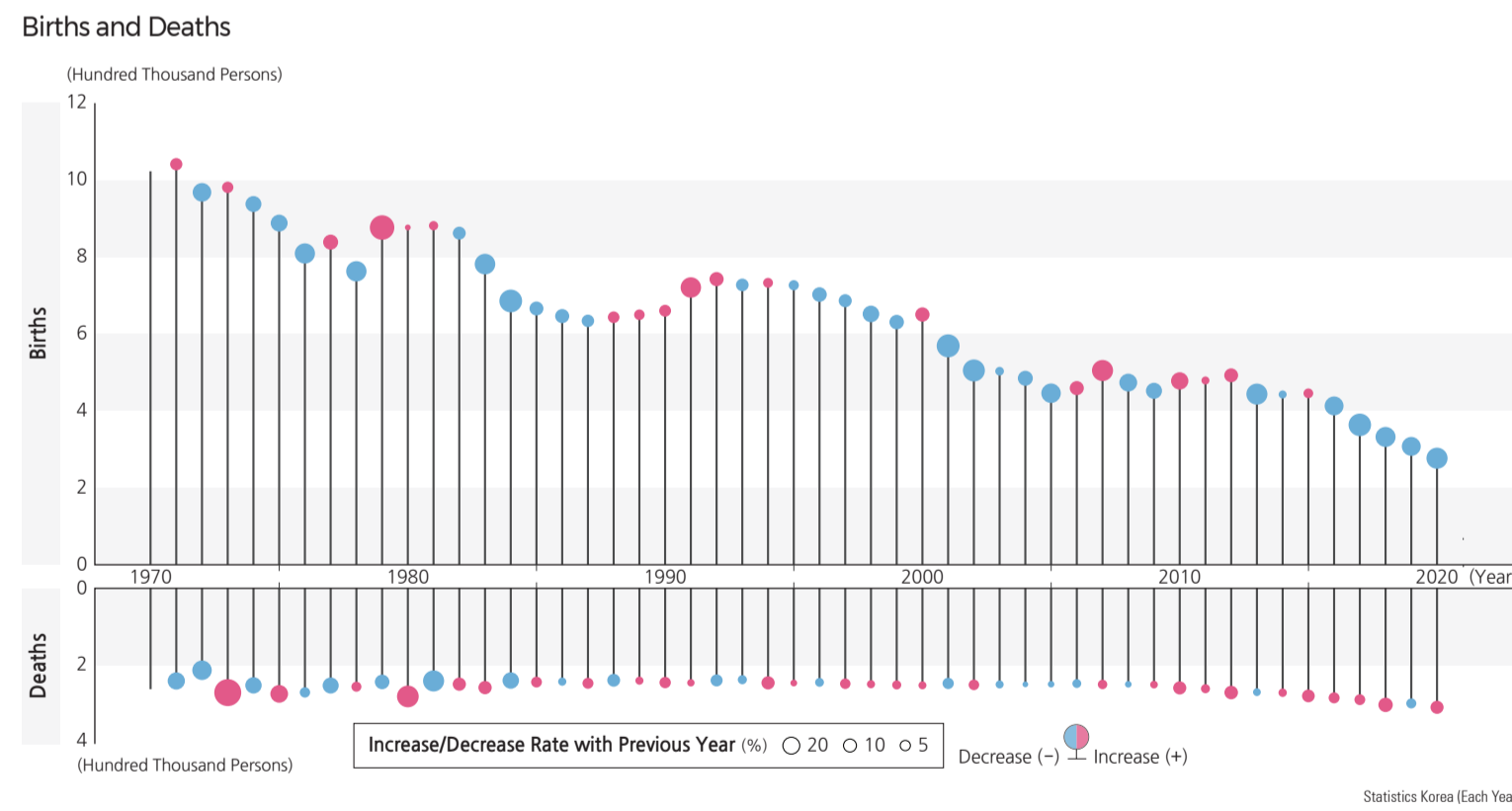


POPULATION AND LIVING

Demographic Cliff and Unbalanced Distribution of Population



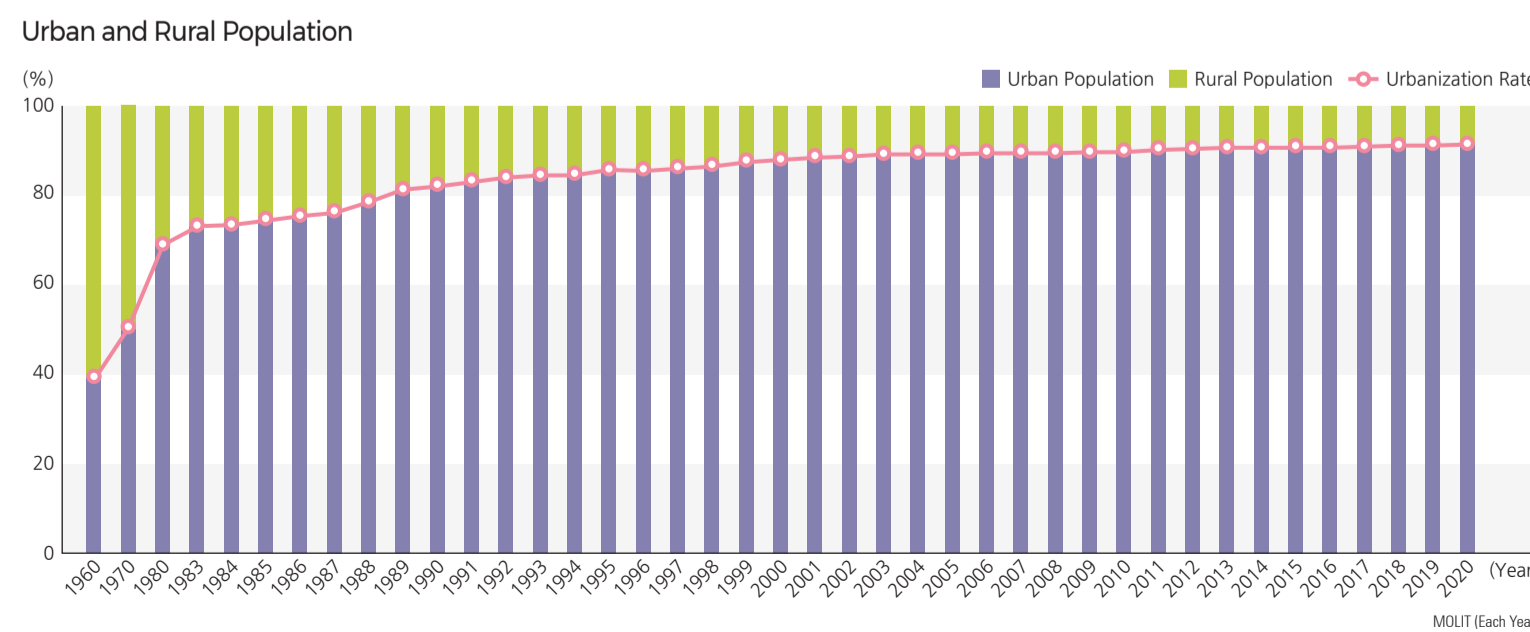
Population refers to the number of people living in a region or a country. Its characteristics, such as size and structure, are used to establish national development plans and policies in various fields. Korea conducts population trend surveys on the size and structure of the population at a specific time and on factors that change the population, such as births, deaths, migrations, marriages, and divorces, that occur during a certain period of time.

There are three types of the population count. First, the resident registration population counts only Koreans as of the last day of each month. Second, the census population surveys Koreans and foreigners every five years. Finally, the projected population is calculated based on birth, death, migration, and others.

Korea's census population increased rapidly from 20.2 million in 1940 to 48.6 million in 2010, and it has continuously increased to 51.8 million by 2020. However, the population growth rate tends to decrease from 1960 to 2020, with more than 2 percent in the 1960s and the 1970s, less than 1 percent in the 1980s, and 0.3 percent in 2017. Moreover, there will be negative growth in Korea's population starting in 2030 due to a low birth rate, according to the 2017 median population estimate.

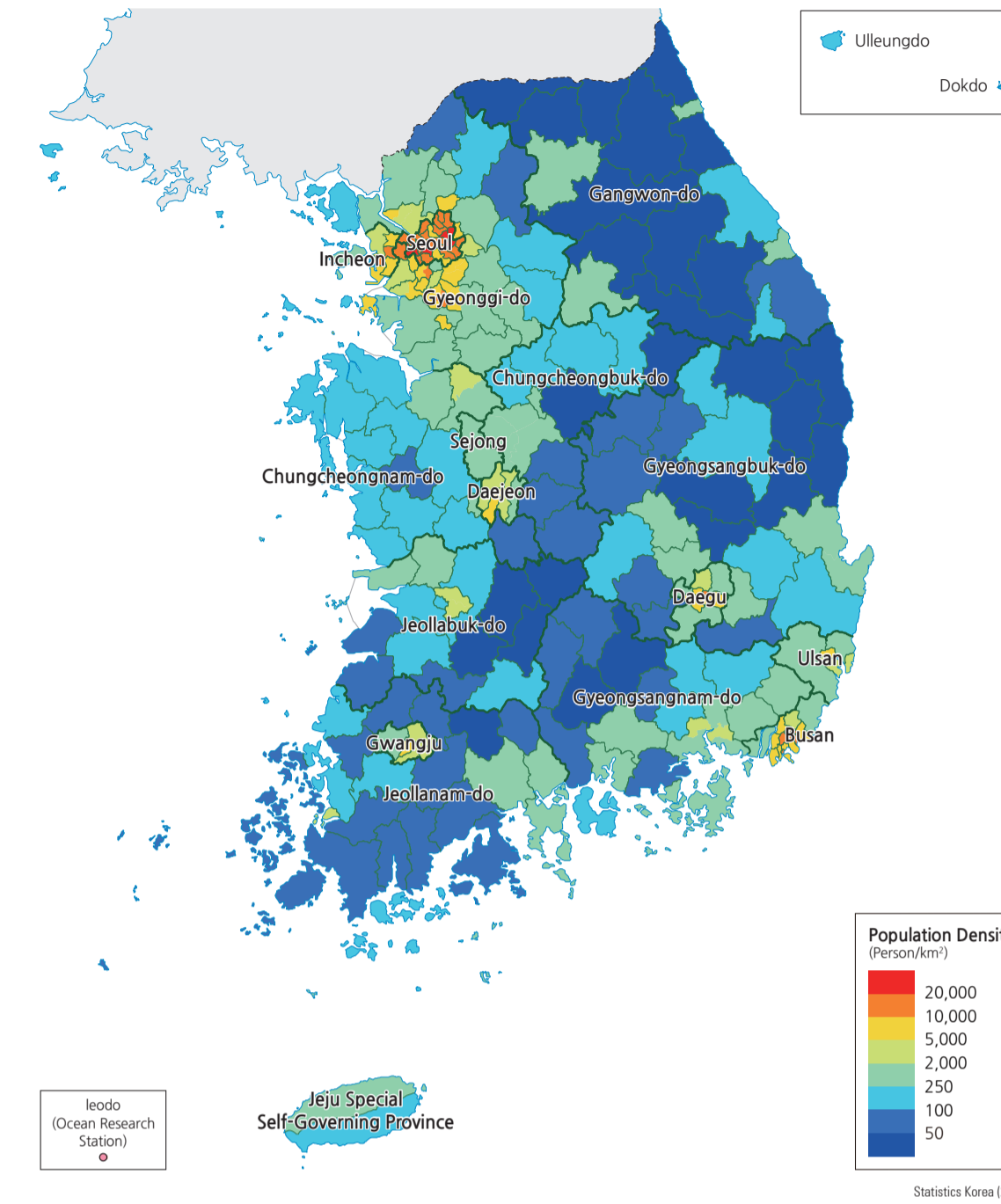
The number of births continued to fall. It took 30 years for the number of births to fall by half from 1970 (1 million) to 2002 (0.5 million), but it took 18 years for the number of births to fall by half again between 2002 and 2020. A relatively large decline in the number of births per year has been spotted since 2015. On the other hand, the number of deaths increased from 2010 to 2020 while it remained at a similar level from the mid-1980s to the 2000s. The death rate tends to increase, in contrast to the birth rate. As a result, natural population growth has continued to fall and began to decline in 2020 (approximately 272,000 births and 304,000).

Korea's population is concentrated in cities. The rural population was larger than the urban population until the 1970s. However, as the urbanization rate in -cup areas has expanded, more than 90 percent of Korea's population lives in cities as of 2020.

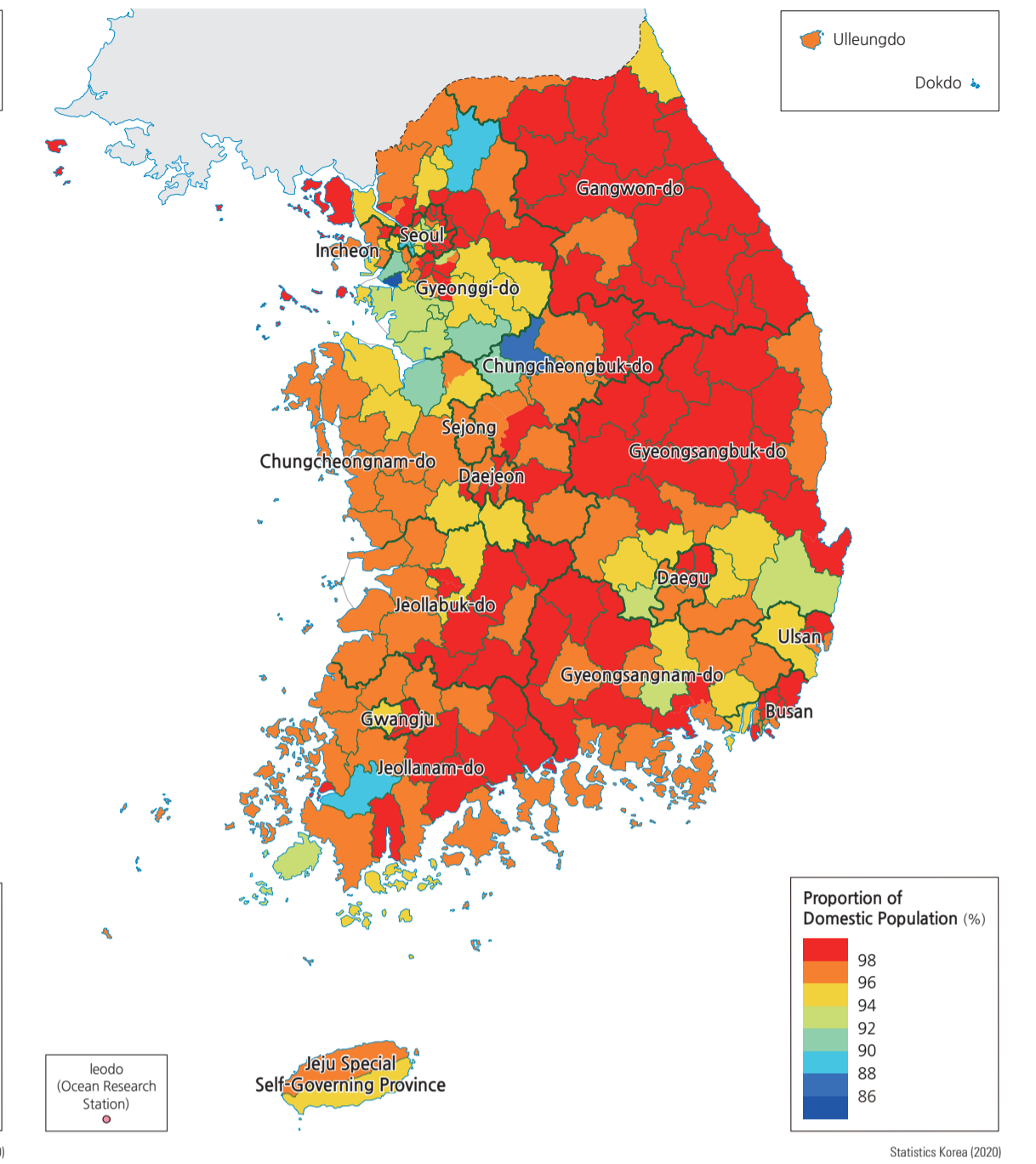


Population Status

Population Density by -Si/-Gun/-Gu (2020)



Proportion of the Domestic Population (2020)



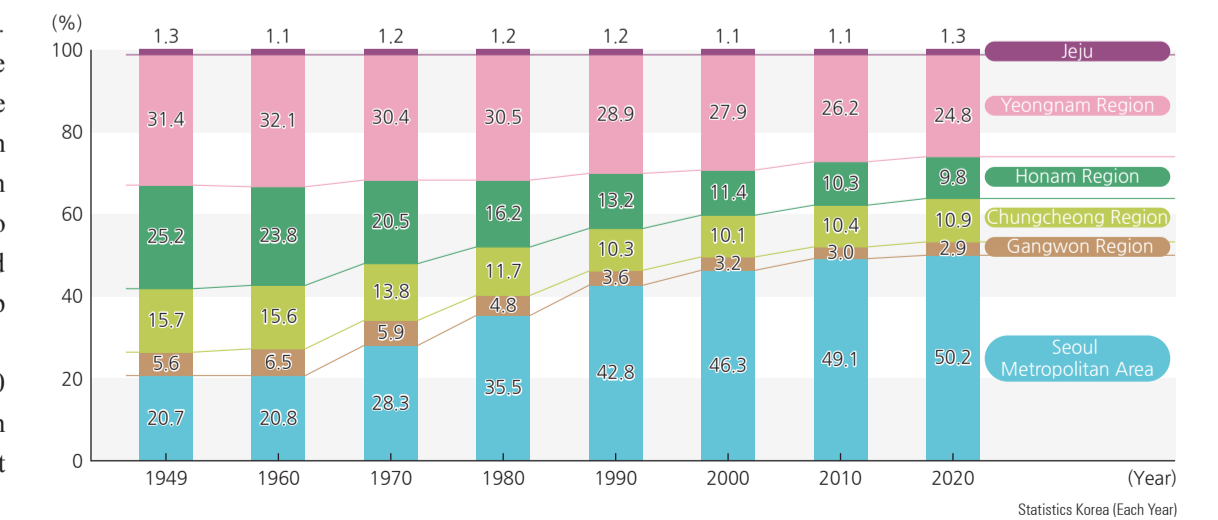
Population by Region

	1949		1960		1970		1980		1990		2000		2010		2020	
	Population	Koreans	Population	Koreans	Population	Koreans	Population	Koreans	Population	Koreans	Population	Koreans	Population	Koreans	Population	Koreans
National Total	20,188,641	20,166,756	24,989,241	24,954,290	30,882,386	30,851,984	37,436,315	37,406,815	43,410,899	43,390,374	46,136,101	45,985,289	48,580,293	47,990,761	51,829,136	50,133,493
Seoul Metropolitan Area	4,186,613	4,171,614	5,194,167	5,179,612	8,730,148	8,714,935	13,298,241	13,280,951	18,586,128	18,573,937	21,354,490	21,258,062	23,836,272	23,459,570	26,043,325	24,994,197
Seoul	1,446,019	1,437,670	2,445,402	2,436,630	5,433,198	5,422,735	8,364,379	8,350,616	10,612,577	10,603,250	9,895,217	9,853,972	9,794,304	9,631,482	9,586,195	9,219,741
Gyeonggi-do	2,740,594	2,733,944	2,748,765	2,742,982	3,296,950	3,292,200	4,933,862	4,930,335	6,155,632	6,154,359	8,984,134	8,937,752	11,379,459	11,196,053	13,511,676	12,928,214
Incheon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817,919	1,816,328	2,475,139	2,466,338	2,662,509	2,632,035	2,945,454	2,846,242
Gangwon Region	1,138,785	1,138,435	1,636,767	1,635,743	1,837,015	1,835,947	1,790,954	1,790,226	1,580,430	1,579,859	1,487,011	1,484,536	1,471,513	1,463,650	1,521,763	1,497,109
Chungcheong Region	3,174,697	3,172,801	3,897,913	3,892,754	4,262,244	4,259,308	4,380,297	4,378,043	4,453,190	4,451,614	4,680,095	4,668,992	5,042,018	4,986,615	5,651,092	5,464,660
Chungcheongbuk-do	1,146,509	1,145,964	1,369,780	1,367,343	1,453,899	1,452,974	1,424,083	1,423,381	1,389,686	1,389,222	1,466,567	1,462,621	1,512,157	1,495,984	1,632,088	1,574,994
Chungcheongnam-do	2,028,188	2,026,837	2,528,133	2,525,411	2,808,345	2,806,334	2,956,214	2,954,662	3,063,504	3,062,392	3,213,428	3,206,370	3,529,861	3,490,631	4,019,104	3,889,666
Daejeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,049,578	1,049,122	1,368,207	1,365,961	1,501,859	1,490,158	1,488,435	1,465,507
Sejong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353,933	346,689
Honam Region	5,092,927	5,090,442	5,948,265	5,943,190	6,318,921	6,315,803	6,067,425	6,065,497	5,716,402	5,715,039	5,239,922	5,232,474	4,994,464	4,960,936	5,069,146	4,950,971
Jeollabuk-do	2,050,485	2,048,951	2,395,224	2,393,108	2,386,381	2,384,696	2,287,689	2,286,720	2,069,960	2,069,378	1,890,669	1,887,239	1,777,220	1,766,044	1,802,766	1,760,400
Jeollanam-do	3,042,442	3,041,491	3,553,041	3,550,082	3,932,540	3,931,107	3,779,736	3,778,777	3,646,442	3,645,661	3,349,253	3,346,663	3,217,244	3,194,892	3,266,380	3,190,571
Gwangju	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,139,003	1,138,717	1,352,797	1,350,948	1,475,745	1,466,143	1,477,573	1,447,000
Yeongnam Region	6,341,030	6,338,937	8,030,466	8,021,687	9,375,973	9,368,199	11,429,489	11,429,489	12,560,144	12,555,489	12,861,323	12,828,684	12,704,121	12,591,579	12,872,952	12,582,529
Gyeongsangbuk-do	3,206,201	3,205,240	3,848,424	3,845,128	4,476,067	4,472,841	4,954,559	4,952,012	2,860,595	2,860,109	2,724,931	2,716,218	2,600,032	2,575,370	2,644,757	2,570,210
Daegu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,229,040	2,227,979	2,480,578	2,473,990	2,446,418	2,431,774	2,410,700	2,373,302
Gyeongsangnam-do	3,134,829	3,133,697	4,182,042	4,176,559	3,057,647	3,056,612	3,322,132	3,320,546	3,672,396	3,671,509	2,978,502	2,970,929	3,160,154	3,119,571	3,333,056	3,236,387
Busan	-	-	-	-	1,842,259	1,838,746	3,159,766	3,156,931	3,798,113	3,795,892	3,662,884	3,655,437	3,414,950	3,393,191	3,349,016	3,294,102
Ulsan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,014,428	1,012,110	1,082,567	1,071,673	1,135,423	1,108,528
Jeju	254,589	254,527	281,663	281,304	358,085	357,792	462,941	462,609	514,605	514,436	513,260	512,541	531,905	528,411	670,858	644,027

Korea's population with foreigners in 2020 is approximately 2.6 times higher than that in 1949. Considering population counts by region, Korea's population was evenly distributed among the Seoul Metropolitan Area, the Honam region, and the Yeongnam region by the 1970s. However, the population of the Seoul Metropolitan Area has been higher than that of the Honam and Yeongnam regions since the 1990s, and about 50 percent of Korea's population resides in the Seoul Metropolitan Area as of 2020. While the proportions of the population in the Chungcheong region and Jeju-do are generally maintained at the same level, those in the Honam region, the Yeongnam region, and Gangwon-do continue to fall. Compared to other regions, the Honam region experienced a sharp decrease in proportions from 25.2 percent in 1949 to 9.8 percent in 2020.

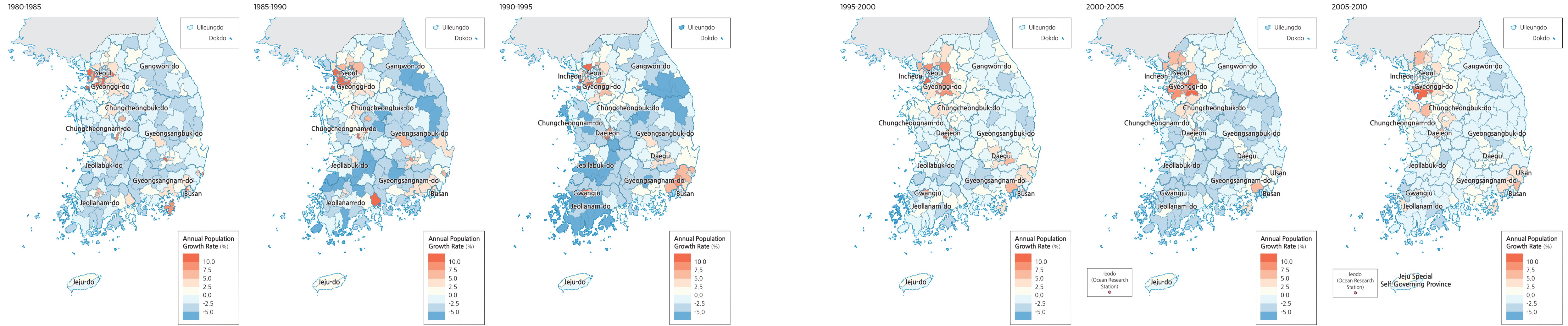
Meanwhile, from 1949 to 2000, the proportion of the domestic population was approximately 99.0 percent. However, it has gradually declined since 2000, with 98.9 percent in 2010 and 96.7 percent in 2020. The proportion of the domestic population also tends to decline in provinces. In 2020, the lowest proportion occurred in Jeju-do (96.0%) and the highest in Gangwon-do (98.4%).

Proportion of Population by Region

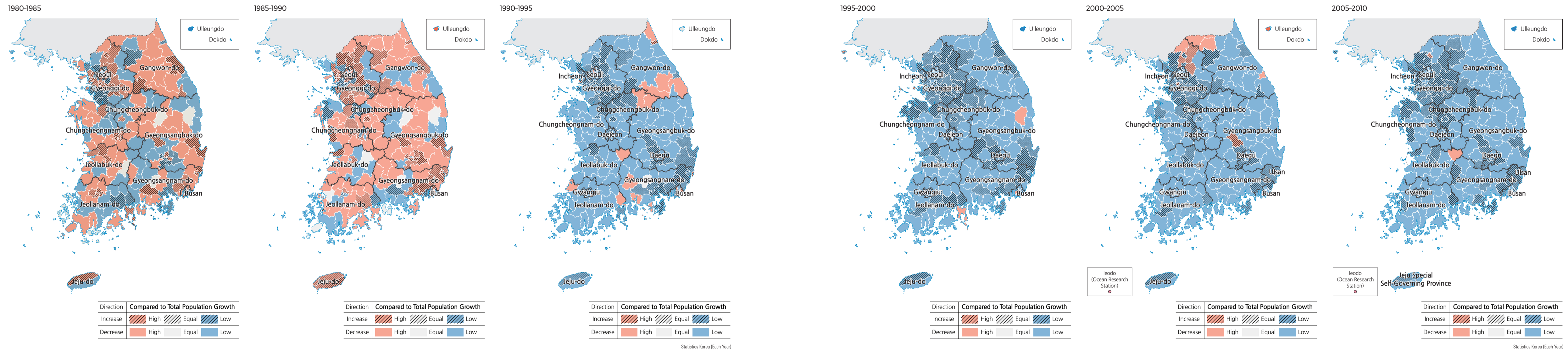


Population Crisis

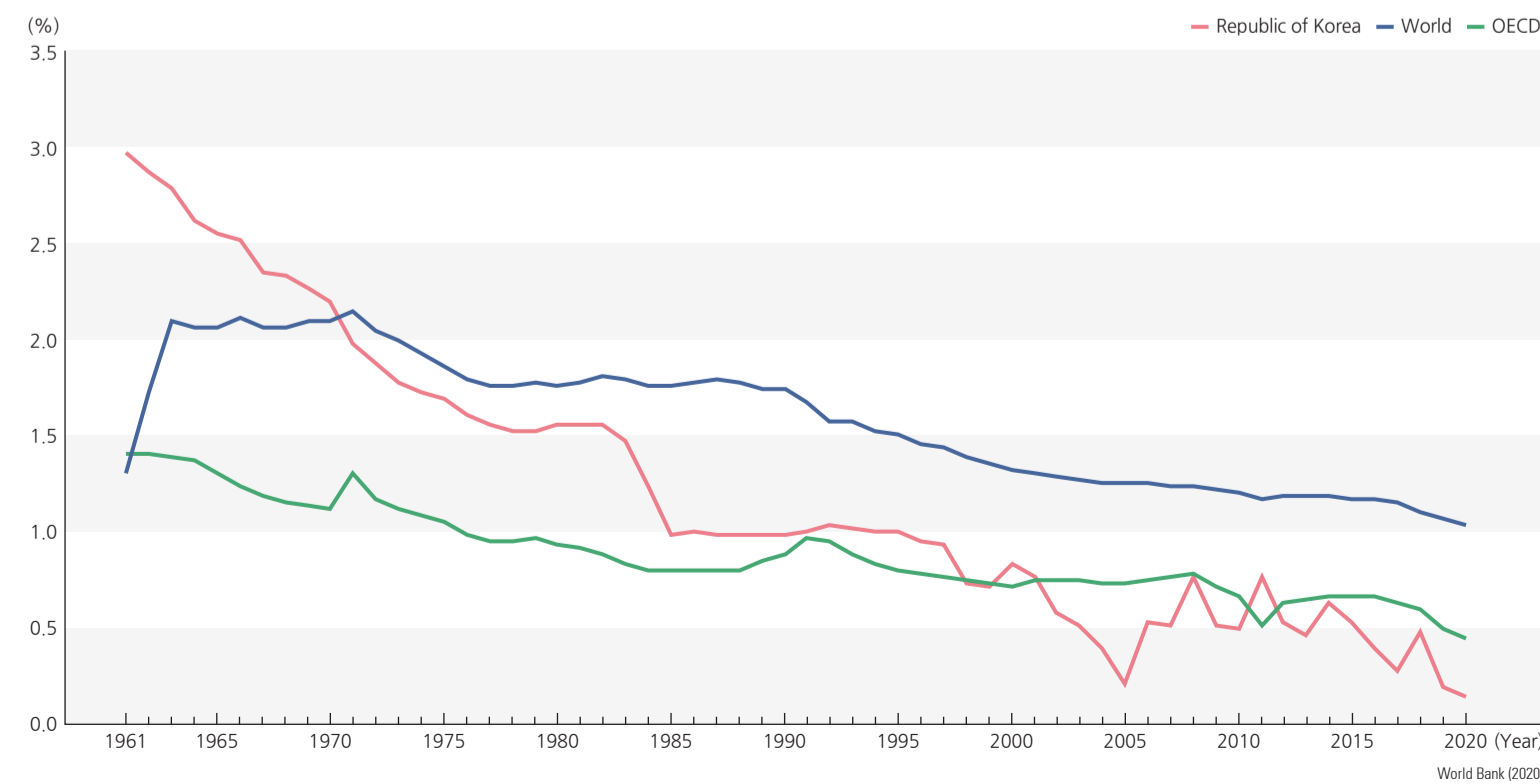
Population Growth



Domestic Population Growth



Population Growth Rates of Korea, World, and OECD



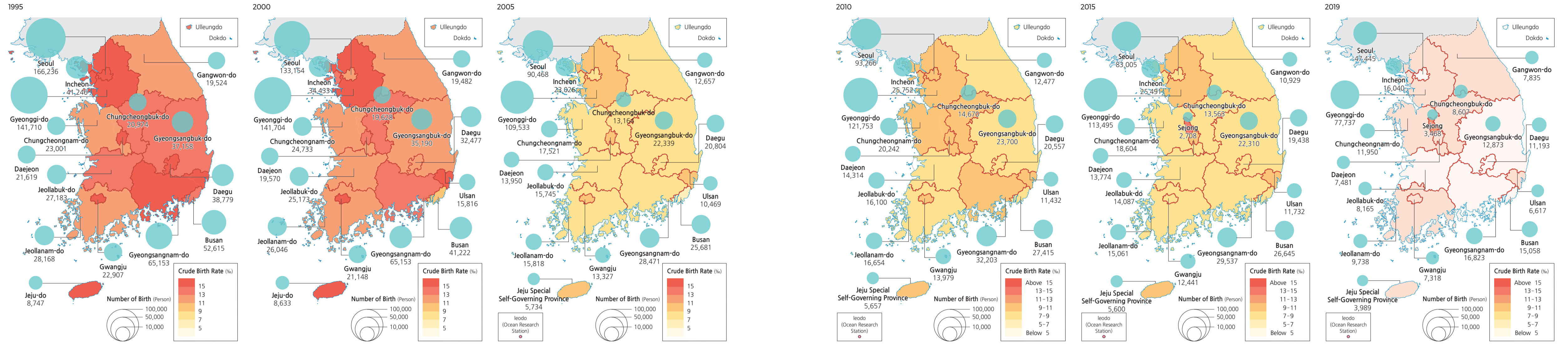
The foreign population grew at a rate of 2–3 percent until the 1960s, which was higher than that of OECD and the world, but the growth rate declined sharply from 1970 to the mid-1980s. This downward tendency in population growth continued in 2020. As a result, the population grew 0.14 percent in 2020.

According to the five-year censuses (1980–1985 and 2005–2010), the annual population fell by about 1.0 percent during the two periods. While the Chungcheong region and Gangwon-do experienced an increase in population, negative growth occurred in other regions. The change rate of domestic population growth was higher than that of the total foreign population during 2005–2010, while they were similar in 1980–2005.

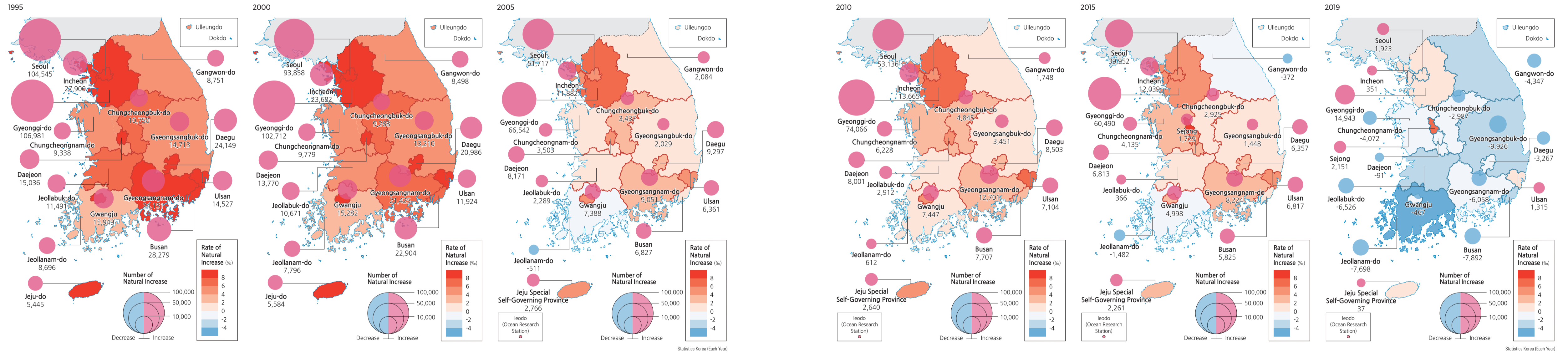
Growth Rate of Total Population and Domestic Population by Region

	1980-1985		1985-1990		1990-1995		1995-2000		2000-2005		2005-2010	
	Total Population	Domestic Population	Total Population	Domestic Population	Total Population	Domestic Population	Total Population	Domestic Population	Total Population	Domestic Population	Total Population	Domestic Population
National Total	1.55	1.55	1.41	1.42	0.54	0.53	0.67	0.63	0.49	0.45	0.54	0.40
Seoul Metropolitan Area	3.47	3.48	3.22	3.23	1.65	1.64	1.12	1.06	1.28	1.24	0.92	0.73
Seoul	2.84	2.84	1.92	1.93	-0.73	-0.74	-0.67	-0.72	-0.15	-0.19	-0.05	-0.27
Gyeonggi-do	4.57	4.57	5.25	5.25	4.69	4.66	3.22	3.14	2.96	2.92	1.77	1.59
Incheon	4.32	4.33	4.61	4.62	3.66	3.64	1.40	1.36	0.45	0.41	1.01	0.89
Gangwon Region	-0.75	-0.75	-1.75	-1.75	-1.50	-1.51	0.28	0.26	-0.30	-0.32	0.09	0.04
Chungcheong Region	0.05	0.06	0.28	0.28	-0.08	-0.09	1.07	1.04	0.48	0.44	1.01	0.88
Chungcheongbuk-do	-0.47	-0.47	-0.02	-0.02	0.10	0.09	0.98	0.94	-0.08	-0.12	0.70	0.57
Chungcheongnam-do	-0.89	-0.89	-0.43	-0.43	-2.62	-2.63	0.87	0.84	0.47	0.42	1.41	1.25
Daejeon	3.19	3.20	2.14	2.14	3.85	3.84	1.46	1.44	1.06	1.04	0.80	0.70
Honam Region	-0.39	-0.39	-0.80	-0.80	-1.79	-1.80	0.05	0.03	-0.85	-0.88	-0.11	-0.19
Jeollabuk-do	-0.76	-0.76	-1.24	-1.24	-1.69	-1.70	-0.12	-0.14	-1.16	-1.18	-0.08	-0.14
Jeollanam-do	-1.54	-1.55	-1.52	-1.52	-3.86	-3.87	-0.69	-0.71	-1.85	-1.88	-0.88	-0.98
Gwangju	3.93	3.93	1.77	1.77	1.98	1.98	1.46	1.44	0.94	0.91	0.80	0.73
Yeongnam Region	1.08	1.08	0.79	0.80	0.36	0.34	0.12	0.09	-0.25	-0.28	0.00	-0.09
Gyeongsangbuk-do	-1.14	-1.13	-1.15	-1.15	-0.67	-0.69	0.36	0.32	-0.88	-0.92	-0.06	-0.15
Daegu	2.60	2.60	1.93	1.93	1.06	1.04	0.25	0.23	-0.13	-0.15	-0.15	-0.20
Gyeongsangnam-do	0.56	0.56	0.31	0.32	0.48	0.46	0.69	0.66	0.52	0.47	0.67	0.51
Busan	2.03	2.03	1.39	1.40	-0.21	-0.23	-0.81	-0.83	-0.78	-0.80	-0.63	-0.69
Ulsan	4.15	4.14	3.69	3.70	3.67	3.66	0.95	0.92	0.67	0.64	0.63	0.51
Jeju	1.08	1.08	1.04	1.04	-0.36	-0.37	0.31	0.29	0.71	0.70	0.00	-0.09

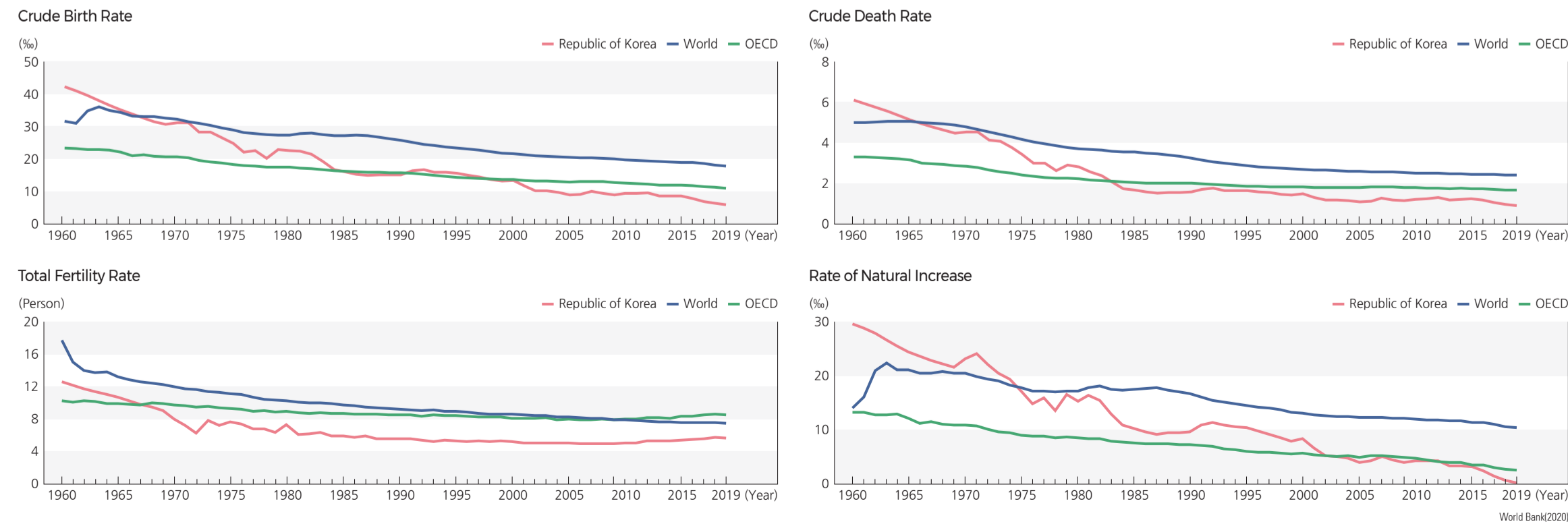
Crude Birth Rates by -si/-do



Rate of Natural Increase by -si/-do



Births and Deaths of Korea, World, and OECD



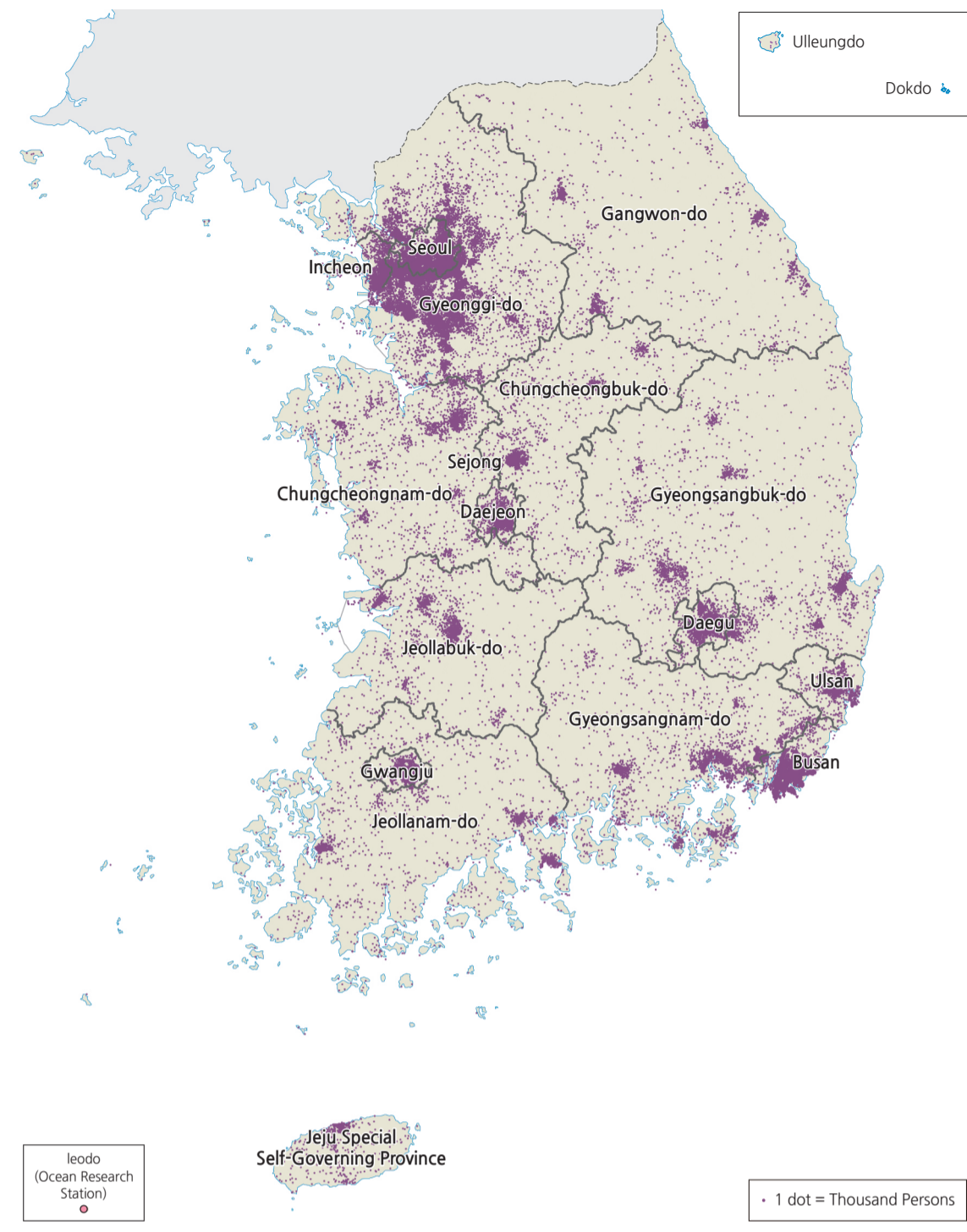
Since independence from Japanese occupation, Korea's population has continued to rise rapidly, with a fertility rate higher than that of the world average until the 1960s. In the 1960s, the fertility rate was 6. The fertility rate of Korea reached a level similar to the OECD average due to strong population suppression policies implemented in the 1960s and 1980s. However, the low fertility phenomenon has worsened since 1990. In 2019, Korea's total fertility rate fell below 1, and the crude birth rate also declined to 1/7 compared to that of 1960. The death toll decreased steeply from the 1960s to the 1970s, but it has remained unchanged since the 1980s. Due to such changes in births and deaths, Korea's natural growth in population has become lower than the averages of both the world and OECD countries, and the nation is now facing a demographic cliff. In 2019, all regions but the Seoul Metropolitan Area and Jeju-do were experiencing negative natural growth in their populations.

Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase by Region

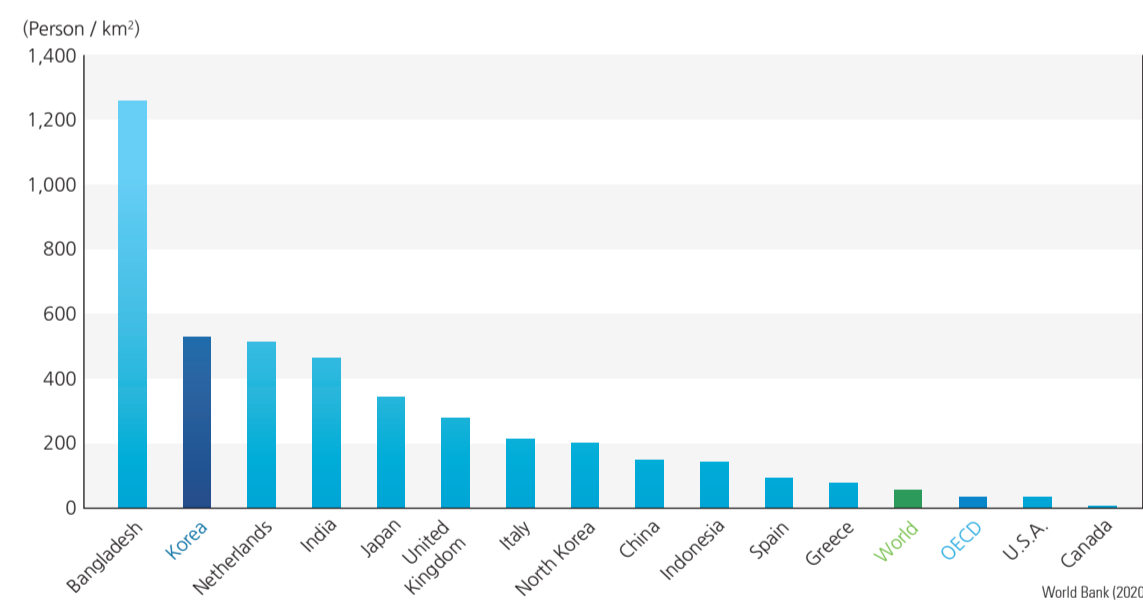
	1985			1990			1995			2000		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
National Total	655.5	240.4	415.1	649.7	241.6	408.1	715.0	242.8	472.2	640.1	248.7	Increase
Seoul Metropolitan Area	279.1	66.3	212.8	318.6	75.0	243.6	349.2	82.3	266.8	309.3	89.0	220.3
Gangwon Region	26.0	12.7	13.3	19.0	11.7	7.3	19.5	11.3	8.2	19.5	11.0	8.5
Chungcheong Region	64.6	32.3	32.3	54.4	31.5	23.0	65.6	31.1	34.5	63.9	31.1	32.8
Honam Region	86.6	51.1	35.4	68.1	46.6	21.5	78.3	41.0	37.2	72.4	38.6	33.7
Yeongnam Region	192.1	75.2	116.9	182.8	73.9	108.9	193.7	74.2	119.5	166.4	75.9	90.4
Jeju	7.1	2.7	4.4	6.7	2.9	3.8	8.7	2.8	6.0	8.6	3.0	5.6
	2005			2010			2015			2019		
National Total	438.7	245.9	192.8	470.2	255.4	214.8	438.4	275.9	162.5	302.7	295.1	7.6
Seoul Metropolitan Area	223.0	92.9	130.1	240.8	99.9	140.9	222.0	109.5	112.5	155.4	119.5	35.9
Gangwon Region	12.7	10.6	2.1	12.5	10.7	1.7	10.9	11.3	-0.4	8.3	11.9	-3.6
Chungcheong Region	44.6	29.5	15.1	49.2	30.2	19.1	48.6	33.0	15.6	34.8	35.7	-0.9
Honam Region	44.9	35.7	9.2	46.7	35.8	11.0	41.6	37.7	3.9	28.2	38.9	-10.8
Yeongnam Region	107.8	74.2	33.6	115.3	75.8	39.5	109.7	81.0	28.7	71.5	85.1	-13.5
Jeju	5.7	3.0	2.8	5.7	3.0	2.6	5.6	3.3	2.3	4.5	4.0	0.5

Uneven Distribution of Population

Population Distribution (2010)



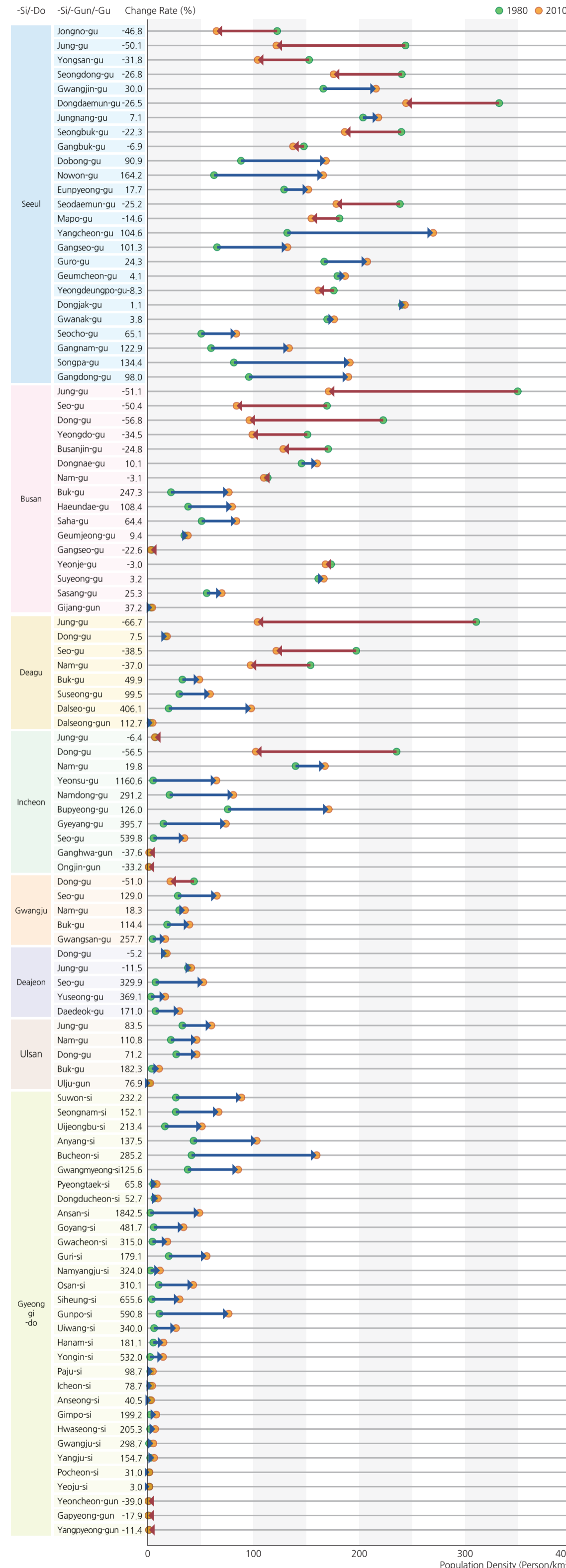
Population Density for Selected Countries



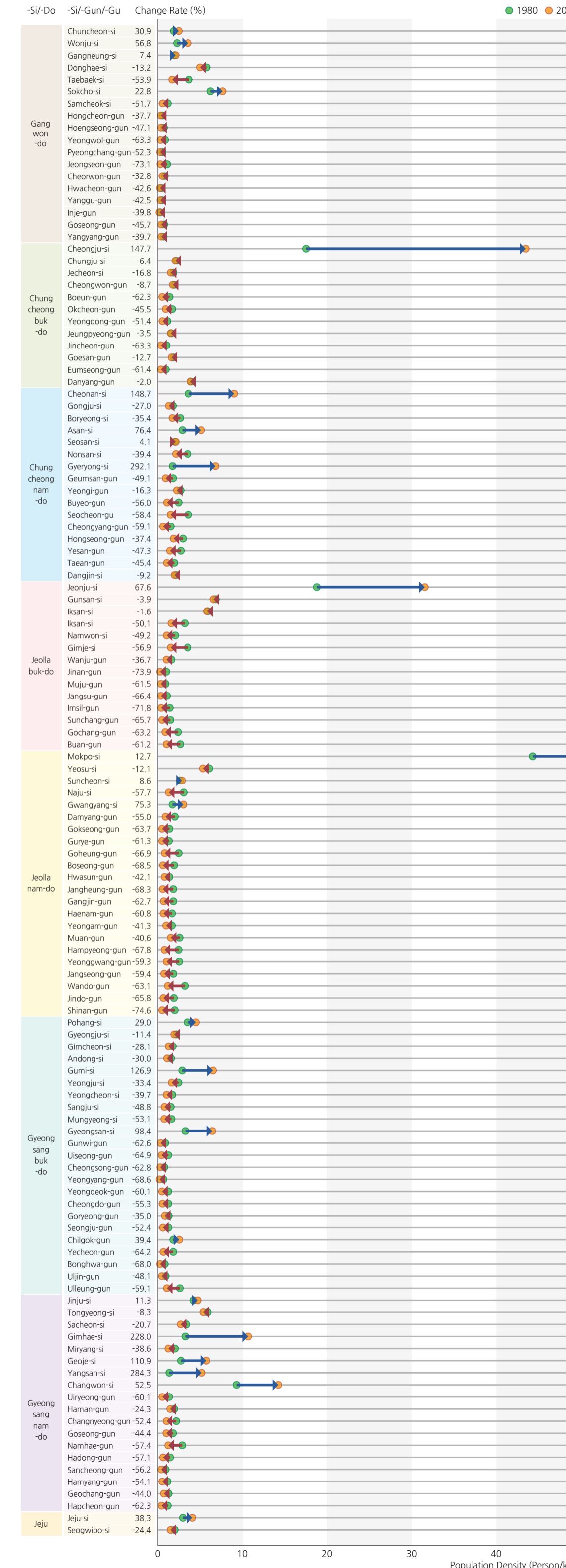
Population Density (-Si/-Do)

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
National Total	320.4	351.1	378.8	408.8	437.7	449.4	463.9	474.5	485.6	509.2	516.2
Seoul	9,077.8	11,475.5	13,819.9	15,921.1	17,532.2	16,889.3	16,342.2	16,221.0	16,188.9	16,364.0	15,839.0
Busan	5,534.7	6,522.2	7,299.9	8,088.8	7,174.4	5,093.1	4,820.4	4,609.4	4,452.3	4,479.9	4,348.9
Daegu	-	-	-	4,460.6	4,891.1	2,766.1	2,801.0	2,786.5	2,767.4	2,791.0	2,728.6
Incheon	-	-	-	6,713.0	5,731.1	2,417.0	2,566.2	2,546.3	2,587.5	2,755.5	2,765.1
Gwangju	-	-	-	-	2,273.8	2,508.8	2,697.8	2,827.5	2,945.6	2,998.8	2,948.5
Daejeon	-	-	-	-	1,954.6	2,356.3	2,534.5	2,673.0	2,781.2	2,852.3	2,758.1
Ulsan	-	-	-	-	-	960.4	992.5	1,022.3	1,099.6	1,069.0	-
Sejong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439.0	761.3
Gyeonggi-do	-	364.8	445.5	441.1	571.1	756.3	886.4	1,028.1	1,119.3	1,226.4	1,325.3
Gangwon-do	111.7	110.0	106.6	102.2	93.3	88.7	89.7	88.2	88.2	90.2	90.4
Chungcheongbuk-do	200.7	204.4	191.1	187.7	186.6	187.9	197.3	196.5	203.4	214.6	220.3
Chungcheongnam-do	327.8	336.6	336.6	340.0	242.2	206.7	214.9	219.7	235.0	256.6	264.0
Jeollabuk-do	303.1	304.4	284.4	273.3	257.7	236.0	234.9	221.5	220.3	227.4	223.4
Jeollanam-do	331.8	329.9	310.0	306.6	212.2	173.5	166.6	150.7	142.2	146.1	144.9
Gyeongsangbuk-do	-	245.3	249.9	154.4	147.7	140.7	143.2	137.1	136.6	140.8	138.9
Gyeongsangnam-do	262.3	274.4	280.0	296.6	311.1	332.5	283.2	290.5	300.0	316.4	316.2
Jeju	200.8	226.6	253.3	267.7	282.2	273.9	278.0	287.8	287.7	327.5	362.6

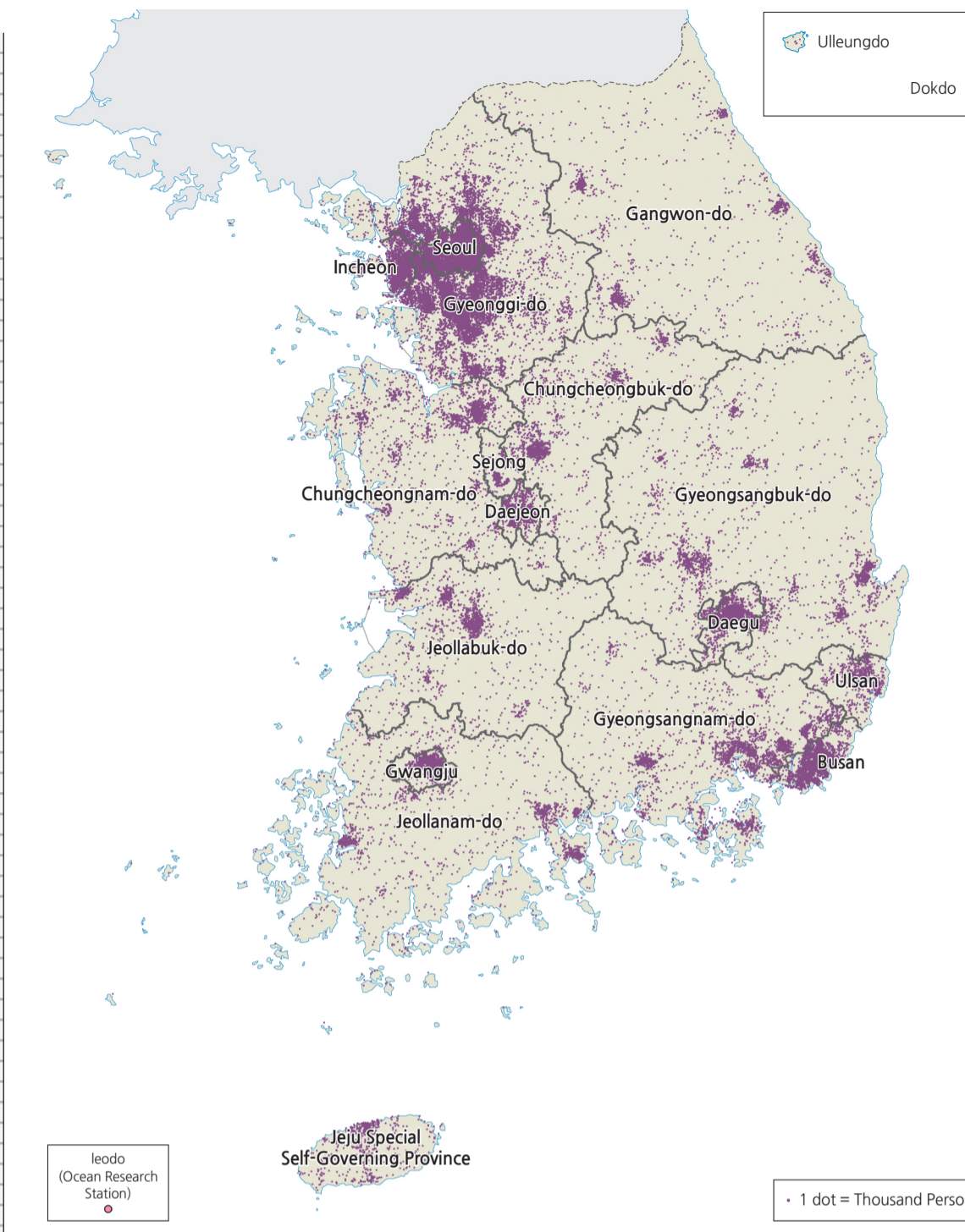
Population Density Change (-Si/-Gun/-Gu) (1980-2010)



Population Density Change (-Si/-Gun/-Gu) (1980-2010)



Population Distribution (2020)

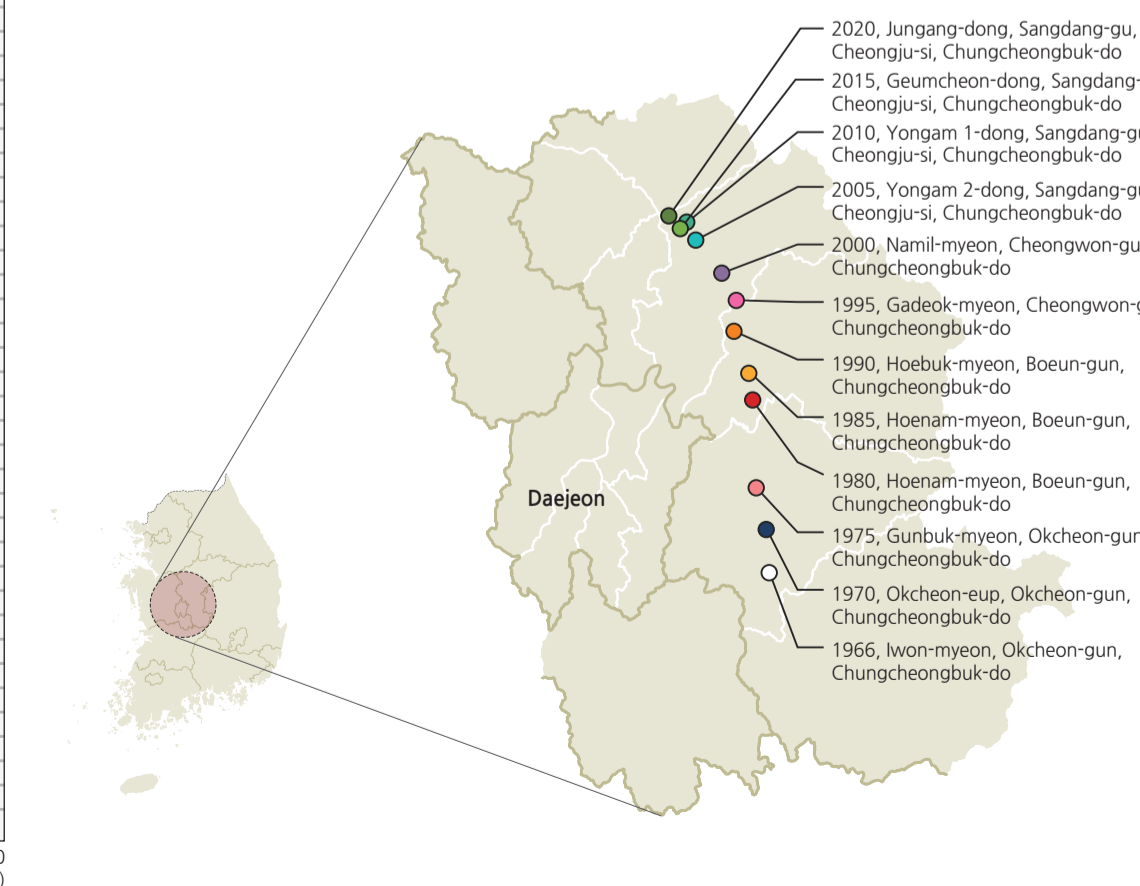


Korea's population density surged from 210 persons/km² in 1949 to 520 persons/km² in 2020, which was the highest in the world except for a few countries. The population density of the Seoul Metropolitan Area exceeds the nationwide population density, and the highest population density is observed in Seoul. On the other hand, the population density of Incheon considerably decreased between 1990 and 1995 when some areas in Gyeonggi-do, such as Ongjin-gun and Ganghwa-gun, were incorporated into Incheon.

Over the past 30 years, from 1980 to 2010, the highest increase in the population density has been observed in Ansan-si, Gyeonggi-do, while the opposite is found in Sinan-gun, Jeollanam-do. The number of -si/-gun/-gu areas with increased population density was greater than the number of areas with decreased population density, and 50 percent of them are located in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Gyeonggi-do is home to 42 percent of the 50 areas with a population density increase of more than 100 percent.

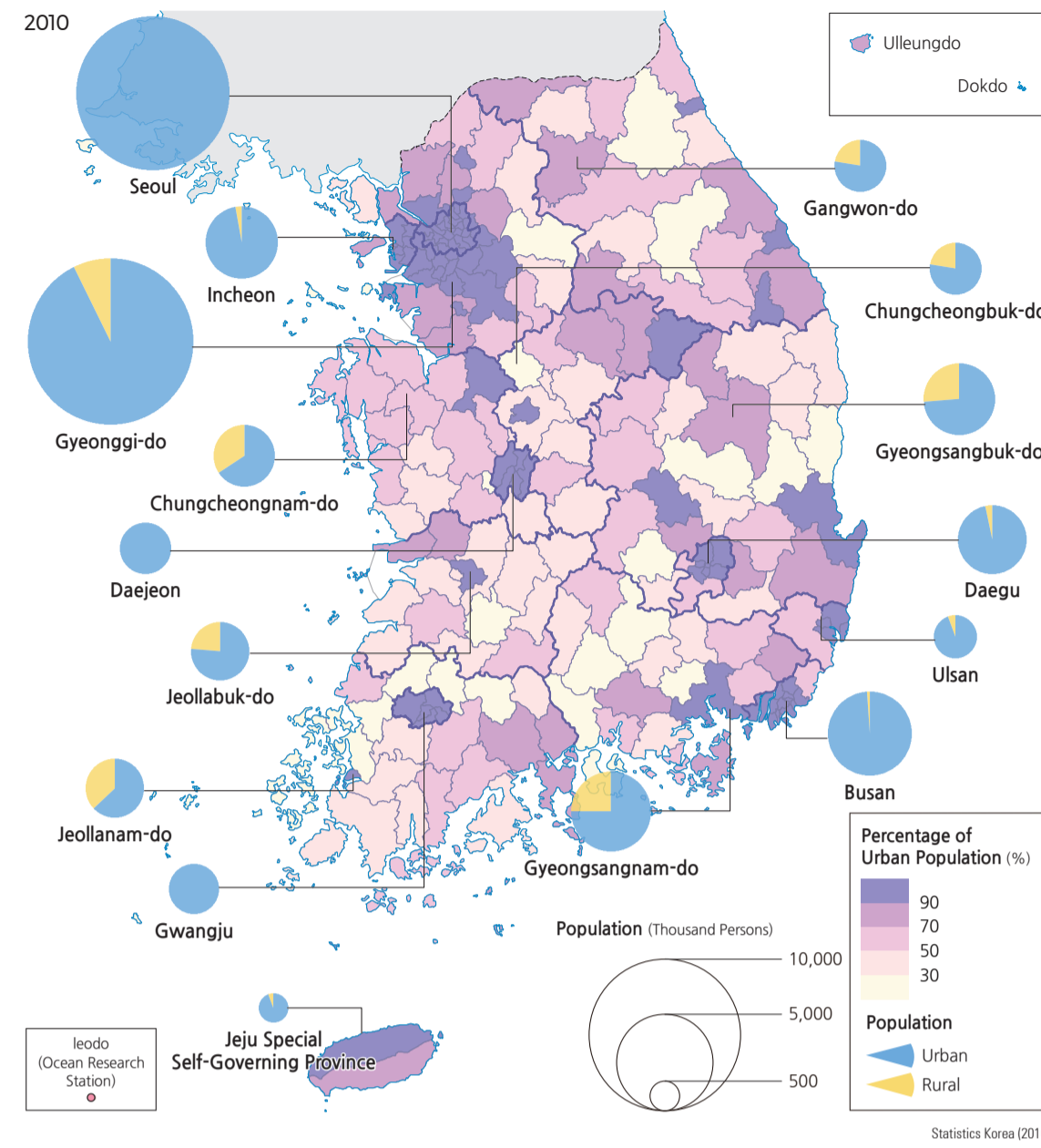
Jeollanam-do was the province that had the largest number of -si/-gun/-gu areas that experienced decreased population density, followed by Gyeongsangnam-do and Gangwon-do. The concentration of population in the Seoul Metropolitan Area is also reflected in the changes in the geographic center of Korea's population. The nationwide geographic center of the population is continuously moving toward the Seoul Metropolitan Area.

Geographic Population Centers (1966-2020)

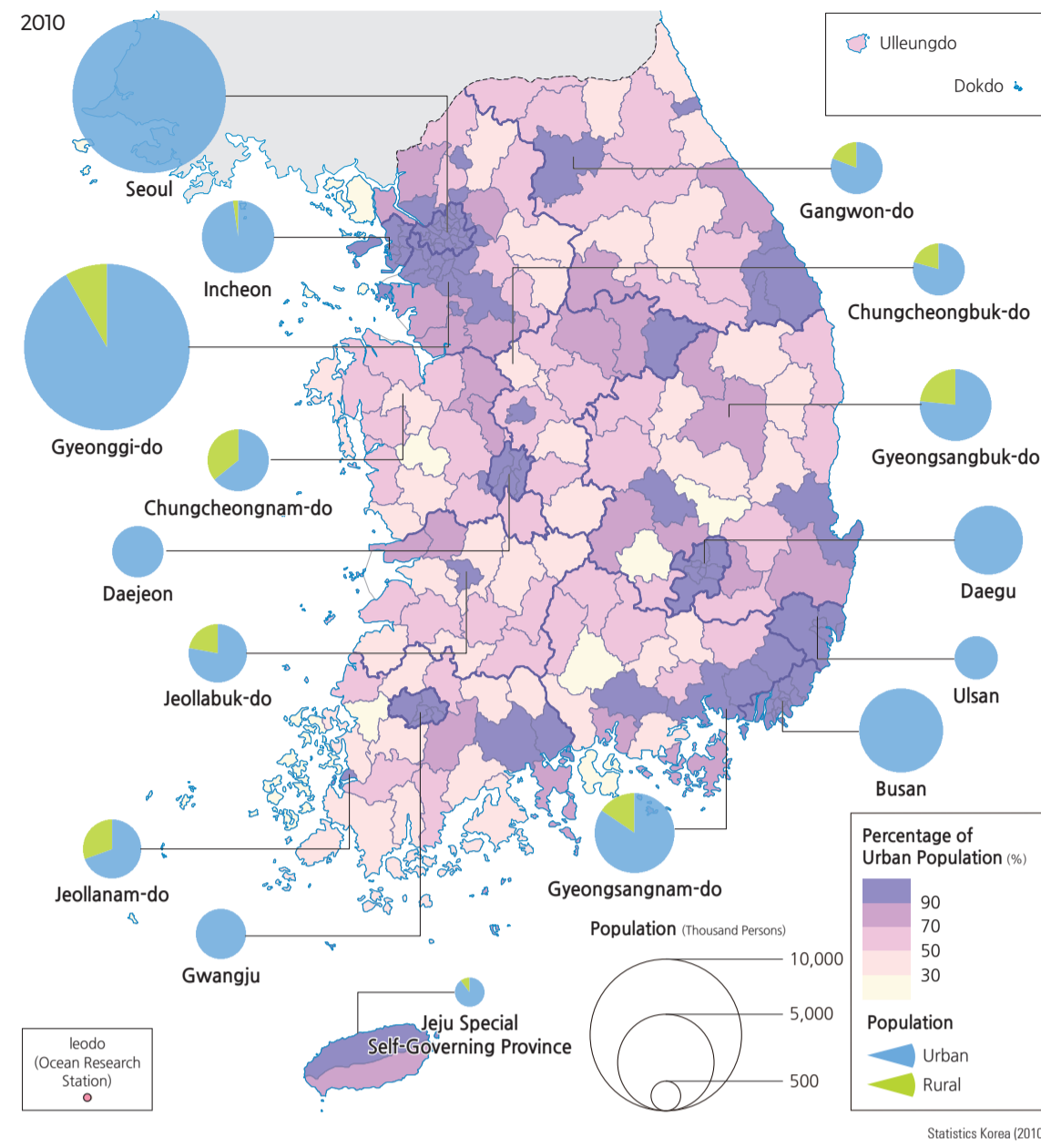


Urban Population

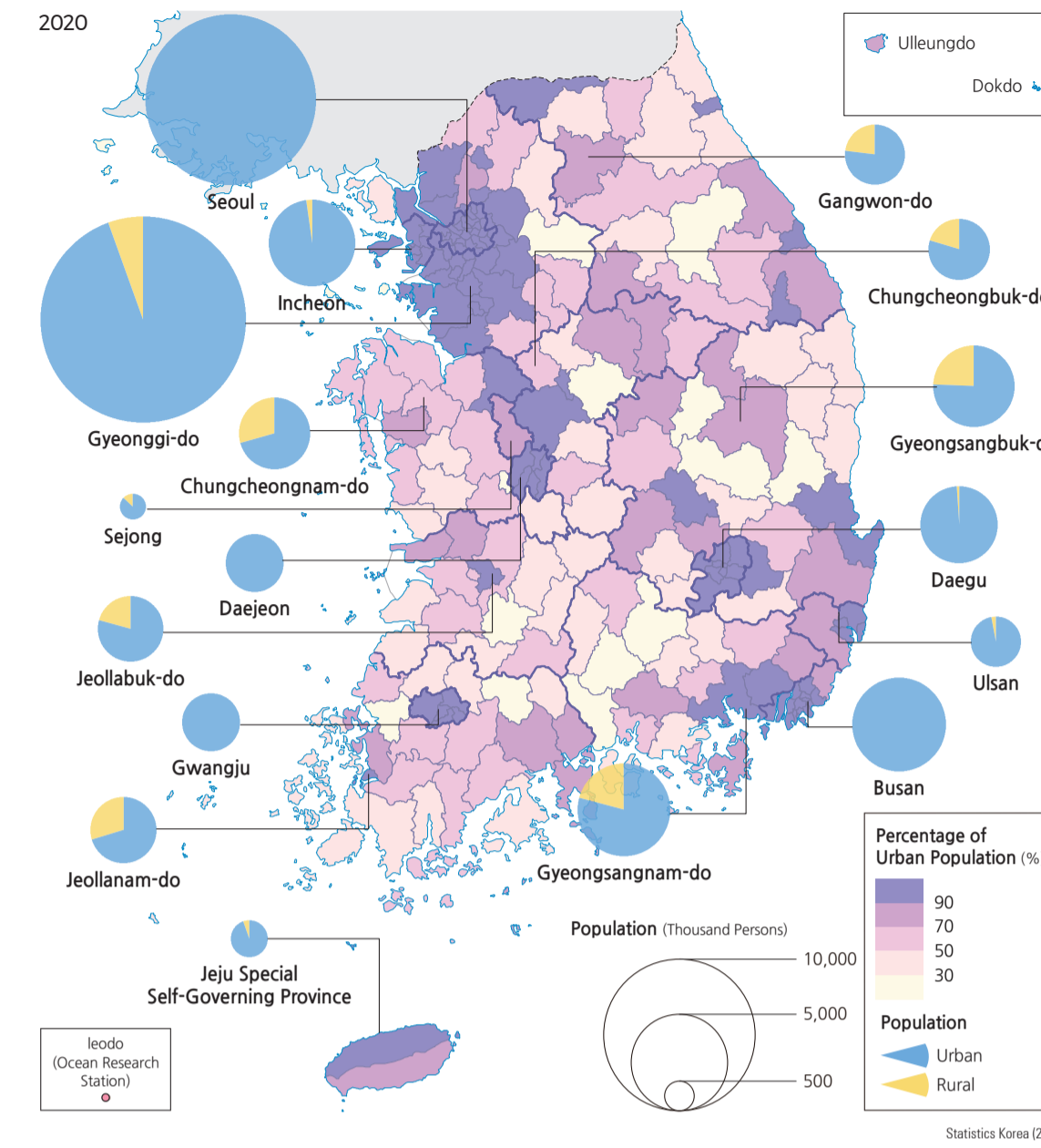
Urban Population by Administrative Region



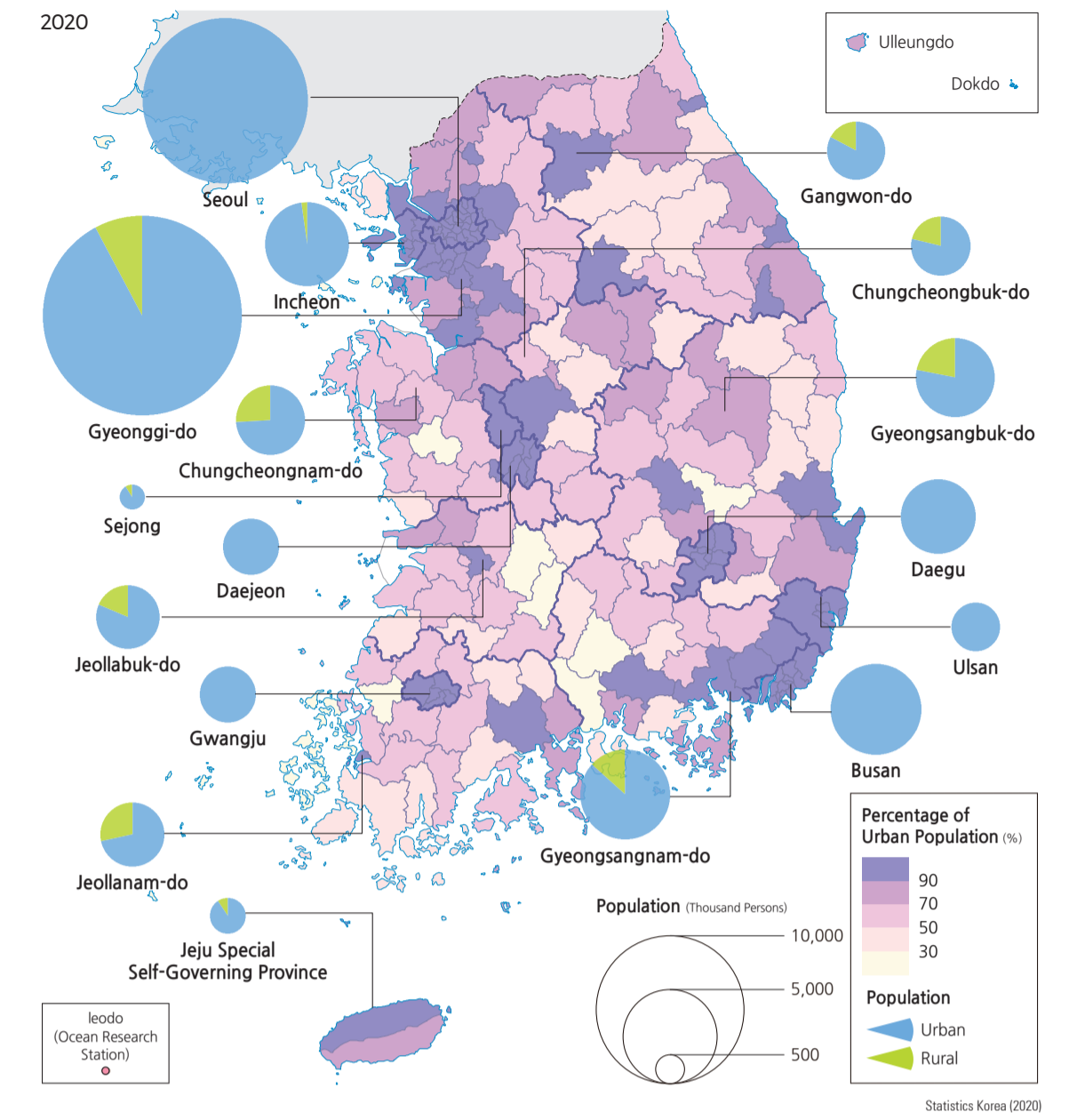
Urban Population by Land Use



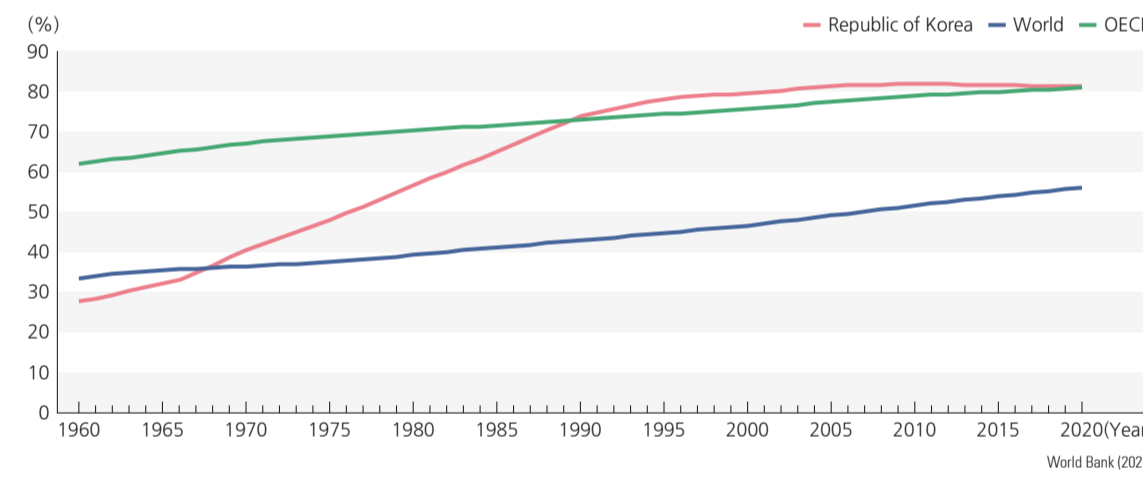
Urban Population by Administrative Region



Urban Population by Land Use



Proportion of Urban Population (Korea, World, and OECD)

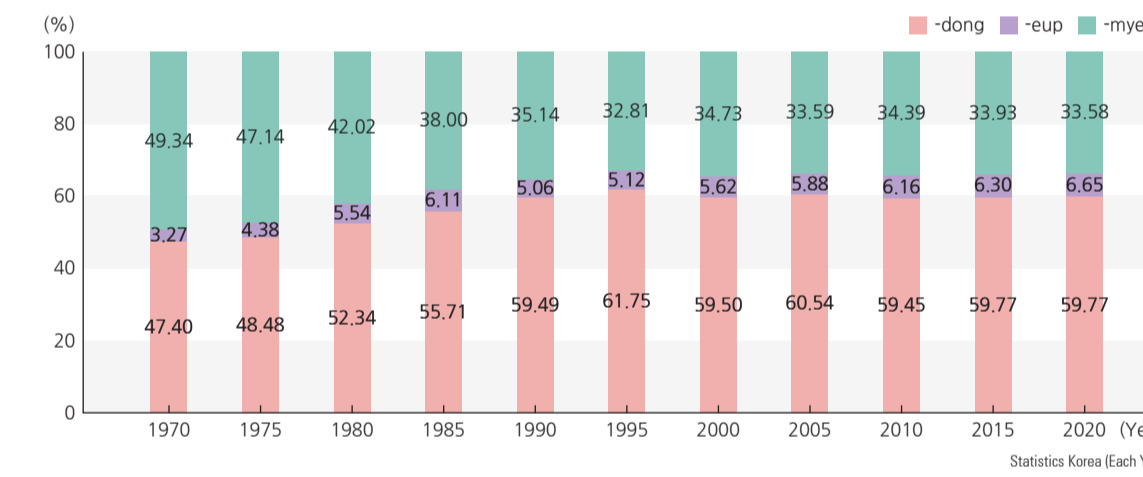


Korea's urban population increased steeply until the 1990s, and it is higher than the world average and similar to that of OECD countries in 2020. In Korea, the urban population is the number of people living in either administrative level, such as -dong or -eup districts, or urban areas, classified by land use. However, there are no significant differences between the two methods of counting.

Generally, urban areas by land use are largely distributed over metropolitan cities, and the proportion of the urban population is high in these areas. The proportion of rural areas (-myeon districts) had continued to decline, while the proportion of urban areas (-dong/-eup districts) has risen. The proportion of -dong or -eup districts in metropolitan cities increased and reached 50 percent of all districts as of 2005, and it is still higher in the cities than in other regions.

Korea's population is concentrated in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, and most of the population in the area lives in urban areas. Such a tendency is also reflected in the 2010 and 2020 distribution maps of urban population and urban areas in provinces and -si/-gun/-gu areas. Meanwhile, the ratio of urban areas per capita is higher in areas with less population than in large cities.

Changes in the Proportion of -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon Population



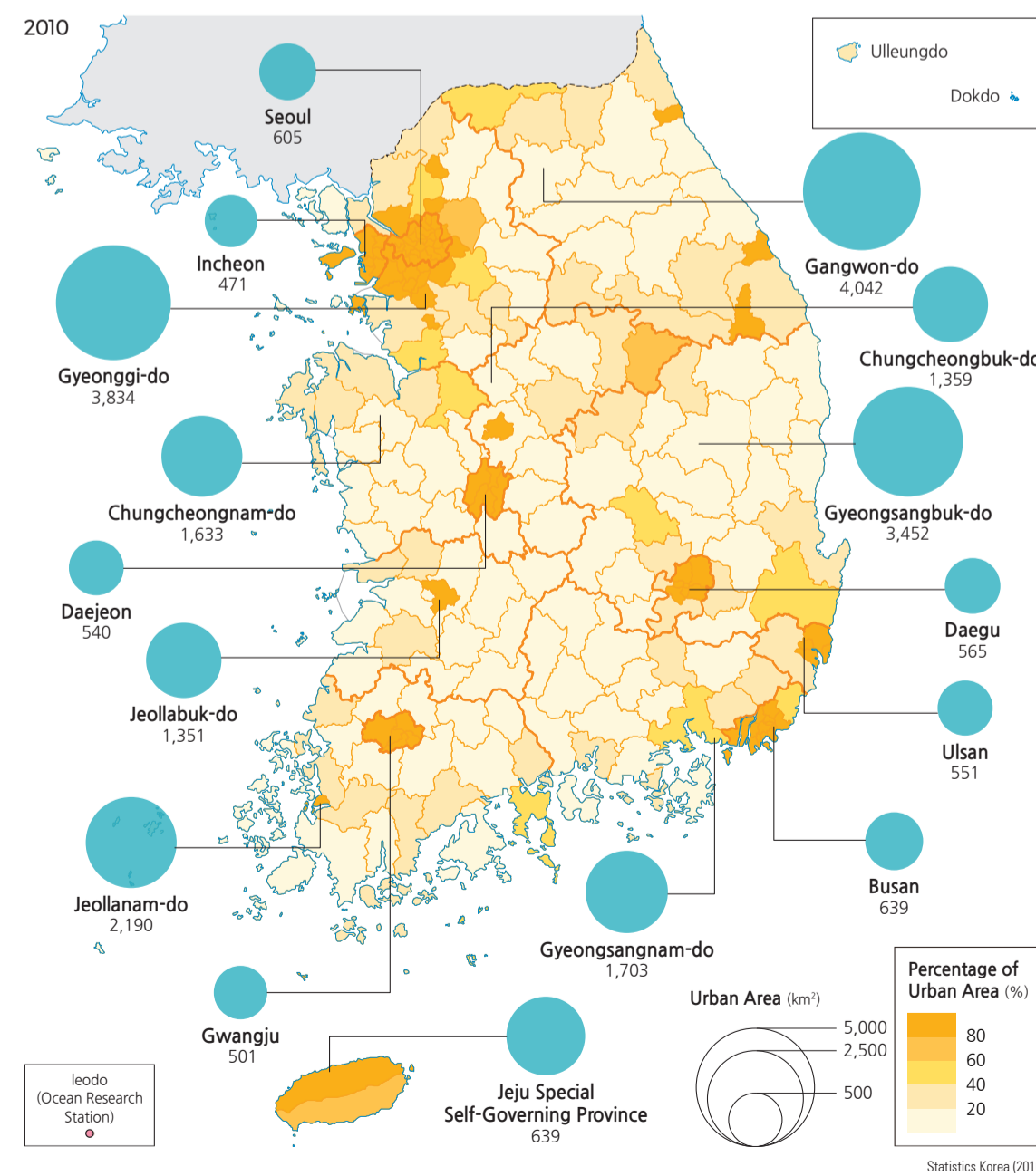
Changes in the Proportion of -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon Population

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Seoul Metropolitan Area	29.8	33.7	34.4	34.8	37.2	39.4	43.7	44.5	42.9	43.5	43.4
Gangwon Region	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2
Chungcheong Region	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.8
Honam Region	15.3	15.0	13.6	14.4	14.3	13.8	12.5	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.8
Yeongnam Region	39.2	36.4	36.9	34.9	32.5	31.2	29.3	28.8	29.4	28.4	28.1
Jeju	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6

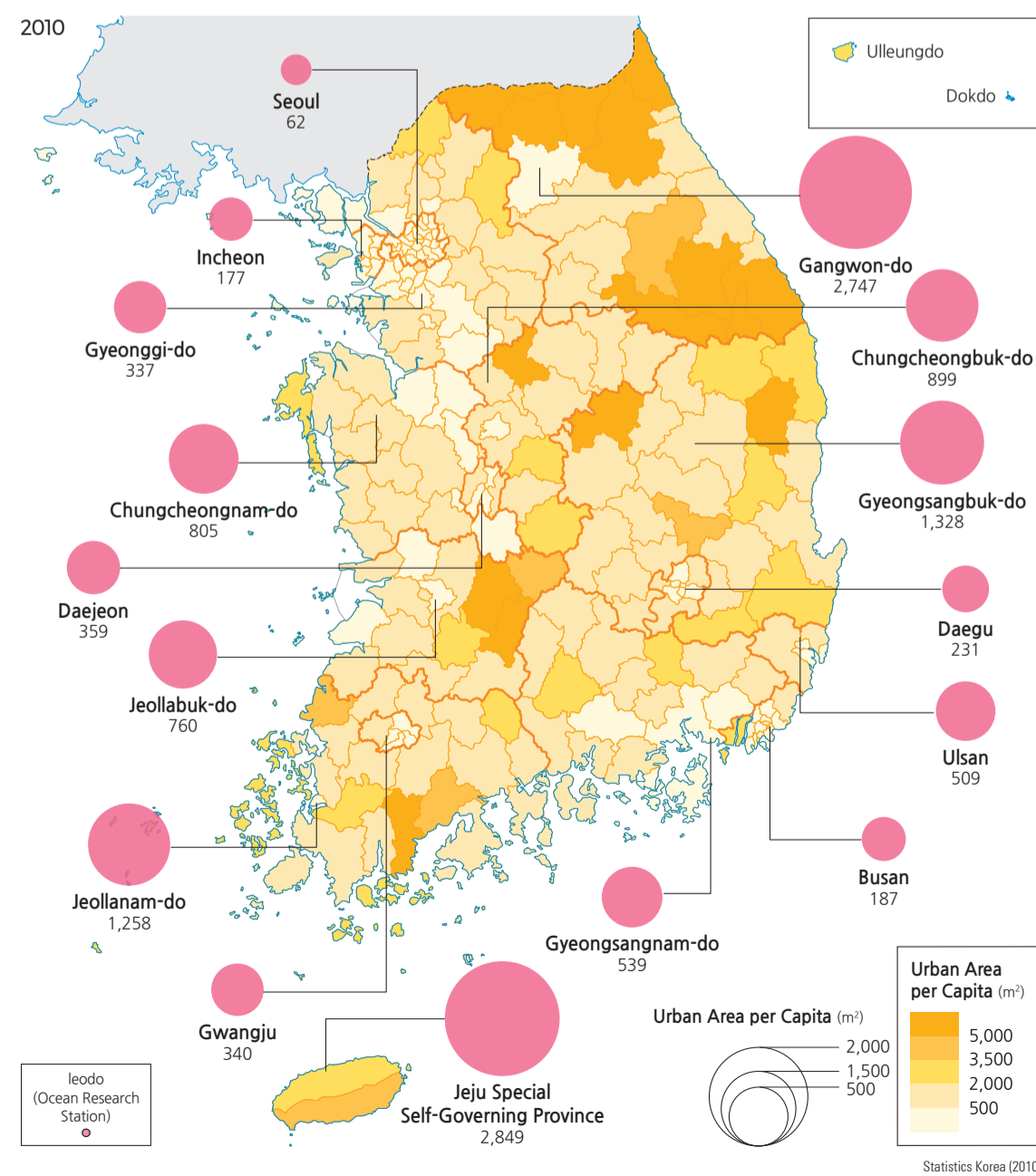
(Unit: %)

Statistics Korea (Each Year)

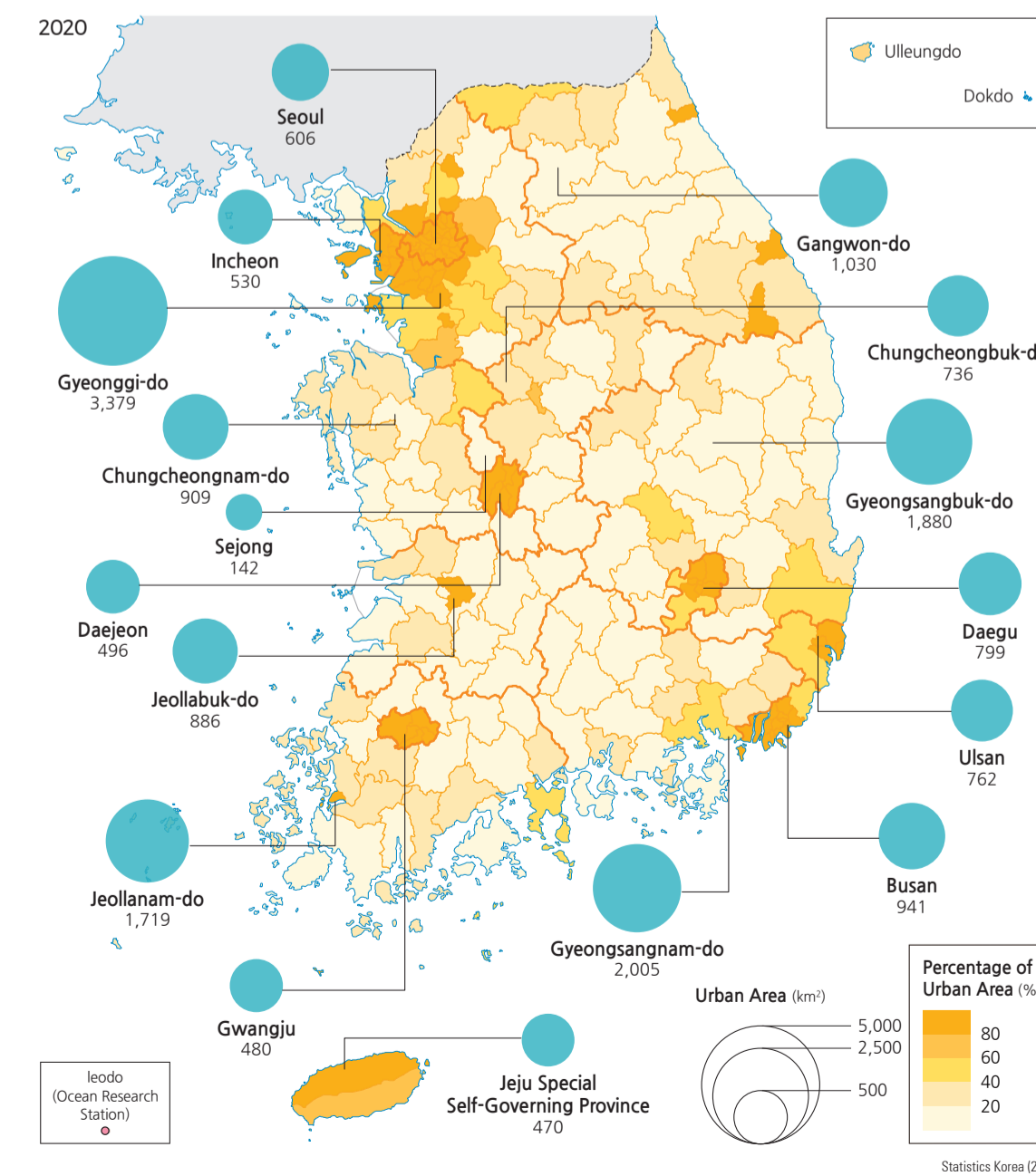
Urban Area



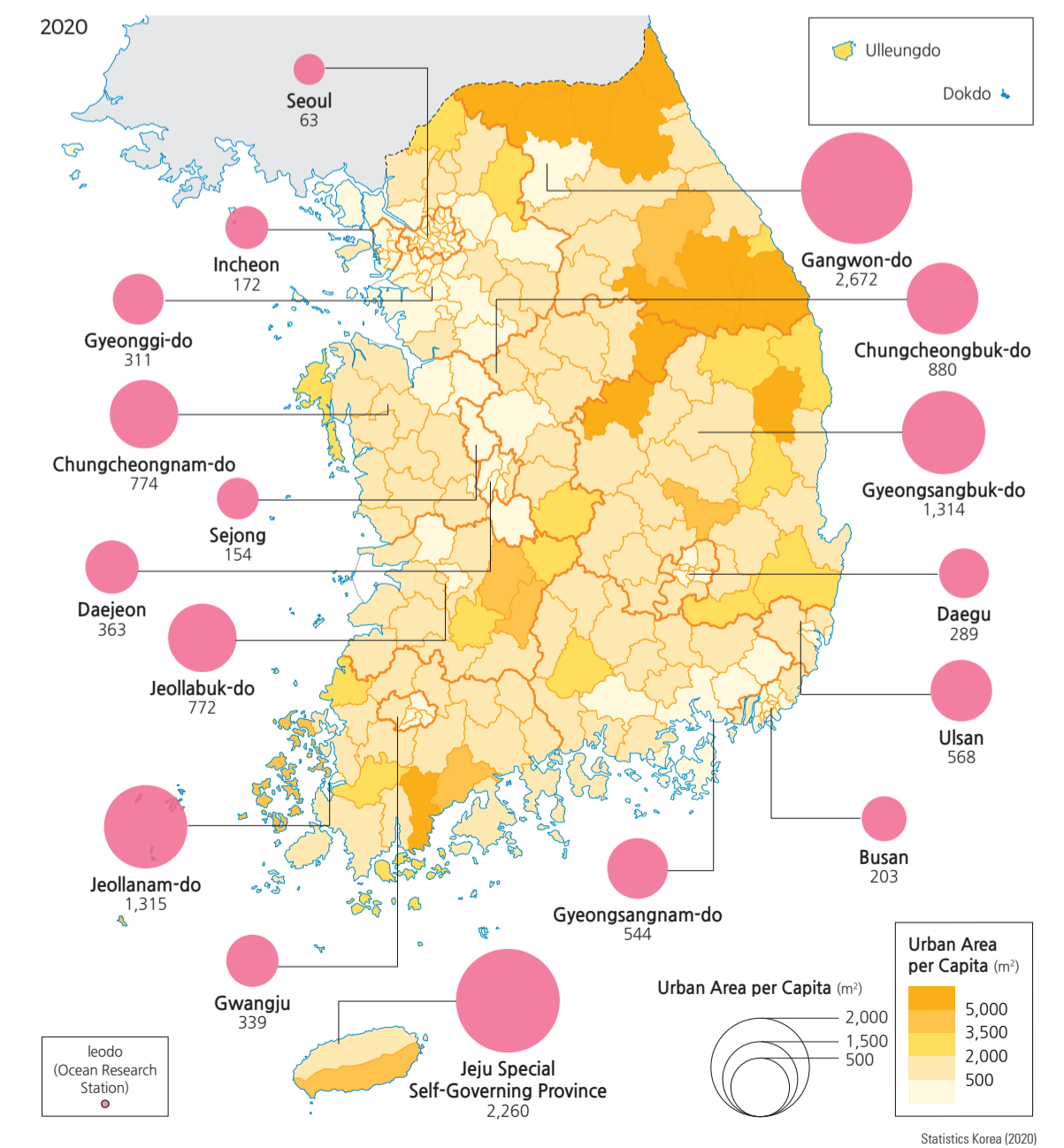
Urban Area per Capita



Urban Area

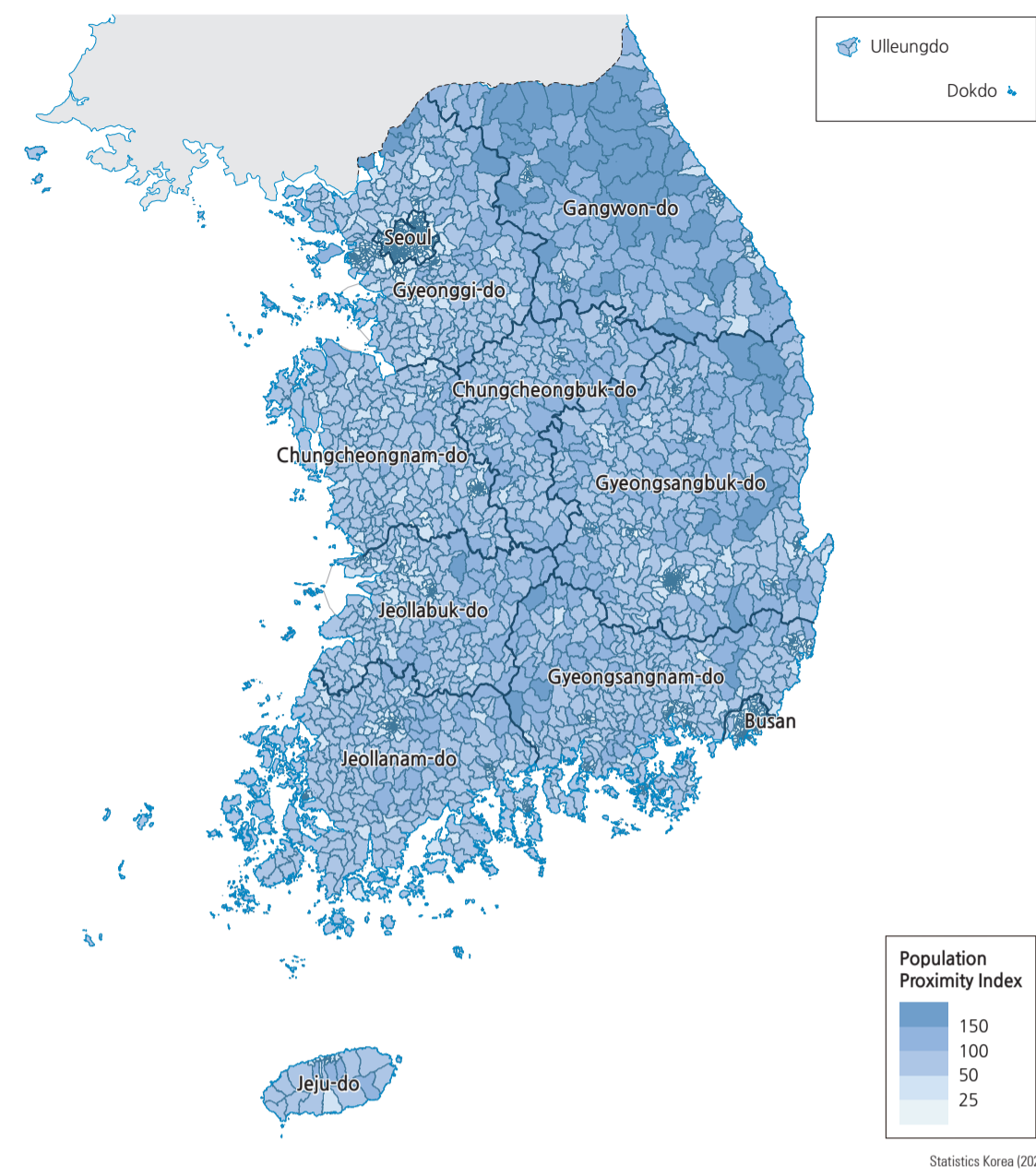


Urban Area per Capita

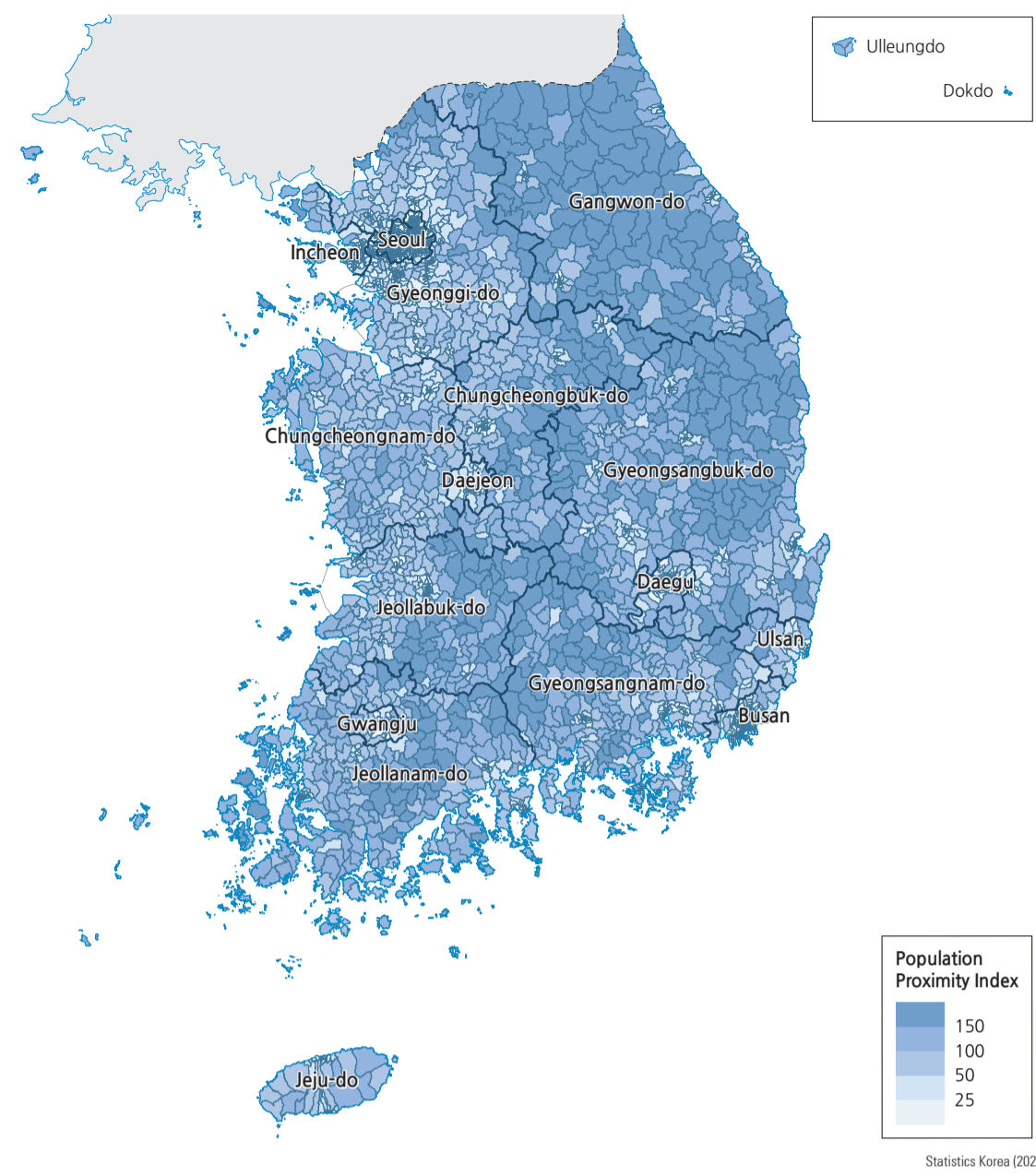


Population Proximity Index and Population Density

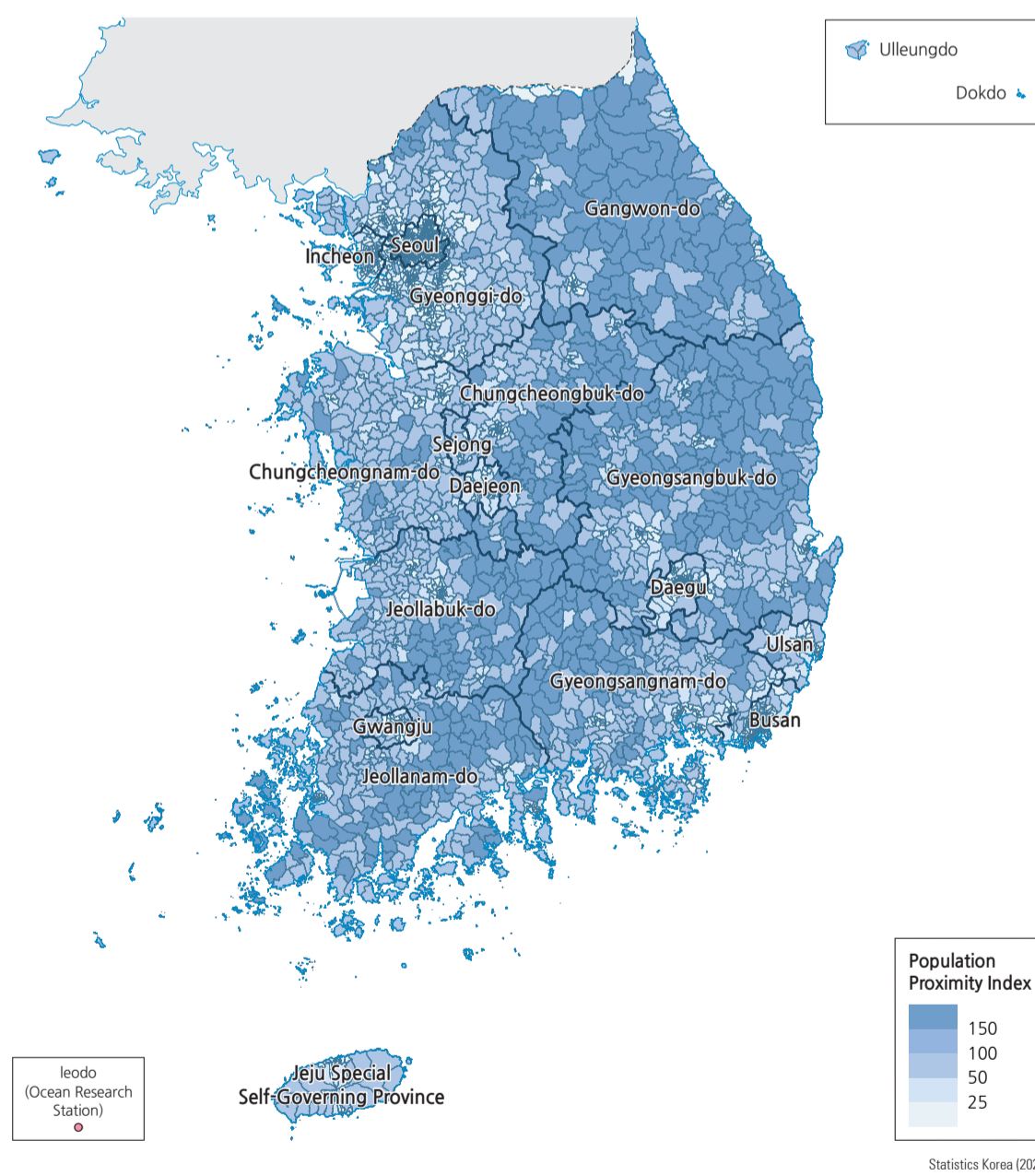
Population Proximity Index (1980)



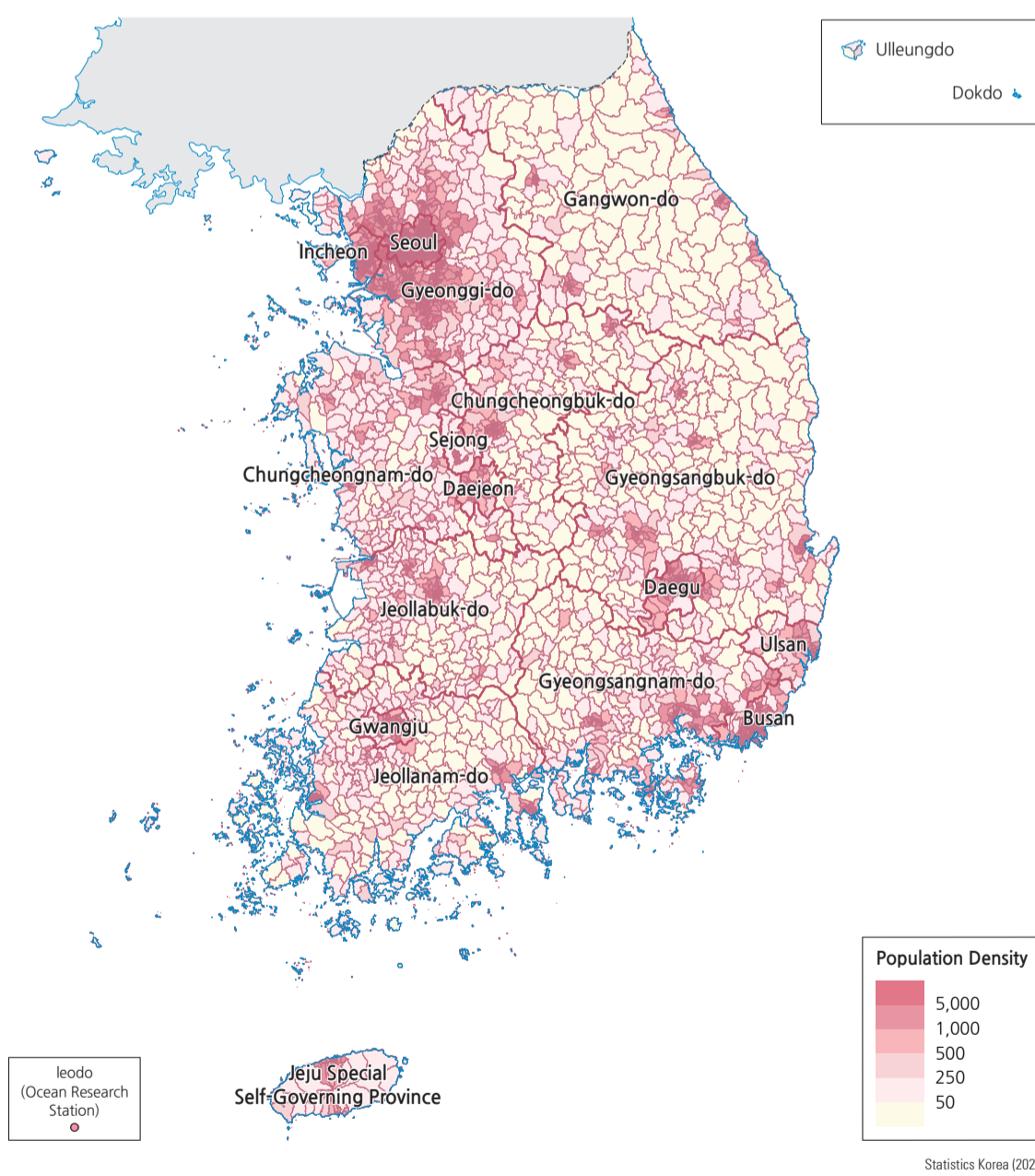
Population Proximity Index (2000)



Population Proximity Index (2020)



Population Density (2020)



The degree of population concentration can be expressed in terms of population density or population proximity index. The population proximity index of an area is the average distance between people, calculated by the square root of the area in m^2 divided by the population, assuming an evenly-distributed population in a unit area. Based on Korea's population with foreigners, the population proximity index has been shortened from 52 m in 1980 to 44 m in 2020, indicating the degree of concentration has partially risen due to increased population.

A comparison of the population proximity index in -dong/-eup/-myeon areas reveals its rapid change. The indices were high in most areas, except metropolitan cities in 1980. In particular, they were higher in some parts of Taebaeksanmaek and inland areas with low

population densities. In 2000, areas with a high population proximity index were expanded to some parts of west and south coasts, as well as inland areas. Most parts of Korea, except urban areas, had high population proximity in 2020. Overall, Korea's population is concentrated in urban areas such as the Seoul Metropolitan Area and metropolitan cities.

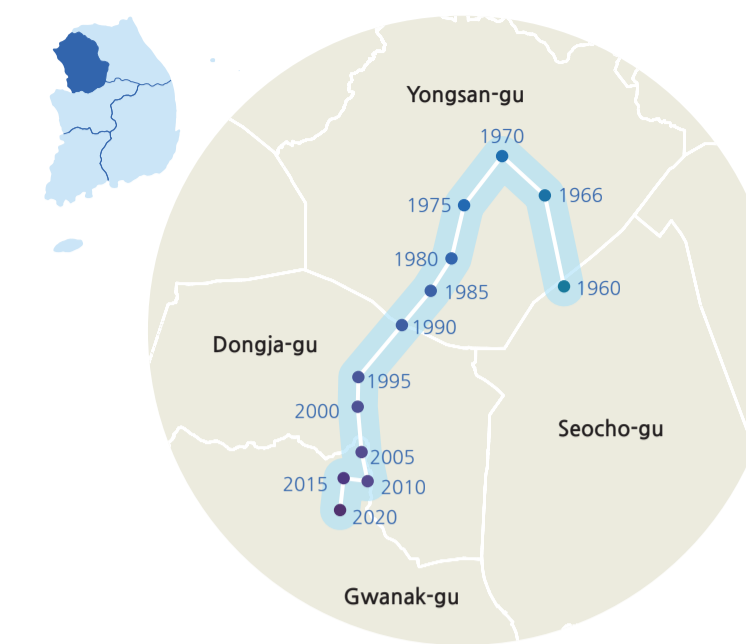
Such changes in population distribution can be reflected in the geographic population centers of individual regions. In the Seoul Metropolitan Area, the population center moved southwestward from 1970 to 2020, which can account for the recent increase in population for the south and west parts of Gyeonggi-do in recent years (low proximity and high density of population). The population center of Gangwon-do tends to move west toward the

Seoul Metropolitan Area. In the Chungcheong region, the population center moved southeast towards Daejeon from 1960 to 1990, and its direction has turned north towards the Seoul Metropolitan Area since 1995.

In the Yeongnam region, the population center tends to move southeast towards Busan and Ulsan. In the Honam region, the population center tends to move continuously north towards the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Since 1995, the population center of Jeju-do has moved to the urban center of Jeju-si, which is close to the coastal area. Meanwhile, the distance between the two geographic population centers has gotten closer in all provinces except Jeju Special Self-Governing Province.

Geographic Population Centers by Region

Seoul Metropolitan Area



Distance between Geographic Population Centers (Seoul Metropolitan Area)

Year	Location*	Distance (km)**
1960	Banpo 2-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul	-
1966	Servinggo-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	1.5
1970	Yongsan 2-ga-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	0.9
1975	Hangang-ro-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	1.0
1980	Ichon 1-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	0.9
1985	Ichon 2-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul	0.6
1990	Heukseok-dong, Dongjak-gu, Seoul	0.7
1995	Heukseok-dong, Dongjak-gu, Seoul	1.1
2000	Sangdo 1-dong, Dongjak-gu, Seoul	0.5
2005	Cheongnim-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul	0.7
2010	Cheongnim-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul	0.5
2015	Seonghyeon-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul	0.4
2020	Haengun-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul	0.5

*Calculated with -dong districts of 2020.
**Distance between two time periods.
E.g., the distance of 1960 is the distance between geographic population centers of 1960 and 1966.

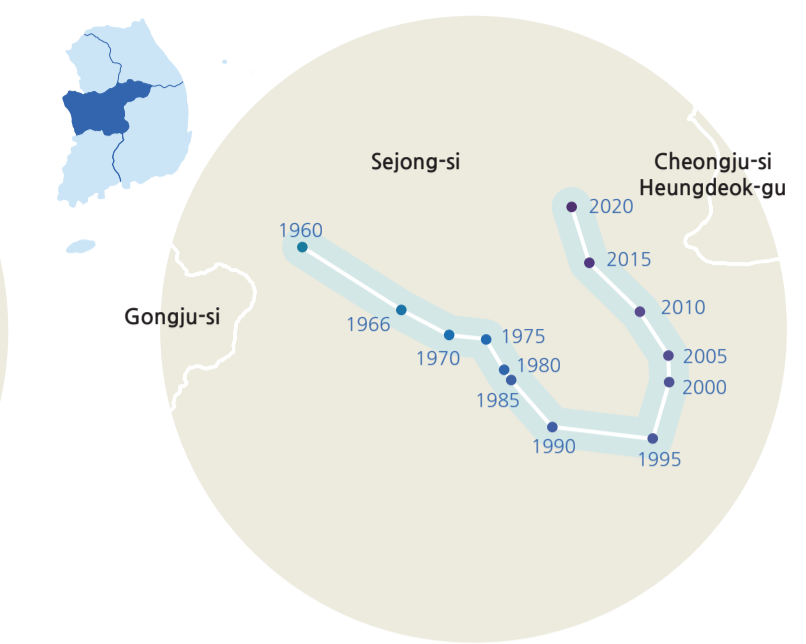
Gangwon Region



Distance between Geographic Population Centers (Gangwon Region)

Year	Location*	Distance (km)**
1960	Yongjeon-ri, Yongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	-
1966	Wonggill, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	8.5
1970	Wonggill, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	1.7
1975	Deokgeori, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	1.5
1980	Deokgeori, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	2.0
1985	Deokgeori, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	0.4
1990	Deokgeori, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	2.7
1995	Heungjeong-ri, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	4.6
2000	Heungjeong-ri, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	1.6
2005	Heungjeong-ri, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	1.3
2010	Heungjeong-ri, Bongpyeong-myeon, Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do	1.8
2015	Saengok-ri, Seoseok-myeon, Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do	1.1
2020	Saengok-ri, Seoseok-myeon, Hongcheon-gun, Gangwon-do	1.1

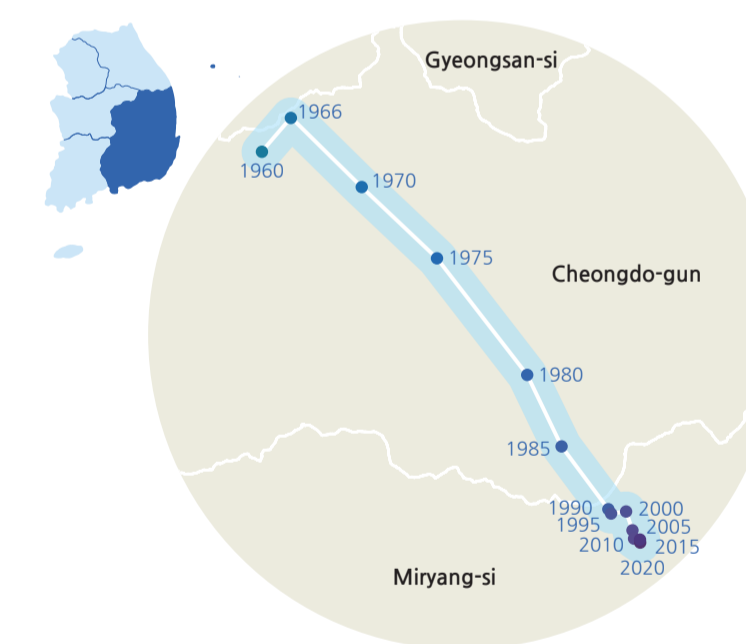
Chungcheong Region



Distance between Geographic Population Centers (Chungcheong Region)

Year	Location*	Distance (km)**
1960	Yongam-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	-
1966	Giryong-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	2.2
1970	Wachon-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	1.0
1975	Wachon-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	0.7
1980	Wachon-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	0.9
1985	Wachon-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	0.2
1990	Budong-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	1.4
1995	Bongam-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	1.9
2000	Wolha-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	1.1
2005	Wolha-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	0.5
2010	Wolha-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	1.0
2015	Wolha-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	1.3
2020	Wolha-ri, Yeonseo-myeon, Sejong-si	1.1

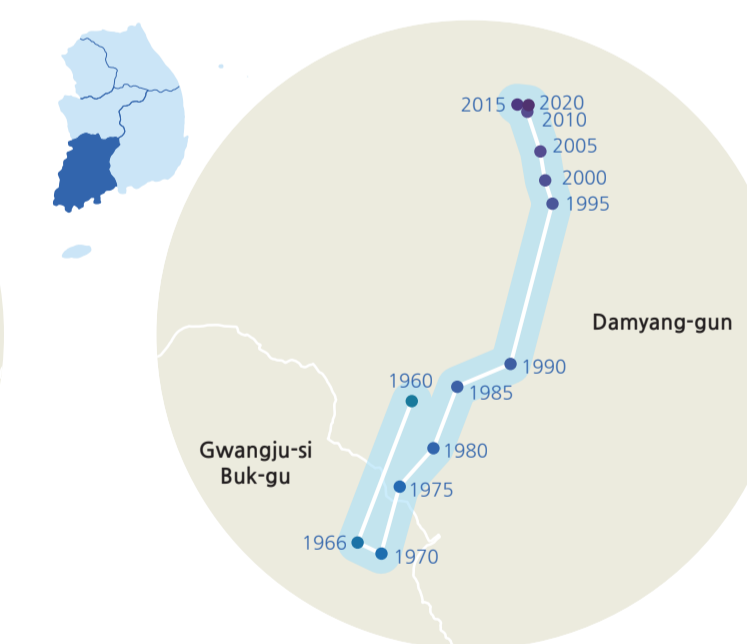
Yeongnam Region



Distance between Geographic Population Centers (Yeongnam Region)

Year	Location*	Distance (km)**
1960	Suyari, Iseo-myeon, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	-
1966	Munsu-ri, Iseo-myeon, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	1.8
1970	Yangwon-ri, Iseo-myeon, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	4.0
1975	Nulmi-ri, Hwayang-eup, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	4.2
1980	Won-ri, Cheongdo-eup, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	6.0
1985	Yuhori, Cheongdo-eup, Cheongdo-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do	3.2
1990	Gojeong-ri, Sangdong-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	3.2
1995	Gojeong-ri, Sangdong-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	0.2
2000	Gojeong-ri, Sangdong-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	0.6
2005	Gojeong-ri, Sangdong-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	0.8
2010	Gojeong-ri, Sangdong-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	0.3
2015	Gojeong-ri, Sangdong-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	0.3
2020	Dogok-ri, Sangdong-myeon, Miryang-si, Gyeongsangnam-do	0.1

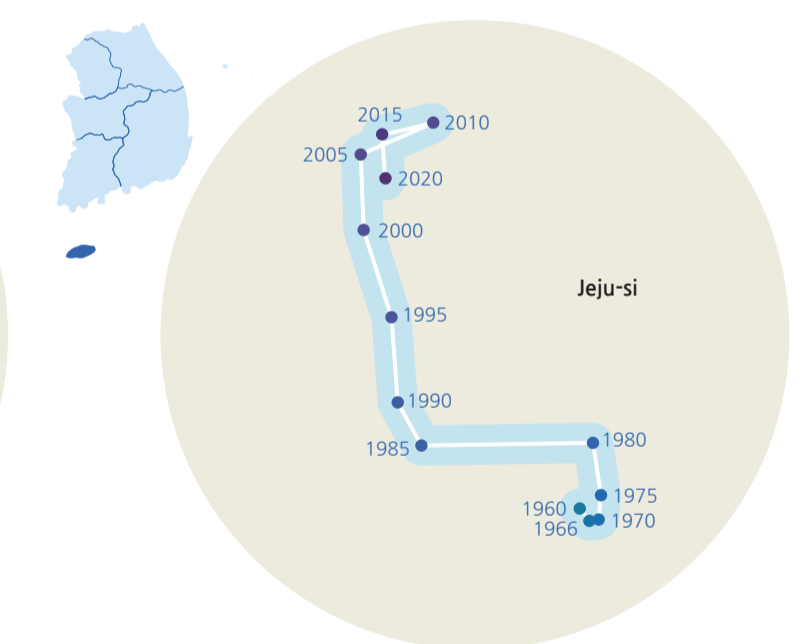
Honam Region



Distance between Geographic Population Centers (Honam Region)

Year	Location*	Distance (km)**
1960	Wongang-ri, Goseo-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	-
1966	Seokgok-dong, Buk-gu, Gwangju	2.6
1970	Seokgok-dong, Buk-gu, Gwangju	0.5
1975	Wongang-ri, Goseo-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	1.2
1980	Wongang-ri, Goseo-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	0.9
1985	Wongang-ri, Goseo-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	1.2
1990	Yusan-ri, Bongsan-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	1.0
1995	Jewol-ri, Bongsan-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	2.9
2000	Jewol-ri, Bongsan-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	0.4
2005	Jewol-ri, Bongsan-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	0.5
2010	Daechu-ri, Bongsan-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	0.7
2015	Daechu-ri, Bongsan-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	0.2
2020	Daechu-ri, Bongsan-myeon, Damyang-gun, Jeollanam-do	0.2

Jeju



Distance between Geographic Population Centers (Jeju)

Year	Location*	Distance (km)**
1960	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	-
1966	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.1
1970	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.0
1975	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.1
1980	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.2
1985	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.8
1990	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.2
1995	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.4
2000	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.4
2005	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.3
2010	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.4
2015	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.2
2020	Ara-dong, Jeju-si, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	0.2