



Ministry of Data
and Statistics

Press Release

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Living Population in the Third Quarter of 2025

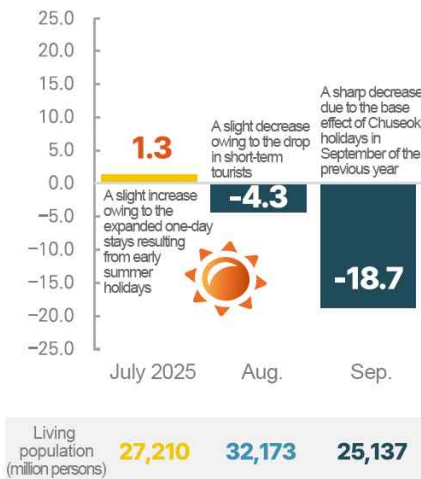
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3Q 2025 Overview of the Living Population

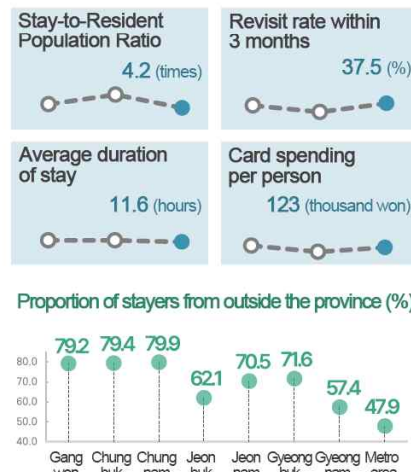


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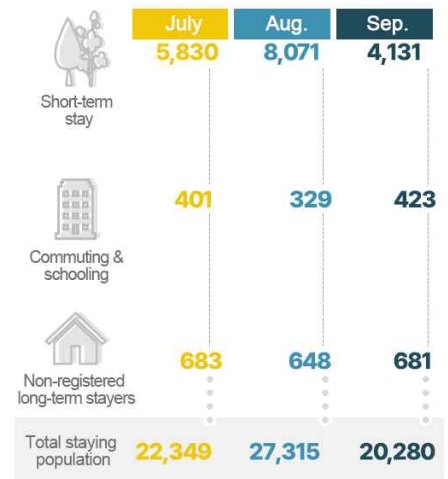
1. Size of the living population m/m percent change (%)



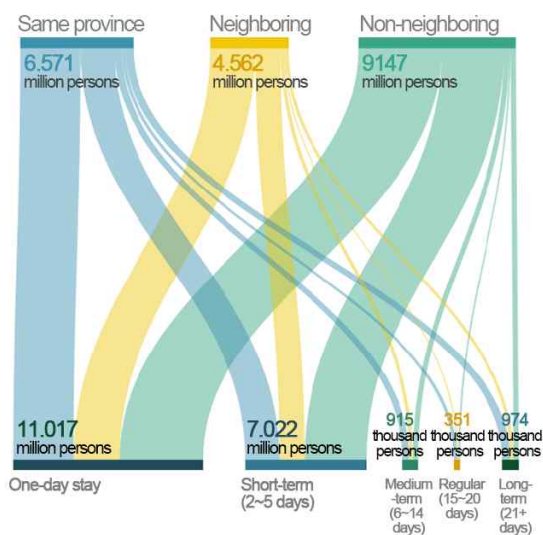
2. Characteristics of the staying population (Sep.)



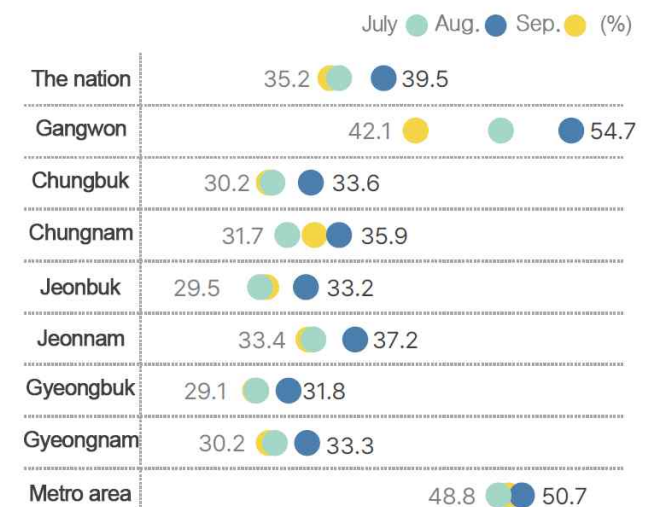
3. Population size by stay type (thousand persons)



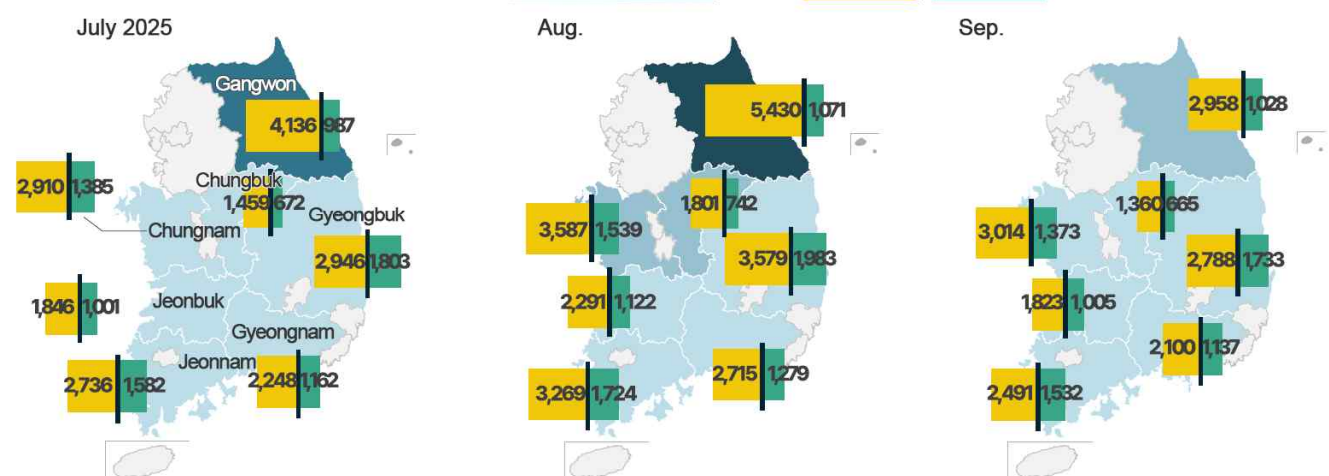
4. Duration of stay by type of registered area (Sep.)



5. Share of Credit Card Spending by the Staying Population



6. Inbound vs. outbound population (thousand persons)



Living Population in the Third Quarter of 2025

□ Status of the living population

- In August 2025, the living population of 89 depopulation regions was 32.17 million persons. The staying population in depopulation regions was 27.32 million persons, which was 5.6 times higher than the resident population in these regions.
- In July 2025, the living population in depopulation regions rose by 350 thousand persons year-on-year. However, the living population dropped by 1.45 million persons in August and 5.80 million persons in September, year-on-year.

(Unit: thousand persons, times)

	July 2025			Aug. 2025			Sep. 2025		
		Year-on-year change	Month-on-month change		Year-on-year change	Month-on-month change		Year-on-year change	Month-on-month change
Living population	27,210	347	4	32,173	-1,445	4,963	25,137	-5,795	-7,036
Resident population (A)	4,862	-39	-1	4,858	-36	-4	4,857	-33	-1
Koreans	4,691	-61	-6	4,686	-59	-5	4,683	-57	-3
Foreigners	170	22	5	172	23	2	174	24	2
Population staying in depopulation regions (B)	22,349	386	5	27,315	-1,409	4,967	20,280	-5,763	-7,035
Ratio (B/A)	4.6	0.1	0.0	5.6	-0.2	1.0	4.2	-1.2	-1.4

□ Characteristics of the population staying in depopulation regions

- In the third quarter of 2025, the average length of stay (in days) was 3.2 days (3.3 days in July, 3.0 days in August and 3.4 days in September). The average length of stay (in hours) was 11.8 hours (11.9 hours in July, 11.9 hours in August and 11.6 hours in September). The average number of nights stayed was 3.5 nights (3.4 nights in July, 3.0 nights in August and 3.9 nights in September).
- In September, the staying population coming from outside the province occupied 67.6%. In particular, Gangwon showed the largest proportion of the staying population coming from outside the province.
- Among the types of the staying population in depopulation regions, the proportion of short-term accommodation users (for tourism or leisure) was relatively higher among females, those aged 29 or less, and residents of non-neighboring cities or provinces, compared to the total population staying in depopulation regions.
- Among the types of the staying population in depopulation regions, the proportion of commuters (to school or work) was relatively higher among males and those aged 40 ~ 59, compared to the total population staying in depopulation regions. The proportion of non-registered long-term stayers was relatively higher among males and those aged 60 or more, compared to the total population staying in depopulation regions.

- As for the ratio of the population staying in depopulation regions in comparison with the resident population, foreigners stood at 2.8 times in the third quarter of 2025 (2.8 times in July, 3.2 times in August and 2.2 times in September). The average length of stay (in days) of foreigners was 4.2 days in the third quarter of 2025 (4.1 days in July, 3.8 days in August and 4.8 days in September). The average length of stay (in hours) of foreigners was 13.7 hours in the third quarter of 2025 (13.7 hours in July, 13.6 hours in August and 13.8 hours in September). Compared to Koreans, foreigners tended to show less mobility, but to stay longer.

☐ **Characteristics of consumption**

- In the third quarter of 2025, the average card spending per capita in depopulation regions stood at 122 thousand won (126 thousand won in July, 116 thousand won in August and 123 thousand won in September). Card spending tended to increase with age.
 - **(Consumption by stay type)**
The short-term accommodation users showed the highest average per-capita card spending in health and medical care. The commuters showed the highest average per-capita card spending in education. The non-registered long-term stayers showed the highest average per-capita card spending in education and transportation.
- In comparison with the resident population, the card spending of the staying population in depopulation regions occupied around 35% of the total card spending. In particular, this figure in the depopulation regions of metropolitan cities stood at more than 48% of the total card spending.