

Casualty Figures Communist Forces in Korean War All Numbers from Chinese Sources

Country	Dead	Wounded	Hospitalized	POWs	Missing in Action	Total
Chinese People's Volunteer Forces (CPVF)	152,000	383,000	450,000	21,700	4,000	1,010,700
North Korean People's Army (NKPA)	-	-	-	-	-	520,000
Communist Forces Total	-	-	-	-	-	1,530,700

China	Airplanes	Vehicles	Cost	Supplies
Destroyed in War	399	12,916	\$3,300,000,000	5,600,000 Tons

Casualty Figures United Nations Forces

The United States Armed Forces suffered 33,665 Americans killed in action in Korea; 3,275 died there from non-hostile causes. ***TOTAL: 36,940 Americans gave their lives in the Korean Theater.** There were 92,134 Americans wounded in action in 103,284 incidents. A total of 1,789,000 Americans served in the Korean theater during the Korean War from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953. **There are still 8,176 MIAs.**

South Korea sustained 1,312,836 military casualties, including 415,004 dead; casualties among other United Nations allies totaled 16,532, including 3,094 dead.

**Source: Office of Secretary of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports (WHS/DIOR); Defense Prisoners of War/Missing in Action Office (DPMO). Data released 10 January 2000.*

Country	Dead	Wounded and Missing	Total
Australia	339	1,245	1,584
Belgium	97	355	452
Canada	309	1,235	1,544
Colombia	140	517	657
Ethiopia	120	536	656
France	288	836	1,124
Greece	169	545	714
Netherlands	111	593	704
New Zealand	31	78	109
Philippines	92	356	448

South Africa	20	16	36
Thailand	114	799	913
Turkey	717	2,413	3,130
United Kingdom	670	2,692	3,362

Korea

According to figures published in the Soviet Union, 11.1% of the total population of North Korea died, which indicates that around 1,130,000 people were killed. The total casualties were about 2,500,000. More than 80% of the industrial and public facilities and transportation infrastructure, three-quarters of all government buildings, and half of all housing was destroyed.

United States

There has been some confusion over the previously reported number of 54,246 Korean War deaths. In 1993 this number was divided by the Defense Department into 33,686 battle deaths, 2,830 non-battle deaths, and 17,730 deaths of Defense Department personnel outside the Korean theatre.^[32] There were also 8,142 US personnel listed as Missing In Action (MIA) during the war. U.S. casualties in the war are fewer than in the Vietnam War, but they occurred over three years as opposed to 15 years (1960-1975) in Vietnam.

People's Republic of China

Chinese soldiers welcomed home in October 1954. The Korean War was the first military conflict of the newly founded People's Republic of China.

From official Chinese sources, PVA casualties during the Korean War were 390,000^[citation needed]. This breaks down as follows: 110,400 killed in action; 21,600 died of wounds; 13,000 died of sickness; 25,600 MIA/POW; and 260,000 more wounded in action. Mao Zedong's only healthy son, Mao Anying, was also killed as a PVA officer during the war.

As the PVA rotated about 2 million troops during the war the casualties figure of some western sources would seem to be too high. If the PVA had suffered 500,000 casualties (1/4 of all troops rotated) or 1,000,000 casualties (1/2 of all troops rotated) the PVA would almost certainly have been so weakened that they would not have been able to defend the line let alone mount any meaningful offensive, and since the battle line hardly shifted from 1951 to 1953, suggesting that the U.N. and Chinese were evenly matched, the high casualty figures should be regarded with skepticism.

China had to use a Soviet loan, which had been originally intended to rebuild their destroyed economy, to pay for Soviet arms. Finally, the fact that Chinese forces held their own against American forces in this war heralded that China was once again becoming a major world power. By many Chinese the war is generally seen as an honour in the People's Republic of China history as it was the first time in a century the Chinese army was able to withstand a Western army in a major conflict.