

A VOLUME IN THE 1960 CENSUS MONOGRAPH SERIES

韓國의 人口 分布 및 國內 移動에 關한 研究

經濟企劃院調查統計局

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**POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**

*And*

**INTERNAL MIGRATION IN KOREA**

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## Preface

The statistical results of 1960 census published by the Bureau of Statistics constitute a quite amount of detailed information about the population of the Republic of Korea and its characteristics and socio-economic activities comparing to 1955 simplified census. To meet the requirements of government agencies, social scientists and other concerned users, the staff members of the Population Council in New York suggested to attempt a series of census monographs which makes first time of the Bureau of Statistics during their consultation visit in Korea.

The purpose of this study is to present a demographic analysis of census data on the recent changes of population distribution, fact findings from place of birth data both in 1930 and 1960, and the estimates of net-migration between intercensal period of 1955 and 1960. It is also presented an overall view of demographic trends of changing Korean population.

I want to thank the Korean Statistical Association and the Population Council in New York for granting me the opportunity to prepare this monograph. I wish especially to thank Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr. of U.S. Bureau of Census who review the preliminary draft of estimate of net-migration with many helpful

criticism. Among the other persons whom I wish to thank for having reviewed the whole manuscript is Mr. Waller Wynne, demographic advisor to the Economic Planning Board.

Mr. Man Jun Hahn, Director and Other staff members of the Bureau of Statistics helped me in various ways in assembling the data for this monograph. Particularly owe many thanks to Messrs Hyunkyu Park, Poongki Lim, those who left the Bureau in early 1966, Misses. Byungim Choe, Kyungja Chi did a large share for the adjustment of basic data, sample tabulation, and of the statistical computations.

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## Part I. The Population of Korea: An Overview

### Introduction

The demographic situation in any country is to a large extent determined by the social, economic and cultural milieu of the people. The geography, topography and other physical characteristics of the country affect not only the social, economic, and psychological setup of a country but also affect the political climate in the country. Thus, for a proper understanding of the demographic situation in the country an overview of these factors is also important.

Korea, the land of the morning calm, is a republic. It consists of the Korean peninsula, which projects southwards from Manchuria, and about 3,000 contiguous islands. The Republic is located between 33°7' and 43°1' north latitude and 124°11' and 130°57' east longitude. The Yalu and Tuman rivers make a natural border on the north with Manchuria and Siberia. On the east and west side, respectively, are the eastern (Japan) and Western (Yellow) seas. The Korean (Chosen) strait forms the southern boundary of the country.

The total area of country is 220,792 square kilometers, or 85,256 square miles. The length from north to south is 600 miles and the average distance from east to west is 170

miles. Being bounded by the sea on three sides, the country has a coast line of approximately 6,000 miles. The western and southern coasts of the country abound in good harbours whereas the east coast is steep and rockbound. As the mountain range slopes towards the south, the southern part of the country is comparatively level and is most densely populated and the northern part is hilly and least densely settled.

The climate is continental rather than oceanic and is healthy. Winter begins early in November and lasts until the end of February. During March, April, and May it is spring in the country and is the most pleasant season. The summer season includes about three months from June, when there are occasional strong sea winds with rainy weather. From September to middle of November is autumn in Korea when the skies are cloudless and the weather dry. This is the most important season of the year for harvest. The average temperature is 75°F in summer and 33°F in winter. The annual rain fall is relatively small and amounts to about 40 inches. The southern part of Republic of Korea has a more equitable climate than the northern part and this also has added to the high density of population in the south.

The demographic situation has been also conditioned by social, economic, and political factors. Although close to China and Japan, the Korean people are of an ancient and homo-

geneous race distinct from both the Chinese and the Japanese. They are thought to have descended from two racial strains - the nomadic tribes of Mongolia and the Caucasians of western Asia. The Koreans thus have both occidental and oriental characteristics. Even though differing from the Chinese and the Japanese, the Koreans have had contacts with both these groups for a very long time. The brilliant culture of the old dynasties had influenced ancient Korean thought and in the recent past Japan as the occupying country was in charge of ruling Korea. Both the groups have left their imprints on the Korean land. The religion, language, and culture have been influenced and have in turn influenced both the Chinese and the Japanese. The predominant religion is Confucianism or Buddhism.

With the end of the Second World War and the defeat of Japan in 1945, Korea was liberated after 36 years of Japanese rule. In 1948, the Republic of Korea, with its capital in Seoul, was proclaimed as the new lawful government after free elections were held in all parts of Korea except the northern part which is under communist occupation.

From June 1950 to July 1953, the country was thrust into the chaos of war, which in its wake brought untold suffering to the people and tremendous loss of life and property. Demographic changes, also, were wrought by the war: mass

movements of large segments of the population from north to south, the death of many young persons, and so forth. These altered the earlier population distribution significantly, and this fact is clearly reflected in sex age structure of the population.

Reconstruction in the Republic of Korea has been underway since 1954; the economy has been gradually stabilized and is progressing. Recent population increase rate poses a formidable problem in the attainment of economic growth. Based on the 1955 and 1960 censuses, the population has increased at the rate of 2.9 per 100, from 1960 to 1964 while the growth rate of the economy average only 4.8 percent during that period. The year 1964 however, registered a 6.9 rate of growth in the economy, considerably brightening the future prospects of the Korean economy. Aware of the adverse effects the unchecked growth of population can produce on any developmental effort, the Korean government is putting forth and will continue to put forth exhaustive efforts to solve the problems of population growth as they may bear on long range economic development and other related programs.

At present the Republic of Korea consists two Special cities - Seoul and Pusan - and nine Provinces: Kyeonggi, Chungbug, Chungnam, Jeonbug, Jeongnam, Kyeongbug, Kyeongnam, Kangweon and Cheju.

## Past Dynasties

Disregarding the mythologic origin of the country which dates back to more than four thousand years ago, the written history indicates that the Korean peninsula was inhabited many centuries before Christ by various tribes which had highly developed cultures.

Long cycles of population expansion and contraction accompanied the varying fortunes of the Korean dynasties throughout the long centuries when Korea was the pivotal economic and cultural center of the northeastern Asiatic region. Records of population survive from the period of the Three Kingdoms, while so-called Household Survey (Hoguchosa) were taken from 1404 through 1909.

Chronicles report that Ragrang (B.C. 18 - A.D. 661) had a population of 406,708 and 62,812 households, whereas Goguryoe (B.C. 37 - A.D. 668) had 210,508 households. These are plausible figures, but no credence can be given to them in the absence of precise information on procedures, areas, and groups covered.

During the Yi Dynasty provisions were made for a survey every three years to permit corrections of the household records. Figures from these surveys and records are available as shown in Table 1 for selected years between 1406 to 1909, but the inconsistencies are great. The total population was

370 thousand in 1406; in 1639 it was 1.5 million. The population appears unduly small in 1406, but a fourfold increase during the early centuries of the Yi Dynasty is plausible. These counts reveal a pattern of irregular growth to a population of 7.3 million in 1750, followed by irregular decline to 6.7 million in 1837. The accuracy of these early censuses is questionable. Certainly the population count of 5.6 millions in 1901 cannot be reconciled with the Japanese registration estimates of total population a decade later. Perhaps the picture of a population slowly increasing to the end of the seventeenth century and then slowly decreasing to the early twentieth century is correct; perhaps the reported declines merely reflect the decreasing area under the effective control of the central government.

Whatever the degree of truth or falsity inherent in the population statistics of early Korea, growth throughout the centuries must have been slow and irregular. Crude agricultural techniques and the vagaries of climate and rainfall made yields precarious, while the wasting of the land through deforestation and erosion resulted in a continued shrinking of the effective resources base. Malnutrition must have been ever-present, famine a continuing hazard. Little knowledge of medicine or public health existed to lessen the mortality of recurring epidemics. The absence of efficient internal protection and continuing

civil disorder added further to the hazards of existence. In Korea reproductive mores of early and almost universal marriage, the high prestige of the fertile wife, and the supernatural sanction of a folk religion which demanded sons were cultural mechanisms which favored maximum fertility and hence group survival.

For several years after 1870, a series of severe famines occurred in northern Korea, as a result of which, many Koreans crossed the Yalu River into Manchuria. This marked the beginning of the infiltration of Korean settlers in areas along the northern bank of the Yalu River. By 1890, Koreans on the northern bank of Yalu River, there were 5,100 households or families of Koreans with 22,000 persons, employing an average of 4.4 persons per household or family. In another district north-west of the Tumen River, there were over 60,000 Korean households. Assuming that the average household or family size for other districts is applicable to those in this district, it would have had a Korean population of over 260,000 persons. The movement to Manchuria was not viewed by the Korean Government with any political interest other than that of relieving the distressed peasants in North Korea.

By the final quarter of the nineteenth century, Japan's forced industrial and political expansionism was oriented toward the mainland of Asia, and Russia was endeavoring to



expand her economic and strategic spheres of influence in the Far East. The imperial struggles led, through the Sino-Japanese War of 1895 and Russo-Japanese war of 1905, to the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910.

Table 1. Population of Yi Dynasty, late fourteenth and early ~~twentieth~~ centuries

King	Year of examination	Population	Ratio to previous report	Ratio to 1639
Taijong 6	1406	370,365	-	-
Injo 17	1639	1,521,165	411	-
Hyojong 2	1657	2,290,083	151	151
Sungjong 1	1675	4,725,704	206	311
Sungjong 31	1705	6,062,952	128	399
Yeongjo 6	1729	7,131,553	118	469
Yeongjo 26	1750	7,328,867	103	482
Jeongjo 4	1780	7,228,076	99	475
Sungjo 7	1807	7,561,403	105	497
Heonjong 3	1837	6,708,529	89	441
Yitaiwang 1	1864	6,828,521	102	449
Sungjong 3	1909	13,090,856	233	861

Source: "Chosen Population Study" by Tositake Ohara (Japanese).  
 Monthly Statistics of Korea.  
 Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1959

Table 2. Population by Province, 1648-1904

Do (Province)	1648	1678	1726	1777	1807	1852	1904
Population (in '000)							
Total	1,531	6,847	7,032	7,239	7,561	6,810	5,929
Gyeonggo-bu	96	218	187	198	205	201	192
Gyeonggi-do	81	723	555	607	675	662	673
Chungcheong-do	174	932	903	871	893	1,867	775
Jeonla-do	432	1,305	1,155	1,190	1,251	1,051	931
Gyeongsang-do	424	1,310	2,224	1,569	1,607	1,512	1,111
Hwanghai-do	55	594	465	550	583	662	382
Gangweon-do	54	354	288	341	336	319	302
Pyeongang-do	146	923	729	1,274	1,306	855	813
Hamgyeon-do	69	488	526	639	706	681	750
Ratio to preceding year							
Total	-	447	103	103	104	90	87
Gyeonggo-bu	-	227	86	106	104	98	96
Gyeonggi-do	-	893	77	109	111	98	102
Chungcheong-do	-	536	97	96	103	97	89
Jeonla-do	-	302	89	103	105	84	89
Gyeongsang-do	-	309	170	71	102	94	73
Hwanghai-do	-	108	79	118	106	114	58
Gangweon-do	-	656	81	118	99	95	95
Pyeongang-do	-	632	79	175	103	65	95
Hamgyeon-do	-	707	108	121	110	96	110

Source: "Jeungbo-Munheon-Bigo"  
 Monthly Statistics of Korea, Bureau of Statistics,  
 Ministry of Home Affairs, 1959

## Colonial Period (1910 - 1945)

Following the Japanese invasion of 1592, the gradual convergence of the imperial struggles of Sino-Japanese (1895) and Russia-Japan (1905) in the Northeastern Asiatic region brought Korea in contact with the expanding industrial and scientific culture of the west. At the time of the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910, the Governor General instructed to make a complete count of the number of the natives in Korea. The indigenous population was reported as 13.1 million (Table 3). There were no census in 1920 because of the disturbances accompanying the Independence Movement of 1919, but complete censuses were taken in 1930 and 1940, while intermediate surveys, so called simplified censuses, were taken in 1925, 1935 and 1944. The total increase was approximately 50 per cent in thirty-five year period from 1910 to 1944. Average annual rates of increase were 1.6 per cent in 1925-1930, 1.8 per cent in 1930-1935, 1.3 per cent in 1935-1940 and 1.6 per cent in 1940-1944.

The grossly inaccurate vital statistics of Korea yield a rate of natural increase which, while official, is erroneous. The derivation of a rate of increase by comparing the numbers enumerated at successive censuses is complicated by the fact that part of the increasing numbers of natives remained in Korea, part migrated to Japan, Manchuria and China. There

were 420,000 Koreans in Japan in 1930; in 1940, there were 1.2 million. In 1932, the Korean population in Manchuria were 580,000; the census of Manchuria in 1940 enumerated 1.5 million Korean population. If an increase of this order of magnitude in number of Koreans emigrating actually occurred within one or two decades, the natural increase of the Korean population probably approach 2.5 per cent per year as shown in table 4. Usually death registration is more complete than birth registration, and so table 4 indicates a plausible explanation of the rate of natural increase during the colonial period of 1910 to 1944.

Precise measurement of either the levels or the trends of mortality in Korea is impossible, while even crude approximations are not available prior to 1920. As shown in table 4 the increase in the official death rate from 12 to 24 per thousand total population in the early period of the Japanese occupation does not measure trends in mortality, but rather the extent to which the custom of death registration was spreading throughout Korea. Death rates fluctuated between 18 and 22 per thousand total population throughout the twenties and thirties. The infant death rate in a selected study area has been estimated at above 200 per thousand live births during the period between 1926-1930, whereas the official rate of 66 for Korea.\*

\* Professor Choe Hi Yung,  
Korean life table, 1931-1935 (1939)  
Chosen Medical Association

According to life tables computed from the registration data in 1926-1930, the expectation of life at birth was 32.4 for males and 34.9 for females; in 1931-1935, the comparable figures were 36.3 for males, 38.5 for females; in 1938-1942, annual average of registration data indicate expectation of life at Birth of 43.8.

The mortality of Korean people during the colonial period was controlled because of the beneficent effects of Japanese imperial expansion. This condition permitted rapid population increase in a culture characterized by early and universal marriage and unrestricted fertility.

By any measure, Korean fertility was high. Throughout the census period of 'twenties and 'thirties estimated crude birth rates, based on various census data as a whole, were 48.0 in 1925, 45.9 in 1930, and 45.5 in 1935, though some provincial rates exceeded 50. The estimated gross reproduction rates for census years were 3.5 in 1925, 3.4 in 1930 and 1935, and 3.3 in 1944.

Marriage occurred at an early age and was almost universal; in 1930, 66 per cent of the woman aged 15 to 19, 96 per cent of those aged 20 to 24 were married, and 99 per cent of all woman aged 25 to 29 years old were married. The average age of brides at first marriage in Korea 1938 was 18 whereas in eighteenth century in France was about 25 years. These average

figures may have remained fairly constant up to the time of the Korean War. The best measure of the differential fertility of Korean women which can be computed from available statistics is the ratio of children under 5 to women 15 to 49. These indicate a decrease from 706 in 1925 to 696 in 1930, and then an increase to 726 in 1935, 731 in 1940 and 765 in 1944. The lowest child woman ratio characterizing the relatively urban province of Kyeonggi (including Seoul) and southern provinces. Over the nineteen years up to 1944, for which age data are available for the colonial period of Korea, the proportion of the population under 14 years of age increased slightly from 40 to 43 per cent, while the proportion, in the age-group 15-44 decreased from 43 to 39 and that in age group 40-59 from 11 to 10 percent. The proportion aged 60 years and over remained at about 6 per cent.

When Japan took a keen interest in Manchuria the exodus of the Koreans from Korea was greater than the influx Japanese in to Korea. During the period of Japanese dominance in Manchuria (1931-1945), the Koreans occupied an economic and social status which was intermediary between the Japanese, who occupied the highest and best paid positions, and the Chinese, who occupied the lowest and poorest paid positions. The expansion of Japanese through the Sino-Japanese War (1895) and the Russo-

Japanese War (1905) achieved complete control of Manchuria during 1931-1945. The Koreans were encouraged to emigrate in order to strengthen and to develop the Japanese economic program. The number of Koreans in Manchuria increased from probably 300,000 circa 1910 to some 600,000 in the late 1920's, to a million in 1937 and to nearly 1.5 million in 1940, making a nearly fivefold increase in three decades. The great outflux of Koreans occurred largely after 1930. The proportion of the economically occupied Koreans engaged in agriculture and forestry was 68 per cent, that in manufacturing industry, commerce, and transportations 10 per cent, and that in government service and the professions, less than 5 per cent.

Heavy emigration of Koreans into Manchuria after 1930 must have been characterized by many migrants bringing their families with them.



Table 3. Population Growth of Korea, 1910 - 1944

Year (October 1)	Population (in '000)				Ratio to 1910			
	Total	Korean	Japanese	Other alien	Total	Korean	Japanese	Other alien
1910	13,313	13,128	172	13	100	100	100	100
1915	16,278	15,957	304	17	122	122	177	135
1920	17,289	16,916	348	25	130	129	203	197
1925	19,523	19,020	453	50	143	141	248	374
1930	21,058	20,438	544	76	152	150	293	544
1935	22,899	22,208	627	64	164	162	340	464
1940	24,326	23,547	713	66	178	175	402	510
1944	25,900	25,120	-	-	195	191	-	-

Source: Year-end Count 1910-1920, &  
Censuses of Korea, 1925-1944

Table 4. Crude birth and death rate of Korea, 1910-1944

Period (5 year average)	Registered birth rate	*		Registered death rate	Estimated natural increase per '000
		Estimated birth rate A/	B/		
1910-1915	24.6	45.3		22.0	23.3
1916-1920	31.5	47.5		22.0	25.5
1921-1925	36.3	48.0		22.0	26.0
1926-1930	35.9	45.9		21.6	24.3
1931-1935	30.9	45.5		20.3	25.2
1936-1940	32.6	43.3		18.4	24.9
1941-1944	35.3	42.1		19.2	22.9

Source: Current Status of Vital Statistics of Korea,  
Bureau of Statistics, EPB, 1963

A/ Applied reverse survival method using age distribution  
of censuses 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940 and 1944.

B/ Assumed average registered death rate of 22 per 1000  
during 1910-1925, because of early official report of  
death fluctuated 12 to almost 25 per thousand.

Table 5. Ratio of Children 0-4 to Woman 15-49 by provinces, 1925-1944.

Province (Do)	1925	1930	1935	1940	1944
Total	706	696	726	731	765
Kyeonggi-Do	660	633	704	696	701
Chungbug-Do	676	703	735	768	813
Chungnam-Do	696	698	754	778	822
Jeonbug-Do	684	703	702	714	784
Jeonnam-Do	687	700	709	713	792
Kyeongbug-Do	725	704	725	750	802
Kyeongnam-Do	736	719	727	710	728
Kangweon-Do	684	699	729	758	774
Whanghae-Do	694	663	744	740	783
Pyeongbug-Do	721	709	736	729	736
Pyeongnam-Do	736	701	751	745	748
Hambug-Do	749	717	712	710	703
Hamnam-Do	753	720	730	730	750

Source: Censuses of Korea, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1944.

Table 6. Sex and Age Distribution of Korean Emigrants in Manchuria, 1940

	Number in '000		
	Total	Male	Female
All ages	1,452	790	662
0 - 14	541	277	264
15 - 39	628	355	273
40 - 59	216	122	94
60 & over	67	36	31
	Percentages		
All ages	100	54.5	45.5
0 - 14	37.3	19.1	18.2
15 - 39	43.2	24.5	18.8
40 - 59	14.9	8.4	6.4
60 & over	4.6	2.5	2.1

Source: Population statistics of Chosen, Tomi Imamura, 1940.

Table 7. The Age Composition of Korean Population, 1925-1944.

	1925	1930	1935	1940	1944
<u>Pop in '000</u>					
Total	19,020	20,438	22,207	23,547	25,120
0 - 14	7,551	8,160	9,090	9,850	10,851
15 - 29	4,820	5,135	5,613	5,803	5,891
30 - 44	3,349	3,637	3,707	3,863	4,063
45 - 59	2,080	2,235	2,455	2,615	2,733
60 +	1,221	1,271	1,342	1,409	1,582
<u>Percent</u>					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
0 - 14	39.7	39.9	40.9	41.8	43.3
15 - 29	25.3	25.1	25.3	24.6	23.6
30 - 44	17.6	17.8	16.7	16.4	16.2
45 - 59	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.5
60 +	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.4

Source: Censuses of Korea, 1925-1944.  
 Statistical Yearbook, Bureau of Statistics, EPB, 1964

## Independence and After

The liberation of Korea which was promised by the Allied powers in the Cairo-Declaration came to reality with the surrender of Japanese on Aug. 15, 1945. Instead of immediate independence, however, Korea was divided into two parts and a temporary demarcation at the Thirtyeight Parallel became increasingly inflexible. The fundamental difficulty with partition did not lie in the manifold individual differences between the areas of north and south but rather in the fact that the Koreans were a relatively homogeneous people with a united economy. North Korean agriculture was predominantly dry field, where as South Korea's irrigated fields had produced the rice crops which provided directly or indirectly the major subsistence for the Korean people. Two-thirds of the people and the majority of the cities were in the southern part of the country.

Meanwhile, the first census by the independent government of the Republic of Korea was conducted on May 1949, less than a year after its establishment, but only preliminary returns are available due to the Korean War in 1950. A simplified form of the regular census was taken in 1955, and a full scale census in 1960. Besides those censuses, there are the annual year-end counts that have been collected conventionally since 1910, through local administrative channels. Inconsistencies

are great due to a larger number of omissions than from the census results, but reliability has improved the years since 1960. Vital statistics collected through the civil registration system are still in chaos due to heavy under registration. Adequate population statistics were a luxury until after the Korean War has ceased. The population problem was not recognized but occasionally talken Maltusian terms when starving refugees crowd the cities. The magnitude of the influence into Republic of Korea between the end of World War II and Korean War is possible to assess only in substantial basis.

The census report of 1949 shows a net increase of approximately 1.7 million persons through repatriation and refugee movements between Sept. 1945 and May 1949.

Table 8. Influx of Korean Origin to the Republic of Korea between 1945 and 1949

Country of immigration	Pop in '000	Per cent	Sex-ratio
Japan	936	55.5	60
North Korea	481	28.5	83
Manchuria	212	12.5	72
China	42	2.5	62
Other	16	1.0	24
Total	1,687	100.0	

Source: Provisional Census Report, Bureau of Statistics, Office of Public Information, (Gong Bo - Cheu), 1949.



Table 9. Per cent Distribution of Migrants  
from North Korea during 1945 - 1949

Province of immigration	Per cent	Sex-ratio
Total	100.0	-
Gangweon-do	20.7	87
Hwanghae-do	20.1	92
Phungbug-do	16.0	87
Hannam-do	15.1	82
Phungnam-do	11.2	83
Hambug-do	11.0	67
Unknown	5.9	72

Source: Provisional Census Report, Bureau of Statistics,  
Office of Public Information, (Gong Bo - Cheu), 1949.

An estimated 3 to 4,000,000 of these are refugees who fled from the communist-held sector north of the 38th parallel during about a decade between the partition of the country after World War II, and the rigid closing of the border by North Korea in 1953.

Following the exodus of these millions from the North, South Korea was itself invaded by the communists. During 1951, the whole peninsula was seized except for a 90 mile perimeter around the southern port, Pusan. As the North Korean Red Army withdrew, it left a path of sheer destruction. The sufferings endured by the refugees and the local population during these evacuations aroused the sympathy of the world.

With a population of 350,000 before the war, Pusan is now a city of almost a million inhabitants. A conservative estimate would put at 300,000 the number of hard-core refugees remaining in the neighborhood of Pusan right after the War. Regular refugee areas and prisoner-of-war camps had been set up, but these were disbanded later dissolved on the large islands of Koje-do and Cheju-do. The Jeolla Provinces in southwest Korea also had another concentration of refugees. This area, but off from Pusan by steep mountains, while it was not in the mainline of battle but people from south east and south west provinces have been drifting steadily up toward Seoul - the only center in Korea which offers any conceivable hope of work. The refugee

problem right after war was hopelessly entangled with Korea's economic problem. Since none of the refugees in Korea could be resettled outside the country, every shift within barely - subsisting population has meant a further economic imbalance. The capital city of Seoul, and the banks of the Han river, are still ringed with thousands of refugee huts.

Another aspect of problem was large group of displaced 600,000 Koreans in Japan, which caused serious international repercussions. Many of these came or were brought to Japan for factory labor during World War II. Meanwhile, the communist in North Korea have seized the opportunity to foment differences among free world countries by carrying on an intensive propaganda campaign among the Koreans in Japan, the Japanese government has been disposed to favor such a request even without reference to the wishes of Republic of Korea. During 1960 and 1961 approximately 65,000 Koreans are returned to the communist North, according to statistical report of Japanese government.

Furthermore, the population trends in recent years as shown in Table 11 are significant because of acceleration in the rate of growth, for it increased together with the number of people. In the decade since 1955, growth averaged 2.9 per cent per annum. Compounded, this growth rate would double Korea's population in 25 years. It is a fact that international migration in the past decade has been curtailed and controlled. Annual rates of

increase observed from the censuses of 1955 and 1960 with year end count (October 1) of 1965 can be replaced with rate of natural increase.

From the 1960 census, careful estimates of the crude birth rate were made by the indirect method of using the enumerated number of children under 4 years of age, because both the lunar and solar calendars were used. This could not provide accurate measure due to age reckoning, however, best estimates show a minimum birth rate of 40 and maximum of 43, or even more, per thousand for the period of 1955 to 1960. Nevertheless, signs of declining fertility can be observed from Table 12 not only in urban areas but also in rural areas in every province.

The life table computed from 1955 and 1960 census data indicate an expectation of life at 51.1 years for male and 53.7 years for female. The most recent life table, based on adjusted registration data in 1961, shows expectation of life at birth to be 54.9 years for male and 60.9 years for female. If both sets of data are assumed to be reliable, there was an annual gain of one year for male and even more than one year in case of female life expectancy.

At present stage, Korea's demographic and economic balance is so precarious that she cannot afford the risk of demographic tragedy implicit in a laissez - faire attitude toward the future rate of increase of Korean people. The experience of other

cultures suggests that the extent and rapidity of declines in fertility are related to the democratisation of social and economic opportunity. The economic difficulties inherent in the high demographic potentials of the Republic of Korea today strongly indicate that the government must give high priority to education, social welfare, and cultural advancement as well as to agricultural expansion, industrialization, and public health.

Table 10. Distribution of Repatriates and Refugees  
by Province of Republic of Korea 1949

Province	Total			China		Manchuria		Japan		N. Korea		Other	
	B.S.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	16,876	10,120	6,756	260	161	1,236	884	5,865	3,495	2,627	2,185	131	31
Seoul	3,288	1,773	1,515	119	94	323	269	199	96	1,118	1,050	13	6
Kyeonggi-Do	1,780	1,081	699	38	18	124	76	289	67	621	537	9	1
Cheongbug-Do	583	415	168	9	3	57	34	255	76	83	54	11	1
Cheongnam-Do	1,051	752	299	12	5	100	61	486	140	138	90	16	3
Junbug-Do	1,047	719	328	14	6	120	80	450	170	118	68	17	4
Jeonnam-Do	1,463	952	511	14	6	111	71	702	379	105	53	20	3
Gyeongbug-Do	2,772	1,646	1,126	20	10	225	169	1,289	878	95	66	17	3
Gyeongnam-Do	4,065	2,268	1,797	26	16	136	100	1,998	1,609	85	62	23	10
Gangweon-Do	676	430	246	6	2	37	22	125	17	258	205	4	-
Jeju-Do	151	84	67	2	1	3	2	72	63	6	1	1	-
Total	100.00	99.99	100.02	100.00	100.01	99.98	100.01	100.01	100.00	100.00	100.01	100.00	100.01
Seoul	19.48	17.52	22.43	45.77	58.39	26.13	30.43	3.39	2.75	42.56	48.06	9.92	19.35
Kyeonggi-Do	10.55	10.68	10.35	14.62	11.18	10.03	8.60	4.93	1.92	23.64	24.58	6.87	3.23
Cheongbug-Do	3.45	4.10	2.49	3.46	1.86	4.61	3.85	4.35	2.17	3.16	2.47	8.40	3.23
Cheongnam-Do	6.23	7.43	4.43	4.62	3.11	8.09	6.90	8.29	4.01	5.25	4.12	12.21	9.68
Junbug-Do	6.20	7.10	4.86	5.38	3.73	9.71	9.05	7.67	4.86	4.49	3.11	12.98	12.90
Jeonnam-Do	8.67	9.41	7.56	5.38	3.73	8.98	8.03	11.97	10.84	4.00	2.38	15.27	9.68
Gyeongbug-Do	16.43	16.26	16.67	7.69	6.21	18.20	19.12	21.98	25.12	3.61	3.02	12.98	9.68
Gyeongnam-Do	24.09	22.41	26.60	10.00	9.94	11.00	11.31	34.67	46.04	3.24	2.84	17.56	32.26
Gangweon-Do	4.01	4.25	3.64	2.31	1.24	2.99	2.49	2.13	0.49	9.82	9.38	3.05	-
Jeju-Do	0.89	0.83	0.99	0.77	0.62	0.24	0.23	1.23	1.80	0.23	0.05	0.76	-

Source: Provisional Census Report, Bureau of Statistics,  
Office of Public Information, (Gong Bo-Cheu), 1949.

Table 11. Population Growth of Korea, 1949-1965

	Population in '000			Numbers increased	Annual growth rate	Density
	Total	Male	Female			
1949	20,167	10,188	9,979	-	-	205
1955	21,502	10,753	10,749	1,335	1.0	218
1960	24,989	12,544	12,445	3,487	2.9	254
1965	28,647	14,352	14,295	3,658	2.9	291

Source: Statistical Yearbook, BOS, EPB, 1964  
 Report of Year-end Population Count, BOS, EPB, Dec. 1965.

Table 12. Ratio of Children 0-4 to Women 15-44 by Province(do),  
1925-1965

Province(do)	1925	1930	1935	1955	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total country	706	696	726	718	851	764	734	703	658
<u>Urban areas<sup>1/</sup></u>									
Total	577	574	592	652	750	687	601	587	538
Seoul	-	-	-	587	649	556	513	477	434
Gyeonggi-do	523	511	543	660	784	659	624	582	533
Chungbug-do	-	-	-	704	791	716	615	613	547
Chungnam-do	-	-	639	689	779	661	480	574	521
Jeonbug-do	569	620	598	644	766	638	597	589	557
Jeonnam-do	597	655	609	700	766	655	592	565	522
Gyeongbug-do	601	580	585	621	690	671	606	555	514
Gyeongnam-do	664	657	637	641	706	679	649	614	550
Gangweon-do	-	-	-	659	830	976	686	659	608
Jeju-do	-	-	-	610	736	658	649	644	597
<u>Rural areas</u>									
Total	711	702	735	742	912	851	823	800	748
Gyeonggi-do	687	666	747	736	904	787	764	738	688
Chungbug-do	676	703	735	784	985	873	858	836	788
Chungnam-do	696	698	756	744	937	826	813	816	768
Jeonbug-do	685	704	707	735	936	848	838	813	805
Jeonnam-do	688	700	713	741	913	864	888	803	785
Gyeongbug-do	729	709	730	772	909	859	861	821	770
Gyeongnam-do	740	723	735	749	881	848	833	808	765
Gangweon-do	684	699	729	747	989	1,031	841	843	790
Jeju-do	-	-	-	668	756	724	710	723	697

Source: <sup>1/</sup> Cities of 50,000 or more population  
<sup>2/</sup> based on Censuses of 1925-1960  
<sup>3/</sup> based on annual Year-end Count, 1962-1965



Table 13. Percent distribution of 0-4 population, 1955-1965

Age	Sept.* 1955	Dec.* 1960	Dec. 1961	Dec. 1962	Dec. 1963	Dec. 1964	Oct. 1965
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	24.7	20.1	18.1	16.2	16.6	15.8	15.5
1	19.8	18.6	19.3	19.5	18.0	17.4	15.8
2	18.2	22.5	20.3	20.4	20.8	21.2	20.5
3	20.7	20.2	20.9	22.8	22.3	23.2	22.4
4	16.6	18.6	21.4	21.2	22.3	22.5	23.8

Source\* Censuses of 1955 and 1960  
Year-end Count 1961-1965

## Part II. The Distribution of Population

### Introduction

In the altered set up of the present world in which cheap and efficient transportation has taken the place of the cumbersome time consuming and out worn modes of communication and transportation, opportunities for people to move has increased. Also, close family ties have started to break up due to industrialization and urbanization which have brought in their wake the movement of the younger members of the family away from their ancestral homes. Migration, especially to cities and urban areas in search for job and other economic opportunities, has played an important role in the differential distribution of people over the different parts of the country over time. Of course, differential natural growth also brings in differentials in geographic distribution, density of population, etc. But in Korea migration seems to be the one major cause of most of the changes in population agglomeration.

Knowledge of the distribution of population by geographic areas is useful to the planner in many ways. First of all, as already mentioned, since population movement results in differential growths, the planning for adequate transportation and communication demands attention. In the areas receiving population, planning for physical and other facilities is required.

Also planning for housing, medical facilities, schools, recreational facilities, job opportunities, sanitation and other amenities, etc., will have to be done on a rational basis. Also in the sending areas, the impact of the out migrants on agricultural production and so on will have to be considered, and if necessary, action need be taken to rectify any possible emergency situations.

Imbalances in the age structure, breakdowns in the social-cultural matrix of the population due to economic and social stresses, etc. will have to be studied before any positive action programme can be taken on hand.

## The Rural-Urban Distribution of the Population

The culture heritage of Korean life was entirely rural, and its institutions had its morals have had their origin in local experience, but in recent times the Republic of Korea has become more an urban nation than have most other Asian countries. Korea's population has become progressively urban, and we must be much concerned with understanding the rural-urban distribution of the population. The urban growth has been not only the natural accompaniment of commerce and trade and of manufacturing but also very much affected with the rehabilitation works of war devastated country. It has led to the aggregation of large numbers of people in small areas of space and, consequently, to a new kind of social experience for most people.

In 1925, the 850,000 urban residents in Korea constituted only 4.4 percent of total population. The proportion of the total population which was urban increased from 4.4 percent in 1925 to 5.7 percent in 1930 and to almost 12 percent in 1940. The demographic correlates of the urbanization-industrialization process within the Korea of colonial period were similar to those which occurred elsewhere, whether in Europe, the United States, or Japan. The seeming maintenance of the traditional stability of an Asiatic peasant population was not due to the absence of the process of demographic change that

historically have accompanied urbanization, but rather to the numerical inadequacy of the urbanization and industrialization that was occurring and to its domination by an imperial policy which blocked the liberation of traditional value.

The urban population of the Republic of Korea, sharply increased following the Korean War 1950-1953, the 1960 census indicates that nearly 30 percent of the population was concentrated in 32 urban cities.

By 1965, according to the annual year end count, the urban population had increased to 32 percent. An even higher proportion of the population was in cities, the definition of areas of 20,000 or more population as urban, by thus definition, 40 percent was urban in 1960. In general, criteria of urban in Asian countries is places of 5,000 or more inhabitants but with certain other characteristics. In Korea about 90 towns (Eub) which have less than 50,000 population but which have more than 20,000 with urban characteristics are excluded from present urban definition.

The table 19 presents a detailed classification of population distribution by size of place. In 1925, the nation had only 5 cities with a population of more than 50,000 persons, by 1940 there were 16 such cities. Cities of over 100,000 persons numbered only 2 in 1925 but 7 in 1940. In 1960, there were 28 places of 50,000 or more population compared to 19

cities in 1949. There were 68 towns of more than 20,000 persons but less than 50,000 persons in 1949; this number increased to 120 places in 1960, almost doubling in one decade. This trend toward larger cities may be expected to continue.

Nearly a third of all the residents of the Republic of Korea in 1960, were inhabitants of cities with population of 50,000 or over; 35 years earlier only 4 percent of total population had lived in such cities. In fact, as the accompanying table 14 shows about a quarter of the total population resided in a city of 100,000 or more population in 1960, and the comparable figure for 1955 shows 28 percent of the total population was concentrated in 14 cities of 100,000 or more persons. In 1960, 120 towns and 19 cities of 20,000 to 100,000 persons housed over 18 percent of the total population; those of less than 20,000 the remaining about 60 percent of the nation's population and slightly decreasing than preceding census year. Movements of people tended to be from more rural to less rural provinces, and from provinces of dense agricultural settlement to those of sparser settlement.

Seoul city alone, with 3,470,880 people in 1965\*, held about 12 percent of the nation's population. Significantly, however, Seoul is the dominant metropolis of the Republic of Korea. It is more than twice the size of Pusan, the next

\* Annual Year-end Population Count.

biggest city and is the center of government administration, financial organization and commerce. City of Seoul contains densely settled heterogeneous populations, with a sharp contrast of cultural differences while the country side is traditional. Practically, Seoul presents a vast range of social problems - unemployment and underemployment; bad housing for some of the population congestion; marginal self-employment; poor local transport; delinquency and vagrancy - which are beyond the administrative and financial means.

Table 14. Urban and Rural Population of Korea

Consus year	Total			Urban			Rural			Percent of Total	
	Popula- tion	Increase over preceding census Number	Percent	Popula- tion	Increase over preceding census Number	Percent	Popula- tion	Increase over preceding census Number	Percent	Urban	Rural
1965	28,647	3,658	14.6	9,267	2,270	32.5	19,380	1,388	7.7	32.3	67.7
1960	24,989	3,463	16.1	6,997	1,715	32.5	17,992	1,748	10.7	28.0	72.0
1955	21,526	1,338	6.6	5,281	1,807	52.0	16,245	- 469	-2.8	24.5	75.5
1949	20,188	-	-	3,474	-	-	16,714	-	-	17.2	82.8
1940*	24,326	1,427	6.2	2,818	1,212	75.5	21,508	215	1.0	11.6	88.4
1935*	22,899	1,840	8.7	1,606	416	34.9	21,293	1,424	7.2	7.0	93.0
1930*	21,058	1,535	7.9	1,190	340	39.9	19,868	1,195	6.4	5.7	94.3
1925*	19,523	-	-	850	-	-	18,673	-	-	4.4	95.6

Source: Statistical Yearbook, 1964, Bureau of Statistics, EPB, 1964.

\* Include North Korean Population



Table 15. Population in 1960 and 1965, and Percent Change  
by Urban - Rural Residence

Name of province	Population(000)			Percent Change			Percent	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
		<u>1965</u>			<u>1960-65</u>			
Seoul city	3,471	3,471	-	1.42	1.42	-	100.0	-
Gyeonggi-Do	2,984	679	2,305	1.09	1.38	1.02	22.8	77.2
Gangwon-Do	1,771	321	1,450	1.08	1.47	1.02	18.1	81.9
Chungbuk-Do	1,537	200	1,337	1.12	1.24	1.11	13.0	87.0
Chungnam-Do	2,900	376	2,524	1.15	1.64	1.10	13.0	87.0
Jeonbuk-Do	2,517	395	2,122	1.05	1.15	1.03	15.7	84.3
Jeonnam-Do	4,013	834	3,182	1.13	1.38	1.15	20.7	79.3
Gyeongbuk-Do	4,480	1,082	3,398	1.16	1.25	1.14	24.2	75.8
Gyeongnam-Do	4,648	1,866	2,782	1.11	1.18	1.07	40.1	59.9
Jeju-Do	326	84	242	1.16	1.24	1.13	25.8	74.2
		<u>1960</u>			<u>1955-1960</u>			
Seoul city	2,445	2,445	-	1.55	1.55	-	100.0	-
Gyeonggi-Do	2,749	492	2,257	1.16	1.22	1.15	17.9	82.1
Gangwon-Do	1,637	218	1,419	1.09	1.12	1.09	13.3	86.6
Chungbuk-Do	1,370	161	1,209	1.15	1.99	1.09	11.7	88.2
Chungnam-Do	2,528	229	2,299	1.14	1.32	1.12	9.0	90.8
Jeonbuk-Do	2,395	344	2,051	1.13	1.26	1.11	14.4	85.6
Jeonnam-Do	3,553	601	2,952	1.14	1.25	1.12	16.9	83.0
Gyeongbuk-Do	3,848	863	2,985	1.14	1.32	1.10	22.4	77.6
Gyeongnam-Do	4,182	1,575	2,607	1.11	1.14	1.09	37.6	62.3
Jeju-Do	282	68	214	0.98	1.13	0.93	24.1	75.9

Source: Based on Censuses of 1955, 1960 and Annual Year-end Count, 1965

Table 16. Cities of 100,000 or more Population in 1965

City	Population		Percent change	Sex ratio	
	1960	1965		1960	1965
Seoul	2,445,402	3,470,880	41.9	100	97
Pusan	1,163,671	1,419,808	22.0	101	97
Daegu	676,692	811,406	19.9	100	97
Inchon	401,473	485,511	20.9	101	100
Gwangju	314,420	365,611	16.3	102	101
Daejeon	228,987	307,412	34.5	101	98
Jeonju	188,216	216,908	15.2	98	98
Masan	158,010	158,629	0.4	98	96
Mokpo	129,650	157,382	21.4	102	102
Suwon	90,801	123,134	35.6	100	98
Chungju	92,093	120,900	31.3	103	100
Jinju	87,110	104,202	19.6	97	97
Choonchun	82,526	101,323	22.8	101	99
Gunsan	90,437	100,448	11.1	101	97

Source: Census of 1960 and Annual Year-end Count, 1965, Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board.

## Provincial Distribution of Population, 1949-1965

Population distribution in the Republic of Korea has inevitably been affected by events of the past two decades. South Korea has been in almost constant upheaval since World War II. Repatriates from overseas following the departure of the Japanese and the Korean War have had disruptive effects not only upon the economy of the country, but also upon the internal movement of population.

Changes in the population of the provinces between 1949 and 1965, reflect natural increase, migration during the Korean War, territorial changes after the War, and the change in the method of enumeration of military personnel in the 1955 and 1960 censuses (See Appendix percentage distribution of military population by province). Also territorial changes affected particularly the two northern border provinces. In Kyeonggi-do, the Republic of Korea gave up the Kaesong area, including the city and the Ongjin Peninsula in exchange for territory including part of Yeon-chun and Po-chun counties in Kyeonggi-Do and Hwachon, Chulwon, Keunwha and other counties in Kangweon-Do, which resulted in some net loss of population. The 16 per cent decrease in population in Kyeonggi-Do in the period 1949-55, was due not only to the loss of Kaesong city, but also to the movement of people out of the province, which was a battle area during the war. The 31 per cent increase in the population of

Gangweon-Do, on the other hand, reflects the increase in territory, as well as the influx of army troops who were counted in the province where they were stationed in 1955. The high sex ratio in Gangweon province as compared to that of other provinces is explained by the large number of military population stationed in Gangweon, a population that probably reached more than about 200,000 persons.

Seoul, which received many refugees, particularly females, during this time (See table 18) had a slightly higher rate of population growth than did the country as a whole. The greater increase in the number of females than of males in Chungbug, Chungnam, Jeonbug, Jeonnam, Gyeongbug and Gyeongnam provinces as in Seoul, suggests that these provinces also received many of those leaving the area of combat. Particularly, the southern city of Pusan and Jeju Province had quite large population increases. While the population growth of Pusan favoured both male and female, the population growth of Jeju island was almost exclusively that of females.

Changes in population by provinces between 1955 and 1960, reflect not only high rates of natural increase and normal internal migration, but also the return of persons to their prewar homes and the allocation of military personnel to their usual place of residence in 1960, rather than to their actual location, as was done in 1955. During this period the population

of Jeju island decreased, and the loss was specifically one of males. The relative low rates of population growth of Gyeongnam-Do and Gangweon-Do seem to reflect out-migration and the changes in the enumeration of military personnel. The phenomenal population growth of 55 percent in Seoul is principally the result of the heavy migration into the capital (Table 18).

The sex ratio reveals an erratic change in the male and female population of the province between 1949 and 1960, a period which included the Korean War. Quite clearly as a result of the war, the sex ratios in the northern provinces increased sharply from 1949 to 1955, whereas those in the other provinces except from 1949 to 1955 whereas those in the other provinces except Jeju-island. The mobilization of men, the displacement of civilians, and the movement of refugees undoubtedly upset the normal distribution of the male and female population. Women moved south, out of the combat zone, while men were concentrated in the northern provinces where they remained at the time of the 1955 census. By 1960, however, with a return to more normal and stable conditions, the sex ratios in Gyeonggi-Do and Gangweon-Do had returned to about their 1949 levels.

Table 17. The Changing Distribution of Present-Resident Population, 1949 - 1965

City or Province	Population (in '000)				Per cent change			Density			
	1949	1955	1960	1965	1955	1960	1965	1949	1955	1960	1965
Total	20,189	21,502	24,994	28,647	6.5	16.2	14.6	205	218	254	291
Seoul	1,446	1,569	2,445	3,471	8.5	55.8	42.0	5,407	5,846	9,110	5,662
Pusan	474	1,049	1,163	1,420	121.3	10.9	22.1	1,315	2,913	3,227	3,941
Gyeonggi-Do	2,741	2,360	2,758	2,984	-16.1	16.9	8.2	224	211	247	272
Chungbuk-Do	1,147	1,191	1,369	1,537	3.8	14.9	12.3	155	161	185	207
Chungnam-do	2,028	2,221	2,526	2,900	9.5	13.7	14.8	250	275	312	333
Jeonbuk-Do	2,051	2,125	2,395	2,517	3.6	12.7	5.1	239	246	278	313
Jeonnam-Do	3,402	3,126	3,554	4,013	-8.8	13.7	12.9	253	260	294	334
Gyeongju-Do	3,206	3,361	3,850	4,480	4.8	14.5	16.4	169	177	203	224
Gyeongnam-Do	2,661	2,721	3,016	3,228	2.3	10.8	7.0	223	228	253	270
Gangwon-Do	1,139	1,496	1,637	1,771	31.3	9.4	8.2	95	84	92	107
Joju-do	255	289	281	326	13.3	-2.8	16.1	137	161	157	182

Source: Censuses of 1949, 1955, 1960 and Annual Year-end Count of 1965.

Table 18. Distribution of Population by Province, 1949-1960

	Population (in '000)						Percent change				Sex ratio		
	1949		1955		1960		1955		1960		1949	1955	1960
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
Total	10,201	9,988	10,753	10,749	12,541	12,453	5.4	7.6	16.6	15.9	102	100	101
Seoul	743	703	783	786	1,224	1,221	5.4	11.8	56.3	55.3	106	100	100
Pusan	241	233	529	520	579	585	119.5	123.2	9.5	12.5	103	102	99
Gyeonggi-Do	1,386	1,355	1,223	1,137	1,390	1,368	-13.3	-19.2	13.7	20.3	102	108	102
Chungbuk-Do	584	563	584	607	694	675	-	7.8	18.8	11.2	104	96	103
Chungnam-Do	1,030	998	1,105	1,116	1,274	1,252	7.3	11.8	15.3	12.2	103	99	102
Jeonbuk-Do	1,035	1,016	1,035	1,090	1,197	1,198	-	7.3	15.7	9.9	102	95	100
Jeonnam-Do	1,529	1,513	1,513	1,613	1,776	1,778	-1.1	6.6	17.4	10.2	101	94	100
Gyeongbuk-Do	1,619	1,587	1,647	1,714	1,933	1,917	1.7	8.0	17.4	11.8	102	96	101
Gyeongnam-Do	1,332	1,329	1,330	1,391	1,506	1,508	-0.2	4.7	13.2	8.4	100	96	101
Gangwon-Do	588	551	858	638	836	801	45.9	15.7	-2.6	25.5	107	134	104
Joju-Do	115	140	150	139	132	150	30.4	-0.7	-13.6	7.9	82	108	88

Source: Censuses of 1949, 1955 and 1960.

Table 19. Distribution of percent-resident population, by size of commune, 1925-1960

Size of commune	Year of compilation						
	1925	1930	1935	1940	1949	1955	1960
Number of Communes							
Total	2,515	2,478	2,407	2,352	1,546	1,523	1,510
Under 10,000	2,156	2,004	1,741	1,644	820	798	628
10,000 - 19,999	327	428	596	618	639	624	734
20,000 - 49,999	27	41	54	74	68	74	120
50,000 - 99,999	3	2	12	9	11	18	19
100,000 and over	2	3	3	7	8	9	9
Population (in '000)							
Total	19,523	21,058	22,899	24,326	20,189	21,526	24,989
Under 10,000	14,090	13,579	12,271	11,818	6,255	5,991	4,909
10,000 - 19,999	4,064	5,401	7,536	7,749	8,383	8,238	9,350
20,000 - 49,999	698	1,236	1,445	2,019	1,851	1,861	3,103
50,000 - 99,999	222	161	731	610	724	1,227	1,416
100,000 and over	449	681	916	2,130	2,976	4,209	5,711
Per cent distribution							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 10,000	72.1	64.5	53.6	48.6	31.0	27.8	19.6
10,000 - 19,999	20.8	25.6	32.9	31.9	41.5	38.3	39.4
20,000 - 49,999	3.6	5.9	6.3	8.3	9.2	8.6	12.4
50,000 - 99,999	1.1	0.8	3.2	2.5	3.6	5.7	5.7
100,000 and over	2.3	3.2	4.0	8.7	14.7	19.6	22.9
Per cent change							
Total	-	7.9	8.7	6.2	-	6.6	16.1
Under 10,000	-	- 3.8	-10.7	- 3.8	-	- 4.4	-22.0
10,000 - 19,999	-	32.9	39.5	2.8	-	- 1.8	19.6
20,000 - 49,999	-	77.1	16.9	39.7	-	0.5	66.7
50,000 - 99,999	-	-37.9	354.0	-19.8	-	69.5	15.4
100,000 and over	-	51.7	34.5	132.5	-	41.4	35.7

Source: 1. Monthly Statistics of Korea, Nov. 1959  
 Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1959.  
 2. Census of 1960, BOS, EPB, 1963



## The Declining Proportion of Farm Population

As the Nation has become gradually urbanized, there has been a decline in the proportions of employed persons engaged on farms. In 1930's there was almost a majority of employed persons living on farms. The proportion has continuously declined to the present time. By 1965, the proportion of employed persons in agriculture was estimated at about 67 percent of the total employees in the country.

The classification of the farm and non-farm household rather than in terms of occupational attachment also gives good indication of their trend of livelihood from agriculture. In South Korea in 1930, 2,048,000 households or almost 78 percent of all households were reported as farm households.

During the next three decades there was a slow decline in the earlier period, but after 1955 there was a very sharp decline in the proportion of farm households, the proportion falling to 51 percent in 1965.

The farm population in 1957, was estimated at 13,592,000 and slowly increasing annually it's population but there is yet declining farm population in absolute numbers. The area of cultivated land per person has been decreased until 1965 when it increased due to a national agrarian promotion plan.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Farm population in '000</u>	<u>Cultivated land per person (in ban)</u>
1957	13,592	1.48
1959	14,126	1.44
1961	14,509	1.41
1963	15,266	1.37
1965	15,812	1.44

In 1960, the farm population was 14,509,000— little less than 60 percent of the national total, but in 1965 it had declined to 55 percent at 15,812,000. This represented a readjustment from the rapid migration away from farms.

Table 20. Percent Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry, 1930-1965

<u>Industry</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Primary	85.2	82.9	79.5	72.8	71.0	67.4
Secondary	6.1	3.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	9.2
Thirtiay	8.7	13.1	12.5	19.2	21.7	23.3

- Source:
1. Census Reports of 1930, Chosun - Cshongdogbu, 1932.
  2. Census Advance Reports of 1949, Office of Public Information, 1949.
  3. Census Reports of 1955, BOS, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1959
  4. Annual Reports of Labor Force Survey, BOS, EPB, 1963, 1964 and 1965 Bureau of Statistics, EPB. 1965.

Table 21. Trend in Numbers of Farm Households, 1930-1965

City or Province	Total Households (in '000)				Farm Households (in '000)				Percent Farm Households			
	1930	1955	1960	1965	1930	1955	1960	1965	1930	1955	1960	1965
Total	2632	2807	4378	4843	2048	2390	2340	2472	77.8	62.8	53.4	51.0
Seoul	-	283	447	649	-	11	6	18	-	3.9	1.3	2.8
Gyeonggi-Do	394	416	493	507	230	259	254	257	58.4	62.3	51.5	50.7
Chungbuk-Do	160	212	232	313	136	162	160	157	85.0	76.4	69.0	50.2
Chungnam-Do	248	378	416	246	204	278	270	174	82.3	73.6	64.9	70.7
Jeonbuk-Do	277	377	410	456	227	280	271	301	82.0	74.3	66.1	66.0
Jeonnan-Do	455	551	606	413	377	426	413	270	82.9	77.3	68.2	65.4
Gyeonggi-Do	440	601	668	540	358	409	409	438	81.4	68.1	61.3	68.4
Gyeongnam-Do	395	683	734	751	291	367	356	432	73.7	53.8	48.5	57.5
Gangwon-Do	263	249	308	797	225	153	152	367	85.6	61.5	49.4	46.0
Jeju-Do	-	57	64	71	-	45	49	58	-	79.0	76.6	81.7

- Source: 1. Census Reports of 1930, Chosun-Cshongdogbu, 1932.  
 2. Census Reports of 1955, BOS, MOHA, 1959  
 3. Census Reports of 1960, BOS, EPB, 1963  
 4. Annual Year-end Count, 1965, BOS, EPB, Dec. 1965

## Population Distribution by Major Institutions and Activities

A general view of the distribution of population by major institutions and activities are also of interest. In the first category is the home population, which consists of that population whose activities are primarily confined to domestic life. According to 1960 census this group in the nation numbered over 5,378,000 children under five years of age, who are under the almost constant tutoring of the family, and approximately 5,845,000 housewives who spend most of their energies in domestic activity. These two groups combined account for about 45 percent of the total population.

Another large group is the school population, which includes about 4,513,000 people in ages between 6 to 24. This group takes in about 47 percent of all persons in the school population age range, there being a total of about 9,901,000 in the age group of 6 to 24. The elementary school group accounts for about 2,774,000, and high school and college for about 1,739,000. These two groups together equal 18 percent of the total population. The home population and the school population together constitute for the most part a population that is dependent economically upon the earnings of the group classified as the gainfully employed population.

The employable population includes persons 14 years of age

over who are classified as gainfully employed or seeking work. This group is 30 percent of the total population and numbers almost 7,500,000. It is this group that carries the burden of support of most of the other groups. On its shoulders rest the economic destinies of the nation.

In advanced countries, usually the final group is classified as population in or eligible for retirement and it consists generally those of 65 years and older. Not all of this group actually is in retirement institutions or in the class of unemployed, but by definition society assumes that the individual has reached the termination of his working life when he reaches 65 and provides various social institutions which make possible individual retirement at that time. But in Korea such a definition has not yet been adopted except for government or bank employees, and considerable portion of this group constitutes a burden on the employable population. There were 970,000 for 65 years of age and over who make up approximately 4 percent of total population in 1960.

The school population has changed markedly in the past decade. Changing social definition have broadened the age span when youths are expected to be under the supervision of educational institutions.

	<u>Total population</u>	<u>School population</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
1955	21,526,000	3,720,000	17.3
1960	24,989,000	4,514,000	18.1
1965	28,647,000	6,378,000	22.3

This ratio of 22 percent in educational institution in 1965 is comparable to a school population of 23 percent in U.S. and 24 percent of Japan in their 1960. The recent trend toward an increasing proportion of the population in the youth group remaining in school until 20 or more years of age seemed destined to continue. Military conscription took charge of the older youth group. The implications of keeping a large proportion of youths of older age in educational institutions are numerous. If this trend continuous, it may delay the age of marriage. Delayed marriage means fewer offspring. The small-family pattern which has been referred to so frequently is in part a result of the prolonged dependency of youth for the purpose of education and three years compulsory military service. This will reflect directly in a lowering birth rate of the country. In 1955, there were 103,200 students in the college and a decade later in 1965, the Ministry of Education recorded 138,500, which means thus was a 34 percent increase in the number of college students in this period.

The Economically Active Population as Defined by Contemporary Culture

In many developing societies productive work begins fairly early in life because the child labor and of youth are required when incomes are low. In Korean society, which is becoming gradually urban, the work period is confined to a rather limited period in the life cycle. It must be recognized, of course, that with increasing life expectancy the average working age is much longer for the average man now than in the past, but even so the age at which one begins work in Korea is later now than it was previously. But it is still true that in an agrarian society people do not terminate their work period until they reach the close of life.

The gainfully occupied population of the nation, that is, the population classed as in the labor force, was 7,543,000 in 1960, or about 30 per cent of the total population. A breakdown of the total population in the labor force reported in the 1960 census and labor force surveys in 1965 shows.

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>
In the labor force .....	7,543,000	9,199,000
Employed .....	7,028,000	8,522,000
Seeking work .....	515,000	677,000

The proportion of persons 14 years and over in the nation who were in the labor force gradually increased up to 1965, and

the proportion of gainfully occupied both for male and female remained constant for past five years since 1960.

The proportion of men in the labor force has been more or less stable, but women, in the labor force has been increasing, as shown in table 23. The number of children gainfully occupied has enquired to determine lower limit age at labor force survey taken in 1962. The percent in the age 10 to 13 persons employed was only 2.6, this figure is lower than 4.7 percent of U.S. in 1930 which may mean that compulsory education of primary school has been compensated.

Major changes in the development of the material culture may rather quickly call for changes in the occupational distribution of population. As one studies period of more than thirty years since 1930, certain rather changed trends are observable. One of the most marked of these is the relative decrease in the farming population. In 1930, 80 percent of the persons employed in the nation were located in the agricultural occupations, but since then this ratio has decreased consistently to 56 percent in 1965, with a particularly sharp decline occurred after the Korean War. The group once engaged in agriculture is now distributed among a number of new types of occupations that relate to the increased concentration of population in urban industrial activities. Observe especially that



the proportion engaged in commerce, manufacturing has increased markedly. Also, the proportion engaged in service has rapidly increased.

According to the census of 1960, professional and technical personnel, managers, government official and related clerical personnel together account for 6.3 percent of the economically active population. This achievement is all the more remarkable if it is borne in mind that there were very few professional and technical workers during the Japanese colonial period, and that the illiteracy rate was estimated at only about 40 percent in 1944. The literacy rate was more than 80 percent in 1960, which is very high level comparing to any other Asian countries except Japan. More and more people within the nation have been able to live in cities and engage in occupations concerned with processing, distribution and service. Marked advances in western technology now chors both urban and rural agrarian culture. The redistribution process in a technological age will also continuous.

The level of unemployment is known to be high in Korea. The unemployment rate of 7.4 percent in 1965 understates the excess of labor supply over demand because it excludes those gainfully occupied on a part-time basis as well as the disguised unemployment. The existence of a significant reservoir of

unemployed and partially employed manpower in the cities, the prevalence of disguised unemployment in agriculture, together with a rapid rate at which young males are entering into labor force age bracket, lead to the conclusion that ample manpower will be available in ample quantity to carry out any future economic development plan.

Table 22. Economically Active Population 1949-1966

(Pop. in '000)

Year	Total population	14 years and over (% of total pop.)	Labor force (% of total pop.)	Labor participation rate
<u>Total</u>				
1960	24,989	15,390 (61.6)	7,543 (30.2)	49.0
1963	26,868	15,684 (58.4)	8,653 (32.2)	55.2
1965	28,420	16,591 (58.4)	9,199 (32.4)	55.5
<u>Male</u>				
1960	12,544	7,336 (58.5)	5,387 (42.9)	73.4
1963	13,466	7,375 (54.8)	5,634 (41.8)	76.4
1965	14,257	7,835 (55.0)	6,001 (42.1)	76.6
<u>Female</u>				
1960	12,445	8,054 (64.7)	2,156 (17.3)	26.8
1963	13,402	8,309 (62.0)	3,019 (22.5)	36.3
1965	14,163	8,756 (61.8)	3,198 (22.6)	36.5

Source: 1. Census Reports of 1960, BOS, EPB, 1963

2. Annual Reports of Labor Force Survey, 1963 and 1965 BOS, EPB, 1963 and 1965.

Table 23. Percent Distribution of Persons Employed by Broad Occupational Groups, 1930-1965

Occupation	1930	1940	1949	1955	1960	1965
Physical production	86.1	81.5	83.5	87.5	76.3	72.7
Agriculture, fishing forestry	79.7	74.2	79.8	79.5	65.4	56.0
Mining, manufacturing	6.4	7.3	3.7	8.0	10.9	16.7
Distribution	6.9	8.1	5.7	5.2	11.4	14.0
Commerce	5.8	6.5	4.7	4.5	8.3	11.9
Transportation	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.7	3.1	2.1
Service job	3.1	4.5	7.0	7.3	12.3	13.3
Professional and Public service	1.9	2.6	5.2	5.2	6.3	6.8
Domestic and personal service	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	6.0	6.5
Others	4.0	5.9	3.8	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Source: 1. Census Reports of 1930, Chosun - Cshongdogbu, 1932.  
2. Census Results of 1940, Imamura, 1944.  
3. Censuses Reports of 1949, 1955 and 1960.  
4. Annual Year-end Population Count, 1965.

Table 24. Percent of Children (10 to 13) Labor, 1962

Age	Total	Male	Female
	<u>Labor force as percentage of age 10 to 13</u>		
Total	2.6	1.6	1.0
10	0.3	0.2	0.1
11	0.5	0.3	0.2
12	0.7	0.4	0.3
13	1.1	0.7	0.4
	<u>Labor participation rate</u>		
Total	12.4	14.7	10.0
10	6.7	9.7	4.1
11	9.7	11.9	7.5
12	13.1	13.9	12.2
13	18.1	21.3	14.7

Source: Preliminary Report of Labor Force Survey, BOS, EPB, Dec. 1962.

## The 1960 Center of Population

The center of population is defined as that point which may be considered as the center of population gravity in a given area. In other words the point upon which the Republic of Korea would balance, if it were a rigid plane, without weight and the population were distributed thereon with each individual being assumed to have equal weight and to exert an influence on a central point proportional to his distance from that point. Table 25 and 26 gives the approximate location of the center of population not only for 1955 but also for 1960.

The center of population in each province and all south Korea is calculated by using the formula given in the appendix. Population of each Shi, Eup is used according to the boundaries in 1960 with location of each municipal office in the same year. To avoid the disturbance due to boundary changes the difference between them is adjusted.

The center of population of the Republic of Korea moved Northward within Chung-bug province between 1955 and 1960. The 1960 center of population is located Hwangkan-myun, Yungdong-gun, choongbug province at longitude 127°57' East and latitude 36°16' North. Approximately 6 kilometres of the westward movement and 9 kilometres of the northward movement

and 9 kilometres of the northward movement during the intercensal period is due to return movement of population to their original place of residence after the Korean War.

Table 25. Center of Population for All Provinces: 1955 and 1960

Provinces	1955		1960	
	East longitude	North latitude	East longitude	North latitude
All country	128°05'	36°12'	127°57'	36°16'
Gyeonggi-Do	127°	37°32'	127°09'	37°33'
Chungcheongbug-Do	127°45'	36°39'	127°42'	36°40'
Chungcheongnam-Do	126°55'	36°30'	126°57'	36°33'
Jeonlabug-Do	126°55'	35°45'	127°03'	35°50'
Jeonlanam-Do	126°51'	34°50'	126°50'	34°50'
Gyeongsangbug-Do	128°40'	36°10'	128°35'	36°10'
Gyeongsangnam	128°36'	35°12'	128°27'	35°18'
Gangweon-Do	128°10'	37°40'	128°27'	37°39'
Jeju-Do	126°25'	33°21'	126°25'	33°15'

- Source: 1. 1955 Population Census of Korea  
Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs,  
July 1959.
2. 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea,  
Volume No. 1, Economic Planning Board, Nov. 1963.



Table 26. Movement of the Center of Population from 1955 to 1960

Province	Approximate location of 1960 Center of Population	Movement toward east and west	Movement toward south and north
All country	Hwangkan-Myun, Yungdong-Gun, Chungbug-Do	W 6 Km	N 9 Km
Gyeonggi-Do	Dongbu-Myun, Gwangji-Gun	E 6	N 4
Chungcheongbug-Do	Chongchun-Myun, Kwesan-Gun	E 4	N 2
Chungcheongnam-Do	Sagok-Myun, Kongju-Gun	E 3	N 2.5
Jeollakug-Do	Yongji-Myun, Kimjae-Gun	E 1.5	N 3.5
Jeonnam-Do	Tado-Myun, Naju-Gun	W 1.5	- 0
Gyeongsangbug-Do	Hyonryong-Myun, Gunui-Gun	W 2.5	- 0
Gyeongsangnam-Do	Sanin-Myun, Haman-Gun	W 3	N 6
Gangweon-Do	Jinbu-Myun, Pyungchang-Gun	E 7	N 1
Jeju-Do	Chongmun-Myun, Namjeju-Gun	- 0	S 3

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- Source: 1. 1955 Population Census of Korea  
Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs, July 1959.
2. 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea,  
Volume No. 1, Economic Planning Board, Nov. 1963.

### Part III. Internal Migration

As we are aware, migration differs fundamentally from fertility and mortality. Today, the exodus of people from rural areas and their influx into the urban areas provide labor force for the new economy. As migration brings increasing numbers of people into cities, age at marriage will advance and marital fertility will also decline, largely in response to the pressures and motivations of urban life. Also, the continuing interchange of people between urban and rural areas gives the peasants a knowledge of a new way of life.

Since migration is related so intimately both to economic development of the country and to changes in fertility and mortality, it is essential that the analysis of migration itself to be comprehensive. The description of types of movements, of the magnitude and selectivity of movements, and of relation to another factor is essential.

#### Migration Status in 1930

Analysis of the population problems and prospects of Korea required investigation of movements of people and the barriers to such movements. It should be also kept in mind that examination of historical series of statistical data gives clues to and trends in internal migration. Major scope of migrations during the Japanese occupation were associated much more with

international migration than with internal migration. This chapter surveys internal migration in Korea in a manner comparable to that which could be presented for any country that had included questions on place of birth in its census.

Questions on place of birth were asked in the Korean census of 1930, and the data were tabulated by age. There are definite limitations to the information on historic migrations that can be secured through relating place of residence to place of birth. The Korean absent from Korea escaped reporting, whether the absence was temporary or permanent. Since the census of 1930 was de facto, persons resident in one area within Korea but present in another on the census date were reported as migrants. Moreover, the migrant who had spent many years in the city and then returned to the village was reported as having the same place of birth and place of enumeration and so was as stable statistically as his neighbor who had spent his life tilling the ancestral rice fields. In other words, place of birth data ignores the movements that have occurred between the specific points of reference.

However, the detailed information on migration status in the census of 1930 is valuable and interesting. In 1930, twenty years after the Japanese annexation, the population exchange within Korea had begun, but the numbers involved were small due to the rather stable condition of a peasant economy.

The interchange between the provinces of Korea represented an early reaction to industrialization of a few provinces let by the Japanese. Losses of the native-born were considerable for peripheral agricultural provinces, slight for provinces bogining industrialization. Increments from other provinces were highest in the industrial provinces, lowest in the agricultural provinces. Generally, most people remained in the province in which they were born. Only in the mountainous frontier provinces of Gangweon, Hambug and the metroploitan province of Gyeonggi did the proportion of the population born in the province of residence fall below 86 percent, as we see from Table 27. Nearly 93 percent of the Koreans present in Korea were enumerated in their province of birth and the other 7 percent were born in provinces other than where they were residing.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Born in same province	92.8	92.8	92.8
Born in same commune*	65.8	72.2	59.2
Born in other commune	27.0	20.6	33.6
Born in other province	7.2	7.2	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Interprovincial movement as the unit of analysis, it shows apparent that considerable redistribution of population

\* commune equals to county or city.

had occurred by the time census was taken in 1930. Three of the thirteen provinces had lost a little more than one-tenth, while others lost less than one tenth. Provincial differences in rates of in-migration were larger in six provinces than in those of out-migration as shown in Table 28.

The appearance of stability indicated by data on inter-provincial movements is somewhat spurious, however, for only a small part of all migrants involved the crossing of provincial boundaries, but the relation of in-migration to urbanization is apparent in a comparison of the migrant status of the populations of urban cities and the remainder of rural areas in each province (Table 29 and 30).

	<u>Urban area</u>	<u>Rural area</u>
Born in same province	64.8	92.2
Born in same commune	37.3	65.8
Born in other commune	27.5	26.4
Born in other province	17.0	6.5
Born in Japan or other countries	18.2	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0

The proportion of people enumerated outside the province of birth was much higher for cities than for rural areas, three provinces excepted: Choong bug, Gangweon, and Hambug, where mining industries were developing. In urban areas

generally, nearly 40 percent of the population had places of residence different from their places of birth; however, in rural areas, some what more than 65 percent of the population had lived in the same commune since birth.

Inter-provincial and local migrations left residues of youth and the aged in a stable population. As we see from Tables 31 and 32, the majority of children lived in the commune of birth. In the ages from around 20 to 50 the migrants were a majority of the total in each age group. Men in the most productive ages and women in the reproductive ages were predominant among the migrants. The cumulative influence of migrations that were selective as to age and sex transformed the structures of the populations enumerated in various type of geographical area. Migrations took place very slight at age under 10 and substantially become higher at age 10 to 19, and then tended to reach a maximum for those aged from 20 to 29, afterward declined in the older age group.

The divergence in the exodus of men and women in the years of adolescence and maturity was a consequence of differing roles in the social structure. As shown in Table 33, differences in sex ratio of migrants from other province is much higher than those from other commune born in same province. Low sex-ratio of migrants within province indicates that most girls in adjacent commune move after their marriage to their husband's family under the functioning of the agrarian family system.

Table 27. Percent Distribution of the Populations of the Provinces, by Place of Birth, 1930

Province	Total	Born in Province		Born in Another Province	Born in Japan or other countries
		Same commune	Other commune		
Gyeonggi	100	58.5	28.0	8.3	5.2
Chungbug	100	59.8	24.6	14.8	0.8
Chungnam	100	62.0	28.8	7.8	1.4
Jeongbug	100	62.2	27.5	8.6	1.7
Jeonnam	100	73.8	22.3	2.5	1.4
Gyeongbug	100	68.1	27.2	3.4	1.3
Gyeongnam	100	69.2	23.6	4.4	2.8
Whanghae*	100	62.8	29.6	6.4	1.2
Pyeongbug*	100	60.5	32.8	4.1	2.6
Pyeongnam*	100	63.3	27.4	6.8	2.5
Kangweon	100	58.2	25.8	15.3	0.7
Hambug*	100	64.0	16.3	13.9	5.8
Hamnam*	100	64.3	25.8	7.2	2.7

Source: Chosun Guksejosa Bago, Jeon-Sun Pyun, Vol 1. 1930.

\* Those provinces now in North Korea.

Table 28. The Provincial Interchange, Place-of-Birth Statistics, 1930

Province	Enumerated in the province		Born in the province		Net migration	
	born elsewhere		enumerated elsewhere			
Gyeonggi	179,764	12.1	176,809	11.9	2,955	+0.2
Gangweon	228,200	15.4	102,078	6.9	126,122	+9.5
Chungbug	132,843	9.0	127,890	8.6	4,953	+0.4
Chungnam	108,067	7.3	117,602	7.9	- 9,535	-0.6
Jeonbug	128,869	8.7	86,193	5.8	42,676	+3.2
Jeonnam	59,049	4.0	91,487	6.2	-32,438	-2.2
Gyeongbug	83,236	5.6	212,579	14.3	-129,343	-8.7
Gyeongnam	93,906	6.3	109,965	7.4	-16,059	-1.1
Hwanghae*	96,671	6.5	104,235	7.0	- 7,564	-0.5
Pyeongbug*	64,592	4.4	79,994	5.4	-15,403	-1.0
Pyeongnam*	90,293	6.1	151,909	10.3	-61,616	-4.2
Hambug*	103,181	7.0	23,065	1.7	80,116	+5.3
Hamnam*	113,257	7.6	98,122	6.6	15,135	+1.0
Total	1,481,928	100.00	1,481,928	100.00		

Source: Chosun Guksojosa Bogo, Jeon-Sun Pyun, Vol. 1. 1930

\* Those provinces now in North Korea.



Table 29. Percent Distribution of the Populations of Cities,  
by Place of Birth, 1930

City	Total	Born in Province		Born in Another Province	Born in Japan or other countries
		Same commune	Other commune		
Seoul	100	45.5	18.1	15.0	21.3
Incheon	100	28.2	37.7	18.3	15.8
Kaesung	100	75.6	13.4	8.4	2.6
Gunsan	100	23.4	21.0	30.4	25.2
Mogpo	100	24.7	44.5	14.0	16.8
Daegu	100	35.4	36.2	13.2	15.2
Pusan	100	31.1	30.9	17.7	20.3
Masan	100	41.1	37.6	7.1	14.2
Pyongyang*	100	33.4	37.6	16.3	12.7
Jinnampo*	100	27.0	37.1	24.5	11.4
Sinuiji*	100	16.2	46.0	8.6	29.3
Weonsan*	100	31.0	18.0	34.2	16.8
Hamhung*	100	45.2	27.8	10.0	17.0
Chunggin*	100	17.2	10.4	49.4	23.0

Source: Chosun Guksejosa Bogo, Jeon-Sun Pyun, Vol 1. 1930

\* Those cities now in North Korea.

Table 30. Percent Distribution of the Rural Populations in Each Province, by Place of Birth, 1930

Province	Total	Born in Province		Born in Another province	Born in Japan or others countries
		Same commune	Other commune		
Gyeonggi	100.0	62.3	30.4	6.3	1.0
Choongbug	100.0	59.9	24.6	14.8	0.7
Choongnam	100.0	62.0	28.8	7.8	1.4
Jeonbug	100.0	62.9	27.6	8.2	1.3
Jeonnam	100.0	74.5	22.0	2.4	1.1
Gyeongbug	100.0	69.4	26.8	3.1	0.7
Gyeongnam	100.0	72.3	23.0	3.4	1.3
Gangweon	100.0	58.1	25.8	15.3	0.8
Whanghae*	100.0	62.8	29.7	6.4	1.1
Pyeongnam*	100.0	68.2	25.8	5.0	1.0
Pyeongbug*	100.0	61.8	32.4	4.0	1.8
Hamnam*	100.0	65.8	26.0	6.3	1.9
Hambug*	100.0	66.3	16.5	12.0	5.2

Source: Chosun Guks ejsa-Bogo, Jeon-Sun Pyun, Vol 1. 1930.

\* Those provinces now in North Korea

Table 31. Percent Distribution of Migrants and Nonmigrants by Age and Sex, Place of Birth, 1930

Age	Born in Province		Born in Another Province
	Same commune	Other commune	
Both sexes			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9	39.3	10.0	11.3
10 - 19	22.8	17.4	16.9
20 - 29	12.1	20.9	19.3
30 - 39	9.5	18.3	18.6
40 - 49	7.0	14.1	14.8
50 - 59	4.8	9.8	10.1
60 - 69	3.0	6.3	6.2
70 - 79	1.3	2.8	2.5
80 and over	0.2	0.4	0.3
Male			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9	35.8	13.1	11.4
10 - 19	22.3	19.1	17.4
20 - 29	13.4	18.6	19.0
30 - 39	10.6	17.5	19.3
40 - 49	7.8	14.0	15.4
50 - 59	5.3	9.6	9.9
60 - 69	3.2	5.6	5.4
70 - 79	1.4	2.2	2.0
80 and over	0.2	0.3	0.2
Female			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 9	43.7	8.0	11.3
10 - 19	23.5	16.4	16.3
20 - 29	10.5	22.5	19.5
30 - 39	8.2	18.8	17.9
40 - 49	5.8	14.1	14.2
50 - 59	4.1	10.0	10.4
60 - 69	2.7	6.8	7.1
70 - 79	1.3	3.0	2.9
80 and over	0.2	0.4	0.4

Source: Chosun Guksejasa-Bogo, Jeon-Sun Pyun, Vol 1. 1930

Table 32. Migrant Status of Korea-born Population by Age, 1930

Age	All Korea	Commune of enumeration	Other commune same province	Other province
Total	100.0	65.8	27.0	7.2
0 - 4	100.0	91.2	6.8	2.0
5 - 9	100.0	84.0	12.3	3.7
10 - 14	100.0	78.2	17.0	4.8
15 - 19	100.0	64.7	28.5	6.8
20 - 24	100.0	54.4	36.9	8.7
25 - 29	100.0	51.3	38.8	9.9
30 - 34	100.0	50.7	39.0	10.3
35 - 39	100.0	49.2	39.8	11.0
40 - 44	100.0	48.7	40.1	11.2
45 - 49	100.0	48.1	40.6	11.3
50 - 54	100.0	48.2	40.6	11.2
55 - 59	100.0	48.3	40.6	11.1
50 - 64	100.0	47.6	41.4	11.0
65 - 69	100.0	48.1	41.2	10.7
70 - 74	100.0	48.6	41.4	10.0
75 - 79	100.0	49.1	41.3	9.6
80 +	100.0	51.0	39.9	9.1

Source: Chosun Guksejosa-Bogo, Jeon-Sun Pyun, Vol. 1 and 2, 1930.

Table 33. Sex Ratios of Migrants and Non-Migrants by Age  
Place of Birth, 1930

(Males per 100 females)

Age	Born in Province		Born in other Province
	Same commune	Other commune	
Total	126	63	104
0 - 4	103	100	103
5 - 9	105	106	107
10 - 14	110	99	113
15 - 19	135	61	109
20 - 24	159	51	100
25 - 29	162	55	102
30 - 34	163	58	110
35 - 39	167	61	114
40 - 44	170	62	115
45 - 49	169	63	110
50 - 54	168	63	110
55 - 59	161	59	94
60 +	131	46	73

Source: Chosun Guksejosa-Bogo, Jeon-Sun Pyun, Vol 1 and 2, 1930.

## Migration from North Korea

One source of information to be utilised for locating the existence of recent internal migration is that of place of birth data in the 1960 census. The question on place of birth was asked for the first time in the 1960 census of population. A population census was taken in 1949, but the documents were destroyed during the Korean War. Before 1949, all censuses dealt with the whole country, including North Korea. The 1955 and 1960 censuses, however, give information only for the Republic of Korea. If place of birth data were available for two consecutive censuses, one could estimate the volume of migration during the intercensal period. Again place of birth data coupled with duration of residence would have been useful to estimate to a certain extent the net-migration between provinces during 1955-1960. Place of birth data is available by age and sex, but unfortunately no duration of residence data was collected. Thus only life time migration between provinces can be studied with the aid of the available data. The question on place of birth was worded as "where was this person born?" (For those born in Korea, write the name of province or Seoul city where actually born irrespective of the official address of permanent domicile; for those born overseas, enter the name of the country). Twenty percent sample tables were prepared

which give for the whole country and for every province cross tabulations of population by place of birth (ten provinces of South Korea including Seoul, five provinces of North Korea and other foreign countries), age, sex and type of area.

Table 33 shows the volume of in-migrants to the Republic of Korea from North Korea in each province by broad age groups. There were about 640,000 migrants from North Korea enumerated in various provinces. Nearly 63 percent of these were enumerated in Seoul and in the border province of Gyeonggi. Gyeongnam and Gangweon are the only two other provinces who received a significant proportion (about 20 percent) of migrants from North Korea. The age distribution of these migrants is very typical. There are no migrants in age group 1-4, a very small proportion in 5 to 14 (about 5 percent), a very large proportion in 15 to 54 (about 85 percent), and a small proportion of old age people (55 years and over). The data show that much migration from North Korea took place before 1955 but that since 1955 there has been almost no migration from North Korea. Most of people are in the age group 15 to 54.

Table 34 gives the sex-ratio among migrants from North Korea, which is about 130. This means that the migration from North Korea consisted predominantly of males, a condition which may have been due to political and economic reasons. Table

35 also shows that as the distance increases the sex ratio of migrants increases, a fact that has also been observed elsewhere.



Table 34. Life time Migrants from North Korea by Age and Place of Enumeration, 1960

Place of enumeration	Age					Total
	Total	1-4	5-14	15-54	55+	
Seoul	42.50 270,992	-	4.99 13,514	85.82 232,554	9.19 24,924	100.0
Gyeonggi	20.42 130,244	-	6.47 8,425	84.77 110,402	8.76 11,417	100.0
Chungbug	2.07 13,216	-	3.33 440	83.04 10,975	13.63 1,801	100.0
Chungnam	5.89 37,541	-	5.99 2,250	82.53 30,981	11.48 4,310	100.0
Jeonbug	2.54 16,176	-	8.38 1,355	81.08 13,115	10.55 1,706	100.0
Jeonnam	1.99 12,659	-	7.82 990	83.58 10,581	8.50 1,088	100.0
Gyeongbug	4.09 26,083	-	4.68 1,220	85.08 22,191	10.25 2,672	100.0
Gyeongnam	11.44 72,935	-	8.77 6,395	83.33 60,772	7.90 5,768	100.0
Gangweon	8.82 56,255	-	4.46 2,510	84.77 47,687	10.77 6,058	100.0
Jeju	0.25 1,593	-	5.65 90	85.88 1,368	8.47 135	100.0
Total	100.00 637,694	-	5.83 37,189	84.78 540,626	9.39 59,879	100.0

Source: 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea, Vol 2, 1-7, Economic Planning Board, Dec. 1963.

Note: Approximately 300 migrants of Age unknown are included in age group of 55 and plus.

Table 35. Sex Ratio among Migrants and Non-migrants  
by Province of Enumeration, 1960

Province	Non-migrants	Migrants (Internal)	Migrants from North Korea
Seoul (city)	101.9	92.5	126.0
Gyeonggi	102.3	82.9	134.9
Chungbug	105.9	76.1	145.2
Chungnam	102.9	83.1	127.7
Jeonbug	101.2	83.0	130.9
Jeonnam	100.5	88.4	169.2
Gyeongbug	101.8	85.5	144.8
Gyeongnam	104.9	102.9	118.7
Gangweon	103.2	97.8	184.2
Jeju	85.4	113.5	218.0

Source: 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea, Vol 2,  
20 percent Sample Tabulation Report No 1-7,  
Economic Planning Board, Dec. 1963.

## Migration between the Provinces of South Korea.

Table 36 shows the general pattern of life time migration as given by place of birth data in each of the ten provinces. It can be seen that except in the three provinces of Seoul, Gyeonggi and Gangweon, in all the provinces more than 90 percent of the people enumerated were born in the province of enumeration. Even in Gyeonggi and Gangweon the percentage is more than 80 percent. In Seoul, however, only 44 percent of the population was born in Seoul.

In Seoul, out of the 56 percent migrant population, 15 percent came from the adjoining province of Gyeonggi. In the remaining 41 percent, 11 percent are from North Korea and 13 percent are from the three nearest provinces.

In Gyeonggi province out of 20 percent migrant population 10 percent are from adjoining provinces, 5 percent for North Korea and 5 percent from the rest of the provinces.

The third province in order is Gangweon where the migrants constitute about 18 percent of the population; 5 percent of those is from Gyeongnam, 5 percent from the remaining adjoining provinces and 3 to 4 percent from North Korea.

Out of the remaining 7 provinces; Chungbug, Chungnam, and Gyeongnam reported about 10 percent migrants whereas Jeonbug, Joongnam, Gyeongbug, and Jeju reported only about 5 percent as

migrant population.

Of nearly 25 million population of the Republic of Korea in 1960, about 24 million population were born in South Korea. Table 36 shows that 2.64 million population were not born in the province of enumeration i.e., they were the migrant population. This means that 11 percent of the country's population was migrant population in 1960 census. In Seoul city, nearly 41 percent of the total population were these migrants. Other places of significant migration were Gyeonggi (15 percent), Gyeongnam (11 percent), and Gangweon (9 percent).

Same migrant population can be reallocated according to the place of birth (Table 36). The provinces Gyeonggi and Gyeongbug sent the highest number of migrants (18 and 17 percent). Net were Chungnam (12 percent) and Chungbug, Jeonnam and Gyeongnam (10 percent each). The total net life-time migration as shown in Table 36 makes it evident that Seoul received most of the migrants. Gyeongnam and Gangweon are the other two provinces where net in-migration was positive.

Table 36. Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Birth and by Province of Enumeration-1960

(Pop. in '000)

Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration (Province).									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Seoul	43.5	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2
2. Gyeonggi	14.5	80.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.2	0.2
3. Chungbug	3.3	2.1	89.5	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.1
4. Chungnam	6.4	2.6	1.8	90.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1
5. Jeonbug	3.9	1.1	0.5	1.6	94.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
6. Jeonnam	4.4	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.8	97.5	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.4
7. Gyeongbug	4.3	1.5	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	94.4	3.4	5.1	0.1
8. Gyeongnam	4.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.8	89.9	1.6	0.4
9. Gangweon	2.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	82.0	0.1
10. Jeju	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	95.4
11. Huang Hae	3.2	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2
12. Pyeongbug	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
13. Pyeongnam	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1
14. Hambug	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
15. Hamnam	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.1
16. Foreign	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.4
17. Unknown	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total Population	2,452	2,748	1,369	2,527	2,395	3,552	3,848	4,181	1,636	281

Source: 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea, Vol. 2, 20 percent Sample Tabulation Report No. 1-7, Economic Planning Board, Dec. 1963.

Table 37. The Provincial Interchange of Population, Place of Birth, 1960

Province	Enumerated in the province born elsewhere		Born in the province enumerated elsewhere		Net migration
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Seoul(city)	1,078,871	40.9	126,548	4.8	952,323
Gyeonggi	401,600	15.2	470,459	17.8	-68,859
Chungbug	124,768	4.7	266,508	10.1	-141,740
Chungnam	191,165	7.3	323,081	12.2	-131,916
Jeonbug	106,761	4.0	233,606	8.9	-126,845
Jeonnam	61,849	2.3	275,916	10.5	-214,067
Gyeongbug	151,391	5.7	440,562	16.7	-289,171
Gyeongnam	287,213	10.9	270,231	10.2	16,982
Gangweon	230,515	8.7	211,638	8.0	18,871
Jeju	6,852	0.3	22,436	0.8	-15,584
Total	2,640,985	100.0	2,640,985	100.0	

Source: 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea, Vol 2, 20 percent Sample Tabulation Report No 1-7, Economic Planning Board, Dec. 1963.

## Sex-ratio and Age Distribution of Life-time Migrants, 1960

In underdeveloped countries it is usually found that the sex-ratio among migrants is quite high, when the migration is for economic reasons. Males in ages 15 to 29 migrate to urban places in search of employment. Table 35 which gives sex-ratios of migrants and non-migrants in different provinces of Korea shows quite a different picture. The sex-ratio of migrants in Korea is quite low, even below 100, except in Jeju-Do, which is a separate island. The sex-ratio among migrants to cities is low in some of the developed countries where literate females move to big cities for clerical and secretarial work or for work in light industrial establishments and where big cities are not centres of big and heavy industries. It is only in such type of cities or urbanized places that one finds more female than male migration. Also, one would find in such countries other places which are centres of heavy industries where there will be counter balancing predominant male migration.

In Korea in 1960 we find in almost all provinces sex-ratios below 100 among migrants. The sex-ratio of migrants was low not only in Seoul city but also in a mountainous province like Gangwon. If we take the proportion all city population as a measure of urbanization, we see that in Seoul city, though 100

percent of the population was strictly urban, the sex-ratio of migrants was 92.5 whereas in Gyeonggi province, which has only 18 percent all city population, yet the sex-ratio of migrants was 82.9, which means that there was not much of correlation between urbanization and sex-ratio among migrants as has also observed in place of birth data for 1930. The only apparent explanation for this low sex-ratio among migrants is that female migration in Korea does not take place seriously for economic reasons but for more likely social reasons particularly for marriage.

Age is one of the most important factors which affects migration. Usually very young children do not migrate. Migration also occurs very but little among the aged, unless there is heavy return migration. So it is the labor force age group that generally has migratory tendencies. Scope to study age distribution of migrants here is very limited, for we can analyze only life-time migration. Thus, the difference in age distribution of non-migrants with migrants may be reduced to some extent. Table 38 (1) - Migrants at the Place of Destination - compares the age distribution of non-migrants with that of migrants for each of the provinces. It can be seen that among migrants, except those in Gangwon and Jeju-Do, the proportion of population 1 to 14 is quite low (17 to 23 percent).



In Jeju and Gangweon provinces the percentage for the same age group is nearly 30.

Among migrants the population aged 15 to 54 forms the largest segment, the percentage varying between 67 to 71. Jeju-Do had the lowest percent of 60. Seoul, as would be expected, had the older persons (55 year of age and over) formed a higher percentage among migrants than among non-migrants in all provinces except Gyeongnam, Gangweon and Jeju, this fact probably possibly indicates that a tendency toward return migration is not very significant.

Age distribution of non-migrants in Seoul city in 1960 was somewhat rather different from the age distributions in those of other provinces. There was quite a large proportion of non-migrants in the population under 15 years of age. This was mostly due to the fact that most children of migrants were probably born in Seoul. Another reason that must be considered is that the population aged 15 to 54 born in Seoul was moving out. Though it is true that nearly 58 percent of the persons who were born in Seoul out-migrated from Seoul belong to the age group 15 to 54, this is not sufficient to explain the age distribution of non-migrants in Seoul as the migrant population from Seoul was very small-about 100 thousand.

Another observation that can be made is that the ages

Net Intercensal Migration, 1955-1960.

The extent of migratory movements between the provinces can be gauged from the following table which gives the annual average rate of growth during intercensal period of 1955 and 1960.

Table 39. Average annual rate of growth, 1955-60

Province(Do)	Male	Female	Total
Seoul	8.16	8.77	8.47
Gyeonggi	3.58	3.57	3.58
Chungbuk	2.16	2.00	2.08
Chungnam	2.41	2.19	2.30
Jeonbuk	2.08	1.78	1.93
Jeonnam	2.53	2.18	2.36
Gyeongbuk	2.11	2.12	2.12
Gyeongnam	1.84	1.77	1.81
Gangwon	4.69	4.38	4.54
Joju	1.29	1.52	1.41
Total	2.97	2.82	2.89

Source: Population Census Report of 1955 and 1960, Bureau of Statistics, EPB, 1960 & 1963.

Although the population of the country as a whole grew at less than 3 percent a year, Seoul city, Gyeonggi and Gangweon grow, respectively, at 8.5, 3.6 and 4.5 percent. In Seoul the growth of the female population was more pronounced than in any of the provinces. The other two provinces had the least growth. All the other provinces show growth rates that were less than the national average. Especially Jeju, Gyeongnam, and Jeonbug have shown the lowest growth rates. Incidentally one can easily note that the northern provinces are the ones which have gained in population and the extreme southern ones are the ones which have lost. That Seoul city attracts people from all parts of the country is well known because of its importance as the capital city of the country as and because of its importance for economic and social amenities.

By use of the "survival ratio method" estimates of net-migration between 1955 and 1960 have been attempted for each province, for the urban and rural parts of each province, and individually for every urban place in Republic of Korea. For the cities (population of over 50,000) and counties of each province for which the adjusted sex and age composition of the population in 1960 has been separately prepared for purpose of this study. These estimates have been made by sex and age, so that it is possible to discuss not only the volume of

migration but also certain basic characteristics of migrants. The details of how these estimates were prepared are contained in Appendix 4.

## Estimated Net-migration by Province, 1955-1960

The estimates, as developed, show that Seoul, Gyeonggi and Gangweon were not gainers whereas all the other provinces lost population of both sexes.

Among the gainers, Seoul had the largest migration. First of all, Seoul is the capital city and is also the centre for business, higher education, central government, etc. Again as already mentioned, the remarkable rehabilitation work after the Korean War (housing, transportation, industrial plants, etc.), have attracted not only the previously resident citizens who had moved out temporarily but also new persons from other areas. Economic opportunity, social and political security and other amenities are the great attractions for people to move from other parts of the country to Seoul.

Gyeonggi which had the second largest in-migration in the 1955-1960 period, is in the northern part of the country and surrounds the edge of Seoul. This province lies near the demilitarized zone. This area includes the major mining resources of the country and is a rapidly industrializing area. This province probably gained population due to a return movement of people to their original residence as also due to attraction of labour for economic opportunities.

Among those which lost population, Gyeongnam lead, followed closely by Jeonbuk, Jeonnam and Gyeongbuk. Even Chungbuk and Chungnam lost quite a large number of persons. Pusan city situated in Gyeongnam, which was the interim capital city of Korea during the Korean War, had forced large number of migrants. The return of these migrants, especially to Seoul and other urban cities in the northern part of the Republic of Korea, could have been responsible for the loss to Gyeongnam province. Jeju was one of the military training bases and also had the largest refugee camp during the Korean War. The return of these refugees to the mainland, coupled with the slow closing of the training base, could have resulted in the pattern of migration observed. Again it is interesting to note that in this island females engage in economic activity outside their homes, especially in the high seas for fishing, etc., more often than males and consequently have a higher social and economic status. The migration pattern reflects this to some extent.

## The Urbanward Movement of Population

The most outstanding characteristics of the above statement are the heavy concentration of population in bigger cities and the loss of population by migration even in urban areas of some provinces.. This loss in urban areas may be due partly to the definition of urban area. The urban definition used here is entirely dependent upon the administrative unit, and as they are delineated, many urban units include substantial areas that actually are rural in their economics. Where out-migration was predominant, it may have been due to the changing or expanding of city boundaries after the 1955 census, where agriculture is more predominant in the urban areas, and hence cities have more rural characteristics. This may affect the differentials of volume and ratio of out-migration and cause them to be larger than actually they are. Admitting this, we can still safely say that a substantial number of urban areas in Korea were in a stationary or decreasing status of population between 1955 and 1960, due to migration. However, this stationary or decreasing status does not mean that the cities were not receiving population at all. Insofar observation of net-migration is concerned, the population may look stationary but it is possible that there may be have been a considerable amount of movement from adjoining rural areas to nearby

urban areas. This was the one of the features of internal migration of Korea, but this is balanced by an equally large or larger outflow from small urban areas to large urban where there were places more job opportunities than in the same or other prefectures. If the latter movement is more than the former, population of this urban area will be decreased. Those which have negative value of net-migration in urban areas may be examples of this case. As we observed from earlier place of birth statistics, the most common migration discernible is the intercommunal—that is from myeon (village), Eup (town), and Shi(city) within a province to another. A major portion of the inter-provincial migrants came from adjacent provinces; only the dominant metropolis Seoul drew migrants from all Korea, but numbers tend to decrease with distance.

However, the distance covered can be measured, to some extent, by comparing the rural and urban migration of those who cross the boundaries of rural and urban areas. In this case, it must be noted that inter-communal migration within a rural or an urban area in a province is neglected entirely, so that the statement may be within the limits of the hypothesis.



Net-migration by Urban and Rural Area, 1955-1960

In Korea, rural-urban migration has been the most important kind of internal migration. The net-migration for 27 cities of urban area and 140 counties of rural areas, shown in appendix, shows that a movement from the agricultural rural to the nonagricultural urban areas were simultaneously underway between 1955 and 1960.

The gross net-migration of rural and urban areas, as implied by the magnitude of the net figures, has been extremely large for urban areas. It is estimated that total net-migration rate to urban area constituted about 11 percent, which totals about 778 thousand persons during the five year period, as against a net loss of about 4 percent in rural areas.

	<u>Gross Net-Migration</u>			<u>Net-Migration Rate</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Urban	778,000	354,000	424,000	11.1	10.1	12.1
Rural	-771,000	-343,000	-428,000	-4.3	-3.8	-4.8

As we see from table 40 within each province the migration rates for rural areas tend to be much lower than those for urban portion. In all provinces including Seoul city there was a net migration gain for urban areas except Gyeongnam-Do and Jeju-Do where heavy return movement took place, although

in seven of them there was a net loss of rural population except Kyeonggi-Do and Gangweon-Do which were receiving those return movements. Even though there was a net-migration loss in urban areas in two provinces, in both cases the rate was smaller in urban than rural parts of each province and practical figure means almost negligible.

Therefore, we can conclude that the former movement of people was concentrated mainly in Seoul-Inchon area and Daegu area where rapid textile industry took place. Especially concentration to Seoul was especially tremendous, and Seoul shares 70 percent of the total gain in this five year period.

According to place of birth statistics available for 1960, approximately one-third of the inhabitants of cities were born outside the city in which they lived, in the case of Seoul more than 50 percent of citizen were born outside Seoul. While the total population increased 16 percent from 1955 to 1960, the urban population increased 33 percent.

Rural areas predominantly lost population by migration, and migration rates averaged about - 7 percent for most provinces. Two provinces had slight gains in rural areas, but this may indicate a return movement of people who went back to their homes near by the demilitarized zone as shown such area in appendix 6 (by county-Gun).

The heavier out-migration rural areas, were in the southern parts of Jeolla and Gyeongsang provinces, known as out-migration areas for a long while with main sources of agricultural products in Korea. As already stated, the proportion of farm households was 80 percent in 1930 but only 50 percent in 1965. This decline has been explained by the fact that because of the small land holdings of Korean farmers and because of the family system under which only the first son can remain in the home to succeed father and to keep his family, most of the second and younger sons of farmers have had to migrate to find jobs as a new entry to labor force and these did not return home in their life times. The constant outflow of peasants was due to this social condition which is continuously working on them, regardless of the fluctuation of pull factors in non-agricultural field. There is a tendency even for first sons of families to leave agriculture for work in urban areas if they are well-educated for white-collar jobs.

Table 40. Net-migration by province, Urban and Rural, 1955-1960

Province	Net-migration			Net-migration rate		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Seoul	577,000	577,000	-	23.9	23.9	-
Kyeonggi	67,000	23,000	8,000	2.6	5.2	0.2
Chungbug	-61,000	6,000	-64,000	-4.8	5.0	-3.0
Chungnam	-83,000	28,000	-94,000	-3.5	13.9	-2.2
Jeonbug	-94,000	26,000	-136,000	-4.2	8.4	-7.0
Jeonnam	-102,000	56,000	-155,000	-3.1	10.4	-5.5
Gyeongbug	-98,000	99,000	-202,000	-2.7	13.1	-7.1
Gyeongnam	-179,000	-37,000	-128,000	-4.5	-2.5	-5.1
Gangweon	24,000	1,000	27,000	1.5	0.5	2.0
Jeju-	-44,000	-1,000	-43,000	-15.4	-1.6	-19.4

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Note: Computed based on age structure of 1955 and 1960 using survival-ratio method.

Table 41. Percent Distribution of population by place of birth in each provinces of enumeration (City - Shi), 1960

Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration (Province).									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Seoul	43.53	3.3	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	2.3	0.5
2. Gyeonggi	14.51	68.2	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.9	3.9	0.2
3. Chungbug	3.34	3.5	83.1	9.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	1.3	3.6	0.1
4. Chungnam	6.42	3.9	3.3	64.4	2.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.1
5. Jeonbug	3.92	1.3	0.5	5.4	86.8	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.3
6. Jeonnam	4.44	1.9	0.4	1.7	3.7	93.6	0.5	1.8	1.2	2.9
7. Gyeongbug	4.30	2.1	3.6	4.0	0.6	0.3	86.3	7.0	3.9	0.2
8. Gyeongnam	3.95	1.7	0.8	2.3	1.1	1.0	5.0	78.7	1.8	0.6
9. Gangweon	2.85	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	73.8	0.1
10. Jeju	0.26	0.2	0.04	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	91.5
11. Huang Hae	3.21	6.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.2
12. Pyeongbug	2.18	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3
13. Pyeongnam	2.71	2.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.3
14. Ha bug	0.65	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
15. Hamnam	2.30	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.1
16. Foreign	1.13	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.9	0.4	2.3
17. Unknown	0.29	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2

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Source: 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea, Vol 2.  
Economic Planning Board, 1963.

Table 42. Percent distribution of population by place of birth in each province of enumeration (Semi-urban, Eup), 1960

Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration (Province).									
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Seoul	3.5	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	
2. Gyeonggi	70.6	1.1	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	
3. Chungbug	3.5	84.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.04	
4. Chungnam	4.8	1.7	86.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	
5. Jeonbug	1.7	0.9	2.8	94.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	
6. Jeonnam	2.6	0.2	0.7	3.1	96.99	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	
7. Gyeongbug	2.6	4.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	95.46	2.6	14.6	0.1	
8. Gyeongnam	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.4	93.0	3.4	0.3	
9. Gangweon	2.6	3.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	68.5	0.04	
10. Jeju	0.2	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	95.6	
11. Huang Hae	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	
12. Pyeongbug	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	
13. Pyeongnam	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	
14. Hambug	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.02	
15. Hamnam	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.04	0.07	0.2	0.2	3.8	0.1	
16. Foreign	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.2	
17. Unknown	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	

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Source: 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea, Vol 2, Economic Planning Board, 1963

Table 43. Percent distribution of population by place of birth in each province of enumeration (Rural area - Myeon), 1960

Place of Birth	Place of Enumeration (Province).									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Seoul		1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.04	0.6	0.1
2. Gyeonggi	84.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	
3. Chungbug	1.5	91.1	1.1	0.2	0.02	0.4	0.04	1.6	0.01	
4. Chungnam	2.0	1.5	94.3	0.7	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.04	
5. Jeonbug	1.0	0.4	1.0	95.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.04	
6. Jeonnam	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.3	98.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	
7. Gyeongbug	1.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	96.8	0.9	3.1	0.1	
8. Gyeongnam	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	97.2	1.1	0.3	
9. Gangweon	2.6	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.03	0.4	0.1	86.7	0.03	
10. Jeju	0.1	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.1	0.1	97.1	
11. Huang Hae	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.03	0.6	0.1	
12. Pyeongbug	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.5	0.1	
13. Pyeongnam	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.04	0.02	0.1	0.03	0.5	0.1	
14. Har bug	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.2	0.02	
15. Har nam	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.1	0.6	0.03	
16. Foreign	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.1	
17. Unknown	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	

Source: 1960 Population and Housing Census of Korea, Vol. 2.  
Economic Planning Board, 1963.

## Migration to Cities

The attainment of independence after the Second World War brought about a new process of city growth. This growth occurred in partly because many jobs held by Japanese became available to Koreans and in part because of political insecurity in rural areas. Later there was out-migration of population from cities to adjacent rural areas because of the Korean War, but after the war the population of cities grew again as reconstruction took place. During the five years after 1955, when the reformation of population distribution had been almost complete, the movement of population to the large cities was tremendous.

There are no data to compare early trend with that of recent, because of the changing characteristics of cities due to the expansion of boundary and the birth of new cities, according to the affiliation and cooperation of town or villages (Eup or Myeon).

In preceding chapter, we discussed the migration of rural and urban areas of provinces. Actually, the feature of urban migration is the combination of migration characteristics of individual cities, for cities have their own distinctive different migration status. Estimates of net-migration to individual cities make it possible to draw more detailed pictures of cityward migration, these estimated net figures are given in Appendix 6.



Net migration of cities by size shows that cities of less than 100,000 lost population. On the other hand, a gain of more than 20 percent occurred in cities with populations of more than 500,000, and a gain of about 15 percent occurred in cities with populations of 100,000 to 500,000. These net-migration rates by size of city show that the concentration of population was greatest in the largest cities and that the smallest cities lost population through migration. This phenomenon indicates that movement of people has been not only from rural to urban areas, but also from urban areas in less industrialized provinces to urban areas of more industrialized cities.

Table 44. Net Migration of Cities by their Size, 1955-1960

<u>Size of city</u>	<u>No. of Net Immigrants</u>	<u>No. of Net Outmigrants</u>	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Migration Rate</u>
50,000 to 99,000	18,952	-58,397	-39,445	-3.5
100,000 to 499,999	163,658	- 3,390	160,268	14.7
500,000 and over	677,665	-21,145	656,520	21.2

Two large cities - Seoul and Daegu - were the main destination of internal migration during the period of 1955 to 1960. These cities accounted for approximately 70 percent of the total

excess of migration of all cities, or about 700 thousand persons. Of this 700,000, Seoul has 600,000 and Daegu had 100,000 of positive net-migration. Three centers, Seoul, the capital of Korea; Daegu, as educational center; and also nearly by Kyungju city an old capital of the marvelous Silla dynasty, had substantial population increases through migration before the Second World War second.

One of the remarkable features in Korea in recent years has been the rapid progress of urbanization in a few large cities, particularly after 1960, by the changing of landscape, bringing social changes in the Seoul-Inchon and the Daegu-Pusan areas.

## Movement to the Suburbs

The growth of larger cities through the extension of corporate boundaries and construction of new roads with development of increasing transportation, has led to another wave of migration, the movement from central city to the suburbs. The high rate of growth in Seoul shows almost three times that of the annual national average of 2.8 percent. This growth was possible only as a result of heavy in-migration. Particularly, the growth within the Seoul, but outside the central city accompanying with expanding city's boundaries. Net-migration of central wards (Gu) in Seoul lost population as shown in appendix tables, while outlying ward gained. Thus, in-migrants to the suburbs came not only from outside the city but also largely from the central part of city. The rapid expansion in the suburban areas of Seoul occurred between 1955 and 1960 continued to 1965; for example, the population of Dongdaemoon-Gu in Seoul increased 95 percent during five years after 1955, whereas Jongro-Gu in Seoul lost 4 percent of population over the same period. The estimated net-migration rate for Dongdaemoon-Gu shows the ward had a net gain of 36 percent; by contrast, Jongro-Gu had 7 percent loss.

Table 45. Population trends in Seoul 1955-1965

Ward	Population			Percent change		Net-migration 1955-1960
	1955	1960	1965	1960	1965	
Seoul, Total	1,568,746	2,445,402	3,470,880	55.9	41.9	23.92
Jongro-Gu	217,630	224,682	229,007	3.2	1.9	-7.2
Jung-Gu	163,447	175,963	169,414	7.7	-3.9	-4.5
Dongdaemun-Gu	165,541	323,208	478,721	95.2	48.1	36.6
Seongdong-Gu	177,705	332,225	510,524	87.0	53.7	34.1
Seongbug-Gu	141,671	265,029	441,075	87.1	66.4	34.5
Seodaemun-Gu	182,313	335,563	473,834	84.1	41.2	34.6
Mapo-Gu	143,199	225,012	287,498	57.1	27.8	23.9
Yongsan-Gu	176,348	247,263	307,866	40.2	24.5	17.3
Yeongeungpo-Gu	200,892	316,407	572,941	57.5	81.1	23.5

Source: 1. Population Census of 1955 and 1960  
 2. Year-end Population Count, 1965.  
 3. Estimated Net-migration is based on survival ratio method.

## Demographic Differentials of Migrants

The analysis of migration by simply considering numbers of migrants and migration rates cannot serve a very useful purpose, especially in situations where rapid economic and social changes are anticipated or are already in motion. The nature of social and economic opportunities available in the areas as well as the custom and tradition which operate on them act further to change the magnitude and characteristics of migration which in turn interact on the social and economic variables. Thus in addition to the elementary information on migration, viz, that on numbers and rates, information on several demographic and non-demographic characteristics of these migrants will also be useful. Age, sex, motivations, education and social background influence migration. Among these characteristics, age and sex are the most objectively defined and the most often measured. They are significant as direct measures of structural change and altered replacement potential and also as indirect indicators of non-demographic transformation.

The migration potentials of the two sexes are not the same even in the same country over time, space, and destination. For example, in urbanward migration, sex differentials depend directly on the function of cities attracting the

Table 46. Sex Ratio of Migrants in Cities, 1955-1960

<u>City</u>	<u>Sex Ratio</u>	<u>No. of Migrants</u>	
		Male	Female
Seoul	88.1	270,385	306,760
Inchon	91.2	11,655	12,684
Chungju	112.3	3,985	3,549
Gwangju	73.1	24,019	32,882
Daegu	80.1	44,699	55,821

migrants as also the distance involved. From table 46; major cities have attracted more females than males, which means cities in Korea have multiple functions not only in the development of light industries but also in service, commerce, and education. For example, Chungju city and Gangweon-Province (appendix tables) attracted more males as we remember that mining, quarrying and heavy industries attract more males than female. Net-migration by province indicates that Chungnam, Jeonbug, and Jeonnam are the areas sending these excess females to Seoul and to the Gyeonggi area; the other provinces losing population are sending more males than females.

As we see from estimated net-migration by age group in appendix, every age group in Seoul gained persons, with the young adult age group 15 to 44 showing the largest gain. Even

the preschool and school age segments show substantial gains. For Gyeonggi the gains are mostly at the young adult ages, through with some slight losses at school ages. Generally, southern provinces show heavy losses at almost every age and especially at young and adult ages.

A sample tabulation of place of birth data in 1960, as shown in Table 47 indicate that there is sharp difference in percent distrebution by educational background among migrants and non-migrants, mobility of more educated was higher than for the less educated people. Table 48 also shows that migrants tended to be have slightly fewer children during their life time, probably due to higher education.

Table 47. Educational Background of Migrants and Non-Migrants,  
Place of Birth, 1960

School years attended	Male		Female	
	Non-Migrants	Migrants	Non-Migrants	Migrants
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	8.2	3.1	10.6	5.8
1 - 6	56.3	38.1	56.9	48.0
7 - 9	16.8	16.8	17.7	17.0
10 - 12	11.5	16.4	11.1	15.1
13 +	7.2	25.6	3.7	14.1

Source: Special Sample Tabulation of 1960 Census Data, 1965

Table 48. Children Ever Born by Married Women,  
Place of Birth, 1960

No. of children ever born	Married women	
	Non-Migrants	Migrants
Total	100.0	100.0
0	9.1	8.6
1 - 3	44.7	49.8
4 - 6	33.0	30.1
7 and over	13.2	11.5

Source: Special Sample Tabulation of 1960 Census Data, 1965



#### Part IV. Conclusion

From both a demographic and a sociological point of view, the outstanding fact about the Korean population has been its phenomenal increase in recent decades. Actual setting forth the dimension of high natural growth had overcrowded with many native repatriates from Japan, Manchuria or other asian countries after second World War and influx of refugees from North Korea during Korean War. Political turmoil brought about a complex distribution of population. Inevitably, forced migrations stimulated not only social tensions but also economic frictions among the Korean people. As a result of the Korean War and the liberation of Korea, western impact to agrarian society and to sedentary population groups.

It is evident that in the Republic of Korea there has been a significant movement of population over time, and specifically during 1955 to 1960, that brought in a changed distribution of population. It is very difficult to generalize about the future from the experience of this intercensal period. This is because of the several inherent difficulties involved: mainly the return movement toward the northern part of the Republic back to the places of original settlement. But it can safely be said that as the years roll by migration as a factor of population change and characteristics can be expected to play an

important role. Rural to urban migration may catch up due to the planned development of the industries of the country. The different stress place on the development of the various areas in the country will also act as pull and push factors in migration. Earlier movements of population tended to be from more rural to less rural provinces. Also, people adjacent to developing cities or industrial regions preferred to move to those areas. But the interesting fact observed in the intercensal period 1955 and 1960, is that net-migration of urbanward movement was concentrated in a few large cities like Seoul, Daegu, Kwangju, and Daejun, etc., whereas net-migration in smaller cities (mostly less than 100,000) lost population by migration, as has been true of urbanization observed elsewhere in Asian countries.

Changed pattern of population redistribution in recent period reveals that rehabilitation work after the Korean War, where a rapid expansion of manufacturing and commerce has taken place in a few large cities, created two kinds of rural-urban migration flow: one has been refugee settlement; the other has been return migration combined with a movement from the countryside to cities.

Thus, we can conclude that the pattern of internal migration in recent period years has been changed from rather short

distance migration to greater cityward migration.

It is hoped that data from the 1966 census and from sample surveys will give us a fuller knowledge of the social and economic characteristics in terms of the dynamics of population redistribution.

A P P E N D I X

1. Adjustment of 1960 Census Age Data
2. Adjustment of 1960 Military Population  
Comparable to 1955 Data
3. Adjustment of Changes in Administrative  
Boundary
4. Estimation of Net Migration by the Forward  
Survival Ratio Method
5. Measurement of the Centre of Population
6. Estimated Net Migration by Individual  
Cities, Counties and by Urban and Rural
7. Population of Individual Cities and  
Counties.

1. Adjustment of 1960 Census Age Data

Conversion of reported ages to age in completed years.

The tabulated age data in 1955 is available by completed years of age, but in 1960 census, age data were collected on the basis of the calendar year count. According to the lunar system not only is a baby considered one year old immediately after birth, but it also gains another year on New Year's Day. For instance, a baby born a day before the New Year's Day will become two years old on New Year's Day, whereas in terms of the completed number of years, the baby must be considered as under one year of age. Unfortunately, data for children under one year of age are not available.

The year most commonly used for this purpose is the lunar year which has five different lengths: 354 or 355 days in the 12 or 13 years out of every 19 when it has 12 months; 383, 384 or 385 days when the lunar year has 13 months. The sequence of long and short years cannot be told without an almanac. It will be clear that all persons born during the 10 days before a short year will be three by Chinese reckoning before they have completed a single year of life, whereas those born in the first three weeks of a long year will occasionally for short periods have the same lunar age as their standard age. For most of the remainder, the lunar age will be either

two years or one year ahead of the standard age, according to the date of birth and the date when the question on age is asked. Thus, it is necessary to convert the age data into a conventional and more useful completed years of age.

Fortunately, the post enumeration survey for the 1960 census, taken three months after the census, asked for date of birth and whether the solar or lunar calendar was used, and thus the proportion of the population that reported its ages according to the lunar calendar year was found.

Thus proportions can be used to convert the lunar calendar year values to Western calendar ones. Again, since in 1960, the census was conducted on December 1st the calendar year count of age involved only 11 months in the first year of age. Using these two factors, the lunar calendar year of age has been converted into the Western completed year of age.

The following equation of converting age was adopted not only for age structure of the whole country, but also for the age structures of administrative areas.

$$W_x = a \cdot K_{x+1} + (1-a) \cdot K_{x+2}$$

$W_x$  = Population of Western age X.

$K_x$  = Population of age x enumerated in 1960 Census

a = factor simultaneously corrected from method of counting years of age and proportion of using lunar calendar.

Percentage of the Population who reported by  
Korean age in Solar calendar 1960 Census.

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Age Group	Solar calendar		Lunar calendar	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 - 40	11.89	9.38	88.11	90.62
41 and over	7.64	4.20	92.25	95.80

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Source: The Report of 1960 Census P. E. S.  
Bureau of Statistics, EPB, 1963.

Table 49. Conversion Multipliers of Reported Ages in Completed Years, 1960 P.E.S.

Age Groups	Male	Female
0 - 4	1.2571	1.2539
5 - 9	0.9132	0.9084
10 - 14	1.0047	1.0007
15 - 19	0.9848	1.0035
20 - 24	0.9456	0.9692
25 - 29	0.9455	0.9669
30 - 34	0.9642	0.9517
35 - 39	1.0015	0.9835
40 - 44	0.9633	0.9525
45 - 49	0.9768	0.9787
50 - 54	0.9392	0.9341
55 - 59	0.9373	0.9711
60 - 64	0.9341	0.9547
65 +	0.8750	0.8838

Source: Computed based on The P.E.S. Report of 1960 Census, Bureau of Statistics, LPB, 1963.



2. Adjustment of 1960 Military Population Comparable to 1955 Data

In the 1960 census, the allocation of the armed forces was made to their usual place of residence (pre-service residence); in the 1955 census they were enumerated at their actual location. In order to render the figures for the armed forces in 1960 compatible with these in 1955, those of the armed forces were allocated to pre-service residence in 1960 were subtracted from the 1960 total population in each city or county and then added again to where the military installation was located at the time of 1960 census.

The percentage distribution of the military population by province as enumerated in 1955 and 1960, (before adjustment) for males is given below:

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>		<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>
Seoul	5.58	9.50	Jeon-nam	4.41	10.90
Gyeonggi	22.92	12.30	Gyeong-bug	4.86	17.04
Chung-bug	0.69	6.09	Gyeong-nam	10.32	16.19
Chung-nam	8.12	11.35	Kang-weon	35.18	6.59
Jeon-bug	2.90	8.93	Je-ju	5.00	1.11

### 3. Adjustment of Changes in Administrative Boundary

All the data for individual cities used here for 1955 were adjusted corresponding to the boundary of 1960, by total population for all cities and rural areas, and by sex and age for 30 cities of 50,000 and over which have been designated as urban areas of the country. The population of 30 cities by sex and age, in the same year was adjusted by adding each population of newly included rural areas to the mother city.

The unit of measurement, such as "Urban" and "Rural" is based on administrative units. Each unit is not always homogeneous in its characteristics. Especially after the Korean War, while expanding the boundary of cities to include surrounding rural areas, many cities have involved large farming area in their boundaries. As migration ideally measured is one of the residential movements from one community to another, the migration from agricultural areas to non-agricultural areas within the boundary of cities may be affected and our study should ideally take this into consideration. However, it is impossible to do this. This study is, therefore, restricted to the measurement and analysis of migrants only who cross the present administrative boundary, admitting that there probably be a lot of rural to urban migration within city country that is not measured. Also, for the development of discussion,

we must accept the assumption that each unit is fairly homogenous. For example, that the unit of a city is urban as a whole in its socio-economic characteristics.

#### 4. Estimation of Net Migration by the Forward Survival Ratio Method

The estimate of Net-migration is computed with forward census survival ratio, assuming that Korea has closed population, as international migration is so small as to be negligible. For application of this ratio to the estimation of migration, it is assumed, (1) that the error involved in enumerated population in each sex-age group of a particular administrative area is the same as for the nation at each census, (2) that the specific mortality rates are the same for each study unit as for the nation.

The forward survival ratio method is represented symbolically as follows:

$$M_{x+t} = P_{x+t} - tS_x \cdot P_x$$

where  $M_{x+t}$  is the estimated net-migration of age  $x+t$  at the second census,  $P_{x+t}$  is the enumerated population of age  $x+t$  at the second census,  $P_x$  is the population of age  $x$  at the first census,  $t$  is the intercensal interval, and  $S$  represents the survival ratio of same age group in the same interval. By

multiplying the survival ratio to population age x at the first census, the expected population of the same cohort at the second census ( $S_x \cdot P_x$ ) is obtained. This number of expected survivors is then compared with the actual population in the same age cohort to determine the amount of net migration.

The intercensal migration of Korea between 1955 and 1960 can be obtained by five year age group by sex, when this method is applied. For example, the formula:

$$M_{15-19}^{1955-1960} = P_{15-19}^{1960} - 5S_{10-14} \cdot P_{10-14}^{1955}$$

shows that the net migration of age group 15-19 in 1960 is obtained by subtracting expected population of age 15-19 in 1960, which is calculated by multiplying survival ratio of age group 15-19 in 1960 to the population of age group 10-14 in 1955, from actual population of the same age group. The total net migration for all ages is found by summing up of these values.

The above method gives only the estimates of net migration of persons 5 years and above. The estimated migrant children aged 0-4 is obtained by the following formula:

Migrant Males 0-4 =  $\frac{105}{205} \times \frac{1}{2} \times$  Migrant Women 15-44 x

Child Woman Ratio based on Children 0-4 to Women 15-44.

Migrant Females 0-4 =  $\frac{100}{205} \times \frac{1}{2}$  Migrant Women 15-44 x

Child Woman Ratio based on Children 0-4 to Women 15-44.

As the age and sex composition of population in 1955 and 1960 for the cities of population 50,000 and over also for the 175 counties (Gun) are available, it is possible to estimate the net-migration of those administrative areas using the detail survival ratio method.

Table 50. Survival Ratio, 1955-60

Age-Groups	Male	Female
0 - 4	1.02581	1.01352
5 - 9	0.99407	0.97927
10 - 14	0.89697	0.91047
15 - 19	0.88446	0.94029
20 - 24	1.07285	1.01775
25 - 29	1.10398	0.98201
30 - 34	1.01492	1.00865
35 - 39	0.98467	0.96197
40 - 44	0.95428	0.96409
45 - 49	0.84050	0.91083
50 - 54	0.88522	0.98087
55 - 59	0.81463	0.92179
60 +	0.64777	0.71996

Note: Computed based on adjusted age structures of 1960 census and 1955 census age data.

## 5. Measurement of the Centre of Population

In this study, a centre of population in each province is obtained as a point at which the value of population of each Shi and Eup multiplied by the distance from its municipal office to a meridian running through this point is balanced both on the eastern and western sides of the meridian, and the similar value is balanced both on the northern and southern sides of the parallel.

In the actual calculation, the centre of population of each province is first assumed approximately at a certain point. Through this point, O, a parallel X and a meridian Y are drawn, dividing the whole area of the province into four quadrants. Then the values of population of Shi and Eup in each quadrant multiplied by the distances from the municipal office of each Shi and Eup to line X and line Y are summed up; finally, the parallel and meridian distances between the assumed point O and the true centre of population,  $D_r$  and  $D_s$ , are obtained according to the following formula:

$$D_r = \frac{(\sum P_1 r_1 + \sum P_2 r_2) - (\sum P_3 r_3 + \sum P_4 r_4)}{P}$$
$$D_s = \frac{(\sum P_1 s_1 + \sum P_4 s_4) - (\sum P_2 s_2 + \sum P_3 s_3)}{P}$$

P denotes population of each Shi, Eup and Myun.

r denotes distance from municipal office to line X,

s denotes distance from municipal office to line Y. The suffix 1,2,3 and 4 denote quadrants the municipal offices belong to.

The centre of population for all Republic of Korea is obtained according to the same procedure as that for each prefecture. The whole area was divided into four quadrants by lines X and Y running through an assumed point; then the value of population in each province multiplied by the distances from its centre of population to the line X and Y is computed; finally, the center of population for all Republic of Korea is found according to the formula as mentioned above.



A P P E N D I X 6.

Estimated Net Migration by Individual  
Cities, Counties and by Urban and Rural

1960年 市部, 郡部 修正 人口  
Adjusted Population By Age, Sex, Urban and Rural, 1960

年 齡 階 級 Age Groups		計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
		<b>市 部 Urban</b>		
<b>計</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7 004 021</b>	<b>3 501 994</b>	<b>3 502 027</b>
0 ~ 4	years	1 154 535	592 605	561 930
5 ~ 9	〃	953 336	492 476	460 860
10 ~ 14	〃	777 918	403 034	374 884
15 ~ 19	〃	770 271	391 053	379 218
20 ~ 24	〃	664 214	335 600	328 614
25 ~ 29	〃	545 761	244 819	300 942
30 ~ 34	〃	475 907	20 639	255 268
35 ~ 39	〃	443 426	222 982	220 444
40 ~ 44	〃	338 118	182 109	156 009
45 ~ 49	〃	271 198	142 272	128 926
50 ~ 54	〃	209 035	110 408	98 627
55 ~ 59	〃	140 403	66 043	74 360
60 ~ 64	〃	107 264	44 941	62 323
65 ~	and over	152 635	53 013	99 622
		<b>郡 部 Rural</b>		
<b>計</b>	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>17 984 854</b>	<b>9 044 014</b>	<b>8 940 840</b>
0 ~ 4	years	3 316 340	1 700 228	1 616 112
5 ~ 9	〃	2 482 734	1 289 348	1 193 386
10 ~ 14	〃	2 047 036	1 078 295	968 741
15 ~ 19	〃	1 593 369	836 247	757 122
20 ~ 24	〃	1 544 120	804 466	739 654
25 ~ 29	〃	1 291 754	628 978	662 776
30 ~ 34	〃	1 012 803	477 983	534 820
35 ~ 39	〃	961 020	463 990	497 030
40 ~ 44	〃	797 163	392 647	404 516
45 ~ 49	〃	738 390	362 523	375 867
50 ~ 54	〃	618 122	305 060	313 062
55 ~ 59	〃	492 476	231 502	260 974
60 ~ 64	〃	462 215	194 104	232 111
65 ~	and over	663 312	278 643	384 669

**1960年 市部, 郡部別 人口 移動量**  
**Estimated Net Migration by Urban and Rural, 1955-1960**

年 齡 階 級 Age Groups	移 動 數 Migration number			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
<b>市 部 Urban</b>						
計 Sub-total	778 222	354 354	423 868	11.1	10.1	12.1
0 ~ 4 years	73 220	37 496	35 724	6.3	6.3	6.4
5 ~ 9 "	141 740	71 048	70 692	14.9	14.4	15.3
10 ~ 14 "	97 114	48 663	48 451	12.5	12.1	12.9
15 ~ 19 "	186 217	94 940	91 277	24.2	24.3	24.1
20 ~ 24 "	63 288	25 398	37 890	9.5	7.6	11.5
25 ~ 29 "	42 552	8 037	34 515	7.8	3.3	11.5
30 ~ 34 "	45 239	17 159	28 080	9.5	7.8	11.0
35 ~ 39 "	33 736	13 539	20 197	7.6	6.1	9.2
40 ~ 44 "	37 305	20 530	16 775	11.0	11.3	10.8
45 ~ 49 "	18 026	6 535	11 491	6.6	4.6	8.9
50 ~ 54 "	12 434	1 758	10 856	5.9	1.4	11.0
55 ~ 59 "	10 118	4 304	5 814	7.2	6.5	7.8
60 ~ 64 "	9 561	2 522	7 039	8.9	5.6	11.3
65 ~ and over	7 672	2 205	5 067	5.0	4.9	5.1
<b>郡 部 Rural</b>						
計 Sub-total	-771 109	-343 466	-427 643	- 4.3	- 3.8	- 4.8
0 ~ 4 years	-102 232	- 52 340	- 49 892	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 3.1
5 ~ 9 "	-140 948	- 79 738	- 61 210	- 5.8	- 6.2	- 5.1
10 ~ 14 "	- 89 730	- 50 461	- 39 269	- 4.4	- 4.7	- 4.1
15 ~ 19 "	-188 928	- 96 750	- 92 178	-11.9	-11.6	-12.2
20 ~ 24 "	- 32 770	+ 8 202	- 40 972	- 2.1	+ 1.0	- 5.5
25 ~ 29 "	- 30 739	+ 973	- 31 712	- 2.4	+ 0.2	- 4.8
30 ~ 34 "	- 45 731	- 18 937	- 26 794	- 4.5	- 4.0	- 5.0
35 ~ 39 "	- 31 249	- 14 952	- 16 297	- 3.3	- 3.2	- 3.3
40 ~ 44 "	- 38 396	- 21 572	- 16 824	- 4.8	- 5.5	- 4.2
45 ~ 49 "	- 18 144	- 6 938	- 11 206	- 2.5	- 1.9	- 3.0
50 ~ 54 "	- 12 484	- 2 484	- 10 000	- 2.0	- 0.8	- 3.2
55 ~ 59 "	- 9 332	- 4 464	- 4 868	- 1.9	- 1.9	- 1.9
60 ~ 64 "	- 9 043	- 3 111	- 5 932	- 2.0	- 1.6	- 2.6
65 ~ and over	- 21 383	- 894	- 20 489	- 3.2	- 0.3	- 5.3

道別, 性 및 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960  
 Estimated Net Migration by Province, Age and Sex, 1955-1960

市道別 Province	年 齡 Age						計 Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-44	45-64	65 +	
<b>男 Male</b>							
서울特別市 City of Seoul	32 000	40 800	25 600	150 900	19 200	1 800	270 400
京畿道 Gyeonggi	5 800	4 900	-10 100	27 200	5 800	- 100	34 000
忠清北道 Chungbug	- 5 000	- 5 000	- 3 200	-11 300	- 300	- 800	- 25 000
忠清南道 Chungnam	- 7 400	- 6 500	- 4 100	-13 100	- 587	- 400	- 33 000
全羅北道 Jeonbug	- 8 900	- 6 600	- 9 800	-16 000	-5 300	- 500	- 47 300
全羅南道 Jeonnam	- 9 700	- 8 500	- 6 900	- 6 269	-7 800	1 600	- 25 100
慶尙北道 Gyeongbug	- 7 100	-19 000	3 600	-15 000	-1 600	-1 200	- 40 200
慶尙南道 Gyeongnam	-11 400	-12 700	100	-39 400	-18 600	-4 000	- 86 100
江原道 Gangweon	5 000	8 700	300	-27 400	3 400	- 400	- 10 400
濟州道 Jeju	- 400	- 2 200	- 1 100	-37 200	- 500	40	- 41 200
<b>女 Female</b>							
서울特別市 City of Seoul	30 400	43 900	26 600	174 900	25 900	5 000	306 800
京畿道 Gyeonggi	5 500	5 300	- 8 100	25 800	3 600	400	32 500
忠清北道 Chungbug	- 4 800	- 5 700	- 2 700	-20 500	- 900	-1 800	- 36 400
忠清南道 Chungnam	- 7 000	- 4 300	- 3 500	-31 300	-3 100	- 400	- 49 700
全羅北道 Jeonbug	- 8 900	- 6 600	- 9 800	-38 000	-5 000	- 600	- 47 300
全羅南道 Jeonnam	- 9 300	-11 800	- 7 400	-42 900	-7 600	1 700	- 77 300
慶尙北道 Gyeongbug	- 6 800	-14 600	1 800	-32 500	-3 600	-2 500	- 58 200
慶尙南道 Gyeongnam	-10 900	-13 200	1 800	-55 200	12 000	-4 100	- 93 600
江原道 Gangweon	4 800	6 300	900	20 200	2 500	- 300	34 300
濟州道 Jeju	- 400	- 300	- 1 000	-1 700	- 300	600	- 3 000

市別, 性 및 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(I)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

서울  
SEOUL

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	577 145	270 385	306 760	23.92	22.72	25.10
0 ~ 4	62 444	32 009	30 435	15.95	15.95	15.95
5 ~ 9	84 780	40 832	43 948	26.66	24.84	28.61
1 0 ~ 1 4	52 149	25 565	26 584	21.42	20.45	22.45
1 5 ~ 1 9	108 135	51 711	56 424	39.45	38.36	40.50
2 0 ~ 2 4	46 464	10 965	35 499	19.99	10.16	28.50
2 5 ~ 2 9	53 750	22 731	31 019	27.08	26.60	27.45
3 0 ~ 3 4	52 637	29 624	23 013	30.45	36.91	24.86
3 5 ~ 3 9	35 950	19 420	16 530	22.45	23.68	21.16
4 0 ~ 4 4	28 895	16 469	12 426	23.32	23.98	22.49
4 5 ~ 4 9	17 647	8 324	9 323	18.08	16.05	20.37
5 0 ~ 5 4	12 697	5 014	7 683	17.08	12.60	22.25
5 5 ~ 5 9	8 096	3 986	4 986	17.18	18.30	16.21
6 0 ~ 6 4	6 714	1 909	4 805	20.62	14.58	24.68
6 5 ~	6 787	1 826	4 961	14.62	12.26	15.74

鍾路區  
JONGRO-GU(SEOUL)

計 Total	-15 723	-8 115	-7 608	- 7.2	- 7.9	- 6.5
0 ~ 4	-810	-415	- 395	- 3.0	- 3.0	- 3.0
5 ~ 9	- 1 288	-865	- 423	- 4.8	- 6.3	- 3.3
1 0 ~ 1 4	- 1 168	-576	- 592	- 4.7	- 4.5	- 4.9
1 5 ~ 1 9	5 585	1 914	3 671	18.6	14.2	22.2
2 0 ~ 2 4	- 4 553	-3 109	-1 444	-19.1	-29.7	-10.8
2 5 ~ 2 9	- 2 851	49	-2 900	-17.2	0.7	-31.3
3 0 ~ 3 4	- 1 491	206	-1 697	-10.5	3.6	-20.1
3 5 ~ 3 9	- 2 349	-1 336	-1 013	-16.1	-20.6	-12.5
4 0 ~ 4 4	- 1 440	-1 102	- 338	-12.2	-18.4	- 5.8
4 5 ~ 4 9	- 1 741	-1 146	- 595	-18.5	-25.1	-12.2
5 0 ~ 5 4	- 1 273	- 917	- 356	-17.1	-24.7	- 9.6
5 5 ~ 5 9	- 1 871	- 326	- 1545	-39.1	-15.5	-57.5
6 0 ~ 6 4	403	- 262	665	11.8	-19.7	31.7
6 5 ~	- 876	- 230	- 646	-17.2	-15.0	-18.1

中 區  
JUNG-GU (SEOUL)

計 Total	- 7 649	-8 297	648	- 4.5	-10.1	7.2
0 ~ 4	316	162	154	1.4	1.4	1.4
5 ~ 9	- 130	- 426	296	- 0.6	- 4.0	2.9
1 0 ~ 1 4	- 673	- 616	- 57	- 3.8	- 6.9	- 0.6
1 5 ~ 1 9	6 615	2 722	3 893	27.8	24.4	30.9
2 0 ~ 2 4	-3 589	-3 453	- 136	-19.5	-42.3	- 1.3
2 5 ~ 2 9	-2 902	-1 538	-1 364	-23.4	-29.8	-18.9
3 0 ~ 3 4	-1 048	- 535	- 513	- 9.2	-11.7	- 7.5
3 5 ~ 3 9	-1 730	-1 329	- 401	-14.6	-24.6	- 6.2
4 0 ~ 4 4	- 941	- 775	- 166	- 9.3	-14.4	- 3.5
4 5 ~ 4 9	-1 346	-1 104	- 242	-17.3	-26.5	- 6.7
5 0 ~ 5 4	-1 252	- 996	- 256	-22.2	-30.6	-10.7
5 5 ~ 5 9	- 442	- 248	- 194	-14.1	-16.6	-11.9
6 0 ~ 6 4	- 332	- 137	- 195	-15.6	-15.6	-15.6
6 5 ~	- 511	- 186	- 325	-18.3	-22.0	-16.6

## 市別, 性 別 年 齡 階 級 別 純 移 動 量, 1955~1960(Ⅱ)

### Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

東大門區  
DONGDAEMUN-GU (SEOUL)

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migrator numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
<b>計 Total</b>	<b>116 228</b>	<b>56 570</b>	<b>59 658</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>37.2</b>
0 ~ 4	11 222	5 742	5 480	20.9	20.8	20.9
5 ~ 9	17 946	8 863	9 083	42.2	40.3	44.2
10 ~ 14	10 918	5 433	5 485	35.1	34.2	36.1
15 ~ 19	16 919	8 451	8 468	48.9	49.0	48.9
20 ~ 24	9 908	3 261	6 647	34.0	24.2	42.4
25 ~ 29	11 611	5 037	6 574	44.3	46.1	43.0
30 ~ 34	10 997	6 113	4 884	47.1	55.0	39.8
35 ~ 39	8 471	4 825	3 646	39.3	42.6	35.7
40 ~ 44	5 907	3 502	2 405	36.7	39.1	33.7
45 ~ 49	4 159	2 084	2 075	32.5	30.6	34.7
50 ~ 54	3 099	1 334	1 765	31.6	26.2	37.5
55 ~ 59	2 004	932	1 072	32.3	32.3	32.4
60 ~ 64	1 397	535	862	32.8	30.8	34.2
65 ~	1 670	458	1 212	28.7	24.8	30.5

城東區  
SEONGDONG-GU (SEOUL)

<b>計 Total</b>	<b>111 083</b>	<b>54 455</b>	<b>56 628</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>34.4</b>
0 ~ 4	11 176	5 729	5 447	19.8	19.7	19.9
5 ~ 9	19 276	10 026	9 250	42.7	43.2	42.2
10 ~ 14	9 619	4 814	4 805	29.8	29.0	30.7
15 ~ 19	15 871	8 029	7 842	45.2	45.4	45.0
20 ~ 24	7 648	1 666	5 982	27.0	13.3	38.0
25 ~ 29	11 530	4 977	6 553	43.8	46.0	42.4
30 ~ 34	10 912	5 872	5 040	46.1	52.9	40.1
35 ~ 39	7 875	4 470	3 405	36.0	38.9	32.8
40 ~ 44	6 346	3 861	2 485	37.3	40.2	33.6
45 ~ 49	3 722	1 993	1 729	28.6	28.3	29.0
50 ~ 54	2 869	1 484	1 385	28.4	27.1	30.1
55 ~ 59	1 650	742	908	26.4	25.2	27.6
60 ~ 64	1 067	368	699	24.9	21.1	27.4
65 ~	1 522	424	1 098	23.7	19.9	25.6

城北區  
SEONGBUG-GU (SEOUL)

<b>計 Total</b>	<b>89 878</b>	<b>45 040</b>	<b>44 838</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>33.8</b>
0 ~ 4	8 229	4 213	4 016	19.1	19.0	19.2
5 ~ 9	13 537	6 881	6 656	39.8	39.3	40.3
10 ~ 14	8 291	3 947	4 344	31.3	29.4	33.4
15 ~ 19	13 772	6 434	7 338	46.6	44.9	48.2
20 ~ 24	7 099	2 366	4 733	30.3	22.5	36.7
25 ~ 29	9 171	4 624	4 547	43.3	51.4	37.3
30 ~ 34	8 415	5 109	3 306	44.8	57.6	33.4
35 ~ 39	6 256	3 559	2 697	36.4	40.1	32.4
40 ~ 44	4 854	2 835	2 019	36.7	38.3	34.6
45 ~ 49	3 590	2 027	1 563	34.3	36.7	31.6
50 ~ 54	2 700	1 456	1 244	33.3	33.9	32.5
55 ~ 59	1 394	743	651	26.5	31.4	22.5
60 ~ 64	1 190	447	743	31.6	29.9	32.6
65 ~	1 380	399	981	24.6	22.2	25.7

市別, 性 別 年 齡 階 級 別 純 移 動 量, 1955~1960(Ⅲ)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

西大門區  
SEADAEMUN-GU(SEOUL)

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
<b>計 Total</b>	<b>115 131</b>	<b>58 868</b>	<b>56 263</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>
0 ~ 4	10 471	5 362	5 109	19.7	19.5	19.8
5 ~ 9	53 272	10 234	8 459	42.4	44.2	30.3
1 0 ~ 1 4	18 693	5 656	5 072	31.5	31.7	31.4
1 5 ~ 1 9	10 728	8 261	8 502	45.7	44.9	46.5
2 0 ~ 2 4	16 763	4 298	6 624	33.6	27.7	39.0
2 5 ~ 2 9	10 922	5 715	6 185	43.5	47.4	40.4
3 0 ~ 3 4	11 900	5 887	4 750	44.6	52.3	37.6
3 5 ~ 3 9	10 637	4 335	3 418	35.1	37.6	32.3
4 0 ~ 4 4	7 753	3 512	2 439	35.2	37.2	32.8
4 5 ~ 4 9	5 951	2 098	1 332	25.3	29.0	21.1
5 0 ~ 5 4	3 430	1 426	1 438	37.8	35.6	30.5
5 5 ~ 5 9	2 864	1 246	1 170	34.4	35.9	32.9
6 0 ~ 6 4	2 416	434	648	24.9	24.2	25.4
6 5 ~	1 082	404	1 117	23.6	19.1	25.8

麻浦區  
MAPO-GU(SEOUL)

<b>計 Total</b>	<b>52 821</b>	<b>25 637</b>	<b>27 184</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>
0 ~ 4	5 562	2 848	2 714	14.9	14.9	14.8
5 ~ 9	7 219	3 686	3 533	24.4	24.2	24.6
1 0 ~ 1 4	4 162	2 053	2 109	18.7	17.9	19.6
1 5 ~ 1 9	9 433	4 743	4 690	33.8	37.8	39.9
2 0 ~ 2 4	3 927	280	3 647	19.9	3.1	33.8
2 5 ~ 2 9	6 659	3 657	3 002	26.3	46.2	28.7
3 0 ~ 3 4	5 422	3 475	1 947	34.0	45.5	23.5
3 5 ~ 3 9	3 273	1 871	1 402	22.9	25.0	20.6
4 0 ~ 4 4	2 650	1 541	1 109	23.6	24.8	22.1
4 5 ~ 4 9	1 531	610	921	16.9	12.8	21.4
5 0 ~ 5 4	3 090	372	718	15.5	10.0	21.7
5 5 ~ 5 9	806	266	540	17.9	13.3	21.6
6 0 ~ 6 4	447	108	339	13.9	8.3	17.7
6 5 ~	640	127	513	13.8	8.2	16.5

龍山區  
YONGSAN-GU(SEOUL)

<b>計 Total</b>	<b>42 984</b>	<b>13 146</b>	<b>29 838</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>
0 ~ 4	6 254	3 202	3 052	15.3	15.3	15.4
5 ~ 9	- 1 435	- 3 128	1 693	- 4.5	- 19.0	11.0
1 0 ~ 1 4	5 158	2 489	2 669	21.6	20.3	22.9
1 5 ~ 1 9	11 616	5 468	6 148	41.6	40.3	42.9
2 0 ~ 2 4	6 925	3 050	3 875	26.1	22.4	30.0
2 5 ~ 2 9	1 759	- 1 984	3 743	8.0	- 20.4	30.3
3 0 ~ 3 4	2 622	89	2 533	14.1	1.0	25.7
3 5 ~ 3 9	2 579	880	1 699	15.7	10.1	22.1
4 0 ~ 4 4	2 509	1 386	1 123	20.5	19.8	21.3
4 5 ~ 4 9	1 751	734	1 017	18.6	14.2	23.8
5 0 ~ 5 4	1 109	366	743	15.4	9.2	23.2
5 5 ~ 5 9	795	255	540	18.5	13.3	22.7
6 0 ~ 6 4	625	188	437	20.7	16.3	23.4
6 5 ~	717	151	566	17.7	12.1	20.2

市別, 性 및 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(IV)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955-1960

永登浦區  
YEONGDEUNGPO-GU(SEOUL)

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	74 147	34 303	39 844	23.5	21.6	25.3
0 ~ 4	8 476	4 340	4 136	14.9	19.9	14.9
5 ~ 9	12 496	6 346	6 150	29.0	28.4	29.7
1 0 ~ 1 4	5 502	2 571	2 931	17.9	16.3	19.7
1 5 ~ 1 9	11 666	5 739	5 927	36.3	35.2	37.4
2 0 ~ 2 4	8 314	2 759	5 555	27.3	18.9	35.0
2 5 ~ 2 9	7 223	2 359	4 864	25.8	18.8	31.5
3 0 ~ 3 4	6 311	3 476	2 835	27.4	31.1	24.0
3 5 ~ 3 9	4 072	2 210	1 862	20.1	20.8	19.4
4 0 ~ 4 4	3 167	1 778	1 389	20.7	20.6	20.9
4 5 ~ 4 9	2 215	1 095	1 120	18.4	16.7	20.4
5 0 ~ 5 4	1 587	560	1 027	18.2	12.0	25.3
5 5 ~ 5 9	1 248	438	810	21.9	17.0	26.1
6 0 ~ 6 4	942	280	662	22.9	16.8	27.1
6 5 ~	928	352	576	16.9	19.2	15.7

水 原  
SUWEON

計 Total	- 1 120	359	- 1 479	- 1.2	0.8	- 3.3
0 ~ 4	- 76	- 39	- 37	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
5 ~ 9	- 389	- 264	- 125	- 3.1	- 4.0	- 2.0
1 0 ~ 1 4	- 1 094	- 572	- 522	- 11.2	- 11.4	- 11.0
1 5 ~ 1 9	379	120	259	3.8	2.3	5.3
2 0 ~ 2 4	702	925	- 223	- 7.8	18.2	- 5.6
2 5 ~ 2 9	461	308	153	6.2	8.5	4.0
3 0 ~ 3 4	99	209	- 110	1.8	8.0	3.7
3 5 ~ 3 9	- 204	2	- 206	- 3.8	0.1	- 7.4
4 0 ~ 4 4	- 105	- 24	- 81	- 2.4	- 1.1	- 3.7
4 5 ~ 4 9	- 218	- 171	- 47	- 5.6	- 8.6	- 2.4
5 0 ~ 5 4	- 48	- 47	- 1	- 1.6	- 2.8	- 0.1
5 5 ~ 5 9	13	38	- 25	0.6	3.6	- 2.4
6 0 ~ 6 4	- 87	- 32	- 55	- 6.1	- 5.1	- 6.9
6 5 ~	- 553	- 94	- 459	- 26.3	- 12.7	- 3.38

仁 川  
INCHEON

計 Total	24 339	11 655	12 684	6.1	5.8	6.3
0 ~ 4	3 850	1 971	1 879	5.3	5.3	5.3
5 ~ 9	5 233	3 371	1 862	9.5	12.0	6.9
1 0 ~ 1 4	125	78	47	0.3	0.4	0.2
1 5 ~ 1 9	7 449	3 302	4 147	18.4	16.0	20.9
2 0 ~ 2 4	573	- 1 518	2 091	1.7	- 9.3	11.7
2 5 ~ 2 9	2 499	972	1 527	7.9	7.1	8.5
3 0 ~ 3 4	2 972	2 105	867	11.0	16.9	6.0
3 5 ~ 3 9	847	404	443	3.3	3.1	3.5
4 0 ~ 4 4	1 489	974	615	7.3	7.8	6.7
4 5 ~ 4 9	25	- 94	119	0.2	- 1.1	1.6
5 0 ~ 5 4	569	237	332	4.5	3.4	5.9
5 5 ~ 5 9	255	95	160	3.1	2.4	3.9
6 0 ~ 6 4	- 15	- 48	33	- 0.3	- 1.9	1.0
6 5 ~	- 1 532	- 94	- 1 438	- 18.8	- 3.1	- 28.2



市別, 性別, 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(V)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

忠州  
CHUNGJU

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	7 532	3 983	3 549	11.2	11.9	10.5
0 ~ 4	774	396	378	6.1	6.1	6.2
5 ~ 9	1 776	1 361	415	17.6	26.0	8.5
10 ~ 14	941	430	511	13.5	11.8	15.4
15 ~ 19	597	383	214	9.0	10.5	7.3
20 ~ 24	-1 010	-1 169	159	-21.4	-58.7	5.8
25 ~ 29	1 378	809	569	28.8	39.8	20.7
30 ~ 34	1 125	792	333	28.6	44.2	15.5
35 ~ 39	819	534	285	20.1	27.1	13.5
40 ~ 44	444	235	209	12.7	13.1	12.3
45 ~ 49	265	84	181	8.7	5.4	12.1
50 ~ 54	170	97	73	7.7	8.1	7.3
55 ~ 59	102	30	72	6.3	3.8	8.8
60 ~ 64	91	- 3	94	7.6	- 0.6	14.1
65 ~	60	4	56	3.1	0.5	4.8

清州  
CHEONGJU

計 Total	-1 711	-1 019	-692	- 1.9	- 2.3	- 1.5
0 ~ 4	- 356	- 182	-174	- 2.4	- 2.3	- 2.5
5 ~ 9	378	159	219	2.9	2.3	3.4
10 ~ 14	180	102	78	1.7	1.8	1.5
15 ~ 19	1 006	585	421	9.3	10.2	8.2
20 ~ 24	-2 590	-1 756	-834	-36.5	-52.1	-22.4
25 ~ 29	- 124	185	-309	- 2.0	6.9	- 9.1
30 ~ 34	93	100	- 7	1.7	4.2	- 0.2
35 ~ 39	- 161	- 11	-150	- 2.9	- 0.4	- 5.2
40 ~ 44	- 73	22	- 95	- 1.6	1.0	- 4.3
45 ~ 49	58	- 94	152	1.5	- 5.3	7.6
50 ~ 54	79	- 48	127	2.7	- 3.3	8.6
55 ~ 59	- 142	- 67	- 75	- 7.2	- 7.3	- 7.2
60 ~ 64	51	33	18	3.3	4.8	2.1
65 ~	- 110	- 47	- 63	- 4.8	- 5.6	- 4.4

大田  
DAEJEON

計 Total	27 785	13 946	13 839	12.0	11.9	12.1
0 ~ 4	2 666	1 365	1 301	6.6	6.6	6.6
5 ~ 9	5 294	2 209	3 085	15.9	13.0	19.0
10 ~ 14	3 642	1 846	1 796	13.6	13.0	14.2
15 ~ 19	5 250	2 555	2 695	21.1	20.1	22.1
20 ~ 24	2 492	1 992	500	11.9	17.8	5.2
25 ~ 29	2 433	1 183	1 250	14.6	15.5	13.8
30 ~ 34	1 748	691	1 057	11.6	9.8	13.1
35 ~ 39	1 316	589	727	9.0	8.0	9.9
40 ~ 44	1 548	939	609	13.9	15.8	11.7
45 ~ 49	571	233	338	6.3	4.9	7.9
50 ~ 54	327	116	211	4.9	3.2	7.0
55 ~ 59	263	143	120	6.2	6.9	5.4
60 ~ 64	159	11	148	5.2	0.9	8.3
65 ~	76	74	2	1.7	4.5	0.1

市別, 性別, 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(VI)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

全州  
EONJU

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	40 444	20 568	19 876	21.6	22.3	20.9
0 ~ 4	3 192	1 634	1 558	10.2	10.0	10.3
5 ~ 9	6 629	3 548	3 081	25.9	26.7	25.0
10 ~ 14	6 764	3 294	3 470	27.0	25.8	28.3
15 ~ 19	6 978	3 925	3 053	32.3	35.4	29.0
20 ~ 24	256	-253	509	1.7	-3.6	6.6
25 ~ 29	3 168	1 764	1 404	26.4	34.6	20.3
30 ~ 34	3 431	2 064	1 367	30.0	40.0	21.8
35 ~ 39	2 389	1 249	1 140	21.4	22.2	20.5
40 ~ 44	1 777	864	913	20.8	20.1	21.5
45 ~ 49	1 771	804	967	25.1	22.9	27.2
50 ~ 54	1 056	444	612	19.3	16.1	22.5
55 ~ 59	930	346	584	22.1	18.2	25.4
60 ~ 64	905	468	437	26.3	31.5	22.4
65 ~	1 198	417	781	23.9	24.4	23.6

群U 山  
GNSAN

計 Total	-8 562	-3 943	-4 619	- 9.6	- 9.0	-10.2
0 ~ 4	- 971	- 497	- 474	- 6.6	- 6.4	- 6.8
5 ~ 9	158	250	- 92	1.2	3.8	- 1.5
10 ~ 14	-1 353	- 666	- 687	-11.7	-11.1	-12.4
15 ~ 19	254	244	10	2.5	4.5	0.2
20 ~ 24	-2 720	-1 780	- 940	-42.7	-65.9	-25.6
25 ~ 29	-1 276	- 969	- 307	-22.4	-44.5	- 8.7
30 ~ 34	282	704	- 422	5.2	30.9	-13.4
35 ~ 39	- 863	- 218	- 645	-16.1	- 8.2	-23.9
40 ~ 44	- 685	- 326	- 359	-14.9	-13.4	-16.9
45 ~ 49	- 512	- 307	- 205	-13.7	-15.9	-11.4
50 ~ 54	- 322	- 151	- 171	-11.1	- 9.8	-12.7
55 ~ 59	- 136	- 86	- 50	- 6.7	- 8.5	- 5.0
60 ~ 64	- 172	- 76	- 96	-11.3	-11.3	-11.4
65 ~	- 246	- 65	- 181	-11.0	- 7.8	-12.8

裡里  
IRI

計 Total	-5 783	-1 841	-3 942	- 8.9	- 5.7	-12.0
0 ~ 4	- 801	- 410	- 391	- 7.2	- 7.4	- 7.1
5 ~ 9	- 501	- 78	- 423	- 5.5	- 1.6	- 9.6
10 ~ 14	- 863	- 397	- 466	-10.0	- 9.0	-11.0
15 ~ 19	85	436	- 351	1.1	10.4	-10.2
20 ~ 24	-2 313	-1 379	- 934	-47.6	-58.1	-37.5
25 ~ 29	- 52	218	- 270	- 1.3	13.0	-11.3
30 ~ 34	302	459	- 157	7.6	26.0	- 7.0
35 ~ 39	- 218	- 13	- 205	- 5.3	- 0.6	- 9.8
40 ~ 44	- 319	- 186	- 133	-10.2	-11.4	- 8.9
45 ~ 49	- 288	- 84	- 204	-11.7	- 6.6	-17.2
50 ~ 54	- 290	- 191	- 99	-14.7	-18.9	-10.3
55 ~ 59	- 196	- 93	- 103	-14.0	-14.0	-14.0
60 ~ 64	- 143	- 53	- 90	-13.2	-11.5	-14.5
65 ~	- 186	- 70	- 116	-11.8	-13.2	-11.2

市別, 性別, 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(VII)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

木浦  
MOGPO

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	- 894	- 112	- 782	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 1.2
0 ~ 4	- 2	- 1	- 1	0.009	0.009	0.01
5 ~ 9	40	601	561	0.2	6.3	6.4
10 ~ 14	651	377	274	3.8	4.1	3.4
15 ~ 19	1 543	872	671	9.6	9.8	9.4
20 ~ 24	- 4 009	- 3 373	- 636	- 43.7	- 79.5	- 12.9
25 ~ 29	594	619	25	7.9	20.1	0.6
30 ~ 34	1 572	1 423	149	19.1	39.6	3.2
35 ~ 39	178	266	88	2.1	6.6	2.0
40 ~ 44	16	94	78	0.3	2.9	2.6
45 ~ 49	- 240	- 149	- 91	- 5.1	- 6.3	- 3.9
50 ~ 54	- 291	- 235	- 56	- 8.0	- 12.8	- 3.1
55 ~ 59	- 451	- 260	- 191	- 18.1	- 20.8	- 15.4
60 ~ 64	- 284	- 220	- 64	- 13.7	- 24.2	- 5.5
65 ~	- 211	- 126	- 85	- 7.0	- 11.5	- 4.4

麗水  
YEOSU

計 Total	1 932	572	1 360	2.2	1.4	3.1
0 ~ 4	168	86	82	1.1	1.2	1.2
5 ~ 9	755	355	400	6.1	5.5	6.7
10 ~ 14	473	124	349	4.2	2.1	6.4
15 ~ 19	654	324	330	7.2	7.1	7.4
20 ~ 24	- 1 481	- 1 296	- 185	- 25.3	- 53.8	- 5.4
25 ~ 29	406	326	80	7.9	15.4	2.6
30 ~ 34	897	752	145	15.9	29.3	4.7
35 ~ 39	147	64	83	2.6	2.4	2.8
40 ~ 44	- 3	17	- 20	- 0.1	0.8	- 1.0
45 ~ 49	- 28	34	- 62	- 0.8	1.9	- 4.0
50 ~ 54	- 172	- 191	- 19	- 6.7	- 14.1	- 1.6
55 ~ 59	- 98	- 71	- 27	- 4.9	- 7.0	- 2.7
60 ~ 64	72	21	51	4.3	2.7	5.7
65 ~	142	27	115	5.6	2.8	7.4

光州  
GWANGJU

計 Total	56 901	24 019	32 882	17.3	13.9	21.1
0 ~ 4	5 350	2 739	2 611	10.2	10.2	10.3
5 ~ 9	9 626	3 998	5 628	22.8	18.3	27.5
10 ~ 14	11 213	5 984	5 229	27.9	28.4	27.3
15 ~ 19	10 827	5 273	5 554	28.5	25.7	31.8
20 ~ 24	12 287	11 524	763	32.8	47.8	5.7
25 ~ 29	- 4 982	- 6 482	1 498	- 20.3	- 51.1	12.7
30 ~ 34	- 2 058	- 4 242	2 184	- 10.1	- 43.2	20.7
35 ~ 39	1 738	- 613	2 351	9.5	- 6.5	26.4
40 ~ 44	3 276	1 567	1 709	23.8	21.5	26.3
45 ~ 49	2 554	1 379	1 175	23.4	24.6	22.1
50 ~ 54	1 761	802	959	20.6	18.7	22.6
55 ~ 59	1 650	669	981	24.5	21.4	27.2
60 ~ 64	1 452	552	900	25.2	22.7	27.1
65 ~	2 207	867	1 340	24.1	25.1	23.4

市別, 性別 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(VIII)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

順天  
SUNCHEON

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	- 1 765	- 447	- 1 318	- 2.6	- 1.3	- 3.8
0 ~ 4	- 362	- 185	- 177	- 3.2	- 3.1	- 3.3
5 ~ 9	- 419	- 88	- 331	- 4.3	- 1.8	- 7.1
10 ~ 14	86	- 35	121	0.9	- 0.7	2.7
15 ~ 19	133	142	9	1.8	3.7	- 0.3
20 ~ 24	- 1 984	- 1 397	- 587	- 42.8	- 67.2	- 23.0
25 ~ 29	155	371	- 216	3.8	22.1	- 9.2
30 ~ 34	487	507	- 20	11.6	27.1	- 0.9
35 ~ 39	107	175	- 68	2.7	9.0	- 3.3
40 ~ 44	64	69	- 5	2.2	4.6	- 0.4
45 ~ 49	24	57	- 33	0.9	4.7	- 2.5
50 ~ 54	43	88	- 45	2.0	7.9	- 4.3
55 ~ 59	- 148	- 137	- 11	- 8.6	- 16.4	- 1.2
60 ~ 64	- 187	- 98	- 89	- 12.2	- 13.8	- 10.8
65 ~	236	84	152	8.6	7.7	9.2

大邱  
DAEGU

計 Total	100 520	44 699	55 821	14.9	13.3	16.4
0 ~ 4	711	364	347	0.7	0.7	0.7
5 ~ 9	21 043	9 848	11 195	23.2	20.9	25.8
10 ~ 14	18 239	10 410	7 829	22.6	24.6	20.5
15 ~ 19	21 825	11 619	10 206	28.5	29.5	27.4
20 ~ 24	11 105	4 437	6 668	16.6	13.7	19.3
25 ~ 29	2 431	- 612	3 043	4.6	- 2.6	10.6
30 ~ 34	1 438	- 2 073	3 511	3.3	- 10.4	14.9
35 ~ 39	5 560	2 434	3 126	13.8	12.4	15.1
40 ~ 44	4 270	1 904	2 366	13.6	11.7	15.7
45 ~ 49	3 522	1 789	1 733	13.6	13.4	13.8
50 ~ 54	3 456	1 589	1 867	17.0	15.3	18.8
55 ~ 59	2 592	1 108	1 484	19.2	18.0	20.2
60 ~ 64	1 902	845	1 057	17.5	18.4	16.8
65 ~	2 426	1 037	1 389	16.5	20.6	14.3

浦項  
POHANG

計 Total	- 1 355	- 706	- 649	- 2.3	- 2.5	- 2.2
0 ~ 4	4	2	2	0.04	0.04	0.04
5 ~ 9	- 1 118	- 494	- 624	- 13.2	- 11.2	- 15.3
10 ~ 14	139	93	46	1.8	2.3	1.3
15 ~ 19	- 35	2	- 37	- 0.6	0.1	- 1.3
20 ~ 24	- 1 173	- 972	- 201	- 27.6	- 57.0	- 7.9
25 ~ 29	422	221	201	10.9	13.9	8.8
30 ~ 34	508	529	- 21	13.5	30.4	- 1.0
35 ~ 39	131	127	4	3.6	7.4	0.2
40 ~ 44	20	- 45	65	0.7	- 3.1	4.4
45 ~ 49	- 25	- 27	2	- 1.0	- 2.1	0.2
50 ~ 54	- 88	- 59	- 29	- 4.6	- 5.9	- 3.2
55 ~ 59	- 6	- 16	10	- 0.5	- 2.7	1.4
60 ~ 64	- 45	- 32	- 13	- 4.0	- 6.5	- 2.1
65 ~	- 89	- 35	- 54	- 7.0	- 7.4	- 6.8

市別，性別 年齡階級別 純移動量，1955~1960(IX)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

慶州  
GYEONGJU

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	1 317	744	573	1.7	2.0	1.5
0 ~ 4	78	40	38	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 ~ 9	671	1 066	395	6.3	19.5	7.6
1 2 ~ 1 4	923	429	494	9.6	8.6	10.6
1 5 ~ 1 9	— 11	118	129	— 0.2	3.1	— 3.7
2 0 ~ 2 4	— 549	— 369	— 180	— 8.9	— 12.2	— 5.7
2 5 ~ 2 9	78	— 82	160	1.5	— 3.5	5.7
3 0 ~ 3 4	— 20	— 156	136	— 0.4	— 7.6	5.3
3 5 ~ 3 9	191	9	182	4.5	0.4	8.3
4 0 ~ 4 4	6	— 30	36	0.2	— 1.7	2.1
4 5 ~ 4 9	15	— 47	62	0.5	— 3.0	3.7
5 0 ~ 5 4	— 33	— 86	53	— 1.3	— 6.7	4.0
5 5 ~ 5 9	— 54	— 11	65	— 2.6	— 1.2	5.8
6 0 ~ 6 4	— 22	— 9	13	— 1.2	— 1.1	— 1.4
6 5 ~	— 64	— 128	64	— 2.6	— 13.8	4.3

金 泉  
GIMCHEON

計 Total	— 1 897	— 1 103	— 794	— 3.8	— 4.4	— 3.1
0 ~ 4	— 295	— 151	— 144	— 3.5	— 3.5	— 3.6
5 ~ 9	— 99	— 134	35	— 1.4	— 3.6	1.0
1 0 ~ 1 4	264	139	125	4.1	4.1	4.1
1 5 ~ 1 9	30	25	5	0.6	0.9	0.2
2 0 ~ 2 4	— 1 717	— 1 395	— 322	— 45.0	— 81.5	— 15.3
2 5 ~ 2 9	— 15	186	— 201	— 0.5	12.6	— 10.9
3 0 ~ 3 4	111	221	— 110	3.6	15.7	— 6.7
3 5 ~ 3 9	34	73	— 39	1.1	4.8	— 2.4
4 0 ~ 4 4	— 126	— 21	— 105	— 5.1	— 1.6	— 8.8
4 5 ~ 4 9	2	— 14	16	0.1	— 1.3	1.6
5 0 ~ 5 4	132	23	109	7.8	2.7	12.8
5 5 ~ 5 9	— 80	— 13	— 67	— 7.0	— 2.3	— 11.4
6 0 ~ 6 4	2	— 1	3	0.2	— 0.2	0.6
6 5 ~	— 140	— 41	— 99	— 10.1	— 7.9	— 11.3

馬 山  
MASAN

計 Total	11 895	6 618	5 277	7.5	8.4	6.6
0 ~ 4	541	277	264	2.3	2.4	2.2
5 ~ 9	3 094	1 547	1 547	13.7	13.3	14.0
1 0 ~ 1 4	3 331	1 676	1 655	16.6	16.1	17.0
1 5 ~ 1 9	4 887	2 751	2 136	24.6	27.1	22.0
2 0 ~ 2 4	1 037	1 146	— 109	6.8	14.2	— 1.5
2 5 ~ 2 9	— 384	66	— 450	— 3.3	1.2	— 7.3
3 0 ~ 3 4	— 227	— 209	— 18	— 2.2	— 4.5	— 0.3
3 5 ~ 3 9	— 457	— 309	— 148	— 4.8	— 6.7	— 3.0
4 0 ~ 4 4	430	146	284	6.0	4.0	8.1
4 5 ~ 4 9	— 19	— 174	155	— 0.3	— 5.9	5.5
5 0 ~ 5 4	— 167	— 210	43	— 3.9	— 9.5	2.1
5 5 ~ 5 9	— 257	— 56	— 201	— 8.7	— 3.9	— 13.0
6 0 ~ 6 4	— 58	— 34	— 24	— 2.2	— 3.2	— 1.6
6 5 ~	144	1	143	3.8	0.1	5.7

市別, 性別, 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(X)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

釜山  
BUSAN

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	-21 145	-12 799	- 8 346	- 1.8	- 2.2	- 1.4
0 ~ 4	- 1 256	- 643	- 613	- 1.3	- 0.6	- 0.6
5 ~ 9	2 286	1 480	806	3.4	1.7	1.0
10 ~ 14	3 457	753	2 704	10.2	1.1	4.2
15 ~ 19	12 756	7 677	5 079	61.3	12.7	8.4
20 ~ 24	2 093	3 396	1 303	13.0	5.5	- 2.4
25 ~ 29	- 3 075	1 011	- 4 086	- 3.2	2.4	- 7.8
30 ~ 34	- 9 089	- 5 780	- 3 309	- 10.6	- 14.6	- 7.2
35 ~ 39	- 9 850	- 7 166	- 2 684	- 12.6	- 18.3	- 17.1
40 ~ 44	- 2 517	- 1 472	- 1 045	- 4.5	- 4.8	- 4.2
45 ~ 49	- 6 387	- 4 900	- 1 487	- 15.0	- 21.0	- 7.7
50 ~ 54	- 5 166	- 4 619	- 547	- 15.9	- 26.0	- 3.7
55 ~ 59	- 1 891	- 1 159	- 732	- 9.0	- 11.5	- 6.7
60 ~ 64	- 551	- 555	4	- 3.3	- 7.9	0.01
65 ~	- 1 955	- 822	- 1 133	- 9.2	- 11.6	- 8.0

鎮海  
JINHAЕ

計 Total	2 234	- 250	2 484	2.7	- 0.5	7.4
0 ~ 4	756	387	369	5.7	5.5	5.8
5 ~ 9	329	176	153	3.5	3.5	3.4
10 ~ 14	408	173	235	5.8	4.8	9.8
15 ~ 19	1 376	769	607	21.2	23.9	18.5
20 ~ 24	7 941	7 409	532	53.7	63.9	16.7
25 ~ 29	- 5 698	- 6 186	488	- 56.6	- 97.3	13.2
30 ~ 34	- 2 843	- 2 806	- 37	- 47.8	- 78.8	- 1.6
35 ~ 39	- 192	- 236	44	- 4.8	- 10.5	2.4
40 ~ 44	144	24	120	5.6	1.7	10.3
45 ~ 49	111	100	11	5.5	9.1	1.2
50 ~ 54	- 29	- 56	27	- 1.8	- 7.1	3.5
55 ~ 59	- 36	- 2	- 34	- 2.9	- 0.3	- 5.4
60 ~ 64	- 6	- 5	1	0.6	1.2	0.2
65 ~	- 39	- 7	- 32	- 2.5	- 1.2	- 3.2

三千浦  
SAMCHEONPO

計 Total	- 7 776	- 3 771	- 4 005	- 15.7	- 15.7	- 15.8
0 ~ 4	- 889	- 455	- 434	- 10.5	- 10.4	- 10.6
5 ~ 9	- 876	- 248	- 628	- 13.0	- 7.2	- 19.2
10 ~ 14	- 937	- 430	- 507	- 14.5	- 12.8	- 16.5
15 ~ 19	- 1 030	- 569	- 461	- 21.2	- 23.6	- 18.9
20 ~ 24	- 1 669	- 1 149	- 520	- 46.5	- 79.4	- 24.3
25 ~ 29	- 743	- 234	- 509	- 23.6	- 16.6	- 29.4
30 ~ 34	- 408	- 130	- 278	- 14.0	- 9.9	- 17.3
35 ~ 39	- 345	- 118	- 227	- 11.6	- 8.6	- 14.3
40 ~ 44	- 399	- 162	- 237	- 18.2	- 15.1	- 21.1
45 ~ 49	- 58	- 48	- 10	- 3.0	- 5.0	- 1.0
50 ~ 54	- 225	- 189	- 36	- 14.3	- 24.2	- 4.5
55 ~ 59	- 56	- 1	- 55	- 4.0	- 0.1	- 8.0
60 ~ 64	- 202	- 105	- 97	- 18.1	- 21.0	- 15.7
65 ~	61	67	6	2.9	7.7	- 0.5

市別, 性 및 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(XI)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

晉州  
JINJU

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	- 2 496	- 931	- 1 565	- 2.9	- 2.2	- 3.5
0 ~ 4	- 244	- 125	- 119	- 1.7	- 1.7	- 1.8
5 ~ 9	- 249	- 100	- 149	- 2.1	- 1.6	- 2.6
10 ~ 14	87	272	- 185	0.8	4.9	- 3.5
15 ~ 19	855	708	147	8.1	12.9	2.9
20 ~ 24	- 2 486	- 1 885	- 601	- 36.1	- 62.6	- 15.5
25 ~ 29	- 59	94	- 153	- 1.1	4.2	- 4.8
30 ~ 34	337	324	13	6.5	14.5	0.4
35 ~ 39	129	161	- 32	2.5	6.8	- 1.2
40 ~ 44	- 30	30	- 60	- 0.8	1.5	- 3.1
45 ~ 49	- 125	- 36	- 89	- 3.8	- 2.3	- 5.2
50 ~ 54	- 335	- 250	- 85	- 12.3	- 18.3	- 6.3
55 ~ 59	- 46	2	- 48	- 2.2	0.2	- 4.5
60 ~ 64	- 35	- 14	- 21	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 2.1
65 ~	295	- 112	- 183	- 12.4	- 12.9	- 12.2

忠武  
HCUNGMU

計 Total	- 20 410	- 10 516	- 9 894	- 43.6	- 47.0	- 40.5
0 ~ 4	- 1 830	- 934	- 896	- 25.7	- 25.4	- 26.0
5 ~ 9	- 1 884	- 1 038	- 846	- 29.3	- 31.7	- 26.8
10 ~ 14	- 2 510	- 1 324	- 1 186	- 41.7	- 42.8	- 40.6
15 ~ 19	- 1 935	- 940	- 995	- 38.8	- 37.1	- 40.6
20 ~ 24	- 3 109	- 1 980	- 1 129	- 90.9	- 149.7	- 53.8
25 ~ 29	- 2 254	- 1 062	- 1 192	- 76.7	- 86.6	- 69.7
30 ~ 34	- 1 427	- 592	- 835	- 46.4	- 44.2	- 48.2
35 ~ 39	- 1 467	- 694	- 773	- 48.9	- 50.3	- 49.6
40 ~ 44	- 1 101	- 529	- 572	- 48.4	- 47.1	- 49.8
45 ~ 49	- 768	- 410	- 358	- 39.1	42.9	- 35.5
50 ~ 54	- 711	- 312	- 399	- 45.7	- 39.3	- 52.4
55 ~ 59	- 571	- 317	- 254	- 45.5	- 56.4	- 36.7
60 ~ 64	- 317	- 145	- 172	- 29.1	- 31.6	- 27.3
65 ~	- 526	- 239	- 287	- 30.2	- 38.8	- 25.5

江陵  
GANGNEUNG

計 Total	- 79	27	- 106	- 0.1	0.1	0.4
0 ~ 4	- 180	- 92	- 88	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 2.0
5 ~ 9	610	263	347	7.8	6.4	9.2
10 ~ 14	26	1	25	0.4		0.9
15 ~ 19	1 158	747	411	15.5	18.9	11.6
20 ~ 24	- 1 694	- 1 265	- 429	- 39.4	- 68.2	- 17.5
25 ~ 29	- 198	71	- 269	- 5.7	4.5	- 14.0
30 ~ 34	75	161	- 86	2.4	11.6	- 5.1
35 ~ 39	127	135	- 8	3.9	9.0	- 0.5
40 ~ 44	- 246	- 119	- 127	- 8.9	- 8.9	- 9.0
45 ~ 49	209	145	64	7.8	11.2	4.6
50 ~ 54	- 129	- 85	- 44	- 6.2	- 8.7	- 3.9
55 ~ 59	59	29	30	3.6	3.8	3.4
60 ~ 64	74	19	55	5.7	3.2	7.8
65 ~	30	17	13	1.5	2.0	1.1

市別, 性別, 年齡階級別 純移動量, 1955~1960(XII)

Estimated Net Migration by Age and Sex in Cities, 1955~1960

春川  
CHUNCHEON

年 齡 階 級 Age in 1960	移 動 數 Migration numbers			移 動 率 Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
計 Total	8 171	4 381	3 790	9.2	9.1	9.2
0 ~ 4	828	424	404	5.1	5.2	5.1
5 ~ 9	1 429	750	679	12.0	12.1	11.9
10 ~ 14	438	147	291	6.4	4.1	8.8
15 ~ 19	2 123	1 251	872	24.7	27.0	22.0
20 ~ 24	4 471	4 146	325	38.7	52.4	9.0
25 ~ 29	- 212	- 487	275	- 2.6	- 11.2	7.3
30 ~ 34	- 866	- 1 109	243	- 14.1	- 36.9	7.8
35 ~ 39	- 434	- 597	163	- 8.0	- 20.8	6.3
40 ~ 44	65	3	62	1.6	0.1	3.5
45 ~ 49	51	59	110	1.6	3.5	7.1
50 ~ 54	- 17	- 122	105	- 0.7	- 9.0	8.8
55 ~ 59	177	21	156	10.4	2.6	17.4
60 ~ 64	36	8	44	3.2	1.7	6.7
65 ~	82	21	61	5.0	3.3	6.2

濟州  
JEJU

計 Total	- 764	- 295	- 469	- 1.1	- 0.9	- 1.3
0 ~ 4	- 88	- 45	- 43	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 0.8
5 ~ 9	185	98	87	2.2	2.3	2.1
10 ~ 14	- 308	- 125	- 183	- 4.1	- 3.3	- 5.1
15 ~ 19	55	255	200	0.7	6.0	5.8
20 ~ 24	- 1 771	- 1 291	- 480	- 34.0	- 52.4	- 17.4
25 ~ 29	497	383	114	9.8	16.5	4.2
30 ~ 34	552	382	170	13.7	22.6	7.2
35 ~ 39	- 54	- 44	- 10	1.5	3.0	0.5
40 ~ 44	188	22	166	6.8	1.9	10.3
45 ~ 49	- 43	54	- 97	- 1.7	5.2	- 6.4
50 ~ 54	74	16	58	3.3	1.8	4.2
55 ~ 59	- 117	- 18	- 99	- 6.5	- 2.7	- 8.7
60 ~ 64	22	31	9	1.2	4.6	0.8
65 ~	44	13	57	1.4	1.3	2.6

原州  
WEONJU

計 Total	- 7 175	- 10 429	3 254	- 8.6	- 23.3	8.5
0 ~ 4	756	387	369	4.8	4.7	4.9
5 ~ 9	1 425	795	630	12.4	13.3	11.4
10 ~ 14	255	113	142	4.2	3.6	4.9
15 ~ 19	768	605	163	11.0	16.4	4.9
20 ~ 24	4 505	4 032	473	42.4	57.1	13.2
25 ~ 29	- 6 998	- 7 534	536	- 87.0	- 177.1	14.1
30 ~ 34	- 6 629	- 6 859	230	- 112.0	- 224.7	8.0
35 ~ 39	- 1 932	- 2 149	217	- 39.5	- 82.9	9.4
40 ~ 44	169	96	73	4.6	4.8	4.4
45 ~ 49	248	79	169	8.0	4.8	11.4
50 ~ 54	- 3	- 68	65	- 0.1	- 5.3	6.1
55 ~ 59	254	82	172	15.7	10.3	21.0
60 ~ 64	86	9	77	8.0	1.9	12.7
65 ~	- 79	- 17	- 62	- 5.2	- 2.8	- 6.8



郡別 純移動量, 1955~1960(I)

Estimate of Net-Migration by Gun, 1955~1960

郡名 Name of Gun	移 動 數 Number of Migrants			移 動 率 Net Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
<b>京畿道</b> Gyeonggi Province						
高陽州 Goyang Yangju	3 211 45 501	3 137 27 840	74 17 661	4.2 16.9	8.2 19.2	0.2 14.0
廣州連川 Gwangju Yeoncheon	499 13 235	2 572 4 669	- 2 073 8 566	0.4 21.5	3.7 11.4	- 3.0 41.0
抱川加平 Pocheon Gapyeong	5 460 - 3 969	- 3 760 144	9 220 - 4 113	3.5 - 5.7	- 3.8 0.4	16.0 - 13.0
楊驪平州 Yangpyeong Yeoju	- 4 412 - 5 562	- 1 642 - 2 004	- 2 770 - 3 558	- 4.2 - 5.3	- 2.8 - 3.7	- 5.8 - 6.8
利川龍仁 Icheon Yongin	- 2 886 - 8 684	- 484 - 2 912	- 2 402 - 5 772	- 2.7 - 8.4	- 0.9 - 5.7	- 4.5 - 11.0
安城平澤 Anseong Pyeongtaeg	- 4 587 - 2 556	- 1 139 - 7 136	- 3 448 4 580	- 3.6 - 3.2	- 1.8 - 9.3	- 5.3 5.9
華城始興 Hwaseong Siheung	-13 581 6 314	- 5 044 3 664	- 8 537 2 650	- 6.4 5.2	- 4.9 6.2	- 7.9 4.3
富川金浦 Bucheon Gimpo	4 988 - 3 501	2 772 - 685	2 216 - 2 816	3.7 - 3.1	4.2 - 1.1	3.3 - 5.1
江華坡州 Gangwha Paju	-16 819 12 797	- 7 465 935	- 9 354 11 862	- 15.3 8.0	- 14.1 1.1	- 16.5 16.1
甕津 Ongjin	- 4 815	- 2 798	- 2 017	- 28.0	- 32.3	- 24.9
<b>忠清北道</b> Chungbug Province						
清原報恩 Cheongweon Boeun	-11 871 - 6 939	- 4 695 - 2 845	-7 176 - 4 094	- 5.4 - 7.0	- 4.3 - 5.8	- 6.5 - 8.2
沃川永同 Ogcheon Yeongdong	- 6 761 - 6 137	- 2 627 - 2 604	- 4 134 - 3 533	- 6.8 - 5.5	- 5.3 - 4.7	- 8.2 - 6.2
鎮川槐山 Jincheon Goesan	- 4 822 -11 580	- 2 762 - 5 951	- 2 060 - 5 629	- 6.2 - 7.7	- 7.2 - 7.9	- 5.2 - 7.5
陰城中原 Eumseong Jungweon	- 6 928 - 6 671	- 2 820 - 2 435	- 4 108 - 4 236	- 6.1 - 5.6	- 5.0 - 4.1	- 7.2 - 7.0
堤川丹陽 Jecheon Danyang	- 2 451 - 20	- 359 593	- 2 092 - 613	- 2.0 0.03	- 0.6 1.8	- 3.3 - 1.9
<b>忠清南道</b> Chungnam Province						
大德岐 Daedeog Yeongi	2 371 - 8 130	4 240 - 4 481	- 1 869 - 3 649	1.8 - 8.0	6.3 - 8.9	- 3.1 - 7.1
公州論山 Gongju Ronsan	-10 328 -21 681	- 3 282 -17 986	- 7 046 - 3 695	- 5.5 - 8.6	- 3.5 - 12.9	- 7.4 - 3.2
扶餘 Buyeo	- 8 802	- 3 550	- 5 252	- 4.9	- 4.1	- 5.8

郡別 純移動量, 1955~1960(Ⅱ)

Estimate of Net-Migration by Gun, 1955~1960

郡名 Name of Gun	移 動 數 Number of Migrants			移 動 率 Net Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
舒川 Jeucheon	- 9 941	- 4 053	- 5 888	- 6.8	- 5.7	- 7.2
保寧 Boryeong	- 6 132	- 2 053	- 4 079	- 4.7	- 3.2	- 6.9
青陽 Cheongyang	- 8 063	- 6 821	- 1 242	- 8.1	- 13.8	- 2.5
洪城 Hongseong	- 5 020	- 1 725	- 3 295	- 3.6	- 2.5	- 4.6
禮山 Yesan	- 8 794	- 2 906	- 5 888	- 5.3	- 3.6	- 7.1
瑞山 Seosan	-20 555	-10 170	-10 385	- 8.7	- 8.6	- 8.7
唐津 Dangin	10 431	5 709	4 722	6.1	6.8	5.5
牙山 Asan	148	870	- 722	0.1	0.1	- 0.9
天安 Cheonan	816	4	813	0.4	0.1	0.9
<b>全羅北道</b> Jeonnam Province						
完州 Wanju	-46 425	-23 711	-22 714	- 28.2	- 29.1	- 27.3
鎮安 Jinan	- 2 368	- 136	- 2 232	- 2.7	- 0.3	- 5.0
錦山 Geumsan	1 462	1 278	184	1.3	2.3	0.3
茂朱 Muju	- 2 492	- 456	- 2 030	- 3.9	- 1.4	- 6.3
長水 Jangsu	- 1 101	155	- 1 256	- 1.6	0.4	- 3.5
任實 Imsil	- 6 689	- 2 723	- 3 966	- 6.4	- 5.3	- 7.4
南原 Namweon	-10 448	- 4 511	- 5 937	- 6.3	- 5.5	- 7.0
淳昌 Sunchang	- 2 660	- 662	- 2 038	- 2.9	- 1.4	- 4.3
井邑 Jeongeub	- 7 200	- 1 928	- 5 272	- 2.9	- 1.6	- 4.2
高敞 Gochang	- 9 481	- 3 615	- 5 866	- 5.5	- 4.3	- 6.6
扶安 Buan	- 6 746	- 2 686	- 4 060	- 4.6	- 3.8	- 5.4
金堤 Gimje	-15 753	- 6 528	- 9 225	- 6.9	- 5.8	- 7.9
沃溝 Oggu	- 9 496	- 3 958	- 5 538	- 7.0	- 5.9	- 8.0
益山 Igsan	-16 772	-10 241	- 6 531	- 7.5	- 8.8	- 6.0
<b>全羅南道</b> Jeonnam Province						
光澤 Gwangsan	-45 722	-21 775	-23 947	- 48.9	- 47.2	- 50.7
潭陽 Damyang	- 9 080	- 3 541	- 5 539	- 7.9	- 6.3	- 9.4
谷城 Gogseong	- 5 154	- 2 021	- 3 133	- 5.2	- 4.2	- 6.2
求禮 Gurye	2 205	1 722	483	3.2	5.0	1.4
光陽 Gwangyang	- 1 126	207	- 1 333	- 1.3	0.5	- 3.1
麗川 Yecheon	- 5 396	- 1 562	- 3 834	- 3.9	- 2.3	- 5.5
昇州 Seungju	- 4 636	- 1 452	- 3 184	- 3.4	- 2.2	- 4.6
高興 Goheung	- 6 711	- 758	- 5 953	- 3.3	- 0.7	- 5.7
寶城 Boseong	- 6 257	- 1 353	- 4 904	- 3.9	- 1.7	- 6.0
和順 Hwasun	- 5 452	- 751	- 4 701	- 4.1	- 1.2	- 6.9
長興 Jangheung	- 3 661	- 168	- 3 493	- 2.9	- 0.3	- 5.5
康津 Gangjin	- 6 925	- 2 229	- 4 696	- 6.1	- 4.0	- 8.0
海南 Haenam	- 7 536	- 1 599	- 5 937	- 3.8	- 1.6	- 5.8
靈岩 Yeongam	- 6 254	- 1 490	- 4 764	- 5.2	- 2.5	- 7.7

郡別 純移動量, 1955~1960(Ⅲ)

Estimate of Net-Migration by Gun, 1955~1960

郡名 Name of Gun	移 動 數 Number of Migrants			移 動 率 Net Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
務安 州 Muan Naju	- 8 461 - 7 805	- 693 - 2 474	- 7 768 - 533	- 2.2 - 6.2	- 0.5 - 4.0	- 5.3 - 0.8
咸平 光 Hampyeong Yeonggwang	- 6 756 - 6 756	- 1 871 - 1 871	- 4 885 - 4 885	- 4.8 - 4.8	- 2.7 - 2.7	- 6.8 - 6.8
長城 島 Jangseong Wando	- 7 329 - 3 809	- 2 475 - 387	- 4 854 - 3 422	- 6.3 - 3.1	- 4.3 - 0.6	- 8.2 - 5.4
珍 島 Jindo	- 2 452	- 63	- 2 389	- 2.6	- 0.1	- 5.0
<b>慶尙北道 Gyeongbug Province</b>						
達城 威 Dalseong Gunwi	-72 604 - 5 059	-38 820 - 2 163	-33 784 - 2 896	- 93.4 - 7.1	- 101.5 - 6.2	- 85.5 - 7.9
義城 東 Wiseong Andong	-14 126 -10 199	- 6 630 - 4 899	- 7 496 - 5 300	- 7.6 - 4.5	- 7.3 - 4.3	- 7.9 - 4.6
青松 陽 Cheongsong Yeongyang	- 2 391 - 2 394	- 681 - 517	- 1 710 - 1 877	- 3.3 - 4.3	- 1.9 - 1.9	- 4.7 - 6.7
盈德 日 Yeongdeog Yeongil	- 706 823	599 6 831	- 1 305 - 6 008	- 0.7 0.4	1.2 6.6	- 2.5 - 6.2
月城 川 Weolseong Yeongcheon	- 7 034 - 3 577	- 3 507 12	- 3 527 - 3 589	- 3.7 - 1.9	- 3.8 0.01	- 3.6 - 4.0
慶山 道 Gyeongsan Cheongdo	- 6 592 - 4 621	- 2 896 - 1 661	- 3 696 - 2 960	- 4.5 - 4.1	- 4.0 - 3.0	- 5.0 - 5.2
高靈 州 Goryeong Seongju	- 788 - 4 020	3 - 1 440	- 791 - 2 580	- 1.1 - 3.7	0.009 - 2.7	- 2.2 - 4.7
漆谷 陵 Chilgog Geumneung	- 1 520 - 9 541	- 133 - 4 414	- 1 387 - 5 127	- 1.5 - 6.8	- 0.3 - 6.4	- 2.7 - 7.2
善山 州 Seonsan Sangju	- 7 908 -16 806	- 3 774 - 7 953	- 4 134 - 8 853	- 7.3 - 7.2	- 7.2 - 6.9	- 7.5 - 7.5
聞慶 泉 Mungyeong Yecheon	- 748 -10 753	635 - 4 327	- 1 378 - 6 426	- 0.5 - 7.3	0.9 - 6.0	- 2.0 - 8.6
榮州 化 Yeongju Bonghwa	- 6 803 -13 288	- 1 995 - 7 995	- 4 808 - 5 293	- 5.3 - 12.7	- 3.2 - 15.5	- 7.3 - 10.0
鬱 陵 Ulleung	- 930	- 472	- 458	- 5.3	- 5.4	- 5.2
<b>慶尙南道 Gyeongnam Province</b>						
晉陽 寧 Jinyang Euiryeong	- 9 764 - 3 243	- 4 777 - 667	- 4 987 - 2 576	- 7.2 - 3.4	- 7.2 - 1.4	- 7.2 - 5.2
咸安 寧 Haman Changyeong	- 2 330 - 245	- 833 288	- 1 497 - 533	- 2.0 - 0.2	- 1.5 0.4	- 2.5 - 0.7

郡別 純移動量, 1955~1960(IV)

Estimate of Net-Migration by Gun, 1955~1960

郡名 Name of Gun	移 動 數 Number of Migrants			移 動 率 Net Migration rate		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
密陽 Milyang	- 7 725	- 3 104	- 4 621	- 3.9	- 3.2	- 4.6
梁山 Yangsan	- 3 390	- 1 729	- 1 661	- 6.3	- 6.5	- 6.0
蔚山 Ulsan	- 9 527	- 5 088	- 4 439	- 4.7	- 5.2	- 4.2
東萊 Dongnae	- 3 808	- 1 998	- 1 810	- 4.5	- 4.8	- 4.2
金海 Gimhae	-10 851	- 5 398	- 5 661	- 5.5	- 5.5	- 5.6
昌原 Changweon	-12 649	- 7 076	- 5 573	- 7.4	- 8.4	- 6.4
統營 Tongyeong	- 3 929	- 1 094	- 2 835	- 5.1	- 2.9	- 7.3
巨濟 Geoje	-10 676	- 4 449	- 6 227	- 9.7	- 8.2	- 11.1
固城 Goseong	- 3 234	- 269	- 2 965	- 2.6	- 0.4	- 4.7
泗川 Sacheon	-11 795	- 6 012	- 5 783	- 13.8	- 14.3	- 13.3
南海 Namhae	- 3 358	- 1 282	- 2 076	- 2.7	- 2.1	- 3.3
河東 Hadong	- 6 097	- 2 103	- 3 994	- 4.9	- 3.4	- 6.3
山清 Sancheong	- 3 401	- 1 365	- 2 036	- 3.3	- 2.7	- 3.8
咸陽 Hamyang	- 4 291	- 1 706	- 2 585	- 3.9	- 3.1	- 4.6
居昌 Geochang	-11 431	- 769	- 6 766	- 9.7	- 7.9	- 11.4
陝川 Habcheon	- 5 789	- 1 741	- 4 048	- 3.4	- 2.1	- 4.7
<b>江原道</b> Gangweon Province						
春城 Chunseong	- 5 438	- 3 728	- 1 710	- 6.2	- 7.5	- 4.5
洪川 Hongcheon	- 9 512	- 5 974	- 3 538	- 7.2	- 8.3	- 5.9
橫城 Hoeungseong	- 4 662	- 831	- 3 831	- 5.4	- 1.9	- 8.9
原城 Weonseong	4 012	6 294	- 2 282	4.5	13.2	- 5.6
寧越 Yeongweol	- 4 864	- 1 208	- 3 656	- 4.6	- 2.3	- 7.0
平昌 Peongchang	- 8 480	- 3 249	- 5 231	- 10.2	- 7.8	- 12.5
旌善 Jeongseon	- 4 664	3 335	1 329	6.6	9.3	3.8
鐵原 Cheolweon	- 382	- 6 273	5 891	- 0.5	- 12.3	- 11.2
金華 Geumhwa	6 854	4 411	2 443	21.6	18.3	32.2
華川 Hwacheon	10 324	1 702	8 622	10.8	2.4	36.4
楊口 Yanggu	- 2 181	- 6 638	4 457	- 3.9	- 16.6	27.6
麟蹄 Inje	-14 295	-18 644	4 349	- 20.0	- 40.7	17.0
高城 Goseong	6 762	1 123	5 639	20.4	6.0	39.0
襄陽 Yangyang	10 709	5 636	5 073	10.6	11.2	10.1
溟州 Myeongju	4 436	3 339	1 097	3.1	4.7	1.5
三陟 Samcheog	36 985	31 495	15 490	18.0	20.6	15.3
蔚珍 Uljin	- 7 576	- 2 805	- 4 771	- 7.5	- 5.6	- 9.2
<b>濟州道</b> Jeju Province						
北濟州 Bugieju	-44 774	-42 376	- 2 398	- 43.5	- 92.7	- 4.2
南濟州 Namjeju	2 023	1 762	261	1.9	3.6	0.5

移動人 및 非移動人의 道別分布比較

Comparison of Age distribution of Non-migrants with migrants at the place of destination and with migrants at the place of origin

轉出者의 構造

1. Migrants at the place of destination

年齡階級 Age Group	서울特別市 Seoul		京畿道 Gyeonggi		忠清北道 Chung bug		忠清南道 Chung nam		全羅北道 Jeon bug	
	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.
1~4	24.76	4.10	17.63	5.44	16.47	3.70	15.77	3.97	15.24	3.55
5~14	35.11	18.60	27.68	16.81	27.65	14.22	28.62	16.24	28.36	13.38
15~54	36.13	70.94	46.58	69.04	47.05	66.98	46.98	67.93	47.47	66.56
55+	3.90	6.33	8.08	8.65	8.76	15.03	8.58	11.82	8.88	14.46
Unknown	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06

  

年齡階級 Age Group	全羅南道 Jeon nam		慶尙北道 Gyeong bug		慶尙南道 Gyeong nam		江原道 Gangweon		濟州道 Jeju	
	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.
1~4	14.39	4.79	14.56	4.79	14.75	3.79	17.80	8.18	13.12	7.44
5~14	27.83	14.62	27.68	17.74	28.61	18.34	25.74	21.34	24.79	22.84
15~54	47.75	67.68	48.68	68.33	47.83	69.35	48.27	63.64	48.26	60.38
55~	9.99	12.82	9.03	9.09	8.75	8.48	8.13	6.74	13.75	9.34
Unknown	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.06	—	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.08	—

轉入者의 構造

2. Migrants at the place of origin

年齡階級 Age Group	서울特別市 Seoul		京畿道 Gyeonggi		忠清北道 Chung bug		忠清南道 Chung nam		全羅北道 Jeon bug	
	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.
1~4	24.76	9.43	17.63	4.33	16.47	4.01	15.77	4.29	15.24	4.45
5~14	35.11	26.54	27.68	16.34	27.65	15.20	28.62	17.23	28.36	17.93
15~54	36.13	57.68	46.58	70.48	47.05	70.40	46.98	71.22	47.47	69.40
55+	3.90	6.30	8.08	8.79	8.76	10.33	8.58	7.21	8.88	8.16
Unknown	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07

  

年齡階級 Age Group	全羅南道 Jeon nam		慶尙北道 Gyeong bug		慶尙南道 Gyeong nam		江原道 Gangweon		濟州道 Jeju	
	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.	N.M.	M.
1~4	14.39	47.03	14.56	4.46	14.75	5.77	17.80	3.87	13.12	2.92
5~14	27.83	17.24	27.68	17.63	28.61	23.33	25.74	14.36	24.79	15.07
15~54	47.75	70.72	48.68	68.52	47.83	63.32	48.27	72.33	48.26	74.88
55~	9.99	7.95	9.03	9.35	8.75	7.54	8.13	9.38	13.75	7.11
Unknown	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04	—	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.03

Note: N.M. = Non Migrants, M. = Migrants.

A P P E N D I X 7.

Population of Individual Cities and Counties

(Census Report of 1960 published population of age and sex only by province but not for individual cities and Gun. Therefore, this publication is only source of finding age and sex structure in detail by cities and Gun)

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	서울特別市 City of Seoul			鍾路區 Jongro-Gu			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	2 412 808	1 190 678	1 222 130	219 529	103 026	116 503	171 418
0~4	391 417	200 647	190 770	26 772	13 613	13 159	23 163
5~9	317 957	164 354	153 603	26 559	13 783	12 776	21 108
10~14	243 374	124 963	118 411	25 050	12 854	12 196	17 736
15~19	274 073	134 772	139 301	30 010	13 506	16 504	23 766
20~24	232 730	108 209	124 521	23 814	10 470	13 344	18 452
25~29	198 433	85 453	112 980	16 561	7 283	9 278	12 376
30~34	172 818	80 251	92 567	14 231	5 778	8 453	11 375
35~39	160 113	82 000	78 113	14 573	6 495	8 078	11 862
40~44	123 903	68 652	55 251	11 801	5 998	5 803	10 088
45~49	97 600	51 832	45 768	9 427	4 564	4 863	7 790
50~54	74 306	39 788	34 518	7 425	3 720	3 705	5 646
55~59	47 121	21 771	25 350	4 789	2 103	2 686	3 128
60~64	32 559	13 093	19 466	3 425	1 328	2 098	2 128
65+	46 404	14 893	31 551	5 091	1 531	3 560	2 800
年齡階級別 Age-Groups	城北區 Seongbuk-Gu			西大門區 Seodaemun-Gu			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	260 159	127 590	132 569	332 533	166 887	165 646	221 465
0~4	43 076	22 159	20 917	53 272	27 452	25 820	37 395
5~9	34 027	17 506	16 521	44 120	23 133	20 987	29 591
10~14	26 458	13 443	13 015	34 038	17 862	16 176	22 221
15~19	29 544	14 326	15 218	36 711	18 419	18 292	24 304
20~24	23 438	10 529	12 909	32 500	15 515	16 985	19 688
25~29	21 184	8 992	12 192	27 357	12 064	15 293	18 368
30~34	18 765	8 870	9 895	23 874	11 254	12 620	15 935
35~39	17 205	8 883	8 322	22 107	11 537	10 570	14 291
40~44	13 244	7 409	5 835	16 886	9 446	7 440	11 233
45~49	10 466	5 522	4 944	13 567	7 245	6 322	9 051
50~54	8 113	4 291	3 822	10 288	5 580	4 708	7 015
55~59	5 256	2 369	2 887	7 021	3 470	3 551	4 508
60~64	3 771	1 495	2 276	4 344	1 793	2 551	3 218
65+	5 612	1 796	3 816	6 448	2 117	4 331	4 647
年齡階級別 Age-Groups	京畿道 Gyeonggi-Do			仁川市 Incheon-Shi			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	2 835 419	1 468 108	1 367 311	399 905	199 883	200 022	92 297
0~4	517 032	264 374	252 658	73 205	37 443	35 762	15 203
5~9	384 421	198 351	186 070	55 007	28 058	26 949	12 688
10~14	263 936	137 285	126 651	41 268	21 566	19 702	9 790
15~19	254 775	131 892	122 883	40 499	20 698	19 801	10 059
20~24	303 701	180 932	122 769	34 187	16 297	17 890	9 060
25~29	238 284	125 210	113 074	31 828	13 777	18 051	7 408
30~34	167 489	81 290	86 199	26 940	12 443	14 497	5 582
35~39	155 191	76 126	79 065	25 690	12 935	12 755	5 424
40~44	131 254	68 414	62 840	20 338	11 215	9 123	4 443
45~49	117 583	61 012	56 571	16 056	8 829	7 227	3 911
50~54	95 498	49 979	45 519	12 642	7 023	5 619	3 094
55~59	69 363	33 615	35 748	8 129	3 980	4 149	2 117
60~64	52 901	24 515	28 386	5 970	2 573	3 397	1 417
65+	83 991	35 113	48 878	8 146	3 046	5 100	2 101

市郡別，性 別 年 齡 別 人 口：1960

2.1  
13.2  
13.5

中 區 Jung-Gu		東 大 門 區 Dongdaemun-Gu			城 東 區 Seongdong-Gu		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
81 825	89 593	317 155	156 816	160 339	325 988	161 386	164 602
4.229	1.192	11.565	7.858	3.707	11.828	8.026	3.792
11 756	11 407	53 729	27 549	26 180	56 351	29 008	27 343
10 765	10 343	42 550	21 979	20 571	45 125	23 193	21 932
8 865	8 871	31 065	15 869	15 196	32 236	16 581	15 655
11 158	12 608	34 577	17 255	17 322	35 108	17 685	17 423
8 157	10 295	29 150	13 469	15 681	28 287	12 546	15 741
5 166	7 210	26 213	10 921	15 292	26 298	10 829	15 469
4 554	6 821	23 372	11 106	12 266	23 658	11 097	12 561
5 397	6 465	21 528	11 319	10 209	21 879	11 493	10 386
5 369	4 719	16 097	8 965	7 132	17 002	9 616	7 386
4 164	3 626	12 798	6 820	5 978	13 009	7 038	5 971
3 254	2 392	9 798	5 091	4 707	10 085	5 482	4 603
1 495	1 633	6 196	2 888	3 308	6 243	2 948	3 295
880	1 248	4 255	1 735	2 520	4 287	1 740	2 547
845	1 955	5 827	1 850	3 977	6 420	2 130	4 290

浦 區 Mapo-Gu		龍 山 區 Yongsan-Gu			永 登 浦 區 Yeongdeungpo-Gu		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
109 799	111 666	248 419	124 515	123 904	316 142	158 834	157 308
6.477	2.524	9.024	6.131	2.893	11.478	7.788	3.690
19 067	18 328	40 842	20 974	19 868	56 817	29 069	27 748
15 239	14 352	31 845	16 437	15 408	43 032	22 319	20 713
11 474	10 747	23 905	12 232	11 673	30 665	15 783	14 882
12 536	11 768	27 892	13 566	14 326	32 161	16 321	15 840
8 909	10 779	26 553	13 616	12 937	30 848	14 998	15 850
7 919	10 449	22 079	9 726	12 353	27 997	12 553	15 444
7 635	8 300	18 606	8 766	9 840	23 002	11 191	11 811
7 496	6 795	16 445	8 740	7 705	20 223	10 640	9 583
6 220	5 013	12 260	6 992	5 268	15 292	8 637	6 655
4 748	4 303	9 423	5 158	4 265	12 069	6 573	5 496
3 708	3 307	7 197	3 990	3 207	8 739	4 672	4 067
2 004	2 504	4 290	1 911	2 379	5 690	2 583	3 107
1 304	1 914	3 024	1 154	1 870	4 106	1 664	2 442
1 540	3 107	4 058	1 253	2 805	5 501	1 831	3 670

原 市 Suweon-Shi		高 陽 郡 Goyang-Gun			廣 州 郡 Gwangju-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
46 806	45 491	75 691	38 238	37 453	138 321	68 886	69 435
7 757	7 446	13 839	7 038	6 801	26 313	13 518	12 795
6 589	6 099	10 621	5 438	5 183	20 095	10 306	9 789
5 038	4 752	7 773	3 971	3 802	13 056	6 763	6 293
5 152	4 907	7 398	3 856	3 542	13 013	6 733	6 280
5 087	3 973	6 576	3 380	3 196	10 882	4 895	5 987
3 612	3 796	5 699	3 017	2 682	9 992	4 957	5 035
2 607	2 975	4 337	2 153	2 184	7 685	3 643	4 042
2 623	2 801	4 004	1 856	2 148	7 227	3 302	3 925
2 277	2 166	3 574	1 783	1 791	6 440	3 234	3 206
1 980	1 931	3 424	1 750	1 674	6 045	3 039	3 006
1 657	1 437	2 685	1 425	1 260	5 159	2 666	2 493
1 063	1 054	1 937	971	966	3 912	1 879	2 033
623	794	1 453	659	794	3 145	1 536	1 609
741	1 360	2 371	941	1 430	5 357	2 415	2 942



## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	楊州郡 Yangju-Gun			漣川郡 Yeoncheon-Gun			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	270 721	144 787	125 934	61 684	40 801	20 883	156 169
0~4	49 204	25 272	23 932	9 491	4 940	4 551	25 068
5~9	35 246	18 319	16 927	5 353	2 861	2 492	15 435
10~14	22 216	11 631	10 585	3 544	1 910	1 634	8 418
15~19	22 589	11 739	10 850	3 903	2 311	1 592	9 822
20~24	34 925	22 649	12 276	16 551	14 450	2 101	38 050
25~29	25 431	14 162	11 269	8 426	6 172	2 254	20 454
30~34	16 639	8 458	8 181	3 895	2 403	1 492	9 471
35~39	15 077	7 753	7 324	2 688	1 543	1 145	7 143
40~44	12 225	6 589	5 636	2 092	1 212	880	5 534
45~49	10 407	5 467	4 940	1 757	976	781	4 843
50~54	8 600	4 486	4 114	1 416	797	619	3 957
55~59	6 012	2 950	3 062	1 009	528	481	2 788
60~64	4 663	2 161	2 502	656	330	326	2 084
65+	7 487	3 151	4 336	903	368	535	3 102

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	驪州郡 Yeosu-Gun			利川郡 Icheon-Gun			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	105 813	53 871	51 942	105 150	51 377	53 773	103 843
0~4	20 667	10 555	10 112	20 811	10 655	10 156	19 357
5~9	15 648	8 154	7 494	15 694	7 959	7 735	15 178
10~14	9 255	4 952	4 303	10 041	5 294	4 747	10 385
15~19	8 704	4 515	4 189	9 218	4 742	4 476	9 564
20~24	9 764	5 359	4 405	7 856	3 267	4 589	7 577
25~29	8 147	4 098	4 049	7 655	3 354	4 301	7 145
30~34	5 792	2 679	3 113	6 038	2 812	3 226	5 486
35~39	5 469	2 510	2 959	5 698	2 609	3 089	5 221
40~44	4 814	2 381	2 433	4 836	2 376	2 460	4 944
45~49	4 697	2 391	2 306	4 715	2 359	2 356	4 977
50~54	3 850	2 023	1 827	3 818	1 969	1 849	4 066
55~59	2 936	1 443	1 493	3 033	1 442	1 591	3 157
60~64	2 294	1 086	1 208	2 238	1 045	1 193	2 532
65+	3 776	1 725	2 051	3 499	1 494	2 005	4 254

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	華城郡 Hwaseong-Gun			始興郡 Siheung-Gun			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	210 569	102 804	107 765	120 274	59 257	61 017	134 062
0~4	38 722	19 578	19 144	22 279	11 322	10 957	24 131
5~9	29 884	15 356	14 528	17 315	8 813	8 502	19 091
10~14	22 960	11 837	11 123	11 053	5 227	5 826	14 405
15~19	20 539	10 331	10 208	11 517	5 850	5 667	12 821
20~24	15 382	6 177	9 205	10 777	5 419	5 358	11 012
25~29	14 673	6 914	7 759	9 278	4 421	4 857	9 643
30~34	11 295	5 164	6 131	7 129	3 337	3 792	7 651
35~39	10 939	5 161	5 778	6 736	3 215	3 521	7 700
40~44	9 926	4 926	5 000	5 603	2 847	2 756	6 645
45~49	9 545	4 896	4 649	5 144	2 569	2 575	5 932
50~54	7 933	3 999	3 934	4 235	2 162	2 073	4 660
55~59	5 927	2 796	3 131	3 027	1 489	1 538	3 373
60~64	4 796	2 235	2 561	2 352	1 031	1 321	2 711
65+	8 048	3 434	4 614	3 829	1 555	2 274	4 287

## 市郡別, 性 吳 年齡別 人口 : 1960

川 郡 Pocheon-Gun		加 平 郡 Gapyeong-Gun			楊 平 郡 Yanpyeong-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
98 622	57 547	70 134	38 587	31 547	106 158	58 345	47 813
13 030	12 038	13 275	6 762	6 513	20 045	10 447	9 598
8 050	7 385	9 305	4 840	4 465	14 410	7 499	6 911
4 367	4 051	4 693	2 477	2 216	7 432	3 944	3 488
5 509	4 313	5 439	2 926	2 513	8 053	4 392	3 661
32 021	6 029	9 483	6 724	2 759	14 116	10 011	4 105
14 481	5 973	6 390	3 870	2 520	9 828	5 902	3 926
5 525	3 946	3 895	2 007	1 888	5 818	2 991	2 827
4 033	3 110	3 771	1 887	1 884	5 478	2 672	2 806
3 069	2 465	3 165	1 691	1 474	4 435	2 263	2 172
2 641	2 202	2 857	1 447	1 410	4 387	2 230	2 157
2 102	1 855	2 484	1 330	1 154	3 541	1 839	1 702
1 372	1 416	1 827	902	925	2 763	1 395	1 368
1 008	1 076	1 274	649	625	2 113	1 032	1 081
1 414	1 688	2 276	1 075	1 201	3 739	1 728	2 011

  

仁 郡 Yongin-Gun		安 城 郡 Anseong-Gun			平 澤 郡 Pyeongtaeg-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
51 240	52 603	128 706	63 550	65 156	154 493	77 127	77 366
9 839	9 518	24 583	12 432	12 151	29 363	15 007	14 356
7 952	7 226	19 079	9 927	9 152	21 837	11 248	10 589
5 463	4 922	13 573	7 167	6 406	15 688	8 266	7 422
5 023	4 541	11 601	6 085	5 516	13 783	7 000	6 783
3 027	4 550	9 477	4 051	5 426	13 416	6 332	7 084
3 465	3 680	9 073	4 121	4 952	12 148	5 559	6 589
2 508	2 978	7 047	3 239	3 808	9 531	4 516	5 015
2 380	2 841	6 762	3 224	3 538	8 646	4 207	4 439
2 473	2 471	6 087	2 983	3 104	7 275	3 839	3 436
2 473	2 504	5 789	2 938	2 851	6 664	3 438	3 226
2 059	2 007	4 730	2 388	2 342	5 287	2 810	2 477
1 521	1 636	3 674	1 776	1 898	3 821	1 833	1 988
1 218	1 314	2 831	1 356	1 475	2 845	1 314	1 531
1 839	2 415	4 400	1 863	2 537	4 189	1 758	2 431

  

川 郡 Bucheon-Gun		金 浦 郡 Gimpo-Gun			江 華 郡 Ganghwa-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
66 291	67 771	114 750	59 631	55 119	109 944	53 210	56 734
12 246	11 885	20 133	10 295	9 838	19 545	9 995	9 550
9 882	9 209	15 685	8 076	7 609	15 181	7 756	7 425
7 426	6 979	11 072	5 790	5 282	12 335	6 394	5 941
6 465	6 356	10 644	5 492	5 152	11 291	5 639	5 652
5 240	5 772	12 349	7 551	4 798	7 537	2 958	4 579
4 570	5 073	9 669	5 444	4 225	7 572	3 548	4 024
3 417	4 234	6 155	2 820	3 335	5 636	2 615	3 021
3 628	4 072	5 984	2 836	3 148	6 028	2 744	3 284
3 443	3 202	5 460	2 791	2 669	5 517	2 705	2 812
3 063	2 869	4 885	2 542	2 343	5 098	2 567	2 531
2 399	2 261	4 094	2 129	1 965	4 029	1 999	2 030
1 618	1 755	2 955	1 413	1 542	3 262	1 463	1 799
1 220	1 491	2 241	1 076	1 165	2 500	1 096	1 404
1 674	2 613	3 424	1 376	2 048	4 413	1 731	2 682

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	坡 州 郡 Paju-Gun			甕 津 郡 Ongjin-Gun			忠 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	159 996	86 132	73 864	16 739	8 663	8 076	1 338 956
0~4	28 576	14 589	13 987	3 222	1 654	1 568	260 206
5~9	19 151	9 974	9 177	2 518	1 294	1 224	198 004
10~14	13 193	6 866	6 327	1 786	936	850	139 144
15~19	12 874	6 676	6 198	1 444	758	686	117 050
20~24	23 136	15 005	8 131	1 588	1 032	556	98 419
25~29	16 627	9 223	7 404	1 198	543	655	91 516
30~34	10 444	5 473	4 971	1 023	480	543	72 111
35~39	8 595	4 499	4 096	911	509	402	72 343
40~44	7 088	3 863	3 225	813	454	359	63 339
45~49	5 879	3 133	2 746	571	284	287	60 158
50~54	4 686	2 459	2 227	532	258	274	49 454
55~59	3 359	1 624	1 735	345	157	188	37 777
60~64	2 485	1 143	1 342	301	124	177	31 248
65+	3 903	1 605	2 298	487	180	307	48 187

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	清 原 郡 Cheongwon-Gun			報 恩 郡 Boeun-Gun			沃 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	218 868	108 447	110 421	99 170	49 173	49 997	99 779
0~4	41 685	21 402	20 283	19 924	10 266	9 658	19 353
5~9	32 302	17 020	15 282	14 717	7 589	7 128	14 665
10~14	24 431	12 984	11 447	10 630	5 738	4 892	10 926
15~19	19 554	10 399	9 155	8 149	4 319	3 830	8 575
20~24	16 039	6 877	9 162	6 787	2 765	4 022	6 925
25~29	15 095	7 034	8 061	6 617	3 014	3 603	6 745
30~34	11 167	5 029	6 138	5 457	2 439	3 018	5 318
35~39	10 755	4 991	5 764	5 282	2 553	2 729	5 349
40~44	9 992	4 778	5 214	4 636	2 315	2 321	4 625
45~49	10 086	4 917	5 169	4 237	2 090	2 147	4 275
50~54	8 129	3 999	4 130	3 694	1 851	1 843	3 643
55~59	6 376	3 039	3 337	2 776	1 390	1 386	2 973
60~64	5 303	2 528	2 775	2 469	1 151	1 318	2 499
65+	7 954	3 450	4 504	3 795	1 693	2 102	3 908

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	槐 山 郡 Goesan-Gun			陰 城 郡 Eumseong-Gun			中 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	150 383	75 549	74 834	113 088	56 111	56 977	120 190
0~4	29 086	15 087	13 999	22 681	11 716	10 965	24 672
5~9	22 060	11 580	10 480	16 948	8 817	8 131	18 291
10~14	15 507	8 237	7 270	11 079	5 861	5 218	10 830
15~19	12 836	6 873	5 963	9 500	5 023	4 477	9 259
20~24	11 729	5 631	6 098	8 171	3 437	4 734	8 949
25~29	10 230	4 651	5 579	7 727	3 392	4 335	8 391
30~34	7 974	3 626	4 348	6 289	2 891	3 398	6 296
35~39	7 970	3 729	4 241	6 113	2 901	3 212	6 309
40~44	6 973	3 430	3 543	5 369	2 628	2 741	5 734
45~49	6 831	3 412	3 419	5 281	2 713	2 568	5 501
50~54	5 561	2 851	2 710	4 283	2 198	2 085	4 654
55~59	4 287	2 074	2 213	3 281	1 631	1 650	3 566
60~64	3 615	1 760	1 855	2 561	1 210	1 351	3 059
65+	5 724	2 608	3 116	3 805	1 693	2 112	4 679

## 市郡別, 性 및 年齡別 人口 : 1960

清 北 道 Chungcheongbug-Do		清 州 市 Cheongju-Shi			忠 州 市 Chungju-Shi		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
664 341	674 615	90 820	45 065	45 755	67 262	33 427	33 835
134 241	125 965	14 928	7 901	7 027	12 589	6 465	6 124
103 121	94 883	13 186	6 805	6 381	10 106	5 240	4 866
73 705	65 439	10 822	5 699	5 123	6 953	3 634	3 319
62 071	54 979	10 860	5 718	5 142	6 600	3 655	2 945
42 890	55 529	7 093	3 371	3 722	4 719	1 993	2 726
41 023	50 493	6 058	2 670	3 388	4 778	2 034	2 744
32 608	39 503	5 448	2 370	3 078	3 939	1 792	2 147
34 195	38 148	5 505	2 639	2 866	4 084	1 968	2 116
31 180	32 159	4 438	2 223	2 215	3 497	1 792	1 705
29 950	30 208	3 756	1 763	1 993	3 044	1 551	1 493
25 024	24 430	2 940	1 464	1 476	2 208	1 204	1 004
18 366	19 411	1 960	923	1 037	1 607	785	822
14 714	16 534	1 552	686	866	1 190	525	665
21 253	26 934	2 274	833	1 441	1 948	789	1 159

川 郡 Ogcheon-Gun		永 同 郡 Yeongdong-Gun			鎭 川 郡 Jincheon-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
49 332	50 447	112 316	55 532	56 784	77 506	38 224	39 282
9 945	9 408	21 357	11 018	10 339	15 361	7 985	7 376
7 653	7 012	15 979	8 318	7 661	11 814	6 142	5 672
5 819	5 107	12 072	6 374	5 698	8 217	4 373	3 844
4 543	4 032	9 574	5 039	4 535	6 721	3 509	3 212
2 826	4 099	8 622	3 944	4 678	5 153	1 983	3 170
3 047	3 698	7 770	3 619	4 151	5 262	2 318	2 944
2 491	2 827	5 898	2 777	3 121	3 982	1 705	2 277
2 584	2 765	6 124	2 901	3 223	3 935	1 824	2 111
2 297	2 328	5 209	2 479	2 730	3 678	1 831	1 847
2 121	2 154	4 959	2 403	2 556	3 679	1 814	1 865
1 773	1 870	4 250	2 076	2 174	3 013	1 504	1 509
1 388	1 585	3 267	1 496	1 771	2 261	1 186	1 075
1 139	1 360	2 823	1 257	1 566	1 774	863	911
1 706	2 202	4 412	1 831	2 581	2 656	1 187	1 469

原 郡 Jungweon-Gun		堤 川 郡 Jecheon-Gun			丹 陽 郡 Danyang-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
59 255	60 935	124 750	61 907	62 843	64 824	32 319	32 505
12 714	11 958	25 194	12 947	12 247	13 376	4 795	6 581
9 526	8 765	18 639	9 632	9 007	9 297	6 799	4 498
5 668	5 162	11 448	6 039	5 409	6 229	3 279	2 950
4 799	4 460	10 096	5 301	4 795	5 326	2 893	2 433
3 648	5 301	9 439	4 325	5 114	4 793	2 090	2 703
3 683	4 708	8 578	3 733	4 845	4 265	1 828	2 437
2 852	3 444	6 728	3 022	3 706	3 615	1 614	2 001
2 954	3 355	7 166	3 361	3 805	3 751	1 790	1 961
2 826	2 908	5 880	2 887	2 993	3 308	1 694	1 614
2 785	2 716	5 626	2 884	2 742	2 883	1 497	1 386
2 411	2 243	4 692	2 441	2 251	2 487	1 252	1 135
1 760	1 806	3 561	1 730	1 831	1 862	964	898
1 469	1 590	2 988	1 411	1 577	1 415	715	700
2 160	2 519	4 715	2 194	2 521	2 317	1 109	1 208

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	忠 清 南 道 Chungcheongnam-Do			大 田 市 Daejeon-shi			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	2 514 458	1 263 677	1 250 781	231 010	116 932	114 078	128 927
0~4	464 213	237 249	226 964	40 189	20 595	19 594	22 898
5~9	352 063	182 709	169 354	33 223	16 984	16 239	17 200
10~14	301 522	158 884	142 638	26 795	14 170	12 625	14 296
15~19	231 405	122 150	109 255	24 913	12 700	12 213	11 267
20~24	205 260	104 921	100 339	20 881	11 198	9 683	13 898
25~29	181 095	86 885	94 210	16 719	7 653	9 066	9 926
30~34	140 324	66 507	73 817	15 057	7 016	8 041	6 928
35~39	134 296	64 833	69 463	14 665	7 320	7 345	6 547
40~44	111 392	54 802	56 590	11 135	5 929	5 206	5 481
45~49	104 257	51 072	53 185	9 028	4 771	4 257	5 395
50~54	84 633	41 959	42 674	6 655	3 633	3 022	4 370
55~59	65 569	31 499	34 070	4 273	2 059	2 214	3 403
60~64	54 885	25 092	29 793	3 058	1 273	1 785	2 928
65+	83 544	35 115	48 429	4 419	1 631	2 788	4 390

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	論 山 郡 Ronsan-Gun			扶 餘 郡 Buyoo-Gun			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	253 498	139 090	114 408	178 026	87 159	90 867	146 407
0~4	43 826	22 102	21 724	34 093	17 465	16 628	26 100
5~9	32 480	16 985	15 495	25 531	13 309	12 222	19 982
10~14	26 918	14 268	12 650	21 801	11 440	10 361	19 170
15~19	20 954	11 504	9 450	16 109	8 374	7 735	14 439
20~24	34 750	12 753	8 997	12 177	5 100	7 077	10 349
25~29	22 180	13 400	8 780	12 027	5 237	6 790	9 595
30~34	13 764	7 033	6 731	10 080	4 757	5 323	8 191
35~39	12 680	6 381	6 299	9 419	4 562	4 857	7 956
40~44	10 215	4 997	5 218	7 818	3 699	4 119	6 517
45~49	9 527	4 631	4 896	7 327	3 396	3 931	6 021
50~54	7 733	3 776	3 957	6 008	2 867	3 141	5 112
55~59	5 967	2 908	3 059	4 958	2 322	2 636	4 003
60~64	5 001	2 253	2 748	4 135	1 891	2 244	3 482
65+	7 503	3 099	4 404	6 543	2 740	3 803	5 490

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	洪 城 郡 Hongseong-Gun			禮 山 郡 Yesan-Gun			計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	140 962	69 276	71 686	164 813	81 843	82 970	237 608
0~4	26 631	13 545	13 086	30 969	15 740	15 229	43 841
5~9	19 960	10 293	9 667	23 790	12 335	11 455	32 358
10~14	17 302	9 058	8 244	20 116	10 643	9 473	30 204
15~19	13 074	6 933	6 141	14 789	7 889	6 900	23 237
20~24	10 009	4 353	5 656	11 818	5 223	6 595	16 389
25~29	9 770	4 322	5 448	11 955	5 658	6 297	16 922
30~34	7 918	3 768	4 150	8 912	4 211	4 701	13 139
35~39	7 551	3 545	4 006	8 670	4 146	4 524	12 407
40~44	6 191	3 031	3 160	7 329	3 556	3 773	10 474
45~49	5 743	2 767	2 976	6 927	3 329	3 598	9 942
50~54	4 769	2 313	2 456	5 751	2 850	2 901	8 166
55~59	3 826	1 828	1 998	4 456	2 126	2 330	6 619
60~64	3 251	1 455	1 796	3 816	1 765	2 051	5 568
65+	4 967	2 065	2 902	5 515	2 372	3 143	8 342

## 市郡別, 性 및 年齡別 人口 : 1960

德 郡 Daedeog-Gun		燕 岐 郡 Yeongi-Gun			公 州 郡 Gongju-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
67 683	61 244	101 667	50 477	51 190	188 278	93 535	94 743
11 751	11 147	19 196	9 925	9 271	36 112	18 685	17 427
8 952	8 248	14 505	7 508	6 997	27 078	14 144	12 934
7 642	9 654	12 158	6 367	5 791	22 063	11 753	10 310
6 063	5 204	8 997	4 614	4 383	16 402	8 503	7 899
8 822	5 076	7 932	3 807	4 125	13 966	5 963	8 003
5 408	4 518	6 978	3 311	3 667	12 932	5 812	7 120
3 376	3 552	5 547	2 562	2 985	10 299	4 799	5 500
3 234	3 313	5 414	2 621	2 793	9 923	4 798	5 125
2 745	2 736	4 478	2 191	2 287	8 232	3 968	4 264
2 696	2 699	4 411	2 073	2 338	8 193	4 089	4 104
2 172	2 198	3 619	1 781	1 838	6 658	3 373	3 285
1 585	1 818	2 584	1 242	1 342	5 033	2 441	2 592
1 367	1 561	2 223	971	1 252	4 476	2 118	2 358
1 870	2 520	3 625	1 504	2 121	6 911	3 089	3 822

川 郡 Seocheon-Gun		保 寧 郡 Boryong-Gun			青 陽 郡 Cheongyang-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
71 466	74 941	130 747	64 546	66 201	99 269	49 437	49 832
13 284	12 816	23 861	12 144	11 717	19 199	9 757	9 442
10 329	9 653	18 325	9 604	8 721	14 097	7 450	6 647
9 989	9 181	17 001	8 841	8 160	12 026	6 435	5 591
7 347	7 092	11 970	6 469	5 501	8 389	4 480	3 909
4 390	5 959	8 792	3 745	5 047	6 913	3 025	3 888
4 354	5 241	8 568	3 793	4 775	7 088	3 276	3 812
3 851	4 340	7 273	3 366	3 907	5 639	2 672	2 967
3 751	4 205	7 247	3 507	3 740	5 284	2 604	2 680
3 191	3 326	5 986	2 897	3 089	4 197	2 058	2 139
2 836	3 185	5 429	2 706	2 723	4 071	1 924	2 147
2 401	2 711	4 436	2 167	2 269	3 447	1 693	1 754
1 864	2 139	3 792	1 768	2 024	2 888	1 358	1 530
1 581	1 901	3 082	1 430	1 652	2 373	1 125	1 248
2 298	3 192	4 985	2 109	2 876	3 658	1 580	2 078

山 郡 Seosan-Gun		唐 津 郡 Dangjin-Gun			牙 山 郡 Asan-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
117 675	119 933	170 736	84 468	86 268	160 031	79 448	80 583
22 474	21 367	32 978	17 054	15 924	29 906	15 301	14 605
16 713	15 645	24 162	12 583	11 579	23 045	11 865	11 180
15 842	14 362	21 709	11 486	10 223	18 895	9 797	9 098
12 411	10 826	15 667	8 431	7 236	14 431	7 548	6 883
7 026	9 363	11 593	4 713	6 880	12 069	5 591	6 478
7 727	9 195	12 020	5 253	6 767	11 663	5 702	5 961
6 193	6 946	9 290	4 422	4 868	8 417	3 878	4 539
5 975	6 432	8 602	4 035	4 567	8 267	3 855	4 412
5 119	5 355	7 456	3 643	3 813	7 354	3 567	3 787
4 891	5 051	7 067	3 467	3 600	7 094	3 452	3 642
4 024	4 142	5 844	2 873	2 971	5 574	2 783	2 791
3 255	3 364	4 741	2 279	2 462	4 273	2 104	2 169
2 547	3 021	3 860	1 778	2 082	3 625	1 653	1 972
3 478	4 864	5 747	2 451	3 296	5 418	2 352	3 066

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	天 安 郡 Cheonan-Gun			全 羅 北 道 Jeonlabug-Do			全 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	182 479	90 642	91 837	2 361 441	1 165 784	1 195 657	186 930
0~4	34 414	17 427	16 987	438 970	224 619	214 351	31 426
5~9	26 327	13 655	12 672	326 681	169 421	157 260	25 642
10~14	21 068	11 153	9 915	297 782	156 343	141 439	25 015
15~19	16 767	8 884	7 883	218 694	114 749	103 945	21 617
20~24	13 724	6 216	7 512	174 414	79 499	94 915	14 814
25~29	12 752	5 979	6 773	156 792	69 348	87 444	12 014
30~34	9 870	4 603	5 267	135 212	63 072	72 140	11 444
35~39	9 664	4 499	5 165	129 686	63 587	66 099	11 189
40~44	8 529	4 211	4 318	107 540	53 075	54 465	8 554
45~49	8 082	4 044	4 038	95 772	46 893	48 879	7 067
50~54	6 491	3 253	3 238	77 674	38 134	39 540	5 484
55~59	4 753	2 360	2 393	63 807	29 444	34 363	4 204
60~64	4 007	1 885	2 122	54 668	24 332	30 336	3 439
65+	6 031	2 477	3 554	83 749	33 268	50 481	5 021

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	完 州 郡 Wanju-Gun			鎮 安 郡 Jinan-Gun			錦 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	164 605	81 404	83 201	88 418	44 104	44 314	109 491
0~4	31 415	16 049	15 366	17 652	8 982	8 670	21 661
5~9	23 009	11 961	11 048	12 591	6 547	6 044	15 269
10~14	20 474	10 667	9 807	10 383	5 547	4 836	12 629
15~19	14 492	7 609	6 883	7 347	3 941	3 406	9 644
20~24	11 767	5 117	6 650	6 014	2 529	3 485	8 084
25~29	10 751	4 744	6 007	6 099	2 715	3 384	7 641
30~34	9 279	4 485	4 794	4 945	2 425	2 520	6 219
35~39	8 980	4 459	4 521	4 861	2 466	2 395	5 838
40~44	7 544	3 696	3 848	4 016	1 996	2 020	4 727
45~49	6 673	3 292	3 381	3 660	1 859	1 801	4 488
50~54	5 566	2 814	2 752	2 992	1 495	1 497	3 808
55~59	4 597	2 200	2 397	2 549	1 243	1 306	2 910
60~64	3 977	1 843	2 134	2 160	987	1 173	6 629
65+	6 081	2 468	3 613	3 149	1 372	1 777	3 944

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	任 實 郡 Imsil-Gun			南 原 郡 Namweon-Gun			淳 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	104 843	51 386	53 457	167 046	81 881	85 165	92 678
0~4	20 494	10 399	10 095	31 501	16 059	15 442	17 934
5~9	14 520	7 461	7 059	23 275	12 134	11 141	12 068
10~14	13 027	6 917	6 110	21 032	11 019	10 013	10 940
15~19	8 703	4 640	4 063	14 036	7 282	6 754	8 196
20~24	7 217	3 025	4 192	11 778	5 167	6 611	6 867
25~29	6 680	2 902	3 778	11 189	4 846	6 343	5 997
30~34	5 797	2 657	3 140	9 355	4 331	5 024	5 204
35~39	5 600	2 688	2 912	9 180	4 491	4 689	5 007
40~44	4 942	2 438	2 504	7 332	3 574	3 758	4 190
45~49	4 414	2 162	2 252	6 806	3 307	3 499	3 794
50~54	3 483	1 718	1 765	5 788	2 775	3 013	3 206
55~59	3 093	1 432	1 661	5 075	2 379	2 696	2 850
60~64	2 671	1 200	1 471	4 161	1 885	2 276	2 521
65+	4 202	1 747	2 455	6 538	2 632	3 906	3 904

## 市郡別, 性 및 年齡別 人口 : 1960

州 市 Jeonju-Shi		群 山 市 Gunsan-Shi			裡 里 市 Iri-Shi		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
92 027	94 903	89 021	43 945	45 076	65 133	32 324	32 809
16 236	15 190	14 653	7 726	6 927	11 053	5 553	5 500
13 307	12 335	12 682	6 595	6 087	9 171	4 763	4 408
12 765	12 250	11 556	6 007	5 549	8 639	4 416	4 223
11 082	10 535	10 293	5 380	4 913	7 637	4 205	3 432
7 066	7 748	6 368	2 703	3 665	4 863	2 375	2 488
5 103	6 911	5 707	2 177	3 530	4 065	1 672	2 393
5 159	6 285	5 417	2 275	3 142	3 998	1 765	2 233
5 630	5 559	5 348	2 654	2 694	4 093	2 002	2 091
4 309	4 245	4 601	2 440	2 161	3 130	1 628	1 502
3 514	3 553	3 724	1 928	1 796	2 469	1 282	1 187
2 761	2 723	2 899	1 548	1 351	1 969	1 012	957
1 901	2 303	2 017	1 011	1 006	1 396	662	734
1 487	1 952	1 517	672	845	1 080	459	621
1 707	3 314	2 239	829	1 410	1 570	530	1 040

  

山 郡 Geumsan-Gun		茂 朱 郡 Muju-Gun			長 水 郡 Jangsu-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
54 387	55 104	64 520	32 196	32 324	70 816	35 307	35 509
11 273	10 388	12 774	6 517	6 257	14 681	7 392	7 289
8 042	7 227	8 992	4 733	4 259	10 122	5 265	4 857
6 722	5 907	7 042	3 754	3 288	7 862	4 234	3 628
5 084	4 560	5 430	2 898	2 532	5 374	2 976	2 398
3 362	4 722	4 712	1 987	2 725	4 947	2 080	2 867
3 516	4 125	4 475	2 137	2 338	4 966	2 270	2 696
2 970	3 249	3 650	1 772	1 878	4 138	2 009	2 129
2 869	2 969	3 698	1 862	1 836	4 069	2 048	2 021
2 327	2 400	2 928	1 450	1 478	3 234	1 665	1 569
2 189	2 299	2 810	1 393	1 417	2 916	1 478	1 438
1 867	1 941	2 278	1 157	1 121	2 389	1 185	1 204
1 375	1 535	1 771	819	952	1 953	904	1 049
1 165	1 464	1 585	707	878	1 585	723	862
1 626	2 318	2 375	1 010	1 365	2 580	1 078	1 502

  

昌 郡 Sunchang-Gun		井 邑 郡 Jeongeub-Gun			高 敞 郡 Gochang-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
45 575	47 103	247 160	120 391	126 769	173 889	84 776	89 113
9 150	8 784	46 612	23 696	22 916	33 322	17 146	16 176
6 288	5 780	34 163	17 752	16 411	23 243	12 105	11 138
5 884	5 056	31 458	16 544	14 914	22 124	11 691	10 434
4 346	3 850	22 363	11 672	10 691	16 007	8 403	7 607
2 921	3 946	17 494	7 700	9 794	12 722	5 495	7 227
5 720	3 277	16 159	6 840	9 319	11 632	5 026	6 606
2 431	2 773	13 758	6 266	7 492	9 371	4 262	5 109
2 408	2 599	13 241	6 302	6 939	8 991	4 130	4 861
2 021	2 169	11 372	5 428	5 944	7 518	3 566	3 952
1 846	1 948	9 918	4 781	5 137	7 025	3 272	3 753
1 509	1 697	8 308	4 042	4 266	5 682	2 649	3 033
1 304	1 546	6 929	3 108	3 821	4 808	2 151	2 657
1 159	1 362	5 885	2 560	3 325	4 452	2 029	2 423
1 588	2 316	9 500	3 700	5 800	6 992	2 851	4 141



Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	扶安郡 Buan-Gun			金堤郡 Gimje-Gun			沃 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	146 811	70 964	75 847	229 306	112 156	117 150	136 209
0~4	28 235	14 424	13 811	42 278	21 495	20 783	23 746
5~9	19 984	10 211	9 773	32 242	16 605	15 637	18 958
10~14	19 109	9 927	9 182	29 922	15 683	14 239	18 681
15~19	13 765	7 089	6 676	20 565	10 671	9 894	13 402
20~24	9 943	4 093	5 850	15 731	6 660	9 071	9 578
25~29	9 514	3 953	5 561	14 849	6 313	8 536	8 511
30~34	8 451	3 830	4 621	13 670	6 579	7 091	7 839
35~39	8 067	3 896	4 171	12 385	6 178	6 207	7 372
40~44	6 713	3 260	3 453	10 514	5 184	5 330	6 218
45~49	5 811	2 787	3 024	9 444	4 530	4 914	5 895
50~54	4 803	2 315	2 488	7 582	3 656	3 926	4 509
55~59	3 762	1 733	2 029	6 328	2 916	3 412	3 688
60~64	3 337	1 405	1 932	5 611	2 461	3 150	3 170
65+	5 317	2 041	3 276	8 185	3 225	4 960	4 642

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	光州市 Gwangju-Shi			木浦市 Nogpo-Shi			麗 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	328 256	172 584	155 672	128 479	64 200	64 279	85 921
0~4	52 205	26 952	25 253	21 462	10 972	10 490	14 654
5~9	42 301	21 804	20 497	18 300	9 550	8 750	12 448
10~14	40 230	21 106	19 124	17 317	9 159	8 158	11 388
15~19	38 000	20 556	17 444	16 008	8 870	7 138	9 036
20~24	37 441	24 100	13 341	9 169	4 241	4 928	5 863
25~29	24 485	12 671	11 814	7 479	3 076	4 403	5 147
30~34	20 387	9 813	10 574	8 230	3 589	4 641	5 637
35~39	18 309	9 394	8 915	8 329	4 033	4 296	5 673
40~44	13 778	7 277	6 501	6 293	3 257	3 036	4 014
45~49	10 927	5 615	5 312	4 692	2 358	2 334	3 309
50~54	8 539	4 297	4 242	3 622	1 839	1 783	2 564
55~59	6 728	3 123	3 605	2 485	1 248	1 237	1 992
60~64	5 754	2 427	3 327	2 075	909	1 166	1 671
65+	9 172	3 449	5 723	3 018	1 099	1 919	2 525

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	潭陽郡 Damyang-Gun			谷城郡 Gogseong-Gun			求 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	115 191	56 409	58 782	98 552	48 310	50 242	69 471
0~4	21 778	11 103	10 675	18 929	9 775	9 154	12 791
5~9	15 821	8 293	7 528	13 679	7 032	6 647	9 146
10~14	14 405	7 460	6 945	12 080	6 426	5 654	8 604
15~19	10 465	5 445	5 020	8 436	4 409	4 027	6 501
20~24	8 299	3 641	4 658	6 505	2 638	3 867	4 978
25~29	7 255	3 258	3 997	6 414	2 839	3 575	4 620
30~34	6 211	2 914	3 297	5 545	2 541	3 004	3 917
35~39	5 961	2 844	3 117	5 367	2 630	2 737	3 641
40~44	4 946	2 427	2 519	4 060	2 034	2 026	2 722
45~49	4 504	2 121	2 483	3 765	1 812	1 953	2 771
50~54	3 802	1 778	2 024	3 394	1 620	1 774	2 417
55~59	3 370	1 506	1 864	3 141	1 475	1 666	2 231
60~64	3 156	1 435	1 721	2 798	1 231	1 567	1 977
65+	5 218	2 184	3 034	4 439	1 848	2 591	3 155

## 市郡別，性 別 年 齡 別 人 口：1960

溝 郡 Oggu-Gun		益 山 郡 Igsan-Gun			全 羅 南 道 Jeonlanam-Do		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
67 099	69 110	224 565	115 862	108 703	3 512 482	1 735 932	1 776 550
12 247	11 499	39 533	20 275	19 258	632 135	324 212	307 923
9 779	9 179	30 750	15 873	14 877	479 152	249 405	229 747
9 830	8 851	27 889	14 736	13 153	448 903	236 013	212 890
7 006	6 396	19 823	10 465	9 358	338 409	176 913	161 496
4 170	5 408	21 515	13 049	8 466	267 902	126 557	141 345
3 802	4 709	16 543	8 612	7 931	228 850	103 334	125 516
3 648	4 191	12 677	6 208	6 469	204 507	96 225	108 282
3 584	3 788	11 767	5 920	5 847	193 379	93 423	99 956
3 115	3 103	10 007	4 978	5 029	149 367	72 649	76 718
2 870	3 025	8 858	4 403	4 455	131 083	62 426	68 657
2 209	2 300	6 928	3 422	3 506	112 554	54 094	58 460
1 618	2 070	5 877	2 688	3 189	96 315	44 077	52 238
1 404	1 766	4 888	2 186	2 702	27 288	38 553	48 735
1 817	2 825	7 510	3 047	4 463	142 638	58 051	84 587

水 市 Yeosu-Shi		順 天 市 Suncheon-Shi			光 山 郡 Gwangsan-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
42 144	43 777	68 218	33 731	34 487	93 318	46 124	47 194
7 455	7 199	11 311	5 878	5 433	16 977	8 747	8 230
6 453	5 995	9 652	4 997	4 655	12 981	6 756	6 225
5 943	4 445	9 514	5 003	4 511	11 958	6 265	5 693
4 559	4 477	7 294	3 825	3 469	8 760	4 567	4 193
2 409	3 454	4 635	2 078	2 557	6 329	3 090	3 639
2 116	3 031	4 028	1 675	2 353	5 921	2 669	3 252
2 566	3 071	4 208	1 870	2 338	5 387	2 519	2 868
2 671	3 002	3 985	1 944	2 041	4 975	2 422	2 553
2 094	1 920	2 884	1 495	1 389	4 016	2 027	1 989
1 763	1 546	2 551	1 211	1 340	3 594	1 727	1 867
1 359	1 205	2 157	1 116	1 041	3 098	1 478	1 620
1 008	984	1 723	833	890	2 724	1 246	1 478
769	902	1 536	712	824	2 382	1 062	1 320
979	1 546	2 740	1 094	1 646	3 816	1 549	2 267

禮 郡 Gurye-Gun		光 陽 郡 Gwangyang-Gun			麗 川 郡 Yecheon-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
34 292	35 179	85 155	42 259	42 896	138 350	68 541	69 809
6 594	6 197	15 480	7 900	7 580	24 425	12 466	11 959
4 825	4 321	11 516	6 014	5 502	18 898	9 860	9 038
4 555	4 049	11 071	5 762	5 309	18 671	9 788	8 883
3 494	3 007	7 806	4 165	3 641	12 556	6 649	5 907
2 081	2 897	6 086	2 737	3 349	9 425	4 290	5 135
2 176	2 444	5 603	2 559	3 044	9 021	4 235	4 786
1 825	2 092	5 117	2 465	2 652	7 969	3 823	4 146
1 797	1 844	4 607	2 261	2 346	7 578	3 672	3 906
1 280	1 442	3 406	1 703	1 703	5 700	2 799	2 901
1 306	1 465	3 135	1 496	1 639	5 169	2 528	2 641
1 147	1 270	2 760	1 393	1 367	4 592	2 219	2 373
1 037	1 194	2 478	1 121	1 357	3 868	1 746	2 122
897	1 080	2 223	1 049	1 174	3 727	1 650	2 077
1 278	1 877	3 867	1 634	2 233	6 751	2 816	3 935

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	昇 州 郡 Seungju-Gun			高 興 郡 Goheung-Gun			寶 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	135 889	67 334	68 555	205 397	101 184	104 213	159 830
0~4	25 849	13 408	12 441	37 140	19 201	17 939	29 170
5~9	18 633	9 730	8 903	28 160	14 731	13 429	22 069
10~14	16 959	9 033	7 926	27 342	14 254	13 088	20 406
15~19	12 013	6 417	5 596	17 601	9 080	8 521	14 317
20~24	9 383	4 042	5 341	13 593	5 916	7 677	11 620
25~29	8 942	3 918	5 024	12 918	5 674	7 244	10 217
30~34	7 562	3 628	3 934	12 352	5 897	6 455	9 080
35~39	7 000	3 398	3 602	11 601	5 732	5 869	8 414
40~44	5 518	2 660	2 858	8 570	4 169	4 401	6 880
45~49	5 166	2 489	2 677	7 931	3 795	4 136	6 199
50~54	4 668	2 271	2 397	7 058	3 425	3 633	5 390
55~59	4 065	1 873	2 192	6 254	2 969	3 285	4 646
60~64	3 693	1 758	1 935	5 701	2 568	3 133	4 373
65+	6 438	2 709	3 729	9 176	3 773	5 403	7 049

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	康 津 郡 Gangjin-Gun			海 南 郡 Haenam-Gun			靈 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	113 563	55 127	58 436	6200 34	97 631	102 715	121 383
0~4	20 657	10 660	9 997	35 399	18 209	17 190	22 160
5~9	15 110	7 821	7 289	26 962	14 052	12 910	17 041
10~14	14 591	7 536	7 055	25 961	13 744	12 217	14 788
15~19	10 615	5 423	5 192	19 235	9 808	9 427	11 507
20~24	8 317	3 609	4 708	15 539	7 070	8 469	8 870
25~29	7 373	3 294	4 079	13 360	5 996	7 364	7 994
30~34	6 526	2 992	3 534	11 610	5 485	6 125	6 742
35~39	6 060	2 834	3 226	10 949	5 179	5 770	6 314
40~44	4 724	2 236	2 488	8 611	3 924	4 687	5 239
45~49	4 186	1 941	2 245	7 151	3 272	3 879	4 682
50~54	3 682	1 719	1 963	6 365	2 871	3 494	3 935
55~59	3 288	1 479	1 809	5 727	2 483	3 244	3 600
60~64	3 062	1 352	1 710	5 335	2 277	3 058	3 332
65+	5 372	2 231	3 141	8 142	3 261	4 881	5 179

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	咸 平 郡 Hampyong-Gun			靈 光 郡 Yeonggwang-Gun			長 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	125 271	61 421	63 850	140 686	69 304	71 382	116 481
0~4	23 443	11 988	11 455	25 424	12 841	12 583	21 184
5~9	17 733	9 305	8 428	19 126	10 001	9 125	15 607
10~14	15 916	8 503	7 413	17 992	9 702	8 290	14 592
15~19	11 771	6 283	5 488	13 800	7 423	6 377	11 325
20~24	8 793	3 935	4 858	10 338	4 601	5 737	8 898
25~29	7 816	3 369	4 447	9 198	4 134	5 064	7 383
30~34	6 877	3 176	3 701	7 901	3 720	4 181	6 192
35~39	6 912	3 257	3 655	7 744	3 592	4 152	5 966
40~44	5 180	2 390	2 790	5 780	2 751	3 029	4 973
45~49	4 748	2 168	2 580	5 534	2 513	3 021	4 492
50~54	4 063	1 881	2 182	4 650	2 280	2 370	4 082
55~59	3 755	1 700	2 055	3 967	1 829	2 138	3 619
60~64	3 134	1 354	1 780	3 452	1 504	1 948	3 074
65+	5 130	2 112	3 018	5 780	2 413	3 367	5 094

## 市郡別, 性 別 年 齡 別 人 口 : 1960

城 郡 Boseong-Gun		和 順 郡 Hwasun-Gun			長 興 郡 Jangheung-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
78 209	81 621	132 165	64 346	67 819	124 710	61 074	63 636
14 877	14 293	25 988	13 189	12 799	22 856	11 741	11 115
11 396	10 673	17 854	9 252	8 602	16 374	8 439	7 935
10 687	9 719	15 670	8 144	7 526	15 868	8 311	7 557
7 375	6 942	11 562	5 888	5 674	11 464	5 907	5 557
5 274	6 346	9 623	4 046	5 577	9 542	4 290	5 252
4 549	5 668	8 494	3 726	4 768	8 279	3 693	4 586
4 179	4 901	7 445	3 550	3 895	7 445	3 546	3 899
3 982	4 432	7 135	3 501	3 634	6 888	3 292	3 596
3 273	3 607	5 658	2 798	2 860	5 267	2 511	2 756
2 875	3 324	5 234	2 543	2 691	4 685	2 229	2 456
2 665	2 725	4 565	2 166	2 399	4 127	1 991	2 136
2 180	2 466	4 017	1 842	2 175	3 371	1 512	1 859
1 963	2 410	3 445	1 489	1 956	3 209	1 407	1 802
2 934	4 115	5 475	2 212	3 263	5 335	2 205	3 130

  

岩 郡 Yeongam-Gun		務 安 郡 Muan-Gun			羅 州 郡 Naju-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
59 152	62 231	288 878	141 476	147 402	220 102	108 451	111 651
11 402	10 758	52 761	27 139	25 622	40 919	20 972	19 947
8 914	8 127	40 248	21 019	19 229	30 622	15 921	14 701
7 757	7 031	38 387	20 290	18 097	27 379	14 242	13 137
5 739	5 768	27 390	14 002	13 388	20 483	10 671	9 812
3 860	5 010	21 395	9 625	11 770	16 163	7 323	8 840
3 519	4 475	18 610	8 397	10 213	14 142	6 338	7 804
3 175	3 567	16 392	7 851	8 541	12 741	6 051	6 690
3 023	3 291	15 814	7 517	8 297	11 972	5 833	6 139
2 420	2 819	12 040	5 669	6 371	9 642	4 771	4 871
2 179	2 503	10 564	4 854	5 710	8 598	4 112	4 486
1 905	2 030	9 118	4 154	4 964	7 106	3 445	3 661
1 607	1 993	7 510	3 405	4 105	5 950	2 716	3 234
1 500	1 832	6 891	2 913	3 978	5 498	2 376	3 122
2 152	3 027	11 758	4 641	7 117	8 887	3 680	5 207

  

城 郡 Jangseong-Gun		莞 島 郡 Wando-Gun			珍 島 郡 Jindo-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
57 279	59 202	123 752	60 166	63 586	93 118	45 184	47 934
10 842	10 342	22 327	11 372	10 955	16 846	8 529	8 317
8 133	7 474	16 343	8 545	7 798	12 528	6 562	5 966
7 709	6 883	15 880	8 331	7 549	11 934	6 303	5 631
5 973	5 352	11 705	5 881	5 824	8 759	4 504	4 255
4 146	4 752	9 815	4 503	5 312	6 883	3 012	3 871
3 313	4 070	8 225	3 604	4 621	5 926	2 536	3 390
2 866	3 326	7 581	3 624	3 957	5 453	2 560	2 893
2 805	3 161	6 930	3 319	3 611	5 255	2 491	2 764
2 265	2 708	5 304	2 497	2 807	4 162	1 922	2 240
2 068	2 424	4 373	1 996	2 377	3 123	1 455	1 668
1 933	2 149	3 827	1 778	2 049	2 973	1 364	1 609
1 646	1 973	3 110	1 328	1 782	2 696	1 165	1 531
1 400	1 674	3 158	1 343	1 815	2 632	1 208	1 424
2 180	2 914	5 174	2 045	3 129	3 948	1 573	2 375

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	慶 尙 北 道 Gyeongsangbug-Do			大 邱 市 Daegu-Shi			浦 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	3 789 463	1 875 189	1 914 274	675 644	335 609	340 035	58 175
0~4	674 454	345 511	328 943	107 854	55 137	52 717	9 476
5~9	527 822	274 364	253 458	90 552	47 149	43 403	8 497
10~14	457 532	242 031	215 501	80 566	42 354	38 212	7 628
15~19	354 560	184 647	169 913	76 607	39 336	37 271	5 981
20~24	306 794	139 943	166 851	66 828	32 278	34 550	4 245
25~29	260 125	119 150	140 975	52 470	23 858	28 612	3 875
30~34	215 544	98 173	117 371	43 576	19 973	23 603	3 762
35~39	206 086	99 841	106 245	40 431	19 695	20 736	3 654
40~44	175 549	86 634	88 915	31 351	16 299	15 052	2 940
45~49	160 667	79 401	81 266	25 971	13 382	12 589	2 536
50~54	132 937	65 061	67 876	20 327	10 370	9 957	1 908
55~59	99 455	46 262	53 193	13 495	6 150	7 345	1 293
60~64	87 283	39 534	47 749	10 883	4 582	6 301	1 115
65+	130 655	54 637	76 018	14 733	5 046	9 687	1 265

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	達 城 郡 Dalseong-Gun			軍 威 郡 Gunwi-Gun			義 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	77 773	38 258	39 515	71 749	34 962	36 787	185 332
0~4	14 114	7 270	6 844	13 309	6 739	6 570	35 675
5~9	10 906	5 686	5 220	10 263	5 338	4 925	27 041
10~14	9 308	4 956	4 352	8 704	4 622	4 082	22 268
15~19	6 937	3 624	3 313	6 432	3 276	3 156	16 420
20~24	5 472	2 179	3 293	5 190	1 993	3 197	12 983
25~29	5 277	2 446	2 831	4 404	1 969	2 435	11 513
30~34	4 409	2 041	2 368	3 683	1 637	2 046	9 558
35~39	4 128	2 044	2 084	3 526	1 685	1 841	9 582
40~44	3 302	1 642	1 660	3 355	1 609	1 746	8 613
45~49	3 288	1 640	1 648	3 190	1 539	1 651	8 116
50~54	2 784	1 348	1 436	2 807	1 355	1 452	6 674
55~59	2 482	1 121	1 361	2 171	1 073	1 098	4 985
60~64	2 111	948	1 163	1 852	869	983	4 491
65+	3 255	1 313	1 942	2 863	1 258	1 605	7 413

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	英 陽 郡 Yeongyang-Gun			盈 德 郡 Yeongdeog-Gun			迎 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	55 565	27 399	28 166	103 931	50 718	53 213	199 443
0~4	10 915	5 567	5 348	18 489	9 382	9 107	32 398
5~9	7 624	3 930	3 694	14 483	7 378	7 105	26 515
10~14	6 455	3 425	3 030	12 833	6 734	6 099	23 876
15~19	5 115	2 727	2 388	9 731	5 095	4 636	17 649
20~24	4 355	1 837	2 518	8 297	3 600	4 697	20 939
25~29	3 554	1 628	1 926	6 306	2 878	3 428	14 780
30~34	2 901	1 268	1 633	5 443	2 537	2 906	11 050
35~39	2 867	1 397	1 470	5 686	2 615	3 071	10 270
40~44	2 600	1 242	1 358	4 746	2 254	2 492	8 557
45~49	2 479	1 184	1 295	4 860	2 295	2 565	8 232
50~54	1 951	959	992	3 945	1 923	2 022	7 341
55~59	1 485	702	783	2 803	1 295	1 508	5 564
60~64	1 231	580	651	2 464	1 099	1 365	5 065
65+	2 033	953	1 080	3 845	1 633	2 212	7 207

市郡別, 性 別 年 齡 別 人 口 : 1960

項 市 Pohang-Shi		金 泉 市 Gimcheon-Shi			慶 州 市 Gyeongju-Shi		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
28 529	29 646	50 251	24 907	25 344	75 445	37 193	38 252
4 926	4 550	8 310	4 323	3 987	12 146	6 218	5 928
4 430	4 067	7 296	3 683	3 613	10 670	5 467	5 203
4 020	3 608	6 440	3 386	3 054	9 620	4 971	4 649
3 056	2 925	5 166	2 679	2 487	7 315	3 805	3 510
1 706	2 539	3 817	1 711	2 106	6 199	3 027	3 172
1 591	2 284	3 320	1 474	1 846	5 118	2 330	2 788
1 741	2 021	3 045	1 411	1 634	4 623	2 063	2 560
1 721	1 933	3 114	1 507	1 607	4 238	2 058	2 180
1 466	1 474	2 486	1 297	1 189	3 424	1 715	1 709
1 306	1 230	2 054	1 084	970	3 232	1 549	1 683
1 007	901	1 693	843	850	2 602	1 278	1 324
593	700	1 147	559	588	2 057	943	1 114
495	620	971	433	538	1 785	840	945
471	794	1 392	517	875	2 416	929	1 487

城 郡 Eiseong-Gun		安 東 郡 Andong-Gun			青 松 郡 Cheongsong-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
90 330	95 002	288 910	113 667	115 243	72 751	35 989	36 762
18 141	17 534	42 544	21 872	20 672	13 979	7 167	6 812
14 182	12 859	31 493	16 369	15 124	10 228	5 261	4 967
11 733	10 535	27 803	14 837	12 966	8 770	4 656	4 114
8 271	8 149	20 979	10 966	10 013	6 438	3 350	3 088
5 017	7 966	18 222	8 479	9 743	5 238	2 126	3 112
4 993	6 520	14 803	6 942	7 861	4 800	2 144	2 656
4 372	5 186	11 776	5 137	6 639	4 149	1 909	2 240
4 615	4 967	11 831	5 590	6 241	3 867	1 917	1 950
4 136	4 477	10 924	5 305	5 619	3 186	1 575	1 611
3 957	4 159	9 907	4 763	5 144	3 176	1 618	1 558
3 199	3 475	8 132	3 936	4 196	2 616	1 312	1 304
2 365	2 620	6 208	2 855	3 353	2 038	999	1 039
2 086	2 405	5 400	2 571	2 829	1 749	849	900
3 263	4 150	8 888	4 045	4 843	2 517	1 106	1 411

日 郡 Yeongil-Gun		月 城 郡 Weolseong-Gun			永 川 郡 Yeongcheon-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
102 873	96 570	191 144	93 257	97 887	183 696	92 887	90 809
16 608	15 790	33 681	17 276	16 405	32 339	16 498	15 841
13 889	12 626	26 839	13 784	13 055	25 561	13 350	12 211
12 655	11 221	23 723	12 340	11 383	22 122	11 807	10 315
9 422	8 227	17 673	9 290	8 383	16 357	8 573	7 784
12 719	8 220	14 109	6 137	7 972	16 303	8 849	7 454
7 859	6 921	12 873	5 764	7 109	13 048	6 377	6 671
5 139	5 911	10 564	4 698	5 866	10 876	4 960	5 916
4 983	5 287	9 973	4 695	5 278	9 330	4 736	4 594
4 152	4 405	8 487	4 028	4 459	8 121	3 973	4 148
4 000	4 232	8 257	3 955	4 302	7 673	3 821	3 852
3 604	3 737	7 078	3 411	3 667	6 535	3 111	3 424
2 541	3 023	5 463	2 537	2 926	4 859	2 216	2 643
2 291	2 774	5 195	2 323	2 872	4 527	1 995	2 532
3 011	4 196	7 229	3 019	4 210	6 045	2 621	3 424

Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	慶山郡 Gyeongsan-Gun			清道郡 Cheongdo-Gun			高
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total
總數 Total	145 029	71 840	73 189	112 012	55 116	56 896	70 804
0~4	25 249	12 964	16 285	19 879	10 235	9 644	12 836
5~9	20 522	10 654	9 868	15 580	8 030	7 550	10 129
10~14	18 804	9 881	8 923	13 932	7 318	6 614	8 466
15~19	13 618	7 098	6 520	10 063	5 238	4 825	6 221
20~24	10 758	4 944	5 814	8 629	3 811	4 818	5 390
25~29	9 975	4 630	5 345	7 585	3 536	4 049	4 836
30~34	8 203	3 720	4 483	6 169	2 810	3 359	3 930
35~39	7 836	3 882	3 954	5 701	2 771	2 930	3 746
40~44	6 784	3 342	3 442	5 266	2 506	2 760	3 169
45~49	6 032	2 988	3 044	4 709	2 283	2 426	3 088
50~54	5 139	2 543	2 596	4 053	1 962	2 091	2 503
55~59	3 834	1 745	2 089	3 160	1 465	1 695	1 874
60~64	3 560	1 574	1 986	2 923	1 286	1 637	1 881
65+	4 715	1 875	2 840	4 363	1 865	2 498	2 735

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	金陵郡 Geumneung-Gun			善山郡 Seonsan-Gun			尙
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total
總數 Total	140 682	69 492	71 190	107 913	52 636	55 277	233 102
0~4	25 855	13 179	12 676	19 836	10 316	9 520	44 969
5~9	19 865	10 369	9 496	15 772	8 195	7 577	33 308
10~14	16 757	9 015	7 742	13 110	6 886	6 224	27 898
15~19	11 588	6 218	5 370	9 210	4 619	4 591	19 168
20~24	9 618	3 675	5 943	7 469	2 748	4 721	16 228
25~29	9 272	4 192	5 080	7 054	3 172	3 882	15 325
30~34	7 996	3 816	4 180	5 755	2 683	3 072	12 880
35~39	7 592	3 851	3 741	5 721	2 827	2 894	12 658
40~44	6 655	3 448	3 207	5 065	2 519	2 546	11 041
45~49	6 163	3 061	3 102	4 648	2 273	2 375	10 207
50~54	5 314	2 547	2 767	4 032	1 956	2 076	8 412
55~59	4 241	1 909	2 332	3 039	1 394	1 645	6 482
60~64	3 830	1 677	2 153	2 776	1 243	1 533	5 589
65+	5 936	2 535	3 401	4 426	1 805	2 621	8 937

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	榮州郡 Yeongju-Gun			奉化郡 Bongwha-Gun			鬱
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total
總數 Total	128 700	63 076	65 624	104 389	51 596	52 793	17 614
0~4	24 350	12 500	11 850	19 737	10 002	9 735	3 520
5~9	18 140	9 449	8 691	13 526	7 110	6 416	2 488
10~14	14 783	7 893	6 890	12 399	6 598	5 801	2 352
15~19	11 202	5 873	5 329	9 895	5 308	4 587	1 765
20~24	9 871	4 178	5 693	7 910	3 360	4 550	1 341
25~29	8 297	3 646	4 651	6 746	2 975	3 771	1 106
30~34	6 989	3 005	3 984	5 808	2 601	3 207	1 142
35~39	6 888	3 157	3 731	5 857	2 778	3 079	967
40~44	6 313	3 043	3 270	4 896	2 305	2 591	803
45~49	5 763	2 752	3 011	4 735	2 291	2 444	559
50~54	4 729	2 298	2 431	3 837	1 851	1 986	479
55~59	3 717	1 809	1 908	2 875	1 467	1 408	338
60~64	3 004	1 426	1 578	2 428	1 215	1 213	327
65+	4 654	2 047	2 607	3 740	1 735	2 005	427

## 市郡別, 性 吳 年齡別 人口 : 1960

靈 郡 Goryeong-Gun		星 州 郡 Seongju-Gun			漆 谷 郡 Chilgog-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
34 747	36 057	109 630	54 229	55 401	102 548	50 604	51 944
6 549	6 287	19 778	10 170	9 608	18 145	9 208	8 937
5 216	4 913	15 322	8 017	7 305	14 371	7 419	6 952
4 424	4 042	13 245	6 985	6 260	12 009	6 274	5 735
3 183	3 038	9 590	4 968	4 622	9 358	4 890	4 468
2 324	3 066	8 093	3 417	4 676	7 695	3 267	4 428
2 255	2 581	7 364	3 471	3 893	6 966	3 271	3 695
1 854	2 076	6 137	2 798	3 339	5 854	2 700	3 154
1 838	1 908	5 823	2 853	2 970	5 675	2 816	2 859
1 573	1 596	5 057	2 467	2 590	4 842	2 416	2 426
1 501	1 587	4 908	2 444	2 464	4 318	2 285	2 033
1 200	1 303	4 040	2 009	2 031	3 907	1 898	2 009
890	984	3 095	1 448	1 647	2 887	1 363	1 524
861	1 020	2 839	1 361	1 478	2 623	1 158	1 465
1 079	1 656	4 339	1 821	2 518	3 898	1 639	2 259

  

州 郡 Sangju-Gun		聞 慶 郡 Mungyeong-Gun			醴 泉 郡 Yecheon-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
114 637	118 465	140 684	70 092	70 592	146 547	71 758	74 789
23 041	21 928	27 137	14 062	13 075	27 934	14 416	13 518
17 349	15 959	20 094	10 480	9 614	20 737	10 860	9 877
14 977	12 921	16 003	8 581	7 422	17 658	9 510	8 148
10 112	9 056	11 391	6 059	5 332	12 691	6 745	6 946
6 575	9 654	10 478	4 613	5 865	11 117	4 757	6 360
6 675	8 650	9 951	4 549	5 402	9 507	4 042	5 465
5 938	6 942	7 929	3 601	4 328	7 337	3 159	4 178
6 181	6 477	7 767	3 772	3 995	7 358	3 337	4 021
5 385	5 656	6 670	3 319	3 351	6 896	3 188	3 708
5 039	5 168	6 092	3 051	3 041	6 474	3 043	3 431
4 016	4 396	4 896	2 423	2 473	5 203	2 478	2 725
3 015	3 467	3 777	1 785	1 992	4 086	1 870	2 216
2 526	3 063	3 206	1 513	1 693	3 458	1 589	1 869
3 808	5 129	5 293	2 284	3 009	6 091	2 764	3 327

  

陵 郡 Ulleung-Gun		慶 尙 南 道 Gyeongsangnam-Do			釜 山 市 Busan-Shi		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
8 788	8 826	4 155 960	2 064 761	2 091 199	1 180 076	595 231	584 845
1 745	1 775	719 330	370 539	348 791	94 190	99 800	94 390
1 320	1 168	583 293	302 073	281 220	66 957	86 229	80 728
1 193	1 159	500 766	261 914	238 852	33 954	68 951	65 003
866	899	400 685	205 526	195 159	20 812	60 651	60 161
616	725	347 521	167 031	180 490	16 082	61 390	54 692
483	623	298 204	137 401	160 803	94 853	42 613	52 240
602	540	269 499	120 416	139 083	85 385	39 674	45 711
520	447	241 998	117 666	124 332	77 888	39 820	38 068
430	373	183 643	93 456	90 187	55 594	30 768	24 826
297	262	159 989	80 753	79 236	42 704	23 366	19 338
224	255	133 286	67 189	66 097	32 520	17 769	14 751
153	185	103 992	48 813	55 179	20 975	10 112	10 863
144	183	91 977	40 545	51 432	16 840	7 010	9 830
195	232	131 777	51 439	80 338	21 322	7 078	14 244



Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	馬 山 市 Masan-Shi			晉 州 市 Jinju-Shi			忠 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	159 058	79 248	79 810	86 023	41 782	44 241	46 805
0~4	23 488	11 726	11 762	14 008	7 222	6 786	7 129
5~9	22 643	11 610	11 033	11 909	6 125	5 784	5 430
10~14	20 108	10 400	9 708	10 874	5 579	5 295	6 014
15~19	19 859	10 166	9 693	10 501	5 484	5 017	4 984
20~24	15 201	8 055	7 146	6 885	3 011	3 874	3 422
25~29	11 687	5 497	6 190	5 438	2 260	3 178	2 937
30~34	10 111	4 677	5 434	5 200	2 227	2 973	3 073
35~39	9 477	4 581	4 896	5 129	2 379	2 750	2 939
40~44	7 129	3 641	3 488	3 897	1 964	1 933	2 273
45~49	5 776	2 937	2 839	3 285	1 575	1 710	1 963
50~54	4 254	2 222	2 032	2 727	1 369	1 358	1 556
55~59	2 970	1 425	1 545	2 079	1 003	1 076	1 254
60~64	2 593	1 060	1 533	1 720	716	1 004	1 089
65+	3 762	1 251	2 511	2 371	868	1 503	1 742

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	晉 陽 郡 Jinyang-Gun			宜 寧 郡 Euiryeong-Gun			咸 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	135 848	66 250	69 598	96 207	46 834	49 373	116 255
0~4	26 011	13 434	12 577	17 979	8 868	9 111	21 163
5~9	19 331	10 039	9 292	13 382	7 026	6 356	16 461
10~14	16 609	8 709	7 900	11 555	6 126	5 429	13 570
15~19	12 182	6 306	5 876	8 388	4 315	4 073	10 709
20~24	9 520	3 822	5 698	6 780	2 843	3 937	8 667
25~29	9 093	3 979	5 114	6 524	2 818	3 706	7 902
30~34	7 677	3 499	4 178	5 760	2 689	3 271	6 452
35~39	7 296	3 476	3 820	5 226	2 592	2 634	6 273
40~44	5 830	2 830	3 000	4 104	2 026	2 078	5 258
45~49	5 315	2 590	2 725	3 793	1 864	1 929	4 710
50~54	4 550	2 223	2 327	3 528	1 683	1 845	4 073
55~59	3 934	1 774	2 160	2 881	1 344	1 537	3 318
60~64	3 445	1 533	1 912	2 575	1 127	1 448	3 129
65+	5 055	2 036	3 019	3 732	1 513	2 219	4 570

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	梁 山 郡 Yangsan-Gun			蔚 山 郡 Ulsan-Gun			東 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總 數 Total	54 211	26 531	27 680	202 406	97 099	105 307	84 783
0~4	8 997	4 635	4 362	33 648	17 269	16 379	13 894
5~9	7 510	3 868	3 642	28 105	14 563	13 542	11 998
10~14	6 865	3 641	3 224	26 153	13 504	12 649	10 601
15~19	5 217	2 718	2 499	19 542	9 898	9 644	8 386
20~24	3 894	1 505	2 389	14 938	5 917	9 021	6 266
25~29	3 416	1 636	1 780	12 698	5 715	6 983	5 456
30~34	2 979	1 387	1 592	11 095	4 965	6 130	4 906
35~39	2 865	1 342	1 523	11 465	4 675	6 790	4 777
40~44	2 361	1 134	1 227	8 409	4 031	4 378	3 698
45~49	2 366	1 116	1 250	8 752	4 213	4 539	3 592
50~54	2 145	1 078	1 067	7 707	3 811	3 896	3 201
55~59	1 572	761	811	6 005	2 803	3 202	2 506
60~64	1 636	754	882	5 612	2 429	3 183	2 247
65+	2 388	956	1 432	8 277	3 306	4 971	3 255

## 市郡別, 性 別 年 齡 別 人 口 : 1960

武 市 Chungmu-Shi		鎮 海 市 Jinhae-Shi			三 千 浦 市 Samcheongpo-Shi		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
22 356	24 449	81 244	47 475	33 769	49 384	24 030	25 354
3 677	3 452	13 369	7 001	6 368	8 462	4 359	4 103
3 273	3 157	9 516	4 981	4 535	6 716	3 440	3 276
3 091	2 923	7 025	3 586	3 439	6 453	3 371	3 082
2 534	2 450	6 500	3 222	3 278	4 852	2 416	2 436
1 323	2 099	14 787	11 594	3 193	3 591	1 447	2 144
1 227	1 710	10 067	6 357	3 710	3 144	1 413	1 731
1 340	1 733	5 943	3 563	2 380	2 922	1 319	1 603
1 381	1 558	4 042	2 246	1 796	2 963	1 372	1 591
1 124	1 149	2 583	1 423	1 160	2 195	1 074	1 121
955	1 008	2 033	1 100	933	1 933	968	965
794	762	1 569	794	775	1 578	781	797
562	692	1 227	593	634	1 391	702	689
459	630	995	427	568	1 116	500	616
616	1 126	1 588	588	1 000	2 068	868	1 200

  

安 郡 Haman-Gun		昌 寧 郡 Changyeong-Gun			密 陽 郡 Milyang-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
56 736	59 519	144 794	71 117	73 683	196 661	96 951	99 710
10 912	10 251	27 347	14 261	13 086	34 903	18 109	16 794
8 517	7 944	21 001	10 860	10 141	28 439	14 578	13 861
7 198	6 372	17 236	9 220	8 016	24 753	12 910	11 843
5 543	5 166	12 732	6 589	6 143	18 310	9 513	8 797
3 621	5 046	10 512	4 164	6 348	13 870	6 544	7 326
3 749	4 153	9 702	4 350	5 352	13 292	5 983	7 309
2 954	3 498	8 438	3 866	4 572	11 621	5 358	6 263
3 014	3 259	7 710	3 746	3 964	10 735	5 286	5 449
2 447	2 811	6 386	3 195	3 197	8 783	4 232	4 551
2 291	2 419	6 059	3 026	3 033	7 752	3 802	3 950
1 877	2 196	5 029	2 495	2 534	7 022	3 339	3 683
1 566	1 752	4 049	1 804	2 245	5 414	2 456	2 958
1 316	1 813	3 544	1 549	1 995	4 842	2 115	2 727
1 731	2 839	5 049	1 992	3 057	6 925	2 726	4 199

  

萊 郡 Dongnae-Gun		金 海 郡 Gimhae-Gun			昌 原 郡 Changweon-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
41 381	43 402	196 928	98 804	98 124	171 501	84 593	86 908
7 278	6 616	32 049	16 462	15 587	29 224	15 163	14 061
6 162	5 836	28 018	14 431	13 587	24 390	12 631	11 759
5 538	5 063	24 990	13 227	11 763	21 273	11 214	10 059
4 269	4 117	18 714	9 655	9 059	15 949	8 252	7 697
2 478	3 788	16 974	8 787	8 187	13 095	5 754	7 341
2 536	2 920	13 715	7 033	6 682	11 833	5 757	6 076
2 260	2 646	11 648	5 307	6 341	10 262	4 811	5 451
2 193	2 584	10 677	5 229	5 448	9 246	4 402	4 844
1 756	1 942	8 563	4 150	4 413	7 229	3 481	3 748
1 742	1 850	7 695	3 738	3 957	6 787	3 300	3 487
1 639	1 562	6 717	3 381	3 336	5 919	2 845	3 074
1 242	1 264	5 317	2 529	2 788	4 942	2 323	2 619
1 024	1 223	4 818	2 152	2 666	4 392	1 926	2 466
1 264	1 991	7 033	2 723	4 310	6 960	2 734	4 226

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	統 營 郡 Tongyeong-Gun			巨 濟 郡 Geoje-Gun			固
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total
總 數 Total	77 058	38 230	38 828	110 516	54 503	56 013	124 717
0~4	13 809	7 024	6 785	19 110	9 968	9 142	22 273
5~9	10 678	5 628	5 050	15 681	8 180	7 501	17 260
10~14	9 677	5 107	4 570	14 204	7 581	6 623	15 913
15~19	6 868	3 639	3 229	9 956	5 310	4 646	11 307
20~24	5 475	2 220	3 255	7 419	3 115	4 304	9 090
25~29	5 248	2 485	2 763	7 026	3 366	3 660	8 325
30~34	4 691	2 303	2 388	6 440	2 975	3 465	7 179
35~39	4 407	2 148	2 259	6 551	3 021	3 530	6 935
40~44	3 377	1 720	1 657	5 054	2 507	2 547	5 177
45~49	3 010	1 512	1 498	4 337	2 136	2 201	4 822
50~54	2 400	1 167	1 233	3 653	1 759	1 894	4 031
55~59	2 105	987	1 118	3 096	1 384	1 712	3 715
60~64	1 994	904	1 090	3 105	1 314	1 791	3 300
65+	3 319	1 386	1 933	4 884	1 887	2 997	5 390

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	河 東 郡 Hadong-Gun			山 淸 郡 Sancheon-Gun			威
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total
總 數 Total	125 728	62 133	63 595	103 955	50 972	52 983	110 604
0~4	23 623	12 218	11 405	19 783	10 207	9 576	20 779
5~9	17 332	9 006	8 326	14 390	7 414	6 976	15 482
10~14	16 266	8 792	7 474	12 319	6 563	5 756	12 916
15~19	11 178	5 967	5 211	9 127	4 684	4 443	9 534
20~24	8 782	3 766	5 016	7 844	3 308	4 536	8 128
25~29	8 174	3 641	4 533	7 111	3 208	3 903	7 439
30~34	6 862	3 042	3 820	5 872	2 679	3 193	6 292
35~39	6 776	3 144	3 632	5 433	2 573	2 860	6 007
40~44	4 776	2 212	2 564	4 313	2 113	2 200	4 643
45~49	4 708	2 263	2 445	4 099	1 959	2 140	4 513
50~54	4 122	2 106	2 016	3 601	1 751	1 850	3 881
55~59	3 930	1 808	2 122	3 174	1 492	1 682	3 339
60~64	3 424	1 625	1 799	2 715	1 263	1 452	2 991
65+	5 775	2 543	3 232	4 174	1 758	2 416	4 660

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	江 原 道 Gangweon-Do			春 川 市 Chuncheon-Shi			原
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total
總 數 Total	1 791 241	991 312	799 929	88 995	47 965	41 030	83 058
0~4	327 807	168 533	159 274	16 090	8 167	7 923	15 645
5~9	232 544	120 733	111 811	11 873	6 185	5 688	11 522
10~14	140 633	74 152	66 481	6 890	3 583	3 307	6 075
15~19	145 732	79 752	65 980	8 594	4 637	3 957	7 004
20~24	250 199	180 256	69 943	11 547	7 916	3 631	10 636
25~29	163 886	96 759	67 127	8 131	4 364	3 767	8 043
30~34	105 524	53 578	51 946	6 122	3 006	3 116	5 920
35~39	97 775	50 129	47 646	5 458	2 869	2 589	4 888
40~44	78 313	41 588	36 725	4 079	2 289	1 790	3 652
45~49	71 823	37 500	34 323	3 213	1 673	1 540	3 117
50~54	56 669	30 484	26 185	2 542	1 352	1 190	2 347
55~59	40 880	20 604	20 276	1 701	807	894	1 616
60~64	31 601	15 279	16 322	1 128	472	656	1 076
65+	47 855	21 965	25 890	1 627	645	982	1 517

## 市郡別, 性 및 年齡別 人口 : 1960

城 郡 Goseong-Gun		泗 川 郡 Sacheon-Gun			南 海 郡 Namhae-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
61 157	63 560	88 978	43 690	45 288	122 924	59 705	63 219
11 477	10 796	16 250	8 388	7 862	22 132	11 606	10 526
9 032	8 228	12 356	6 345	6 011	16 293	8 454	7 839
8 450	7 463	11 209	5 875	5 334	15 884	8 308	7 576
5 773	5 534	8 511	4 356	4 155	10 874	5 578	5 296
3 840	5 250	6 640	3 020	3 620	7 914	2 966	4 948
3 860	4 465	5 912	2 728	3 184	7 266	3 082	4 184
3 244	3 935	4 960	2 202	2 758	7 087	3 229	3 858
3 206	3 729	4 716	2 209	2 507	6 913	3 180	3 733
2 544	2 633	3 793	1 795	1 998	5 171	2 512	2 659
2 297	2 525	3 338	1 613	1 725	4 759	2 306	2 453
1 933	2 098	2 986	1 456	1 530	4 358	2 090	2 268
1 703	2 012	2 428	1 175	1 253	3 984	1 793	2 191
1 538	1 762	2 252	1 075	1 177	3 717	1 770	1 947
2 260	3 130	3 627	1 453	2 174	6 572	2 831	3 741

陽 郡 Hamyang-Gun		居 昌 郡 Geochang-Gun			陝 川 郡 Habcheon-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
54 547	56 057	117 989	58 769	59 220	171 301	84 637	86 664
10 620	10 159	22 963	11 824	11 139	32 747	17 031	15 716
8 071	7 411	17 266	9 104	8 162	23 749	12 506	11 243
6 891	6 025	14 028	7 439	6 589	20 317	10 643	9 674
5 043	4 491	10 902	5 821	5 081	14 791	7 824	6 967
3 331	4 797	8 745	3 646	5 099	13 000	5 564	7 436
3 338	4 101	8 080	3 544	4 536	11 866	5 226	6 640
2 963	3 329	6 740	3 134	3 606	9 904	4 749	5 155
2 945	3 062	6 547	3 150	3 397	9 005	4 356	4 649
2 269	2 374	5 553	2 829	2 724	7 488	3 679	3 809
2 228	2 285	4 974	2 460	2 514	6 914	3 396	3 518
1 864	2 017	4 192	2 071	2 121	5 967	2 892	3 075
1 599	1 740	3 503	1 626	1 877	4 884	2 247	2 637
1 365	1 626	3 539	1 641	1 898	4 347	1 953	2 394
2 020	2 640	957	480	477	6 322	2 571	3 751

州 市 Weonju-Shi		江 陵 市 Gangneung-Shi			春 城 郡 Chunseong-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
44 795	38 263	57 201	28 061	29 140	87 033	49 384	37 649
8 189	7 456	9 010	4 623	4 387	16 294	8 474	7 820
5 977	5 545	7 852	4 078	3 774	11 380	5 929	5 451
3 181	2 894	6 188	3 253	2 935	5 211	2 728	2 483
3 696	3 308	7 495	3 961	3 534	6 704	3 738	2 966
7 064	3 572	4 303	1 854	2 449	13 569	10 171	3 398
4 254	3 788	3 483	1 566	1 917	8 472	5 369	3 103
3 053	2 867	3 083	1 388	1 695	4 667	2 379	2 288
2 591	2 297	3 242	1 501	1 741	4 417	2 211	2 206
1 989	1 663	2 756	1 338	1 418	3 736	1 990	1 746
1 637	1 480	2 695	1 297	1 398	3 578	1 877	1 701
1 287	1 060	2 092	976	1 116	2 767	1 495	1 272
795	821	1 638	763	875	2 042	1 000	1 042
472	604	1 303	595	708	1 578	770	808
610	907	2 061	868	1 193	2 618	1 253	1 365

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	洪川郡 Hongcheon-Gun			橫城郡 Hoengseong-Gun			原 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	132 287	72 383	59 904	86 960	43 917	43 043	88 415
0~4	26 641	13 818	12 823	18 325	9 447	8 878	17 197
5~9	18 843	9 874	8 969	13 355	6 993	6 362	12 634
10~14	8 539	4 559	3 980	6 409	3 463	2 946	5 799
15~19	9 826	5 304	4 522	6 724	3 579	3 145	6 463
20~24	17 343	12 123	5 220	7 719	3 892	3 827	10 727
25~29	11 940	6 814	5 126	6 215	2 959	3 256	7 616
30~34	7 336	3 584	3 752	4 754	2 148	2 606	4 835
35~39	6 940	3 558	3 382	4 585	2 148	2 437	4 609
40~44	5 699	3 010	2 689	4 020	1 957	2 063	3 904
45~49	5 364	2 744	2 620	4 008	2 018	1 990	3 969
50~54	4 263	2 327	1 936	3 362	1 760	1 602	3 252
55~59	3 108	1 577	1 531	2 618	1 338	1 280	2 444
60~64	2 542	1 252	1 290	1 954	895	1 059	1 906
65+	3 903	1 839	2 064	2 912	1 320	1 592	3 060

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	旌善郡 Jeongseon-Gun			鐵原郡 Cheolweon-Gun			金 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	70 730	35874	34 856	70 296	50 810	19 486	31 716
0~4	14 558	7 464	7 094	9 044	4 743	4 301	3 667
5~9	10 319	5 357	4 962	4 933	2 574	2 359	1 966
10~14	6 413	3 475	2 938	3 296	1 776	1 520	1 253
15~19	5 698	3 129	2 569	4 029	2 458	1 571	1 577
20~24	4 913	2 043	2 870	24 260	22 357	1 903	12 374
25~29	5 306	2 276	3 030	10 892	8 836	2 056	5 295
30~34	4 435	2 106	2 329	3 819	2 536	1 283	1 657
35~39	4 372	2 217	2 155	2 534	1 483	1 051	1 090
40~44	3 462	1 873	1 589	1 971	1 120	851	797
45~49	3 110	1 634	1 476	1 733	951	782	627
50~54	2 577	1 383	1 194	1 381	794	587	533
55~59	1 795	941	854	910	469	441	343
60~64	1 526	797	729	629	301	328	220
65+	2 246	1 179	1 067	865	412	453	317

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	麟蹄郡 Inje-Gun			高城郡 Goseong-Gun			襄 計 Total
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	
總數 Total	71 308	45 769	25 539	33 196	18 724	14 472	100 676
0~4	12 634	6 575	6 059	5 749	2 942	2 807	18 747
5~9	7 817	4 082	3 735	3 993	2 037	1 956	13 910
10~14	3 304	1 746	1 558	2 612	1 400	1 212	9 635
15~19	4 236	2 560	1 676	2 842	1 577	1 265	10 050
20~24	16 918	14 484	2 434	4 657	3 409	1 248	7 847
25~29	9 006	6 401	2 605	2 858	1 746	1 112	6 988
30~34	4 252	2 520	1 732	1 978	996	1 022	5 873
35~39	3 411	1 985	1 426	1 873	994	879	6 181
40~44	2 481	1 447	1 034	1 611	992	669	5 166
45~49	2 175	1 206	969	1 582	862	720	4 694
50~54	1 675	942	733	1 183	695	488	3 596
55~59	1 224	681	543	814	444	370	2 712
60~64	910	486	424	576	283	293	2 131
65+	1 265	654	611	818	387	431	3 146

## 市郡別, 性 別 年 齡 別 人 口 : 1960

城 郡 Weonseong-Gun		寧 越 郡 Yeongweol-Gun			平 昌 郡 Pyeongchang-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
47 564	40 851	1 04 988	52 815	52 173	83 396	41 686	41 710
8 806	8 391	21 564	10 914	10 650	17 332	8 765	8 567
6 664	5 970	15 843	8 173	7 670	12 483	6 435	6 048
3 087	2 712	9 254	4 086	4 360	7 096	3 765	3 331
3 581	2 882	8 655	4 677	3 978	7 378	4 054	3 324
7 084	3 643	7 720	3 391	4 329	6 552	2 980	3 572
4 344	3 272	7 572	3 299	4 273	5 184	2 145	3 039
2 375	2 460	6 193	2 864	3 329	4 264	1 919	2 345
2 265	2 344	6 531	3 247	3 284	4 523	2 153	2 370
1 961	1 943	5 230	2 807	2 423	3 901	1 930	1 971
2 039	1 930	4 769	2 582	2 187	3 775	1 880	1 895
1 716	1 536	3 782	2 067	1 715	3 341	1 824	1 517
1 291	1 153	2 589	1 354	1 235	2 518	1 303	1 215
932	974	2 065	1 006	1 059	1 953	991	962
1 419	1 641	3 221	1 548	1 673	3 096	1 542	1 554

  

化 郡 Geumhwa-Gun		華 川 郡 Hwacheon-Gun			楊 口 郡 Yanggu-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
24 138	7 578	95 860	72 145	23 715	56 204	40 045	16 159
1 958	1 709	12 417	6 479	5 938	8 485	4 564	3 921
1 021	945	6 124	3 170	2 954	4 459	2 351	2 108
667	586	2 925	1 540	1 385	1 922	1 010	912
1 019	558	4 293	2 770	1 523	2 868	1 738	1 130
11 655	719	36 878	34 253	2 625	18 308	16 579	1 729
4 466	829	16 540	13 502	3 038	8 786	6 879	1 907
1 138	519	5 368	3 785	1 583	3 446	2 298	1 148
670	420	3 186	2 034	1 152	2 114	1 318	796
466	331	2 243	1 355	888	1 552	930	622
362	265	1 872	1 107	765	1 296	758	538
307	226	1 468	836	632	1 014	591	423
163	180	966	520	446	731	404	327
101	119	688	354	334	521	277	244
145	172	892	440	452	702	348	354

  

陽 郡 Yangyang-Gun		溟 州 郡 Myeongju-Gun			三 陟 郡 Samcheong-Gun		
男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
50 390	50 286	142 116	70 988	71 128	205 343	104 124	101 219
9 471	9 276	25 807	13 054	12 753	40 009	20 457	19 552
7 130	6 780	19 967	10 226	9 741	29 043	15 059	13 984
5 054	4 581	14 445	7 438	7 007	21 069	10 962	10 107
5 292	4 758	13 704	7 360	6 344	18 264	9 629	8 635
3 563	4 248	11 129	5 182	5 947	15 615	7 261	8 354
3 233	3 755	9 833	4 526	5 307	15 325	7 003	8 322
2 707	3 166	8 370	3 811	4 559	13 372	6 382	6 990
3 119	3 062	8 770	4 298	4 472	13 136	6 662	6 474
2 755	2 411	7 106	3 634	3 472	10 228	5 553	4 675
2 438	2 256	6 786	3 498	3 288	9 026	4 881	4 145
1 931	1 665	5 029	2 721	2 308	6 776	3 767	3 009
1 313	1 399	3 743	1 825	1 918	4 663	2 393	2 270
1 026	1 105	2 914	1 405	1 509	3 549	1 751	1 798
1 358	1 788	4 513	2 010	2 503	5 268	2 364	2 904

## Population of City and Gun by Age and Sex in 1960

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	蔚 珍 郡 Uljin-Gun			濟 州 道 Jeju-Do		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
總數 Total	101 463	49 735	51 728	277 013	126 592	150 421
0~4	18 592	9 623	8 969	45 311	22 908	22 403
5~9	14 228	7 418	6 810	34 133	17 293	16 840
10~14	12 298	6 579	5 719	31 362	16 039	15 323
15~19	9 328	4 993	4 335	28 257	14 828	13 429
20~24	7 184	2 995	4 189	21 760	10 194	11 566
25~29	6 401	2 777	3 624	20 330	9 234	11 096
30~34	5 780	2 623	3 157	15 682	6 502	9 180
35~39	5 915	2 806	3 109	13 579	5 172	8 407
40~44	4 669	2 192	2 477	10 981	4 306	6 675
45~49	4 434	2 056	2 378	10 656	3 956	6 407
50~54	3 689	1 713	1 976	10 146	3 756	6 390
55~59	2 705	1 223	1 482	8 600	3 094	5 506
60~64	2 432	1 113	1 319	9 069	3 388	5 681
65+	3 808	1 624	2 184	17 147	5 922	11 225

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	濟 州 市 Jeju-Shi			北 濟 州 郡 Bugjeju-Gun		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
總數 Total	66 968	31 433	35 535	102 814	45 722	57 092
0~4	11 063	5 657	5 406	16 596	8 476	8 120
5~9	8 540	4 350	4 190	12 368	6 244	6 124
10~14	7 422	3 839	3 583	11 788	5 991	5 797
15~19	7 712	4 238	3 474	9 836	5 033	4 803
20~24	5 214	2 463	2 751	7 365	3 202	4 163
25~29	5 046	2 326	2 720	7 276	3 191	4 085
30~34	4 037	1 688	2 349	5 695	2 290	3 405
35~39	3 556	1 448	2 108	4 987	1 808	3 179
40~44	2 751	1 134	1 617	4 141	1 551	2 590
45~49	2 552	1 046	1 506	3 974	1 384	2 590
50~54	2 241	865	1 376	4 080	1 426	2 654
55~59	1 808	669	1 139	3 564	1 250	2 314
60~64	1 832	672	1 160	3 780	1 385	2 395
65+	3 194	1 038	2 156	7 364	2 491	4 873

  

年齡階級別 Age-Groups	南 濟 州 郡 Namjeju-Gun		
	計 Total	男 Male	女 Female
總數 Total	107 231	49 437	57 794
0~4	17 652	8 775	8 877
5~9	13 225	6 699	6 526
10~14	12 152	6 209	5 943
15~19	10 709	5 557	5 152
20~24	9 181	4 529	4 652
25~29	8 008	3 717	4 291
30~34	5 950	2 524	3 426
35~39	5 036	1 916	3 120
40~44	4 089	1 621	2 468
45~49	4 130	1 526	2 604
50~54	3 825	1 465	2 360
55~59	3 228	1 175	2 053
60~64	3 457	1 331	2 126
65+	6 589	2 393	4 196