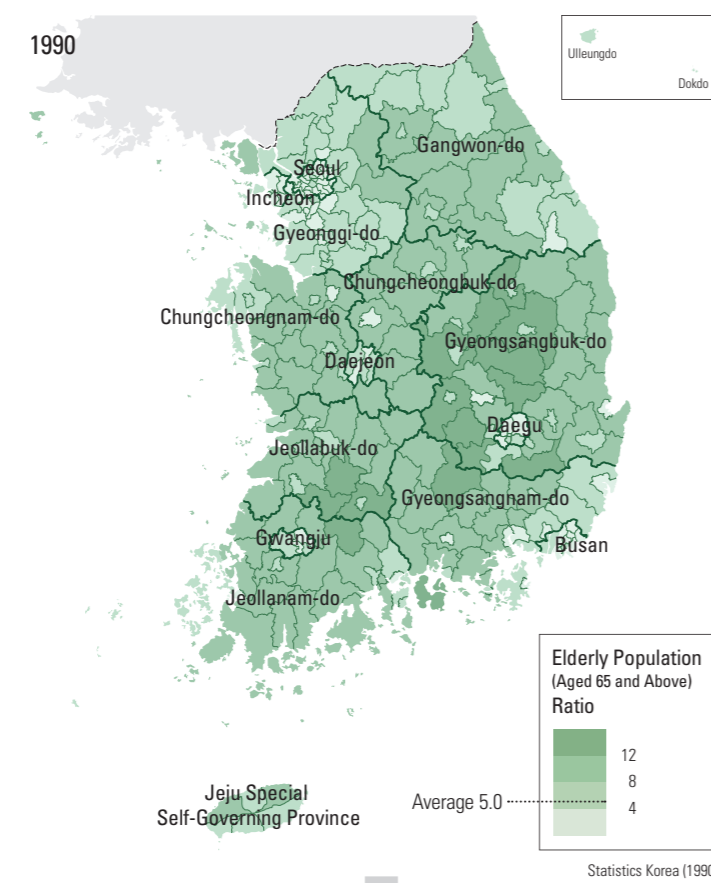




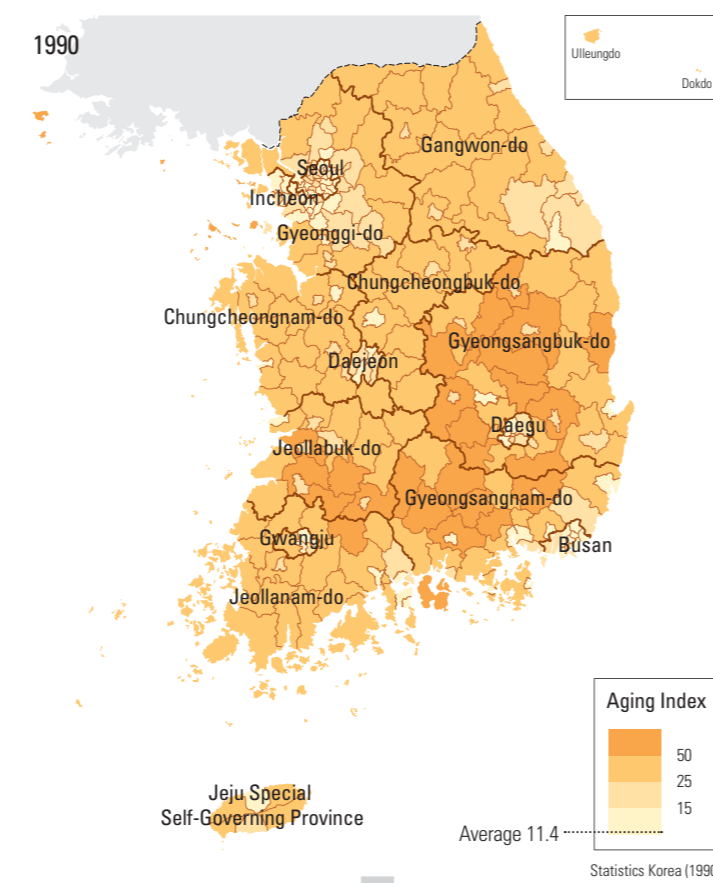
Young Dependent Population (Aged 0-14) Ratio



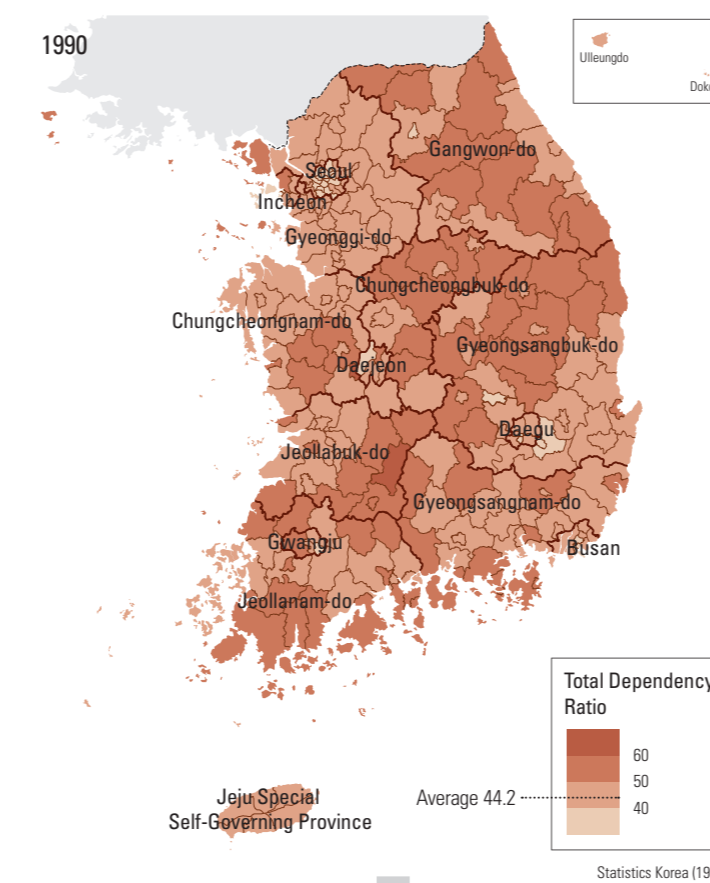
Elderly Population (Aged 65 and Above) Ratio



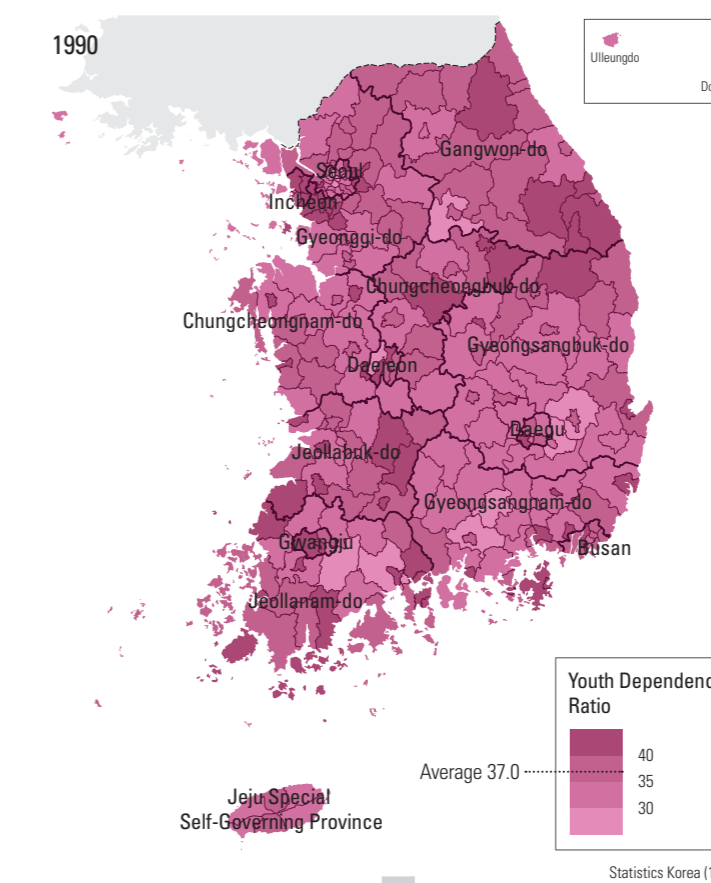
Aging Index



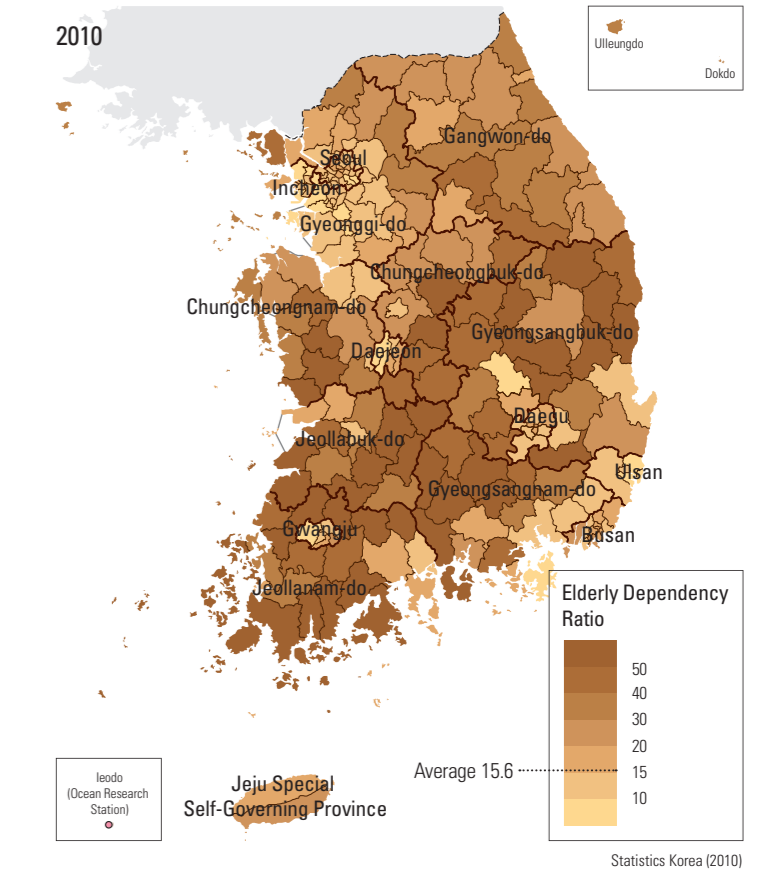
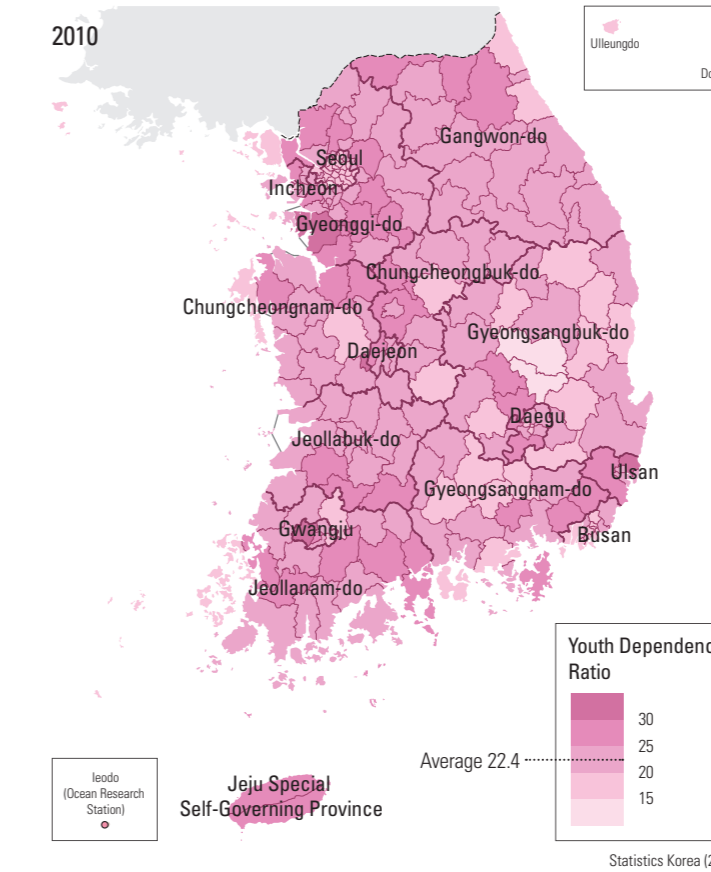
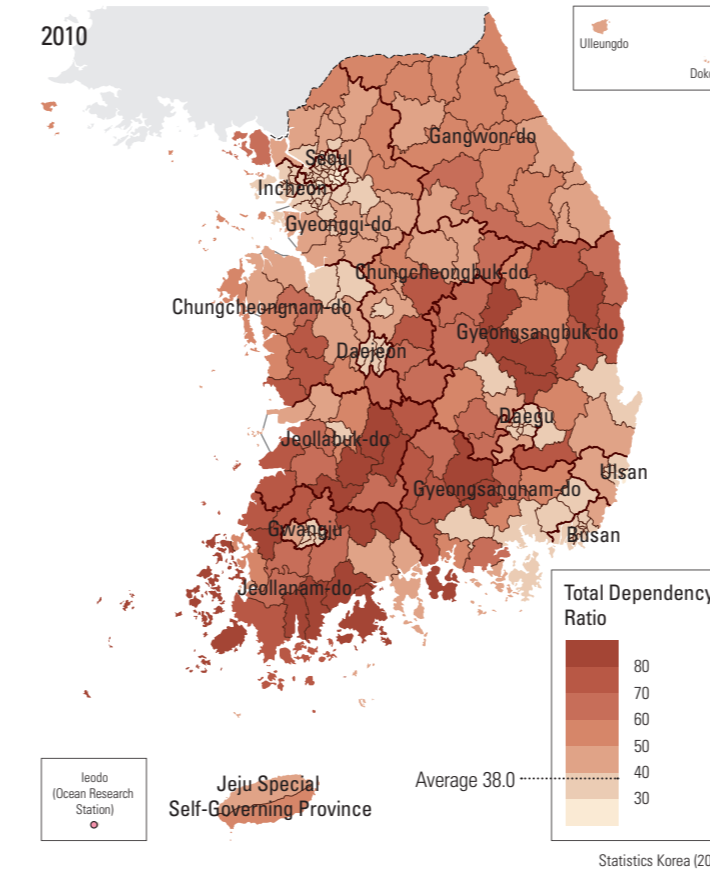
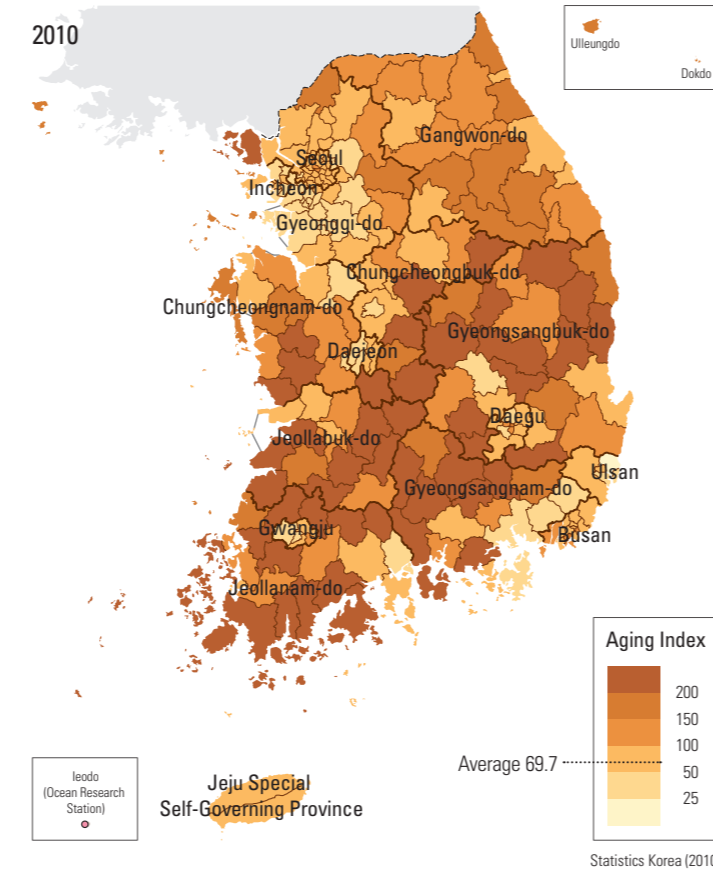
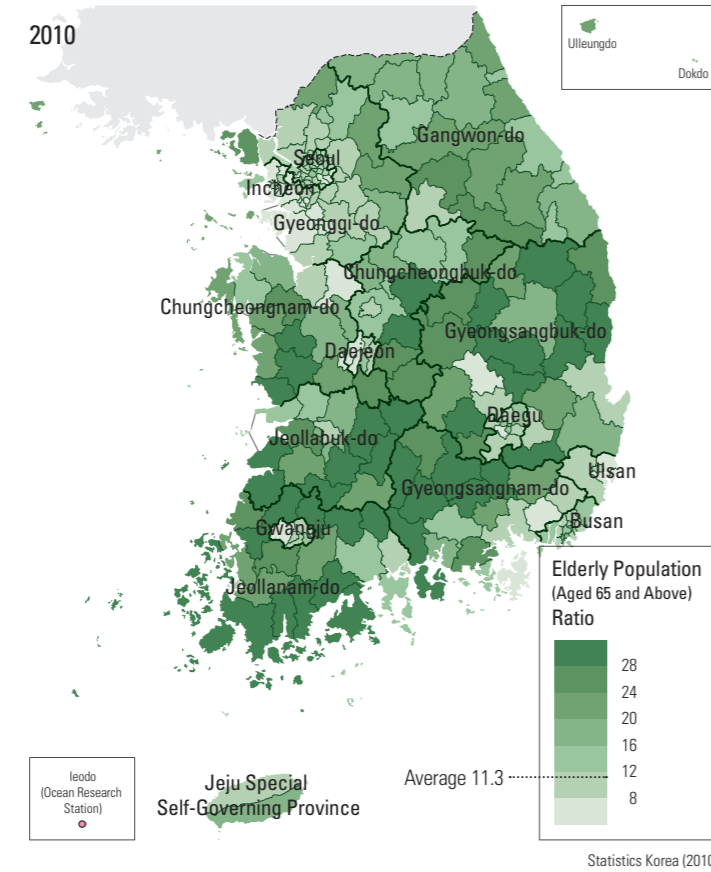
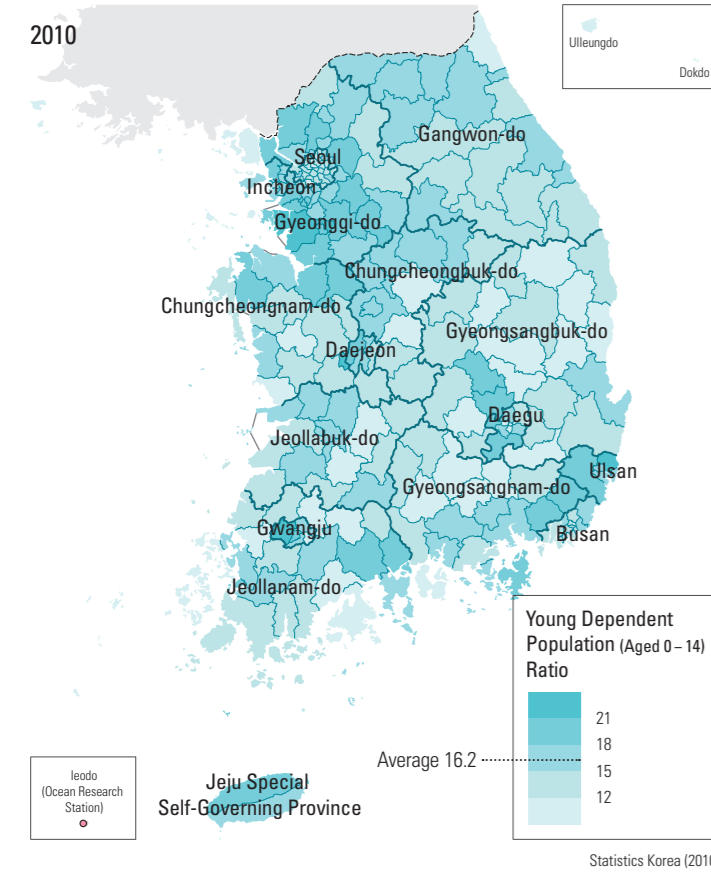
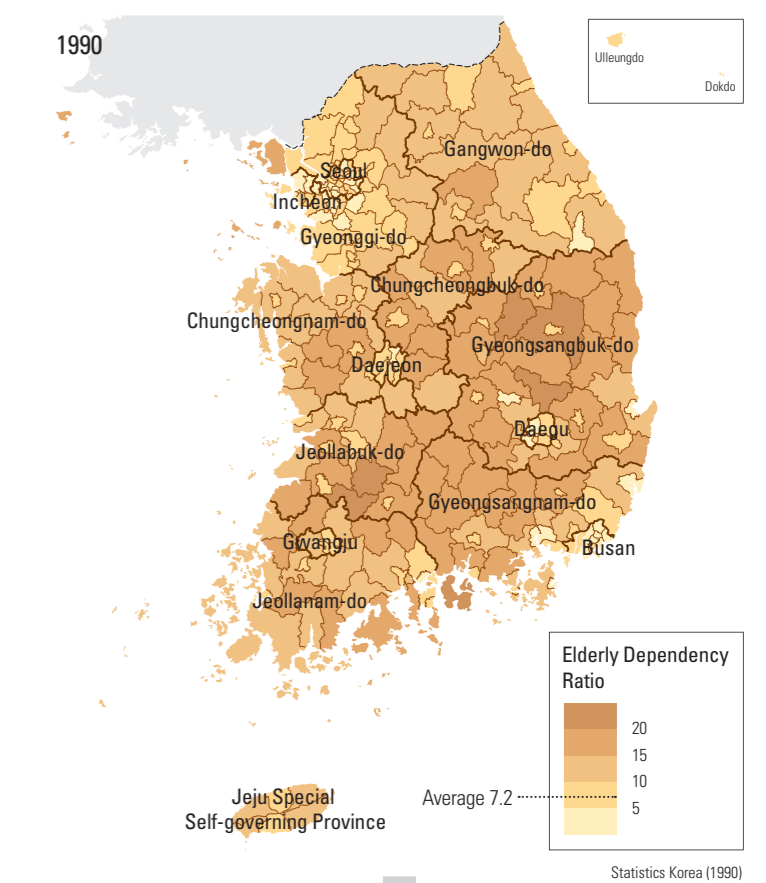
Total Dependency Ratio



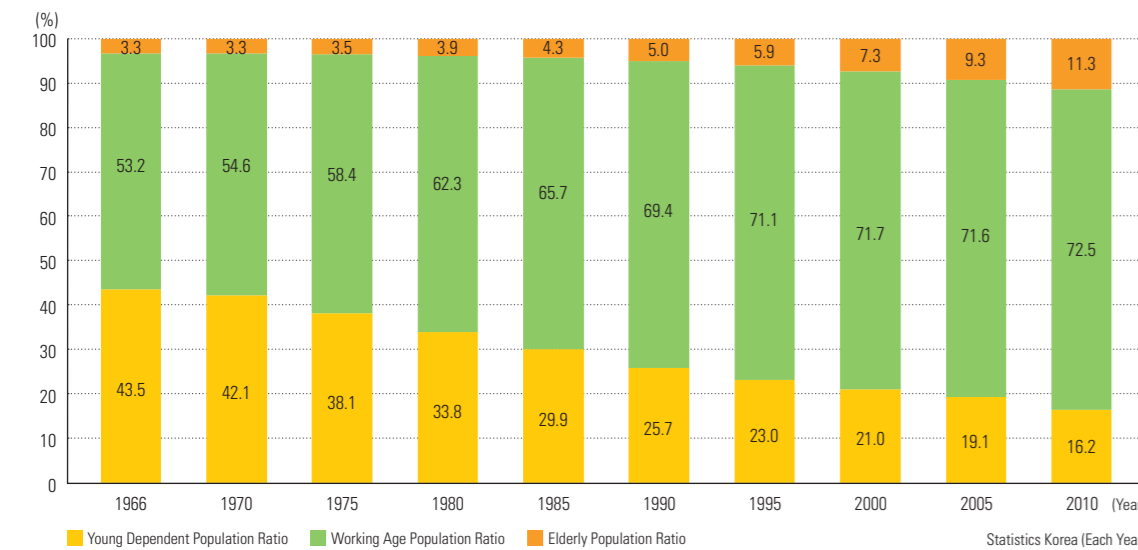
Youth Dependency Ratio



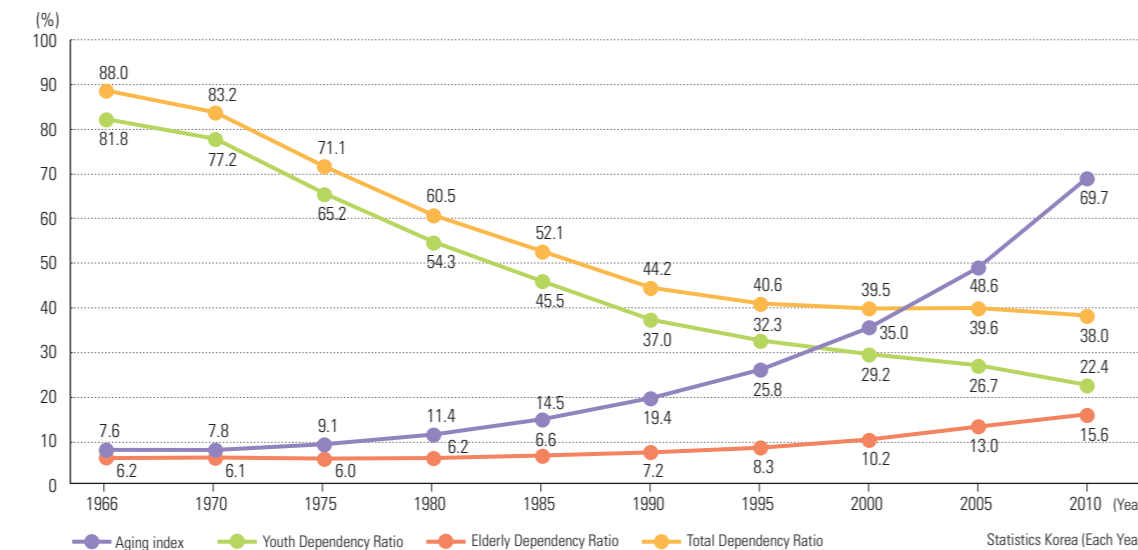
Elderly Dependency Ratio



Population Structure by Age



Dependency Ratio and Aging Index



Population changes were examined based on (aged 0-14), the working age population (aged 15-64), and the elderly population (aged 65 and above).

- Young Dependent Population Ratio = Young Dependent Population / Total Population × 100
- Elderly Population Ratio = Elderly Population / Total Population × 100
- Aging Index = Elderly Population / Young Dependent Population × 100
- Total Dependency Ratio = (Young Dependent Population + Elderly Population) / Working Age Population × 100
- Young Dependency Ratio = Young Dependent Population / Working Age Population × 100
- Elderly Dependency Ratio = Elderly Population / Working Age Population × 100

The population indices are calculated as follows:

An examination of the population structure from the 1960s to the present shows that the young dependent population ratio has continuously decreased while the ratios of the working age and the elderly populations have increased. Hence the aging index is on the rise, while the youth

dependency ratio is decreasing because the young dependent population ratio is decreasing. The elderly dependency ratio is rising, since the growth rate of the elderly population is greater than the growth rate of the working age population. The sum of the youth dependency ratio and the elderly dependency ratio shows a decreasing trend.

The population structure of -dong, -eup, and -myeon districts shows that the working age population ratio of -dong districts was 74% as of 2010, or about three out of four people. But in -myeon districts, the ratio falls to 60%, and the elderly population ratio increases to 28%. The corresponding aging index in -myeon districts is 239, about three times higher than the national average of 70.

The young dependent population ratio is lowest in Busan, followed by Seoul, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and Daegu. The working age population ratio was highest (above 72%) in Seoul, metropolitan cities, and Gyeonggi-do, while Jeollanam-do had the lowest ratio. For elderly dependency ratio, Seoul, metropolitan cities, and Gyeonggi-do had the lower ratios, while Jeollanam-do had the highest ratio.

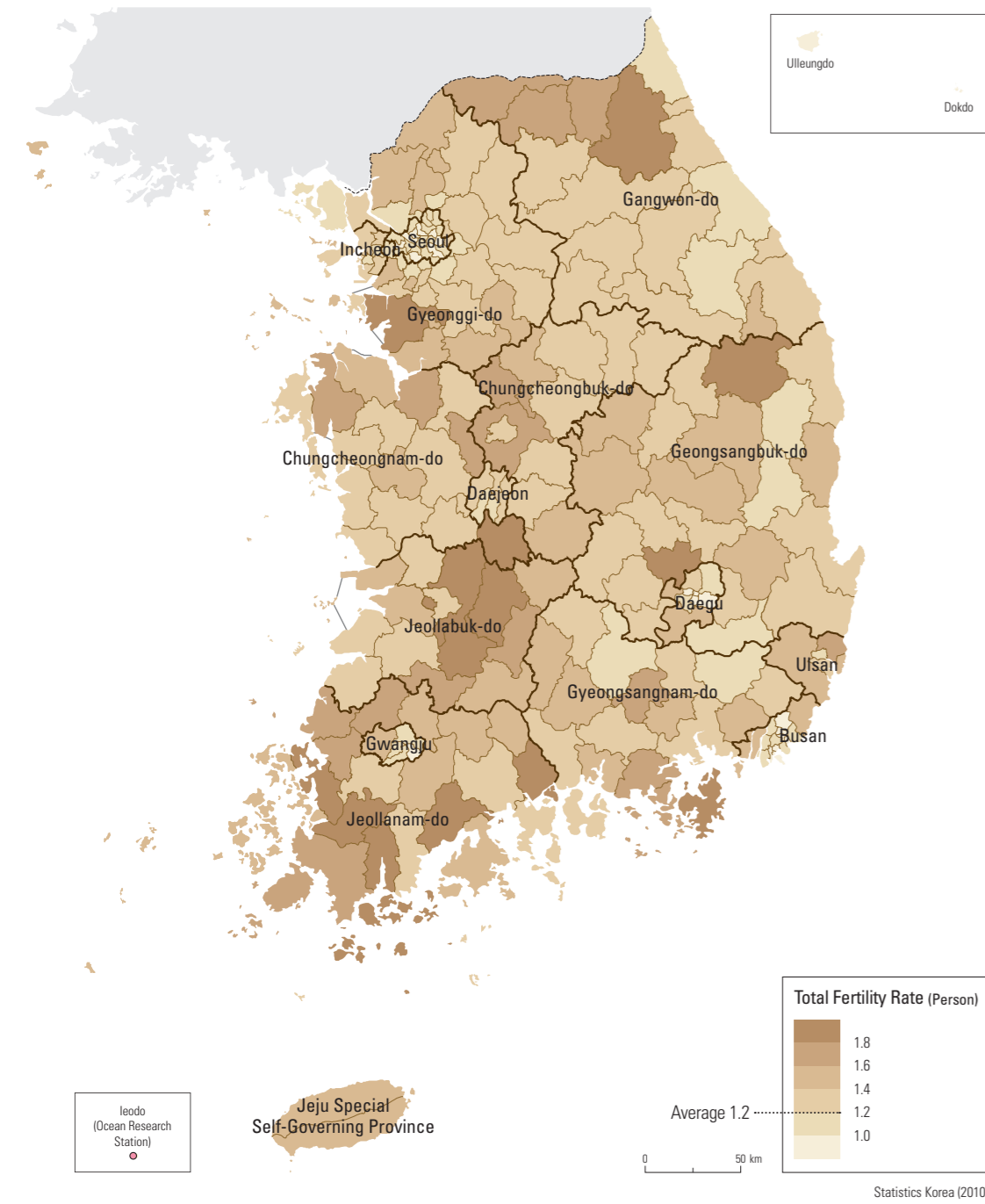
Population Structure of -Si/-Do Districts by Age

-Si/-Do	Population				Population Ratio			Dependency Ratio			Aging Index
	Sum	0-14	15-64	+65	0-14	15-64	+65	Youth	Elderly	Total	
Nation	47,990,761	7,786,973	34,779,121	5,424,667	16.2	72.5	11.3	22.4	15.6	38.0	69.7
-Dong Districts	39,363,373	6,500,481	29,244,605	3,618,287	16.5	74.3	9.2	22.2	12.4	34.6	55.7
-Eup Districts	4,149,215	765,410	2,824,149	559,656	18.4	68.1	13.5	27.1	19.8	46.9	73.1
-Myeon Districts	4,478,173	521,082	2,710,367	1,246,724	11.6	60.5	27.8	19.2	46.0	65.2	239.3
Seoul	9,631,482	1,355,303	7,347,223	928,956	14.1	76.3	9.6	18.4	12.6	31.1	68.5
Busan	3,393,191	462,551	2,533,510	397,130	13.6	74.7	11.7	18.3	15.7	33.9	85.9
Daegu	2,431,774	388,204	1,792,054	251,516	16.0	73.7	10.3	21.7	14.0	35.7	64.8
Incheon	2,632,035	437,184	1,962,652	232,199	16.6	74.6	8.8	22.3	11.8	34.1	53.1
Gwangju	1,466,143	269,187	1,063,819	133,137	18.4	72.6	9.1	25.3	12.5	37.8	49.5
Daejeon	1,490,158	256,655	1,102,488	131,015	17.2	74.0	8.8	23.3	11.9	35.2	51.0
Ulsan	1,071,673	193,915	802,645	75,113	18.1	74.9	7.0	24.2	9.4	33.5	38.7
Gyeonggi-do	11,196,053	2,032,016	8,165,470	998,567	18.1	72.9	8.9	24.9	12.2	37.1	49.1
Gangwon-do	1,463,650	229,469	1,007,770	226,411	15.7	68.9	15.5	22.8	22.5	45.2	98.7
Chungcheongbuk-do	1,495,984	246,902	1,041,123	207,959	16.5	69.6	13.9	23.7	20.0	43.7	84.2
Chungcheongnam-do	2,000,473	327,826	1,362,166	310,481	16.4	68.1	15.5	24.1	22.8	46.9	94.7
Jeollabuk-do	1,766,044	288,742	1,187,718	289,584	16.3	67.3	16.4	24.3	24.4	48.7	100.3
Jeollanam-do	1,728,749	276,113	1,099,676	352,960	16.0	63.6	20.4	25.1	32.1	57.2	127.8
Geongsangbuk-do	2,575,370	385,192	1,759,695	430,483	15.0	68.3	16.7	21.9	24.5	46.4	111.8
Gyeongsangnam-do	3,119,571	536,870	2,191,353	391,348	17.2	70.2	12.5	24.5	17.9	42.4	72.9
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	528,411	100,844	359,759	67,808	19.1	68.1	12.8	28.0	18.8	46.9	67.2

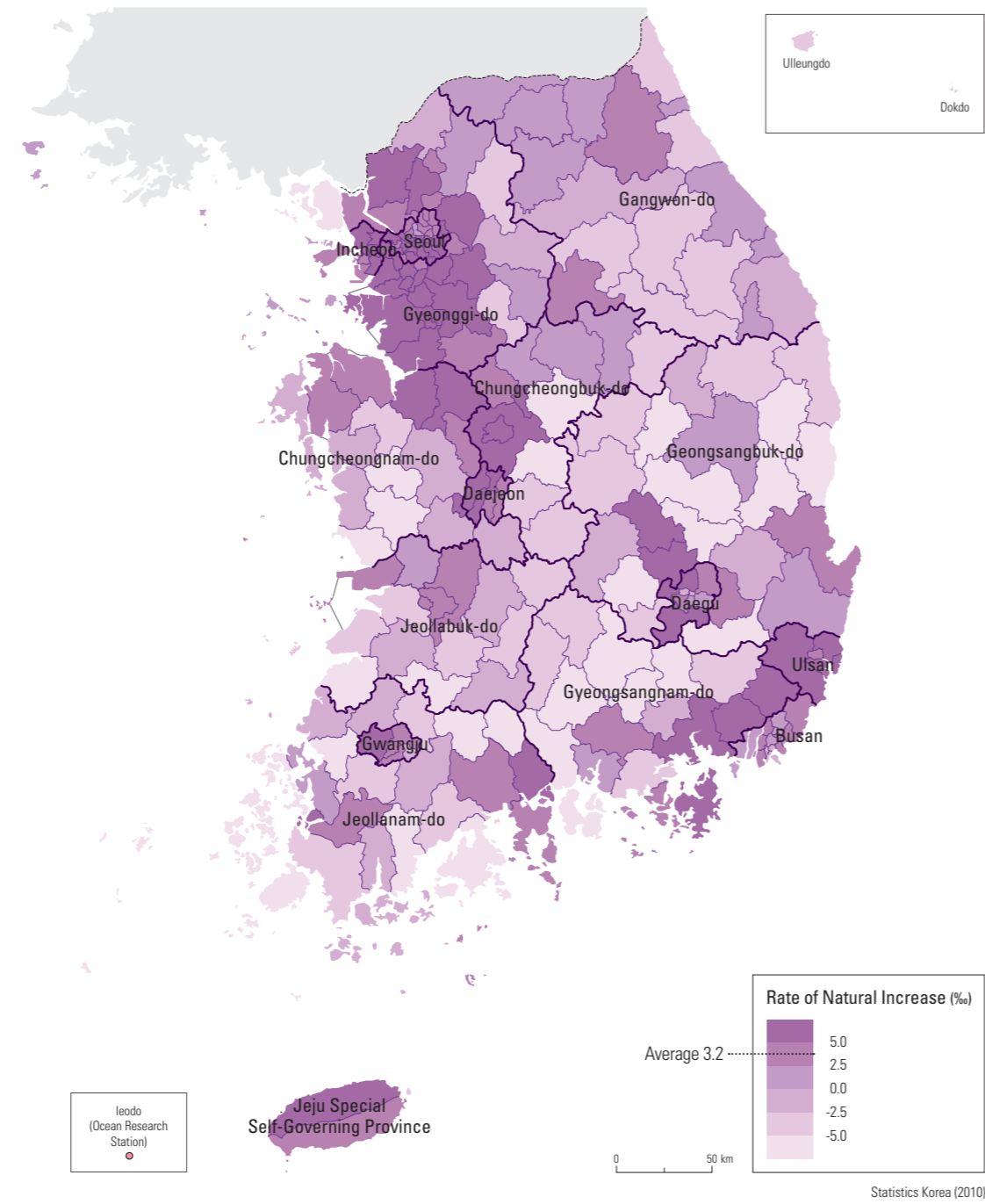


Vital Statistics

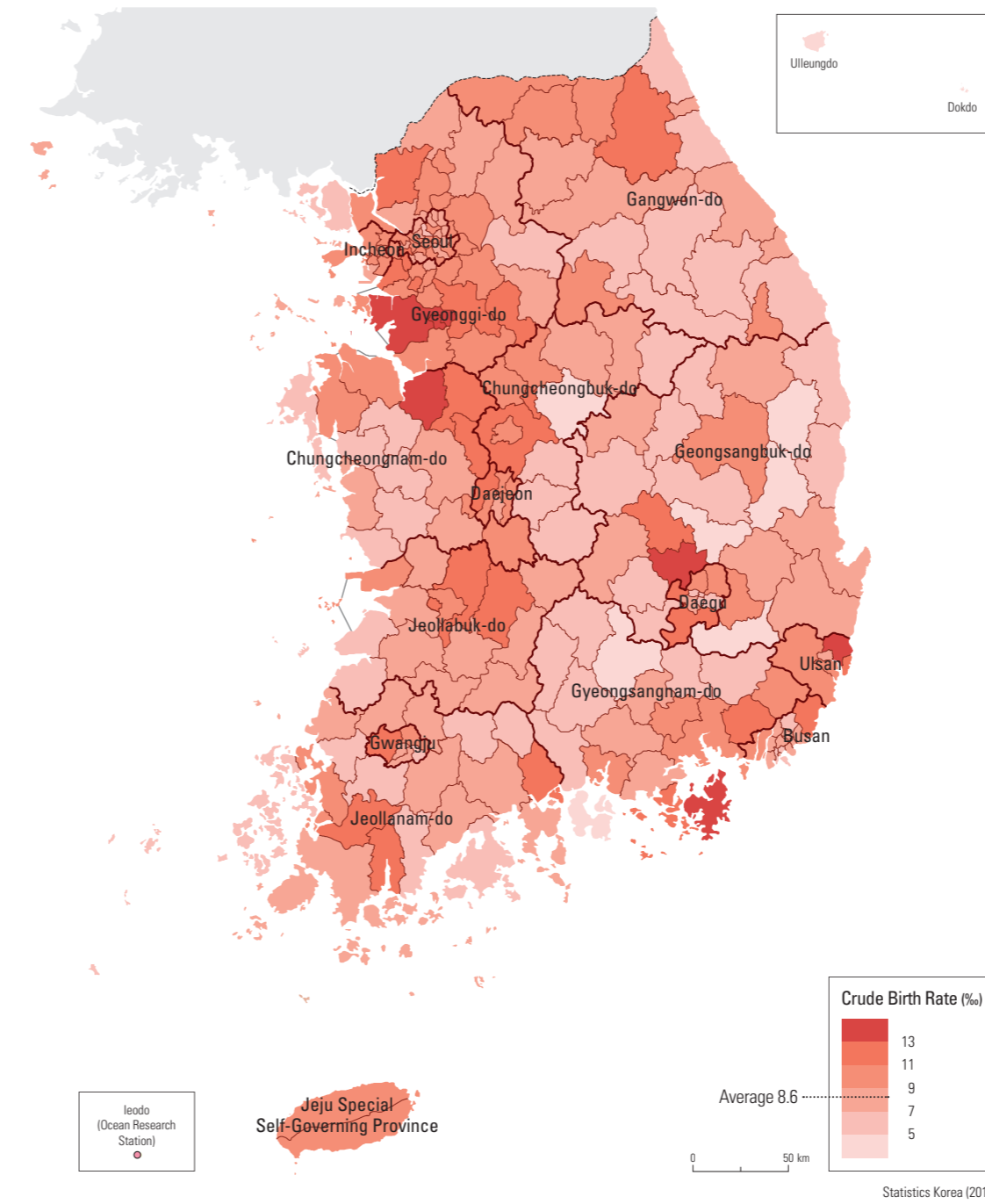
Total Fertility Rate (2010)



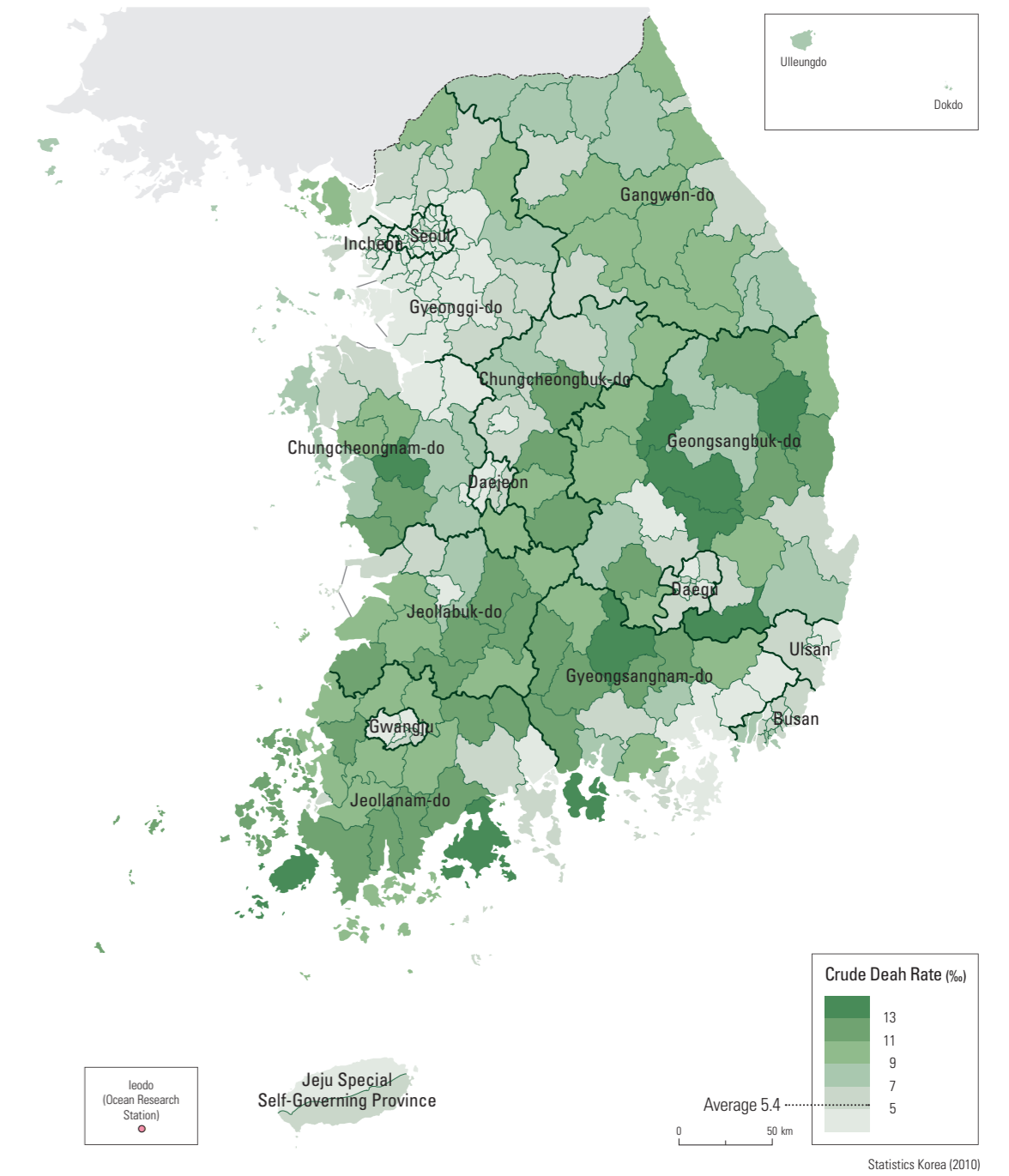
Rate of Natural Increase (2010)



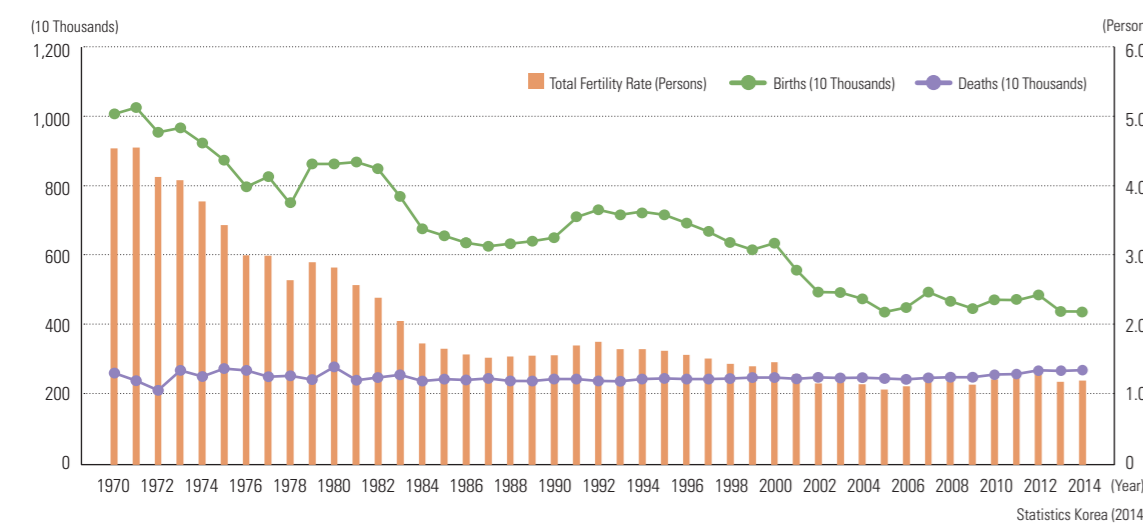
Crude Birth Rate (2010)



Crude Death Rate (2010)



Births, Deaths, and Total Fertility Rates of Korea



Population changes can be observed by tracking births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. These statistics related to important life events are collectively referred to as vital statistics. The total fertility rate, which refers to the number of children born per woman, remained above 4 until 1973. It gradually fell to 2.1 in 1983, and by the 2000s became one of the lowest in the world. It was 1.2 as of 2014. The low fertility rate is directly related to the crude birth rate, which is the number of

births per 1,000 persons. Korea's crude birth rate is 8.6. Nevertheless, Korea's crude death rate (the number of deaths per 1,000 persons) is 5.4. The rate of natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) is 3.2 per 1,000 persons. Metropolitan areas have higher total fertility rates, while the rates of natural increase are higher in the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area, northern Chungcheongnam-do, and Busan-Ulsan regions.

The annual number of births in Korea continuously decreased over the years to 470,000, while the number of deaths slowly rose and reached 260,000 in 2010. Examining the sex ratios by birth order, the sex ratio fell into the natural range (103 - 107) for the first child. In 1990, the largest percentage (54%) of mothers giving birth was in the 25-29 age group. In 2010, the largest percentage

as 180 in 1995, which was recognized as a serious social issue; however, the situation was improved to 111 in 2010. Of total births, first children account for 50%, while children born third or later only account for 11%. In 1990, the largest percentage (54%) of mothers giving birth was in the 25-29 age group. In 2010, the largest percentage

(46%) of mothers giving birth was in the 30 - 34 age group, which indicates that the age of mothers giving birth is going up in relation to the increase in age of marriage. Compared with 1990, the number of deaths in 2010 increased by 14,000. However, the number of deaths decreased in the 0 - 69 age groups, and

only increased in the 70 or older age group. The number of deaths among young people and the working age population has clearly decreased along with the advancement of medical technology, and the number of deaths in the elderly population has increased as Korean society becomes older.

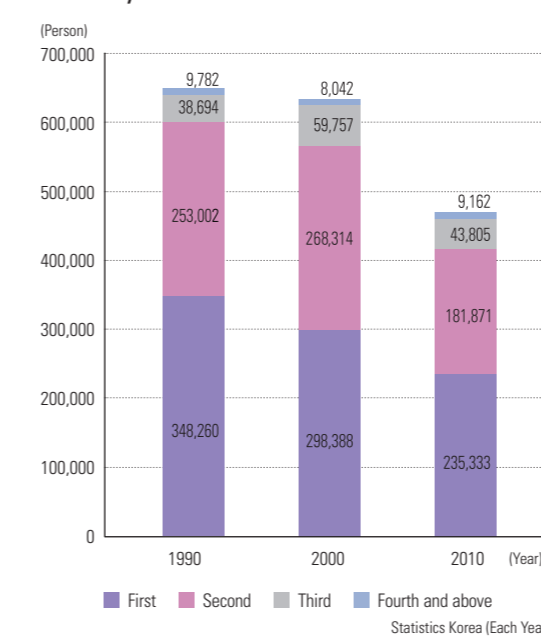
Vital Statistics of -Si/-Do Districts

-Si/-Do	1990						2000						2010					
	Births	Crude Birth Rate	Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase	Rate of natural increase	Births	Crude Birth Rate	Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase	Rate of Natural Increase	Births	Crude Birth Rate	Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase	Rate of Natural Increase
National Total	649,738	15.2	241,616	5.6	408,122	9.5	634,501	13.3	246,163	5.2	388,338	8.2	470,171	9.4	255,405	5.1	214,766	4.3
Seoul	168,838	16.1	38,266	3.7	130,572	12.5	131,935	12.8	38,815	3.8	93,120	9.1	93,268	9.2	40,130	3.9	53,138	5.2
Busan	56,023	14.7	16,506	4.3	39,517	10.4	40,877	10.7	18,177	4.8	22,700	6.0	27,414	7.8	19,708	5.6	7,706	2.2
Daegu	33,271	14.5	9,674	4.2	23,597	10.3	32,231	12.8	11,369	4.5	20,862	8.3	20,557	8.3	12,054	4.8	8,503	3.4
Incheon	34,776	18.3	7,159	3.8	27,617	14.6	34,143	13.5	10,636	4.2	23,507	9.3	25,752	9.5	12,087	4.4	13,665	5.0
Gwangju	17,388	15.5	5,329	4.7	12,059	10.7	20,987	15.4	5,812	4.3	15,175	11.1	13,979	9.7	6,532	4.5	7,447	5.2
Daegu	15,822	15.3	4,721	4.6	11,101	10.7	19,402	14.1	5,751	4.2	13,651	9.9	14,315	9.6	6,313	4.2	8,002	5.4
Ulsan	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,734	15.2	3,845	3.7	11,889	11.5	11,433	10.2	4,328	3.9	7,105	6.4
Gyeonggi-do	115,018	19.3	29,576	5.0	85,442	14.3	140,492	15.5	38,678	4.3	101,814	11.2	121,751	10.5	47,687	4.1	74,064	6.4
Gangwon-do	19,030	12.2	11,710	7.5	7,320	10.7	19,286	12.4	10,911	7.0	8,375	5.4	12,477	8.2	10,729	7.1	1,748	1.2
Chungcheongbuk-do	17,510	12.7	10,830	7.9	6,680	4.9	19,471	13.0	10,272	6.9	9,199	6.2	14,670	9.6	9,825	6.4	4,845	3.2
Chungcheongnam-do	21,093	10.6	15,923	8.0	5,170	2.6	24,481	12.7	14,818	7.7	9,663	5.0	20,242	9.9	14,014	6.8	6,228	3.0
Jeollabuk-do	23,753	11.6	16,352	8.0	7,401	3.6	24,936	12.4	14,384	7.2	10,552	5.3	16,100	8.7	13,188	7.1	2,912	1.6
Jeollanam-do	26,976	10.9	24,893	10.0	2,083	0.8	25,724	12.0	18,058	8.4	7,666	3.6	16,654	8.7	16,042	8.4	612	0.3
Geongsangbuk-do	36,341	13.3	24,578	9.0	11,763	4.3	34,893	12.4	21,769	7.8	13,124	4.7	23,699	8.9	20,249	7.6	3,450	1.3
Gyeongsangnam-do	57,160	16.0	23,186	6.5	33,974	9.5	41,362	13.4	19,981	6.5	21,381	6.9	32,203	9.9	19,502	6.0	12,701	3.9
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	6,739	13.2	2,913	5.7	3,826	7.5	8,547	15.8	2,887	5.3	5,660	10.5	5,657	10.0	3,017	5.3	2,640	4.7

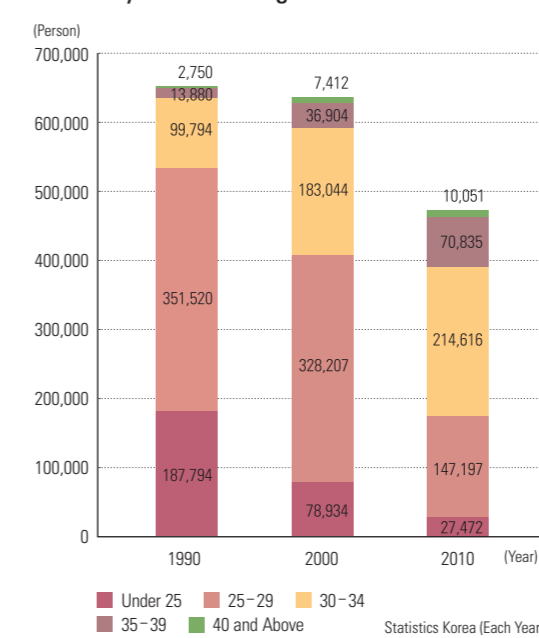
Sex Ratio by Birth Order

Classification	1995	2000	2005	2010
Total Birth Rate	113.2	110.2	107.8	106.9
First Child	105.7	106.3	104.8	106.4
Second Child	111.7	107.4	106.5	105.8
Third Child and Above	180.1	144.2	128.5	110.9

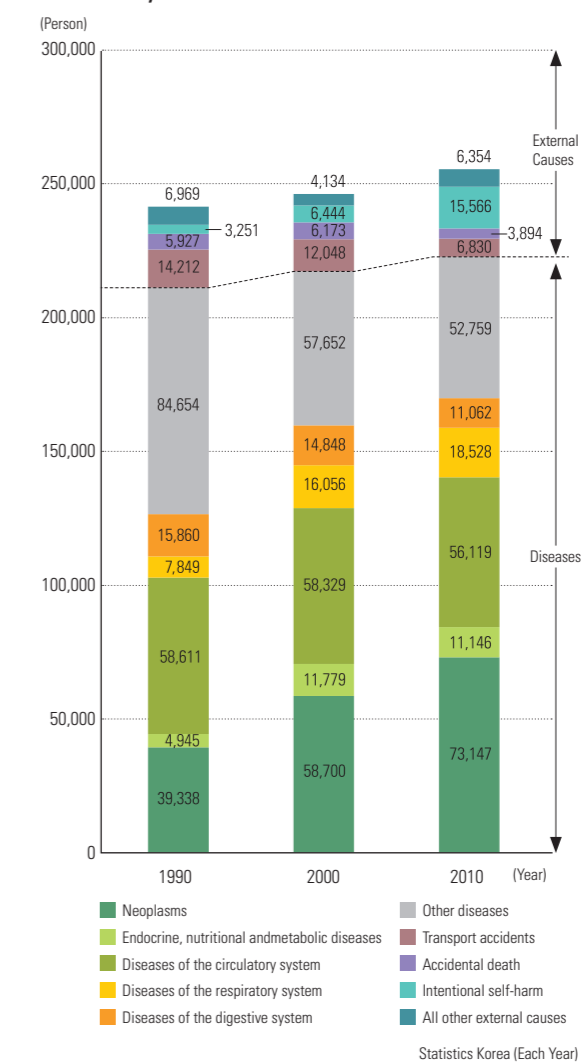
Births by Birth Order



Births by Maternal Age



Deaths by Cause

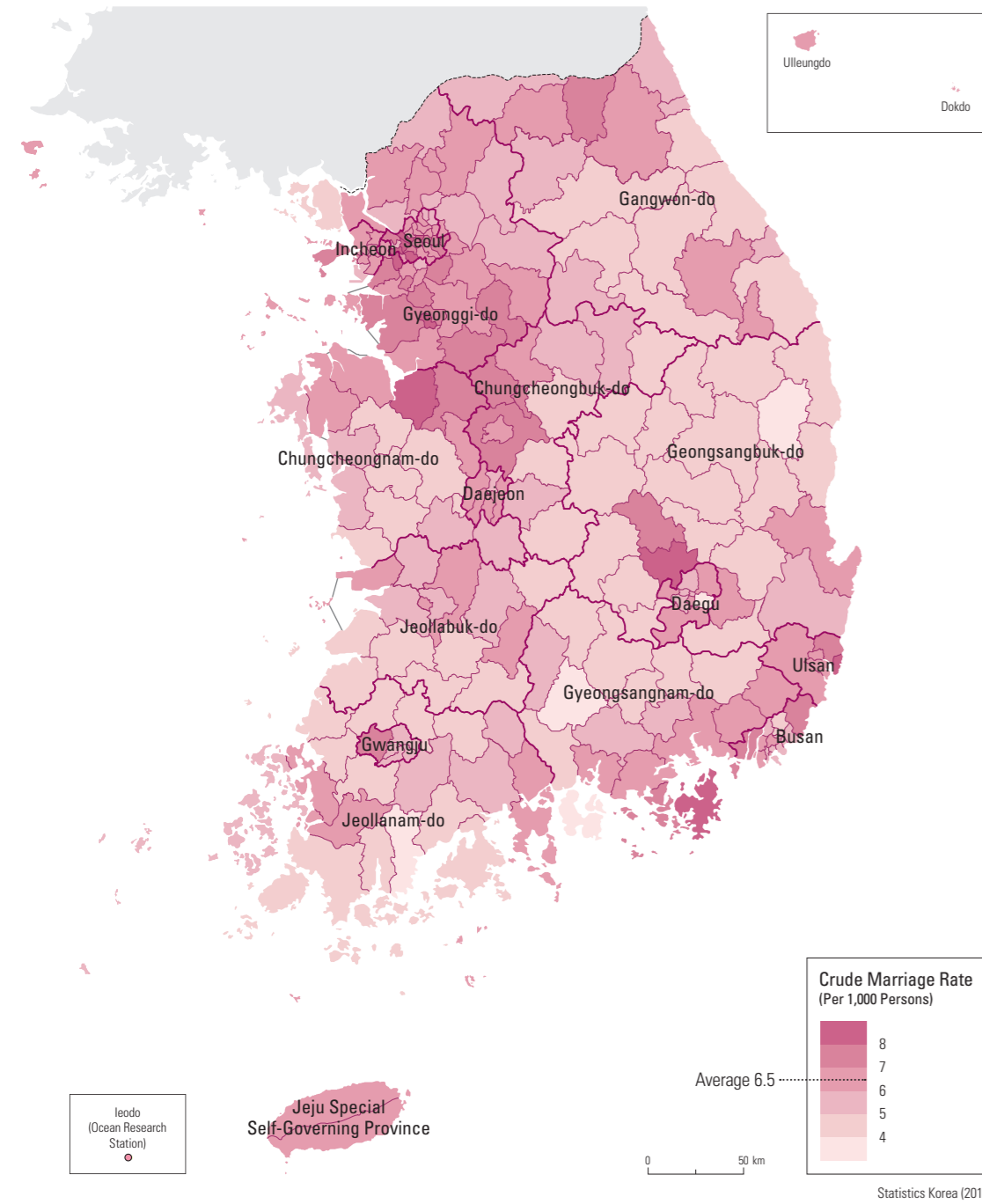


Deaths by Age

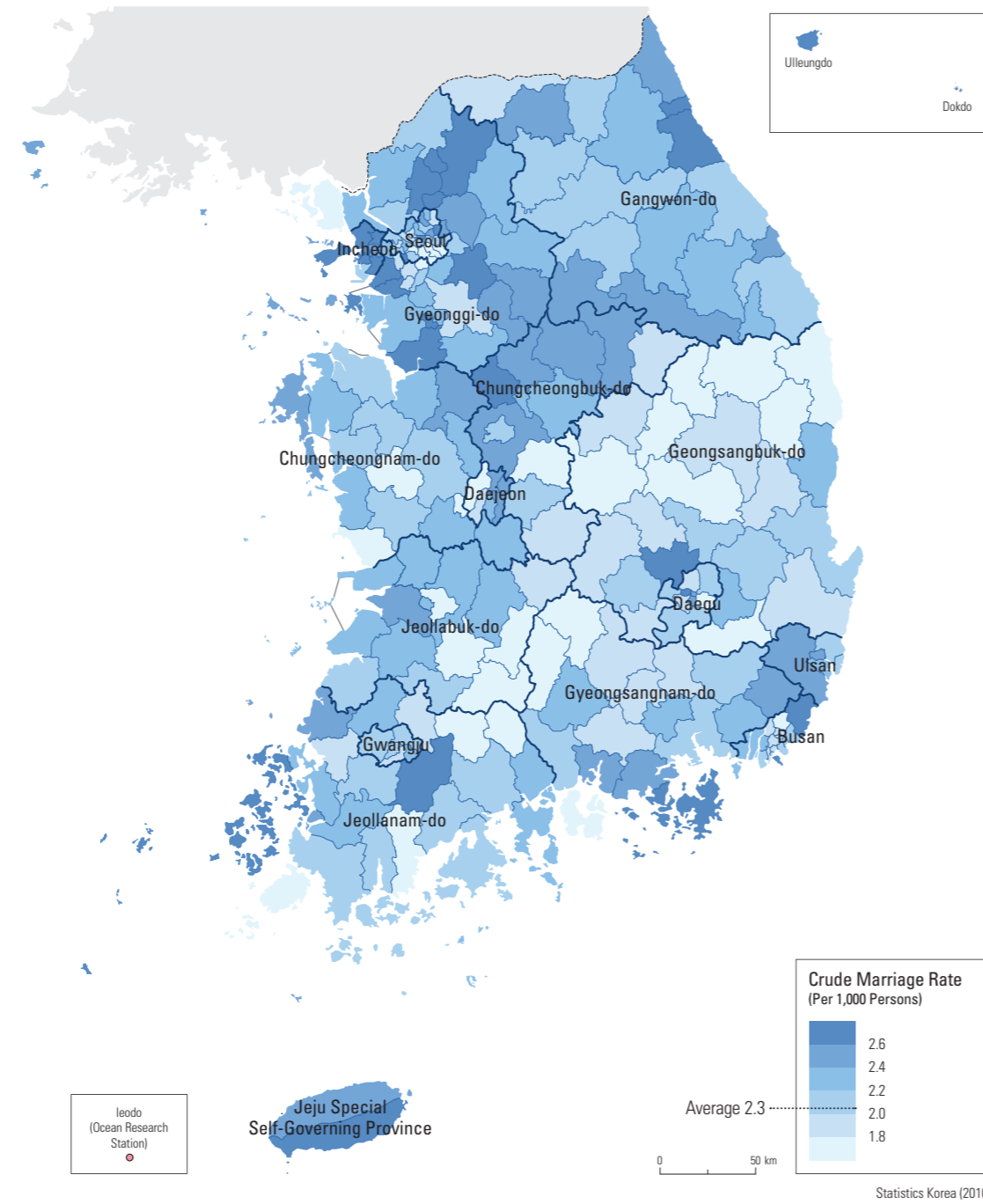
Ages	1990	2000	2010
Sum	241,616	246,163	255,405
0	1,982	2,882	1,508
1 - 4	2,700	1,221	386
5 - 9	2,392	930	277
10 - 14	1,876	615	417
15 - 19	3,947	1,777	1,034
20 - 24	4,812	2,537	1,411
25 - 29	5,906	3,334	2,349
30 - 34	7,174	4,397	2,809
35 - 39	7,732	6,613	4,464
40 - 44	9,292	9,874	6,890
45 - 49	13,533	10,686	10,689
50 - 54	17,062	12,526	14,117
55 - 59	18,404	17,033	14,187
60 - 64	20,432	22,268	16,397
65 - 69	24,914	25,039	23,371
70 - 74	26,946	28,854	32,541
75 - 79	27,284	33,148	36,987
80 and above	45,015	62,413	85,501
80 - 84	0	29,758	36,391
85 - 89	0	20,445	29,383
90 and Above	0	12,210	19,727
Unknown Ages	213	16	70



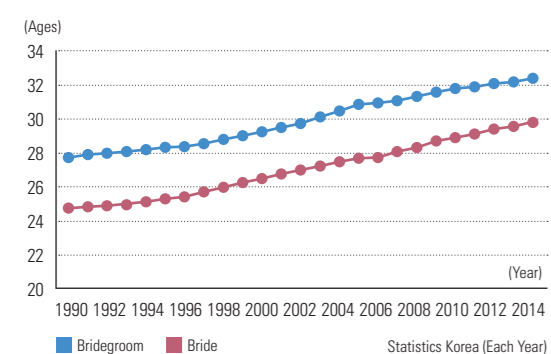
Crude Marriage Rate (2010)



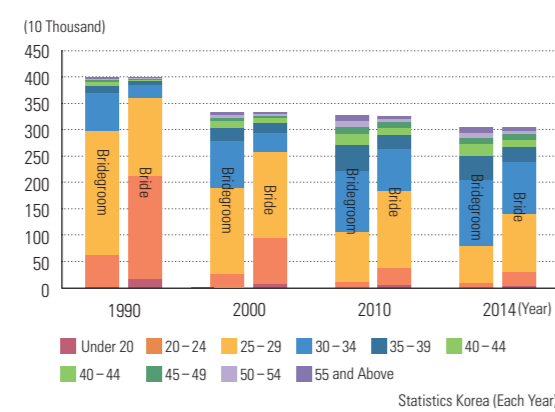
Crude Divorce Rate (2010)



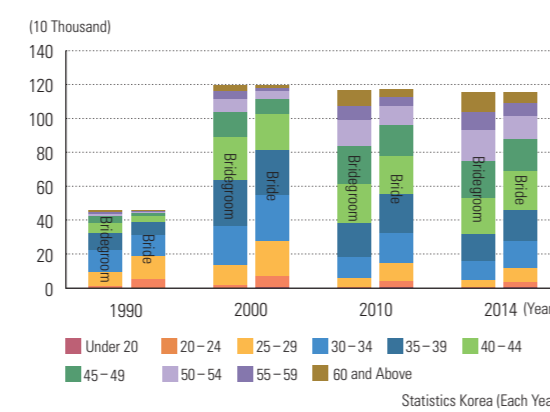
Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex



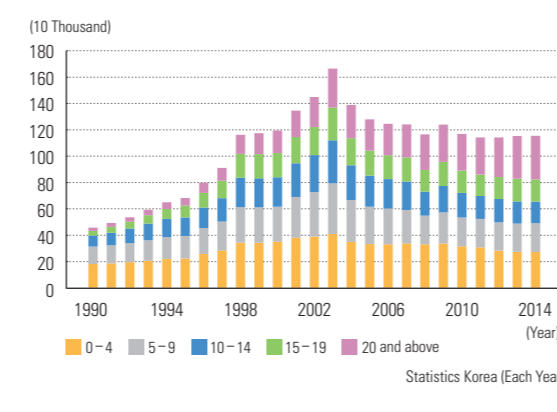
Marriages by Age Group



Divorces by Age Group



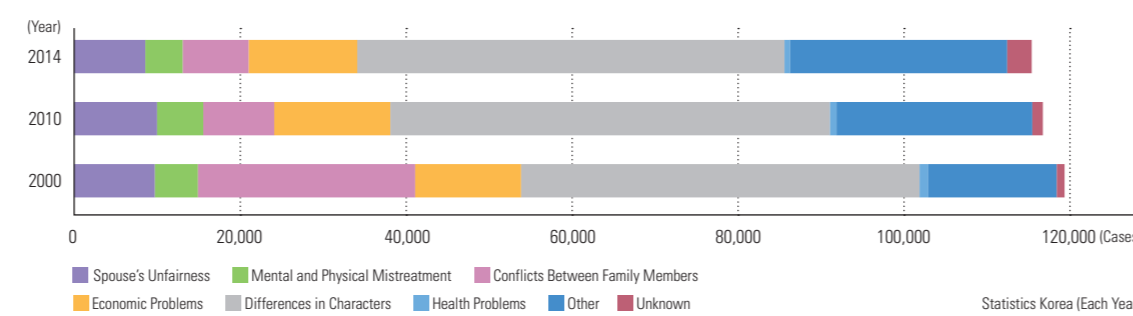
Divorces by Duration of Cohabitation



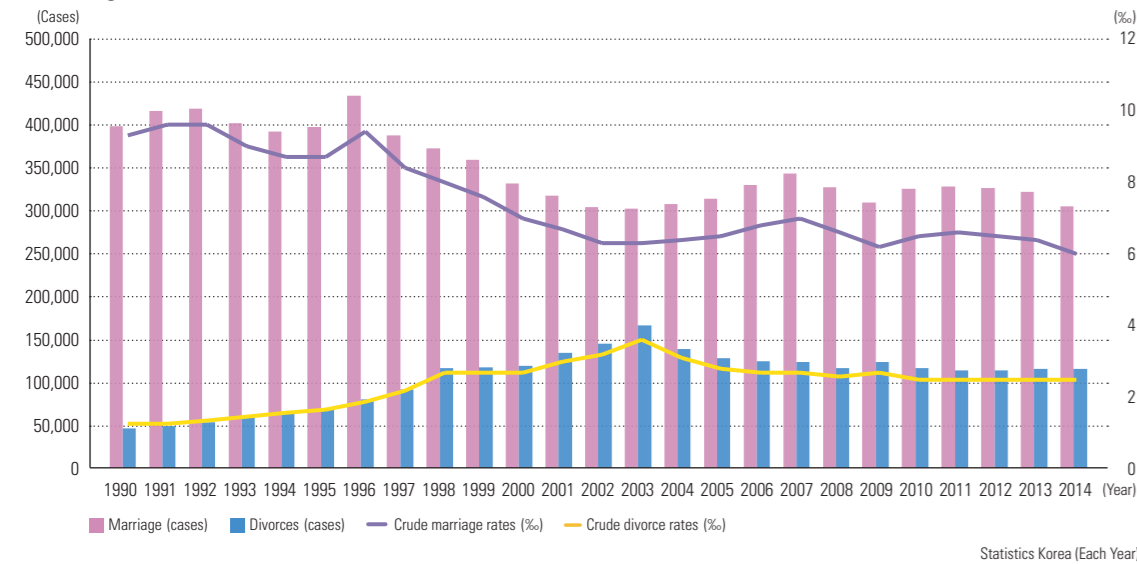
Marriages by Previous Marital Status

Bride\Bridegroom	1990				2010			
	Sum	First Marriage	Remarriage	N/A	Sum	First Marriage	Remarriage	N/A
Sum	399,312	371,159	28,153	0	325,992	268,541	57,451	112
First Marriage	365,964	356,649	9,315	0	272,905	254,630	18,275	67
Remarriage	33,348	14,510	18,838	0	52,988	13,873	39,125	45
N/A	0	0	0	0	89	38	51	0

Divorces by Reason



Marriages and Divorces



In 2014, the total number of marriages was approximately 310,000, while the number of divorces was 120,000. The average age at time of first marriage is climbing for both men and women. In 2014, the average first marriage age was 32.4 for men and 29.8 for women.

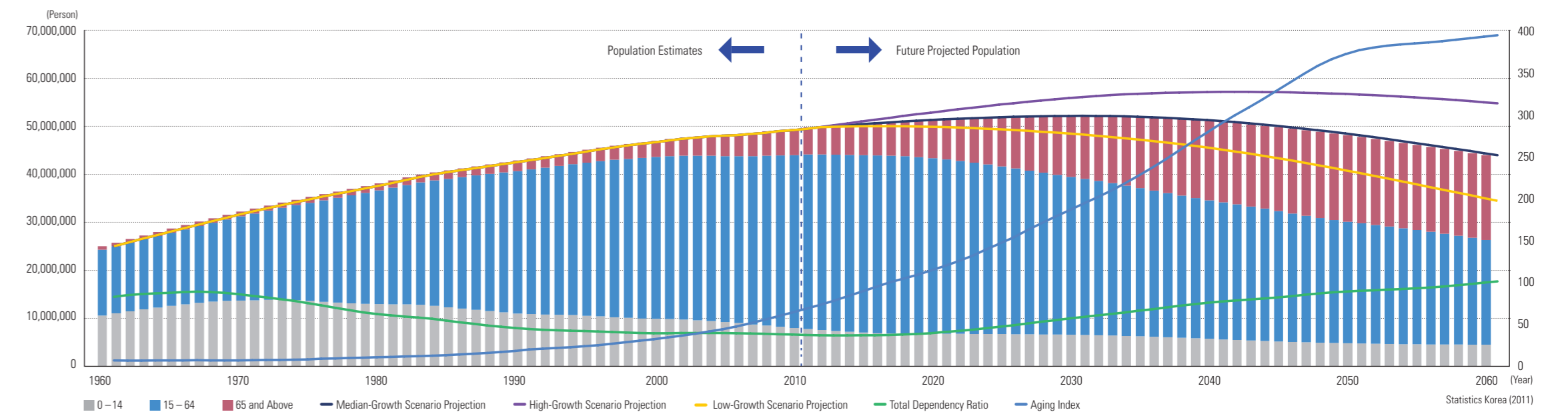
In 1990, the age group with the highest marriage rates was the 20s, at 74% for men and 86% for women. In 2014, marriage ages rose for both men and women. For men, the highest percentage of men (56%) were married in their 20s (45%), but the women in their 30s were very

close at 41%. In 1990, about 89% of all marriages were the first for both groom and bride, but the rate dropped to 78% in 2010 with more divorces and remarriages.

The number of divorces increased in general regardless of length of marriage. This trend is confirmed in the graph displaying the number of divorces by length of cohabitation. In 2014, incompatibility of temperament was the most common reason for divorce, accounting for 45% of all divorces.

Population Projections

Projected Population by Age



In 2011, Statistics Korea estimated and projected changes in Korea's population structure through the year 2060 by gender and age. The estimation was made with the cohort component method using the 2010 population census data and the vital statistics and international migration data since 2005. Population estimation was conducted with three different growth scenarios: median-growth, high-growth, and low-growth.

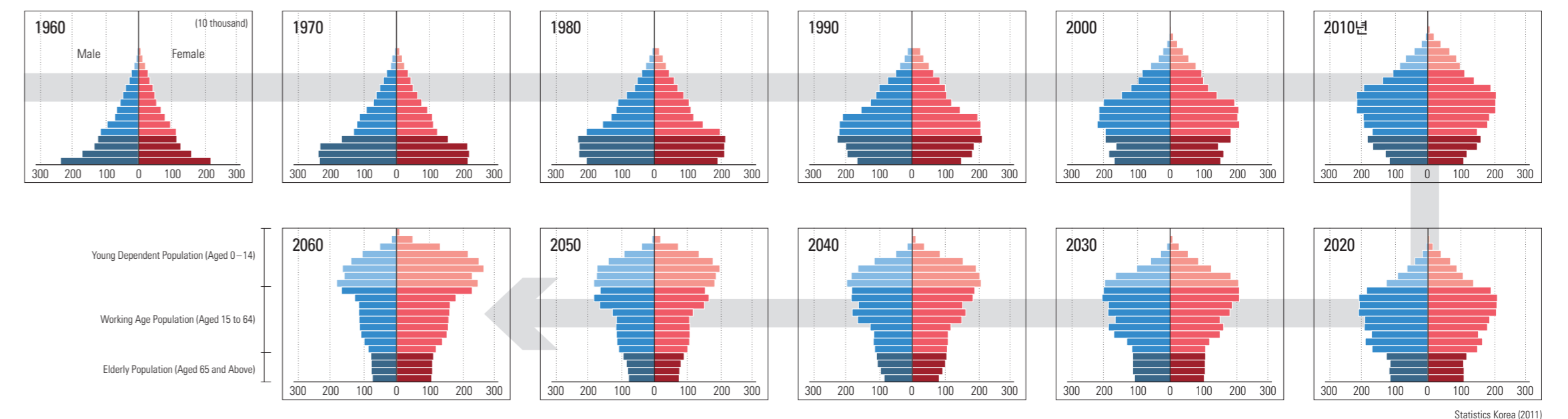
According to the median-growth scenario, Korea's population will increase from 49.41 million in 2010 to 52.16 million in 2030. Then it will decrease and return to the 1992 level of 43.96 million by 2060. In the high-growth scenario, the population will peak in 2041 at 57.15 million, then decrease to 54.78 million by 2060. In the low-growth scenario, the population will peak at 50.02 million in 2016, then return to the 1974 level

of 34.47 million by 2060.

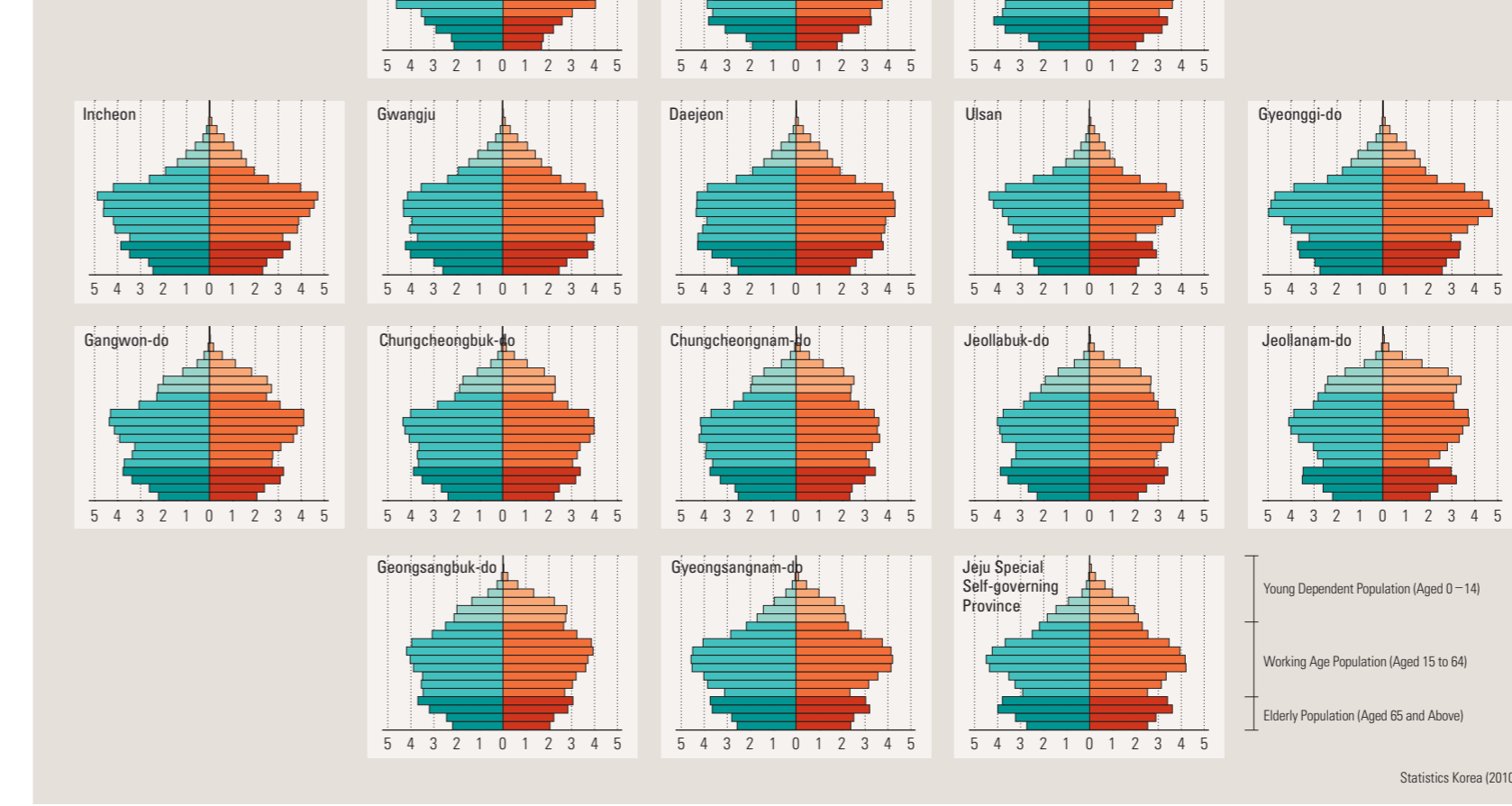
Korea's population pyramids from 1960 to 2060 show how Korea's population structure changes over a century. The 1960 population pyramid shows many young dependents and a small elderly population, which is typical for developing countries. The 2010 population pyramid is a bell-shaped structure that has the majority of the population in the middle section with low birth

and death rates, which is often found in countries with advanced economies. The 2060 population pyramid estimated with a median-growth assumption shows an inverse triangular plot structure where the elderly population (60 or older) is the majority (47.4%).

Population Pyramids from 1960 to 2060



Population Pyramids of -Si/-Do Districts (2010)

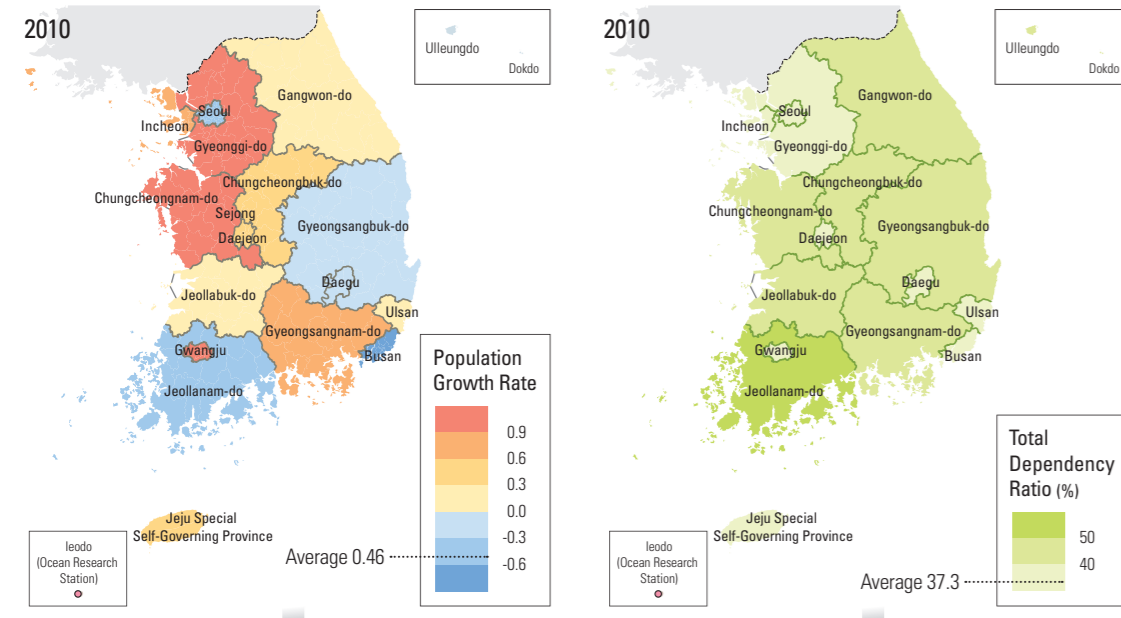


The 2010 -si/-do population pyramids show various gender and age group structures geographically. In Seoul, the age group of 25-29 is the largest for both men and women. The proportions of other age groups (either younger or older) decrease from the 25-29 age group towards both ends.

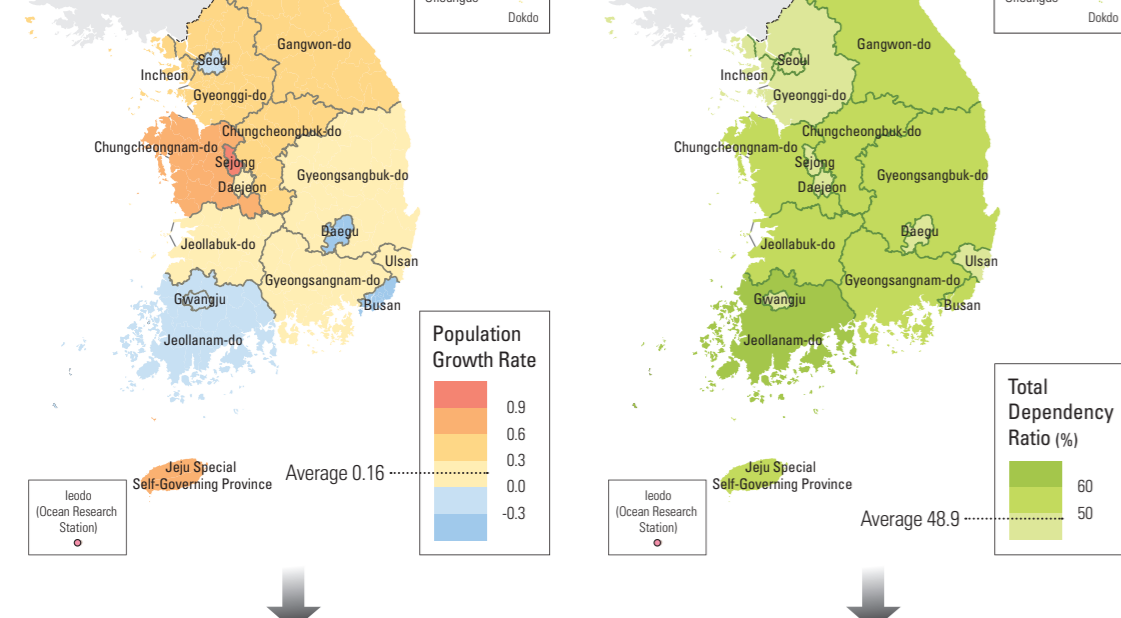
In contrast, the largest age groups in other -si/-do population pyramids are mostly men and women in their 40s or 50s. The population pyramids of metropolitan cities are similar to the population pyramid of Korea. In Jeollanam-do, there is a pronounced high ratio of the elderly population. Nationwide, the number of females outnumbers males, particularly at the province (-do) level. However, in Ulsan, males outnumber females in all age groups between 0 and 64.



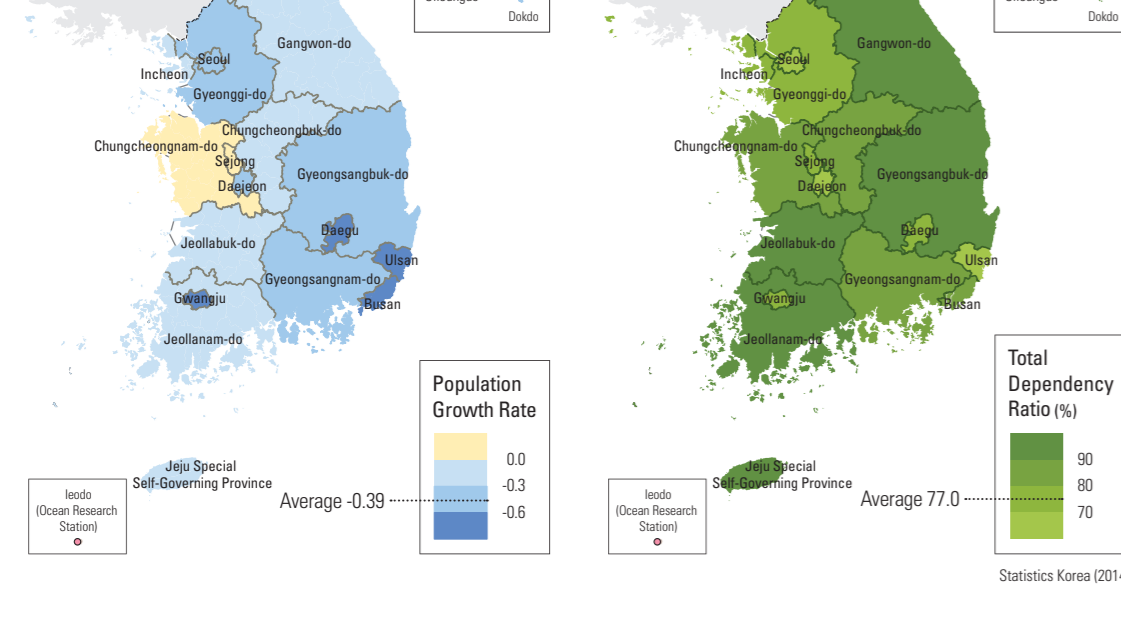
Population Growth Rate



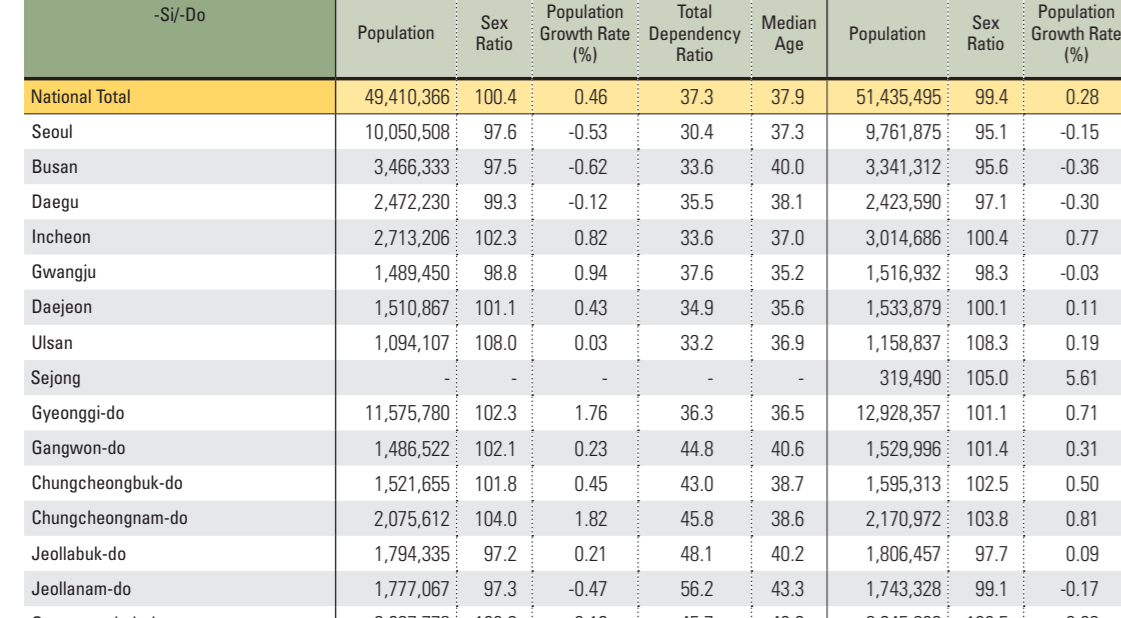
Total Dependency Ratio



Population Growth Rate



Total Dependency Ratio



Population Growth Rate

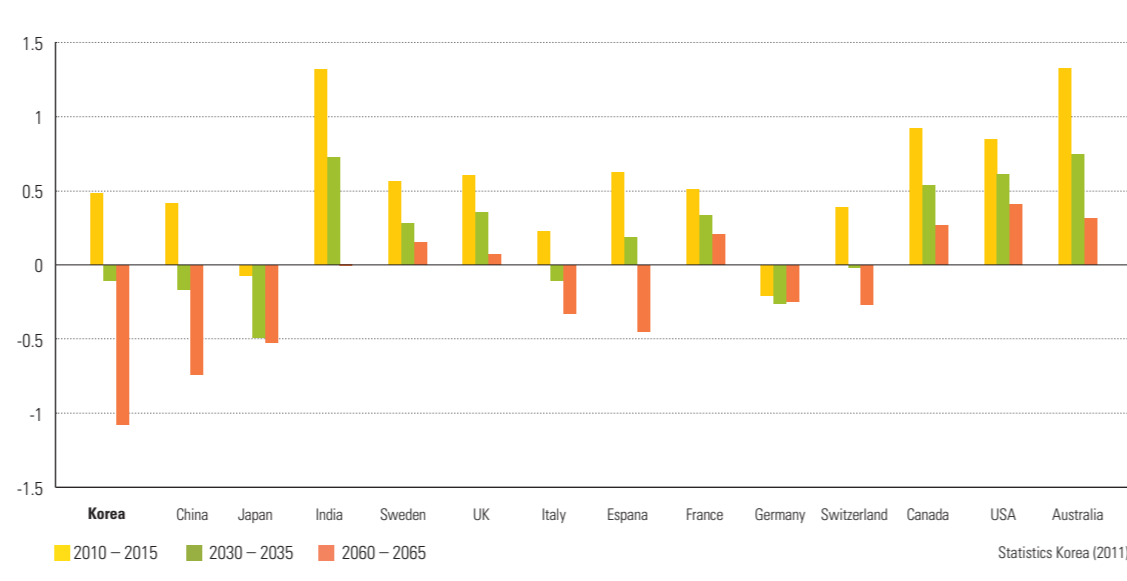


Total Dependency Ratio

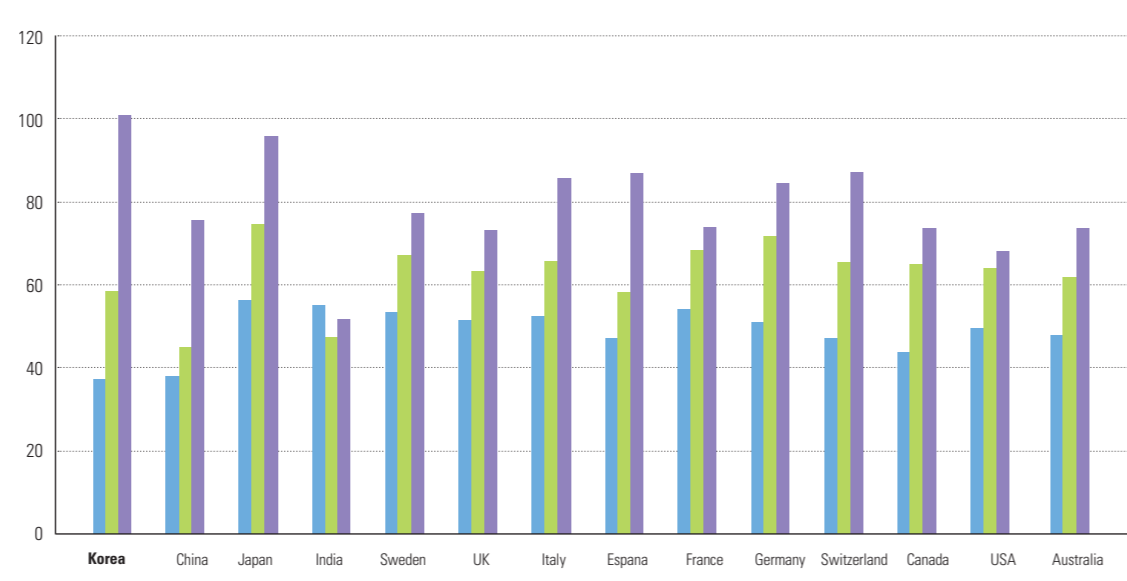


Using the estimated population with the median-growth scenario, the population structures from 2010 to 2040 are analyzed. Compared with 2010, population growth of more than 10% is expected in Incheon, Gyeonggi-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, and the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, while Seoul, Busan, and Daegu are projected to lose more than 5% of their population. Particularly, Busan and Daegu are predicted to lose more than 10% of their population. In most -si/-do districts, the percent of female population will gradually increase (i.e., the sex ratio will gradually decrease). By 2040, the population growth rates in all -si/-do districts except Sejong and Chungcheongnam-do are expected to become negative. The median age

Population Growth Rate by Country



Total Dependency Ratio by Country

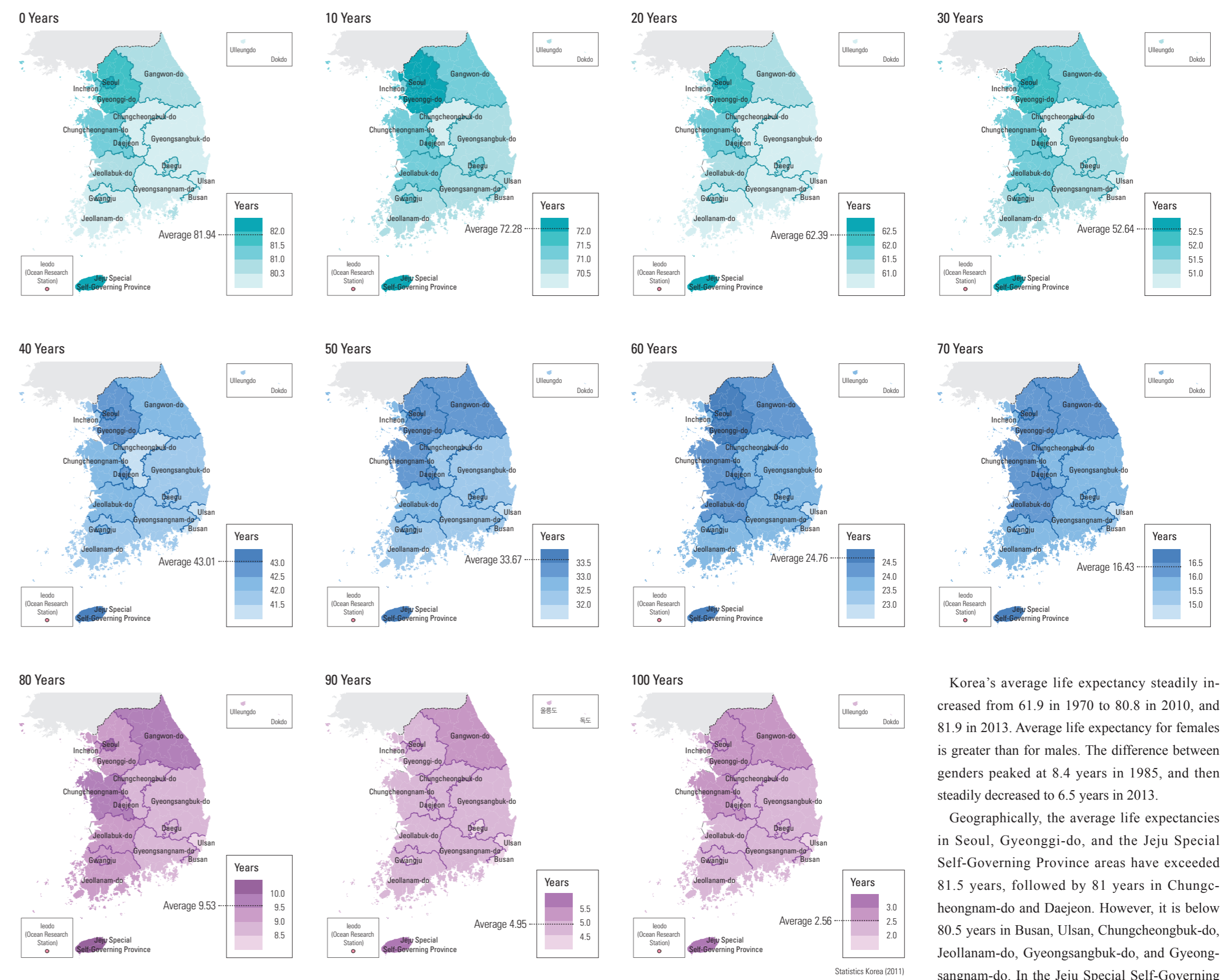


Population Projection by -Si/-Do District

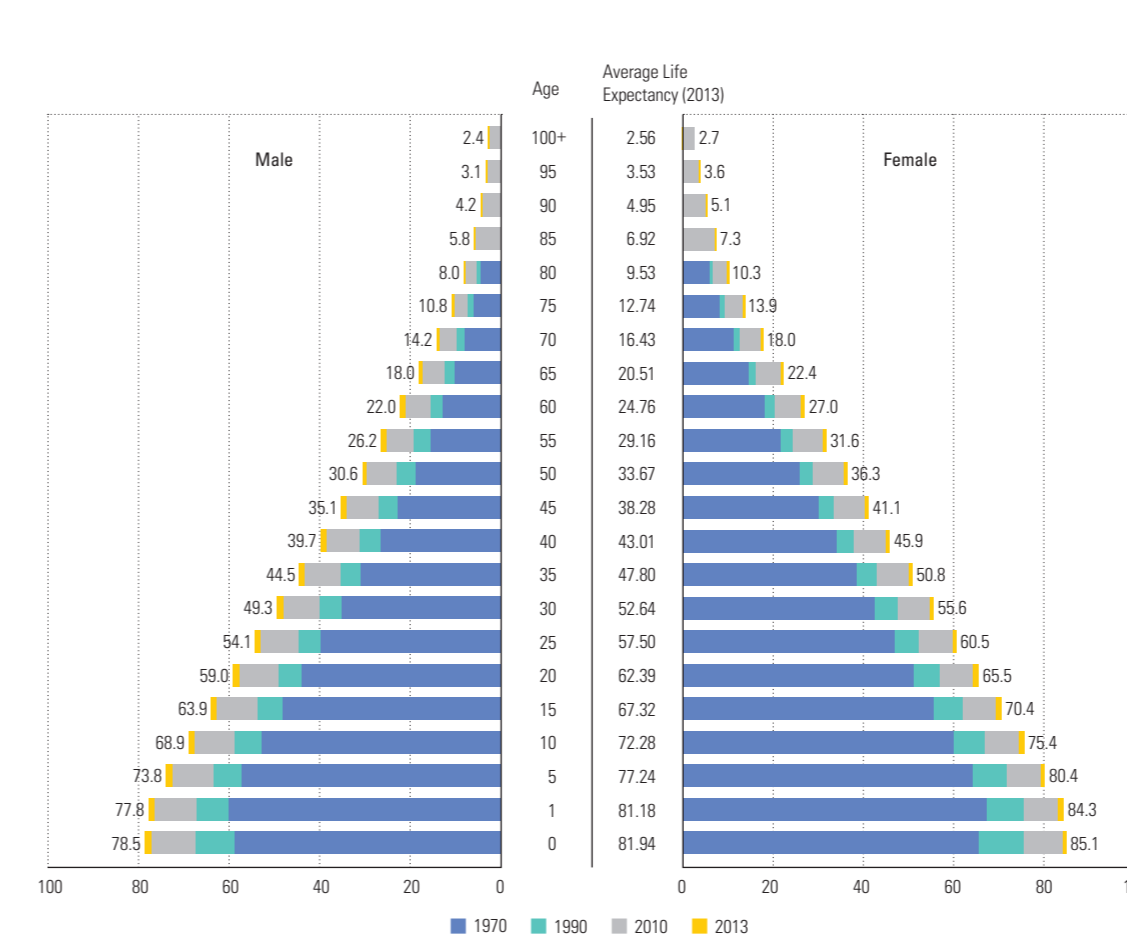
-Si/-Do	2010					2020					2030					2040				
	Population	Sex Ratio	Population Growth Rate (%)	Total Dependency Ratio	Median Age	Population	Sex Ratio	Population Growth Rate (%)	Total Dependency Ratio	Median Age	Population	Sex Ratio	Population Growth Rate (%)	Total Dependency Ratio	Median Age	Population	Sex Ratio	Population Growth Rate (%)	Total Dependency Ratio	Median Age
National Total	49,410,366	100.4	0.46	37.3	37.9	51,435,495	99.4	0.28	40.7	43.4	52,160,065	98.6	0.01	58.6	48.5	51,091,352	97.8	-0.39	77.0	52.6
Seoul	10,050,508	97.6	-0.53	30.4	37.3	9,761,875	95.1	-0.15	36.4	42.4	9,564,220	94.0	-0.32	52.8	47.3	9,160,269	93.0	-0.52	68.0	51.1
Busan	3,466,333	97.5	-0.62	33.6	40.0	3,341,312	95.6	-0.36	42.8	46.5	3,210,454	94.3	-0.44	64.2	51.6	3,026,016	93.7	-0.73	83.6	56.1
Daegu	2,472,230	99.3	-0.12	35.5	38.1	2,423,590	97.1	-0.30	39.9	44.5	2,336,472	95.6	-0.41	59.3	49.7	2,204,372	94.9	-0.74	79.5	53.8
Incheon	2,713,206	102.3	0.82	33.6	37.0	3,014,686	100.4	0.77	36.7	42.1	3,170,366	99.0	0.28	54.7	47.2	3,164,042	97.7	-0.26	71.3	51.1
Gwangju	1,489,450	98.8	0.94	37.6	35.2	1,516,932	98.3	-0.03	39.8	41.2	1,494,758	97.9	-0.24	55.5	46.1	1,429,555	97.9	-0.62	72.2	49.4
Daejeon	1,510,867	101.1	0.43	34.9	35.6	1,533,879	100.1	0.11	38.0	41.1	1,550,782	99.4	0.05	53.9	45.9	1,526,159	98.8	-0.34	68.6	49.7
Ulsan	1,094,107	108.0	0.03	33.2	36.9	1,158,637	108.3	0.19	34.5	42.2	1,158,411	107.2	-0.19	51.6	47.2	1,099,143	106.9	-0.78	67.8	50.1
Sejong	-	-	-	-	-	319,490	105.0	5.61	43.6	39.0	426,930	103.3	1.63	55.5	43.5	461,387	102.6	0.19	70.8	47.6
Gyeonggi-do	11,575,780	102.3	1.76	36.3	36.5	12,928,357	101.1	0.71	37.6	41.4	13,447,567	100.1	0.15	54.1	46.0	13,245,681	99.3	-0.39	70.2	49.7
Gangwon-do	1,486,522	102.1	0.23	44.8	40.6	1,529,996	101.4	0.31	47.1	47.3	1,576,767	100.0	0.28	70.3	53.1	1,593,295	98.8	-0.09	94.9	58.0
Chungcheongbuk-do	1,521,655	101.8	0.45	43.0	38.7	1,595,313	102.5	0.50	43.9	44.7	1,671,790	102.2	0.40	62.7	49.9	1,699,664	101.4	-0.05	83.2	54.8
Chungcheongnam-do	2,075,612	104.0	1.82	45.8	38.6	2,170,972	103.8	0.81	47.8	44.2	2,323,886	103.3	0.54	65.6	49.5	2,388,447	102.0	0.05	86.7	54.8
Jeollabuk-do	1,794,335	97.2	0.21	48.1	40.2	1,806,457	97.7	0.09	50.2	46.5	1,826,283	98.0	0.12	69.3	51.8	1,819,174	97.3	-0.21	92.5	56.7
Jeollanam-do	1,777,067	97.3	-0.47	56.2	43.3	1,743,328	99.1	-0.17	55.4	49.2	1,735,188	100.3	0.05	76.1	54.6	1,726,387	99.9	-0.18	103.5	59.4
Gyeongsangbuk-do	2,627,778	100.2	-0.16	45.7	40.9	2,645,209	100.5	0.03	49.3	47.8	2,654,018	100.5	0.01	71.7	53.8	2,612,745	99.8	-0.32	98.3	58.9
Gyeongsangnam-do	3,208,167	103.3	0.73	41.5	38.6	3,330,027	102.5	0.20	43.7	44.9	3,358,030	101.4	-0.03	62.8	50.4	3,268,386	100.1	-0.47	86.1	55.2
Jeju Special Self-governing Province	546,749	100.0	0.38	46.4	38.0	615,235	100.3	0.82	45.5	43.8	654,143	99.0	0.46	62.6	49.1	666,630	97.8	-0.03	85.4	53.6

Statistics Korea (2010)

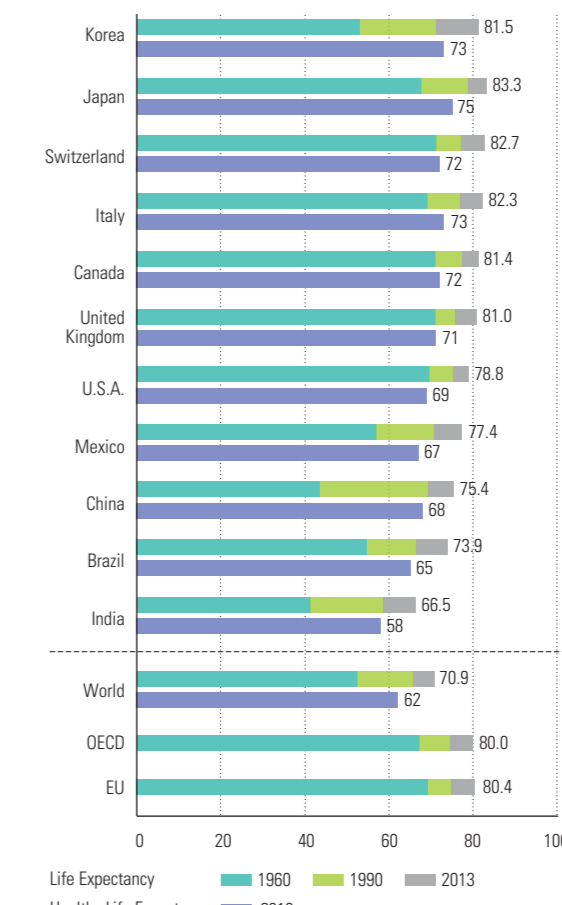
Life Expectancy in -Si/-Do Districts by Age (2011)



Life Expectancy by Age



Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy by Country



Korea's average life expectancy steadily increased from 61.9 in 1970 to 80.8 in 2010, and 81.9 in 2013. Average life expectancy for females is greater than for males. The difference between genders peaked at 8.4 years in 1985, and then steadily decreased to 6.5 years in 2013.

Geographically, the average life expectancies in Seoul, Gyeonggi-do, and the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province areas have exceeded 81.5 years, followed by 81 years in Chungcheongnam-do and Daejeon. However, it is below 80.5 years in Busan, Ulsan, Chungcheongbuk-do, Jeollanam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and Gyeongsangnam-do. In the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, the life expectancy of the population in their 40s or younger is the second highest after Seoul, and it becomes the highest for those 50 or older. In Gangwon-do, life expectancy becomes longer than that of other -si/-do districts as people get older. In the metropolitan areas, except Seoul, the life expectancies of older age groups are, on average, shorter than those of other -si/-do districts.

Korea is one of the countries with the longest average life expectancy, similar to Japan, Switzerland, and Italy. Between 1960 and 2013, Korea's average life expectancy increased by 28.5 years. Along with China, this is one of the largest increases in the world. The healthspan (i.e., the expected years of life in good health without diseases and injuries) also increased from 68 years in 2010 to 73 years in 2013, which is the second highest in the world, following Japan.