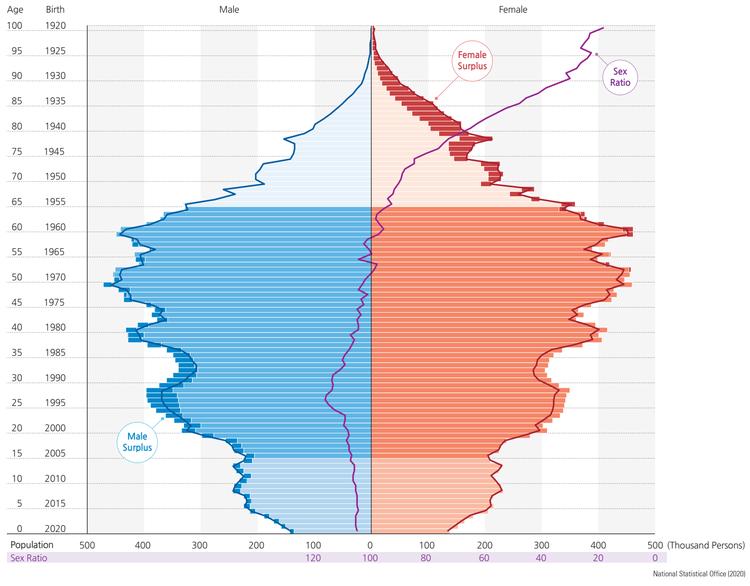
Demographics and Population Projections

The demographic structure is affected by factors such as birth and death; it reflects well the socio-economic characteristics of a region at a certain point in time. A country's demographic structure can be viewed from the demographic aspects of gender and age or from the economic aspects of production and consumption. A demographic structure is represented by a population pyramid in which male and female populations are aggregated and classified at one-year intervals. A population pyramid helps better understand the characteristics of population distribution by sex and age.

According to the 2020 population pyramid, the middle-aged (30-49 years old) and the elderly (50-64 years old) populations make up about 56 percent of the total population. The median ages of the total population with foreigners and the Korean domestic population are 43.9 and 44.3, respectively, indicating a high level of aging in the country. When the proportion of the population aged 65 or over of a society exceeds 14 percent of its total population, the society is often referred to as an aged society. Korea is already an aged society. Meanwhile, the proportions of infants (0-5 years old) and children (6-12 years old) are lower than the proportion of the elderly by about 4 percent and about 6 percent, respectively. If the current low fertility and high-level avoidance in marriage keep worsening, Korea will enter into a super-aging society having more than 20 percent of the elderly proportion in the total population. Considering sex ratio by age, the male population is more than the female population below 59 years old, but the opposite pattern occurs in those aged 60 or over.

In economic terms, a demographic structure can be viewed with dependency ratios, such as total dependency ratio, youth dependency ratio, and old-age dependency ratio, that are calculated by working-age population (ages 15-64) and either youth population (ages 0-14) or elderly population (age 65 or older). The youth dependency ratio and the old-age dependency ratio refer to the ratios of the youth and elderly population to the working-age population, respectively, and the total dependency ratio refers to the sum of the youth dependency ratio and the old-age dependency ratio. Due to the aging of the population, the old-age dependency ratio is higher than that of the youth dependency ratio. As of 2020, the total dependency ratio is 39 percent, based on the total population with foreigners, and 40 percent with only domestic Koreans. In addition, the dependency ratio is anticipated to rise due to the decrease of the working-age population and the increase of the elderly population.

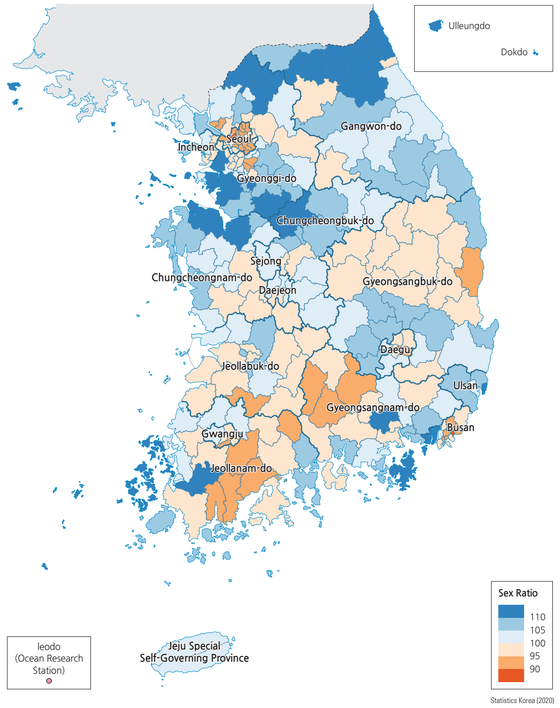
Population Pyramid of Korea (2020)



National Statistical Office (2020)

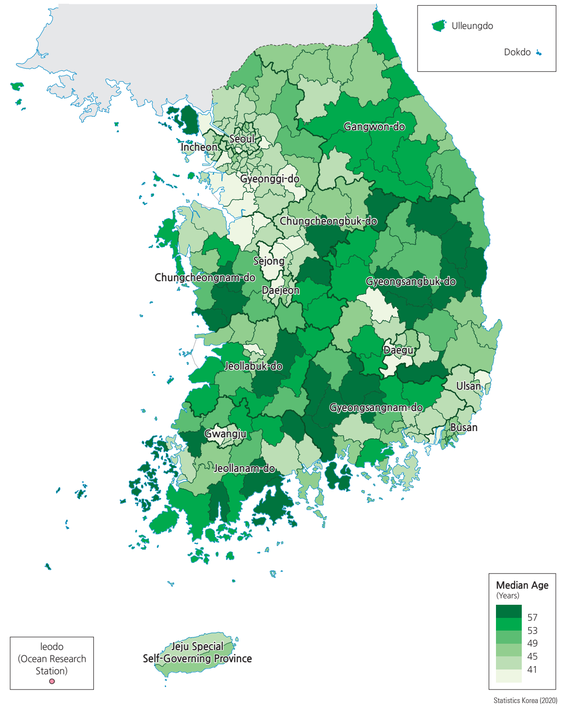
Demographic Structure Status

Sex Ratio (2020)



Statistics Korea (2020)

Median Age (2020)



Statistics Korea (2020)

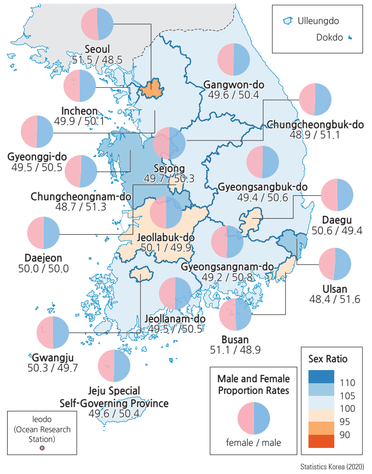
The sex ratio, an indicator of the gender structure of the population, is determined by the number of men per 100 women (male population/female population x 100). Based on Korea's total population with foreigners, the sex ratio has generally exceeded 100 in line with the preferences of males at birth, which means the male population is more than the female population. However, it gradually decreased after 1966 and reached 98.7 in 2010, showing a generally balanced tendency.

In 2020, the sex ratio of the country was 100.6, which means the male population is slightly more than the female population. When examining maps at the -si/-gun/-gu areas, the sex ratio is high in some areas such as southern Gyeonggi-do, northern Chungcheongnam-do, northern Chungchengbuk-do, Ulsan, and Geoje-si, where industries are well developed due to industrial complex locations. In addition, a similar tendency in sex ratio can be observed in the border region of Gangwon-do. On the other hand, there are more women than men in rural areas of the Honam and Yeongnam regions, and the sex ratio is low in most areas of Seoul. A similar tendency of sex ratio is also found on the map at the level of metropolitan cities and provinces: Seoul, Busan, Daegu, Gwangju, and Jeollabuk-do have more women than men, and Seoul has the lowest sex ratio. On the other hand, the male population is higher in the other areas. For example, the highest sex ratios occur in Ulsan (106.6), Chungcheongnam-do (105.5), and Chungcheongbuk-do (104.5).

Median age is the age that divides the population into two equal-sized groups. The median age of the total population with foreigners was similar until the mid-1960s (19 years old). Since then, the median age has continued to rise and appears to be about 44 years old in 2020, as the birth rate has decreased. In general, the median age of the female population is higher than that of males, and the gap continues to grow.

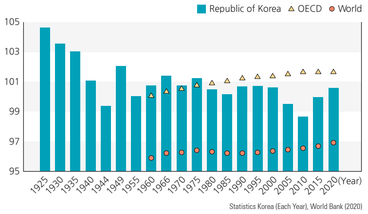
The median age distribution at the -si/-gun/-gu areas is low in metropolitan cities and high in county-level administrative districts. The median age is also low in Gyeonggi-do and northern areas of Chungcheongnam-do and Chungcheongbuk-do, where young people are concentrated and engaged in productive activities in the industrial complexes. Most areas with a high median age generally correspond to areas at high risk of being depopulated. In particular, Uiseong-gun and Gunwi-gun in Gyeongsangbuk-do, Goheung-gun in Jeollanam-do, and Hapcheon-gun in Gyeongsangnam-do are those with a median age of 60 years or older. The higher median age of those areas could result from the decrease of the working-age population and youth population and the worsening of population aging. The median age is the lowest in Sejong (38 years old) and the highest in Jeollanam-do (48.8 years old). In addition, a relatively high median age can be found in Gyeongsangbuk-do, Jeollabuk-do, and Gyeongsangnam-do.

Sex Ratio (2020)



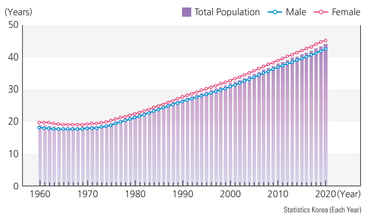
Statistics Korea (2020)

Changes in Sex Ratio of Korea, World, and OECD



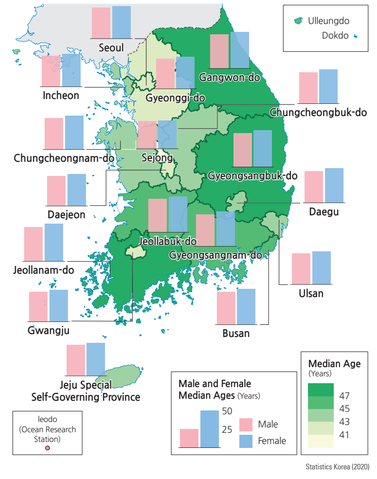
Statistics Korea (Each Year), World Bank (2020)

Change in the Median Age



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

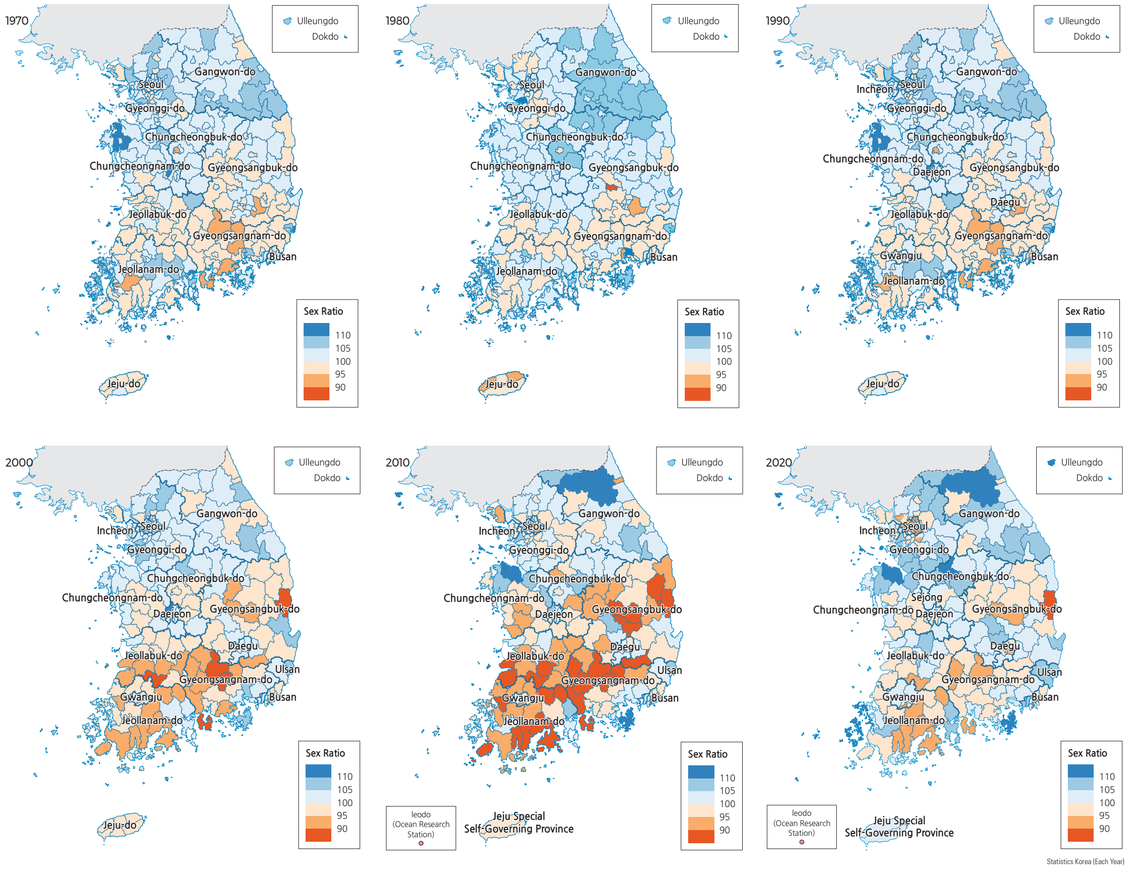
Median Age of -Si/-Do (2020)



Statistics Korea (2020)

Demographic Structure Change of Koreans

Sex Ratio



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

The sex ratio of the domestic population also tends to be declining and is generally lower than that of the total population with foreigners. In 2020, the sex ratio of only Koreans was 99.3, which means the female population is slightly more than the male population, while it was 100.6 when including foreigners.

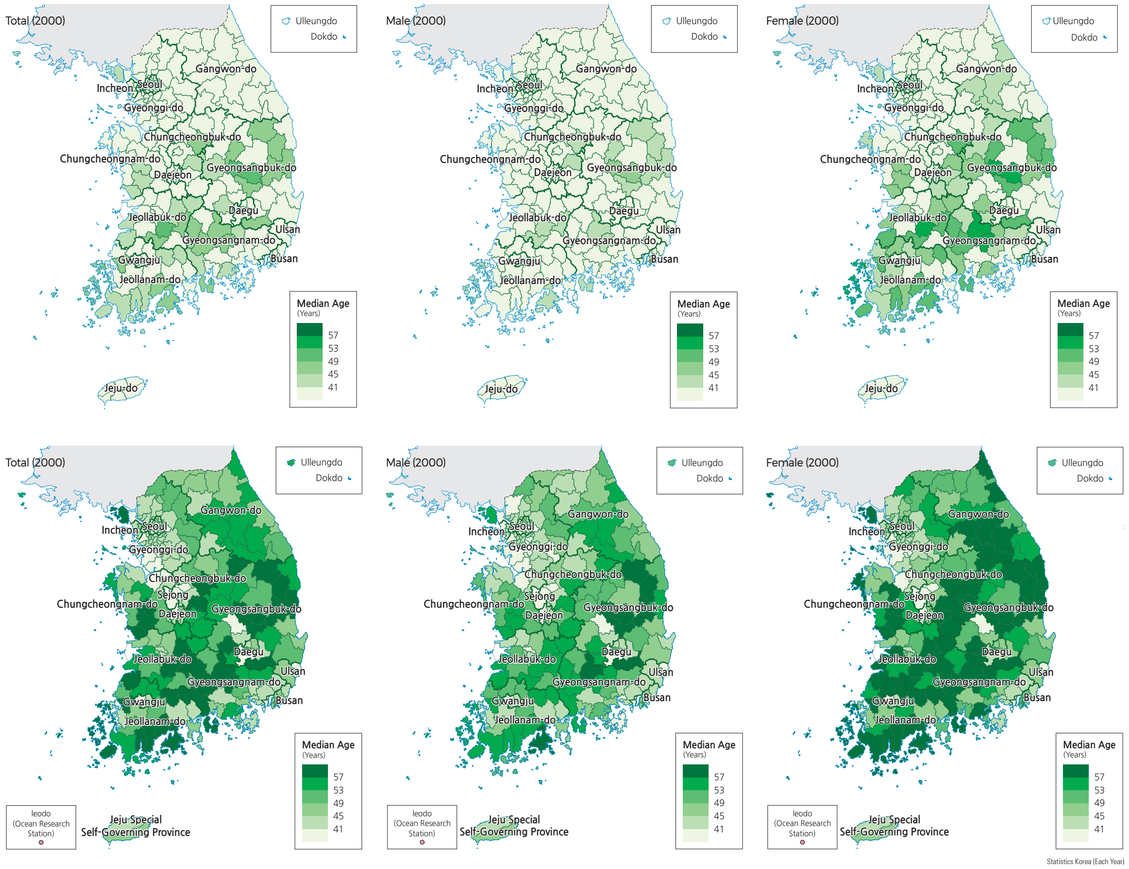
On a regional scale, the sex ratio is generally decreasing in all regions except Jeju-do, where the opposite trend occurs. In 2020, the lowest ratio was observed in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, and the highest ratio occurred in the Chungcheong region. Like the whole country, the sex ratio of Koreans is lower than that of the total population with foreigners in metropolitan cities, meaning male foreigners are more than female ones in the nation. The sex ratio of the domestic population in most -si/-gun/-gu areas gradually decreased and resulted in a balance between males and females from 1970 to 2020.

The sex ratio categorized into a 5-year-interval explains the characteristics of each age group. From 1970 to 2020, the female population was more than the male population in the 50 years and older group. However, the opposite appeared in the age group younger than 50 years. While looking at productive activity, there are more males than females in youth and working-age groups (sex ratio over 100), but vice versa in the elderly group.

The median age of the domestic population is also increasing like that of the total population with foreigners. However, the gap between males and females is widening. The former tends to be slightly higher than the latter. The aging population can also be observed in the change of median age in metropolitan cities and provinces between 2000 and 2020. Similar changes in median age are also found in most -si/-gun/-gu areas. In general, an increase in median age occurs as both the birth rate and death rate of a population group decrease.

As of 2020, a relatively low median age occurs in Sejong and other metropolitan cities except for Busan. The lowest median age appears in Sejong as a result of an influx of young people as many government agencies have recently relocated.

Median Age



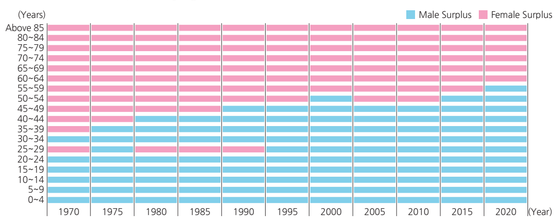
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Change in Sex Ratio by Region

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Nation	100.8	101.2	100.5	100.2	100.7	100.7	100.7	99.5	98.7	99.7	99.3
Seoul Metropolitan Area	100.3	99.7	99.8	99.6	101.0	101.4	101.3	99.7	98.5	99.0	98.2
Seoul	100.0	99.2	99.3	99.0	100.7	100.9	100.7	98.2	96.3	96.3	94.3
Gyeonggi-do	100.8	100.7	100.6	101.0	101.4	102.0	101.7	100.8	100.1	100.9	100.8
Incheon	-	-	-	99.7	101.3	102.0	101.8	100.6	99.9	100.5	99.9
Gangwon Region	104.5	105.4	104.5	104.3	103.1	102.1	101.1	100.8	100.9	102.4	101.7
Chungcheong Region	102.7	103.9	102.5	102.1	102.0	101.2	101.2	100.9	100.6	102.0	102.5
Chungcheongbuk-do	103.6	104.5	103.6	103.3	100.6	100.5	100.8	100.9	100.2	101.5	103.0
Chungcheongnam-do	102.2	103.5	102.0	101.5	102.9	101.1	101.0	101.2	101.5	103.1	104.0
Daejeon	-	-	-	-	102.1	102.2	101.9	100.4	100.0	101.0	100.3
Sejong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101.3	100.2
Honam Region	100.6	102.2	101.0	100.9	100.7	98.5	98.5	97.0	96.6	99.3	99.6
Jeollabuk-do	99.9	101.4	100.3	100.0	99.1	98.3	98.3	96.7	96.6	99.4	99.2
Jeollanam-do	101.0	102.8	101.4	101.4	102.1	98.1	98.1	96.2	95.8	99.5	100.9
Gwangju	-	-	-	-	100.6	99.4	99.3	98.4	97.6	98.9	98.4
Yeongnam Region	100.2	100.6	99.9	99.4	99.6	100.3	100.4	99.7	99.0	100.0	99.4
Gyeongsangbuk-do	100.4	101.5	100.5	101.0	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.3	99.0	100.4	101.4
Daegu	-	-	-	98.1	99.8	101.5	101.1	99.9	98.1	98.8	97.3
Gyeongsangnam-do	99.6	100.3	100.1	100.7	100.6	101.2	99.8	100.1	100.4	101.5	101.4
Busan	100.6	99.3	98.8	97.6	98.2	99.3	99.4	97.7	96.3	96.9	95.5
Ulsan	-	-	-	-	-	-	105.9	106.1	105.8	107.0	105.9
Jeju	92.1	93.9	95.8	96.2	97.7	97.2	98.3	98.8	98.0	100.4	100.6

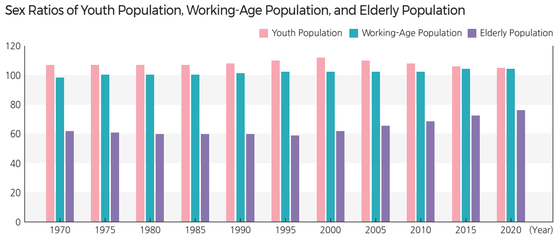
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Male and Female Surpluses by Age



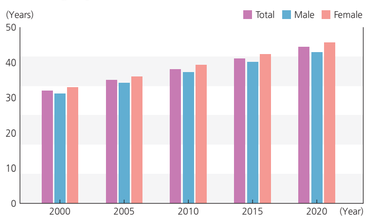
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Sex Ratios of Youth Population, Working-Age Population, and Elderly Population



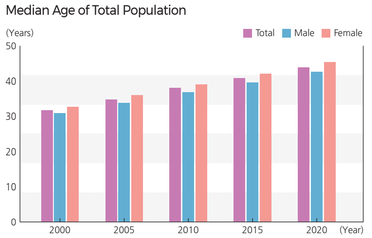
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Median Age by Sex



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Median Age of Total Population



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

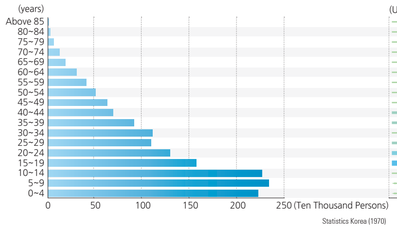
Median Age of -Si/-Do

	2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Nation	32.0	31.0	33.1	35.0	34.0	36.0	38.1	37.0	39.3	41.2	40.0	42.4	44.3	42.9	45.6
Seoul	31.4	30.7	32.3	34.3	33.6	35.0	37.3	36.5	38.2	40.6	39.7	41.5	43.1	42.1	43.9
Gyeonggi-do	31.2	30.9	31.5	33.8	33.4	34.3	36.6	35.9	37.3	39.6	38.8	40.4	42.3	41.4	43.3
Incheon	31.4	30.8	31.9	34.2	33.5	34.9	37.3	36.3	38.1	40.3	39.3	41.2	43.5	42.4	44.6
Gangwon-do	34.2	32.7	35.7	37.5	36.0	39.2	40.8	39.1	42.6	44.2	42.5	46.0	48.1	46.5	49.8
Chungcheongbuk-do	32.7	31.5	34.0	35.9	34.6	37.3	39.0	37.5	40.5	42.0	40.6	43.4	45.3	43.6	47.0
Chungcheongnam-do	34.4	32.6	36.3	36.8	35.3	38.5	39.0	37.6	40.6	41.6	40.3	43.1	45.0	43.5	46.6
Daejeon	30.2	29.4	31.0	33.0	32.1	33.9	36.0	34.8	37.1	39.0	37.7	40.2	42.2	40.8	43.7
Sejong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.6	36.3	37.0	38.1	37.9	38.3
Jeollabuk-do	33.5	31.6	35.6	37.3	35.3	39.4	40.5	38.7	42.4	43.5	41.9	45.2	47.4	45.8	49.1
Jeollanam-do	35.9	33.4	38.5	40.2	37.8	42.9	43.6	41.3	46.3	46.0	44.1	48.0	49.4	47.5	51.4
Gwangju	29.2	28.5	30.0	32.2	31.3	33.1	35.5	34.4	36.6	38.9	37.9	40.0	42.4	41.2	43.6
Gyeongsangbuk-do	34.4	32.5	36.5	37.9	35.9	40.1	41.3	39.3	43.5	44.5	42.6	46.5	48.5	46.5	50.5
Daegu	31.5	30.2	32.8	34.8	33.4	36.2	38.5	36.9	39.9	41.9	40.3	43.4	45.3	43.5	46.9
Gyeongsangnam-do	32.9	31.5	34.4	36.0	34.6	37.5	39.0	37.5	40.6	42.1	40.5	43.7	45.9	44.2	47.5
Busan	32.8	31.4	34.2	36.5	35.0	38.0	40.3	38.7	41.8	43.5	41.8	45.0	46.8	45.1	48.5
Ulsan	30.5	29.9	31.1	33.8	32.9	34.6	37.1	35.9	38.2	39.7	38.2	41.1	43.3	41.9	44.9
Jeju	31.5	30.3	32.8	34.7	33.4	35.9	38.3	37.0	39.6	41.3	40.1	42.4	43.9	42.9	45.0

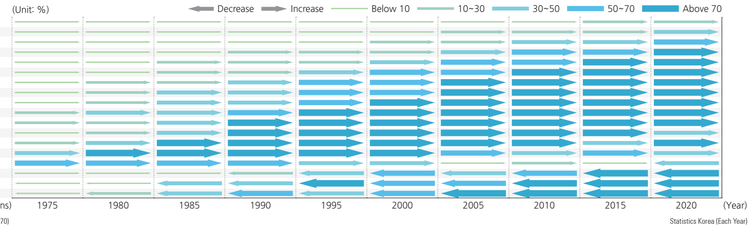
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Population Dynamics

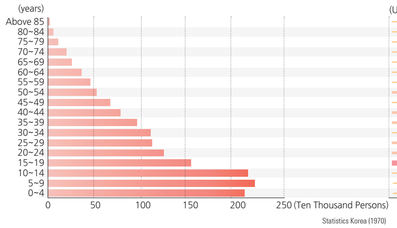
Male Population by Age (1970)



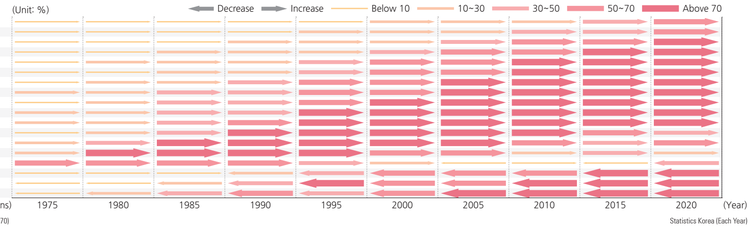
Changes in the Male Population by Age Compared to 1970



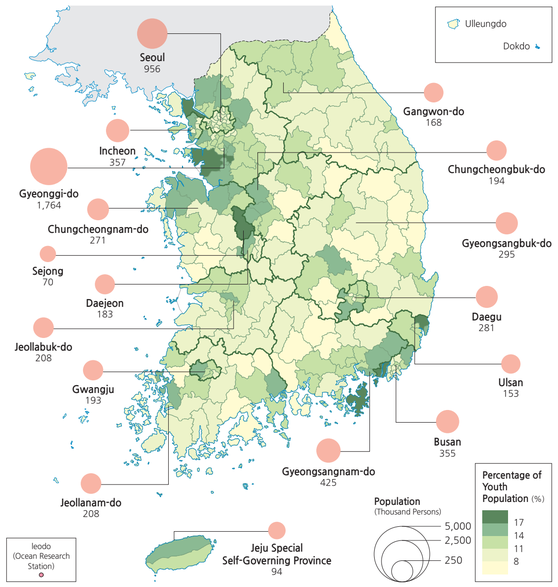
Female Population by Age (1970)



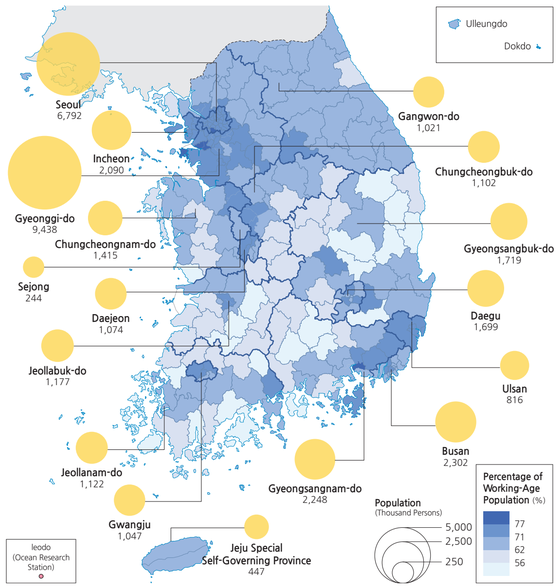
Changes in the Female Population by Age Compared to 1970



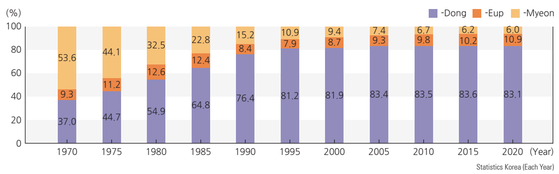
Youth Population (2020)



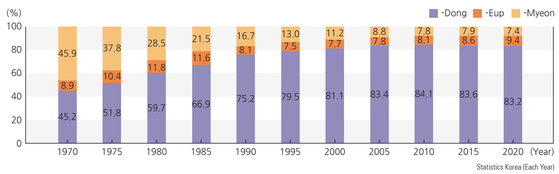
Working-Age Population (2020)



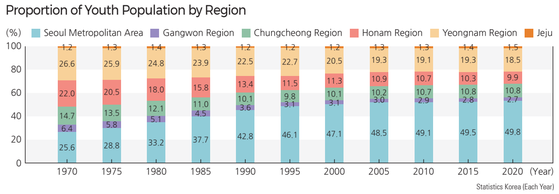
Proportion of Youth Population by -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon



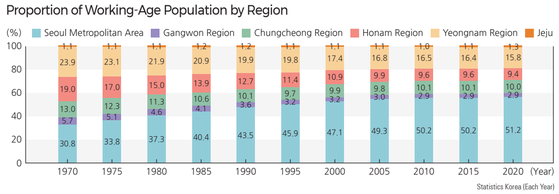
Proportion of Working-Age Population by -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon



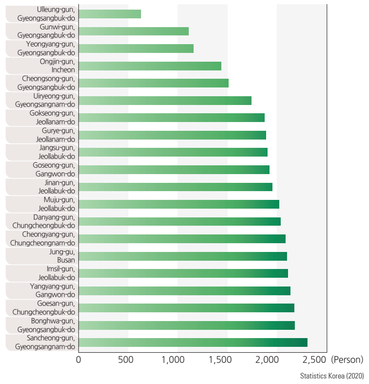
Proportion of Youth Population by Region



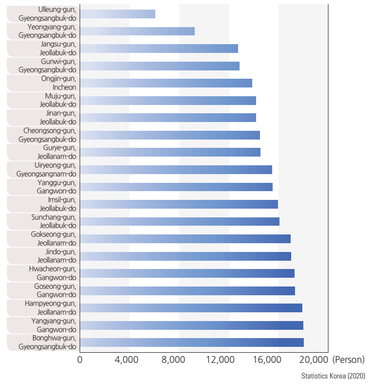
Proportion of Working-Age Population by Region



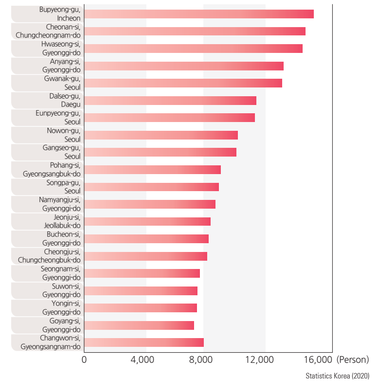
Bottom 20 -Si/-Gun/-Gu in Youth Population (2020)



Bottom 20 -Si/-Gun/-Gu in Working-Age Population (2020)



Top 20 -Si/-Gun/-Gu in Elderly Population (2020)



Based on production activity, the Korean demographic change is characterized by a decrease in the youth population and an increase in the elderly population. The youth population, which exceeded 6.85 million in 1970, plummeted to 3.17 million by 2020 (a 54% decrease compared to 1970). In contrast, the elderly population increased sharply to over 3.5 million in 2020 (a 792% increase compared to 1970).

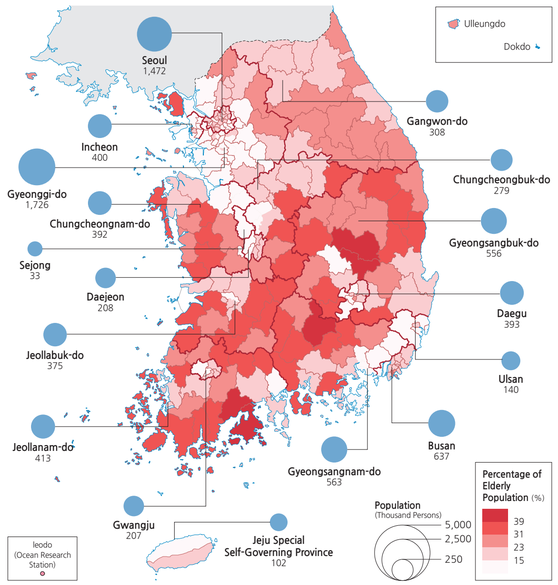
When comparing the five-year-old population with 1970, a sharp decrease can be observed in the age group under 15 years old. In particular, as of 2020, there was a decrease of more than 1 million people in the age group, which can be interpreted as the large impact of the low birth rate. On the other hand, the population aged 15 years and older is increasing.

The youth, working-age, and elderly populations are all concentrated in dongs and eups, which are classified as areas with an urban form over the past 40 years. The composition of each population group is large in the dongs. In particular, more than 80 percent of the working-age population resides in dongs, mainly in metropolitan areas with strong industrial and economic foundations. All of these population groups were generally evenly distributed in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, the Honam region, and the Yeongnam region in 1970, but the tendency to concentrate in the Seoul Metropolitan Area is getting stronger. As of 2020, more than 50 percent of the working-age population resides in the metropolitan area.

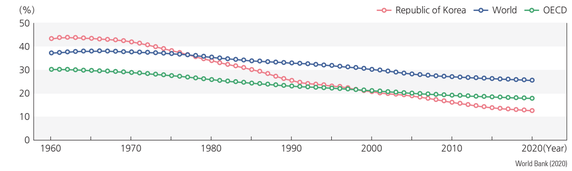
As of 2020, this concentration of population in the metropolitan region can also be found in the distribution map of the youth population and the working-age population at the levels of metropolitan cities and provinces as well as -si/-gun/-gu areas. The age-group population is concentrated in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Gyeonggi-do has the largest population in each population group. It results from the influx of young people into the province, following the development of new towns. The smallest youth population is found in Ulleung-gun, Gunwi-gun, and Yeongyang-gun. The largest elderly population is observed in Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do and Goyang-si, Gyeonggi-do.

The proportion of the youth population was higher than the averages of the OECD and the world until the mid-1970s. However, as the proportion has declined sharply, it is lower than the average of OECD countries in 2020. The proportion of the working-age population has been higher than the OECD or global average since the mid-1980s. By contrast, the proportion of the elderly population was lower than the averages of the OECD and the world until the mid-1990s. Since then, it has been higher than the world average and close to the OECD average due to the steep increase in the elderly population.

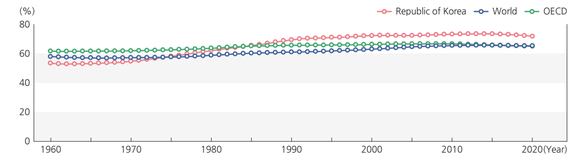
Elderly Population (2020)



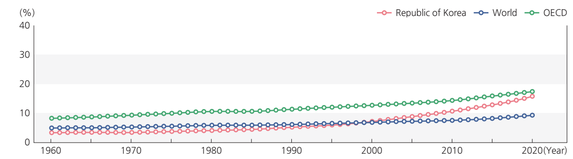
Percentage of Youth Population in Korea, World, and OECD



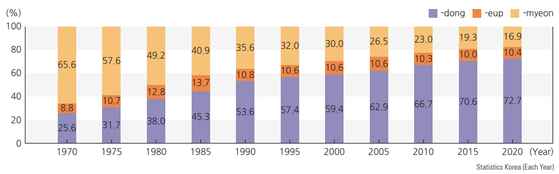
Percentage of Working-Age Population in Korea, World, and OECD



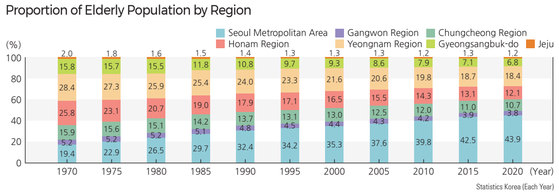
Percentage of Elderly Population in Korea, World, and OECD



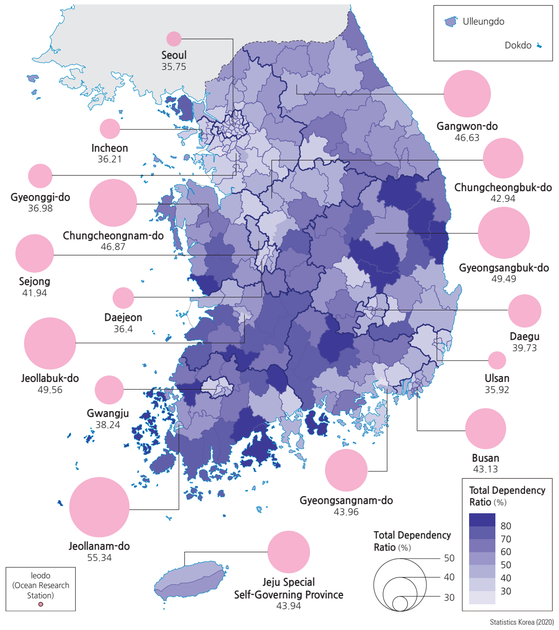
Proportion of Elderly Population by -dong/-eup/-myeon



Proportion of Elderly Population by Region

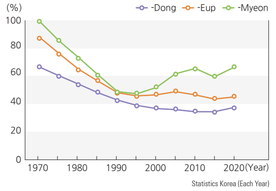


Total Dependency Ratio (2020)



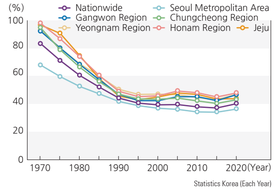
Statistics Korea (2020)

Total Dependency Ratio by -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Total Dependency Ratio by Region



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

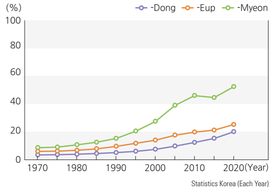
Top and Bottom 20 -Si/-Gun/-Gu of Total Dependency Ratio (2020)

(Unit: %)

Top -Si/-Gun/-Gu			Bottom -Si/-Gun/-Gu		
-Si/-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Total Dependency Ratio	-Si/-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Total Dependency Ratio
Jeollanam-do	Goheung-gun	96.3	Gyeongsangnam-do	seongsan-gu	27.3
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Uiseong-gun	93.8	Gyeonggi-do	Danwon-gu	28.4
Jeollanam-do	Boseong-gun	90.0	Gyeonggi-do	Ansan-si	28.7
Gyeongsangnam-do	Hapcheon-gun	86.7	Gyeonggi-do	Sangnok-gu	29.0
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Yeongdeok-gun	86.3	Seoul	Gwanak-gu	29.3
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gunwi-gun	85.7	Gyeonggi-do	Yeongtong-gu	30.1
	Yeongyang-gun	85.1	Seoul	Gwangjin-gu	30.7
Jeollanam-do	Shinan-gun	82.4	Incheon	Gyeyang-gu	30.8
Chungcheongnam-do	Seocheon-gu	82.1	Daejeon	Yuseong-gu	32.0
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Bonghwa-gun	81.8	Gyeonggi-do	Siheung-si	32.1
Jeollanam-do	Hampyeong-gun	81.7	Gyeonggi-do	Suwon-si	32.1
Gyeongsangnam-do	Namhae-gun	81.2	Ulsan	Nam-gu	32.5
Jeollabuk-do	Sunchang-gun	81.0	Chungcheongnam-do	Seobuk-gu	32.6
Jeollanam-do	Gurye-gun	80.1	Seoul	Mapo-gu	32.7
Gyeongsangnam-do	Uiryeong-gun	79.9	Gyeonggi-do	Paldal-gu	32.8
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Cheongsong-gun	79.9	Gyeonggi-do	Gwonseon-gu	32.9
Gyeongsangnam-do	Sancheong-gun	79.8	Gyeonggi-do	Dongan-gu	33.4
Jeollanam-do	Gangjin-gun	79.4	Chungcheongbuk-do	Heungdeok-gu	33.5
Jeollabuk-do	Jinan-gun	79.4	Gyeonggi-do	Jangan-gu	33.5
Jeollanam-do	Jindo-gun	79.1	Gyeonggi-do	Bucheon-si	33.5

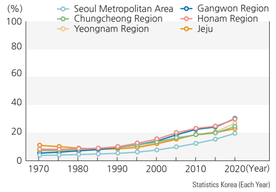
Statistics Korea (2020)

Elderly Dependency Ratio by -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Elderly Dependency Ratio by Region



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

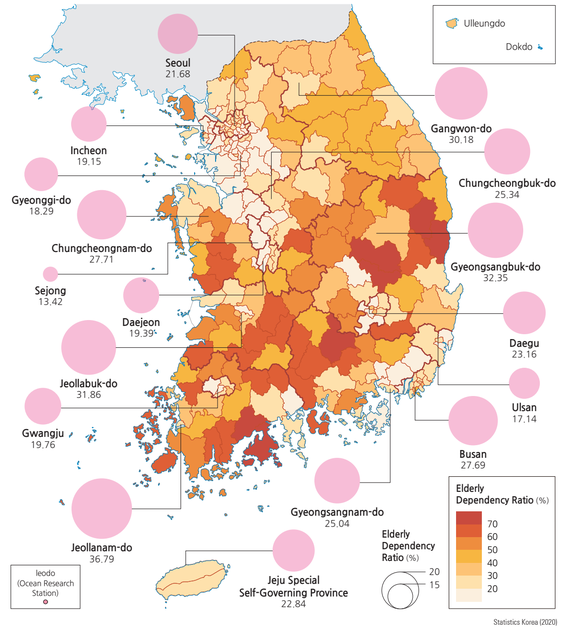
Top and Bottom 20 -Si/-Gun/-Gu of Elderly Dependency Ratio (2020)

(Unit: %)

Top -Si/-Gun/-Gu			Bottom -Si/-Gun/-Gu		
-Si/-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Elderly Dependency Ratio	-Si/-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Elderly Dependency Ratio
Jeollanam-do	Goheung-gun	82.3	Gyeonggi-do	Yeongtong-gu	9.5
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Uiseong-gun	82.2	Gyeongsangnam-do	seongsan-gu	10.7
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gunwi-gun	76.1	Ulsan	Buk-gu	10.9
Jeollanam-do	Boseong-gun	75.2	Chungcheongnam-do	Seobuk-gu	11.5
Gyeongsangnam-do	Hapcheon-gun	74.8	Gyeonggi-do	Hwaseong-si	12.2
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Yeongdeok-gun	71.9	Daejeon	Yuseong-gu	12.3
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Yeongyang-gun	71.3	Gyeonggi-do	Siheung-si	12.4
Jeollanam-do	Shinan-gun	70.0	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gumi-si	12.9
Gyeongsangnam-do	Namhae-gun	68.6	Gwangju	Gwangsan-gu	13.1
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Bonghwa-gun	68.4	Incheon	Yeonsu-gu	13.2
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Cheongsong-gun	68.3	Gyeonggi-do	Osan-si	13.2
Chungcheongnam-do	Seocheon-gu	68.2	Sejong	Sejong-si	13.4
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Cheongdo-gun	67.9	Gyeonggi-do	Danwon-gu	13.6
Gyeongsangnam-do	Uiryeong-gun	67.4	Gyeonggi-do	Ansan-si	14.2
Jeollanam-do	Hampyeong-gun	67.3	Chungcheongnam-do	Cheonan-si	14.6
Gyeongsangnam-do	Sancheong-gun	67.1	Incheon	Seo-gu	14.6
Jeollanam-do	Gurye-gun	65.8	Gyeonggi-do	Suwon-si	14.7
Jeollabuk-do	Imsil-gun	64.4	Gyeonggi-do	Sangnok-gu	14.7
Jeollabuk-do	Jinan-gun	64.1	Chungcheongbuk-do	Heungdeok-gu	14.8
Chungcheongnam-do	Cheongyang-gun	63.9	Gyeonggi-do	Gwonseon-gu	14.9

Statistics Korea (2020)

Elderly Dependency Ratio (2020)



Statistics Korea (2020)

The total dependency of Korea's total population with foreigners peaked at 88.3 in 1968 and is gradually decreasing. When considering only Koreans, it decreased to over 50 percent between 1970 (83.2) and 2020 (40.2), following the same trend. Such a decrease in the total dependency ratio is occurring in all regions. A very high rate of decrease can be found in the Chungcheong region and Jeju-do. The declines of these regions are higher than the national level. Since 1995, the total dependency of ratio has increased in -myeon areas while it has decreased in -dong/-eup areas. The decrease in the working-age population and the increase in the elderly population result from the increase of the total dependency ratio in -myeon areas. Such a trend is also well shown in the map of its distribution at the -si/-gun/-gu area levels.

As of 2020, -gun areas with strong rural characteristics are generally at the high level of total dependency ratio, and these are well observed in the Honam and Yeongnam regions. On the contrary, the ratios of most areas in the Seoul Metropolitan Area are generally low. The total dependency ratio tends to be high in provinces such as Jeollabuk-do, Jeollanam-do, and Gyeongsangbuk-do. In contrast, it is generally low in metropolitan cities. Relatively high ratios are mainly found in the -si/-gun/-gu areas in the Honam and Yeongnam regions. The highest ratio occurs in Goheung-gun, Jeollanam-do (96.3), and it is about twice the national average at the provincial level (49.4). Areas with a low total dependency ratio are mainly found in metropolitan cities and Gyeonggi-do.

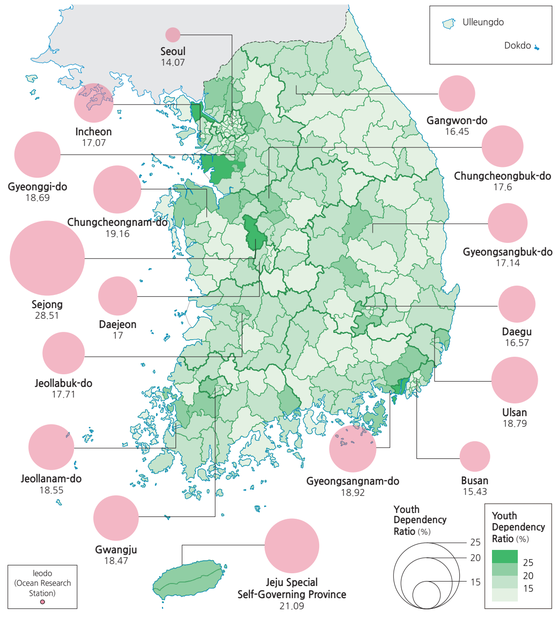
The youth dependency ratio has decreased in all -dong/-eup/-myeon areas. The ratio in myeon areas is the lowest in 2020 while it was higher than those of -dong/-eup areas in 1970. The decrease in the youth dependency ratio results from a decrease in the youth population and an increase in the working-age population. Such a trend appears in all regions. As of 2020, the highest ratio is observed in Sejong (28.5), which is 1.5 times higher than the national average (14.1). On the other hand, the lowest ratio occurs in Seoul, and it can also be found in the distribution map of the youth dependency ratio in the -si/-gun/-gu areas.

Contrary to the youth dependency ratio, the old-age dependency ratio increases in all -dong/-eup/-myeon areas. As the elderly population increases in -myeon areas, the old-age dependency ratio increases more steeply than in -dong/-eup areas. In 2020, it was more than double that in -dong areas. This trend has appeared in all regions until recently. The elderly dependency ratio in Gangwon-do and the Honam region has increased relatively sharply.

Compared with the provincial average (24.2), the old-age dependency ratio is generally low in metropolitan cities but is high in the provinces. The ratios of Jeollabuk-do, Jeollanam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, and Gangwon-do are higher than the provincial average. As such, the ratio is mainly high in rural areas. This dependency ratio is mainly high in the areas of high-risk population extinction such as Goheung-gun, Jeollanam-do, and Uiseong-gun and Gunwi-gun in Gyeongsangbuk-do. Conversely, the elderly dependency ratio is low in areas with active urban development in recent years, such as Yeongtong-gu, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do,

The population over 100 years old is increasing due to the development of medical technology and the expansion of medical welfare. Taking the map of the proportion of this age population against the elderly, in general, the higher the elderly dependency ratio, the higher the proportion. This population is large in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Meanwhile, the number of elderly living alone is also increasing in recent years, and the proportion is also high in areas with a high elderly dependency ratio as well as a high proportion of the population over 100 years old.

Youth Dependency Ratio (2020)



Statistics Korea (2020)

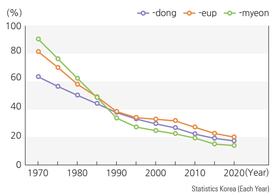
Top and Bottom 20 -Si/-Gun/-Gu of Youth Dependency Ratio (2020)

(Unit: %)

Top -Si/-Gun/-Gu			Bottom -Si/-Gun/-Gu		
-Si/-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Youth Dependency Ratio	-Si/-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Youth Dependency Ratio
Busan	Gangseo-gu	30.0	Busan	Jung-gu	7.9
Sejong	Sejong-si	28.5	Seoul	Gwanak-gu	9.2
Gyeonggi-do	Hwaseong-si	26.1	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gunwi-gun	9.6
Gyeonggi-do	Gimpo-si	25.1	Chungcheongbuk-do	Goesan-gun	9.7
Busan	Gijang-gun	24.8	Daegu	Seo-gu	10.4
Gyeongsangnam-do	Geoje-si	24.1	Daegu	Nam-gu	10.7
Ulsan	Buk-gu	23.8	Seoul	Jung-gu	10.8
Chungcheongnam-do	Gyeryong-si	23.8	Busan	Dong-gu	10.9
Gyeongsangnam-do	Jinhae-gu	23.5	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Cheongdo-gun	11.1
Daegu	Dalseong-gun	23.3	Seoul	Geumcheon-gu	11.3
Chungcheongnam-do	Asan-si	23.0	Busan	Yeongdo-gu	11.3
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Yecheon-gun	22.8	Seoul	Jongno-gu	11.4
Gyeonggi-do	Suji-gu	22.7	Incheon	Ongjin-gun	11.5
Jeollanam-do	Muan-gun	22.6	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Uiseong-gun	11.5
Chungcheongnam-do	Dangjin-si	22.1	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Cheongsong-gun	11.6
Gyeonggi-do	Giheung-gu	22.1	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Ulleung-gun	11.6
Gyeonggi-do	Osan-si	22.0	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Seongju-gun	11.8
Gwangju	Gwangsan-gu	22.0	Gyeongsangnam-do	Hapcheon-gun	11.9
Chungcheongbuk-do	Cheongwon-gu	21.9	Seoul	Gwangjin-gu	11.9
Gyeonggi-do	Paju-si	21.7	Seoul	Gangbuk-gu	12.0

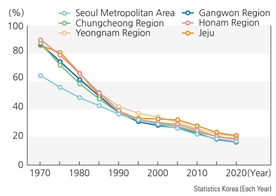
Statistics Korea (2020)

Youth Dependency Ratio by -Dong/-Eup/-Myeon



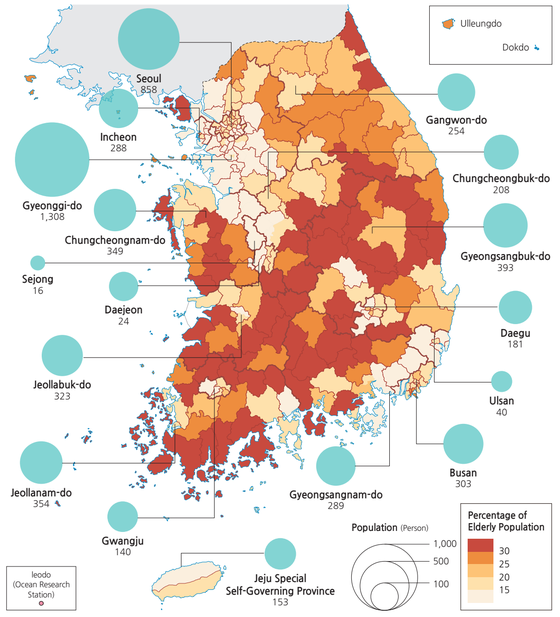
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Youth Dependency Ratio by Region



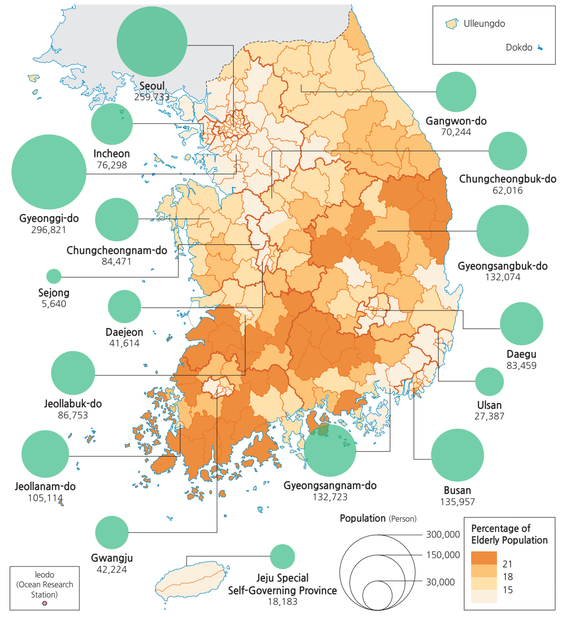
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Over 100 Years Old Persons in the Elderly Population (2020)



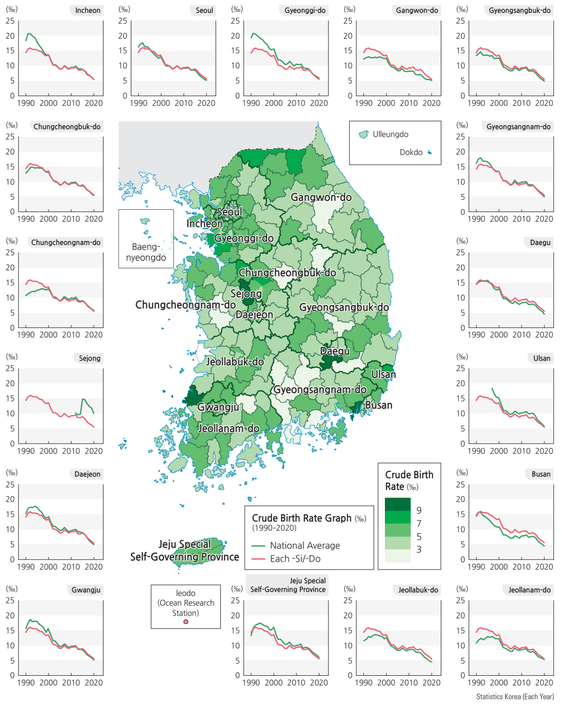
Statistics Korea (2020)

Living Alone Persons in the Elderly Population (2020)

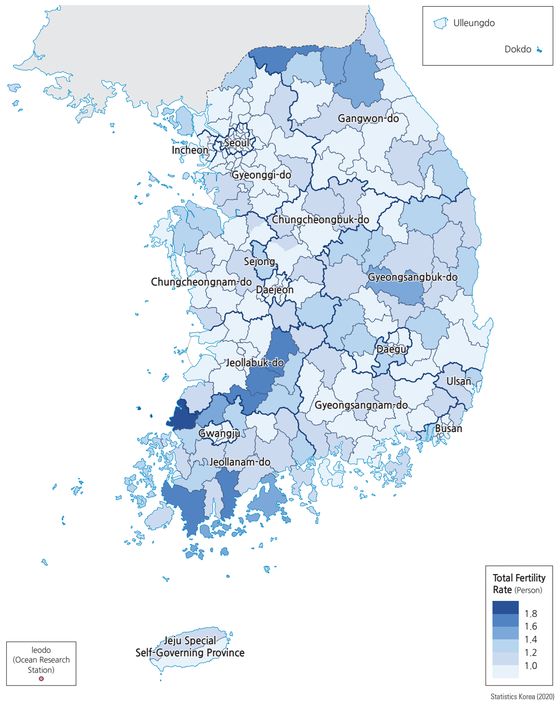


Statistics Korea (2020)

Crude Birth Rate (2020)



Total Fertility Rate (2020)



Vital statistics refers to data on changes in a population, e.g., births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, that occurred in a region during one year. In particular, birth and death determine the changes in the natural population size and the demographic structure of a specific region. The level of fertility and mortality in a population group can generally be expressed as crude birth rate and crude death rate, respectively.

The fertility rate has declined sharply, and the crude birth rate in 2020 is 5.3, which is lower than the OECD average. The birth rate in metropolitan cities and provinces has also been declining over the past 30 years, and the crude birth rate in 2020, compared to 1990, has decreased by more than 94 percent in all cities and provinces except Ulsan and Sejong. The decline in fertility results from the decrease in the number of births by more than 58 percent between 1990 and 2020. The rate of decrease in the number of births higher than the national average was found in the Yeongnam region (65.8%) and Gangwon-do (58.8%). At a provincial level, Busan (73.1%), Seoul (71.9), Gyeongsangnam-do (70.6%), Daegu (66.3%), Jeollabuk-do (65.6%), Gyeongsangbuk-do (64.6%), and Jeollanam-do (63.9%) were found to be high in the decline rate.

As of 2020, the crude birth rate of all regions, excluding Incheon, Ulsan, Sejong, Gyeonggi-do, Chungcheongnam-do, and Jeju-do, is lower than the national average. At the -si/-gun/-gu area levels, the level of fertility is low in the -gun areas. This trend is generally seen in areas with a high risk of population extinction. Goesan-gun (2.0), Chungcheongbuk-do has the lowest crude birth rate in the country, and along with that region, Buyeo-gun, Chungcheongnam-do, and Danyang-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, have very low fertility rates of 2.6 and 2.5, respectively. If the trend of declining fertility continues, these areas are expected to be classified as high-risk areas for population extinction in the future.

Despite the low fertility rate in the Honam region, Yeonggwang-gun (10.5), Jeollanam-do, has the highest crude fertility rate in the nation due to the implementation of active fertility policies. The -gu areas of metropolitan cities have a high crude birth rate. However, Jung-gu, Busan and Seo-gu, Daegu have a similar fertility rate to the high-risk areas of population extinction. The geographic distribution of the total fertility rate, another indicator of fertility, appears similar to the crude fertility rate.

Along with the decline in fertility, the average age of mothers is also increasing. The average childbirth age of Korean mothers, which was 28 years old in the early 1990s, increased to 33 years in 2020, which can be seen in the ratio of the number of births to mothers. In 1990, the number of births to mothers under the age of 29 was more than 80 percent of the total births. However, in 2020, it fell to a quarter of the total births. On the other hand, the number of births to mothers aged 30 or older is gradually increasing. In particular, the number of births to mothers aged 30 to 35 is increasing rapidly. In 2020, the proportion of first children was the highest at 57 percent, and the proportion of third children or more accounted for only 8 percent of all births.

Until the late 1960s, the crude death rate was higher than the OECD average and lower than the world average, but it gradually decreased with the development of medical technology and improved medical welfare. In 2019, the rate was lower than both OECD and global averages. As of 2020, Sejong (3.8), Ulsan (4.7), Gyeonggi-do (4.7), Seoul (4.8), Daejeon (5.2), Incheon (5.4), and

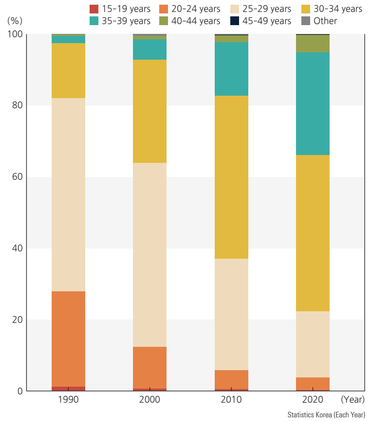
Births by Region

(Unit: Thousand Persons)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Nation	649.7	715.0	640.1	438.7	470.2	438.4	272.3
Seoul Metropolitan Area	318.6	349.2	309.3	223.0	240.8	222.0	141.2
Seoul	168.8	166.2	133.2	90.5	93.3	83.0	47.4
Gyeonggi-do	115.0	141.7	141.7	109.5	121.8	113.5	77.7
Incheon	34.7	41.2	34.4	23.0	25.8	25.5	16.0
Gangwon Region	19.0	19.5	19.5	12.7	12.5	10.9	7.8
Chungcheong Region	54.4	65.6	63.9	44.6	49.2	48.6	31.5
Chungcheongbuk-do	17.5	21.0	19.6	13.2	14.7	13.6	8.6
Chungcheongnam-do	21.1	23.0	24.7	17.5	20.2	18.6	12.0
Daejeon	15.8	21.6	19.6	14.0	14.3	13.8	7.5
Sejong	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	3.5
Honam Region	68.1	78.3	72.4	44.9	46.7	41.6	25.2
Jeollabuk-do	23.8	27.2	25.2	15.7	16.1	14.1	8.2
Jeollanam-do	27.0	28.2	26.0	15.8	16.7	15.1	9.7
Gwangju	17.4	22.9	21.1	13.3	14.0	12.4	7.3
Yeongnam Region	182.8	193.7	166.4	107.8	115.3	109.7	62.6
Gyeongsangbuk-do	36.4	37.2	35.2	22.3	23.7	22.3	12.9
Daegu	33.3	38.8	32.5	20.8	20.6	19.4	11.2
Gyeongsangnam-do	57.2	65.2	41.7	28.5	32.2	29.5	16.8
Busan	56.0	52.6	41.2	25.7	27.4	26.6	15.1
Ulsan	-	-	15.8	10.5	11.4	11.7	6.6
Jeju	6.7	8.7	8.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	4.0

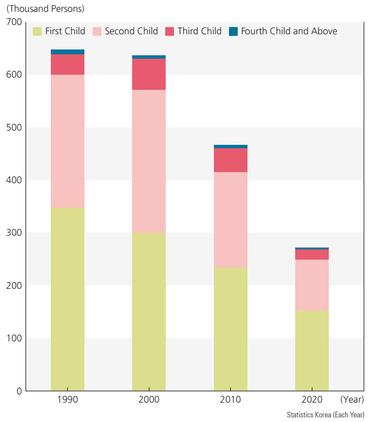
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Proportion of Births by Maternal Age



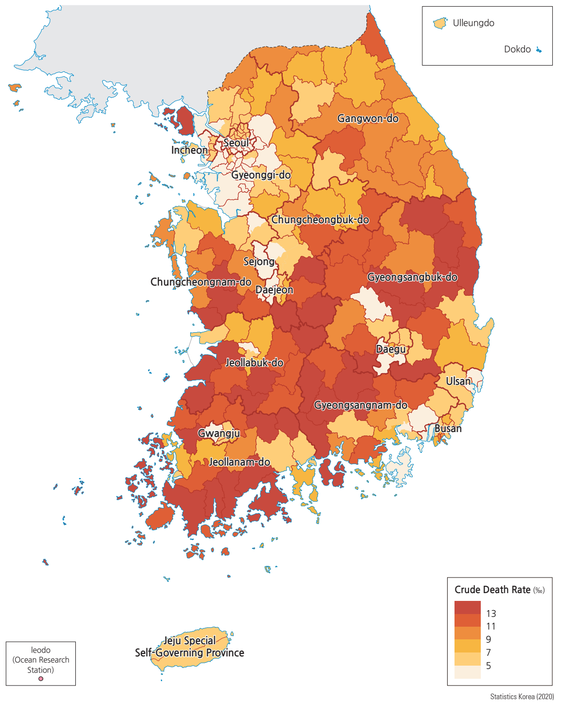
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Births by Birth Order

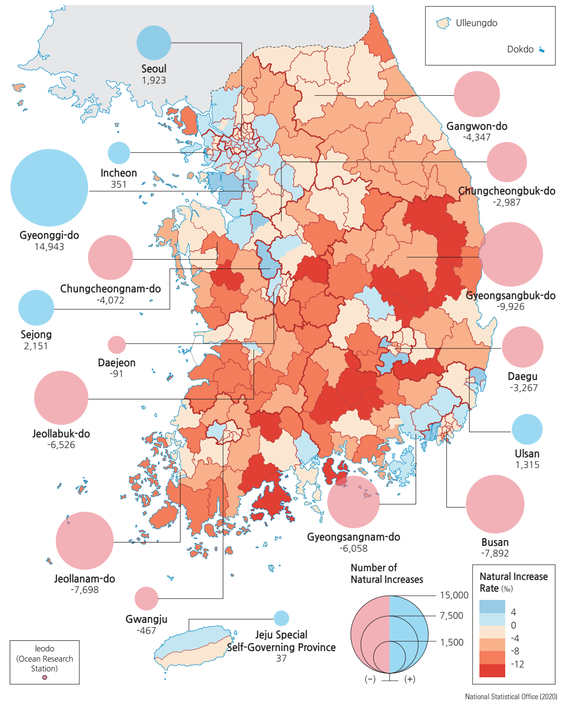


Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Crude Death Rate (2020)



Natural Population Increase (2020)

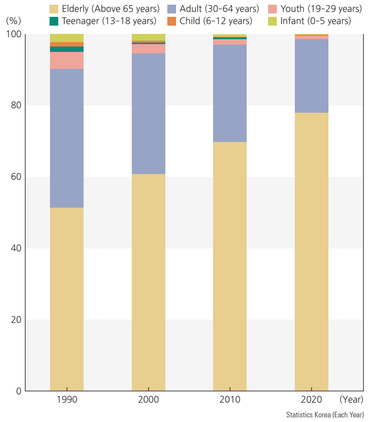


Gwangju (5.4) are provinces whose crude death rate is lower than the national level (5.9). On the other hand, the rates of Jeollanam-do (9.4), Gyeongsangbuk-do (8.6), Jeollabuk-do (8.2), Gangwon-do (8.0), Chungcheongnam-do (7.6), and Chungcheongbuk-do (7.3) are higher than the national average (6.9). Daegu and Busan are also higher in the death rate than the national level, and Jeju-do is similar to the national average. At the -si/-gun/-gu area levels, the crude death rate is high mainly in the -gun areas of the Honam and Yeongnam regions, but a similar mortality rate appears in Ganghwa-gun, Incheon.

Looking at the deaths by age group (excluding age unknown) from 1990 to 2020, the number of deaths tends to decrease gradually among those under the age of 65. However, with the recent increase in the elderly population, the number and proportion of deaths of the population aged 65 and over are increasing. Between 1990 and 2020, the proportion of deaths of the male and female population aged 65 and over in the presence of a spouse or after death has been maintained at a very high level. The proportion of the elderly who died after divorce is gradually increasing, and in particular, the number of deaths among men is higher than that of women. Recently, the increase in late-life divorce is emerging as a social problem. Therefore, the increase in the number of deaths after divorce among the elderly may become another social problem.

A natural change in population size for a certain area is determined by crude birth rate and crude death rate. When the former is higher than the latter, the population of the area naturally increases, and vice versa, it naturally decreases. As of 2020, the natural increase rate of Korea is negative 0.6, which means the population of the country is in a state of natural decline. Metropolitan cities and provinces, except Seoul, Incheon, Ulsan, Sejong, and Gyeonggi-do, are now at a stage of a natural decrease in population size. The number of deaths is higher than the number of births in 72 percent of 180 -si/-gun/-gu areas. The upper-level areas in the natural decrease of population size generally coincide with high-risk areas for population extinction. If there is no influx of people from other regions, the population of these regions will continue to decline.

Proportion of Deaths by Ages



Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Proportion of Deaths in Elderly Population by Sex and Marital Status

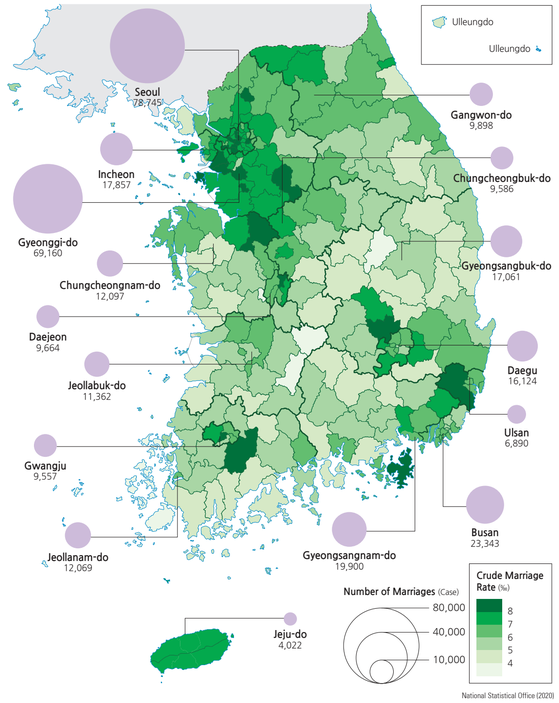
Statistics Korea (Each Year)

Top and Bottom 20 -Si/-Gun/-Gu in Natural Increase Rate (2020)

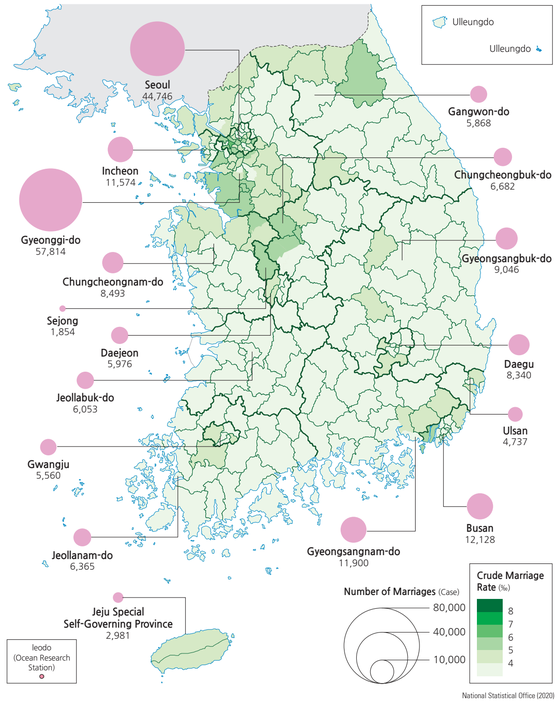
Top -Si/-Gun/-Gu				
-Si/-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase Rate
Sejong	sejong-si	10.0	3.8	6.2
Busan	Gangseo-gu	9.9	4.5	5.4
Ulsan	Buk-gu	8.4	3.3	5.1
Gyeonggi-do	Hwaseong-si	8.2	3.4	4.8
Gyeonggi-do	Yeongtong-gu	7.2	2.5	4.7
Chungcheongnam-do	Seobuk-gu	8.3	3.7	4.6
Daegu	Dalseong-gun	9.1	5.0	4.1
Daejeon	Yuseong-gu	6.7	3.4	3.3
Gyeonggi-do	Gimpo-si	7.0	3.9	3.1
Gyeonggi-do	Hanam-si	7.0	4.0	3.0
Incheon	Yeonsu-gu	6.7	3.8	2.9
Gyeonggi-do	Osan-si	6.6	3.7	2.9
Gyeonggi-do	Suji-gu	6.1	3.2	2.9
Gyeonggi-do	Siheung-si	6.6	3.8	2.8
Chungcheongbuk-do	Heungdeok-gu	7.0	4.4	2.6
Gyeonggi-do	Gwacheon-si	6.6	4.1	2.5
Gyeonggi-do	Dongan-gu	6.1	3.6	2.5
Chungcheongbuk-do	Cheongwon-gu	7.5	5.1	2.4
Incheon	Seo-gu	6.6	4.2	2.4
Seoul	Songpa-gu	5.7	3.5	2.2
Bottom -Si/-Gun/-Gu				
-Si/-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Natural Increase Rate
Gyeongsangnam-do	Hapcheon-gun	2.4	16.6	-14.2
Gyeongsangnam-do	Namhae-gun	2.4	16.5	-14.1
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Uiseong-gun	4.4	18.0	-13.6
Jeollanam-do	Gokseong-gun	2.4	15.5	-13.1
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Cheongdo-gun	2.6	15.5	-12.9
Chungcheongbuk-do	Boeun-gun	3.5	16.4	-12.9
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Yeongyang-gun	3.1	15.8	-12.7
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gunwi-gun	2.5	15.1	-12.6
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Cheongsong-gun	3.1	15.7	-12.6
Jeollanam-do	Goheung-gun	3.8	16.4	-12.6
Gyeongsangnam-do	Sancheong-gun	2.5	15.0	-12.5
Chungcheongnam-do	Cheongyang-gun	3.0	15.3	-12.3
Jeollanam-do	Boseong-gun	3.1	15.1	-12.0
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Bonghwa-gun	3.4	15.4	-12.0
Gyeongsangnam-do	Uiryeong-gun	3.2	15.2	-12.0
Gyeongsangnam-do	Hamyang-gun	2.7	14.3	-11.6
Jeollanam-do	Hampyeong-gun	4.1	15.4	-11.3
Chungcheongnam-do	Buyeo-gun	2.6	13.8	-11.2
Gyeongsangbuk-do	Yeongdeok-gun	4.1	15.3	-11.2
Jeollanam-do	Shinan-gun	3.6	14.7	-11.1

National Statistical Office (2020)

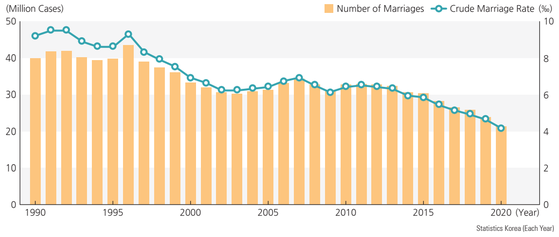
Marriage (2000)



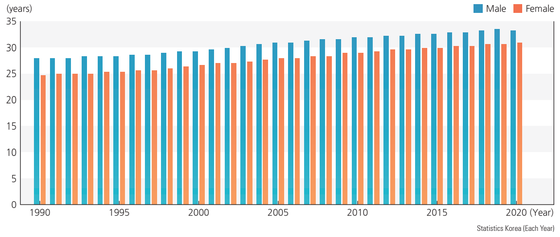
Marriage (2020)



Number of Marriages and Crude Marriage Rate



Average Age of First Marriage

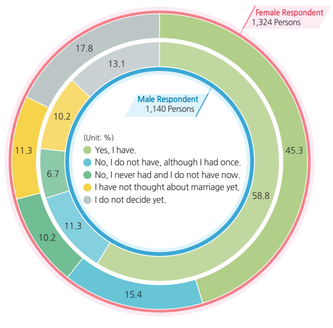


The number of marriages has been declining since the peak of about 435,000 in 1996. The crude marriage rate, which refers to the number of marriages per 1,000 people, maintained a similar level from the 1980s to the mid-1990s but declined sharply after that. Between 1990 and 2020, the number of marriages became half (about 400,000 in 1990, about 210,000 in 2020), and the crude marriage rate also decreased similarly (9.6 in 1990, 4.2 in 2020).

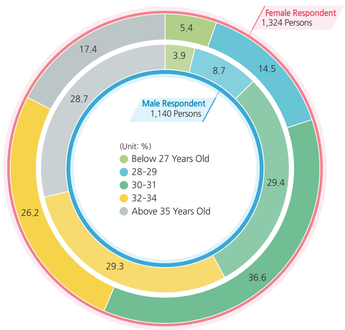
As of 2020, the number of marriages in the entire nation decreased by 36 percent compared to 2000, and it declined more than 30 percent in all metropolitan cities and provinces, except for Sejong, which was launched in early 2010. In 2000 and 2020, the number of marriages was highest in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, where the nation's population was concentrated. The decrease rate of marriage in that region (31%) was lower than those of the Honam region (46%), Yeongnam region (45%), and Gangwon-do (41%). This decrease in marriages can also be found in the map of the distribution of the crude marriage rates in 2000 and 2020 at the -si/-gun/-gu areas.

Meanwhile, the average age of the first marriage for men and women has been increased. Compared to 1990, the average ages of first marriage for men and women in 2020 were 5.4 years and 6 years older, respectively. This trend of late marriage also appears in a recent survey conducted in 2018 by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs. According to this, the proportion of men and

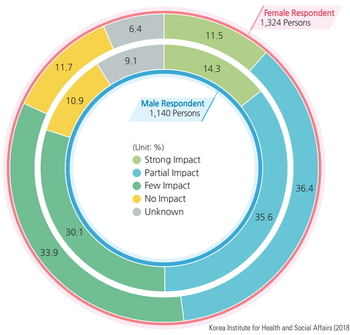
Willingness to Get Married of Singles



Most Proper Age for Marriage of Singles

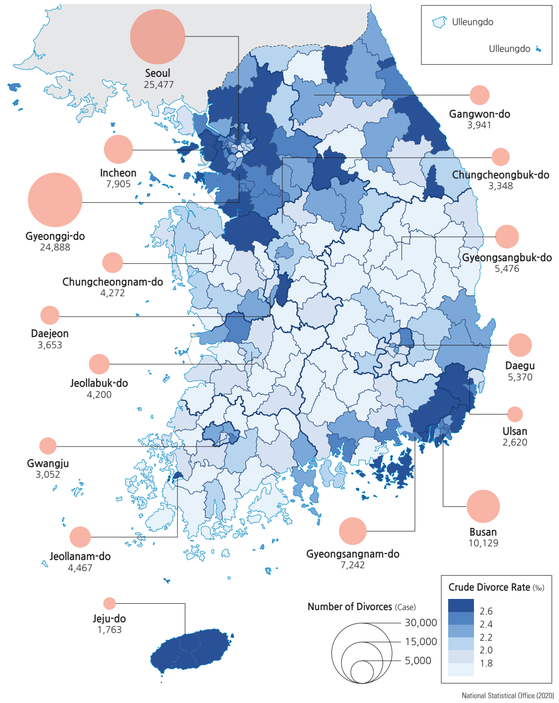


Attitudes towards the Low Fertility Phenomenon

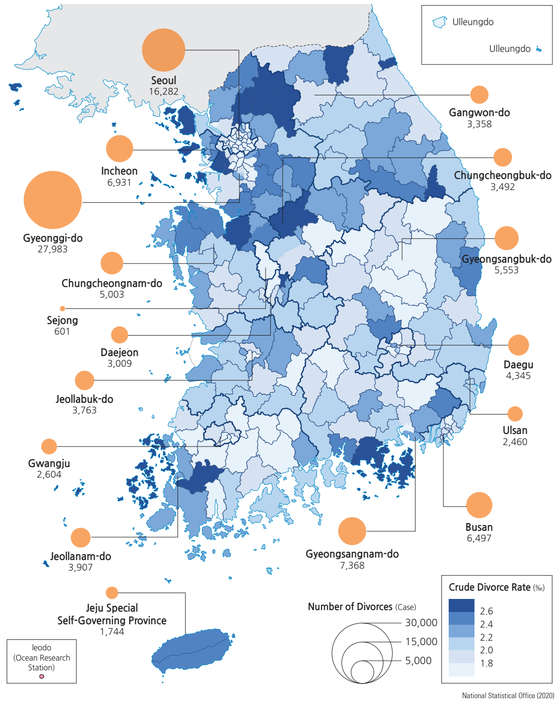


Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (2018)

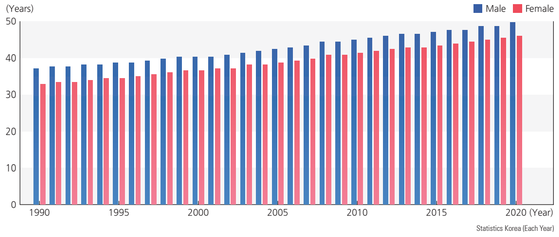
Divorce (2000)



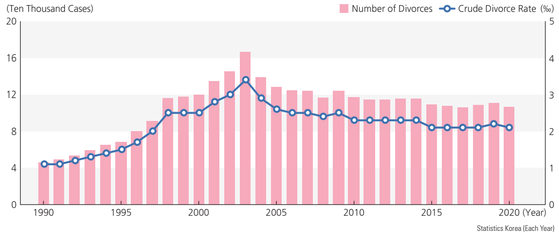
Divorce (2000)



Average Age of Divorce by Sex



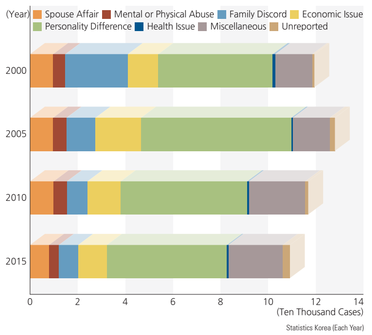
Number of Divorces and Crude Divorce Rate



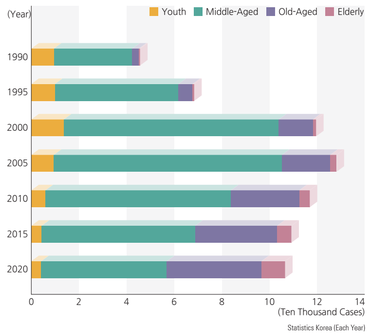
women who do not intend to marry is high, and the proportion of men and women, who answered that 30 or older is the ideal marriage age, exceeds 80 percent of both men and women. More than 40 percent of both men and women answered that the low fertility phenomenon has no effect on themselves, which could be interpreted as deepening the low fertility phenomenon in the future.

From 1990 to 2020, the number of divorces and the crude divorce rate have been on a downward trend since they peaked in the early 2000s. However, during the same period, the average divorce ages for men and women rose from the 30s to 40s. In 2020, the men's average divorce age (49.4 years) was about 3.4 years older than the women's average divorce age (46.0 years). This increase in the average divorce age can also be seen in the number of divorces for both men and women by life cycle. Recently, the number of divorces under 49 years old has decreased, but the number of divorces 50 years old and over has been increased. Compared with 1990, divorces for men and women between 50 to 65 years old in 2020 increased by about 1,300 percent and 2,400 percent, respectively, and divorces for men and women over 65 years old increased by about 2,000 percent and 5,400 percent, respectively. The phenomenon of late-life divorce is getting worse in Korean society. The main cause of divorces between 2000 and 2015 was personality differences, and the number of divorces due to family discord has been gradually decreasing.

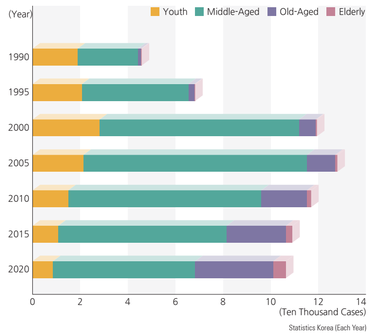
Changes in Reasons for Divorce



Husband Divorce by Life Cycle

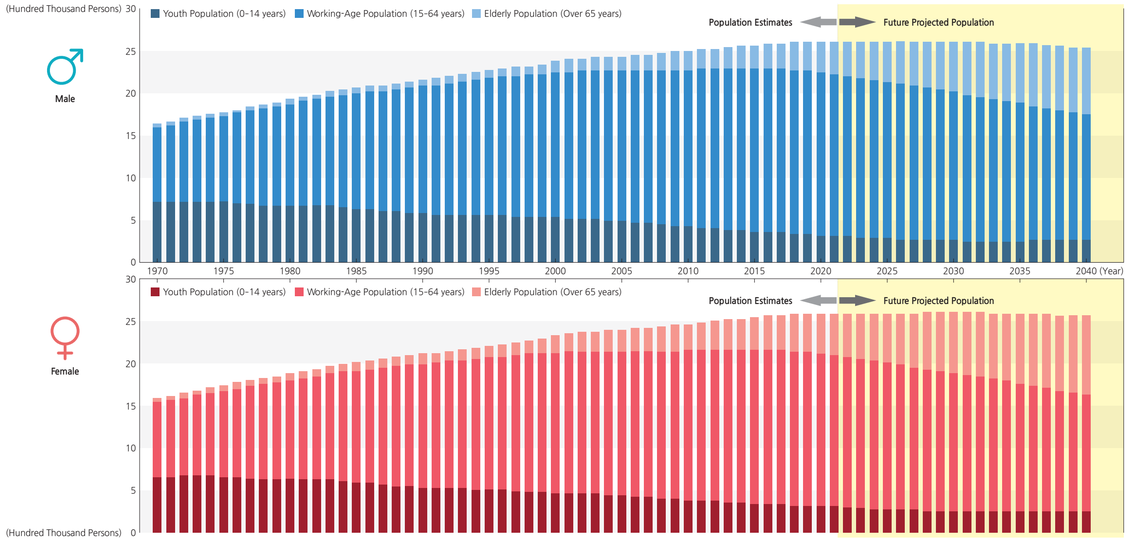


Wife Divorce by Life Cycle



Population Projection

Projected Population by Sex and Age



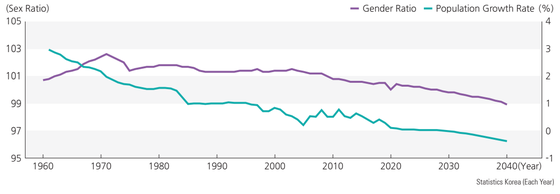
A projected population refers to estimates of the structure and size of the future population by reflecting data on factors of birth, death, and international migration to the base population as of July 1 of the starting year. A future population is projected every five years by classifying them as a low, middle, and high level of variable factors. The latest population estimate is a projection made by applying the population balance equation, which adds births and net international migration to the base population as of July 1, 2017, and subtracts deaths.

According to the 2017 Population Projection, the total population of the country with foreigners will reach a peak of 51.94 million in 2028 and then gradually decrease to 50.85 million in 2040. The proportion of the Korean population was above 99 percent by 2005, but it is gradually decreasing and is expected to decrease to 96 percent by 2040. The country's population growth rate will continue to decline along with the trend of population decrease, turning negative from 2030 and is anticipated to decrease to -0.38 percent in 2040. Based on the projection, the sex ratio will gradually decline until 2028, when the male and female populations are balanced. However, there will be more women than men after 2029.

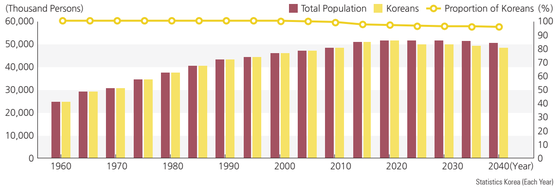
As of 2020, the total population was about 51.82 million, and the number of births was less than the number of deaths, thus starting the decline of the natural population (natural increase -32,611 people, natural increase rate -0.6 people). As a result, the national crude birth rate is expected to decrease from 5.34 in 2020 to 4.5 in 2040, while the national-level total fertility rate is anticipated to increase slightly. As a result, the median age of the country is expected to increase along with the decrease in its population. Compared with 2020, the median age of the entire country in 2040 is projected to increase by about 10 years to 54. The median female age (56 years) is estimated to be higher than the median male age (53 years), which can be interpreted as a longer life expectancy for women than for men.

Looking at the population structure estimates by age, the youth and working-age populations will continue to decrease, while the elderly population will increase sharply. Compared to 2020, the youth population and the working-age population of 2040 are expected to decrease by 2.3 percentage points and 15.6 percentage points, respectively, and the elderly population is anticipated to increase by 17.9 percentage points. According to this trend, the youth dependency ratio will gradually decrease. However, the old-age dependency ratio will rise sharply, and the total dependency ratio is expected to increase. As the nation's population grows old, the aging index, which is the ratio of the youth population to the elderly population, is also expected to increase significantly.

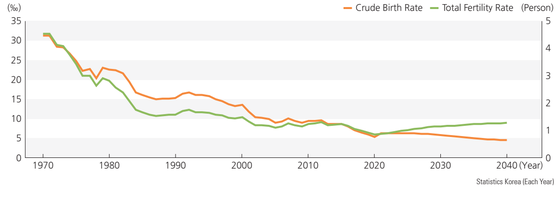
Population Growth Rate and Sex Ratio



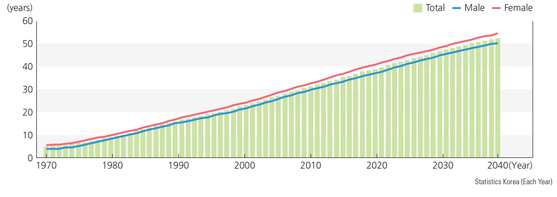
Total Population and Korean Population



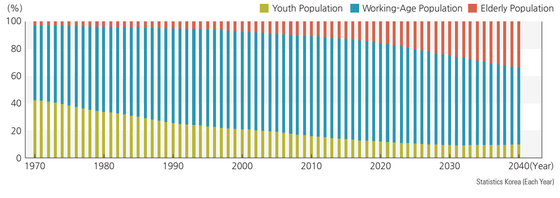
Crude Birth Rate and Total Fertility Rate



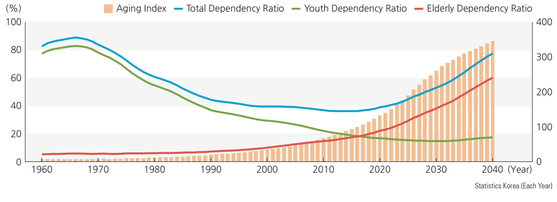
Median Age by Sex



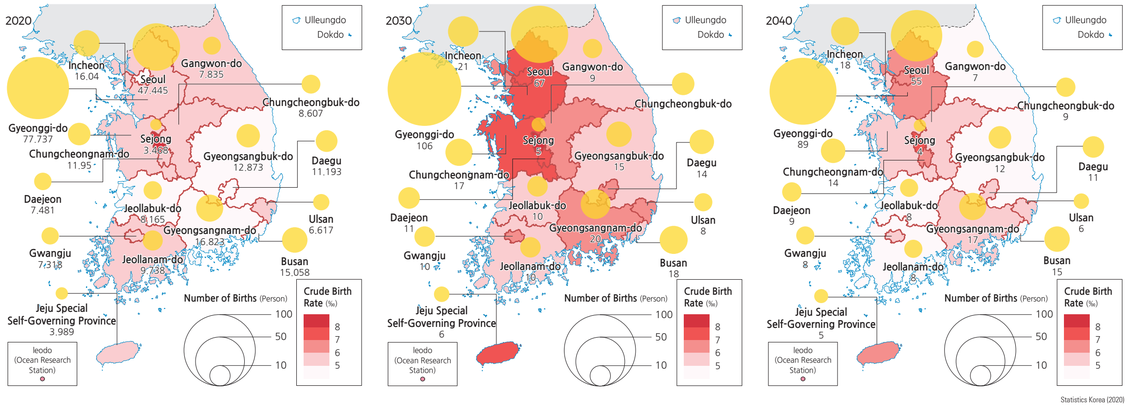
Proportion of Youth Population, Working-Age Population and Elderly Population



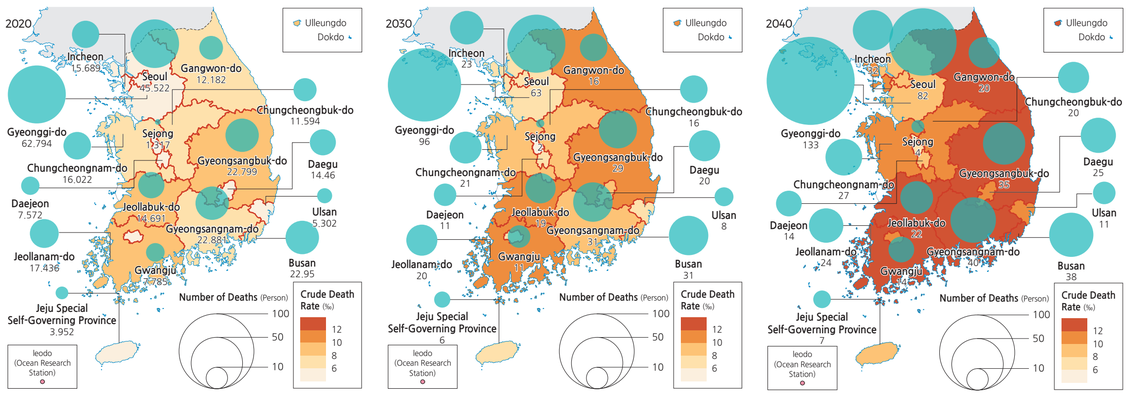
Dependency Ratio and Aging Index



Birth



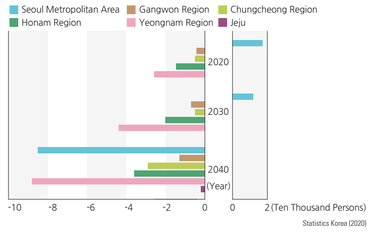
Death



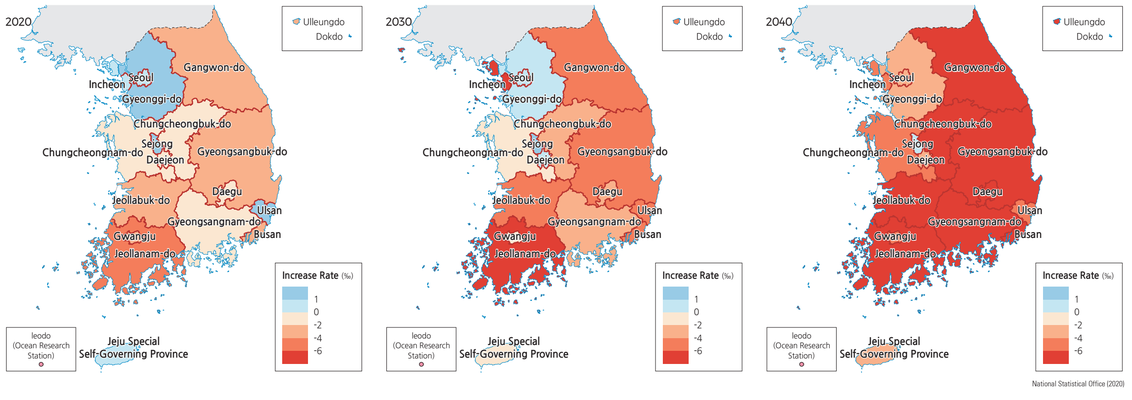
According to the 2020 census population, the crude birth rates of several metropolitan cities and provinces, such as Gangwon-do, Daejeon, Gwangju, Gyeongsangnam-do, Seoul, Daegu, Jeollabuk-do, and Busan, are lower than the national average of 5.3, and Busan has the lowest rate in the nation. Conversely, Sejong has the highest birth rate. Most metropolitan cities and Gyeonggi-do have higher crude death rates than the national average, and the rates of both Daegu and Busan are also higher than the national level. According to the natural increase rate in population based on the crude birth rate and the crude death rate, the populations of all the metropolitan cities and provinces, except Jeju, Seoul, Ulsan, Gyeonggi-do, and Sejong, naturally decline in their population size.

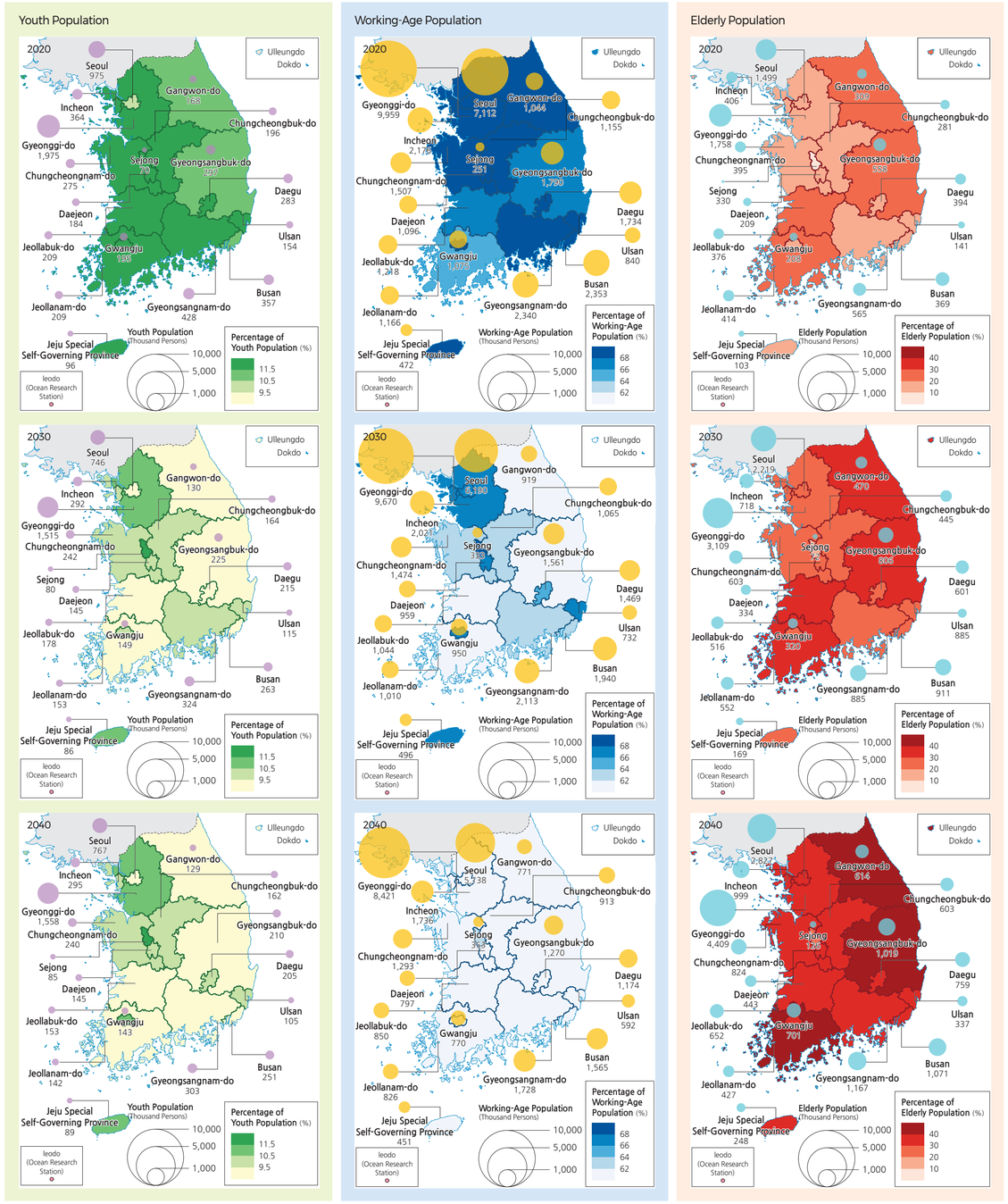
Considering the population estimates projected by the median level of the demographic factors, the population will increase naturally only in Jeju-do, Daejeon, Seoul, Gyeonggi-do, and Sejong in 2030, but a natural decrease in the population is expected in all regions except Sejong in 2040. When looking at the natural increase according to births and deaths by region, as of 2020, natural increase was negative in all regions except the Seoul Metropolitan Area, and natural population decrease was the largest in the Yeongnam region. The natural population increase of 2030 is expected to have a similar pattern to that of 2020. However, in 2040, the natural population increase will turn negative in all regions. In particular, the populations of the metropolitan region (approximately 85,000) and Yeongnam region (approximately 88,000) are expected to decrease significantly.

Birth, Death and Natural Increase by Region



Natural Increase Rate



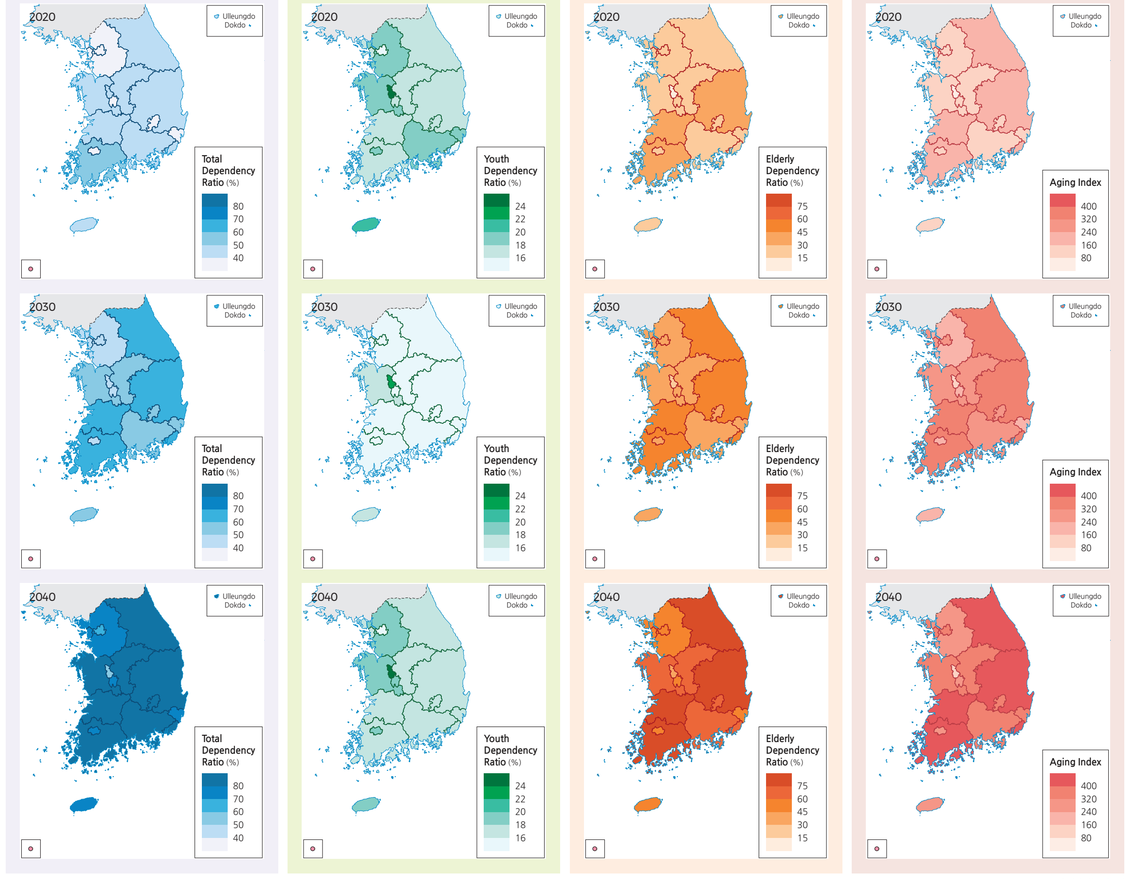


Statistics Korea (2020)

The structure of Korea's total population in the future will be different from the current one as the birth rate declines and the aging of the population intensifies. As of 2020, the proportions of the youth, working-age, and elderly populations were high in the metropolitan region. During the period of 2020-2040, the proportions of the youth population are expected to increase in the metropolitan region, Chungcheong region, and Jeju-do, but they would be decreased in the other regions. The proportions of working-age and elderly populations are anticipated to experience the same change as the youth population.

Across the nation, the proportions of the youth and working-age populations will decrease. In contrast, the proportion of the elderly population will increase. Between 2020 and 2040, the working-age population will be decreased by 15.5 percent, while the youth population will be declined by 2.7 percent. The sharp decline in the working-age population may lead to a contraction of the economic activity of the nation. The proportions of the elderly population in Seoul and Sejong will be lower than the national average (18.1%), while the proportions of the elderly population in the Jeolla and Gyeongsang regions will be higher than the national average.

Between 2020 and 2040, more than 25 percent of the youth and working-age population will reside in Gyeonggi-do, and more than 15 percent in Seoul. Therefore, it is expected that the population will continue to concentrate in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. As of 2020, the proportion of the elderly population in -do areas was generally high at greater than 17 percent but is expected to decrease significantly in 2030 and 2040. However, its proportion in Gyeonggi-do is expected to increase during the same period.



Statistics Korea (2020)

The dependency ratio is also expected to change due to demographic changes. Compared with 2020, the national average old-age dependency ratio is anticipated to increase by more than 170 percent in 2040, and the dependency ratio in the Seoul Metropolitan Area is expected to be at 182 percent, higher than the national average. This rapid increase in the dependency ratio is due to the rapid increase in the elderly population. The large increase in the aging index supports this. On the other hand, the youth dependency ratio is expected to increase slightly in all regions. Therefore, the total dependency ratio is also expected to increase significantly as the old-age dependency ratio increases.

The maps of dependency ratio and aging index by metropolitan cities and provinces show a large increase in the old-age dependency ratio and a small increase in the youth dependency ratio. These changes in the dependency ratio would result in a higher total dependency ratio. During the period of 2020-2040, the aging index is expected to be the lowest in Sejong and the highest in Jeollanam-do.

Population by Region

(Unit: Person)

	2020				2030				2040			
	Total Population	Youth Population	Working-Age Population	Elderly Population	Total Population	Youth Population	Working-Age Population	Elderly Population	Total Population	Youth Population	Working-Age Population	Elderly Population
Nation	51,829,136	6,254,157	37,287,736	8,287,243	51,926,953	5,000,090	33,947,290	12,979,573	50,855,376	4,982,614	28,649,225	17,223,537
Seoul Metropolitan Area	26,043,325	3,133,928	19,246,269	3,663,128	26,480,419	2,552,593	17,881,768	6,046,058	26,149,977	2,620,357	15,295,458	8,234,162
Gangwon Region	1,521,763	168,414	1,044,372	308,977	1,519,322	130,352	918,898	470,072	1,513,324	129,199	770,505	613,620
Chungcheong Region	5,651,092	724,363	4,008,421	918,308	5,916,175	631,581	3,831,325	1,453,269	5,984,409	632,478	3,355,923	1,996,008
Honam Region	5,069,146	612,712	3,459,080	997,354	4,852,329	459,192	3,004,936	1,388,201	4,663,540	438,051	2,446,293	1,779,196
Yeongnam Region	12,872,952	1,518,764	9,057,692	2,296,496	12,408,040	1,140,275	7,814,771	3,452,994	11,757,182	1,074,005	6,330,411	4,352,766
Jeju	670,858	95,976	471,902	102,980	750,668	86,097	495,592	168,979	786,944	88,524	450,635	247,785

Statistics Korea (2020)

Dependency Ratio by Region

(Unit: %)

	2020				2030				2040			
	Total Dependency Ratio	Youth Dependency Ratio	Elderly Dependency Ratio	Aging Index	Total Dependency Ratio	Youth Dependency Ratio	Elderly Dependency Ratio	Aging Index	Total Dependency Ratio	Youth Dependency Ratio	Elderly Dependency Ratio	Aging Index
Nation	39.0	16.8	22.2	132.5	53.0	14.7	38.2	259.6	77.5	17.4	60.1	345.7
Seoul Metropolitan Area	35.3	16.3	19.0	116.9	48.1	14.3	33.8	236.9	71.0	17.1	53.8	314.2
Gangwon Region	45.7	16.1	29.6	183.5	65.3	14.2	51.2	360.6	96.4	16.8	79.6	474.9
Chungcheong Region	41.0	18.1	22.9	126.8	54.4	16.5	37.9	230.1	78.3	18.8	59.5	315.6
Honam Region	46.5	17.7	28.8	162.8	61.5	15.3	46.2	302.3	90.6	17.9	72.7	406.2
Yeongnam Region	42.1	16.8	25.4	151.2	58.8	14.6	44.2	302.8	85.7	17.0	68.8	405.3
Jeju	42.2	20.3	21.8	107.3	51.5	17.4	34.1	196.3	74.6	19.6	55.0	279.9

Statistics Korea (2020)