



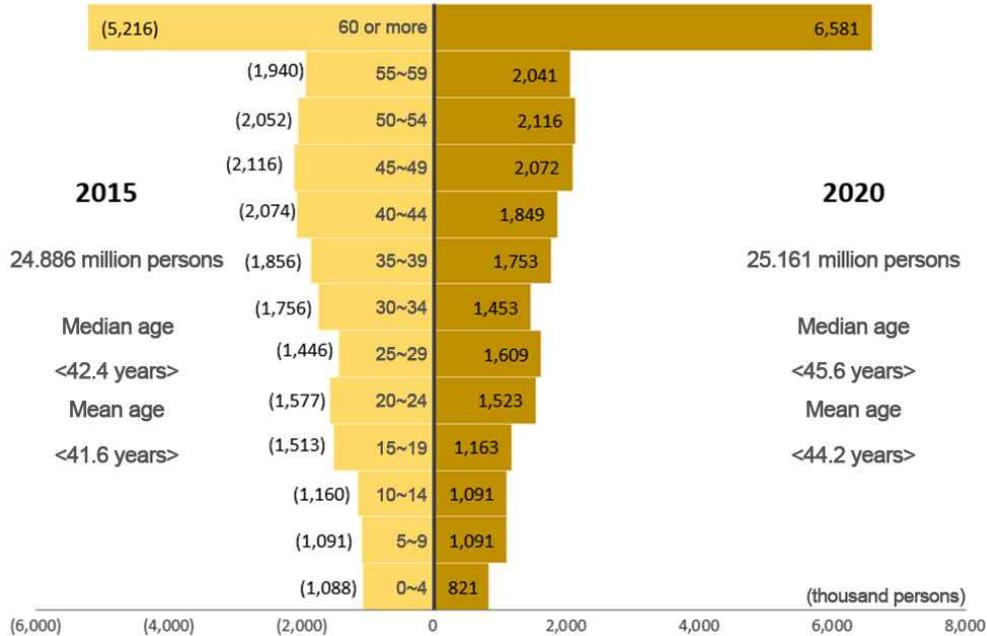
Results of the 2020 Population and Housing Census (Women, Fertility, Children, Internal Migration and Commuting)

【Women and fertility】

The female population was 25.161 million persons in 2020, which increased by 275 thousand persons (1.1%p) from 24.886 million persons in 2015. The median age of women stood at 45.6 years, rising by 3.2 years from 2015. The mean age of women stood at 44.2 years, rising by 2.6 years from 2015.

- As of November 1, 2020, the female population was 25.161 million persons, which increased by 275 thousand persons (1.1%p) from 24.886 million persons in 2015.
- In 2020, the mean age of females was 45.6 years, which rose by 3.2 years from 42.4 years in 2015.
- In 2020, the mean age of females was 44.2 years, which rose by 2.6 years from 41.6 years in 2015.

< Female population by age group (2015, 2020) >

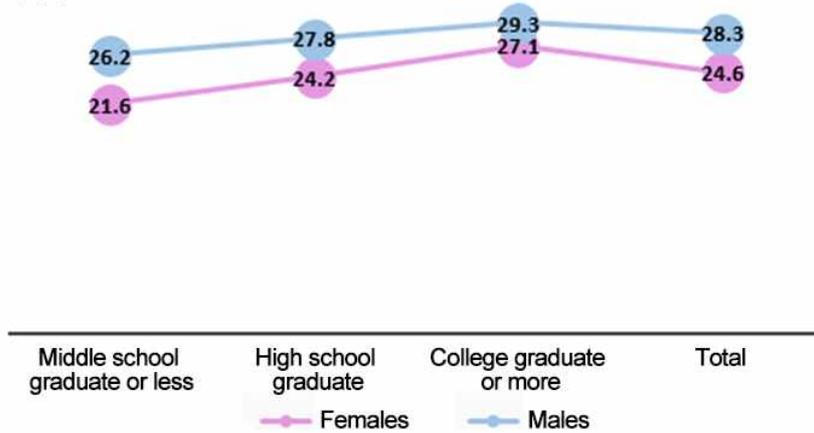


Age at first marriage of married women aged 30~39 who were college graduates or more recorded the highest figure of 28.3 years.

- Age at first marriage of married women aged 15 or more rose by 0.4 year from 24.2 years in 2015 to 24.6 years in 2020. Age at first marriage of married men aged 15 or more rose by 0.5 year from 27.8 years in 2015 to 28.3 years in 2020.

- As for age at first marriage of married women aged 15 or more by educational attainment, 'College graduates or more' recorded the highest figure of 27.1 years, which was followed by 'High school graduates' (24.2 years) and 'Middle school graduates or less' (21.6 years)

< Age at first marriage by educational attainment (2020) >
(age)

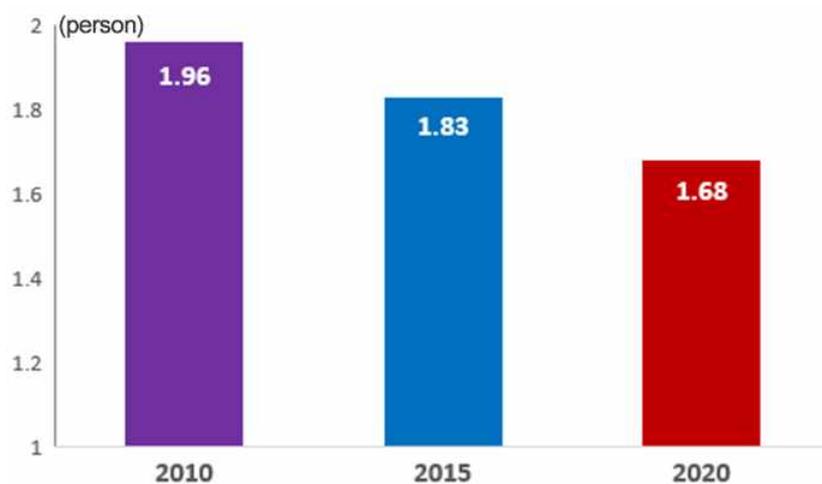


In 2020, the expected number of children of married women aged 15~49 was 1.68 persons, dropping by 0.15 person from 1.83 persons in 2015.

- In 2020, the expected number of children of married women aged 15~49 was 1.68 persons, dropping by 0.15 person from 1.83 persons in 2015.
- In 2020, 12.5% of married women aged 15~49 planned to have a baby in the future, falling by 2.3%p from 14.8% in 2015.
- In 2020, the expected number of children of married women aged 15~49 was 1.68 persons, dropping by 0.15 person from 1.83 persons in 2015.

* Expected number of children = Number of children ever born + Expected children in the future

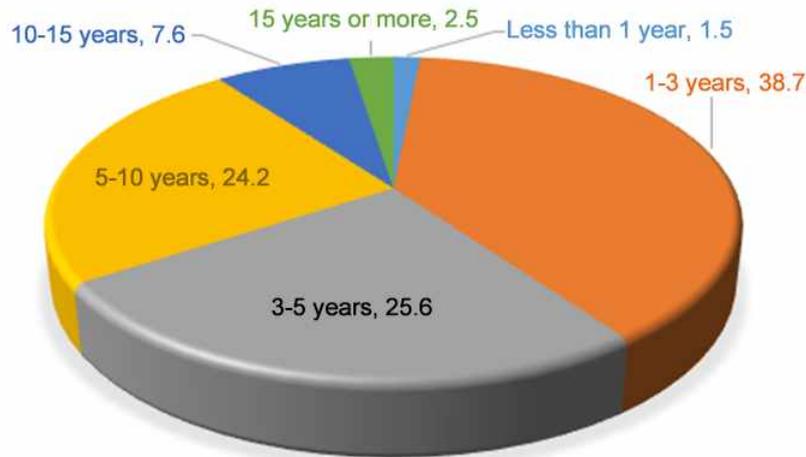
< Trend in the expected number of children of married women aged 15-49 (2010-2020) >



In 2020, the mean age of married women aged 15 or more at birth of the first child was 25.7 years, rising by 0.4 year from 25.3 years in 2015.

- In 2020, the mean age of married women aged 15 or more at the birth of their first child was 25.7 years, rising by 0.4 year from 25.3 years in 2015.
- In 2020, the mean age of married women at the birth of their last child was 29.7 years, rising by 0.1 year from 29.6 years in 2015.
- In 2020, the average child birth period of married women aged 15 or more was 4 years and 9 months, dropping by 3 months from 5 years in 2015.

< Child birth period of married women (2020) >
(Unit: %)



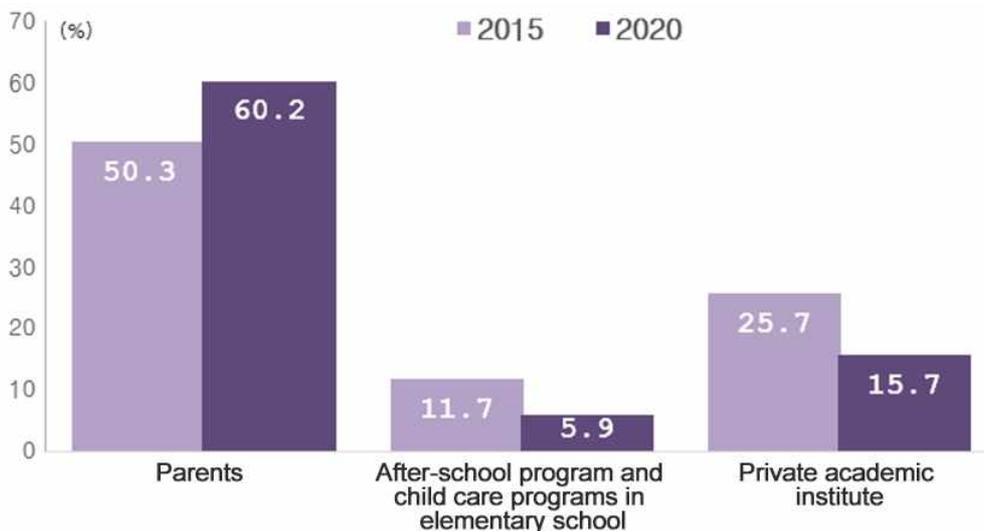
* Average child birth period: Child birth period of the last child - Child birth period of the first child

【Children】

In 2020, 60.2% of children aged 0~12 were taken care of by their parents during the day time. This share went up by 9.9%p from 50.3% in 2015.

- Among children aged 0~12 (5.198 million persons), 60.2% of them were taken care of their parents, rising by 9.9%p from 50.3% in 2015.
- After-school programs and child care programs in elementary school marked 5.9%, falling by 5.8%p from 2015. Private learning facilities marked 15.7%, falling by 10.0%p from 2015.

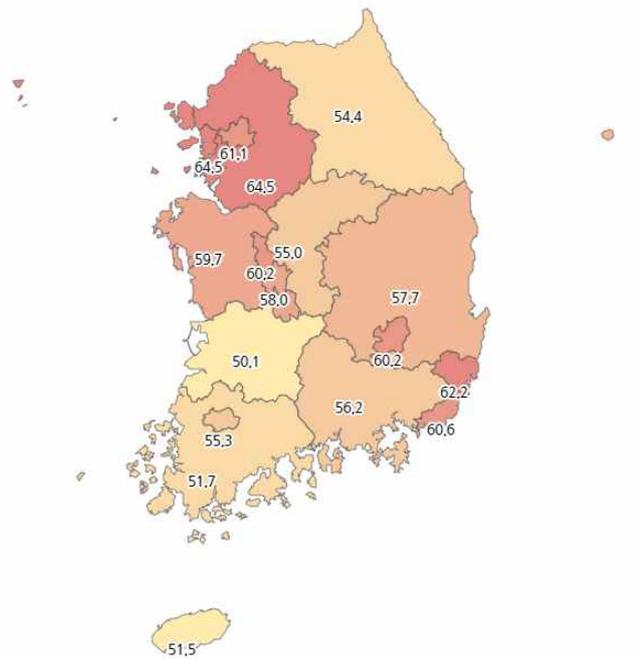
< Care of children aged 0-12 (2015, 2020) >



As for child care by parents, Incheon and Gyeonggi showed the highest share at 64.5%. As for child care by after-school programs and child care programs in elementary school, Jeonbuk showed the highest share at 13.7%.

- As for care of children aged 0~12 by parents, Incheon and Gyeonggi showed the highest share at 64.5%. As for care by grandparents, Seoul showed the highest share at 16.9%.
- As for child care by after-school programs and child care programs in elementary school, Jeonbuk showed the highest share at 13.7%. As for child care by private learning facilities, Jeju showed the highest share at 22.2%.

< Share of child care by parents by region (2020) >

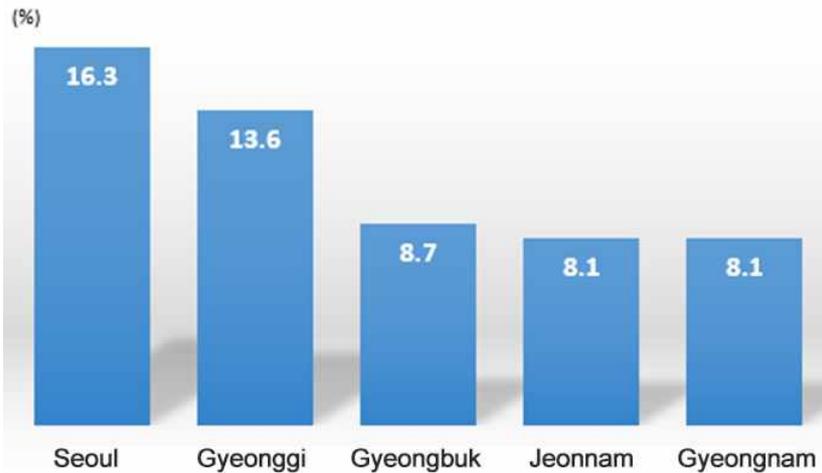


【Internal migration】

As for the population by birth place, people born in Seoul occupied the largest share at 16.3%, which was followed by Gyeonggi (13.6%) and Gyeongbuk (8.7%).

- As for the population by birth place, people born in Seoul recorded the highest figure of 8.197 million persons (16.3%), which was followed by Gyeonggi (6.816 million persons, 13.6%) and Gyeongbuk (4.387 million persons, 8.7%).
- As for the share of people residing in the same birth place, Jeju showed the highest share at 63.3%, which was followed by Jeonnam (60.4%) and Jeonbuk (58.8%).
- As for the population of Seoul by birth place, people born in Seoul occupied the largest share at 48.3%, which was followed by Gyeonggi (8.0%) and Jeonnam (7.3%).

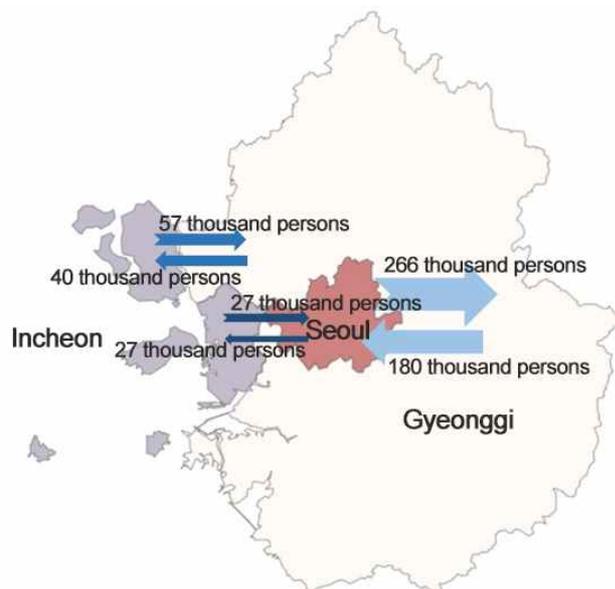
< Population distribution by birth place (2020) >



The internal migration rate of the residence place 1 year ago stood at 16.6%. The internal migration rate of the population moving across the administrative boundaries of Si, Gun & Gu stood at 7.2%.

- The internal migration rate of the population based on the residence place 1 year ago stood at 16.6%. The internal migration rate of the population moving across the administrative boundaries of Si, Gun & Gu stood at 7.2%.
- Gyeonggi recorded the highest plus net migration of 176 thousand persons, which was followed by Sejong (10 thousand persons). On the other hand, Seoul recorded the lowest minus net migration of -48 thousand persons, which was followed by Busan (-27 thousand persons) and Gyeongbuk (-27 thousand persons).
- As for the internal migration of the population in the Seoul Capital Area based on the residence place 1 year ago, 266 thousand persons in Seoul migrated to Gyeonggi. 180 thousand persons in Gyeonggi migrated to Seoul.

< Internal migration in the Seoul Capital Area based on the residence place 1 year ago (2020) >



Based on the residence place 1 year ago, in 2015, the Seoul Capital Area recorded the minus net migration of 85 thousand persons. In 2020, the Seoul Capital Area recorded the plus net migration of 116 thousand persons.

○ Based on the residence place 1 year ago, 978 thousand persons migrated to the Seoul Capital Area. 862 thousand persons migrated from the Seoul Capital Area. Therefore, the Seoul Capital Area marked the plus net migration of 116 thousand persons.

- (In-migration to Seoul Capital Area)

Chungnam → Seoul Capital Area (62 thousand persons)

Gangwon → Seoul Capital Area (46 thousand persons)

Chungbuk → Seoul Capital Area (35 thousand persons)

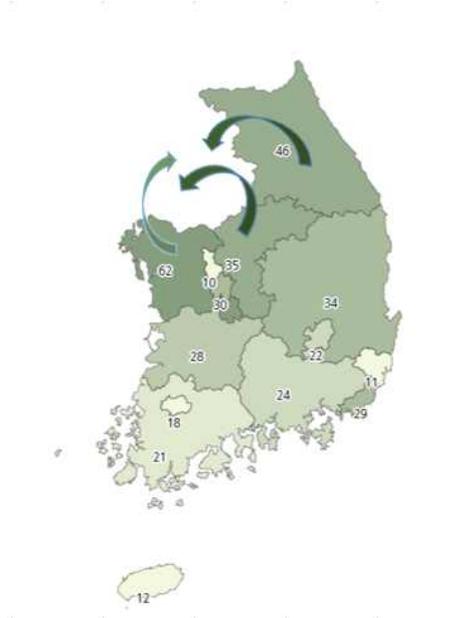
- (Out-migration from Seoul Capital Area)

Seoul Capital Area → Chungnam (40 thousand persons)

Seoul Capital Area → Gangwon (36 thousand persons)

Seoul Capital Area → Chungbuk (26 thousand persons)

< In-migration to the Seoul Capital Area (2020) >



【Commuting】

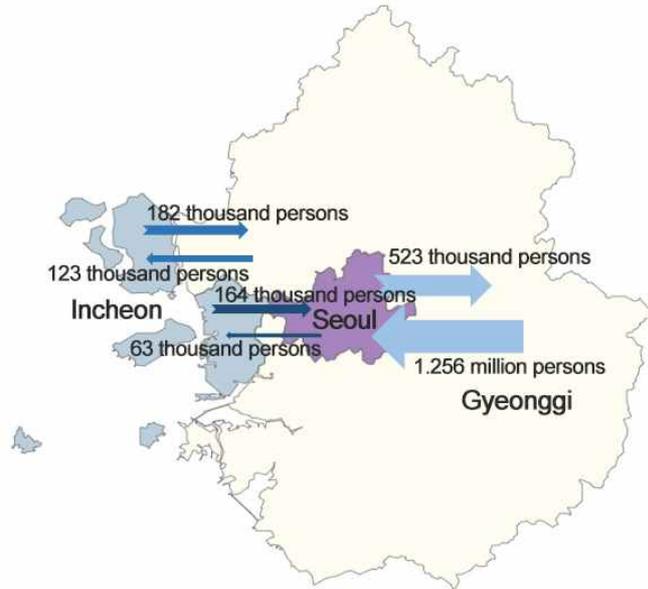
In 2020, 61.8% of the population aged 12 or more commuted to school or work, dropping by 4.9%p from 66.7% in 2015.

○ In 2020, 61.8% of the population aged 12 or more commuted to school or work, dropping by 4.9%p from 66.7% in 2015. The share of the population commuting to work stood at 51.4% and that of the population commuting to school stood at 10.4%.

○ The inter-province commuting population in the Seoul Capital Area was 2.377 million persons. Among them, the population commuting from Gyeonggi to Seoul recorded the highest figure at 1.256 million persons.

- The population commuting to Seoul was 1.436 million persons. The population commuting to Gyeonggi was 752 thousand persons.

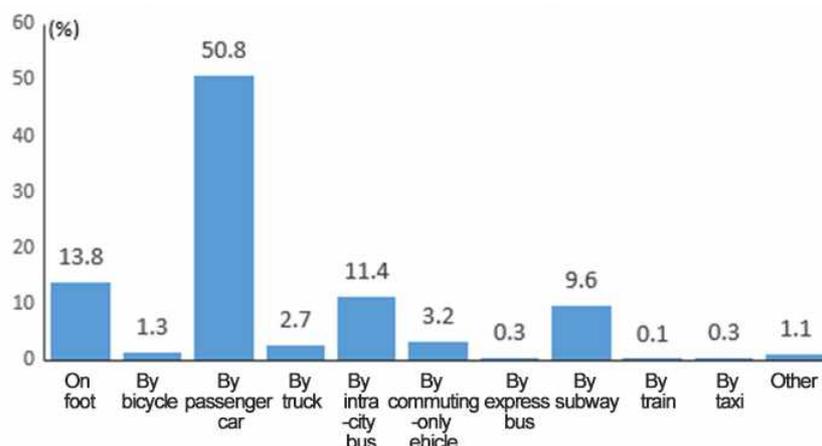
< Commuting in the Seoul Capital Area (2020) >



The share of the population commuting to work stood at 51.4%. As for the main transportation means of commuting, 'Passenger car and van' occupied the largest share at 50.8%, which was followed by 'On foot' (13.8%) and 'By bus' (11.4%).

- In 2020, the share of the population commuting to work stood at 51.4%, down 2%p from 53.4% in 2015.
- As for the main transportation means of commuting to work, 'Passenger car and van' occupied the largest share at 50.8%, which was followed by 'On foot' (13.8%) and 'By intra-city and intra-village bus' (11.4%).
- In 2020, the average time spent commuting to work was 30.8 minutes, decreasing by 0.4 minute from 31.2 minutes in 2015.

< Transportation means of commuting to work (2020) >



The share of the population commuting to school stood at 10.4%. The average time spent commuting to school was 26.2 minutes.

- In 2020, the share of the population commuting to school stood at 10.4%, down 2.9%p from 13.3% in 2015.

- As for the main transportation means of commuting to school, 'On foot' occupied the largest share at 40.3%, which was followed by 'By intra-city and intra-village bus' (23.3%) and 'By commuting-only vehicle' (10.7%).
- In 2020, the average time spent commuting to school was 26.2 minutes, decreasing by 3.4 minutes from 29.6 minutes in 2015.

