

## **Volume and Stream of Migrants from the National Migration Survey**

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### **I. BACKGROUND**

The purpose of this project is to execute a Korea National Migration Survey (KNMS, 1983), analyze the results of the survey, and utilize these findings in the formulation of population settlement plans and regional development policies.

This project was planned pursuant to the UNFPA-supported National Migration Survey project with counterpart contributions from the Republic of Korea Government. The KNMS project made use of the core survey questionnaire, modules and related manuals developed by the ESCAP regional project. The Korea project was coordinated with ESCAP and other relevant international organizations with respect to the exchange of information, international comparative studies, and technical cooperation for further analysis.

This project is made up of Stages I and II. Stage I, consisting of the KNMS field survey, data processing, and the preparation of the First Country Report, was carried out by the Korea Institute for Population and Health (KIPH) with the cooperation of National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board (NBOS, EPB).

Stage II of the project will encompass the preparation of several technical working papers on selected policy relevant questions by researchers working under sub-contractual arrangements.

In order for the finding of the KNMS to be available for both domestic and international utilization, all major project documents, including the First Country Report and the technical working papers, will be published in both Korean and English. In addition to providing otherwise unobtainable information on the current patterns and determinants of migration and mobility in

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Korea, the KNMS will provide a baseline data bank for the evaluation of population distribution policies subsequently introduced, and will provide guidelines for the improvement of periodically collected statistics on migration.

Relevant recommendations of the ESCAP expert group meeting on migration, urbanization and development in 1977 proposed the following three stages in international comparative studies.

1) Macro-analysis of migration and urbanization based on census data and other materials available in respect to demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

2) Micro-analysis of population movements through the conduct of a national migration survey for the collection of high-quality, in-depth data.

3) The utilization of the research findings in policy formulation and programme development directly related to control of population movement.

In the first phase, macro-analysis of migration and urbanization based on 1970 census data has been carried out by the staff members of the Population and Development Studies Center of Seoul National University.\*

The second phase is the conduct of a national migration survey, preparations for which were developed in the late 1970s. The proposed survey design was developed in Korea in 1982 with several rounds of pretest. The main survey was implemented with joint collaboration between the Korea Institute for Population and Health and the National Bureau of Statistics of the Economic Planning Board in July 1983. The survey was supported in part by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The information gathered in this survey is very comprehensive in nature; the data are intended to cover a wide range of socioeconomic, socio-psychological, demographic and cultural factors affecting population movements. Most of the variables are based on ESCAP core items, with additional variables appropriate for the country.

In addition to the preliminary country report to be published by the national survey staff, in-depth analysis of the survey data will be conducted by several research teams as the third phase of the entire project. In-depth analysis will take into account the implications of the findings for the formulation of population redistribution policies.

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\* *Migration, Urbanization and Development in the Republic of Korea*, Comparative study of migration and urbanization in relation to development in the ESCAP region, Country Report No. 1, ESCAP, Bangkok, 1980.

## II. CONCEPT AND SURVEY METHOD

### 1. Questionnaire

The KNMS was planned as a single-round survey of households selected from metropolitan Seoul and other urban and rural localities so as to provide a sample capable of yielding national estimates. In order to ensure high quality of data, the first round was designed as an independent survey or at least as the primary focus in a survey which might have other noncompeting objectives. Appropriate quality control and evaluation techniques such as cross check questions, and reinterview programmes were employed in order to provide some measure of data reliability.

The primary analytic purpose of the national migration survey is to identify the factors affecting mobility behavior. For the purpose of comparability, KNMS followed a set of core questionnaire items regarding mobility behavior devised by the ESCAP secretariat staff in consultation with a side spectrum of national and international experts.

The core questionnaire is sufficiently flexible to allow for adaptation of items to local conditions. The first draft of the questionnaire was developed in 1982 by KIPH and continual revision was made through several rounds of pre-test both in urban and rural areas.

The household questionnaire consists of the following eight sections:

Section 1. Usual residents

Section 2. Non-usual residents

Section 3. Movement from the household

Section 4. Money and goods sent by the household members

Section 5. Money and goods received by household members

Section 6. Land holding

Section 7. Business operation

Section 8. Housing characteristics

The individual questionnaire is divided into the following three sections

Section 9. Life history of movement

Section 10. Movement and activity status during the last twelve months.

Section 11. Future mobility

Several additional questions were added in the Korean questionnaire as suggested by local consultants, such as occupation and average monthly living expenses.

## **2. Concept**

Spatial movements may involve an absence ranging from a few hours to many years over a distance travelled which may range from a few meters to many kilometers. The move might result in changing the usual residence, a permanent move, or might not involve a change of usual residence at all, commuting.

The concepts and categorization of population movement and their definitions are rather complicated. For example, the concept of usual residence varies from one person to another depending on the degree of their commitment to the place. One significant feature of the ESCAP National Migration Survey Schedule, which distinguished it from many others, is that it does not adopt a single arbitrary definition of a migrant.

Some concepts and terminology are explained below.

### **2-1) The place of residence**

Along with the space-time dimensions, the change of residence is a crucial criterion for the categorization of spatial movements. In identifying the place of residence the definition may be based on the usual residence or actual residence. The usual place of residence is the base for a de jure approach while the actual residence is the base for a de facto approach. A de jure approach leads to an under recording of mobility since some temporary movements which involve actual change of residence cannot be identified.

The de facto approach may overestimate migration if no distinction is made between short-term movements, visits, holidays and more permanent migration.

#### **2-1-1) De jure population**

Usual household members present the previous night and those household members temporarily absent the previous night and those household members temporarily absent the previous night.

#### **2-1-2) De facto population**

A non-usual resident temporarily present the previous night at the time of survey and those usual household members present the previous night. This excludes usual household members absent the previous night.

### **2-2) The space dimension**

A major objective of the survey is to investigate the pattern, process, reason and implication of

migration between regions and between different levels of the urban/rural hierarchy. Analysis of the latter type is rarely possible with conventional census data, and even when it is, it is for only a limited range of levels of the urban hierarchy. Accordingly, it is imperative that the areas stated by respondents as origin or destination areas be aggregated into categories which allow meaningful analysis of movement between various levels of the urban and rural hierarchy.

The Republic of Korea is administratively divided into nine provinces and four special cities, Seoul, Busan, Daegu and Incheon. Each province is divided into designated cities (*si*) and counties (*gun*). In 1980 there were 46 *si* in addition to the four special cities. *Gun* contain usually one, but sometimes two, towns (*eup*) and several rural districts (*myun*)

The KNMS defined migration as a change of residence between cities, *eup* and *myun*.

Three categories of the urban/rural hierarchy are established for the purpose of data tabulation and analysis. There are referred to as Major Regions in the tabulations. The first is the Seoul Metropolitan Area (SMA) comprising Seoul City and a few adjacent cities (i.e., Seoul, Incheon, Suwon, Sunnam, Uijongbu, Anyang, Buchon, Kwangmyung, Dongduchon). In the tabulations this region is sometimes labeled the area of Seoul and neighboring cities.

Moves within Seoul City are not defined as migration but moves between the constituent cities of the SMA are considered migration. In the individual questionnaires, however, commuting is defined in terms of the subdistricts (*dong*) within Seoul or other cities.

The second urban/rural category is labeled urban areas and comprises all *si* outside of those in

**Table 1. Classification of the Migration Streams Defined in this Report**

Classification		Place of Birth	Short-term Move	Long-term Move
		Same as Current Residence		
Non-migrant		O	X	X
Lifetime migrant (non-return)	Short-term	X	O	X
	Long-term	X	X	O
Migrant Lifetime return migrant	Short/long-term	X	O	O
	Short-term	O	O	X
	Long-term	O	X	O
	Short/long-term	O	O	O

\* O : Yes  
X : No

the SMA. The third category used is rural areas which comprises both the *eup* and *myun* of all *gun*.

### 2-3) The time dimension

A migrant is usually defined as a person who is enumerated in an area that is different from the area he lived in at various points in time. Accordingly, the migratory status of a person is very much affected by the choice of the previous point in time. If the period is longer, more persons qualify as migrants.

In the KNMS, all changes of residence, even for short periods, are defined as migration. In section 1 (usual residents) and section 2 (non-usual residents) of the household questionnaire, long-term migrants are identified by the question, "Has this person ever lived in another place... for a period of one year or more?" Short-term migrants are identified by the question, "Has this person ever lived in another place... for a period of less than one year to work, to look for work or to study?" Lifetime migrants are those persons for whom the response to either of the above questions is positive. A category of persons who are both long-and short-term migrants is comprised of persons for whom the answer to both of the questions is positive.

This report contains some tabulations for return migrants who are persons identified in section 1 as migrants by one or both of the above question and whose place of current residence is the same as place of birth.

Recent migrants are a subset of lifetime migrants and are distinguished in (section 1) of the questionnaire as those persons who have moved to the place of current residence within the previous five years.

Migration histories were obtained by the individual questionnaire but since any tabulation of the histories is complex, none is presented in the first report and their analysis will be deferred to the next stage of the KNMS project. This report does, however, present findings from the individual questionnaire on assistance received in connection with the last move, difficulties encountered, comparison with the situation before the last move, commuting and future mobility plans.

### III. VOLUME AND STREAMS OF MIGRATION

#### 1. Migration Volume

##### 1-1. life-time migration (Table 2)

###### a) Seoul Metropolitan Area (SMA)

Of the total population of 37,761,000; 11,887,000 or 31.5 percent were found to be living in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Forty-five percent (5,351,000) of those residing within the Seoul Metropolitan Area had been born there and 55 percent had migrated; 39.8 percent of the SMA population had migrated from rural areas and 11.4 percent from urban areas. Of the 6,084,000 natives of the Seoul Metropolitan Area, 88 percent are still residing in the SMA, 5.3 percent are residing in other urban areas, and 6.7 percent are residing in rural areas.

###### b) Urban areas

The population residing in urban areas outside the SMA amounted to 12,027,000, or 31.9 percent of the total population. Of those, 52.9 percent were born in the urban area and the remaining 47.1 percent had migrated there. Of the 8,636,000 persons born in the urban area, 73.7 percent were still residing there, 15.6 percent had migrated to the Seoul Metropolitan Area, and 10.7 percent had migrated to rural areas.

###### c) Rural areas

The population of the rural areas amounted to 36.6 percent of the total population (13,848,000). Nearly 90 percent of the rural population had been born in the rural area, but only 55.6 percent of those born in the rural area were still there; the remaining 44.4 percent had migrated either to the Seoul Metropolitan Area or to other urban areas.

##### 1-2. Migration within the last five years

The number of persons who moved in the last five years amounted to 7,318,000, or 19.4 percent of the total population of 37,761,000 (Table 3).

###### a) Seoul Metropolitan Area

The number of those who moved into or within the Seoul Metropolitan Area\* equalled 2,336,000, of which 40.8 percent (954,000) were from rural areas, 29.5 percent moved within the SMA and 26.6 percent moved from other urban areas. Among the 1,781,000 migrants who had

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\* The Seoul Metropolitan Area refers to the Seoul capital city area and the urban areas in Kyonggi-do, excluding Sontan city

**Table 2. Population of Major Regions by Place of Birth and Current Residence, and Sex**

(Unit: '000, %)

Place of Birth	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	S.M.A.	Urban	Rural	Total	S.M.A.	Urban	Rural	Total	S.M.A.	Urban	Rural
Total	37,761	11,887	12,027	13,848	18,742	5,886	5,941	6,915	19,019	6,000	6,086	6,933
S.M.A.*	6,084	5,351	325	408	3,091	2,740	160	191	2,993	2,611	164	217
Urban**	8,636	1,351	6,364	920	4,211	642	3,214	355	4,425	709	3,150	565
Rural	22,162	4,733	5,088	12,341	10,967	2,257	2,441	6,270	11,195	2,476	2,647	6,071
Others**	880	451	250	179	473	247	126	100	407	204	124	79
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
S.M.A.	16.1	45.0	2.7	2.9	16.5	46.5	2.7	2.8	15.7	43.5	2.7	3.1
Urban	22.9	11.4	52.9	6.6	22.5	10.9	54.1	5.1	23.3	11.8	51.8	8.1
Rural	58.7	39.8	42.3	89.2	58.5	38.3	41.1	90.7	58.9	41.3	43.5	87.7
Others	2.3	3.8	2.1	1.3	2.5	4.2	2.1	1.4	2.1	3.4	2.0	1.1
Total	100.0	31.5	31.9	36.6	100.0	31.4	31.7	36.9	100.0	31.5	32.0	36.5
S.M.A.	100.0	88.0	5.3	6.7	100.0	88.6	5.2	6.2	100.0	87.2	5.5	7.3
Urban	100.0	15.6	73.7	10.7	100.0	15.2	76.4	8.4	100.0	16.0	71.2	12.8
Rural	100.0	21.4	23.0	55.6	100.0	20.6	22.3	57.1	100.0	22.1	23.6	54.3
Others	100.0	51.3	28.4	20.3	100.0	52.3	26.6	21.1	100.0	50.1	30.5	19.4

\* S.M.A.: Seoul Metropolitan Area

\*\* Urban: Cities excepting Seoul Metropolitan Area

\*\*\* Others: North Korea and foreign countries



**Table 3. In-migrants\* of Major Regions by Current and Previous Residence, and Sex**

(Unit: '000, %)

Place of Birth	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	S.M.A.	Urban	Rural	Total	S.M.A.	Urban	Rural	Total	S.M.A.	Urban	Rural
Total	7,318	2,336	2,643	2,339	3,542	1,121	1,293	1,127	3,776	1,215	1,349	1,212
S.M.A.	1,781	690	427	665	881	336	214	330	900	354	212	334
Urban	2,173	621	825	727	1,068	303	407	358	1,105	318	418	369
Rural	3,239	954	1,364	921	1,495	426	653	416	1,744	528	711	505
Others	125	72	27	26	98	56	20	23	27	16	8	3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
S.M.A.	24.3	29.5	16.2	28.4	24.9	30.0	16.6	29.3	23.8	29.1	15.7	27.6
Urban	29.7	26.6	31.2	31.1	30.2	27.0	31.5	31.8	29.3	26.2	31.0	30.4
Rural	44.3	40.8	51.6	39.4	42.1	38.0	50.4	36.9	46.2	43.4	52.7	41.8
Others	1.7	3.1	1.0	1.1	2.8	5.0	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.2
Total	100.0	31.9	36.1	32.0	100.0	31.6	36.6	31.8	100.0	32.2	35.7	32.1
S.M.A.	100.0	38.7	24.0	37.3	100.0	38.1	24.3	37.6	100.0	39.3	23.6	37.1
Urban	100.0	28.6	38.0	33.4	100.0	28.4	38.1	33.5	100.0	28.8	37.8	33.4
Rural	100.0	29.5	42.1	28.4	100.0	28.5	43.7	27.8	100.0	30.3	40.8	28.9
Others	100.0	57.6	21.6	20.8	100.0	57.1	20.4	23.5	100.0	59.3	29.6	11.1
In-migration Rate**(%)	19.4	19.7	22.0	16.9	18.9	19.0	21.8	16.3	19.9	20.3	22.2	17.5

\* Persons who migrated to the place of enumeration within the previous five years.

\*\* In-migrants divided by the population of current residence (Table 2-1).

been living in the SMA prior to their move, 37.3 percent (665,000) moved to rural areas, and 24.0 percent (427,000) moved to other urban areas.

b) Urban areas

The total number of migrants into or within the other urban areas amounted to 2,643,000, of whom 51.6 percent (1,364,000) moved from the rural areas and 31.2 percent were intra-urban migrants. Of the 2,173,000 migrants who resided in the urban region before moving, 38.0 percent moved within the region, 33.4 percent moved to the rural area, and 28.6 percent moved to the Seoul Metropolitan Area.

c) Rural areas

The total number of recent migrants who moved into or within the rural region amounted to 2,339,000, of whom 727,000 (31.1 %) were from urban areas, and 665,000 (28.4 %) were from the Seoul Metropolitan Area, 921,000 (39.4 %) were from another rural place.

As many as 1,364,000 persons moved from rural areas to the urban region and an additional 954,000 moved to the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Of those migrants who were living in rural areas prior to their move, fully 71.6 percent moved either to the SMA or to other urban areas.

## **2. Migration Streams**

### **2-1. Life-time migration (Table 4)**

The number of persons who had migrated within their life-time amounted to 21,762,000, or 57.6 percent of the total population. The greater proportion of life-time migration is accounted for by rural-to-urban migration and rural-to-Seoul Metropolitan Area migration, representing 23.4 percent and 21.7 percent, respectively, of all life-time migration.

Nearly 6 percent of all lifetime migration was from other urban areas into the SMA, 4.0 percent was from other urban areas to rural areas.

SMA-to-other urban areas life-time migration accounted for 1.5 percent of the total life-time migration, and 1.9 percent of all life-time migration was from the SMA to rural areas.

### **2-2. Migration within the last five years (Table 5)**

Of the 7,318,000 migrants who moved within the last five years, the largest proportion (18.6 %) was accounted for by rural-to-urban migration, followed by rural-to-SMA migration (13.0 %). Urban-to-rural migration equalled 9.9 percent of the total and SMA-to-rural equalled 9.1 percent. Intra-regional migration streams were among the most significant.

Intra-rural migration accounted for 12.6 percent of the total; intra-urban, 11.3 percent; and intra-Seoul Metropolitan Area, 9.4 percent.

**Table 4. Proportion of Migrants\* in Migration Streams**

(Unit: '000, %)

Migration Streams	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	21,762	100.0	10,077	100.0	11,684	100.0
S.M.A. — S.M.A.	1,034	4.8	533	5.3	501	4.3
S.M.A. — Urban	325	1.5	160	1.6	164	1.4
S.M.A. — Rural	408	1.9	191	1.9	217	1.9
Urban — S.M.A.	1,350	6.2	641	6.4	709	6.1
Urban — Urban	1,711	7.9	822	8.2	889	7.6
Urban — Rural	873	4.0	332	3.3	541	4.6
Rural — S.M.A.	4,732	21.7	2,256	22.4	2,476	21.2
Rural — Urban	5,088	23.4	2,441	24.2	2,647	22.7
Rural — Rural	5,362	24.6	2,230	22.1	3,132	26.8
Others — S.M.A.	451	2.1	247	2.5	204	1.7
Others — Urban	247	1.1	123	1.2	124	1.1
Others — Rural	179	0.8	100	1.0	79	0.7

\* Migrants including return as well as lifetime migrants.

**Table 5. Proportion of In-migrants\* in Migration Streams**

(Unit: '100, %)

Migration Streams	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	7,318	100.0	3,542	100.0	3,776	100.0
S.M.A. — S.M.A.	690	9.4	336	9.5	354	9.4
S.M.A. — Urban	427	5.8	214	6.0	212	5.6
S.M.A. — Rural	665	9.1	330	9.3	334	8.9
Urban — S.M.A.	621	8.5	303	8.6	318	8.4
Urban — Urban	825	11.3	407	11.5	418	11.1
Urban — Rural	727	9.9	358	10.1	369	9.8
Rural — S.M.A.	954	13.0	426	12.1	528	14.0
Rural — Urban	1,364	18.6	653	18.4	711	18.8
Rural — Rural	921	12.6	416	11.7	505	13.4
Others — S.M.A.	72	1.0	56	1.6	16	0.4
Others — Urban	27	0.4	20	0.6	8	0.2
Others — Rural	26	0.4	23	0.6	3	—

\* Persons who migrated to the place of enumeration within the last five years.

Source : Table 3-2

### **3. Migration Patterns**

#### **3-1. Migration pattern by region (Table 6)**

Of the total population of 37,761,000; 57.6 percent had migrated in their life time. The population of the Seoul Metropolitan Area has the greatest proportion of migrants (63.7 %), followed by that in the rural areas (49.3 %). Of the total population, 52.6 percent were non-return life-time migrants; again the highest percentage of these was found in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, followed in order by the urban and the rural areas.

About five percent of the total population were return migrants who had left their place of birth but later returned. The rural areas had the highest percentage of return migrants (7.4 %) in their population, and the SMA had the lowest (3.5%).

Short-term migration (of less than one year) appears to be of little significance. The number of long-term migrants (persons who have lived elsewhere for a year or more) greatly exceeds the number of short-term migrants. The number of persons who have made both long and short-term move is only a fraction of the long-term only migrants but is several times larger than the number of short-term only migrants.

#### **3-2. Migration pattern by sex**

The proportion of migrants was greater for the female (61.4 %) than the male population (53.8 %). The sex differential was the smallest in the SMA, but in rural areas 57.3 percent of females were migrants compared with only 41.3 percent of males. The proportion of return migrants is higher among the male than female population, however, especially in the rural areas where 10.0 percent of the men are lifetime return migrants, compared with 4.7 percent of the women.

### **4. Duration of Residence (Table 8)**

As many as 72 percent of the total population have been living at their current place of residence for more than ten years, 14.3 percent have for five to nine years, and 7.9 percent for less than one year.

In the rural areas, 75.2 percent of the population had been living at the current place of residence for more than ten years, and in the urban area, 68.9 percent had been.

### **5. Temporary Absentees**

#### **5-1. Place of temporary absence (Table 7)**

Section 1 of the questionnaire obtained information on persons absent from the household the

**Table 6. Percentage Distribution of the Population of Major Regions by Migration Status and Sex**

(Unit: '000, %)

Migration Status	Total			Seoul Metropolitan Area			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number	37,761	18,742	19,019	11,887	5,886	6,000	12,027	5,941	6,086	13,848	6,915	6,933
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-migrant	42.4	46.2	38.6	36.3	37.5	35.2	38.7	40.3	37.2	50.7	58.7	42.7
Migrant	57.6	53.8	61.4	63.7	62.5	64.8	61.3	59.7	62.8	49.3	41.3	57.3
Lifetime migrant	<u>52.6</u>	<u>47.6</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>60.2</u>	<u>58.8</u>	<u>61.5</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>55.7</u>	<u>59.4</u>	<u>41.9</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>52.5</u>
Short-term	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.0
Short/long-term	10.3	11.6	9.1	13.8	16.2	11.5	11.4	12.7	10.1	6.4	6.8	6.0
Lifetime return migrant	<u>5.0</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Short-term	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2
Long-term	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	5.4	6.9	3.9
Short-long-term	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.5	2.3	0.7

**Table 7. Absentees by Major Region of Usual Residence and of Destination, and Sex**

(Unit: '000, %)

Usual Residence Duration	Total			Seoul Metropolitan Area			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number	648	403	245	179	111	68	203	136	67	266	156	110
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Seoul Metropolitan Area	23.9	20.6	29.0	24.0	24.3	25.0	16.7	14.7	19.4	29.3	23.7	37.2
Urban	28.5	28.3	28.6	26.8	25.2	29.4	26.6	25.0	29.9	31.2	33.3	28.2
Rural	32.6	30.5	35.9	36.3	34.3	38.2	34.5	28.7	46.2	28.6	28.8	28.2
Others	15.0	20.6	6.5	12.9	16.2	7.4	22.2	31.6	4.5	10.9	14.2	6.4

**Table 8. Population of Major Regions by Duration of Residence and Sex**

(Unit: '000, %)

Duration of Residence	Total			Seoul Metropolitan Area			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number	37,761	18,742	19,019	11,887	5,886	6,000	12,027	5,941	6,086	13,848	6,915	6,933
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 Year	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.0	7.4	8.3	9.0	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.9
1—4 Year	5.8	14.0	14.6	15.2	14.9	15.6	16.5	16.0	17.0	11.6	11.6	11.6
5—9 Year	14.3	14.0	14.6	15.2	14.9	15.6	16.5	16.0	17.0	11.6	11.6	11.6
More than 10 Years	72.0	72.0	71.9	71.4	71.5	71.2	68.9	68.6	69.1	75.2	75.3	75.2

**Table 9. Absentees by Major Region of Destination, Length of Absence, and Sex**

(Unit: '000, %)

Length of Absence	Total			Seoul Metropolitan Area			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Number	648	403	245	155	83	71	185	114	70	211	123	88
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 Week	47.9	47.9	48.2	52.4	54.2	52.2	44.9	47.4	42.9	56.9	61.0	51.2
1—4 Weeks	28.2	29.3	26.9	23.8	22.9	23.9	33.5	34.2	31.5	24.2	22.8	25.0
1—2 Months	14.2	12.4	17.1	14.8	14.5	15.5	11.9	8.8	15.7	12.3	8.1	18.2
3—12 Months	6.5	7.4	4.5	4.5	3.6	5.6	6.5	7.9	4.3	5.7	6.5	4.5
Unknown	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.5	4.8	2.8	3.2	1.7	5.6	0.9	1.6	1.1

previous evening. The total number of persons temporarily absent stood at 648,000 or 1.7 percent of the total population. Of these, 179,000 lived in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, 203,000 in other urban areas, and 260,000 in rural areas. The number of male absentees was greater than that of female absentees.

The absentees had most frequently gone to rural areas (32.6 %).

Of the absentees from the SMA, 36.3 percent had gone to a rural destination; 34.5 percent of other urban absentees had also gone to a rural area. Among rural absentees, 60.5 percent were in the SMA or another urban area and 28.6 percent were in another rural area. Among rural female absentees, 37.2 percent were in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, while 46.2 percent of urban female absentees were in a rural area.

Among absentees from urban areas, 26.6 percent were in another urban area, while 24.0 percent of the SMA absentees were elsewhere in the SMA.

#### 5.2 Duration of temporary absence (Table 9)

Absences of less than one week accounted for 47.9 percent of all absences; those of less than one month, 76.1 percent; and those of less than three months, 90.3 percent of the total.

Most rural-bound and SMA-bound temporary absences were for a duration of less than one week, while 45 percent of urbanbound absences were for less than a week.

### IV. SUMMARY

*The largest proportion of inter-regional life-time migrants was found within the Seoul Metropolitan Area, while the smallest proportion of the life-time migrants was observed within the rural area.*

Within the Seoul Metropolitan Area, 55.0 percent (6,536,000) of the total population of 11,887,000 were born elsewhere, while in the other urban areas inter-regional life-time migrants accounted for 47.1 percent (5,663,000) of the population. However, within the rural area, inter-regional life-time migrants accounted for only 10.8 percent of the total population.

Rural-to-urban migration constituted the main life-time migration stream. The largest number of return migrants was found in the rural area. There were more female migrants than male migrants, including among life-time migrants. But the number of male return migrants was greater than that of female return migrants.

Temporary absentees accounted for 1.7 percent of the total population, and there were more male absentees. Most absentees went to the rural areas, and the average duration of absence was less than one week.

A greater portion of the migrants fell in the 25—44 age category. Within the Seoul Metropolitan Area and in the urban areas, those in the 14—44 age category were dominant, and in the rural area, the dominant age category of the migrants was 45 years and over.

Most of the migrants had a primary school level education and were married. Most of the migration was of the household type, in which the household-head migrates along with the spouse and their unmarried children. In the Seoul Metropolitan Area and in the urban area, most other migration involved sisters and brothers, while in the rural area, most other migration involved parents.

Most of the in-migrants were in the 25—44 age category followed by those within the 14—25 age category. Among the migrants within the 14—24 age category, female migrants predominated, but a greater proportion of the migrants aged 25—44 years were accounted for by male migrants. At the time of in-migration, a large proportion of the migrants had a high school-level education. As for the in-migrants to the Seoul Metropolitan Area, male migrants had a higher level of education than female migrants, and the unmarried migrants were predominant.

Of the total life-time migrants, 55.2 percent were found to be economically active and the labor force participation rate for men was greater than that for women, with those from the rural areas having a greater labor force participation rate than those from other areas.

But the number of those gainfully employed was the greatest both for men and women in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, and the lowest in the rural area. Most of those who were not economically active were accounted for by students in the case of men, and housewives in the case of women. As many as 12.1 percent of the in-migrants were unemployed, the unemployment rate being higher for women. Compared to the situation obtained at the time of their in-migration the number of unemployed was much smaller at the time of the survey.

Most of those who were economically active at the time of in-migration were also economically active at the time of the survey, and no great changes were observed in the number of those who were gainfully employed at the time of in-migration, the greatest changes having been observed among those who did unpaid family work.

The percentages of those who were unemployed at the time of in-migration as well as at the time of survey were 14.2 percent for men, and 6.1 percent for women.



## 全國 人口移動調查 特別分析

崔 仁 鉉\*

1983 全國人口移動調查는 國際的인 人口移動에 관한 比較研究를 위하여 유엔에 스캅 (UNESCAP) 의 建議에 따라 유엔人口活動基金 (UNFPA) 의 財政支援으로 韓國人口保健研究院과 經濟企劃院調查統計局이 공동으로 遂行한 것이다. 同 調査는 地域간 人口移動의 行態把握 및 人口再分布 政策樹立을 위한 基礎資料 提供을 目的으로 하며, 에스캅에서 開發한 各種 指針書 (manual) 를 活用하였다.

調査結果를 要約하면 다음과 같다.

### 1. 人口移動量 및 흐름

現 居住地와 出生地가 다른 平生移動者는 首都圈 및 市部에서 많아 各各 55.0 퍼센트, 47.1퍼센트를 차지하고 있으나 郡部の 경우는 10.8퍼센트에 불과하였다. 郡部 (農村地域) 에서 市部 및 首都圈 (都市地域) 으로의 人口移動이 많았으며, 首都圈에서는 平生轉入者가, 郡部에서는 歸還移動者가 많았다.

### 2. 人口學的인 特性

移動은 女子가 男子보다 많았으며, 出産力이 왕성한 25~44歲의 年齡層에서 많았다. 또한 女子의 경우 14~44歲에서, 男子는 25~44歲에서 移動을 많이 하는 것으로 나타났다.

家族關係로는 家口主, 配偶者 및 未婚子女 (核家族形態) 가 移動者의 대다수를 占하고 있으며, 都市地域에서는 兄弟姊妹가, 郡部에서는 父母의 移動이 많았다. 또한 教育水準은 高等學校 程度에서 많으며, 未婚者의 移動比率이 높았다.

### 3. 經濟活動 狀態

移動者 中 經濟活動에 參與하고 있는 人口는 55.2퍼센트로 男子가 女子보다 經

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濟活動 比率이 높고, 郡部가 他 地域보다 높다. 그러나 被雇傭人을 보면 男女모두 首都圈에서 가장 높고, 郡部가 가장 낮았다. 非經濟活動 人口의 대다수는 男子의 경우 學生이, 女子의 경우 家事가 차지하고 있다.

轉入者의 現在 活動狀態는 轉入당시보다 失業者의 比率이 상당히 줄어 들었으며, 移動後 就業을 많이 하였음을 알 수 있다. 移住한 親知에게 보낸 送金率은 11.2퍼센트이며, 物品의 發送率은 5.8퍼센트이고, 郡部에서 他地域으로 送金한 경우와 物品을 發送한 경우가 많았다. 送金의 主目的은 生活費의 補助이며, 學費補助 및 慶弔費用의 提供이 다음으로 많았다. 보낸 物品의 種類는 郡部の 경우 農產物이, 首都圈 및 市部에서는 衣類가 많았다.

#### 4. 移動의 理由와 環境

最近 5年間의 轉入理由는 家族的인 理由가 가장 큰 比重을 차지하며, 다음이 經濟的인 理由, 教育的인 理由의 순이고, 環境的인 理由는 경미한 比重을 보이고 있다. 性別로는 男子의 경우 經濟的인 理由가, 女子의 경우 家族的인 理由가 大宗을 이루고 있었다. 男子 中에서 14歲以下의 年少者 및 65歲以上의 老年層은 家族的인 理由가, 女子 中에서도 15~24歲層에서는 經濟的인 理由가 比重이 높았다. 여기서 家族的인 理由는 家口構成員 中 生産活動 年齡層에 있는 男子의 移動에 따른 기타 家口構成員의 同伴 및 後續 移動현상이 主宗을 이루고 있다.

移住에 따른 現 居住地에서의 困難事項은 經濟的 어려움이 가장 컸으며, 다음이 環境的, 文化的 어려움의 순이었다. 現 居住地를 떠나지 않는 非移動 理由를 보면 家族的 理由가 支配的이며, 특히 女性은 더욱 큰 比重을 보이고 있다. 到着地에 대한 事前知識은 親戚이나 친구로 부터가 가장 큰 比重을 보이며, 다음이 前에 訪問 및 居住경험이었다.

轉入後 現 居住地에서 받은 도움의 種類는 居住地 提供, 生活費補助, 求職 등이 큰 比重을 보이고 있다.

現 居住地의 生活與件을 前 居住地와 比較해 보면 全國的으로 “向上되었다”가 31.6퍼센트이며, “나빠졌다”가 18.5퍼센트로 특히 首都圈에서는 이 폭이 더욱 크게 나타나고 있었다.

最終移動時 現 居住地 選擇理由로는 家族要因이 가장 크며, 다음이 經濟要因이었으나 首都圈에서 25~44歲層 男子의 경우는 經濟的 理由가 60퍼센트 程度로 높게 나타나고 있다.