I. Demographic Changes
I. Demographic changes

Demographic Changes in Korea

- Change in population size
  - Decrease in fertility rate
  - Increase in aged population

- Demographic movement
  - Internal migration
  - International migration

- Major forces for demographic changes in Korea: 1) Change in population size 2) Demographic movement.

- Rapid decrease in total fertility rate and increase in aged population due to increase in life expectancy is leading change of total population size as well as population structure.

- Both internal migration as well as inbound migration from overseas are also influencing on demographic changes.
I. Demographic changes

Changes in Population Size
The number of new born increased rapidly after Korean War in 1953.

The government introduced strong birth control policy in 1960’s which led to decline in number of new born from 1970’s (1.1 million in 1960 → 0.5 million in 2016).

On the other hand, the death rate did not change much due to improved life quality and medical care. As a result, the population has increased consistently since 1950’s and is still increasing gradually.
I. Demographic changes

Projection of Number of Birth and Death

- Number of new born per 1000 population is expected to be bigger than number of death until 2030.

- Therefore, the number of population is expected to rise steadily until 2030 when the number of death outnumber newborn.
I. Demographic changes

Projection of Total Population

- Total population in Korea is estimated to reach its peak in year 2030 and is expected to decline afterwards.
- The total population in 2060 is expected to be only 84% of population in 2030.
I. Demographic changes

Decrease in Total Fertility Rate

- The total fertility rate was 6.16 person in 1960 but was reduced to 2.06 person in 1983 which is almost below population maintenance level (2.1).
- In 2001, the total fertility rate dropped to 1.3 which is lowest-low level.
- The fertility rate has not been improved but became even lower (to 1.17 person).

Increase in Life Expectancy

- The life expectancy of Korean was 54.9 years old in 1960’s and it has increased significantly.
- As of 2015, the life expectancy has increased to 82.8 years old.
The economically active population (15-64) of Korea is expected to reach its peak in 2016 and will gradually decline from 2017.

Population over 65 is expected to outnumber that of youth population (0-14 years old) for the first time in 2017.
I. Demographic changes

Changes in Population Pyramid

1960

2010

2060

Changes in Population Size

Pyramid shape structure

Bell shaped structure

Reversed Pyramid shape structure
### Ageing rate of OECD member countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Estimated year to reach</th>
<th>Estimated number of years to take</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ageing society (7%)</td>
<td>Aged society (14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Korea has already entered into ‘ageing society’ since 2000.
- It will only take **26 years for Korea to switch itself from aged society to super aged society** which is approximately 3-4 times faster than other advanced countries.
- Korea is the **fastest country that enters into aged society** in international comparative aspect.
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Increase in Aged Population

- Total dependency ratio in Korea (2015) is 36.3 but it is expected to increase up to 108.6 by year 2065.

- The dependency ratio of aged population is expected to rise more dramatically where the ratio is expected to increase from 18.5 persons in 2016 to 88.6 persons in 2065.

- Ultimately, the increase in aged population will deteriorate potential economic growth and may bring negative impact on Korean economy.
I. Demographic changes

Urbanization and Counter-urbanization

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population</td>
<td>32,308,970 (74.4%)</td>
<td>35,036,473 (78.5%)</td>
<td>36,755,144 (79.7%)</td>
<td>38,514,753 (81.5%)</td>
<td>39,822,647 (82.0%)</td>
<td>40,691,446 (81.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural population</td>
<td>11,101,929 (25.6%)</td>
<td>9,572,253 (21.5%)</td>
<td>9,380,957 (20.3%)</td>
<td>8,764,198 (18.5%)</td>
<td>8,757,646 (18.0%)</td>
<td>9,014,217 (18.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The proportion of urban population has increased, but the growth rate is gradually declining. → **Urbanization** is progressing with steady pace

- There is growing phenomenon of ‘**counter-urbanization**’ where population from big cities choosing to move to small sized regional cities or to rural areas
  
  - Government’s population dispersion policy (public organization relocation)
  
  - People who volunteer to migrate to rural area (to farming or fishing / to spend later years with country life style)
I. Demographic changes

Suburbanization and Doughnut City Phenomenon

As a result of rapid urbanization, population in Korea is concentrated in the region of Greater Seoul area (Seoul, Incheon, Gyeonggi) and some metropolitan cities.

The population of Seoul has been consistently decreasing during the past 25 years.

On the other hand, the population of Incheon and Gyeonggi had almost doubled during the last few decades.

The ‘Suburbanization’ phenomenon is increasing rapidly

→ The ‘doughnut city phenomenon’ is recently being raised as serious social issue
Foreign Workers

- In 2007: 0.9 million
- In 2015: 1.9 million

- There are approximately 1.9 million foreign workers which accounts for 3.7% of total population in Korea as of year 2015.
- Moreover, foreigners who obtain Korean citizenship are also steadily increasing.

International Marriage

- In 2008: 36,629 couples
- In 2015: 22,462 couples

- The proportion of international marriage was 11.2% in 2008 but it has decreased to 7.4% in 2015.
- On the other hand, the number of new born from international marriage couple accounted for 2.9% of entire new born population but it has increased 4.5% in 2015.

Others

- As of 2016, there are over 100,000 international students studying in Korean higher education institutions.
- Due to continuing unstable status of political regime in North Korea, the number of North Korean refugees is expected to grow (30,000 defectors are residing in South Korea in 2016).
II. Influence on Education
The number of school age population in Korea has been gradually decreasing.

- The number of total school age population in 2015 is 8,874,353 which is 34.3% less than 1990.
- The biggest decline is found in primary education (decreased 43.9% until 2015)

According to the future population prediction, the number of total school age population in year 2045 is expected to be 30.1% decrease from year 2015.

→ When compared to 1990, school age population is expected to halve within 50 years.
Both urban and rural areas experienced decline in student population, but rural areas experienced relatively faster decline rate compared to 1990.

- The decrease rate of rural area (27.1%) is 4.4% point higher compared to urban area (22.7%)
II. Influence on Education

Regional number of students

- All regions except Gyeonggi region experienced decline in student number compared to 1990 with the average decrease rate of 35.8%.

- One of the major reasons behind increase in student population in Gyeonggi region is due to increase in population in satellite cities and towns that surround Seoul metropolitan city.
III. Future Prospects
III. Future Prospects

01 Effort to prepare toward decline in school age population and super-aged society

• More active policy efforts focused on programs that induce growth in fertility rate as well as supporting elderlies

• Effective cooperation among various government ministries are needed (e.g. Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Employment and Labor etc.)

02 Difficulty in securing financial resource expansion on education

• There are debates on reducing education expenditure since number of school age population is declining

• There is increased social demand in expanding other welfare services (especially for children and elders) which may put negative influence on securing stable financial resources for education sector

03 More proactive effort is needed to improve education quality

• Ministries related to economy are skeptical on increasing educational resources (finance and human resource- e.g. increasing number of teachers) since student population is declining

• However, despite decline in student population, more active financial investment on education is needed in order to secure global competitiveness and education quality.
Thank you!

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