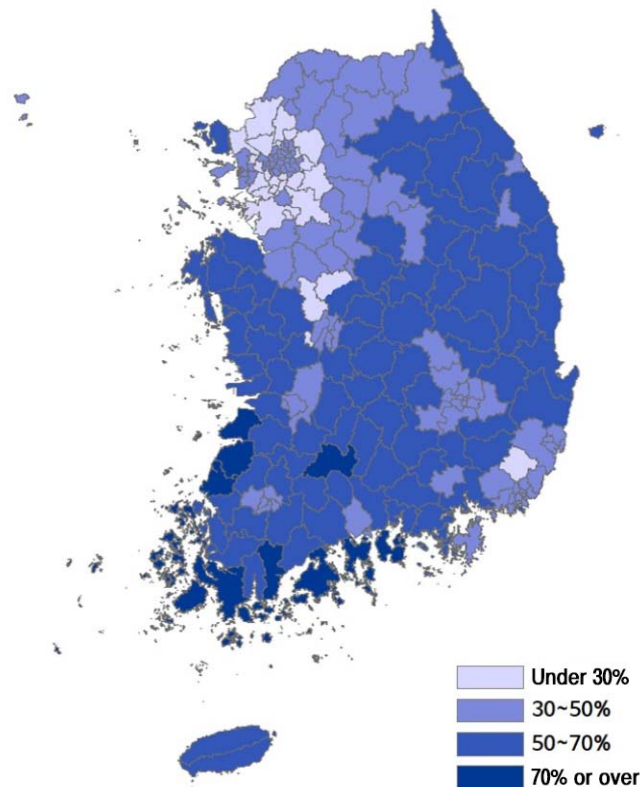


Results of the 2015 Population and Housing Census (Internal migration, commuting and activity constraint)

As for the population by birth place, as of November 1st, 2015, persons born in Seoul occupied the largest share at 16.2 percent.

- As of November 1st, 2015, persons born in Seoul occupied the largest share at 16.2 percent, which was followed by Gyeonggi (12.9%) and Gyeongbuk (9.1%).
- Jeju (68.9%) showed the highest share of persons residing in the same birth place of Si, Gun & Gu. Whereas, Gyeonggi (26.4%) showed the lowest share of persons residing in the same birth place of Si, Gun & Gu.

[Share of persons residing in the same birth place of Si, Gun & Gu]

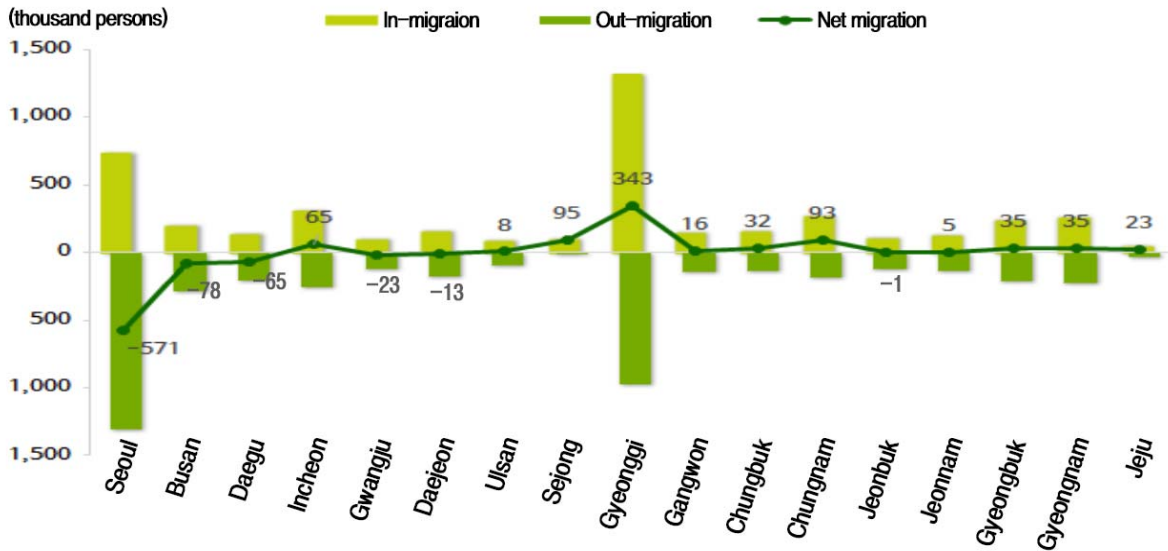


Based on the residence place 5 years ago, the internal migration rate for the population moving across the administrative boundaries of Si, Gun & Gu stood at 16.4 percent in 2015, down 2.5%p from 18.9 percent in 2010.

- Based on the residence place 5 years ago (November 1st, 2010), the internal migration rate for the population moving across the administrative boundaries of Si, Gun & Gu stood at 16.4 percent in 2015, down 2.5%p from 18.9 percent in 2010.

- Based on the residence place 5 years ago, Seoul recorded the highest negative net migration of 571 thousand persons. In the meantime, Gyeonggi recorded the highest positive net migration of 343 thousand persons.

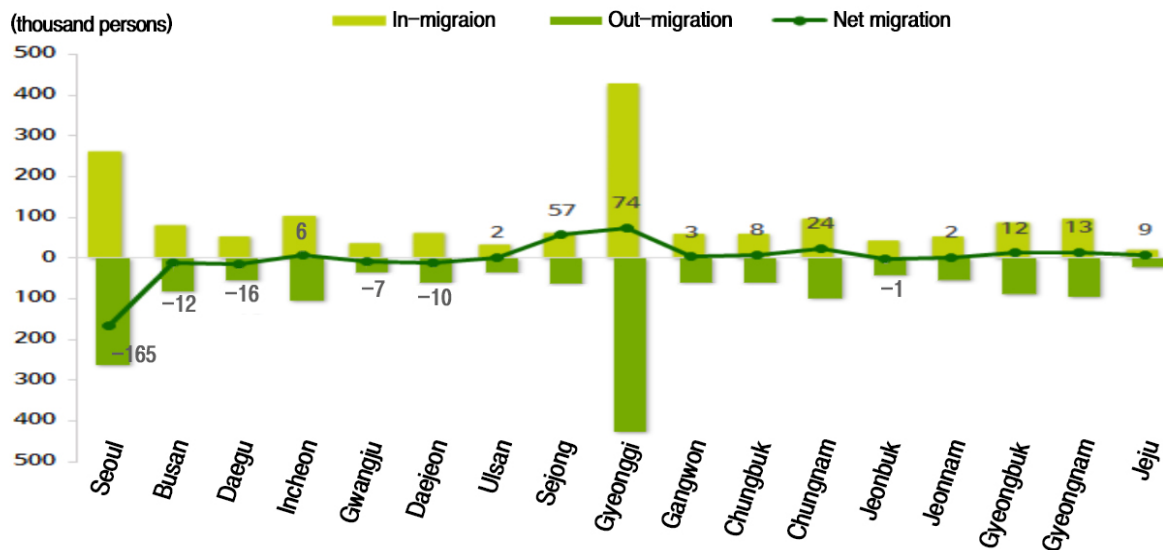
[Internal migration based on the residence place 5 years ago]



Based on the residence place 1 year ago, the internal migration rate for the population moving across the administrative boundaries of Si, Gun & Gu stood at 5.6 percent in 2015, down 1.0%p from 6.5 percent in 2010.

- Based on the residence place 1 year ago (November 1st, 2014), the internal migration rate for the population moving across the administrative boundaries of Si, Gun & Gu stood at 5.6 percent in 2015, down 1.0%p from 6.5 percent in 2010.
- Based on the residence place 1 year ago, Seoul recorded the highest negative net migration of 165 thousand persons. In the meantime, Gyeonggi recorded the highest positive net migration of 74 thousand persons.

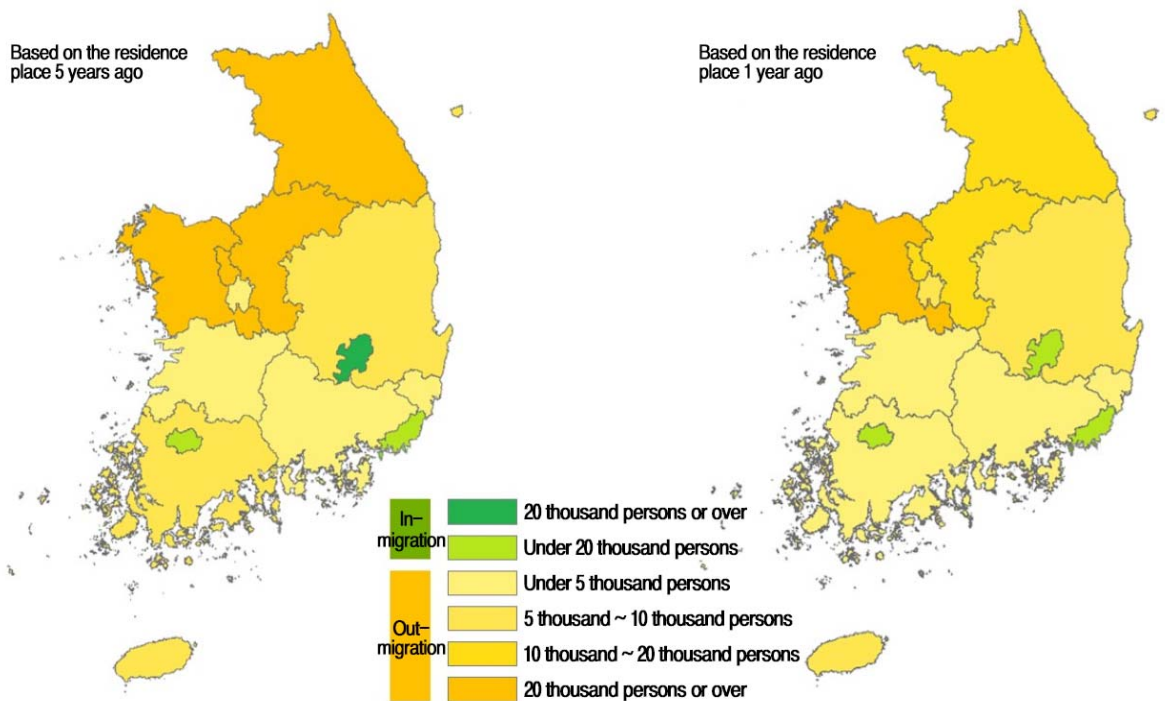
[Internal migration based on the residence place 1 year ago]



Based on the residence place 5 years ago, the Seoul Capital Area changed a plus net migration of 200 thousand persons in 2010 into a minus net migration of 163 thousand persons in 2015.

- Based on the residence place 5 years ago, 2,387 thousand persons migrated to the Seoul Capital Area, and 2,550 thousand persons migrated from the Seoul Capital Area. Therefore, the Seoul Capital Area recorded a minus net migration of 163 thousand persons.
- As for the migration from the Seoul Capital Area by sex, males occupied 51.6 percent of the total migrants from the Seoul Capital Area. As for the migration from the Seoul Capital Area by age group, the population aged 30 ~ 39 accounted for 28.4 percent of the migrants. As for the migration from the Seoul Capital Area by educational attainment, college graduates accounted for 37.0 percent of the total migrants.

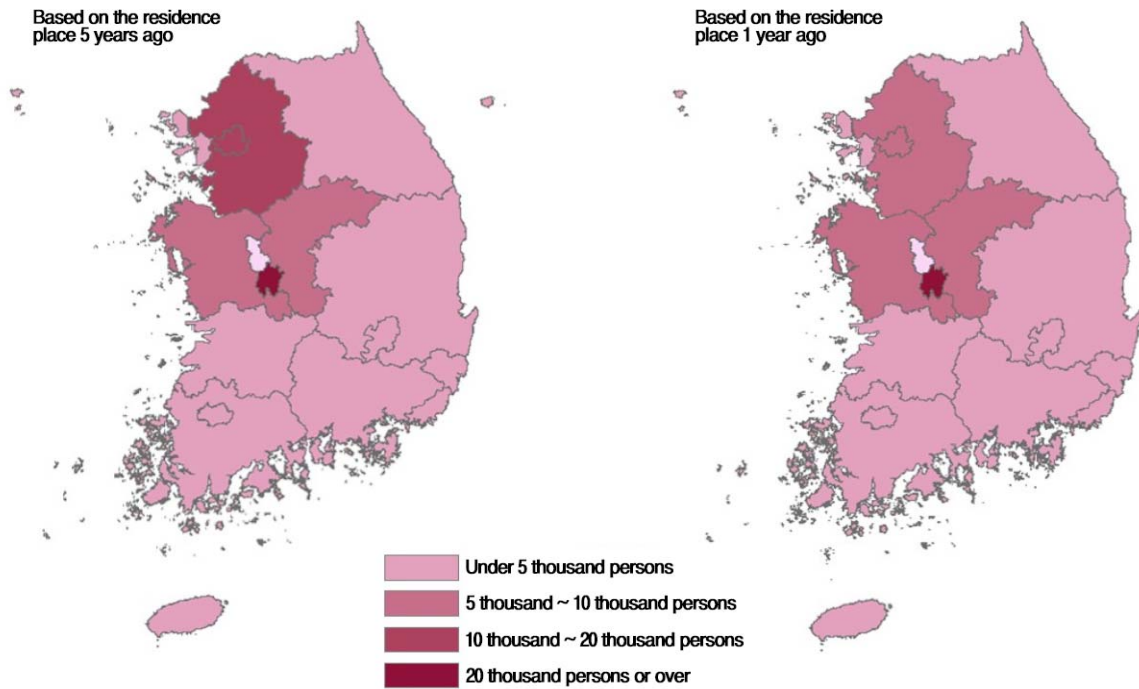
[Net migration to and from the Seoul Capital Area by province]



Based on the residence place 5 years ago, Sejong recorded a plus net migration of 95 thousand persons. Based on the residence place 1 year ago, Sejong recorded a plus net migration of 57 thousand persons.

- Based on the residence place 5 years ago, Sejong showed an in-migration of 107 thousand persons, and an out-migration of 12 thousand persons. Therefore, Sejong recorded a plus net migration of 95 thousand persons.
- Sejong recorded a positive net migration of 37 thousand persons from the Seoul Capital Area. Sejong recorded a positive net migration of 45 thousand persons from Daejeon, Chungnam and Chungbuk.

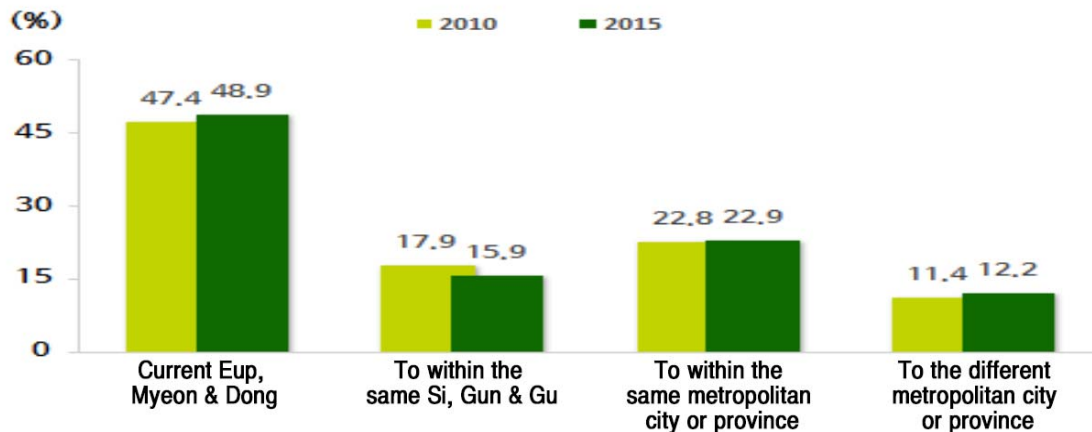
[Positive net migration of Sejong by province]



As of November 1st, 2015, the commuting population stood at 66.7 percent (29,358 thousand persons) of the total population aged 12 or more.

- As of November 1st, 2015, the commuting population stood at 66.7 percent (29,358 thousand persons) of the total population aged 12 or more.
 - The commuting population to work recorded 53.4 percent (23,500 thousand persons) of the total population aged 12 or more. The commuting population to study recorded 13.3 percent (5,858 thousand persons) of the total population aged 12 or more.
- Compared to 2010 (65.3%), the population commuting within Si, Gun & Gu of the residence place dropped by 0.5%p. Whereas, the population commuting to outside Si, Gun & Gu of the residence place rose by 0.9%p from 34.2 percent in 2010.

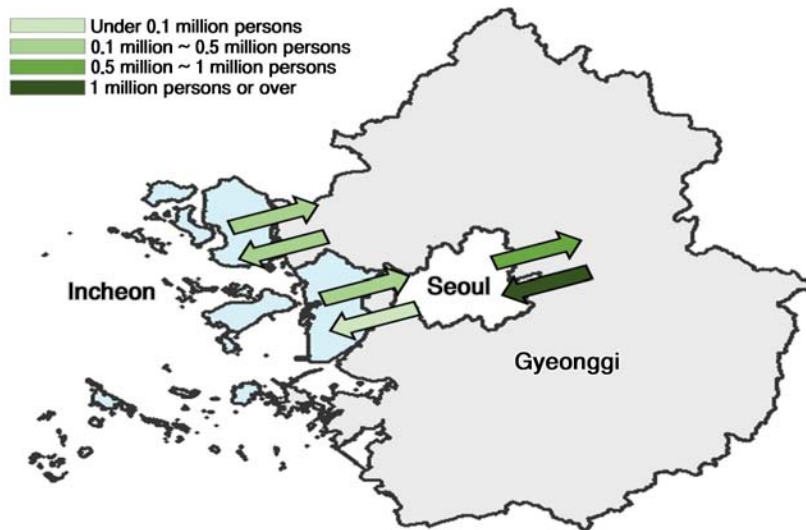
[Commuting place]



The inter-province commuting population in the Seoul Capital Area was 2,527 thousand persons. Among them, the population commuting from Gyeonggi to Seoul showed the highest figure at 1,277 thousand persons.

- The commuting population in the Seoul Capital Area was 14,424 thousand persons. Among them, the intra-province commuting population recorded 11,897 thousand persons.
- The inter-province commuting population in the Seoul Capital Area recorded 2,527 thousand persons. Among them, the population commuting from Gyeonggi to Seoul showed the highest figure at 1,277 thousand persons.

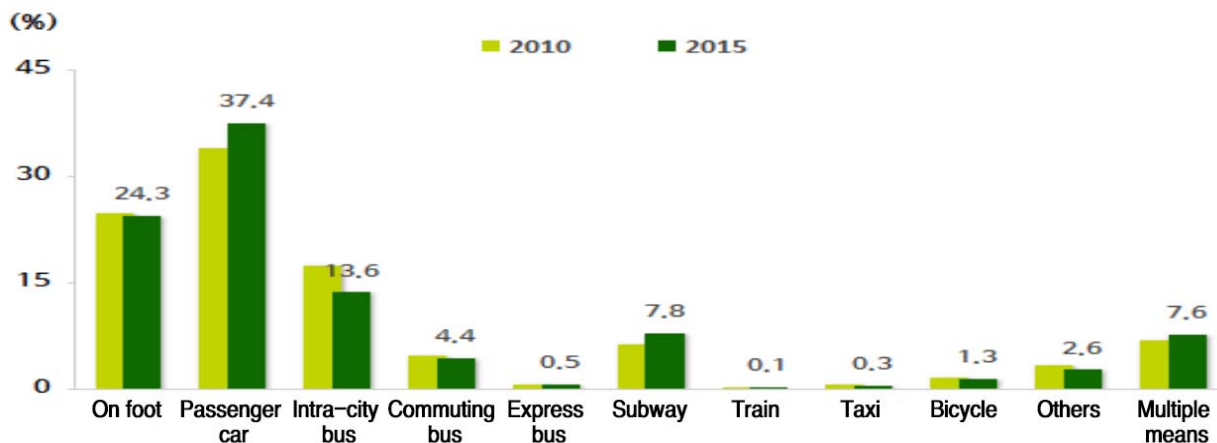
[Commuting in the Seoul Capital Area]



As for the transportation means of commuting, 'Passenger car' occupied the largest share at 37.4 percent, which was followed by 'On foot' (24.3%) and 'Intra-city bus' (13.6%).

- 92.4 percent of the commuting population (27,145 thousand persons) used a single means of transportation. Whereas, 7.6 percent of the commuting population (2,233 thousand persons) used multiple means of transportation.
- 'Passenger car' occupied the largest share of commuting means at 37.4 percent, which was followed by 'On foot' (24.3%) and 'Intra-city bus' (13.6%).

[Transportation means of commuting]



In 2015, the average commuting time was 30.9 minutes, increasing by 1.7 minutes compared to 29.2 minutes in 2010.

- In 2015, the average commuting time was 30.9 minutes, increasing by 1.7 minutes compared to 29.2 minutes in 2010.
- As for the average commuting time by province, Seoul recorded the highest figure at 39.3 minutes. Jeonnam recorded the lowest figure at 19.2 minutes.
- As for the average commuting time by transportation means, 'On foot' and 'Passenger car' recorded 14.4 minutes and 29.1 minutes, respectively. 'Intra-city bus' and 'Subway' marked 35.9 minutes and 53.9 minutes, respectively.

[Average commuting time by transportation means]



As for the daytime population index by Si, Gun & Gu, Jung-gu, Seoul recorded the highest figure at 372.8. In the meantime, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul recorded the lowest figure at 74.6.

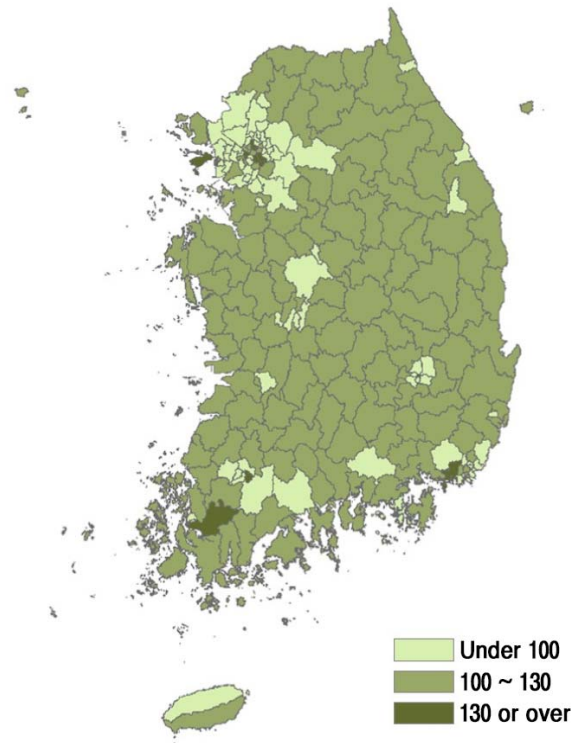
- As for the daytime population index by Si, Gun & Gu, Jung-gu, Seoul recorded the highest figure at 372.8. This figure was followed by Jongno-gu, Seoul (265.7) and Jung-gu, Busan (195.4).

* Daytime population index =

$$\frac{(\text{Resident population} + \text{Inflow population} - \text{Outflow population})}{\text{Resident population}} \times 100$$

- As for the daytime population index by Si, Gun & Gu, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul recorded the lowest figure at 74.6. This figure was followed by Buk-gu, Busan (76.3) and Dobong-gu, Seoul (77.4).

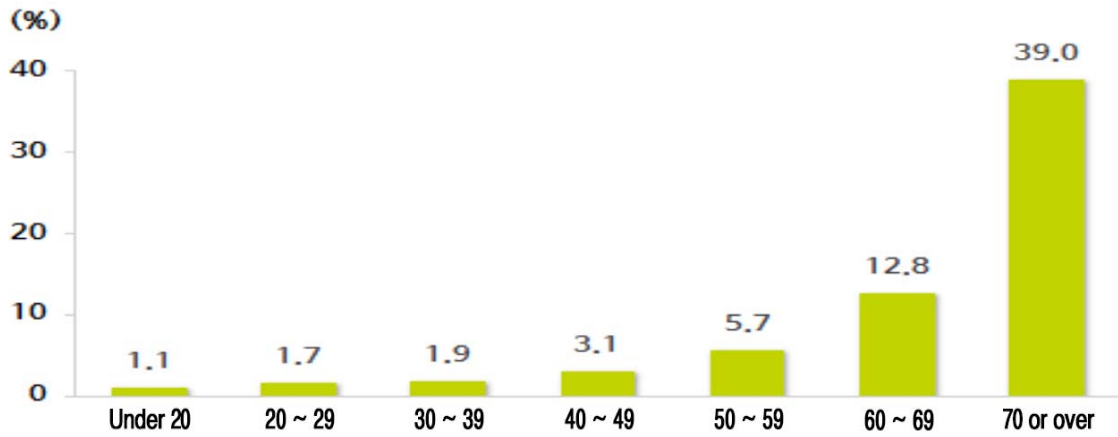
[Daytime population index by Si, Gun & Gu]



The population with activity constraint was 3,395 thousand persons, which occupied 7.2 percent of the population aged 5 or more.

- The population with activity constraint was 3,395 thousand persons, which occupied 7.2 percent of the population aged 5 or more.
 - The female population with activity constraint was 2,014 thousand persons, which was 633 thousand persons larger than the male counterpart (1,381 thousand persons).
- The population with activity constraint aged 70 or more showed the highest share at 39.0 percent (1,732 thousand persons).

[Share of the population with activity constraint by age group]



The population with constraint in terms of daily life and social activity was 2,063 thousand persons, which occupied 4.4 percent of the population aged 5 or more.

- The population with constraint in terms of daily life and social activity was 2,063 thousand persons, which occupied 4.4 percent of the population aged 5 or more.
 - The female population with constraint in terms of daily life and social activity was 1,272 thousand persons, which was 482 thousand persons larger than the male counterpart (791 thousand persons).
- The population with constraint in terms of daily life and social activity aged 70 or more showed the highest share at 26.9 percent (1,196 thousand persons).

[Share of the population with constraint in terms of daily life and social activity by age group]

