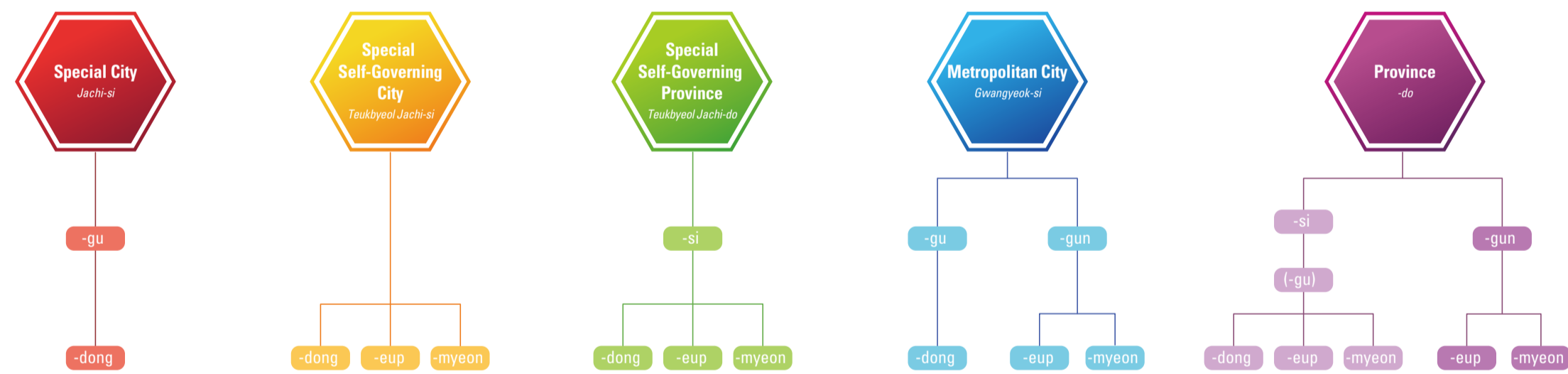
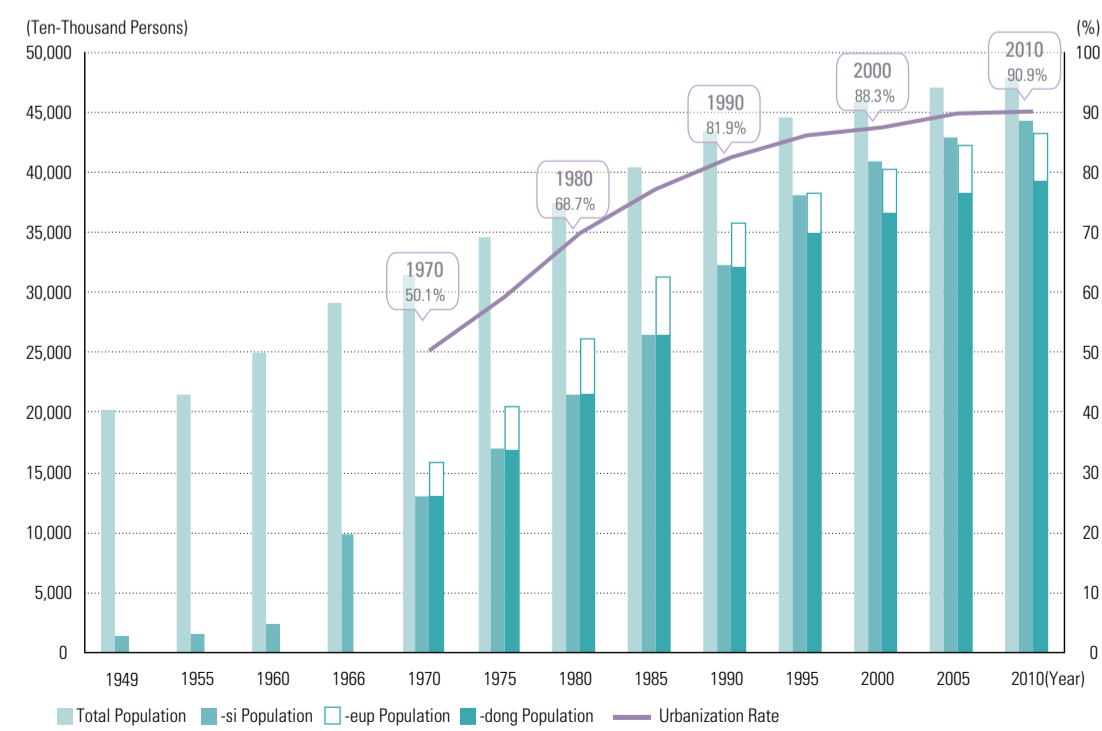


Development of Cities

Administrative System



Increase of Population in Cities



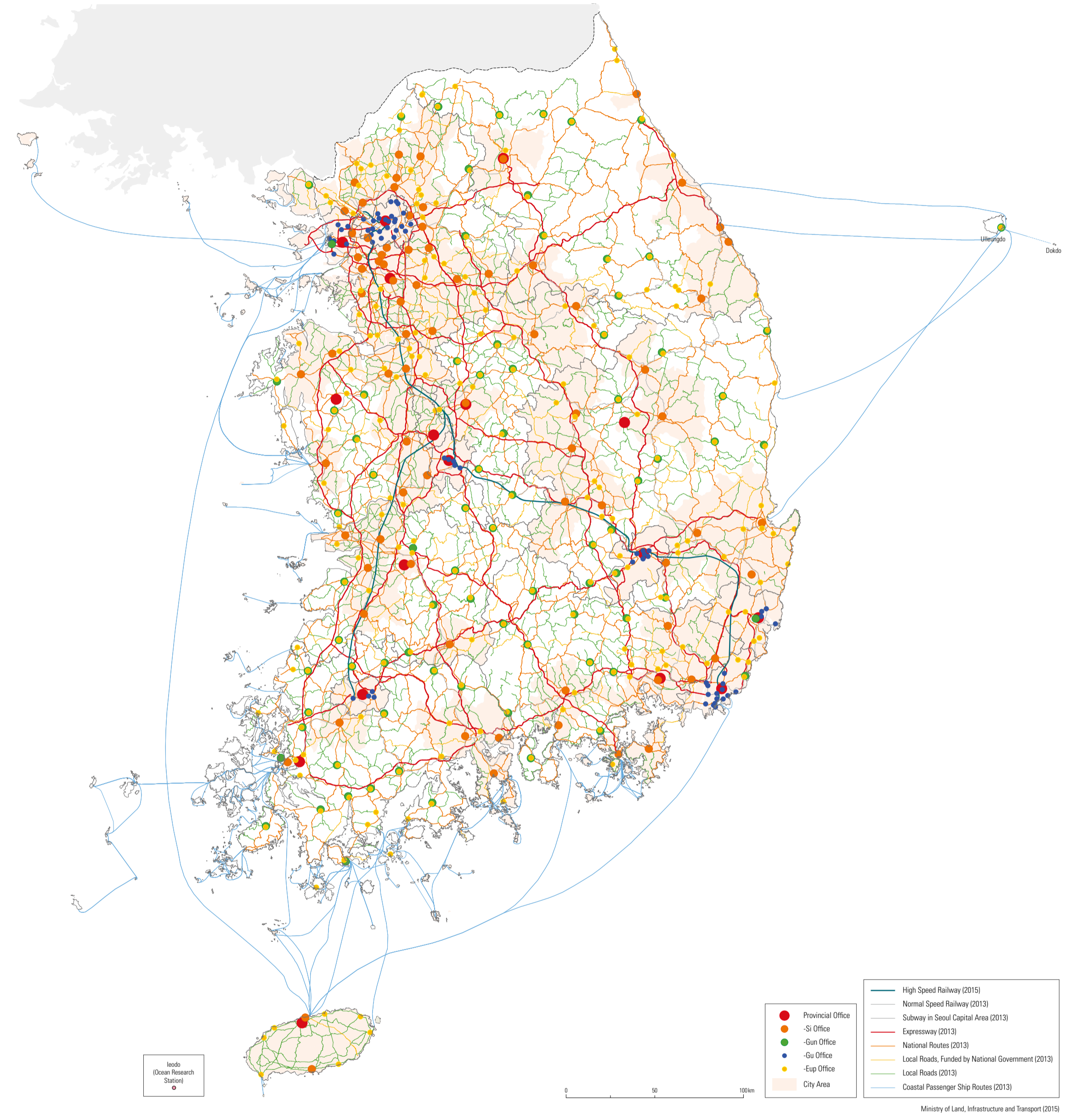
There are two methods for counting the urban population. One is to use administrative boundaries, and the other is to use special-purpose areas. When administrative boundaries are used, about 90.5% of the total population (51,327 thousand people, according to the national resident registration in August 2015) lives in cities. When special-purpose areas are used for calculating urban population, about 91.7% of the total population (47,048,000 people) lives in urban areas. No matter which method is used, Korea's urban population exceeds 90%. The total urban area, designated under special-purpose areas, is 17,596 km², which is 15.8% of the Korean territory (106,102 km²).

Korea has 85 cities, and they are divided into regional city governments and local city governments. Six metropolitan cities (Busan, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, Daejeon, and Ulsan) and two "special status" cities (Seoul Special City and the

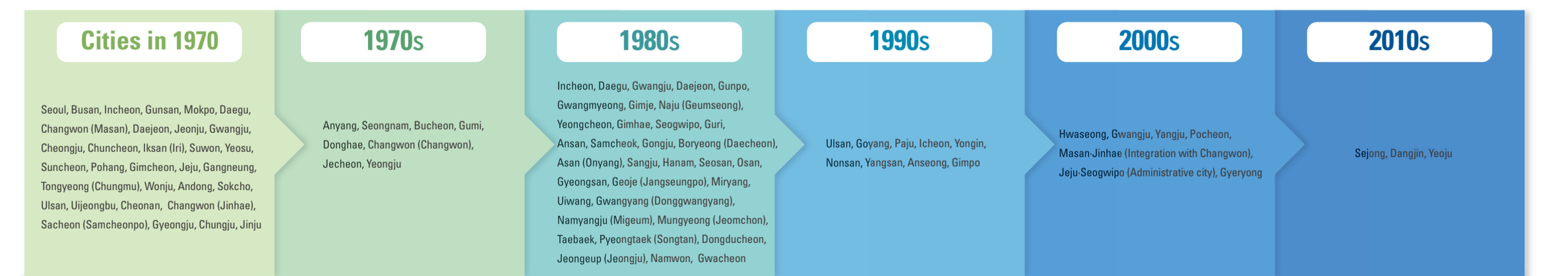
Sejong Special Metropolitan Autonomous City) are under regional city governments. There are 77 local city governments, and 28 (about a third) of them are concentrated in Gyeonggi-do, while Gyeongsangbuk-do has ten. Chungcheongnam-do has nine and Gyeongsangnam-do also has nine. Each metropolitan city is composed of self-governing entities referred to as -gu. A local city government may also have -gu if its population is larger than 500,000. However, the -gus in local city governments cannot have a self-governing system, and they may be set up only for administrative purposes. Both regional and local city governments may have -dongs, -eups, and -myeons as their smallest administrative units. These units reflect urbanization levels—highest in -dongs and lowest in -myeons. Conventionally, -dongs and -eups are considered urban areas.

Distribution of Cities

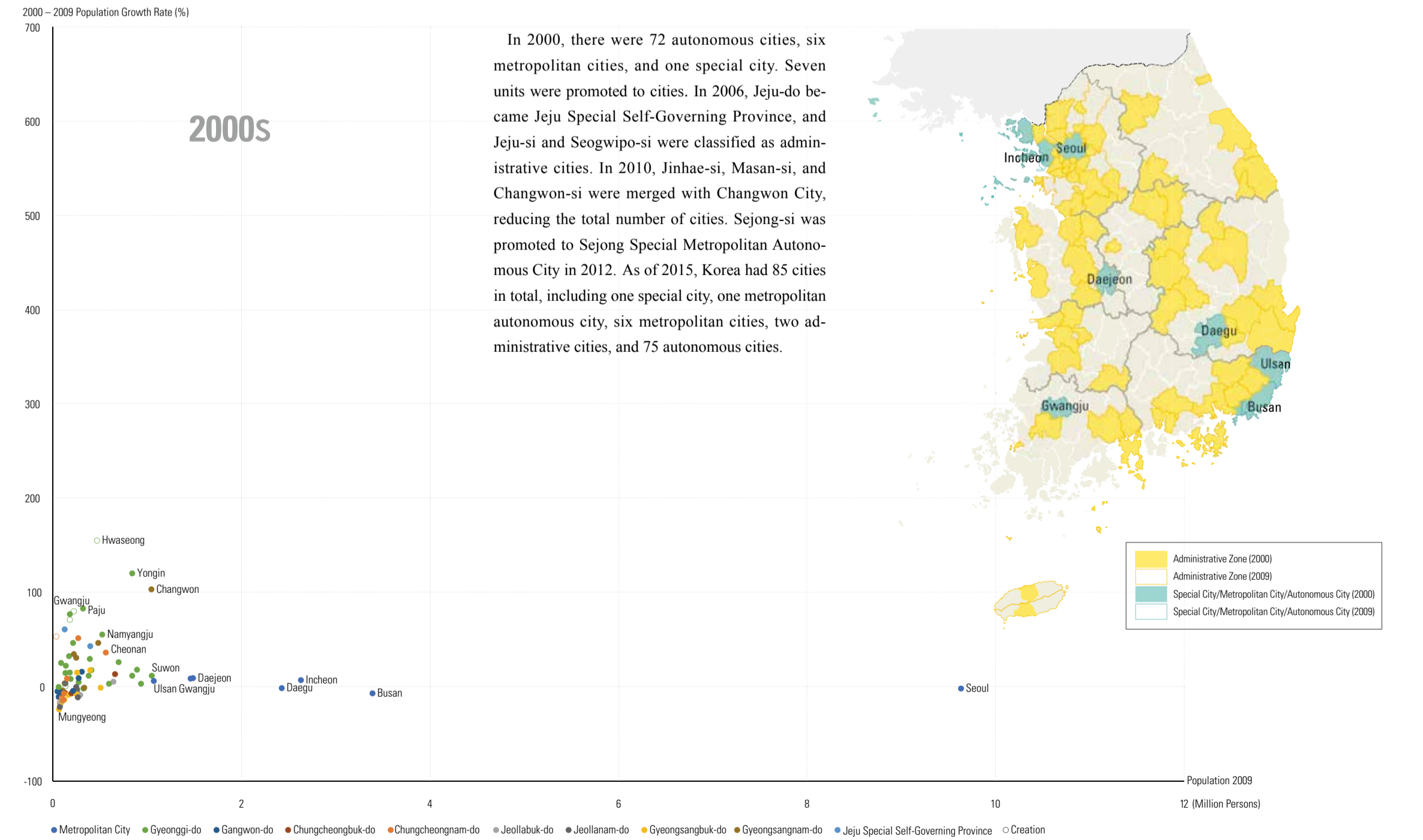
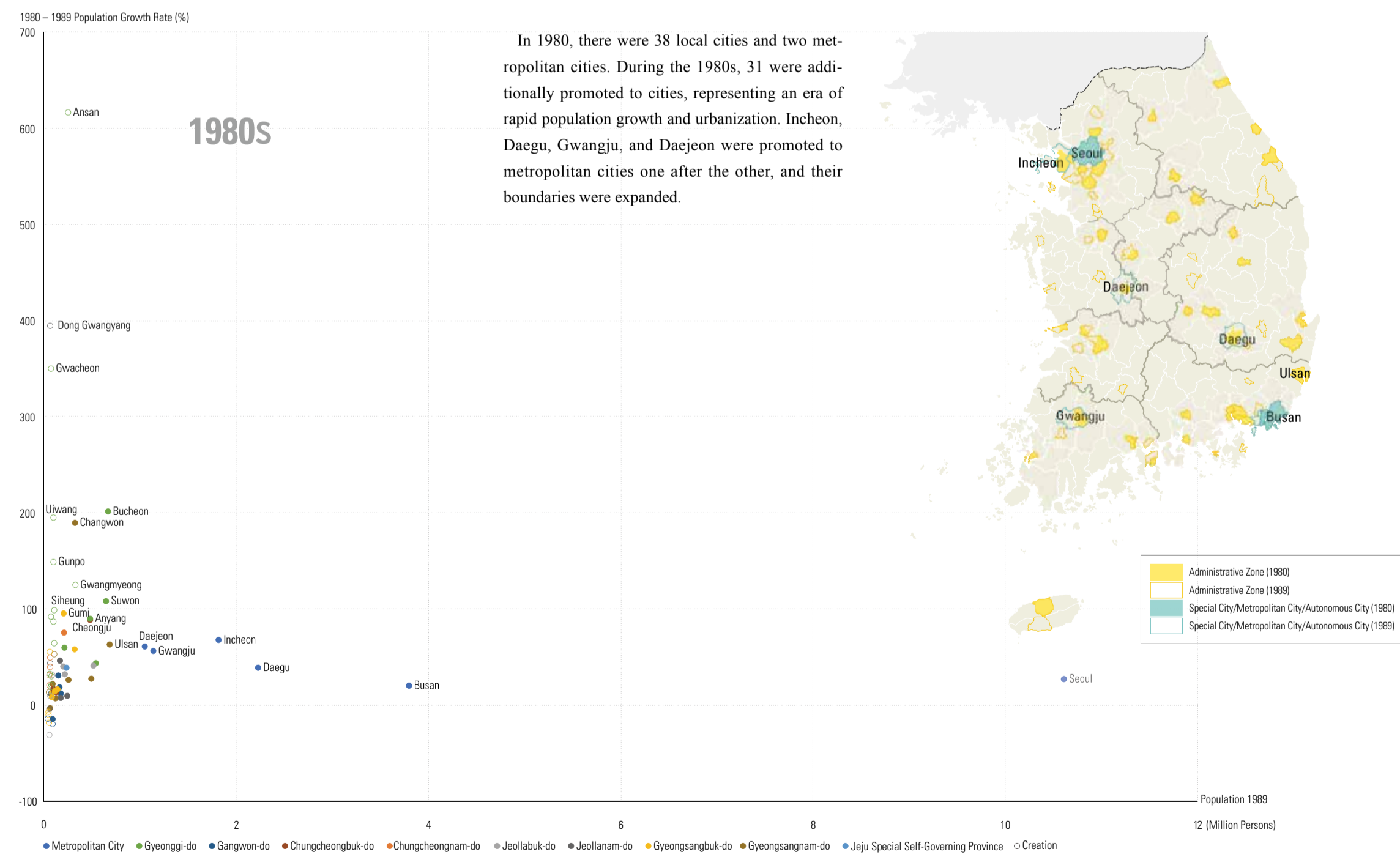
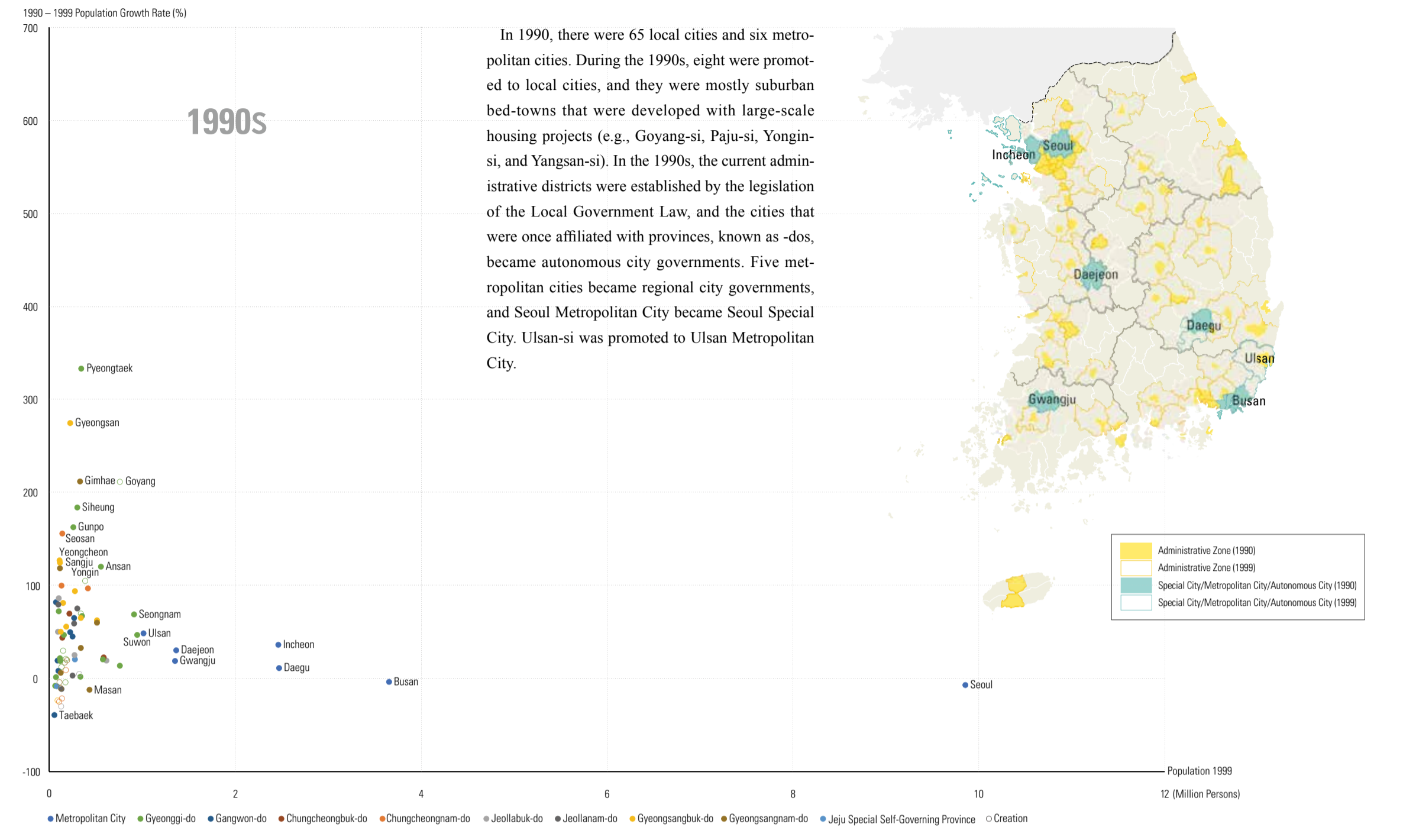
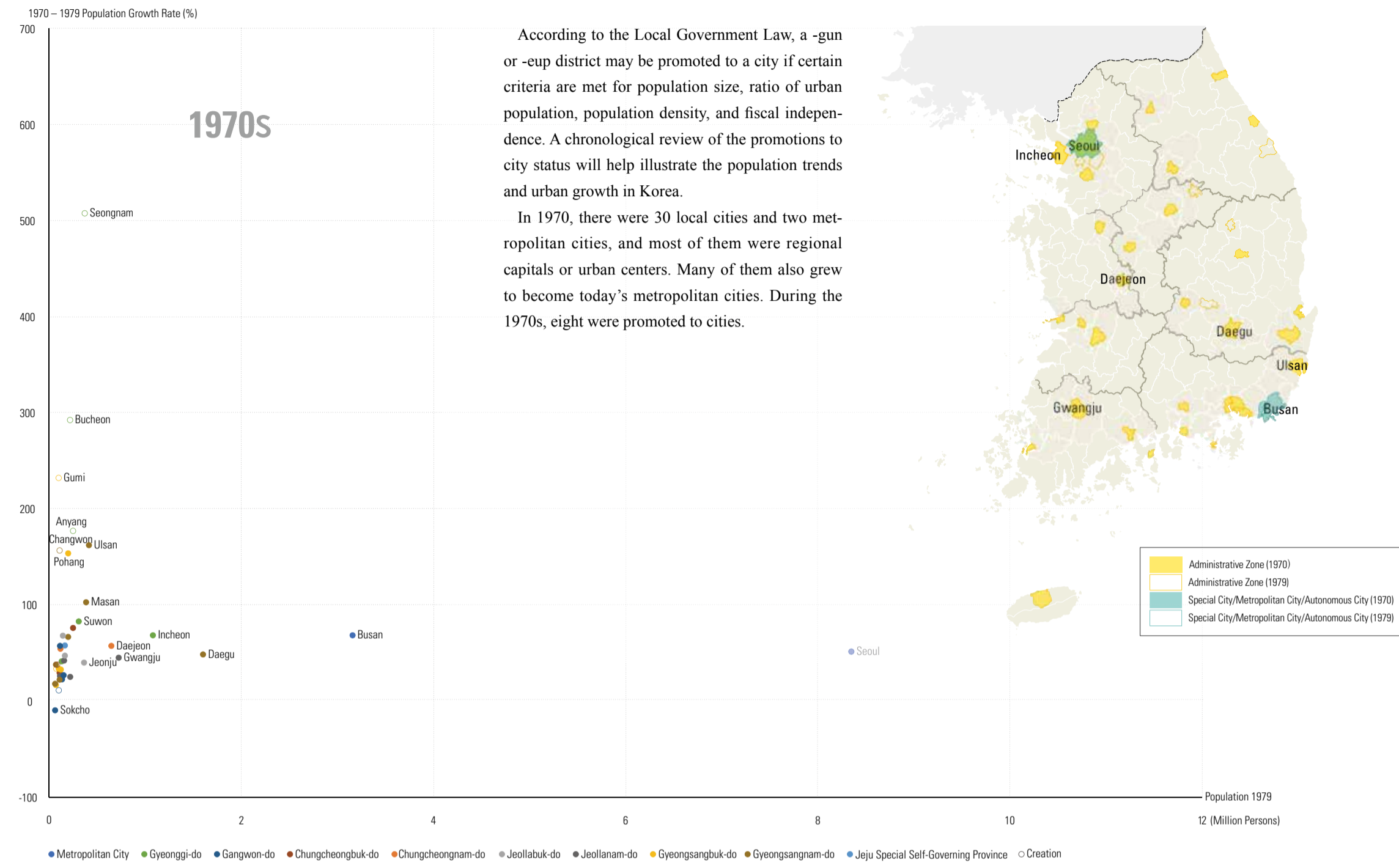
Transportation Networks and Cities (2015)



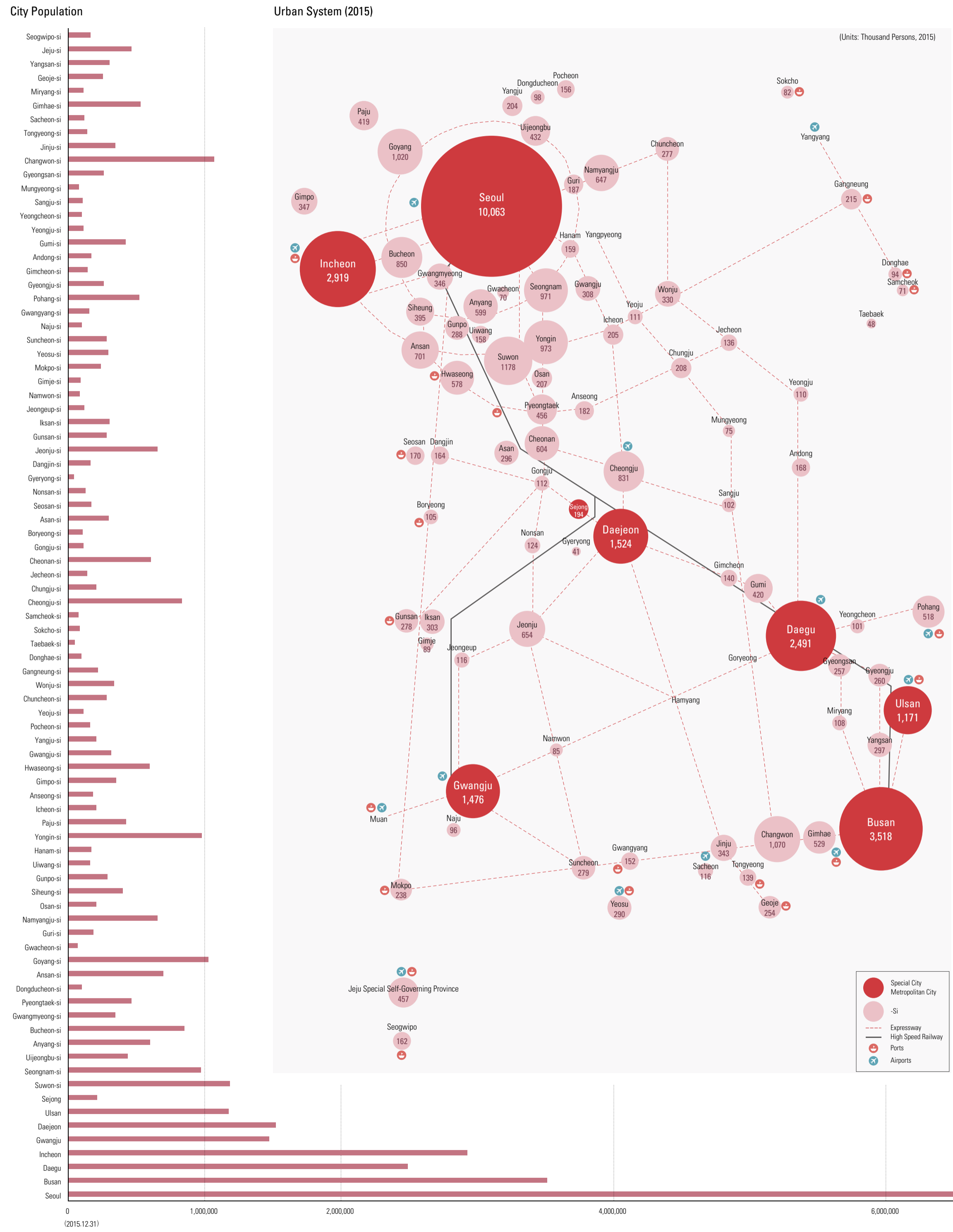
Increase in the Number of Cities



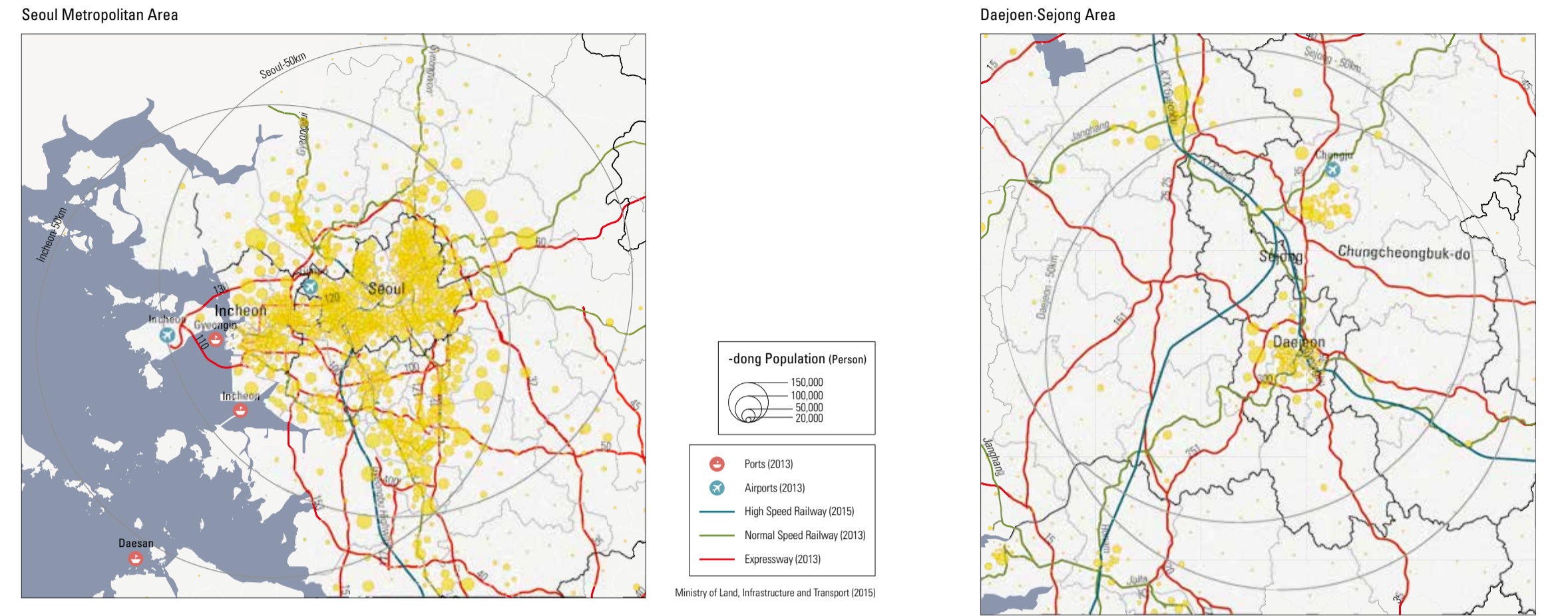
Growth of Cities



Population Distribution by City



Population Distribution in Major Metropolitan Areas (2015)



Seoul has the largest population (10 million), followed by five major metropolitan cities. Busan, Incheon, and Daegu each has approximately three million people. Cities with a population of more than one million include Daejeon, Gwangju, Ulsan, Suwon-si, Goyang-si, and Changwon-si. Seoul and the five metropolitan cities are connected with high-speed railways, while the other cities are connected with highways. Seoul and Incheon have relatively large populations, reflecting population concentration in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Most cities in the Seoul Metropolitan Area are close to the circular road systems (Outer Loop Expressway) or radiating road networks (the Gyeongin Expressway and Gyeongbu Expressway), forming a satellite system with Seoul at the center. Recently, the southwestern satellite cities within the Seoul Metropolitan Area have grown rapidly, forming a megalopolitan area. Many local cities are found close to major metropolitan cities or provincial capitals. In particular, the cities in Gyeongsangnam-do and Busan show a linear pattern along the Namhae Expressway.

Development of Special City, Metropolitan Cities, and Special Autonomous City

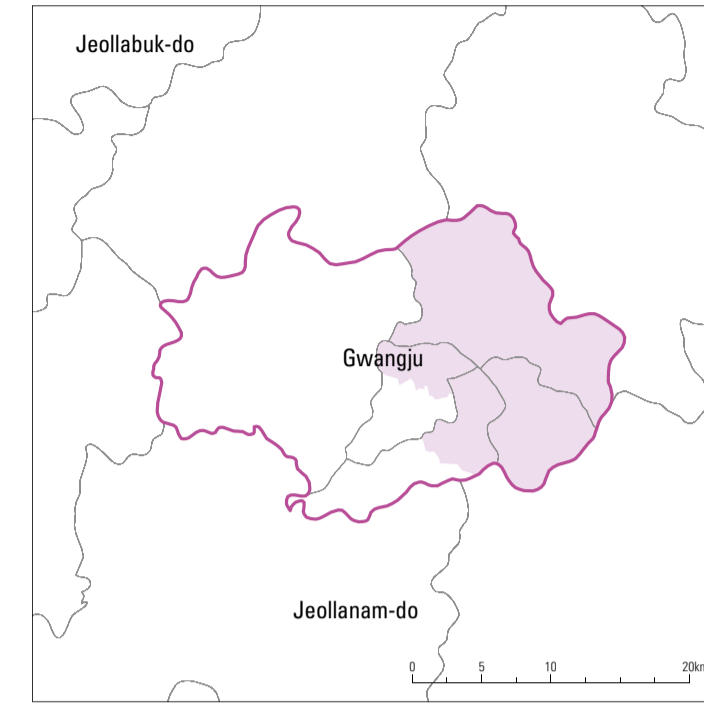


Seoul

- August 15, 1946 Declaration of the Seoul Charter and reorganization of its governing body
- September 28, 1946 Separated from Gyeonggi-do and elevated into a "Special Free City"
- August 15, 1949 Renamed to "Seoul Special city" and integrating of the part of Gyeonggi-do
- January 1, 1963 Expansion of city area
- July 1, 1973 Expansion of city area
- October 1, 1975 Gangam-gu established
- October 1, 1977 Gangseo-gu established
- October 1, 1979 Gangdong-gu and Eunpyeong-gu established
- April 1, 1980 Dongjak-gu and Guro-gu established
- January 1, 1988 Songpa-gu, Jungnang-gu, Nowon-gu, Seocho-gu and Yangcheon-gu established
- January 1, 1995 Gwangjin-gu, Gangbuk-gu and Geumcheon-gu established
- December 7, 2015 Realignment of Seoul and Gyeonggi-do borders for Weye New towns

Class A	Class B	(Unit)
Population	Resident Registration Population (Koreans only)	10,143,645 Person
	Foreigner Registration	244,410 Person
	Population Density (Koreans only)	16,761 Person/m ²
Administrative	Area	605.2 km ²
	Sub Administrative Unit	25 -gus -
Economy	GRDP 2013	318,607,001 Million Won
	Number of Establishments (Rate of Manufacturing)	785,094 (7.5%) EA
	Number of employees (Rate of Manufacturing)	4,585,080 (6.0%) Person
	Financial Independence of Local Government	88.8 %
	Housing	Housing Units
	Housing Supply Rate	97.53 %

Ministry of the Interior (2015), Statistics Korea (2015)

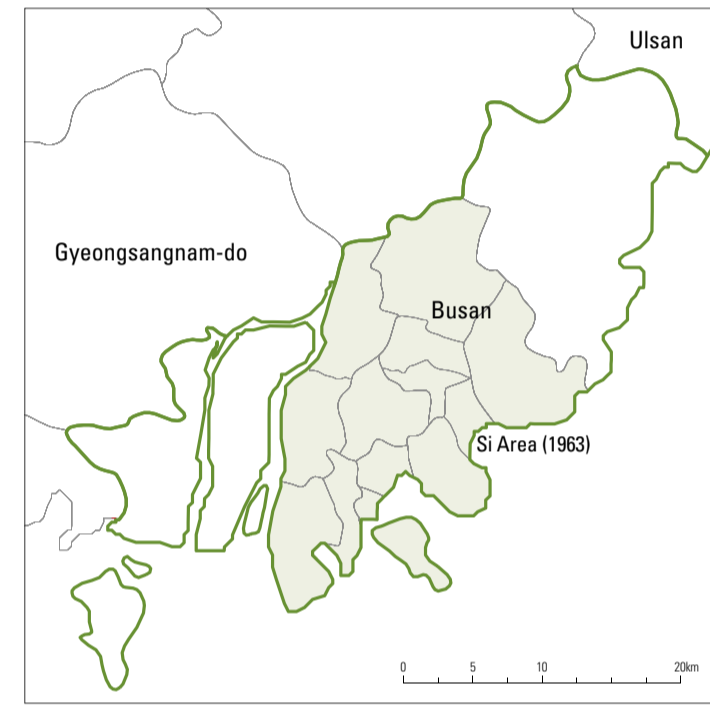


Gwangju

- August 15, 1949 Renamed from Gwangju-bu to Gwangju-si after the enactment of the Local Government Act
- July 1, 1955 Expansion of city area
- January 1, 1973 2 "-gus" established as the "Guje" system
- April 1, 1980 Buk-gu established
- November 1, 1986 Separated from Jeollanam-do and elevated into a "Directly Governed City" by the central government
- January 1, 1988 Expansion of city area
- January 1, 1995 Renamed from Gwangju Directly Governed City to Gwangju Metropolitan City
- March 1, 1995 Nam-gu established

Class A	Class B	(Unit)
Population	Resident Registration Population (Koreans only)	1,472,910 Person
	Foreigner Registration	15,557 Person
	Population Density (Koreans only)	2,939 Person/m ²
Administrative	Area	501.18 km ²
	Sub Administrative Unit	5 -gus -
Economy	GRDP 2013	29,763,198 Million Won
	Number of Establishments (Rate of Manufacturing)	108,808 (7.2%) EA
	Number of employees (Rate of Manufacturing)	529,113 (14.9%) Person
	Financial Independence of Local Government	45.4 %
	Housing	Housing Units
	Housing Supply Rate	103.19 %

Ministry of the Interior (2015), Statistics Korea (2015)

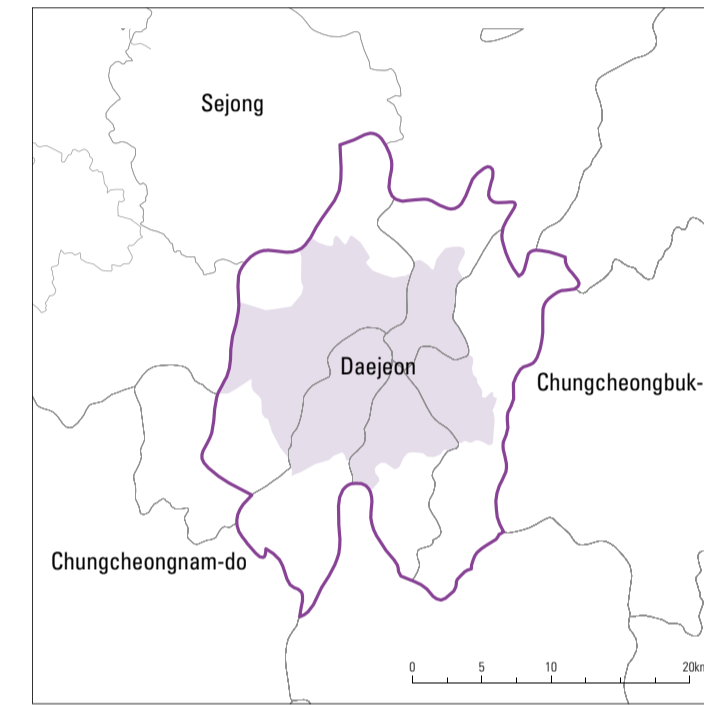


Busan

- August 15, 1949 Renamed from Busan-bu to Busan-si after the enactment of the Local Government Act
- January 1, 1957 6 "-gus" (suburb level administrative districts) established as the "Guje" system was implemented
- January 1, 1963 Separated from Gyeongsangnam-do and elevated into a "Directly Governed City" by the central government
- October 1, 1975 Nam-gu established
- February 15, 1978 Expansion of city area; Buk-gu established
- April 1, 1980 1980Haeundae-gu established
- December 15, 1983 Saha-gu established
- January 1, 1988 Geumjeong-gu established
- May 1, 1988 Autonomous districts (jachigu) system established
- January 1, 1989 Expansion of city area; Gangseo-gu established
- January 1, 1995 Renamed from Busan Directly Governed City to Busan Metropolitan City
- March 1, 1995 Expansion of city area; Yeonje-gu, Sasang-gu, Suyeong-gu and Gijang-gun established

Class A	Class B	(Unit)
Population	Resident Registration Population (Koreans only)	3,527,635 Person
	Foreigner Registration	25,943 Person
	Population Density (Koreans only)	4,562 Person/m ²
Administrative	Area	769.86 km ²
	Sub Administrative Unit	15 -gus 1 -gun -
Economy	GRDP 2013	70,337,900 Million Won
	Number of Establishments (Rate of Manufacturing)	271,983 (10.2%) EA
	Number of employees (Rate of Manufacturing)	1,297,862 (16.1%) Person
	Financial Independence of Local Government	56.6 %
	Housing	Housing Units
	Housing Supply Rate	103.92 %

Ministry of the Interior (2015), Statistics Korea (2015)

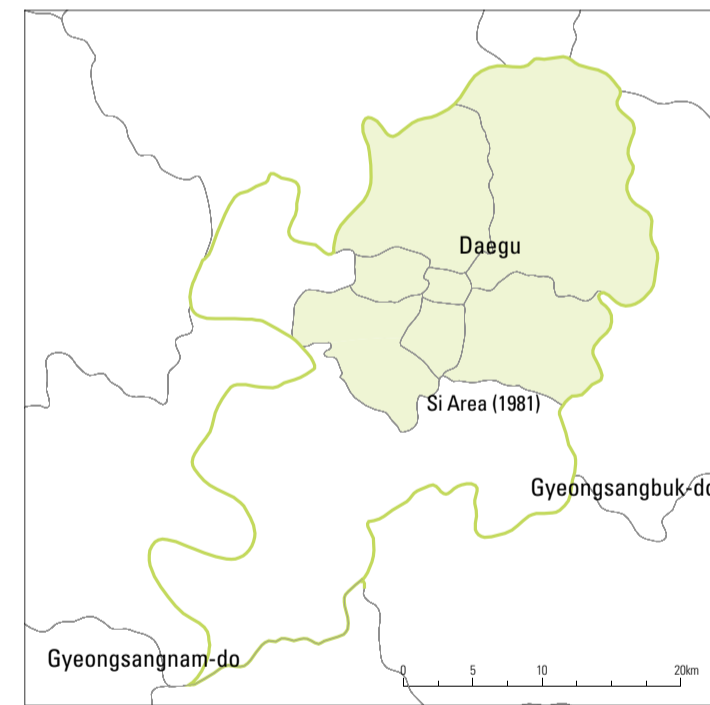


Daejeon

- August 15, 1949 Renamed from Daejeon-bu to Daejeon-si after the enactment of the Local Government Act
- January 1, 1963 Expansion of city area
- September 1, 1977 Dong-gu and Jung-gu established
- February 15, 1987 Expansion of city area
- January 1, 1987 Expansion of city area
- January 1, 1989 Expansion of city area; Separated from Chungcheongnam-do and elevated into a "Directly Governed City" by the central government
- January 1, 1995 Renamed from Daejeon Directly Governed City to Daejeon Metropolitan City

Class A	Class B	(Unit)
Population	Resident Registration Population (Koreans only)	1,532,811 Person
	Foreigner Registration	14,798 Person
	Population Density (Koreans only)	2,837 Person/m ²
Administrative	Area	540.23 km ²
	Sub Administrative Unit	5 -gus -
Economy	GRDP 2013	31,455,721 Million Won
	Number of Establishments (Rate of Manufacturing)	105,676 (0.8%) EA
	Number of employees (Rate of Manufacturing)	536,181 (7.0%) Person
	Financial Independence of Local Government	53.5 %
	Housing	Housing Units
	Housing Supply Rate	101.38 %

Ministry of the Interior (2015), Statistics Korea (2015)

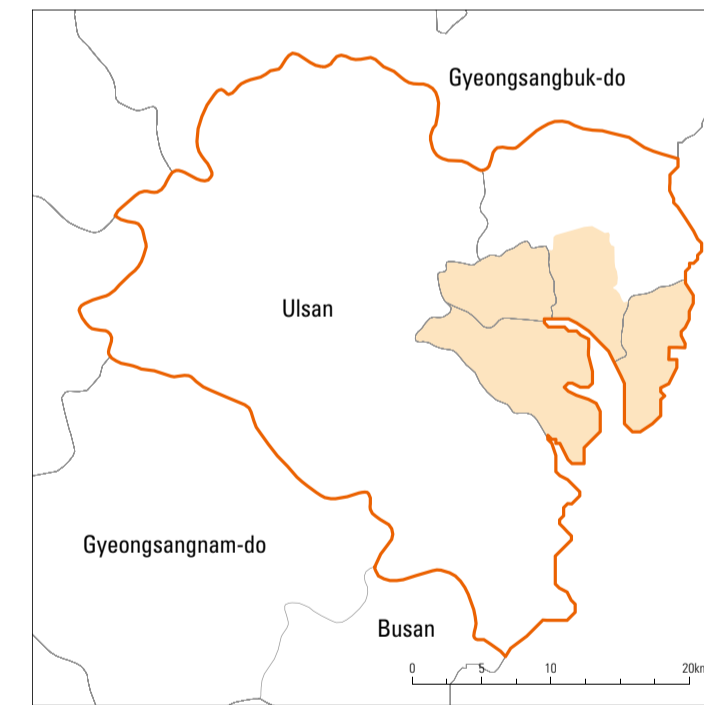


Daegu

- August 15, 1949 Renamed from Daegu-bu to Daegu-si after the enactment of the Local Government Act
- January 1, 1963 5 "-gus" established as the "Guje" system
- April 7, 1980 Susong-gu established
- July 1, 1981 Separated from Gyeongsangbuk-do and elevated into a "Directly Governed City" by the central government; Expansion of city area
- January 1, 1988 Dalseo-gu established
- January 1, 1995 Renamed from Daegu Directly Governed City to Daegu Metropolitan City

Class A	Class B	(Unit)
Population	Resident Registration Population (Koreans only)	2,501,588 Person
	Foreigner Registration	23,302 Person
	Population Density (Koreans only)	2,832 Person/m ²
Administrative	Area	883.48 km ²
	Sub Administrative Unit	7 -gus 1 -gun -
Economy	GRDP 2013	44,753,515 Million Won
	Number of Establishments (Rate of Manufacturing)	195,717 (1.7%) EA
	Number of employees (Rate of Manufacturing)	849,631 (13.1%) Person
	Financial Independence of Local Government	46.5 %
	Housing	Housing Units
	Housing Supply Rate	103.21 %

Ministry of the Interior (2015), Statistics Korea (2015)

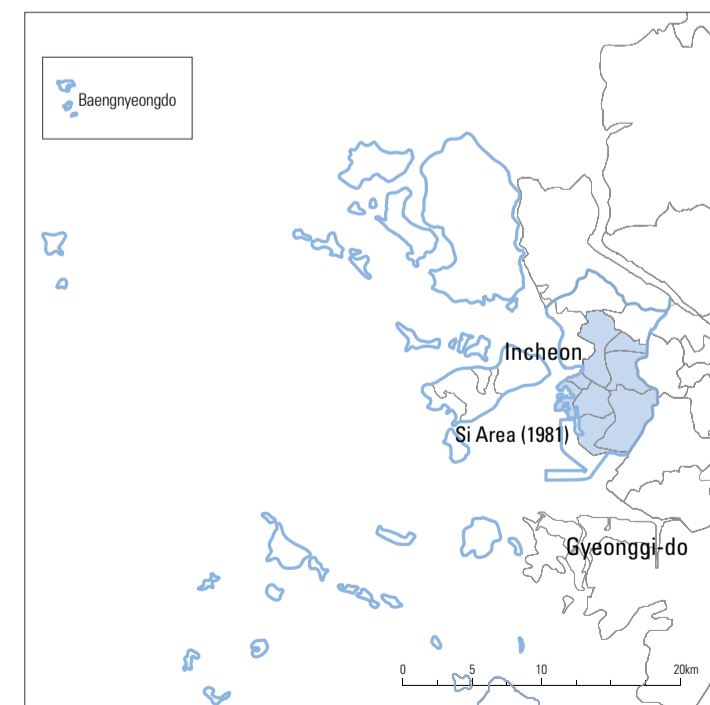


Ulsan

- January 27, 1962 Ulsan Special Industry Zone was designated and announced
- June 1, 1962 Promoted to Ulsan-si
- July 15, 1985 Jung-gu and Nam-gu established as the "Guje" system
- January 1, 1988 Dong-gu established
- January 1, 1995 Ulsan-si and Ulsan-gun were integrated
- July 15, 1997 Promoted to Ulsan Metropolitan City

Class A	Class B	(Unit)
Population	Resident Registration Population (Koreans only)	1,156,480 Person
	Foreigner Registration	22,427 Person
	Population Density (Koreans only)	1,091 Person/m ²
Administrative	Area	1060.4 km ²
	Sub Administrative Unit	4 -gus 1 -gun -
Economy	GRDP 2013	68,347,664 Million Won
	Number of Establishments (Rate of Manufacturing)	76,993 (2.1%) EA
	Number of employees (Rate of Manufacturing)	488,627 (32.2%) Person
	Financial Independence of Local Government	41.1 %
	Housing	Housing Units
	Housing Supply Rate	76.32 %

Ministry of the Interior (2015), Statistics Korea (2015)

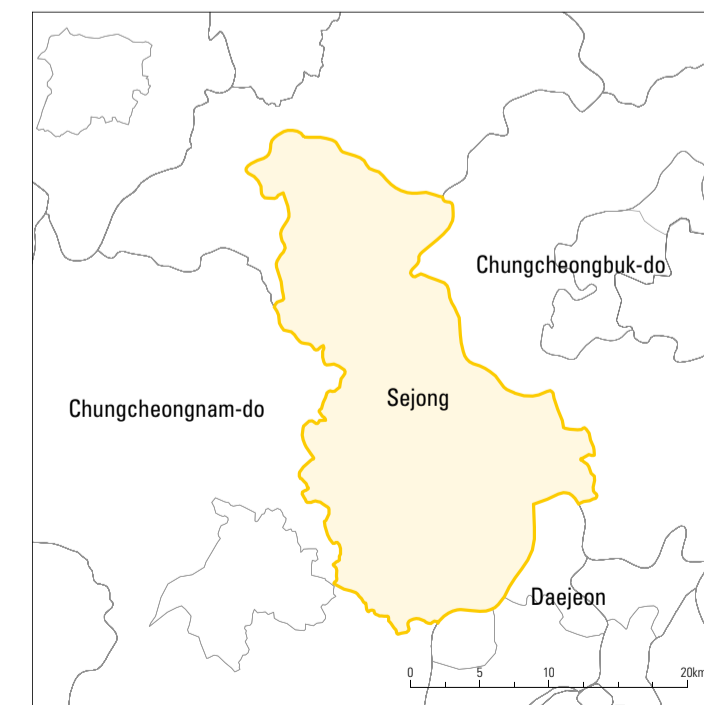


Incheon

- August 15, 1949 Renamed from Incheon-bu to Incheon-si after the enactment of the Local Government Act.
- January 1, 1963 Expansion of city area
- January 1, 1968 4 "-gus" established as the "Guje" system
- July 1, 1981 Separated from Gyeonggi-do and elevated into a "Directly Governed City" by the central government
- January 1, 1988 2 "-gus" established (6-gus, 94 -dongs)
- January 1, 1989 Expansion of city area
- January 1, 1995 Renamed from Incheon Directly Governed City to Incheon Metropolitan City
- March 1, 1995 Autonomous districts (jachigu) system established
- March 1, 1995 Realignment of City (-si) and Province (-do) borders
- November 26, 2006 Realignment of jurisdiction between Jung-gu and Dong-gu

Class A	Class B	(Unit)
Population	Resident Registration Population (Koreans only)	2,879,782 Person
	Foreigner Registration	50,382 Person
	Population Density (Koreans only)	2,767 Person/m ²
Administrative	Area	1040.89 km ²
	Sub Administrative Unit	8 -gus 2 -gun -
Economy	GRDP 2013	64,654,180 Million Won
	Number of Establishments (Rate of Manufacturing)	177,990 (2.6%) EA
	Number of employees (Rate of Manufacturing)	895,657 (18.9%) Person
	Financial Independence of Local Government	67.3 %
	Housing	Housing Units
	Housing Supply Rate	86.99 %

Ministry of the Interior (2015), Statistics Korea (2015)



Sejong

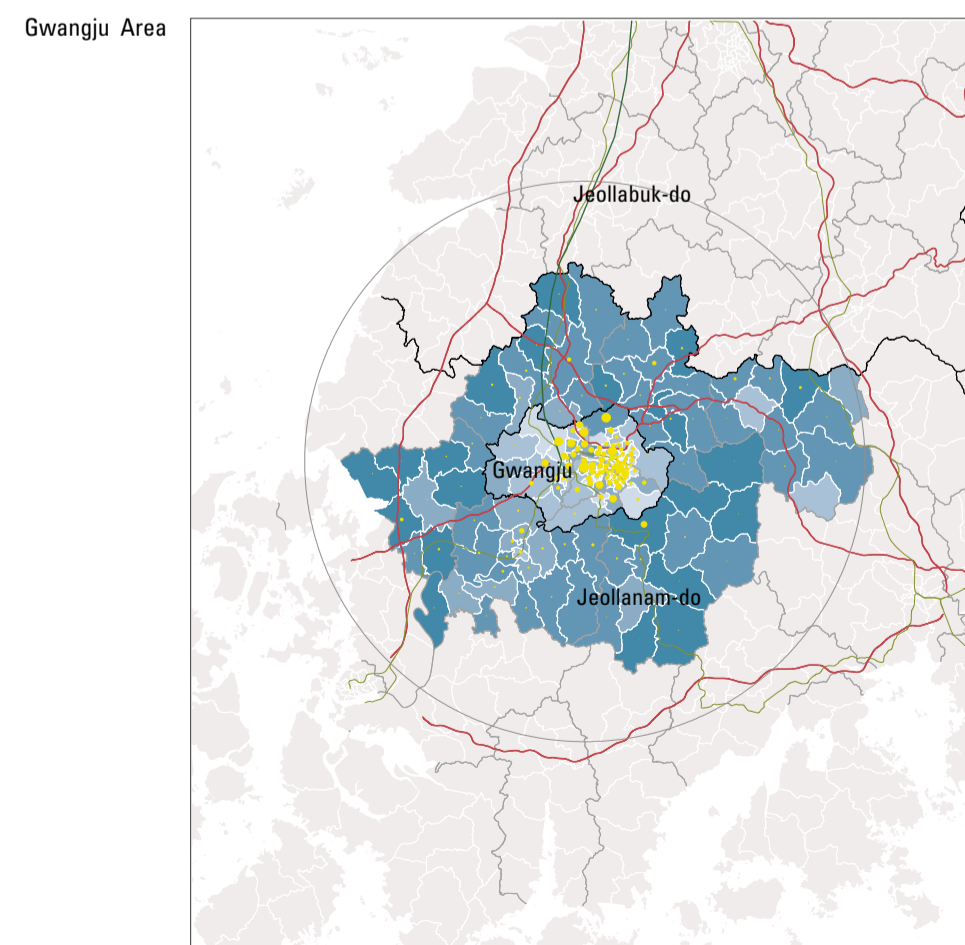
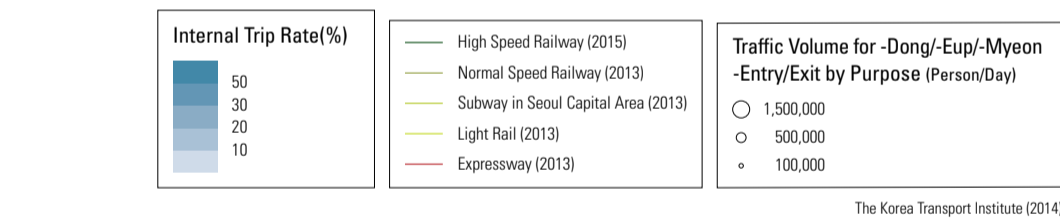
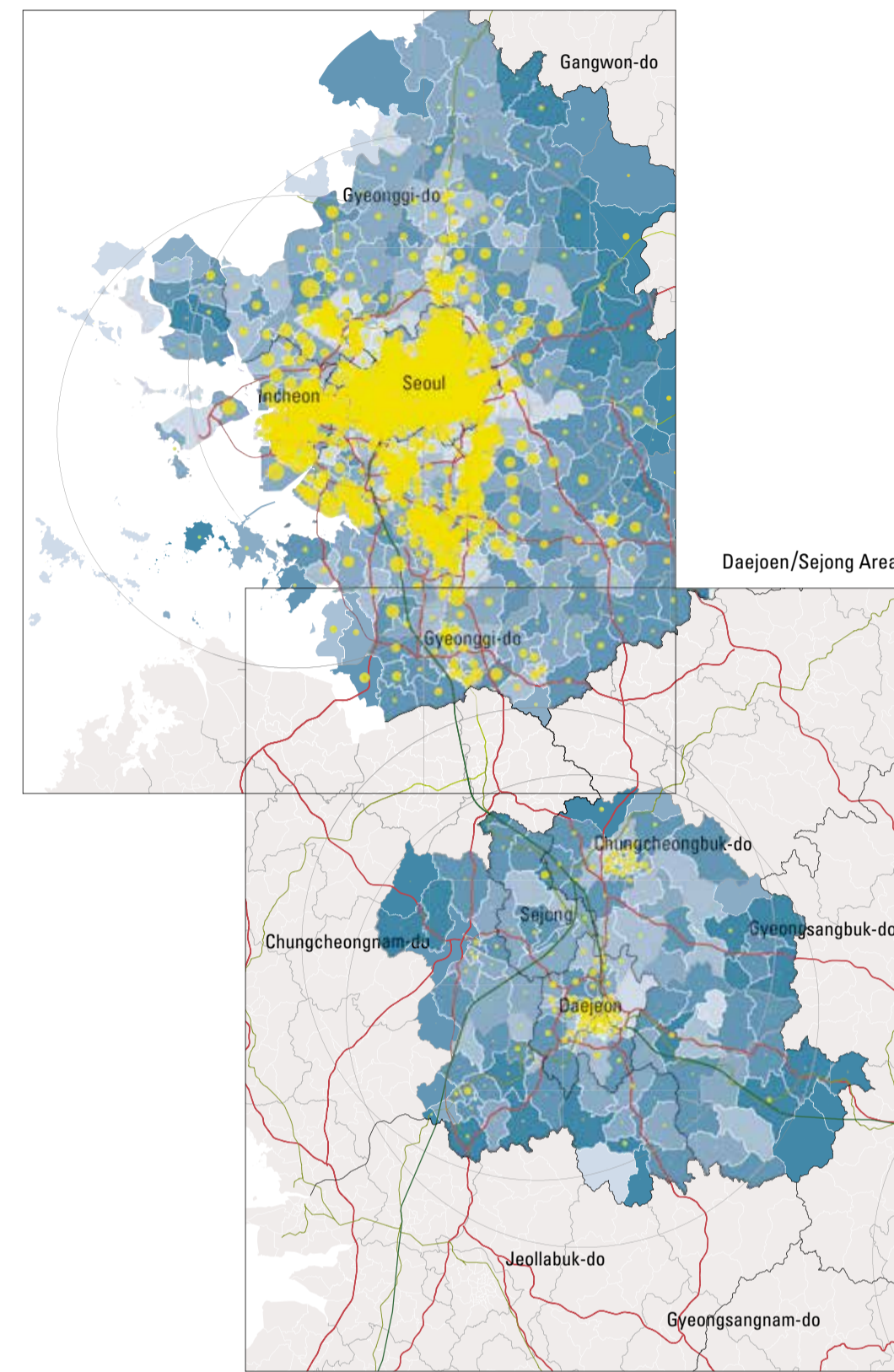
- May 18, 2005 Enactment and proclamation of the Special Act to Found Administration-Centered Complex City
- December 21, 2006 The name, "Sejong City" meaning "Happy City" was decided upon
- December 27, 2010 Proclamation of the Special Act on Establishment of Sejong City, etc. (Law NO. 10419)
- June 30, 2012 Abolition of Yeongi-gun, Chungcheongnam-do
- July 1, 2012 Sejong City was launched

Class A	Class B	(Unit)
Population	Resident Registration Population (Koreans only)	1,156,480 Person
	Foreigner Registration	22,427 Person
	Population Density (Koreans only)	1,091 Person/m ²
Administrative	Area	1060.4 km ²
	Sub Administrative Unit	4 -gus 1 -gus -
Economy	GRDP 2013	68,347,664 Million Won
	Number of Establishments (Rate of Manufacturing)	76,993 (2.1%) EA
	Number of employees (Rate of Manufacturing)	488,627 (32.2%) Person
	Financial Independence of Local Government	41.1 %
	Housing	Housing Units
	Housing Supply Rate	76.32 %

Ministry of the Interior (2015), Statistics Korea (2015)

Regional Traffic Volume

Regional Traffic Volume (2013)
Seoul Metropolitan Area



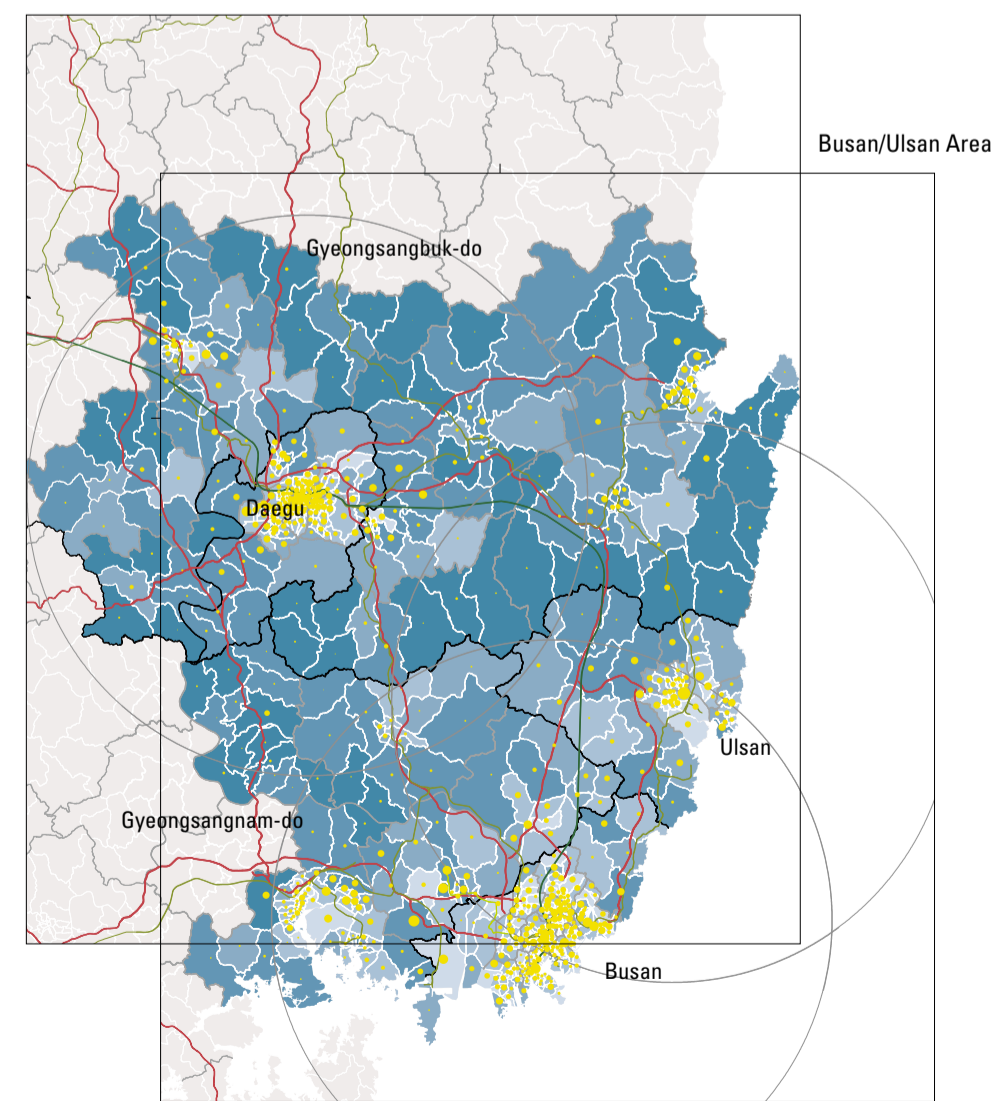
Traffic Volume by Purpose by -Si/-Do

Classification	To Work		To School		Business		Shopping		To Home		Recreational, Social, Entertainment		Miscellaneous	
	Exit	Entry	Exit	Entry	Exit	Entry	Exit	Entry	Exit	Entry	Exit	Entry	Exit	Entry
	(Unit: Thousand Passengers/Day)													
Seoul	3,950	4,597	918	997	1,882	1,694	578	620	8,186	7,166	1,102	1,102	1,838	1,983
Busan	1,447	1,333	307	319	358	346	305	310	2,801	2,888	316	307	724	724
Daegu	834	720	238	179	431	441	134	137	1,715	1,888	227	207	517	504
Incheon	1,035	893	243	195	339	352	148	144	1,756	1,898	232	243	439	417
Gwangju	698	655	159	157	217	212	110	114	1,226	1,260	184	170	264	273
Daejeon	623	542	150	146	269	259	106	111	1,138	1,258	153	132	312	310
Ulsan	469	505	86	78	110	113	106	106	908	913	122	103	232	225
Gyeonggi-do	4,322	3,814	1,043	984	1,460	1,445	560	521	7,219	8,172	1,093	1,063	1,953	1,842
Gangwon-do	469	467	138	140	269	267	69	69	1,069	1,040	175	205	368	366
Chungcheongbuk-do	531	551	141	141	225	227	41	40	997	980	145	149	244	244
Chungcheongnam-do	708	745	241	275	314	317	58	55	1,570	1,450	205	208	374	371
Jeollabuk-do	554	550	171	172	213	213	70	71	1,177	1,181	178	177	351	351
Jeollanam-do	478	520	133	134	192	200	71	67	1,050	1,013	150	165	318	309
Gyeongsangbuk-do	859	986	248	307	264	257	109	105	2,012	1,830	284	301	588	604
Gyeongsangnam-do	1,095	1,161	235	231	368	370	184	181	2,095	2,047	262	276	593	594
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	199	199	64	64	86	87	19	19	460	441	63	84	145	145
Sejong	48	79	15	12	22	20	6	4	135	111	16	15	23	23

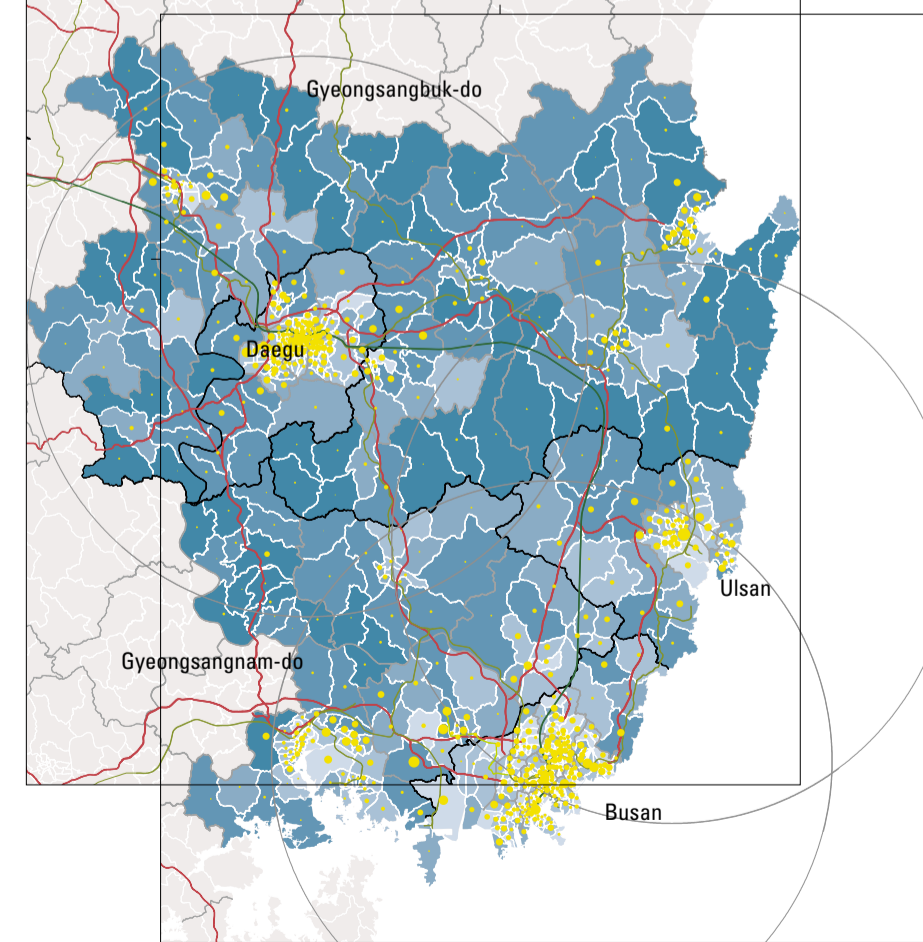
By trip purpose, "to work" accounted for 22.3% of all trips, followed by "business" (8.3%), "social/recreational/entertainment" (6.3%), "school" (5.5%), and "shopping" (3.3%). This generation of trips leads to traffic heading home after late afternoon, and "from work" trips accounted for 43.3% of all trips. The traffic volume in the Seoul Capital Area is approximately 50%, about the same as the traffic volume in the metropolitan cities. When the trips are examined by purpose ("commute," "business," "school," etc.), slightly different patterns emerge. The number of "to work" and "business" trips in metropolitan cities accounted for approximately 50%, whereas for "school," the proportion is 45% and for "shopping," the proportion reaches 58%. On the other hand, the number of "shopping" trips does not stand out in the Seoul Capital Area.

As metropolitan areas expanded, the number of trips crossing administrative boundaries increased. Particularly in the Seoul Capital Area, due to improved regional public transportation and construction of the Seoul Ring Expressway, approximately 28% of all "to work" trips originate from outside Seoul (3.7% from Incheon, 24.1% from Gyeonggi-do). About 22% of "to work" trips in Incheon Metropolitan City also originate from outside the city limits, including 9% from Seoul. On the other hand, more than 95% of all "to work" trips originate internally in Daejeon, Gwangju, and Daegu metropolitan cities. In Ulsan and Busan metropolitan cities, internal "to work" trips accounted for 82% and 93% of the total, respectively. An examination of trips entering and leaving Seoul confirms the increase in travel volume outside Seoul as the entire Capital Area was developed.

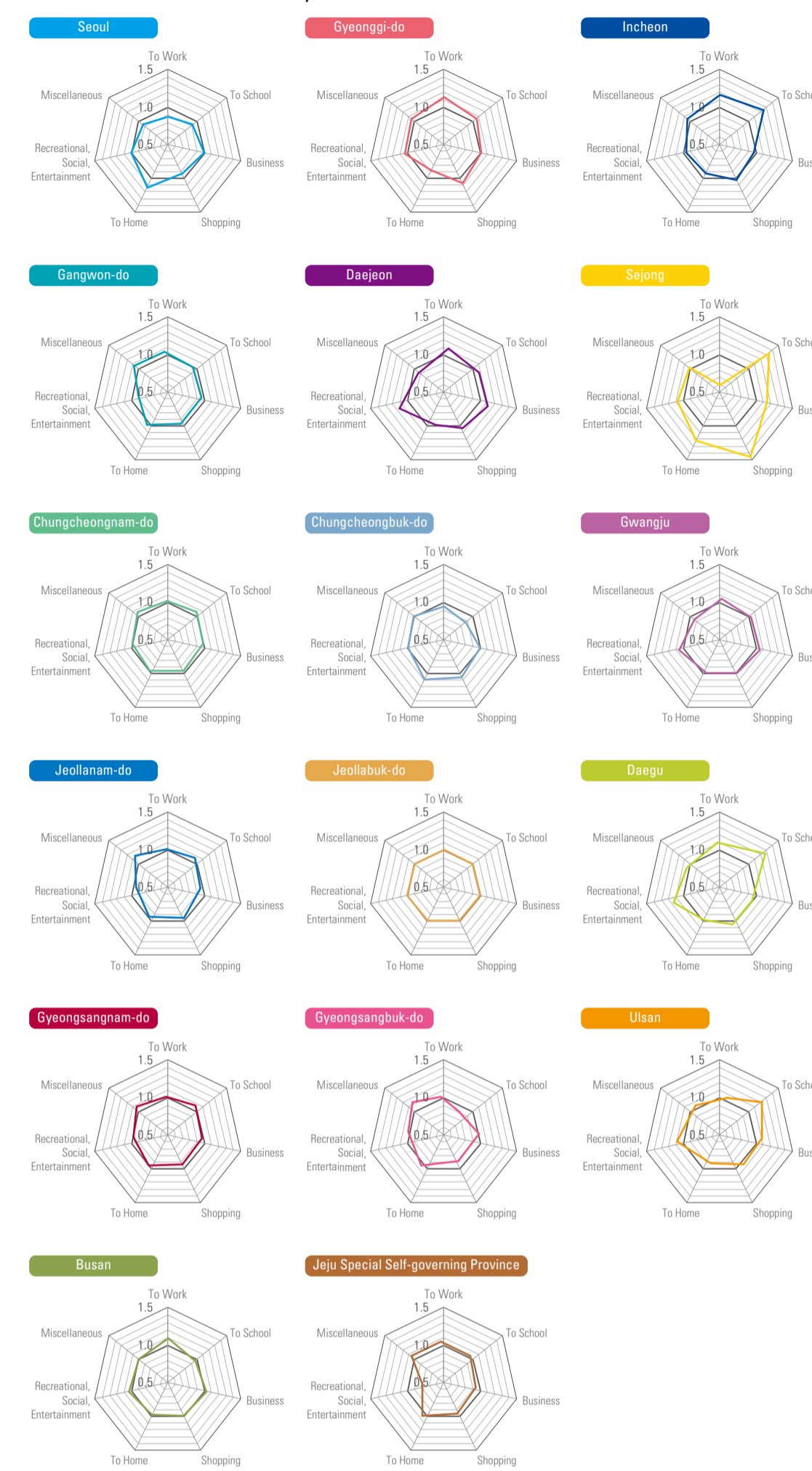
Daegu Area



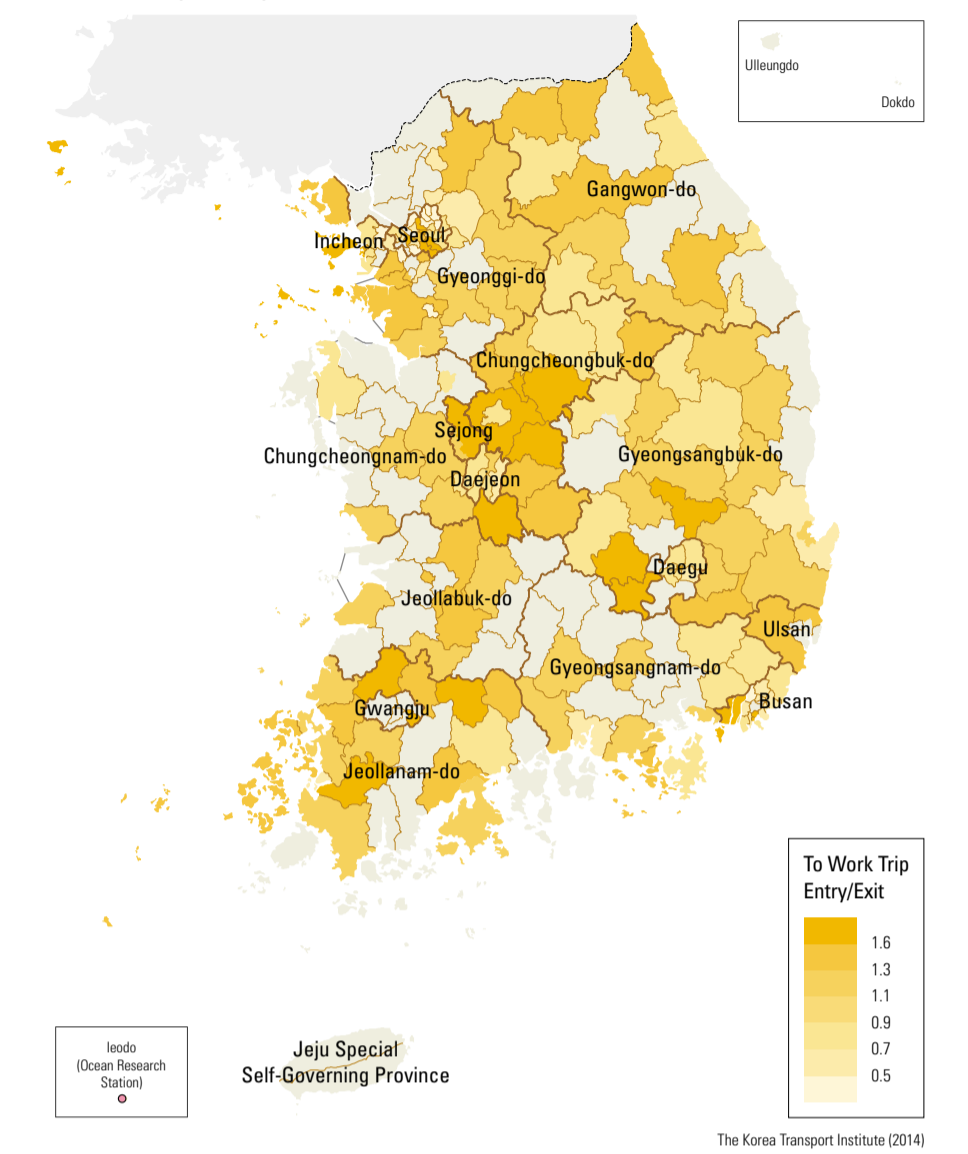
Busan/Ulsan Area



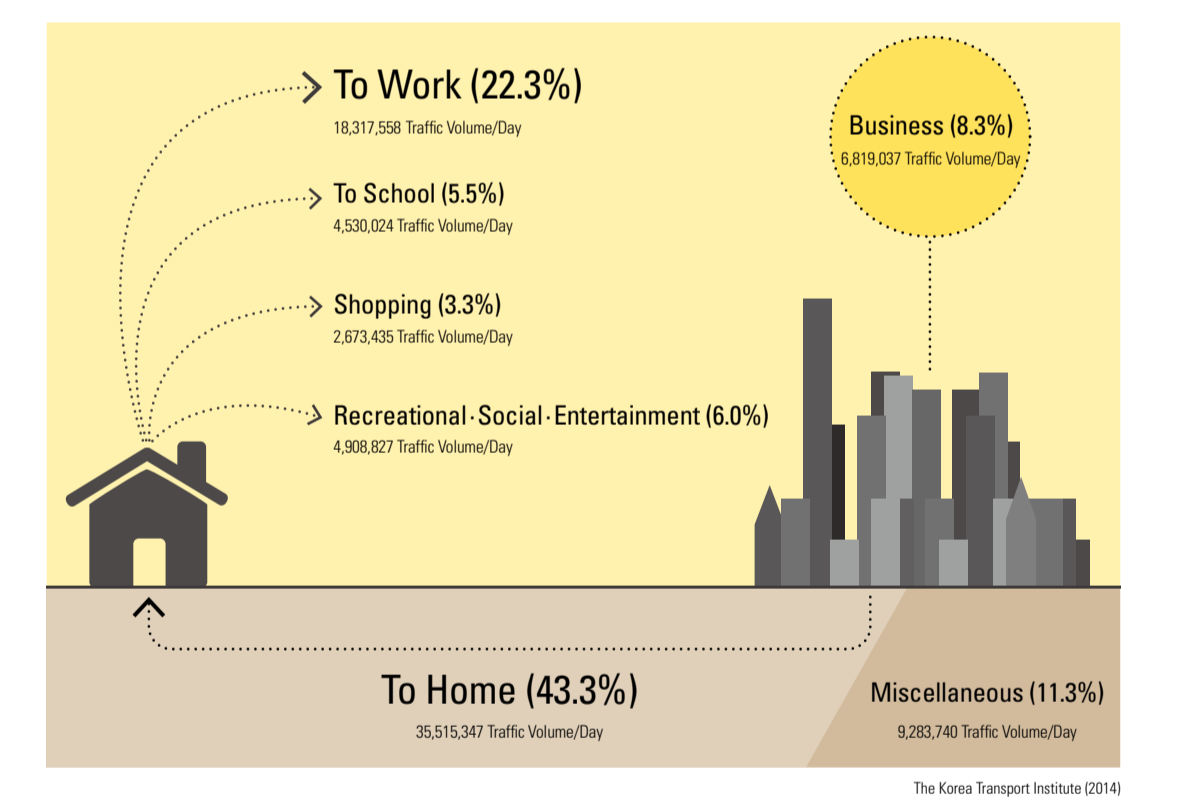
Traffic Volume for -Si/-Do - Entry/Exit Ratio



To Work Trips Entry/Exit Ratio Distribution (2013)



Trips by Purpose (2013)



Interregional Travel Patterns (2013)

Exit	Entry	Region																	Total
		Seoul	Busan	Daegu	Incheon	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Gyeonggi-do	Gangwon-do	Chungcheongbuk-do	Chungcheongnam-do	Jeollabuk-do	Jeollanam-do	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gyeongsangnam-do	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	Sejong	
1	Seoul	14,637,684	14,413	11,923	400,956	7,756	24,593	4,915	2,930,270	54,291	41,583	56,313	13,980	9,887	18,379	12,920	8,413	5,750	18,254,037
2	Busan	13,820	5,688,863	20,790	2,390	2,256	2,888	87,246	7,438	1,817	1,916	2,558	4,688	10,615	25,596	402,400	1,938	258	6,257,479
3	Daegu	12,445	19,421	3,604,632	2,107	1,213	4,461	11,133	9,226	2,460	4,367	3,982	2,479	2,065	369,563	45,992	874	307	4,096,728
4	Incheon	409,446	1,951	1,925	3,216,658	1,570	3,093	1,152	511,017	11,168	7,461	11,702	5,171	2,355	3,885	1,570	956	240	4,191,300
5	Gwangju	8,876	2,300	1,214	2,420	2,590,042	2,494	259	7,623	662	2,243	3,790	27,539	201,071	1,123	4,361	1,077	283	2,857,375
6	Daejeon	26,228	3,095	4,445	4,660	2,488	2,383,038	1,116	22,897	2,596	92,040	137,366	13,277	2,428	11,078	6,670	521	37,217	2,751,161
7	Ulsan	5,013	77,515	10,028	940	258	1,070	1,827,723	3,765	2,161	1,347	809	1,163	1,791	50,649	48,594	246	52	2,033,123
8	Gyeonggi-do	2,817,622	7,948	8,609	454,402	7,182	21,094	3,374	14,039,686	75,526	50,068	103,033	14,183	8,742	17,962	8,874	6,993	5,611	17,650,907
9	Gangwon-do	55,826	1,468	2,217	12,775	569	3,026	1,784	76,902	2,368,226	16,867	3,027	1,795	475	10,096	1,303	893	211	2,557,462
10	Chungcheongbuk-do	42,605	2,221	3,952	10,431	2,068	78,186	1,187	51,592	17,382	2,027,303	30,081	4,461	1,627	20,539	3,884	587	24,942	2,323,048
11	Chungcheongnam-do	59,385	2,698	4,272	17,240	3,549	162,056	717	114,544	2,961	30,328	2,996,708	23,226	5,882	5,063	2,939	454	37,693	3,469,715
12	Jeollabuk-do	14,531	4,058	2,308	7,527	24,976	13,171	1,191	15,788	1,951	3,897	22,258	2,549,628	37,615	5,042	9,576	333	1,070	2,714,918
13	Jeollanam-do	10,613	8,784	1,988	2,131	190,641	2,756	1,032	9,528	427	1,323	6,553	36,677	2,093,643	2,805	20,960	2,404	349	2,392,615
14	Gyeongsangbuk-do	18,092	22,524	348,554	4,481	1,021	10,185	51,380	18,197	10,187	18,012	4,795	4,770	3,169	3,814,273	32,075	963	362	4,363,040
15	Gyeongsangnam-do	13,185	367,892	47,493	1,540	4,258	6,224	48,029	8,867	1,297	3,531	3,326	11,115	24,943	32,146	4,257,156	1,744	190	4,832,937
16	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	8,016	1,699	905	1,875	971	388	679	6,064	617	898	283	346	1,681	552	1,298	1,010,639	49	1,036,960
17	Sejong	6,228	313	311	281	324	38,464	54	6,400	249	28,648	33,523	1,207	396	360	216	27	148,163	265,163
Total		18,159,615	6,207,165	4,075,567	4,142,824	2,841,142	2,757,187	2,042,972	17,839,804	2,553,977	2,331,833	3,420,108	2,715,704	2,408,384	4,389,092	4,860,787	1,039,061	262,747	82,047,969

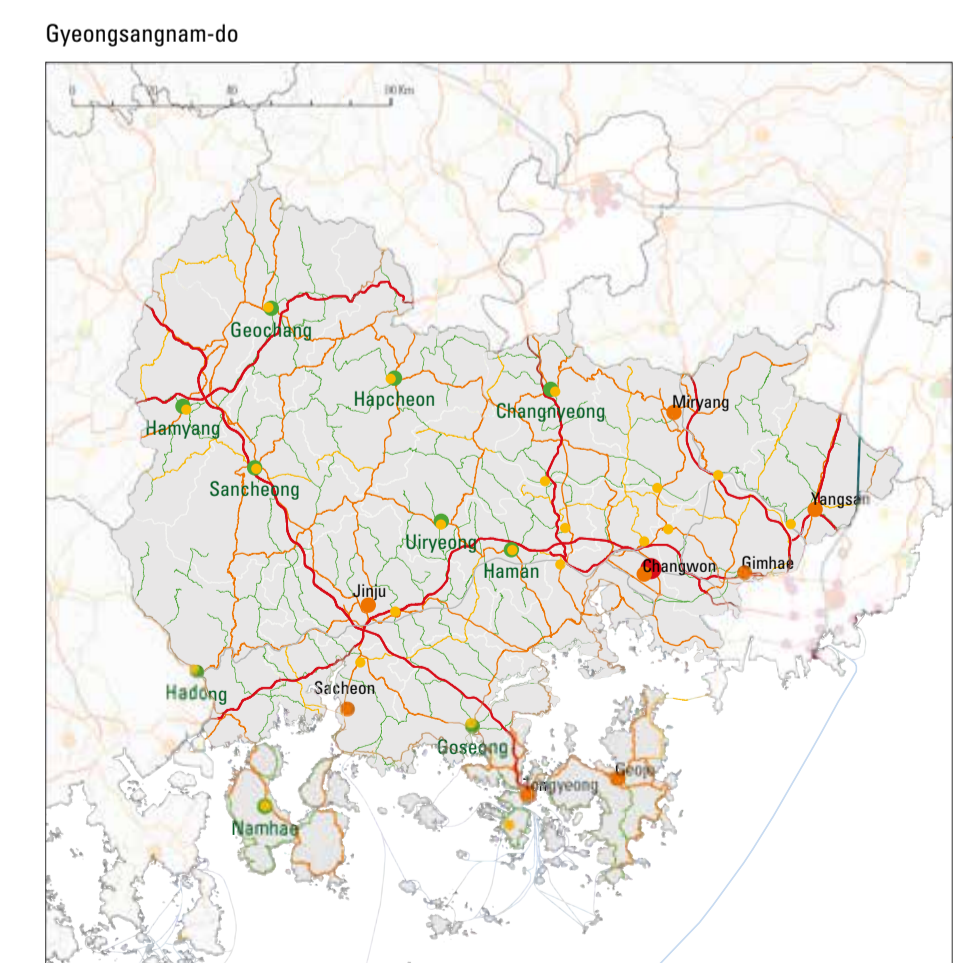
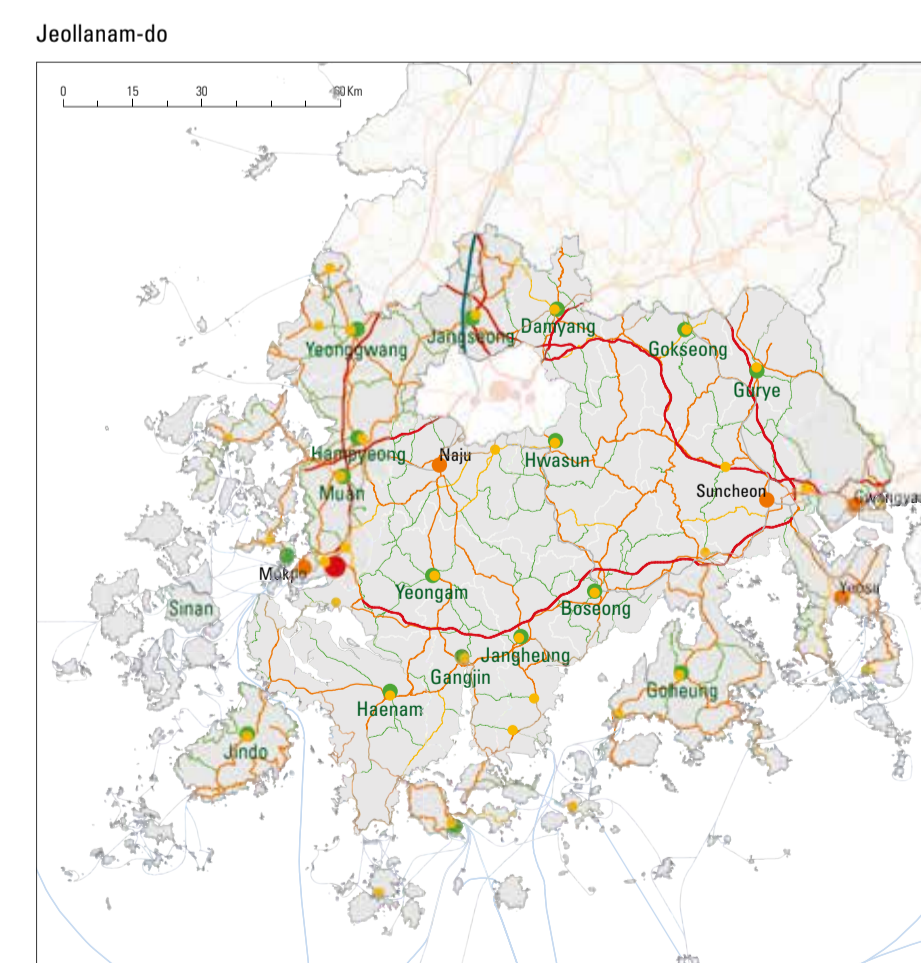
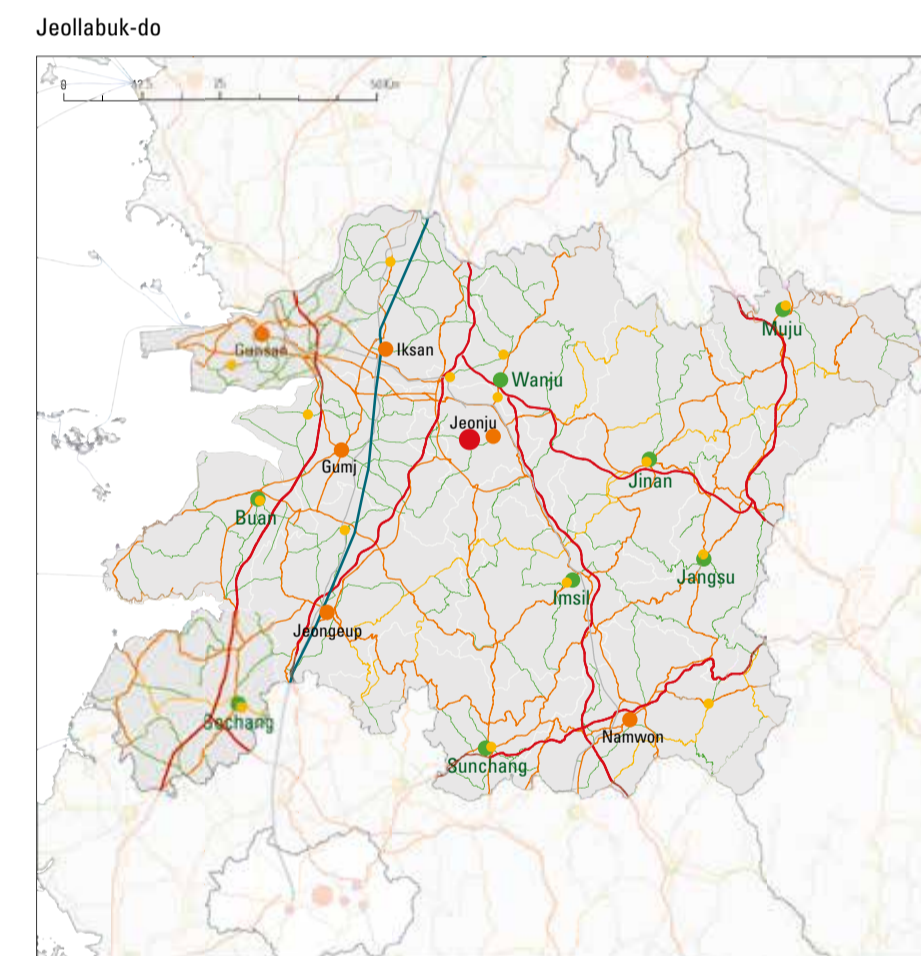
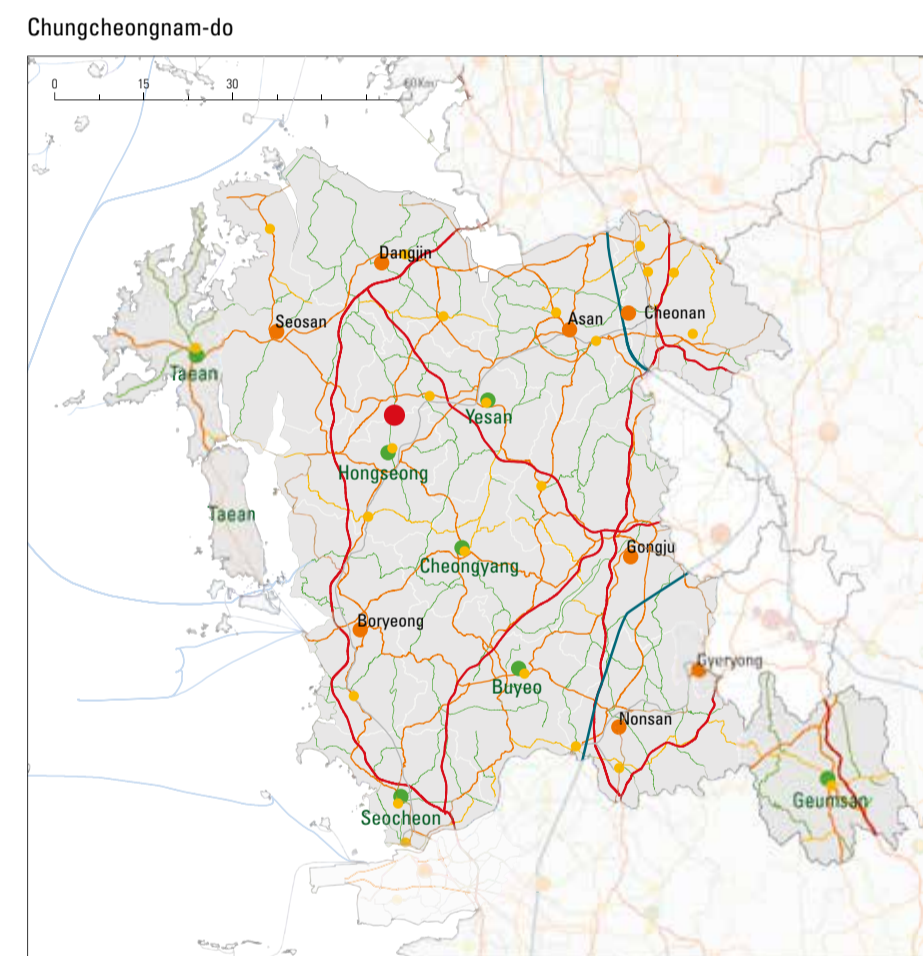
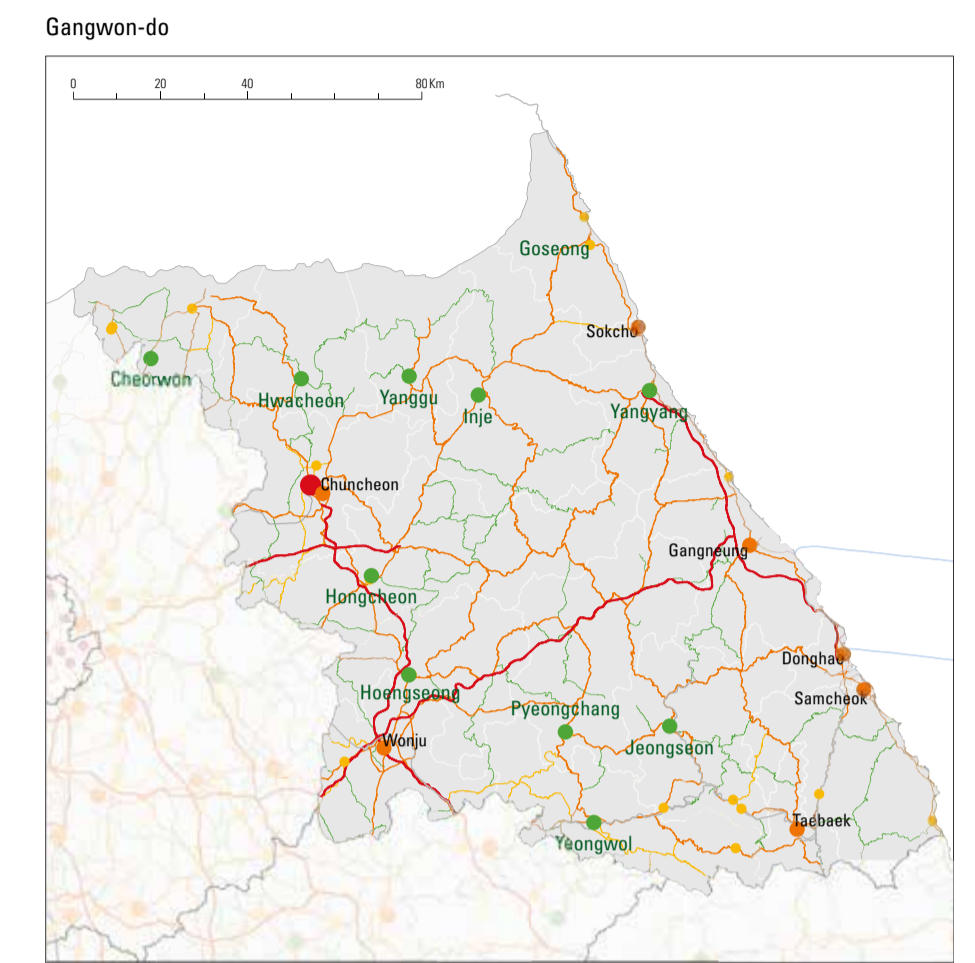
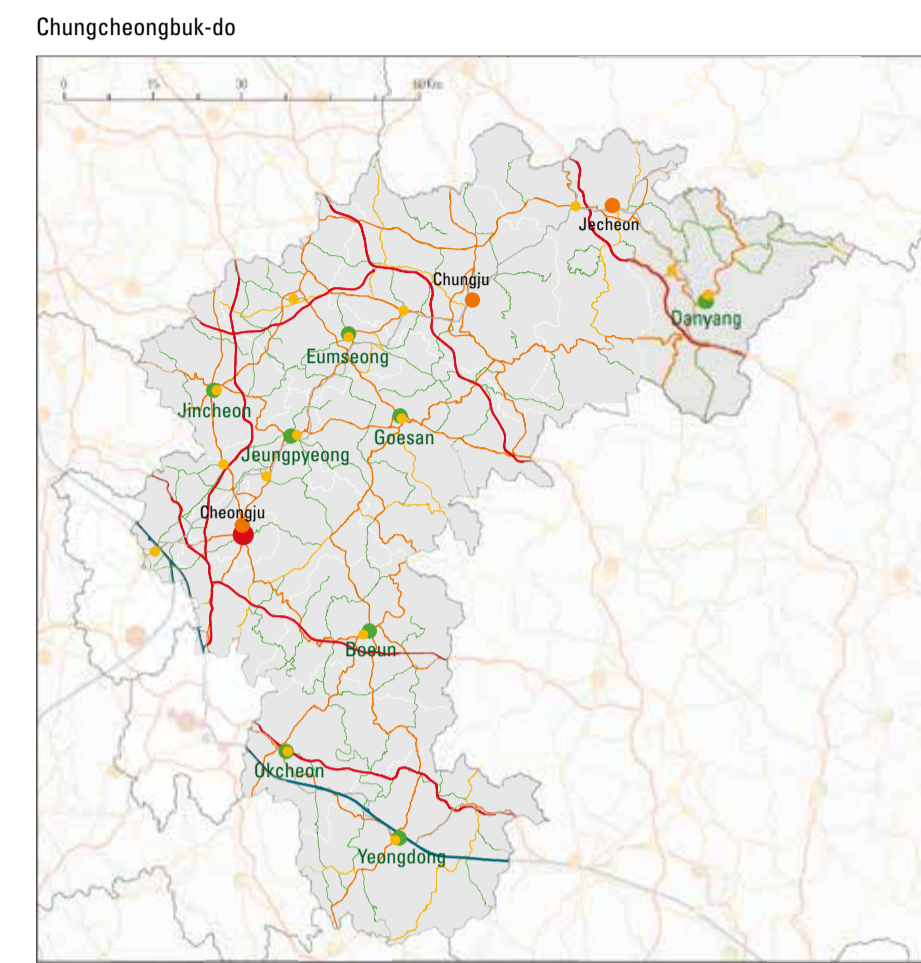
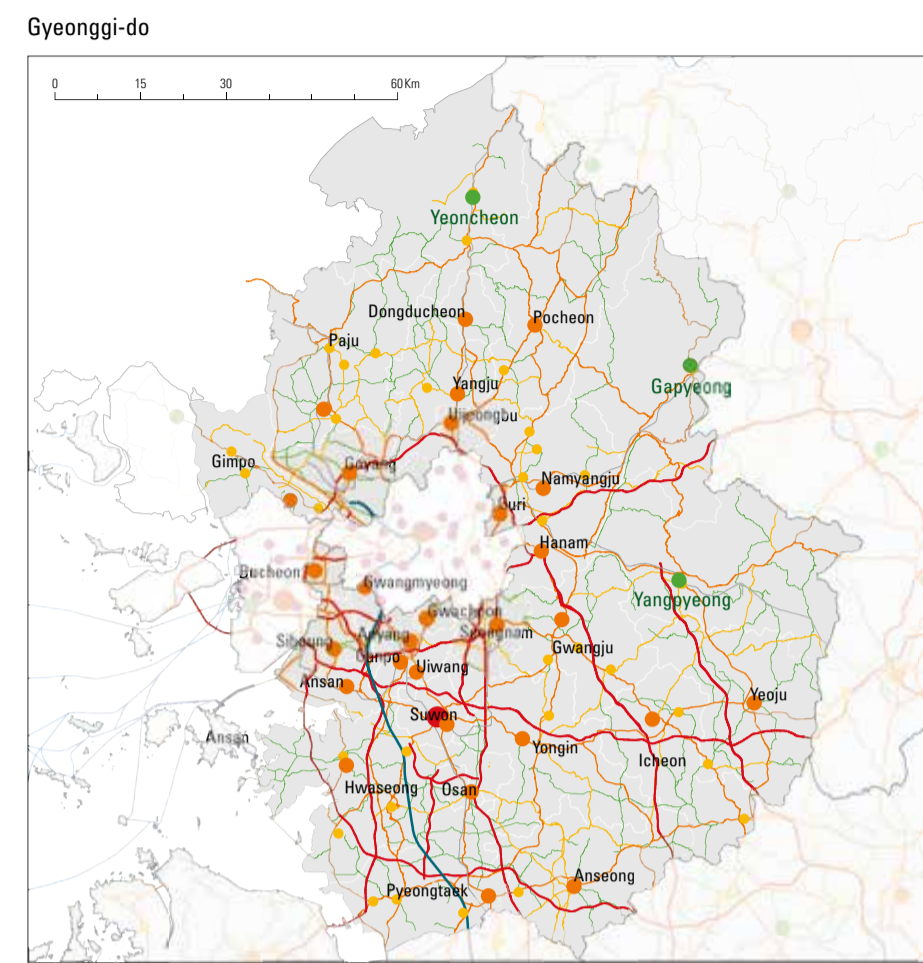
Provincial Urban System

Number and Population of -Si/-Eup by Province (2015)

Classification	Number of -Si	-Si Population	Number of -Eup (Excluding -Si)	-Eup Population (Excluding -Si)
Gyeonggi-do	28	12,306,557	4	77,555
Gangwon-do	7	1,119,779	19	211,913
Chungcheongbuk-do	3	1,175,963	10	200,000
Chungcheongnam-do	8	1,620,711	11	220,567
Jeollabuk-do	6	1,522,295	10	138,491
Jeollanam-do	5	1,059,084	29	341,943
Gyeongsangbuk-do	10	2,154,054	17	235,663
Gyeongsangnam-do	8	2,862,990	12	208,611
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	2	624,395	0	-

*2015/12/31 Ministry of the Interior (2016)

Provincial Spatial Structure (2015)



The distribution of cities ("si"), counties ("-gun"), and the provincial capital ("-do") show a province's characteristics. As the administrative center, the location of a provincial capital is decided by considering not only physical accessibility, but also regional balance and representativeness. For example, Gyeonggi-do has a large and sparsely populated northern region and a smaller but densely populated southern region. The Outer Ring Expressway runs through Gyeonggi-do. The provincial capital is located in Suwon-si. It was once moved from Suwon-si to Seoul during the Japanese colonial period, and was relocated back to Suwon-si in 1967.

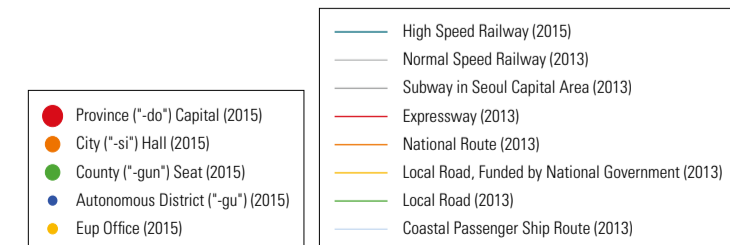
In Chungcheongnam-do, there is no particular outstanding central region, and its road system is concentrated in the east, connecting to Daejeon. Reliance on Daejeon has reduced since the opening of the Seohaean Expressway. Traditionally, the provincial capital was Gongju-si, but it was relocated to Daejeon to be near the Gyeongbu (Rail) Line during the Japanese colonial period. In 1989, Daejeon Metropolitan City was separated from Chungcheongnam-do, and thus, the capital had to be relocated once again. It is now located in Naepo New Town in Hongseong-gun. In Jeju Self-Governing Province, Hallasan is located in the geographic center, so administration branches are positioned along the coast. The provincial government buildings are located on the north side, close to the airport and the port. Chungcheongbuk-do is the only province that does not border the sea, and it is composed of three self-governing cities (Cheongju-si, Chungju-si, and Jecheon-si) and multiple -guns. The provincial capital is Cheongju-si.

In Gyeongsangbuk-do, metropolitan transportation networks such as the Gyeongbu Expressway and the Daegu-Pohang Expressway pass through, connecting to Daegu. The provincial capital was located in Daegu for a while, but it recently relocated to Andong-si in the northern part of the

province. After the separation of Daegu from Gyeongsangbuk-do due to its promotion to metropolitan city status in 1981, the relocation of the provincial capital was discussed. Andong-si was chosen as the new capital in 2008, and relocation of government functions was completed in March 2016.

In Jeollanam-do, the Seohaean Expressway and the Honam Expressway are accessible. The provincial capital was relocated to Muan-gun in 2005, because Gwangju was separated from the province due to its promotion to Gwangju Metropolitan City in 1986. Because Muan-gun is located in the western part, additional administrative buildings were built in Suncheon-si, which is in the eastern part of the province.

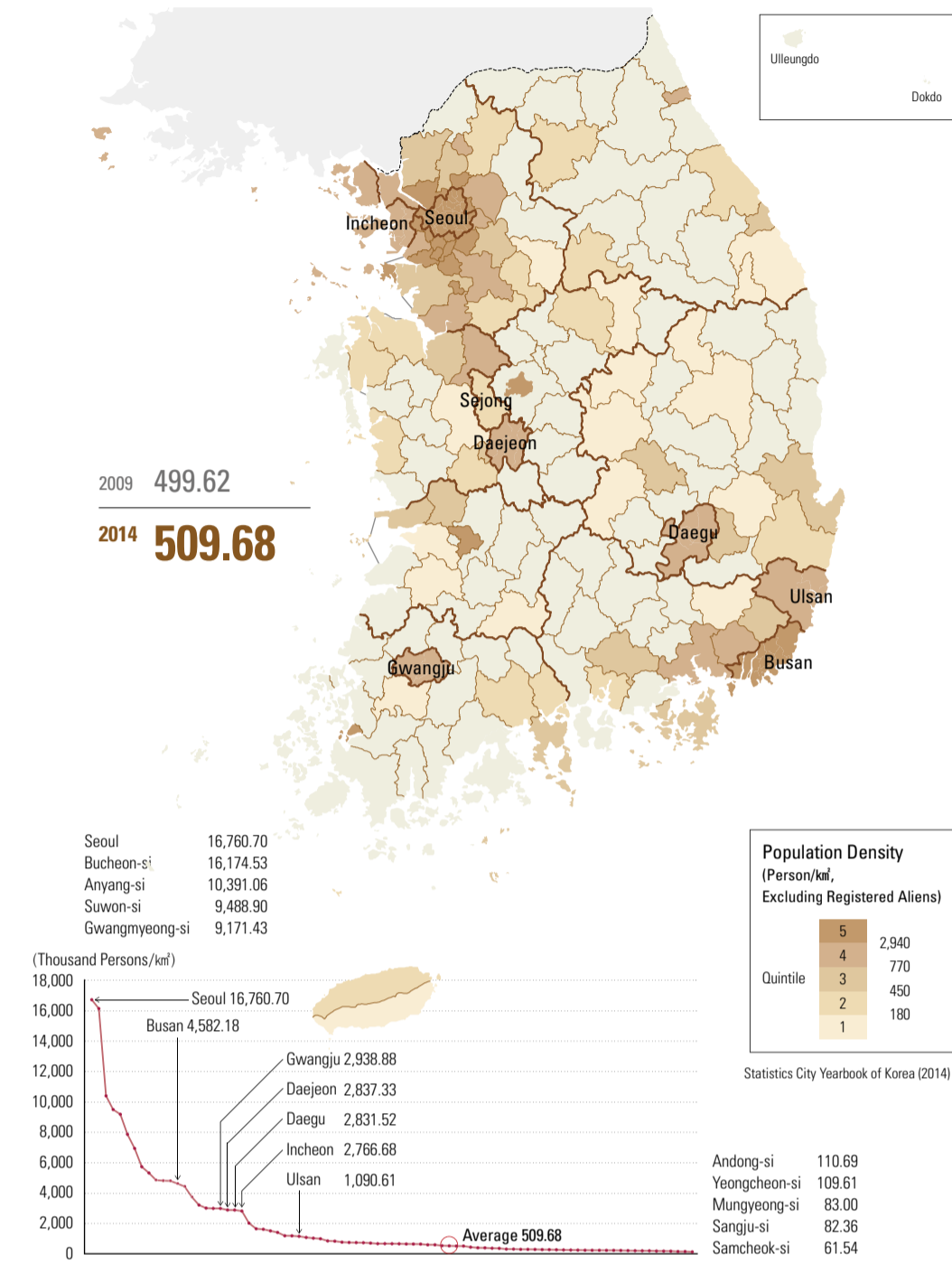
Gyeongsangnam-do has a number of north-south expressways starting from Busan, including the Gyeongbu Expressway, the Jungang Expressway, and the Daegu-Busan Expressway. In addition, the Namhae Expressway runs east-west. The Jungbu Naeryuk Expressway (Changwon-si - Yangpyeong-gun in Gyeonggi-do) and the Tongyeong-Daejeon Expressway also pass through. The provincial capital was Jinju-si, but it was moved to Busan during the Japanese colonial period. In 1981 it was relocated to Changwon-si, despite challenges from Jinju-si and Masan-si to become the provincial capital since Korean independence in 1945.



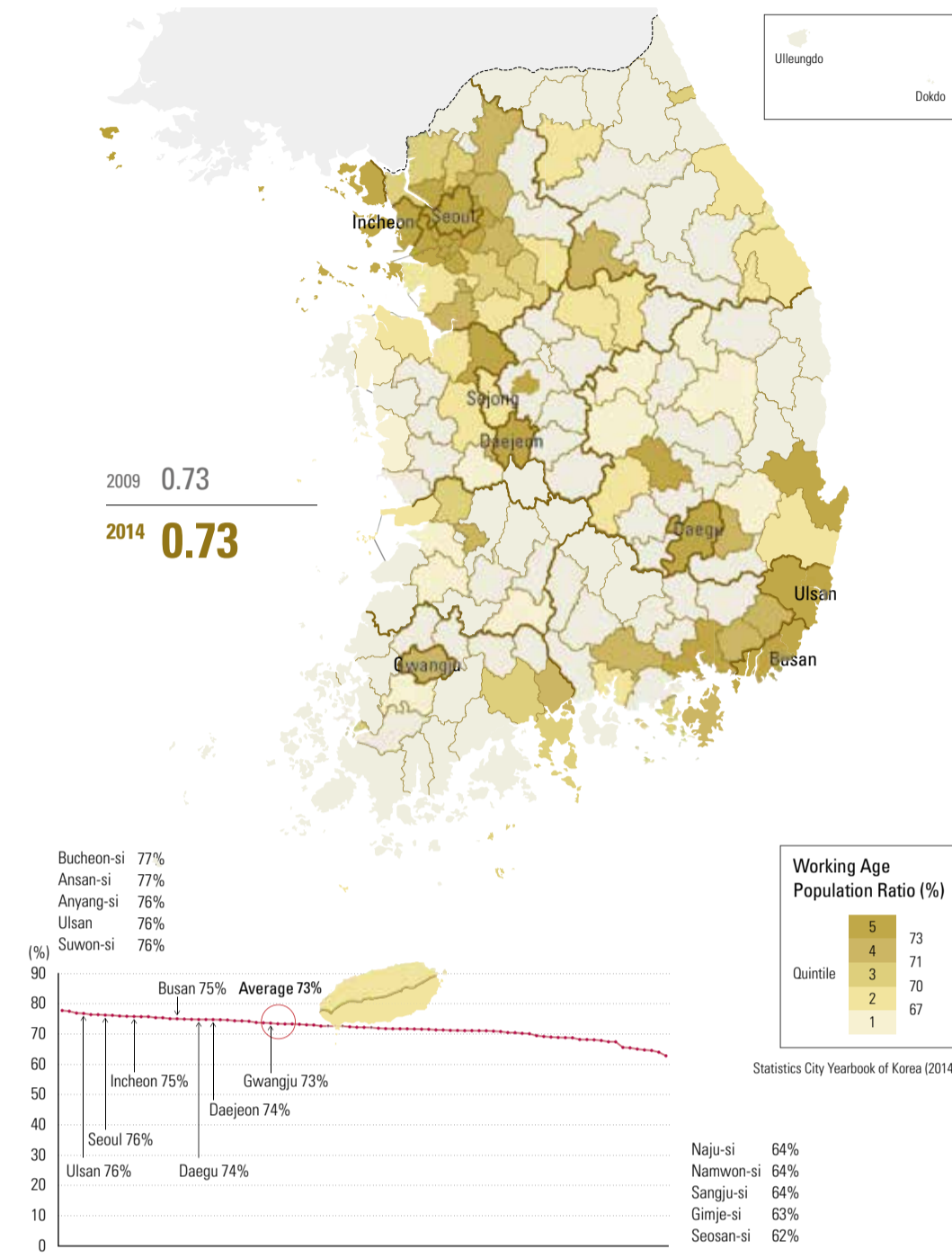
Statistics on Cities

City Name	Area (km ²)	Resident Registration Population (As of End of 2013, Excluding Registered Aliens)	Working Age Population Ratio (%)	Population Density (Person/km ² , Excluding Registered Aliens)	Crude Birth Rate (%)	Crude Death Rate (%)	Crude Marriage Rate (%)	Crude Divorce Rate (%)	Housing Supply Rate (%)	Tax Revenue per Capita (Won)	Tax Expenditure per Capita (Won)	Local Tax Burden per Capita (Won)	Financial Self-Sufficiency (%)	Number of Residents per One Government Employee	Number of Businesses per 1,000 Persons	Number of Licensed Food Premises per 1,000 Persons	Number of Financial Institutions per 10,000 Persons (%)	
Nation	100,340	51,141,463	73	509.68	8.54	5.21	6.16	2.19	100.83	4,389,731	4,309,658	1,064,310	51.1	179	72	21	1.49	
Seoul	605	10,143,645	76	16,760.70	8.29	4.15	6.78	1.98	97.53	3,458,527	3,180,225	1,367,370	88.8	211	77	21	2.52	
Busan	770	3,527,635	75	4,582.18	7.32	5.70	5.88	2.11	103.92	4,074,121	3,705,246	964,230	56.6	209	77	19	1.77	
Daegu	883	2,501,588	74	2,831.52	7.73	5.01	5.44	1.92	103.21	3,977,938	3,528,639	858,700	46.5	217	78	20	1.65	
Incheon	1,041	2,879,762	75	2,768.68	8.88	4.53	6.25	2.52	86.99	4,440,579	3,939,861	991,630	67.3	230	62	17	1.11	
Gwangju	501	1,472,910	73	2,938.88	8.64	4.68	5.99	1.99	103.19	4,131,918	3,662,348	828,710	45.4	210	74	20	1.50	
Daejeon	540	1,532,811	74	2,837.33	9.20	4.33	6.28	1.96	101.38	3,850,153	3,303,857	821,030	53.5	216	69	21	1.37	
Ulsan	1,060	1,156,480	76	1,090.61	9.80	4.21	6.92	2.23	76.32	4,232,007	3,498,802	1,222,260	41.1	206	67	20	1.28	
Sejong	495	122,153	69	246.82	9.10	6.65	6.08	1.96	105.08	6,851,432	4,777,656	1,773,170	38.8	114	6.08	61	0.22	
Suwon	121	1,148,157	76	9,488.90	9.89	3.83	7.05	2.12	103.38	2,018,226	1,544,493	992,530	60.2	433	57	16	1.26	
Seongnam	142	979,534	76	6,912.73	9.03	3.96	7.21	2.11	91.56	2,567,881	1,672,908	1,184,590	65.2	394	59	16	2.17	
Uijeongbu	82	430,976	74	5,288.05	7.53	4.46	5.60	2.50	97.29	1,947,245	1,516,029	988,110	33.3	412	57	17	1.01	
Anyang	59	607,877	76	10,391.06	8.52	3.66	6.44	1.84	97.48	1,853,571	1,433,568	761,780	55.3	363	74	17	1.40	
Bucheon	53	863,720	77	16,174.53	8.36	4.01	6.54	2.35	95.14	1,634,206	1,269,050	650,330	45.9	393	67	16	1.21	
Gwangmyeong	39	353,100	75	9,171.43	10.32	3.77	6.92	1.97	100.15	1,935,964	1,452,455	1,102,150	49.5	367	51	13	0.98	
Pyeongtaek	458	442,034	72	966.19	9.64	4.85	6.83	2.81	119.58	3,118,862	2,805,040	1,142,650	45.1	259	69	20	0.96	
Dongducheon	96	97,557	70	1,019.40	8.34	6.76	5.83	3.80	102.06	4,015,837	3,378,527	611,400	19.6	181	62	21	0.8	
Ansan	150	713,666	77	4,773.69	8.58	3.58	6.73	3.12	97.18	2,292,340	1,796,290	881,330	55.9	395	70	17	1.07	
Goyang	268	990,571	74	3,694.78	7.64	4.12	5.51	2.07	96.81	1,803,709	1,467,945	878,280	54.7	413	56	15	1.29	
Gwacheon	36	70,578	74	1,965.96	7.88	3.37	5.43	1.38	87.19	3,304,032	2,863,003	6,398,170	40.8	147	52	13	2.26	
Guri	33	189,680	75	5,696.10	8.82	3.61	5.55	2.16	94.10	2,727,720	1,827,114	393,000	43.0	293	67	19	1.31	
Namyangju	458	618,305	72	1,349.72	8.90	4.24	5.49	2.59	99.04	1,905,346	1,552,994	812,810	40.8	393	49	15	1.11	
Osan	43	205,460	73	4,811.71	13.06	3.21	7.79	2.61	86.79	2,343,736	1,714,008	760,760	45.8	362	52	16	0.95	
Siheung	135	396,765	76	2,939.00	8.90	3.53	6.24	3.07	95.47	3,007,995	2,149,577	1,003,440	54.0	394	90	18	1.11	
Gurpo	37	286,344	75	7,845.04	11.03	3.16	6.81	1.89	96.81	1,940,603	1,391,358	746,730	48.5	379	55	12	1.02	
Ulsang	54	159,772	75	2,958.74	9.69	3.79	6.26	1.95	106.66	2,489,447	1,815,632	846,420	47.7	307	47	12	1.24	
Hanam	93	145,096	75	1,560.17	7.66	4.54	5.50	2.57	86.28	4,539,284	3,241,323	1,801,250	52.3	470	76	16	1.02	
Yongin	591	941,477	71	1,592.22	9.59	3.51	5.92	1.84	98.91	2,174,399	1,904,931	1,202,740	63.8	435	45	14	1.28	
Paju	673	401,718	71	597.08	9.87	4.85	6.12	2.61	104.22	2,374,571	2,060,177	1,081,020	46.3	326	58	18	1.02	
Icheon	461	205,479	72	445.34	9.80	5.18	6.04	2.50	105.16	4,043,873	3,153,889	1,306,760	40.6	326	70	24	0.71	
Anseong	553	182,173	71	329.19	9.51	6.16	6.31	2.67	98.14	3,814,056	3,024,894	1,305,640	38.5	194	74	24	0.53	
Gimpo	277	312,305	72	1,129.09	9.64	4.07	6.04	2.19	133.78	2,820,880	2,056,128	1,303,150	53.5	366	70	16	1.14	
Hwaseong	690	530,251	70	768.81	12.31	3.52	6.74	2.23	75.75	2,857,522	2,324,957	1,798,840	58.4	343	83	21	1.25	
Gwangju	431	286,699	74	665.19	9.92	4.17	6.98	2.83	124.36	2,461,331	2,114,748	1,151,030	55.4	407	75	17	0.51	
Yangju	310	199,143	71	641.57	8.50	5.25	5.24	3.00	91.36	3,420,196	2,700,522	937,850	31.8	346	74	22	2.43	
Pocheon	827	156,803	72	189.43	6.74	6.99	5.71	3.18	110.04	4,356,596	3,535,175	1,219,380	29.5	184	102	33	0.71	
Yeosu	676	109,343	69	161.80	7.67	7.57	5.43	2.20	104.06	5,525,996	4,105,750	1,578,360	38.2	147	70	27	0.71	
Chuncheon	1,116	274,455	71	245.84	7.78	6.05	5.27	2.37	101.90	3,420,860	3,263,504	877,120	27.9	138	75	26	1.15	
Wonju	872	324,837	72	372.34	7.84	5.51	5.41	2.60	103.65	3,224,873	2,606,686	754,760	26.7	167	81	25	0.86	
Gangneung	1,040	216,806	70	208.39	6.73	6.78	4.73	2.44	102.22	3,302,353	3,113,908	654,880	21.3	125	91	30	0.80	
Donghae	180	95,143	70	527.99	7.64	6.99	5.03	2.70	107.51	3,261,795	3,139,600	651,890	17.5	119	85	27	1.04	
Taebaek	303	48,794	70	160.80	6.93	6.85	4.94	2.38	99.52	6,952,966	5,629,196	618,400	31.3	63	87	29	1.02	
Sokcho	106	83,109	72	786.79	7.17	6.61	5.15	2.66	106.17	3,655,765	3,347,086	643,970	19.7	100	93	40	1.07	
Samcheok	1,187	73,023	70	61.54	5.97	7.67	4.40	2.03	109.47	7,072,881	6,293,360	605,510	17.1	60	82	28	0.81	
Cheongju	153	672,904	74	4,385.45	10.00	6.33	6.19	2.15	105.78	2,130,036	1,703,405	721,370	36.4	376	69	23	1.09	
Chungju	984	208,115	71	211.57	7.14	7.59	5.60	2.83	109.56	4,383,879	3,465,882	793,800	18.8	161	79	25	0.90	
Jecheon	883	137,204	71	155.31	7.08	7.45	5.11	2.64	105.81	4,477,836	3,724,651	694,850	20.8	138	86	27	0.87	
Cheonan	636	591,089	74	929.39	10.97	4.13	7.50	2.53	97.89	2,447,873	2,006,723	1,018,260	46.3	412	71	22	1.07	
Gongju	864	116,369	69	134.64	6.14	8.57	4.83	2.28	96.17	5,903,686	4,471,328	800,540	27.5	153	73	29	0.85	
Boryeong	569	104,938	67	184.32	6.11	7.76	8.22	4.63	2.01	111.76	6,625,322	5,318,388	769,570	22.3	162	79	28	0.80
Asan	542	287,073	70	529.48	12.77	4.94	7.63	2.51	102.01	3,649,263	2,977,030	1,370,330	48.4	309	60	22	0.94	
Seosan	741	165,837	62	223.87	9.65	6.07	6.34	2.19	111.38	4,385,698	3,549,443	1,100,680	27.8	213	68	23	1.02	
Nonsan	555	125,844	67	226.84	6.40	9.23	4.34	2.34	112.47	5,190,450	4,217,952	640,560	17.1	190	78	29	0.93	
Gyeryong	61	40,957	72	674.63	8.59	3.42	4.37	1.56	92.35	4,688,921	3,516,591	589,980	19.2	142	47	18	4.38	
Dangjin	695	159,615	68	229.50	11.73	6.77	7.86	2.69	110.20	4,981,468	3,818,244	814,450	31.5	244	67	26	0.98	
Jeonju	206	680,862	73	3,316.57	8.31	4.62	5.73	1.98	107.98	2,275,685	1,893,273	695,870	32.9	345	78	21	1.50	
Gunsan	395	278,319	71	704.87	9.37	6.36	6.13	2.54	114.39	3,756,704	3,327,696	883,550	29.1	202	66	26	0.80	
Iksan	507	306,539	71	605.08	7.64	6.50	5.33	2.40	111.96	3,688,314	3,091,691	640,750	21.4	218	71	21	1.13	
Jeongeup	693	170,800	65	246.20	6.21	9.92	4.39	2.48	111.71	5,922,808	5,045,467	550,740	15.7	109	72	23	0.83	
Namwon	752	88,460	64	114.94	7.12	9.66	4.13	2.20	116.82	6,937,613	6,008,501	948,930	10.0	83	80	26	0.80	
Gimje	545	91,218	63	167.43	6.13	10.97	4.22	2.19	115.98	7,432,952	6,330,582	669,180	14.6	95	71	18	0.54	
Mokpo	51	240,936	71	4,762.04	9.00	5.70	5.83	2.57	88.34	2,953,838	2,558,924	609,210	25.1	216	76	23	1.27	
Yeosu	504	291,366	71	577.75	8.32	6.41	6.17	2.09	104.65	4,046,086	3,231,448	964,010	33.2	174	74	25	0.95	
Suncheon	910	275,668	72	302.79	7.67	5.75	5.24	2.04	108.79	3,762,395	2,862,581	693,580	27.2	212	70	24	1.01	
Naju	609	87,754	64	144.20	7.65	11.00	4.75	2.40	114.53	7,922,374	6,133,373	906,560	19.1	93	71	20	0.67	
Gwangyang	460	151,621	73	329.57	11.61	4.81	6.86	2.49	108.67	4,144,868	3,308,638	1,108,960	33.7	168	70	22	1.44	
Pohang	1,130	519,467	74	459.77	8.76	5.59	6.43	2.11	109.05	2,760,999	2,537,266	91						

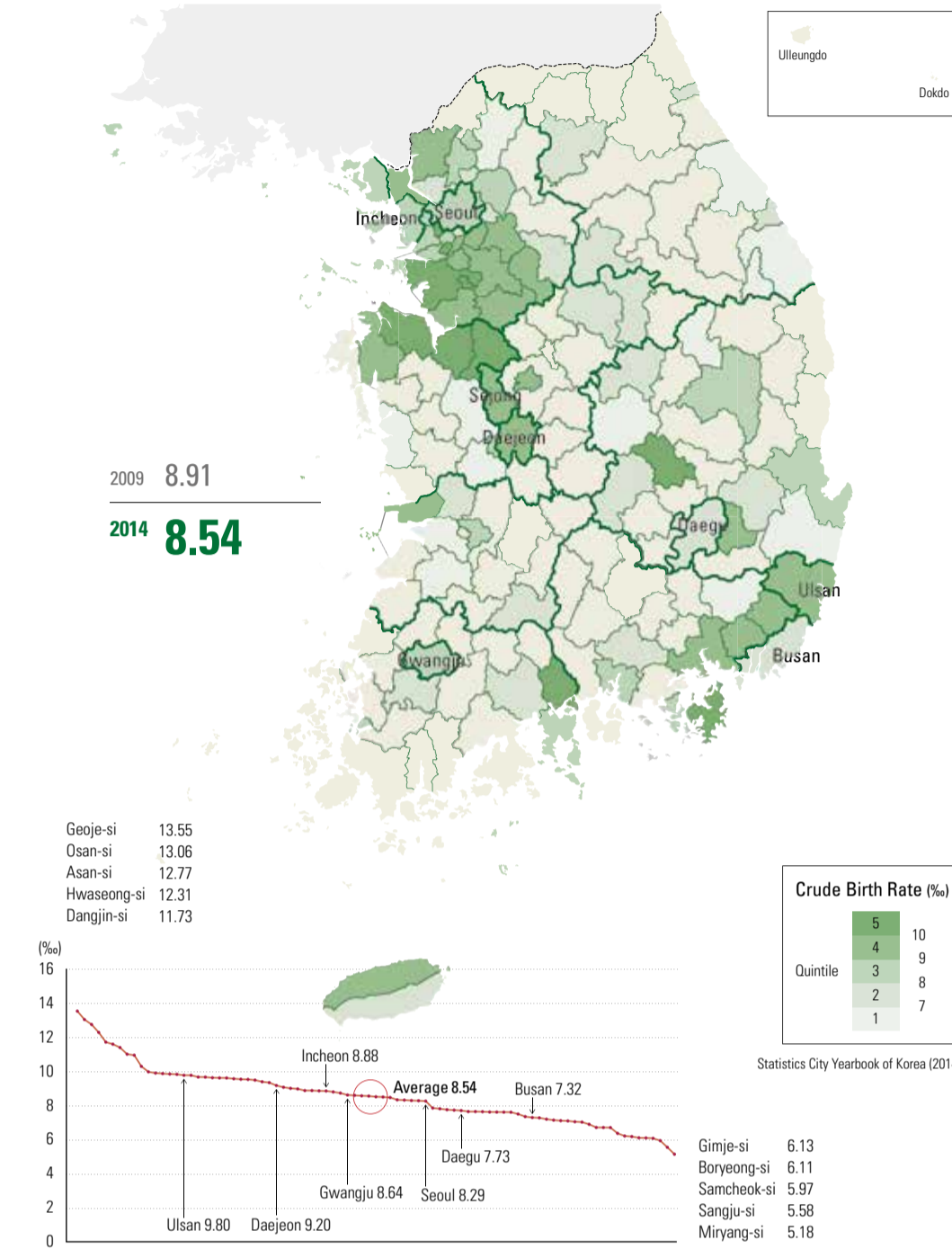
Population Density



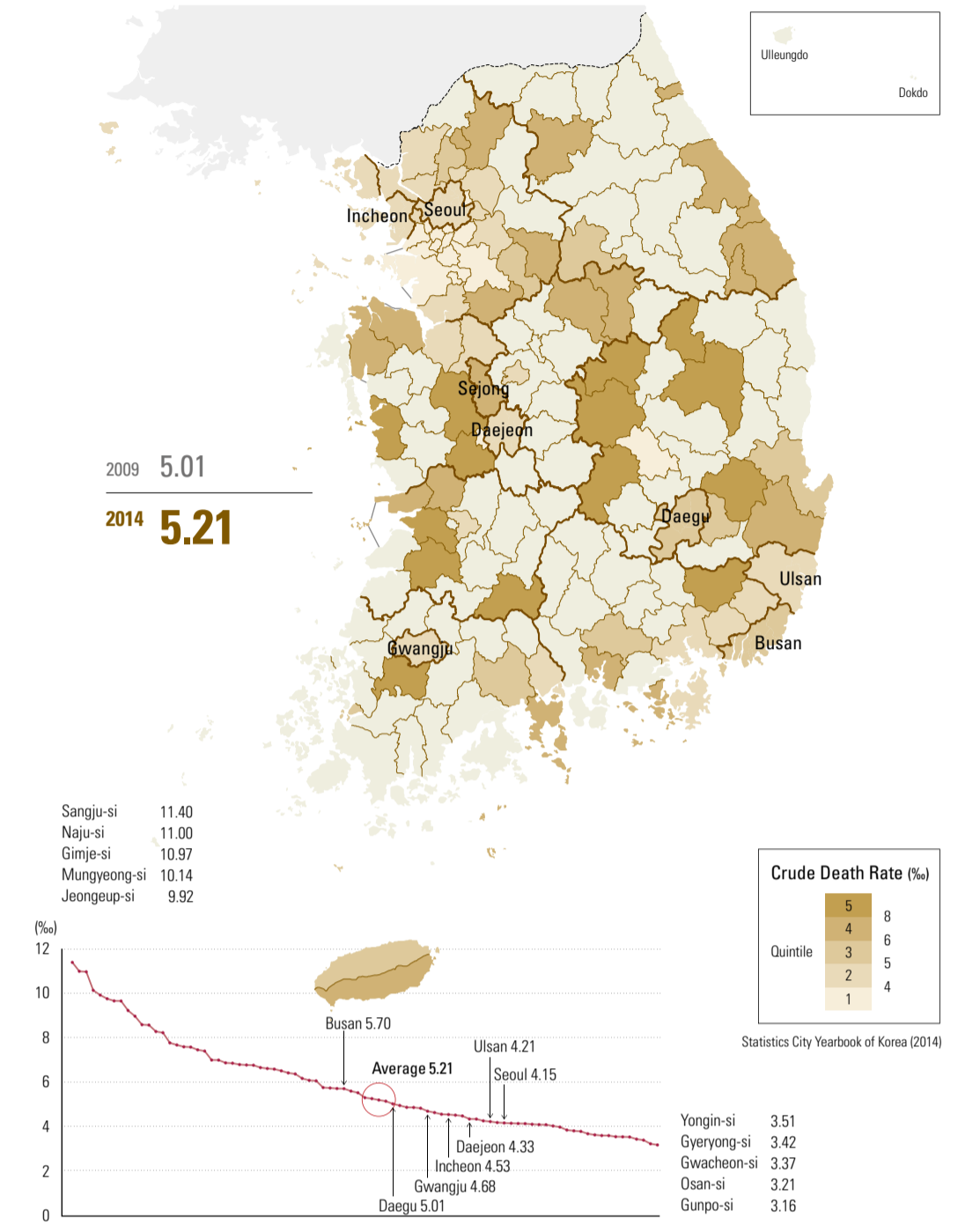
Working Age Population Ratio



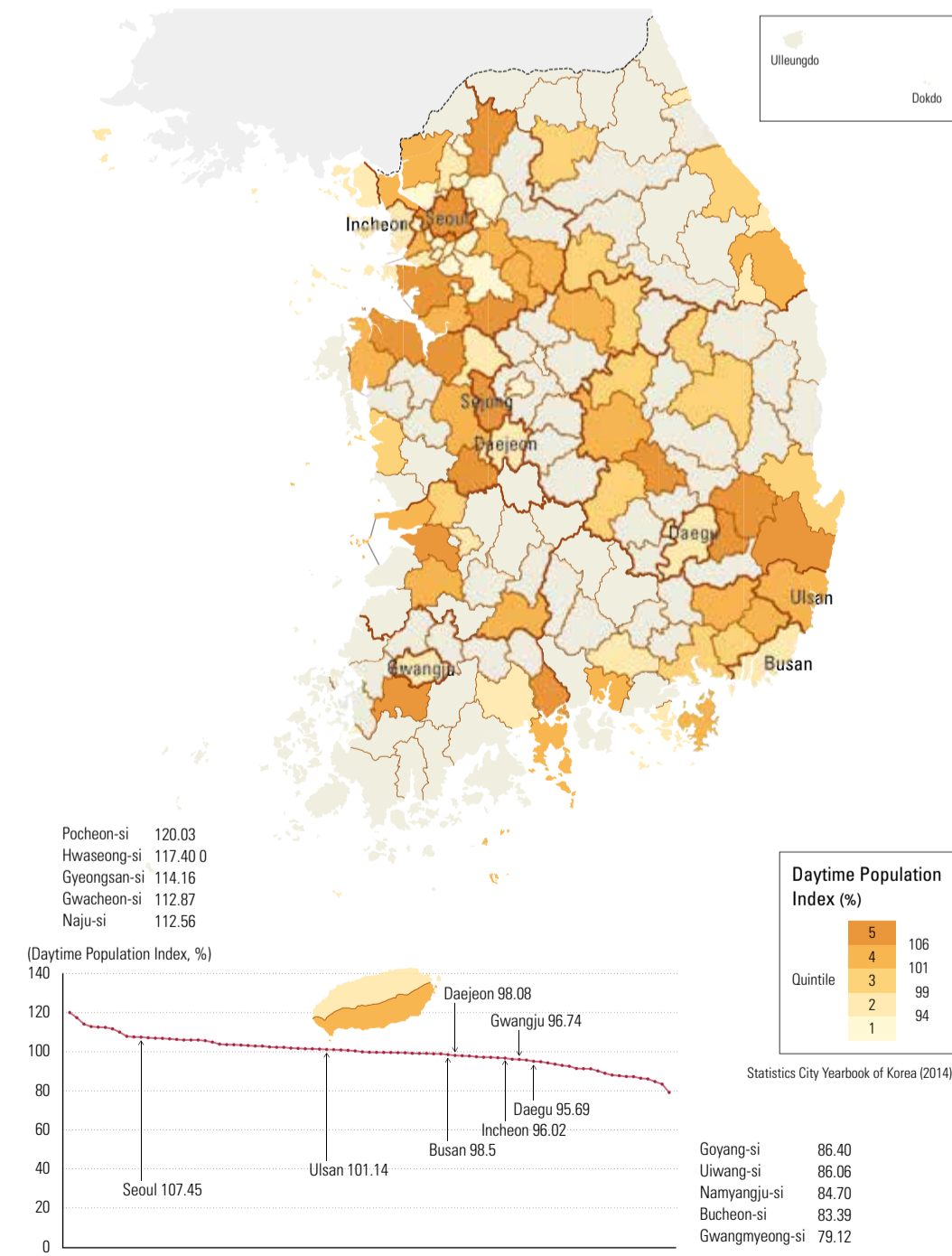
Crude Birth Rate



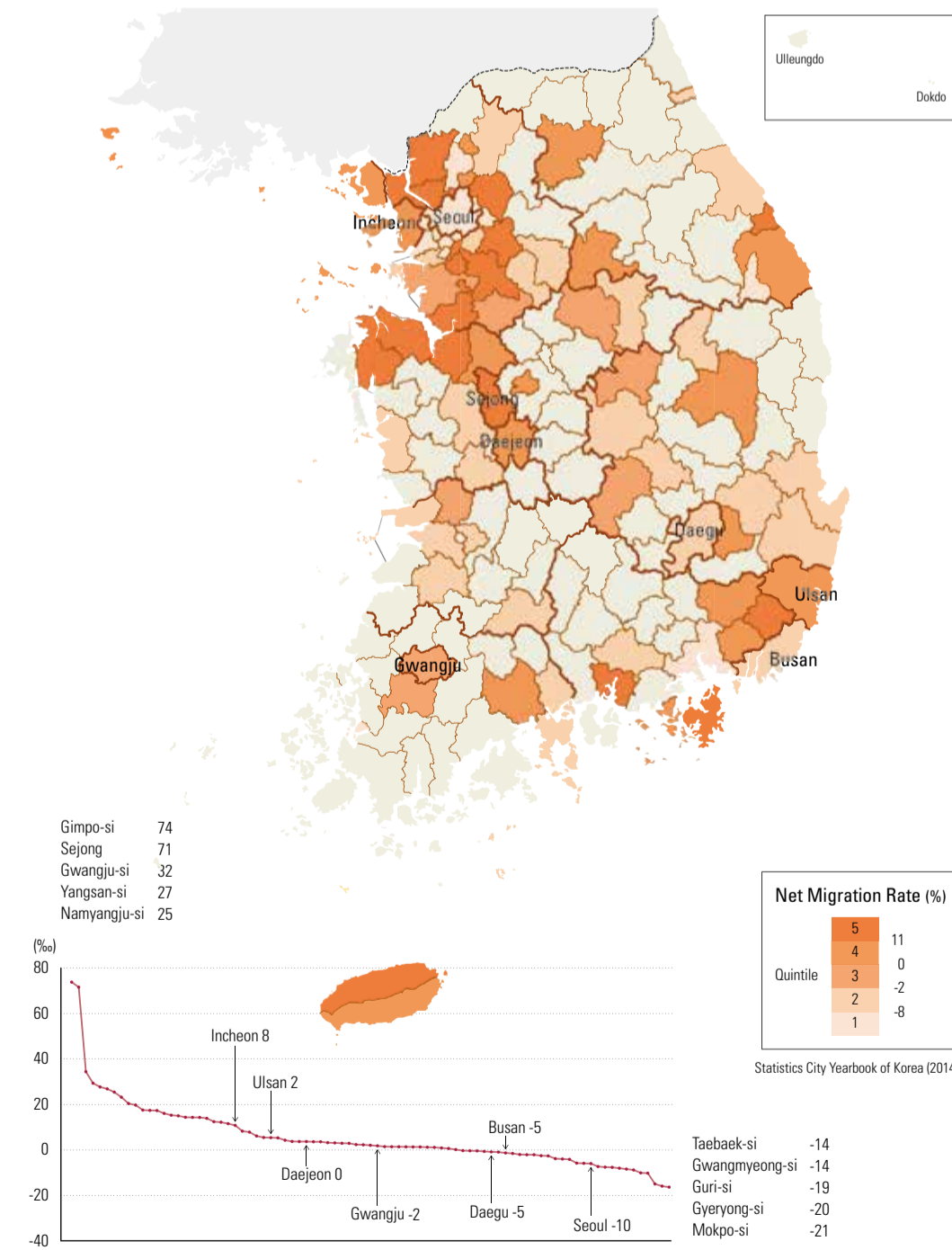
Crude Death Rate



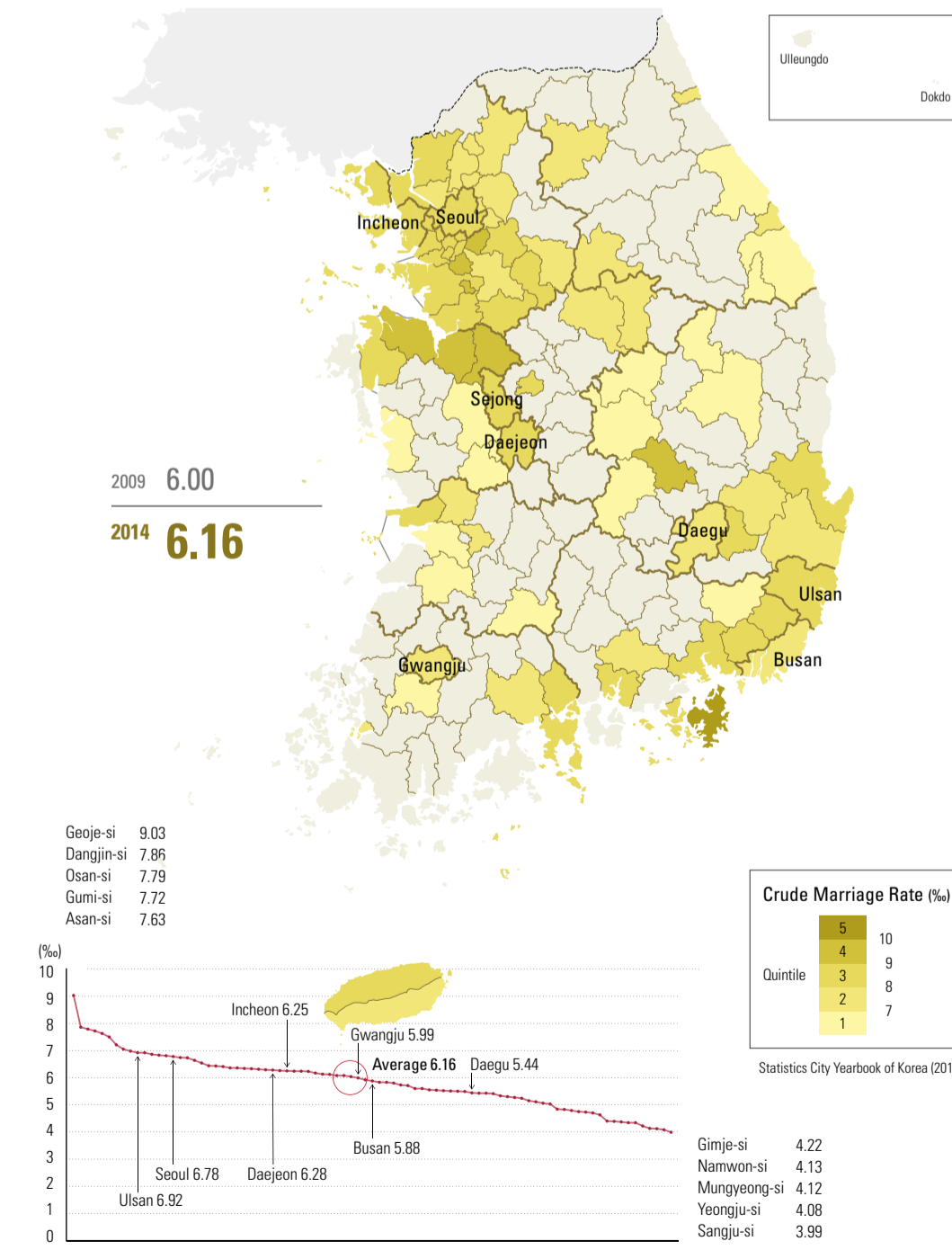
Daytime Population Index



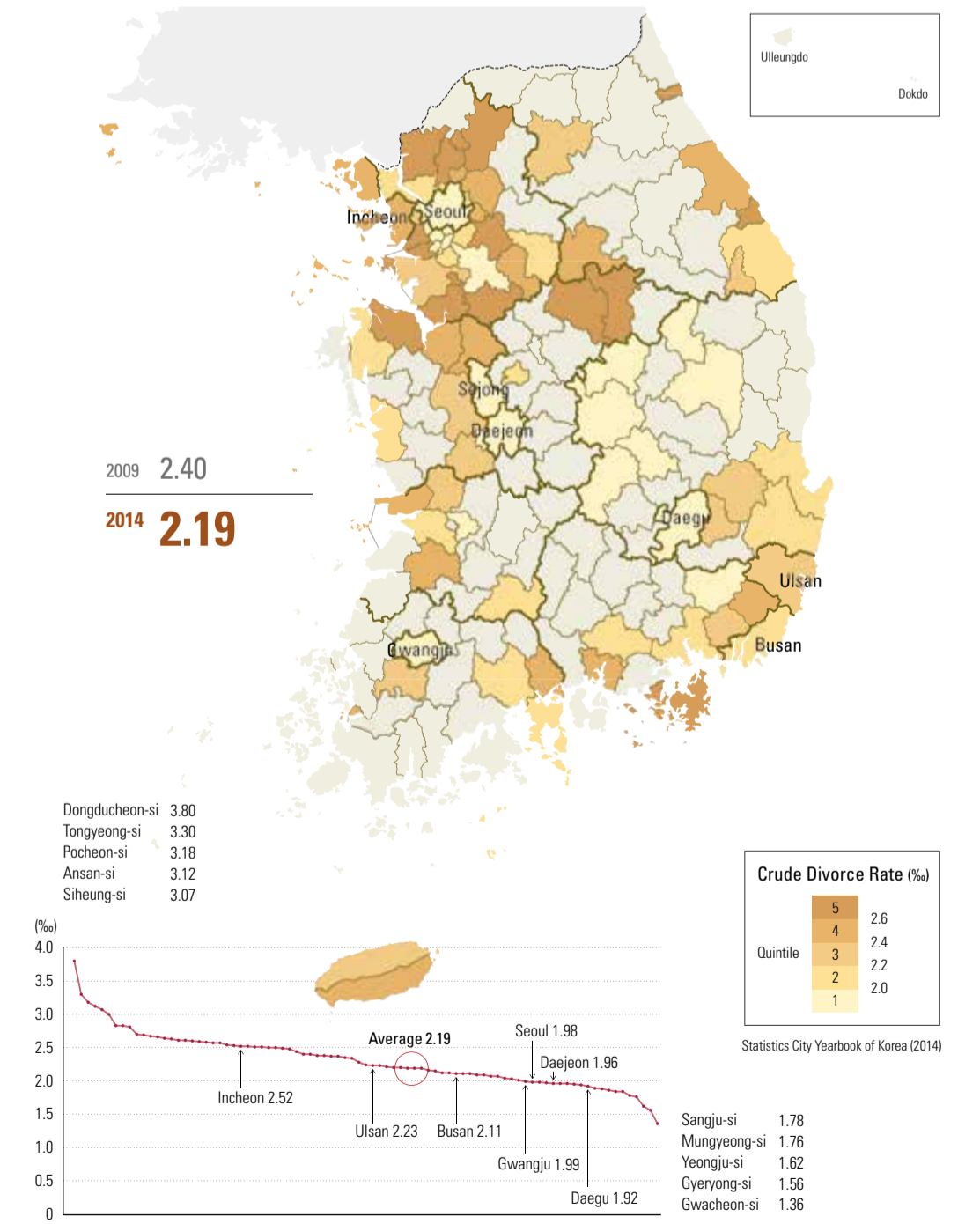
Net Migration Rate



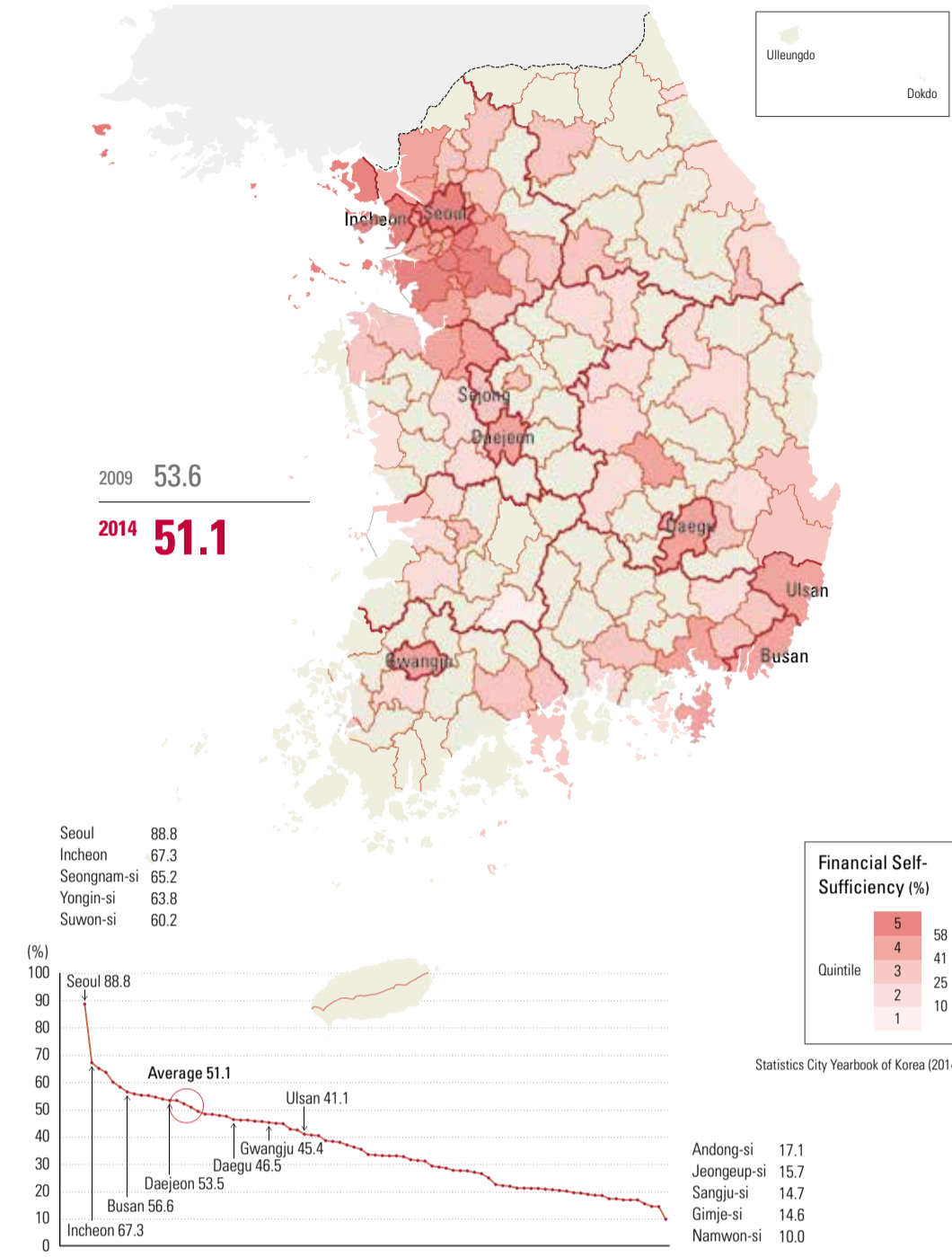
Crude Marriage Rate



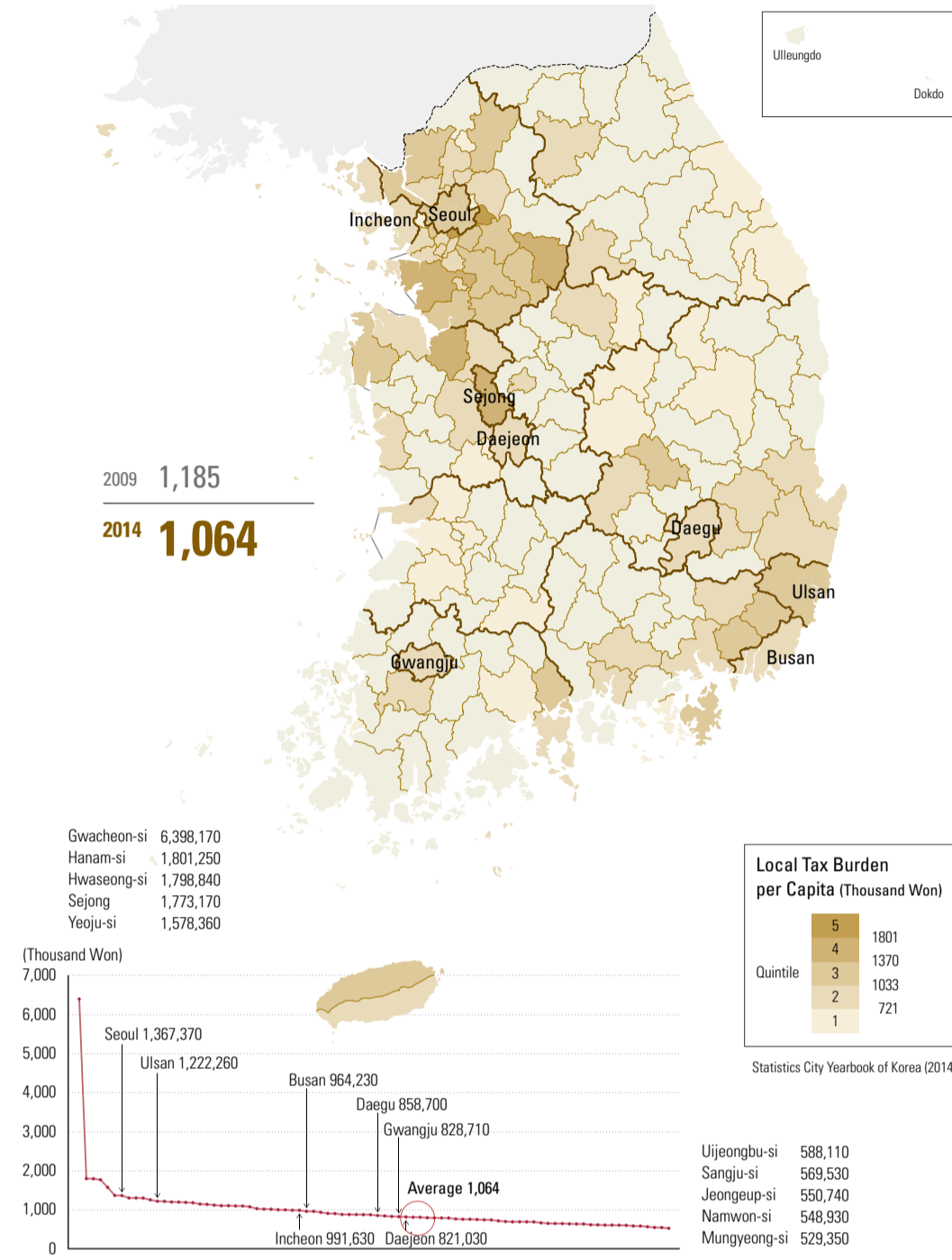
Crude Divorce Rate



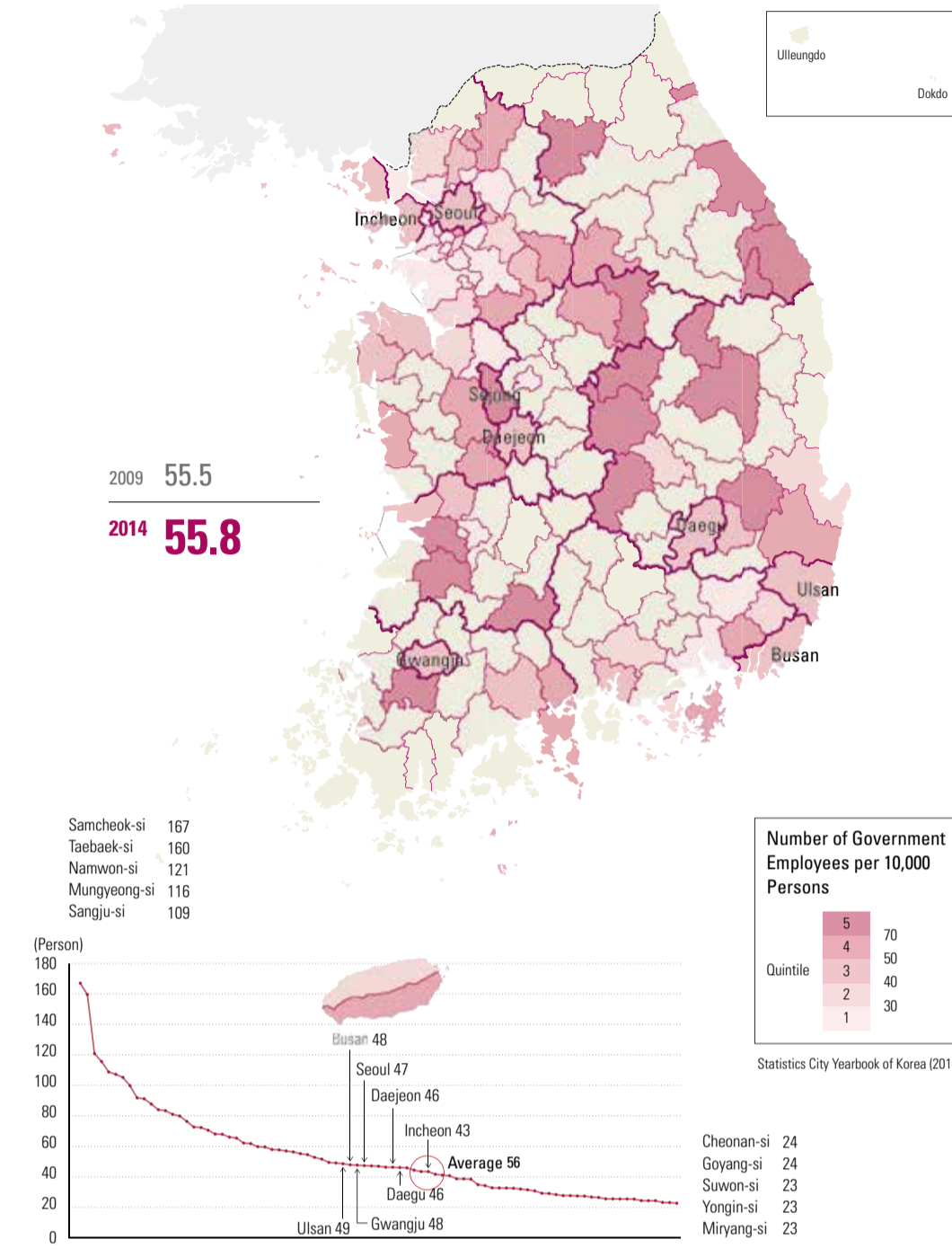
Financial Self-Sufficiency



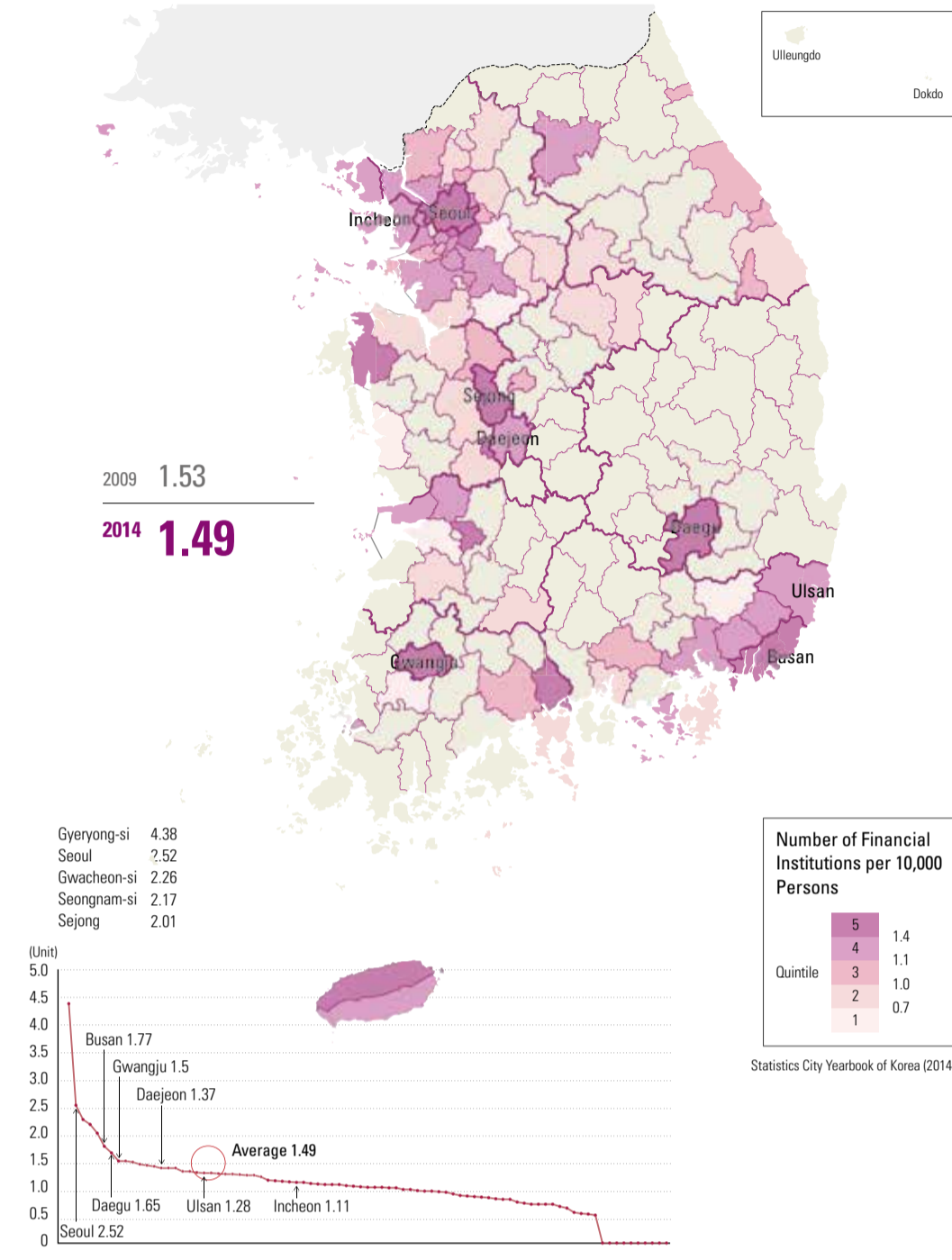
Local Tax Burden per Capita



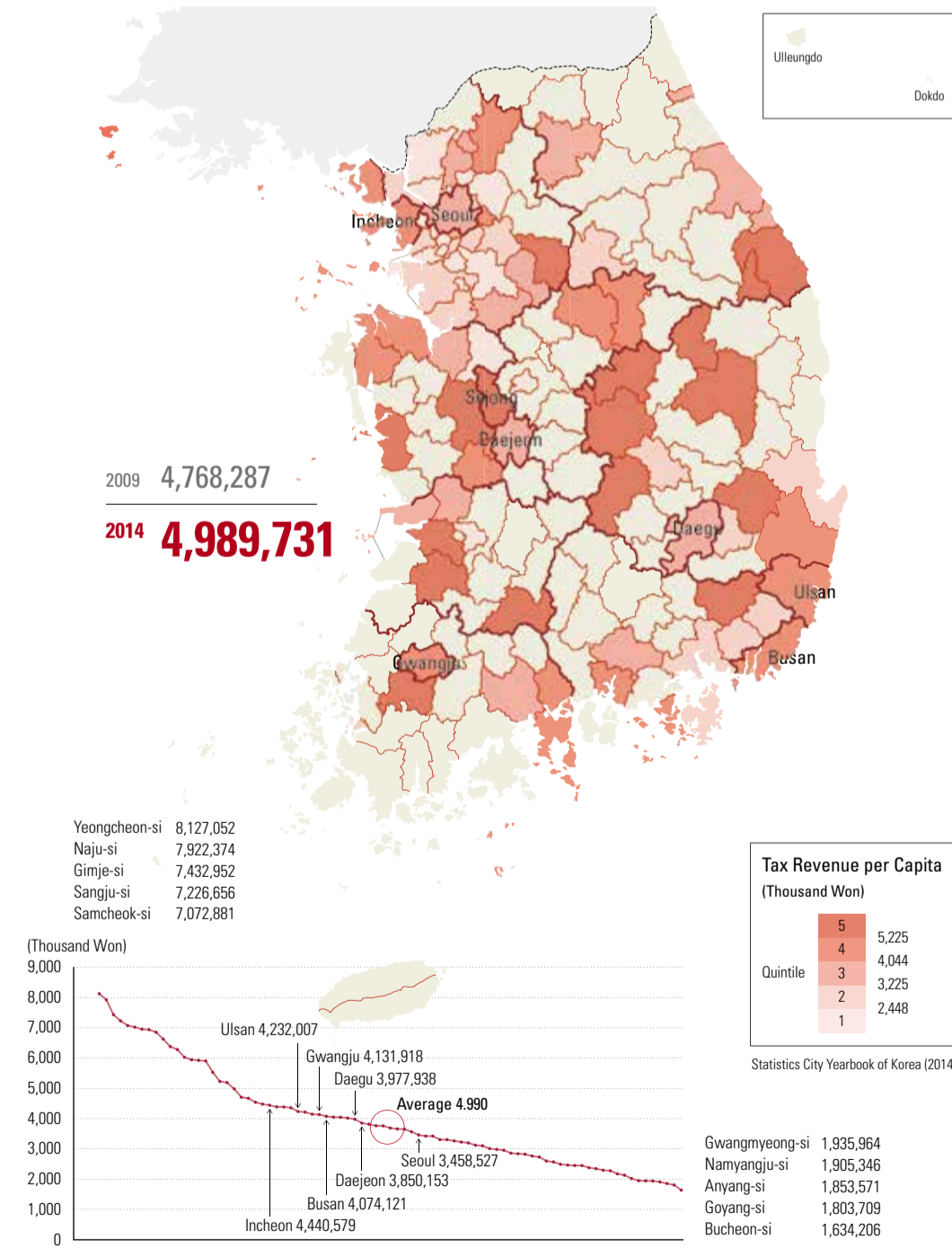
Number of Government Employees per 10,000 Persons



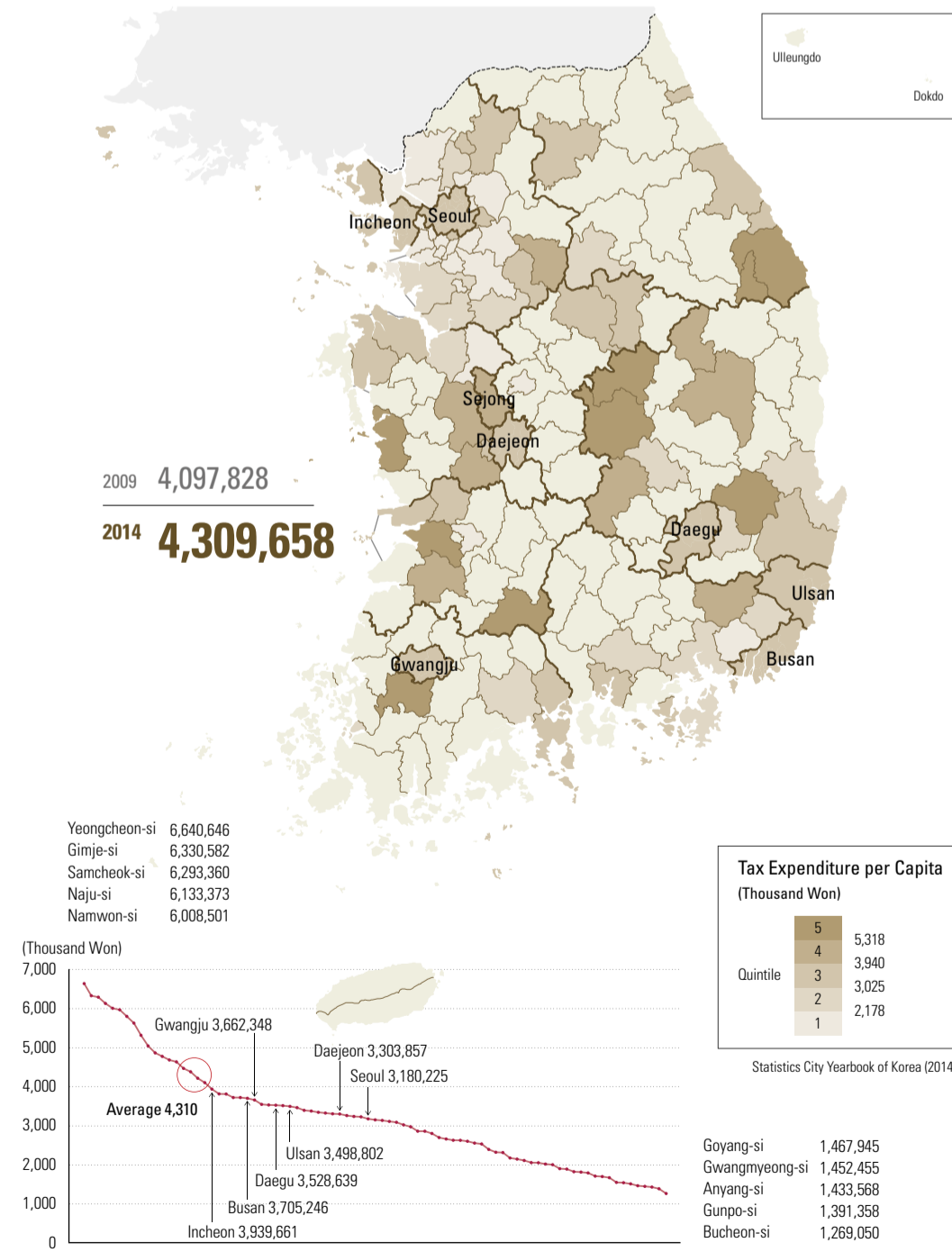
Number of Financial Institutions per 10,000 Persons



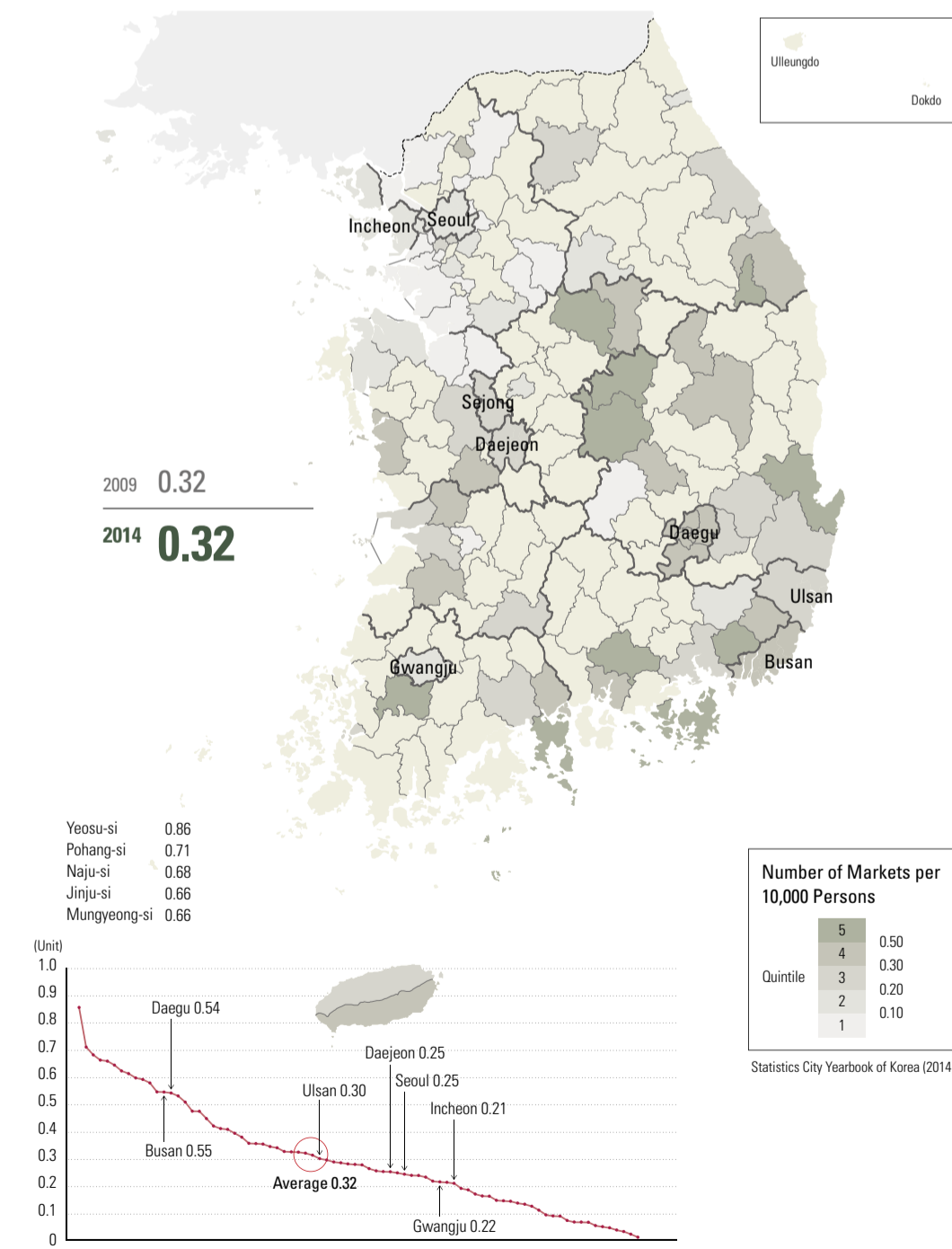
Tax Revenue per Capita



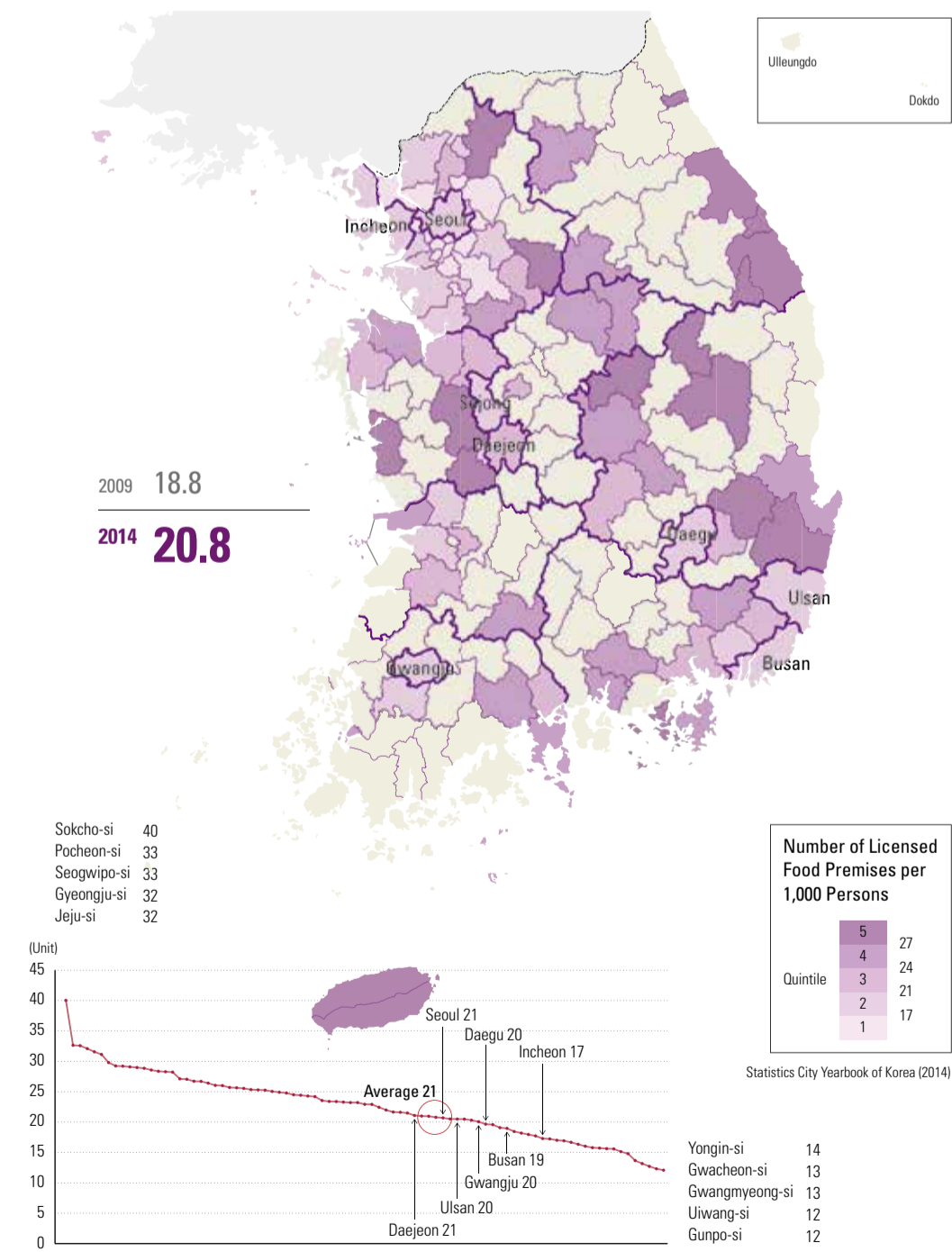
Tax Expenditure per Capita



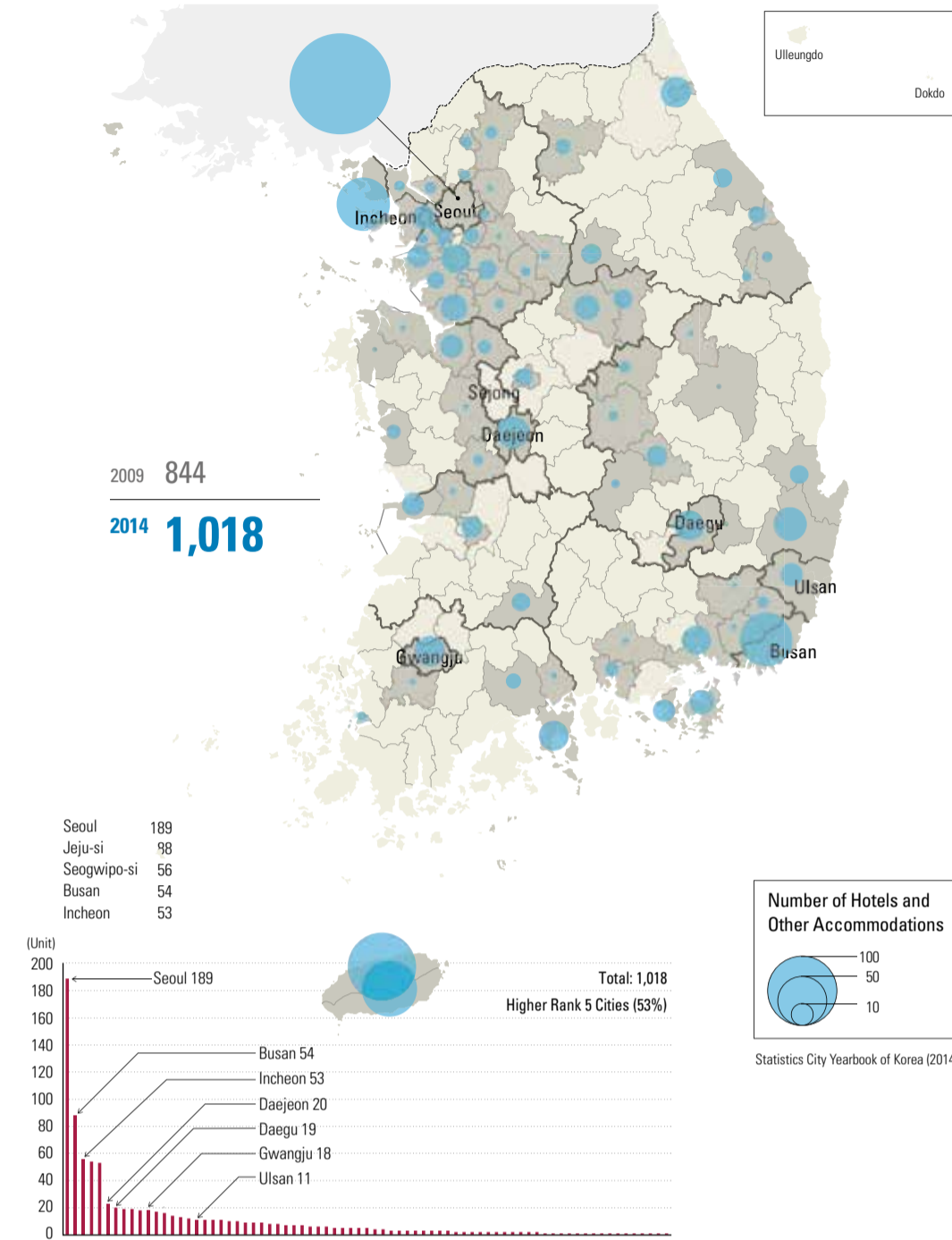
Number of Markets per 10,000 Persons



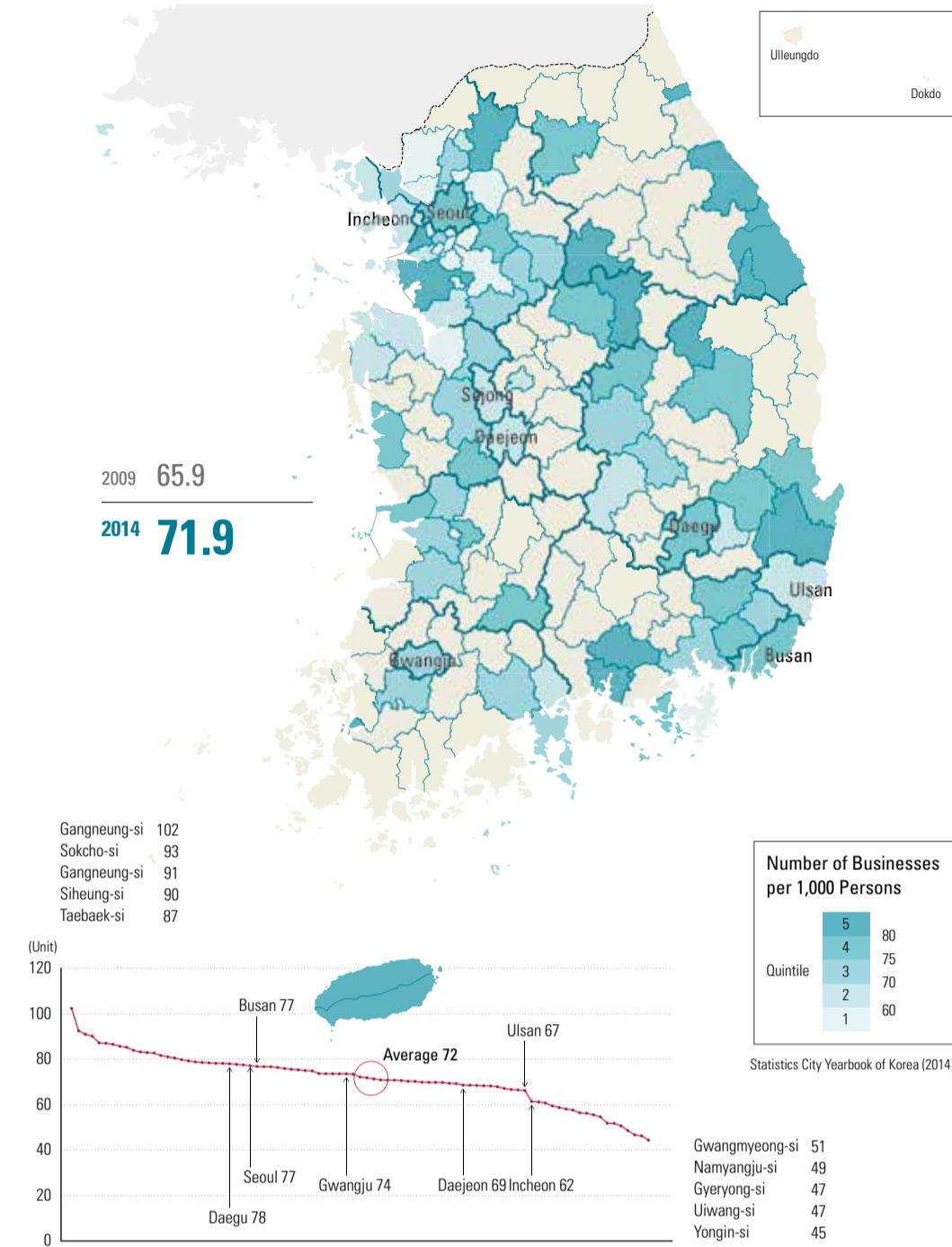
Number of Licensed Food Premises per 1,000 Persons



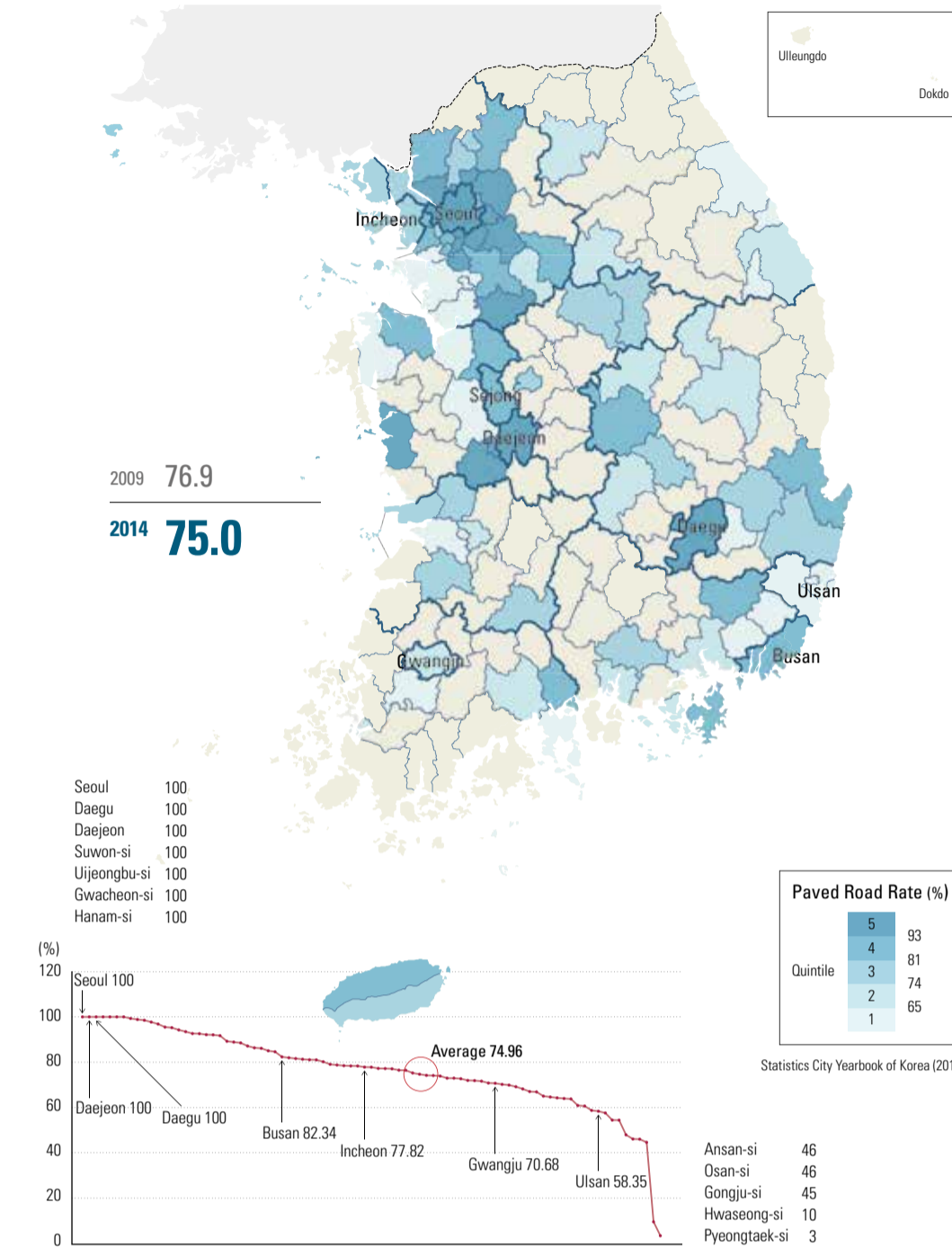
Number of Hotels and Other Accommodations



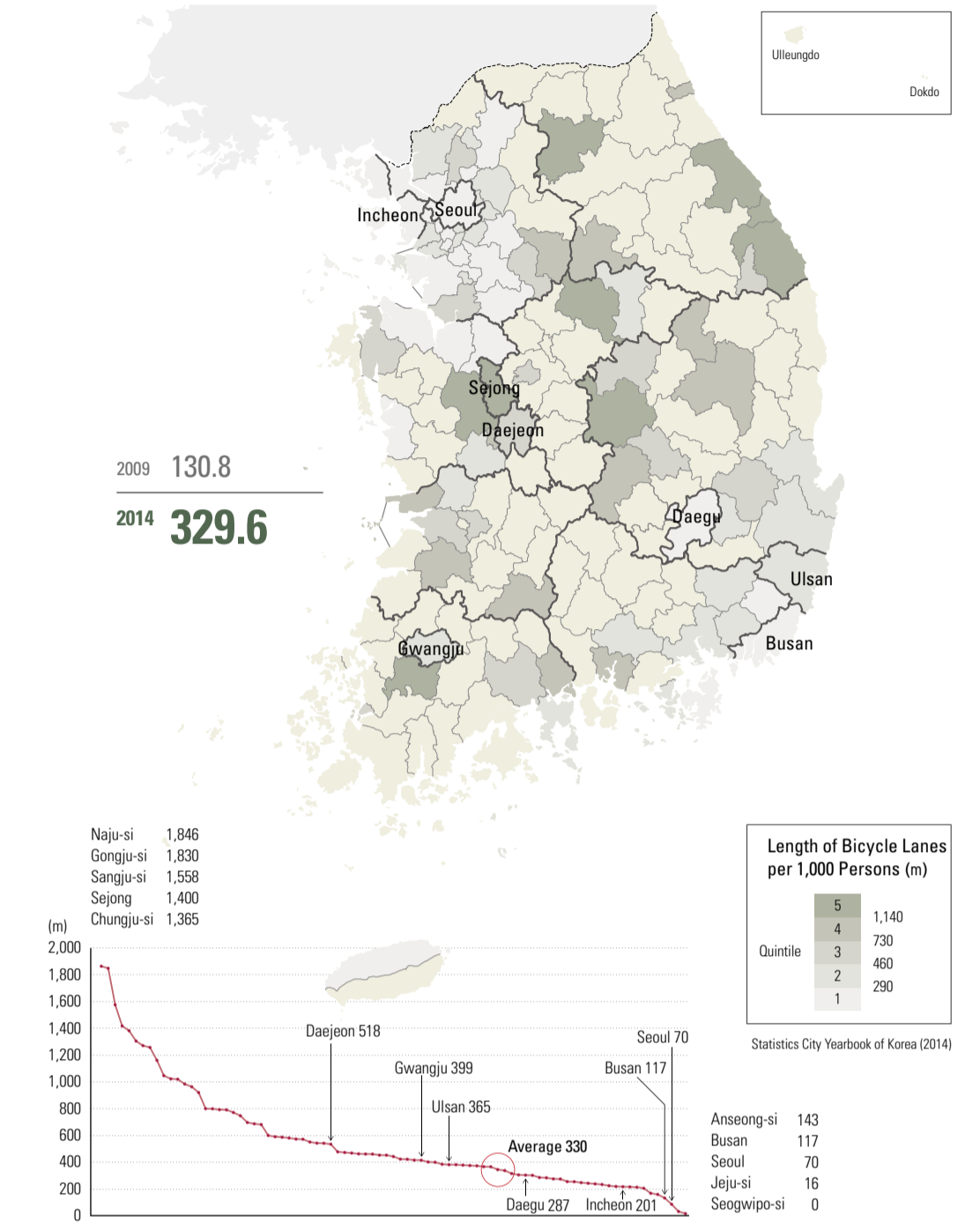
Number of Businesses per 1,000 Persons



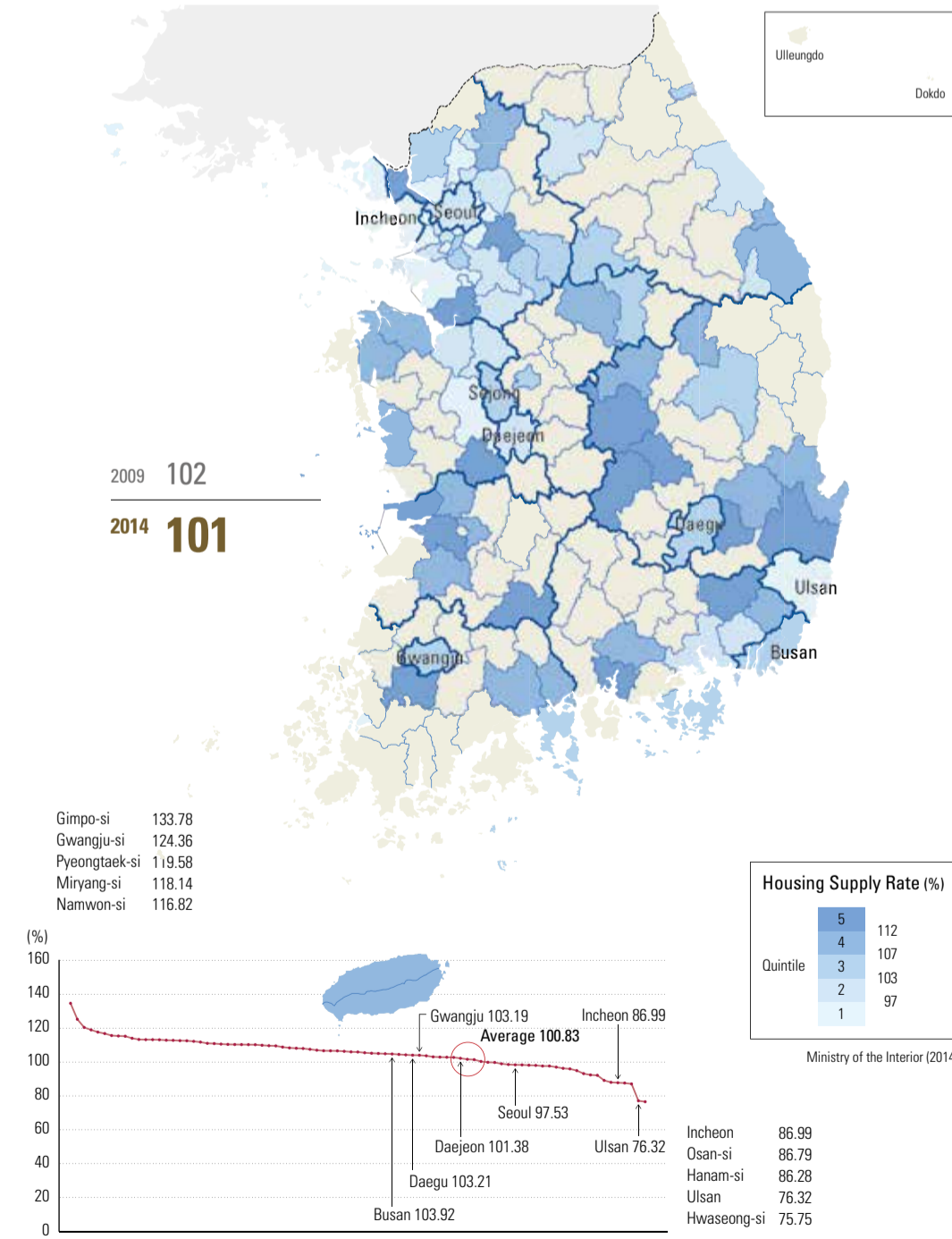
Paved Road Rate



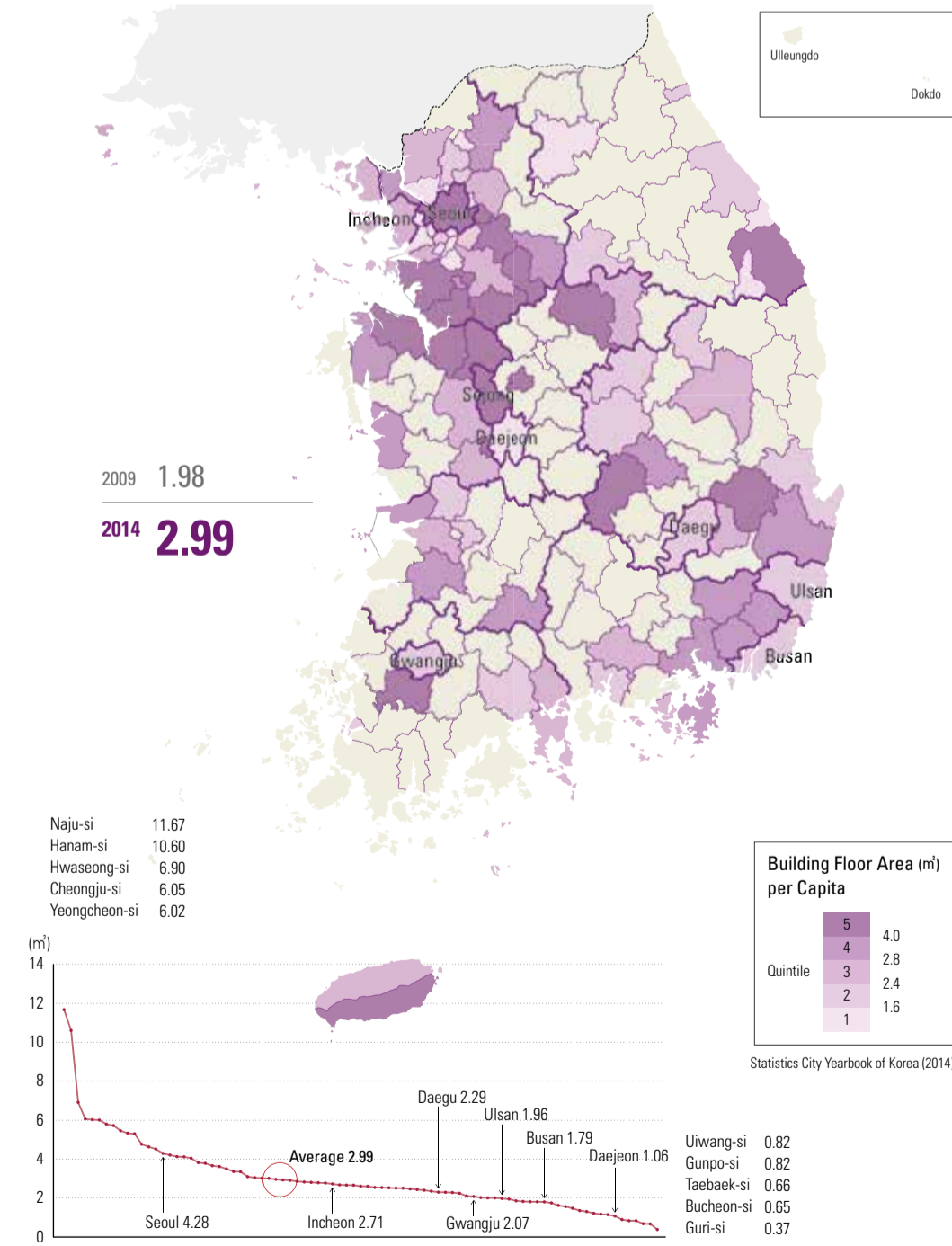
Length of Bicycle Lanes per 1,000 Persons



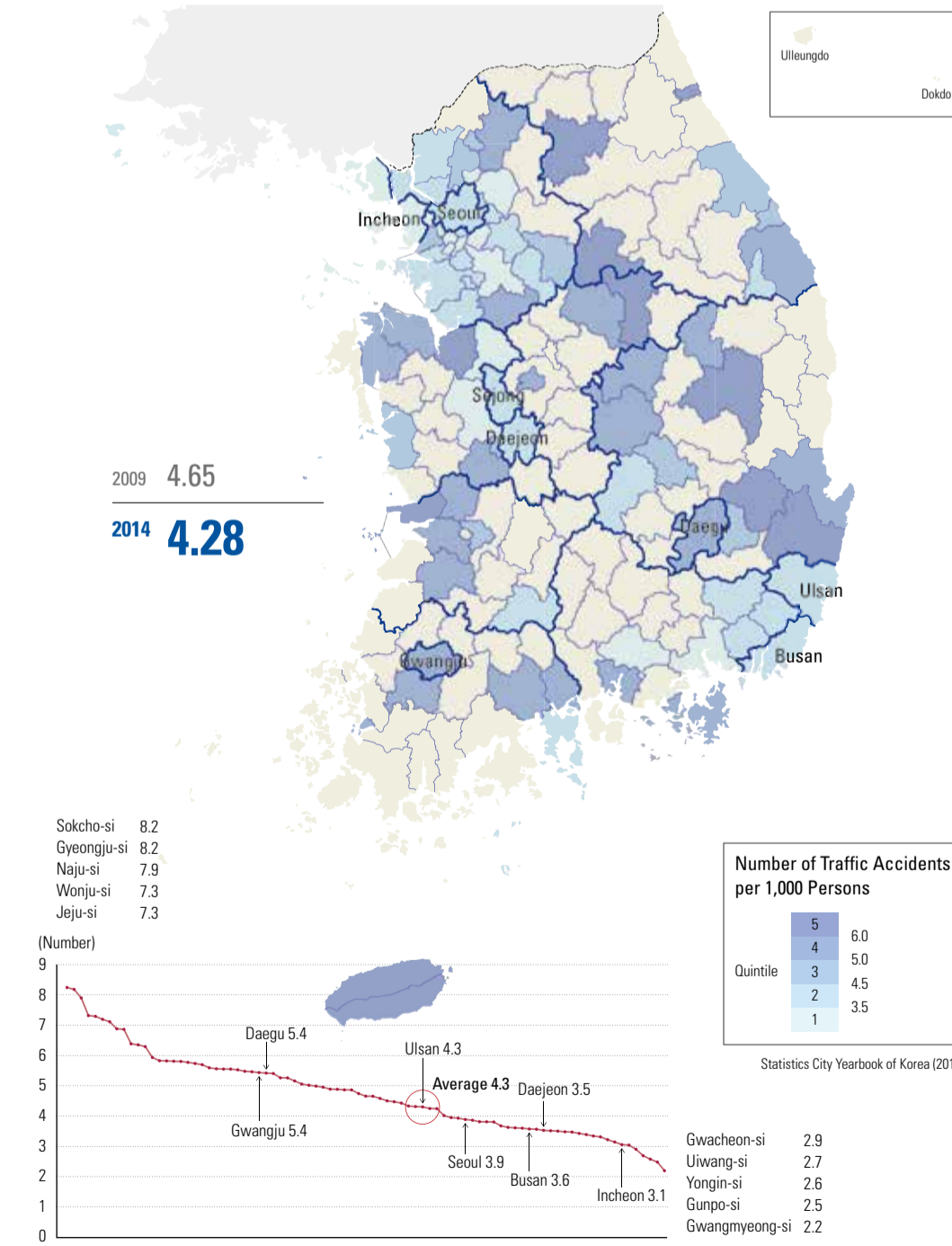
Housing Supply Rate



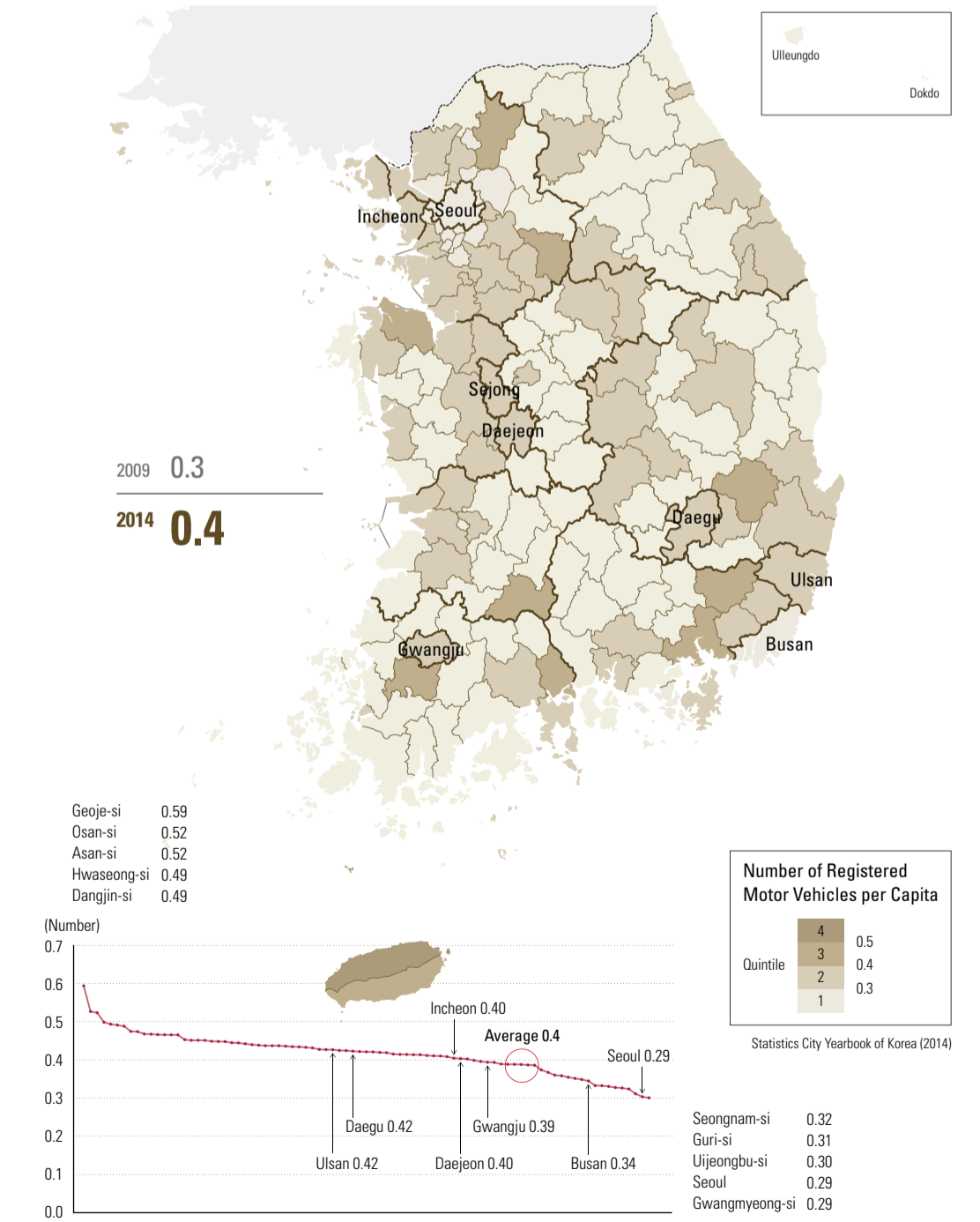
Building Floor Area per Capita



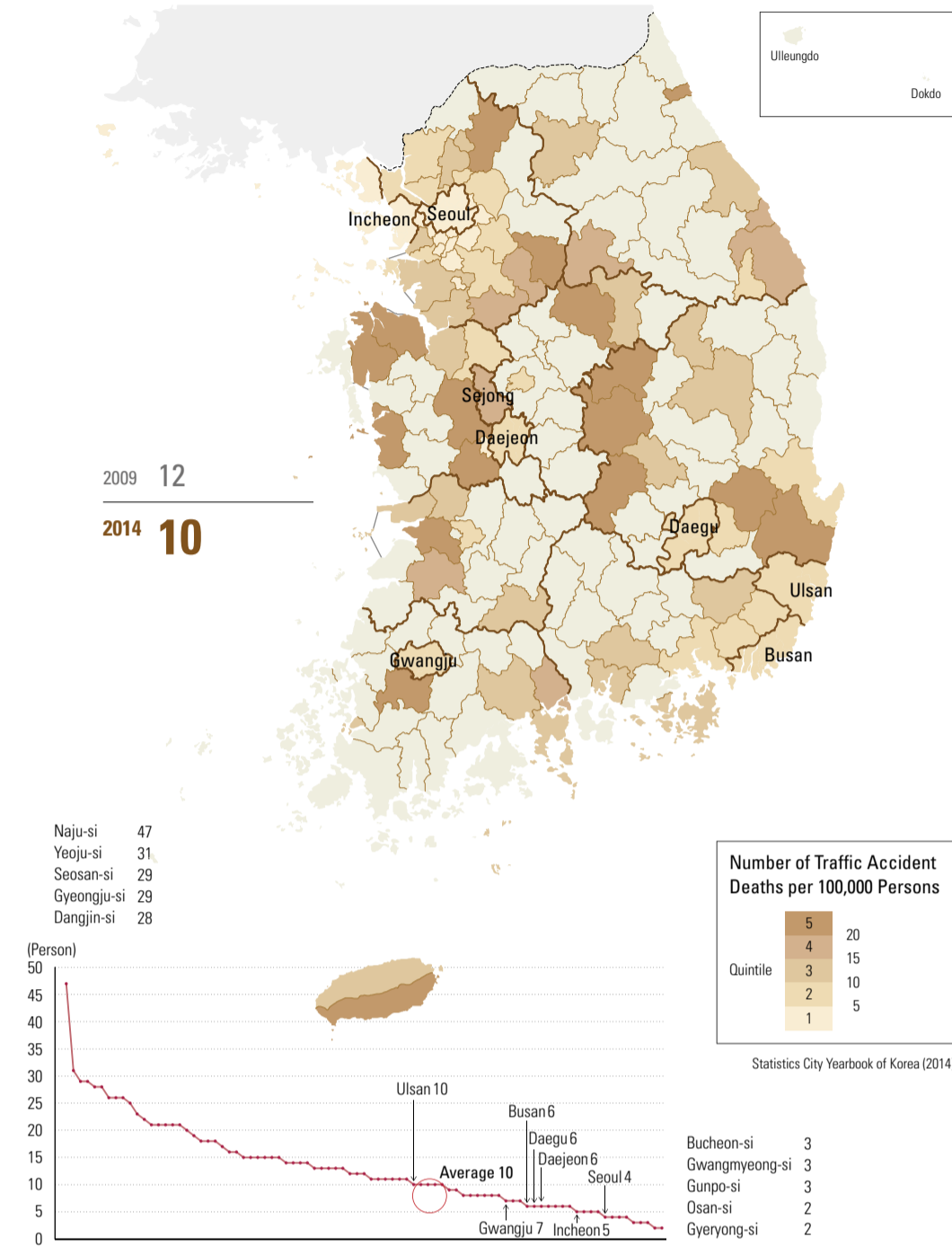
Number of Traffic Accidents per 1,000 Persons



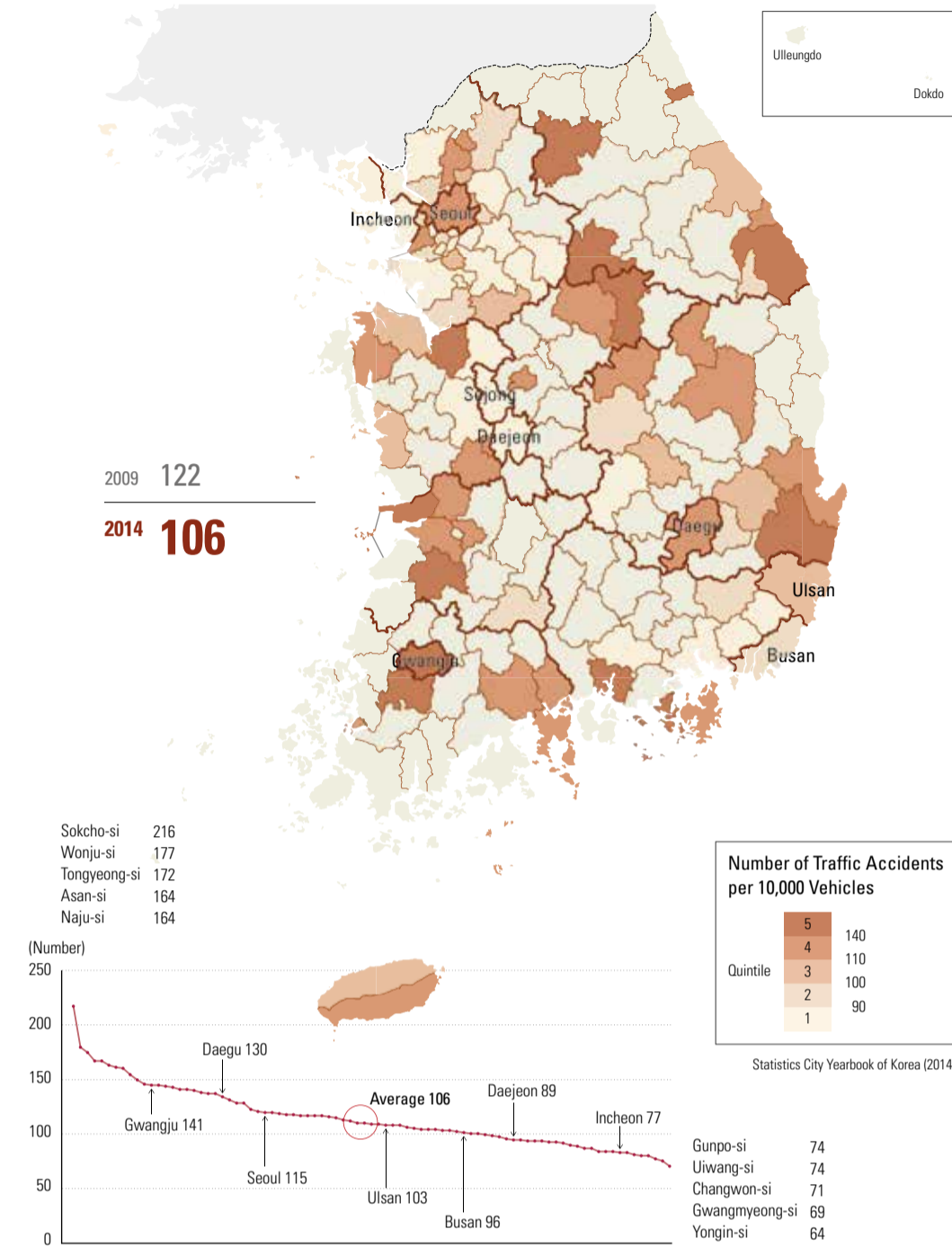
Number of Registered Motor Vehicles per Capita



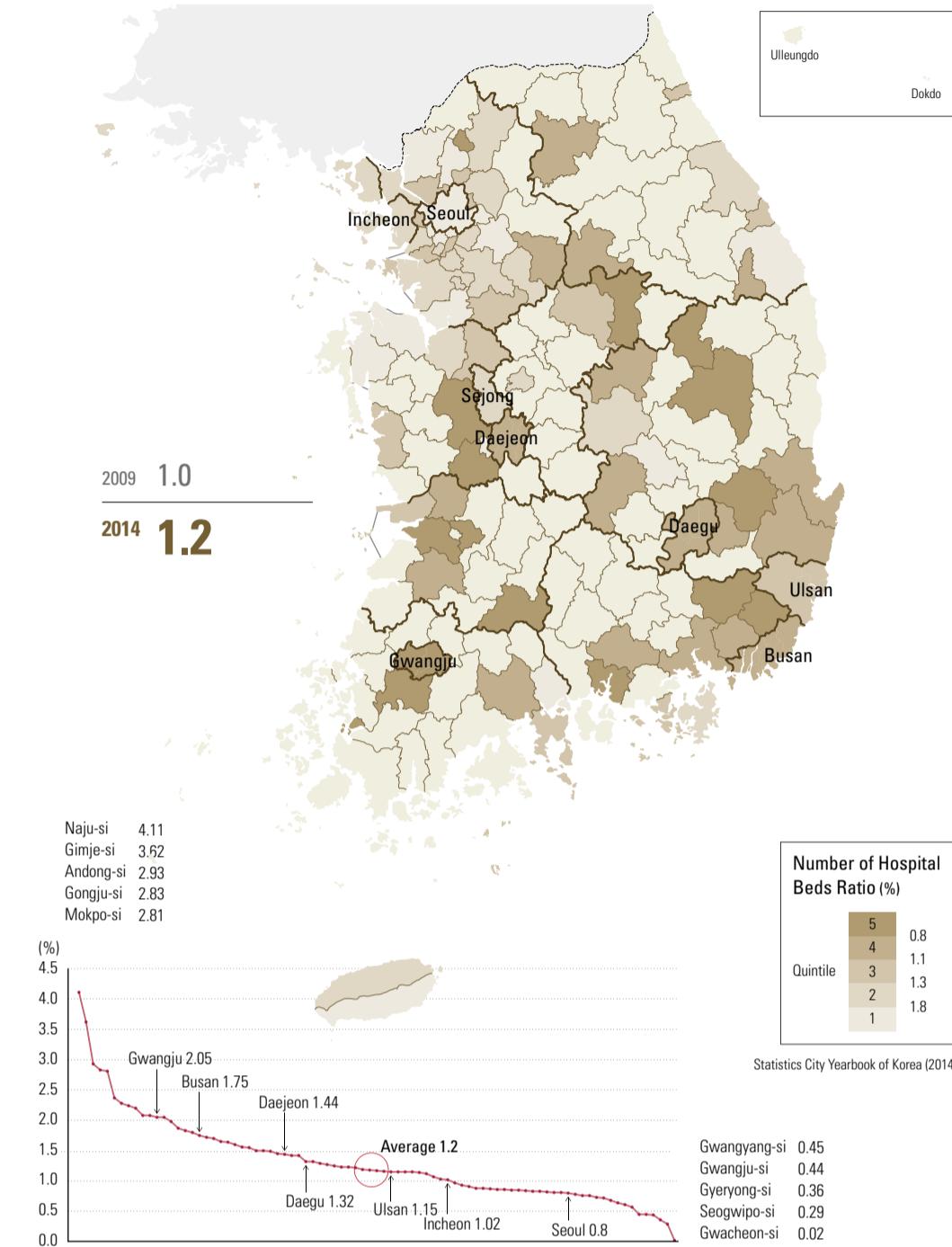
Number of Traffic Accident Deaths per 100,000 Persons



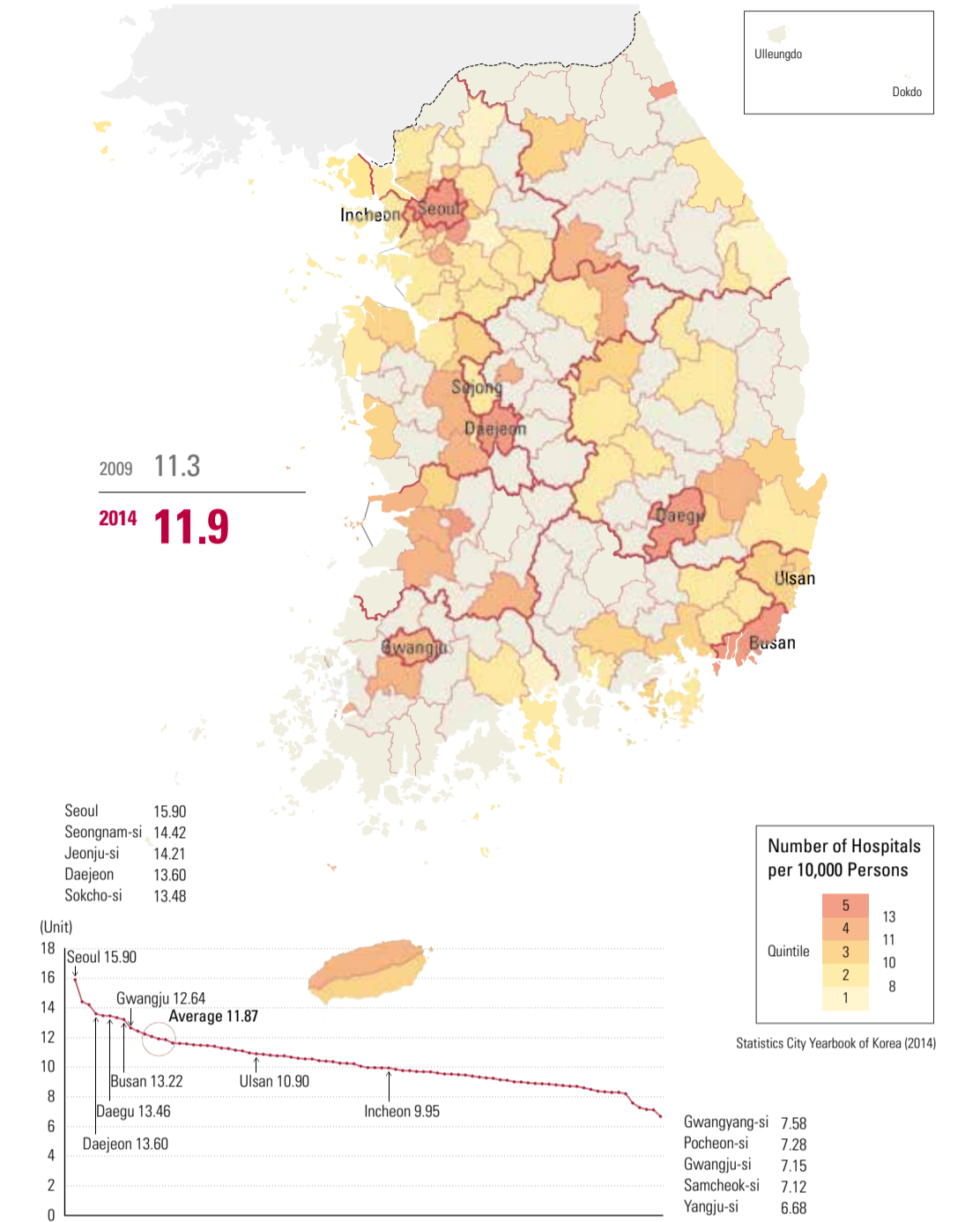
Number of Traffic Accidents per 10,000 Vehicles



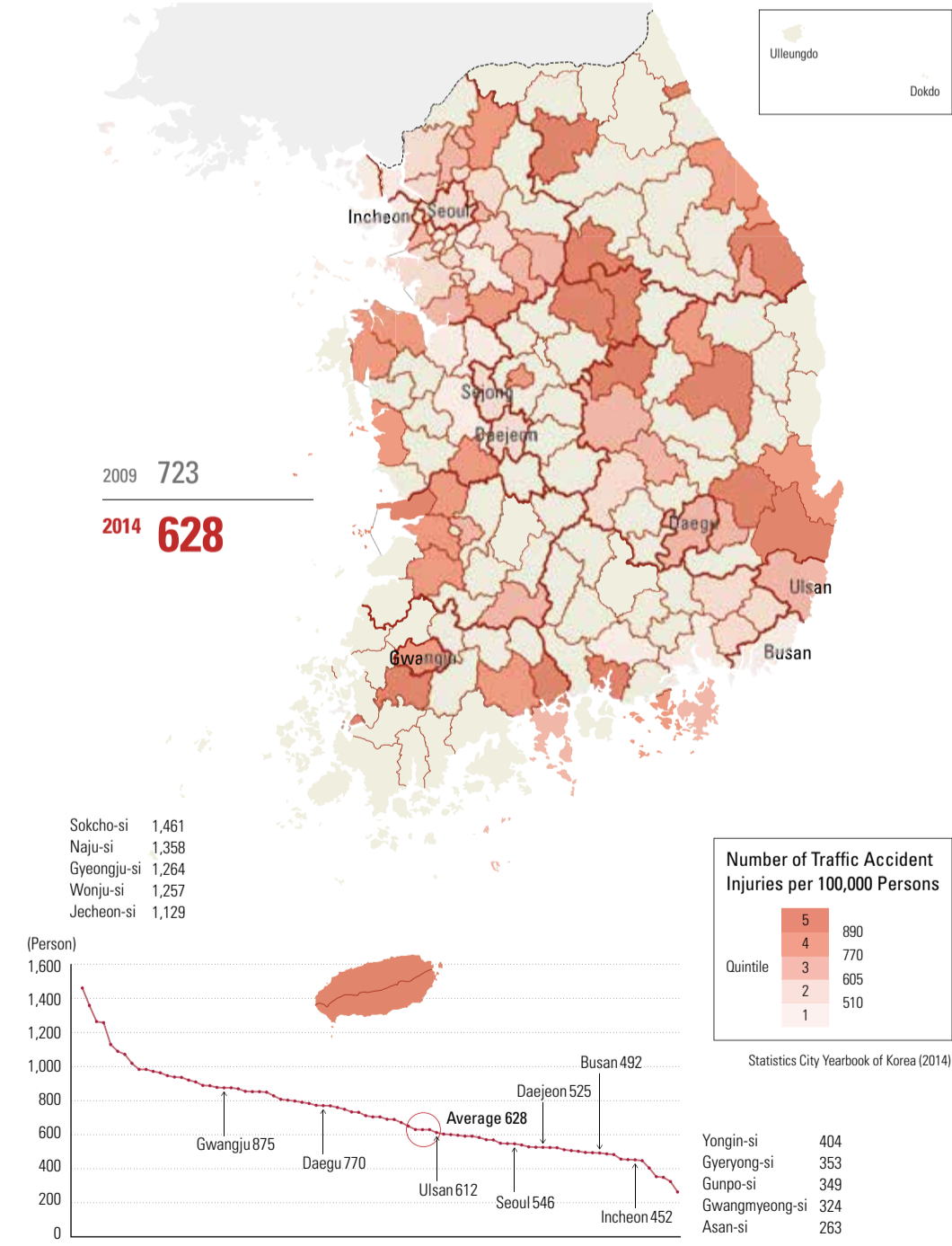
Number of Hospital Beds Ratio



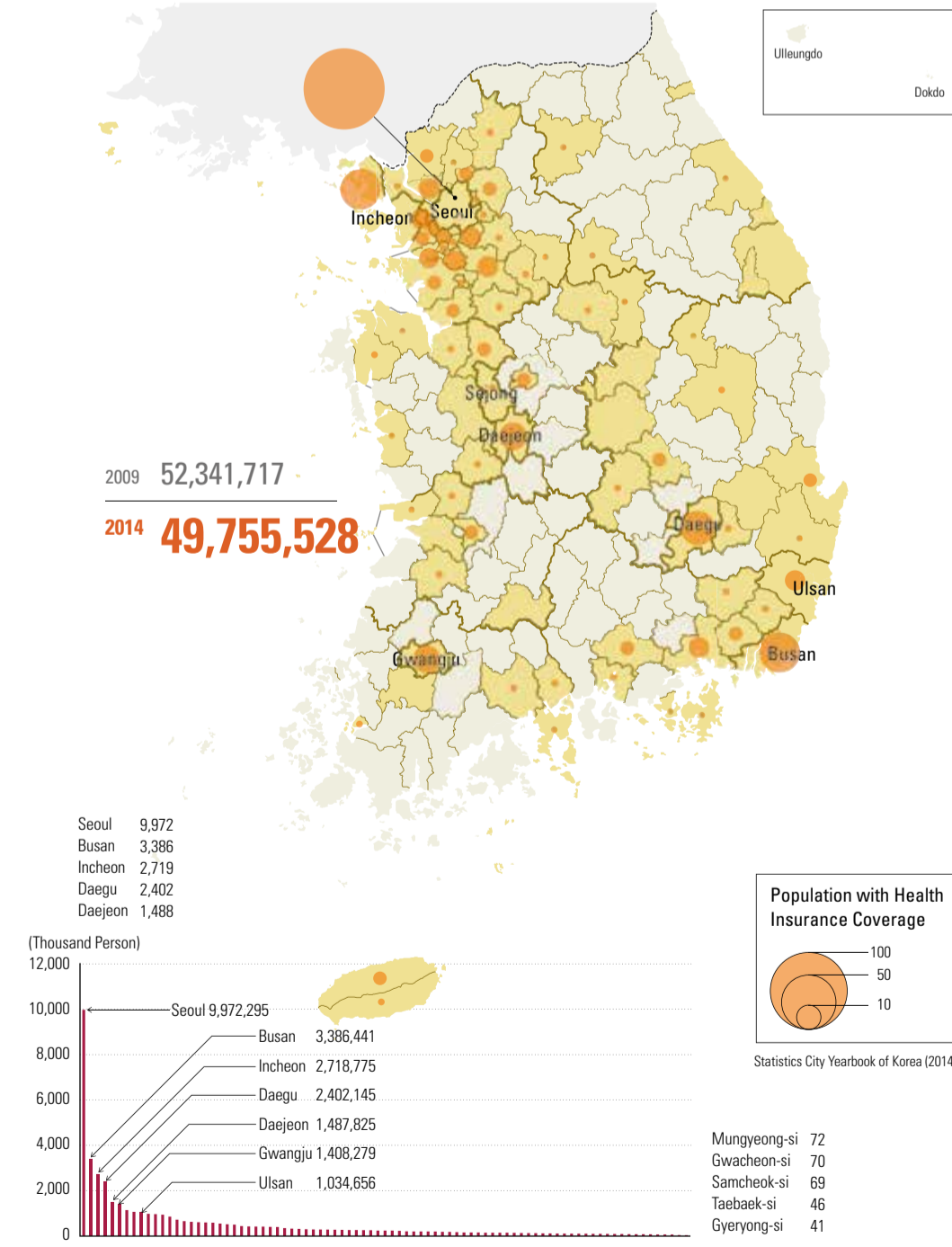
Number of Hospitals per 10,000 Persons



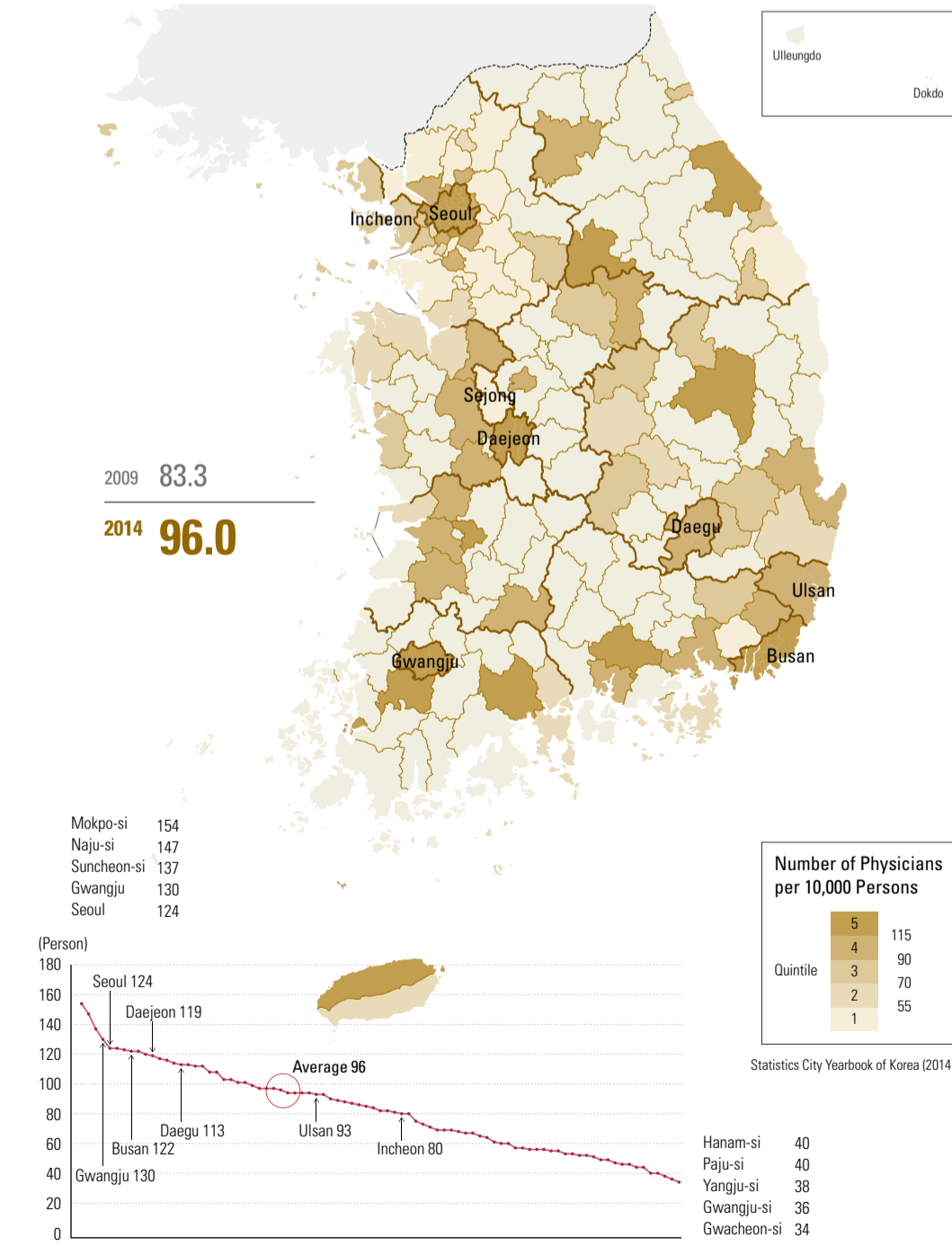
Number of Traffic Accident Injuries per 100,000 Persons



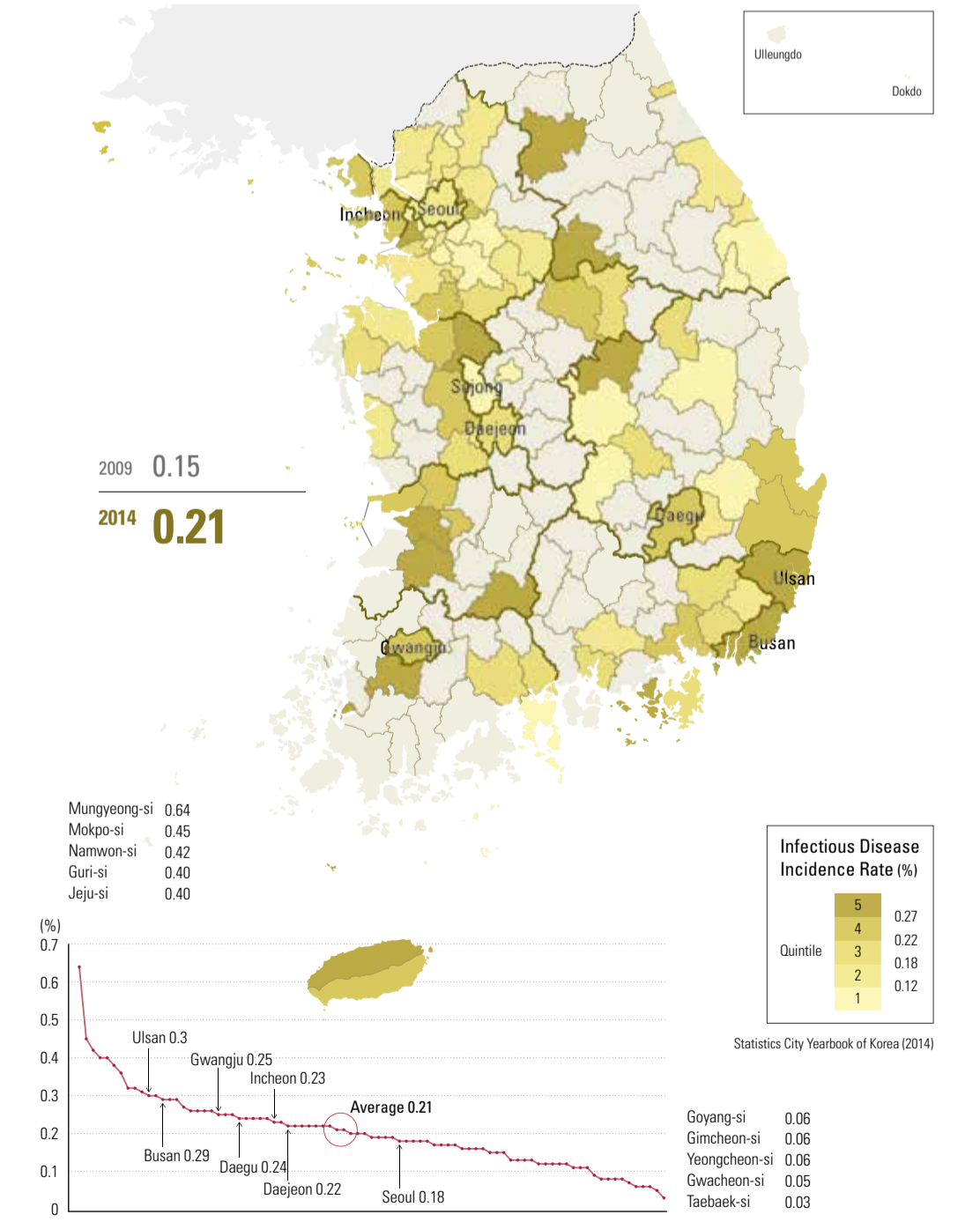
Population with Health Insurance Coverage



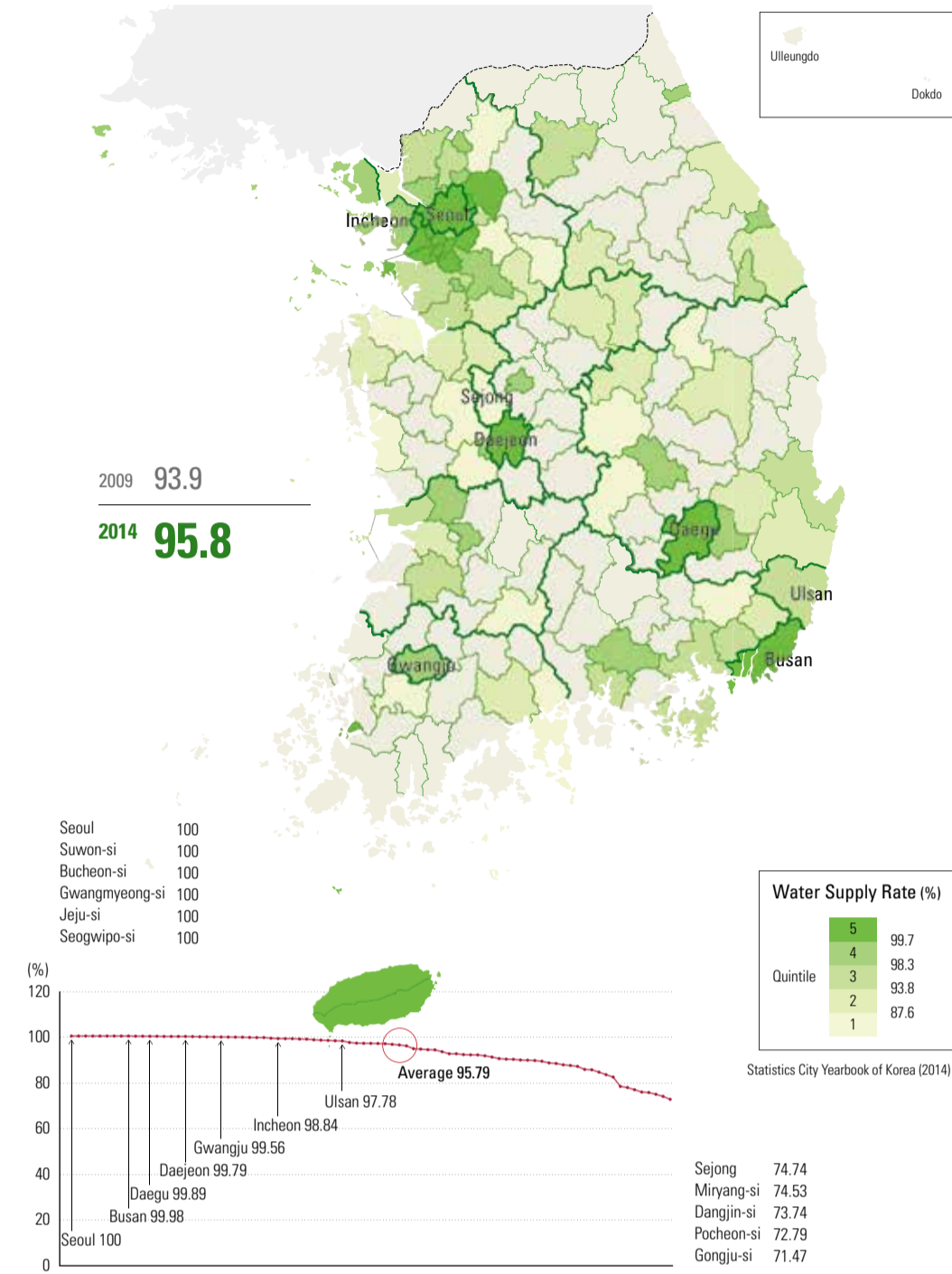
Number of Physicians per 10,000 Persons



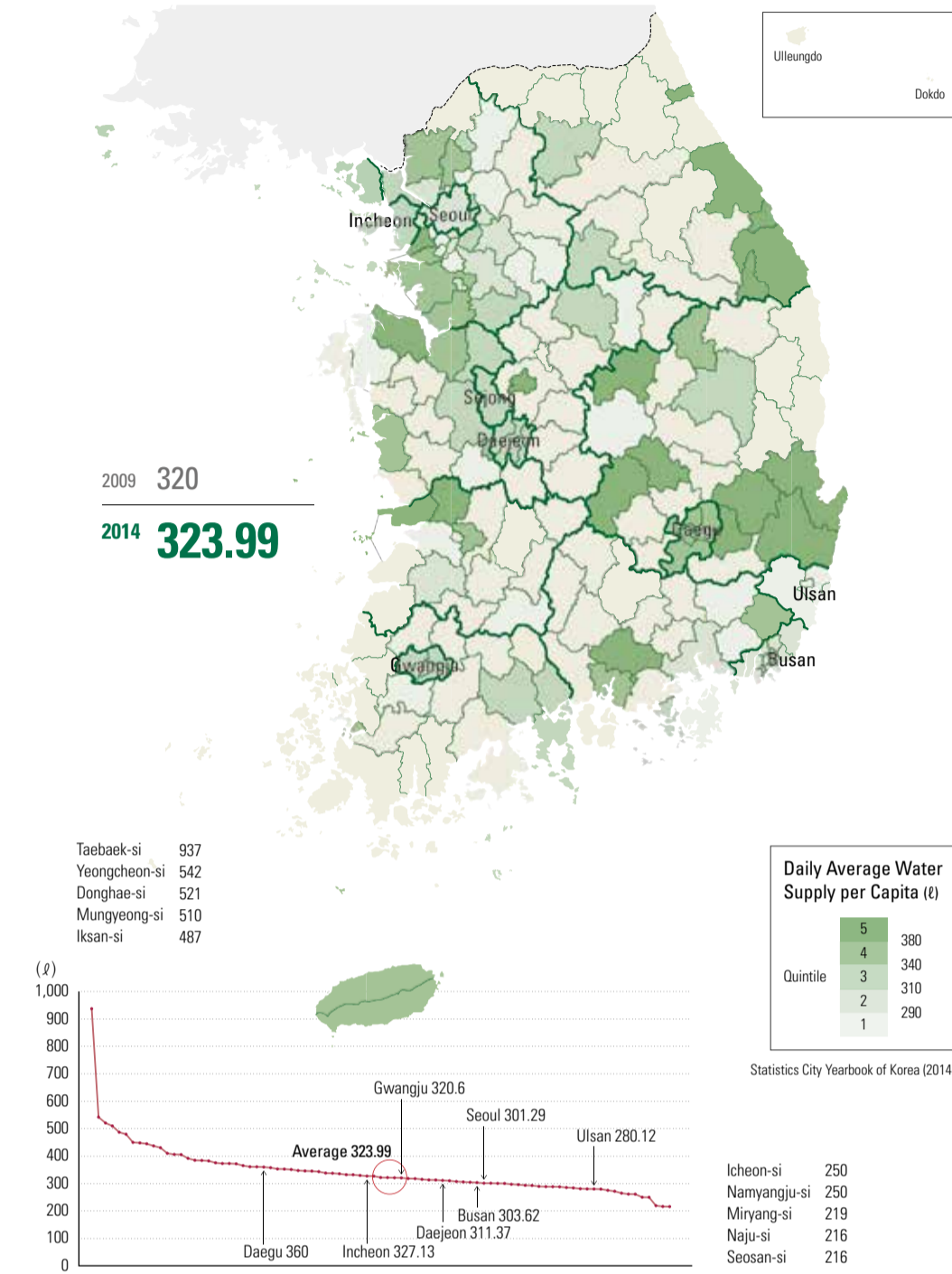
Infectious Disease Incidence Rate



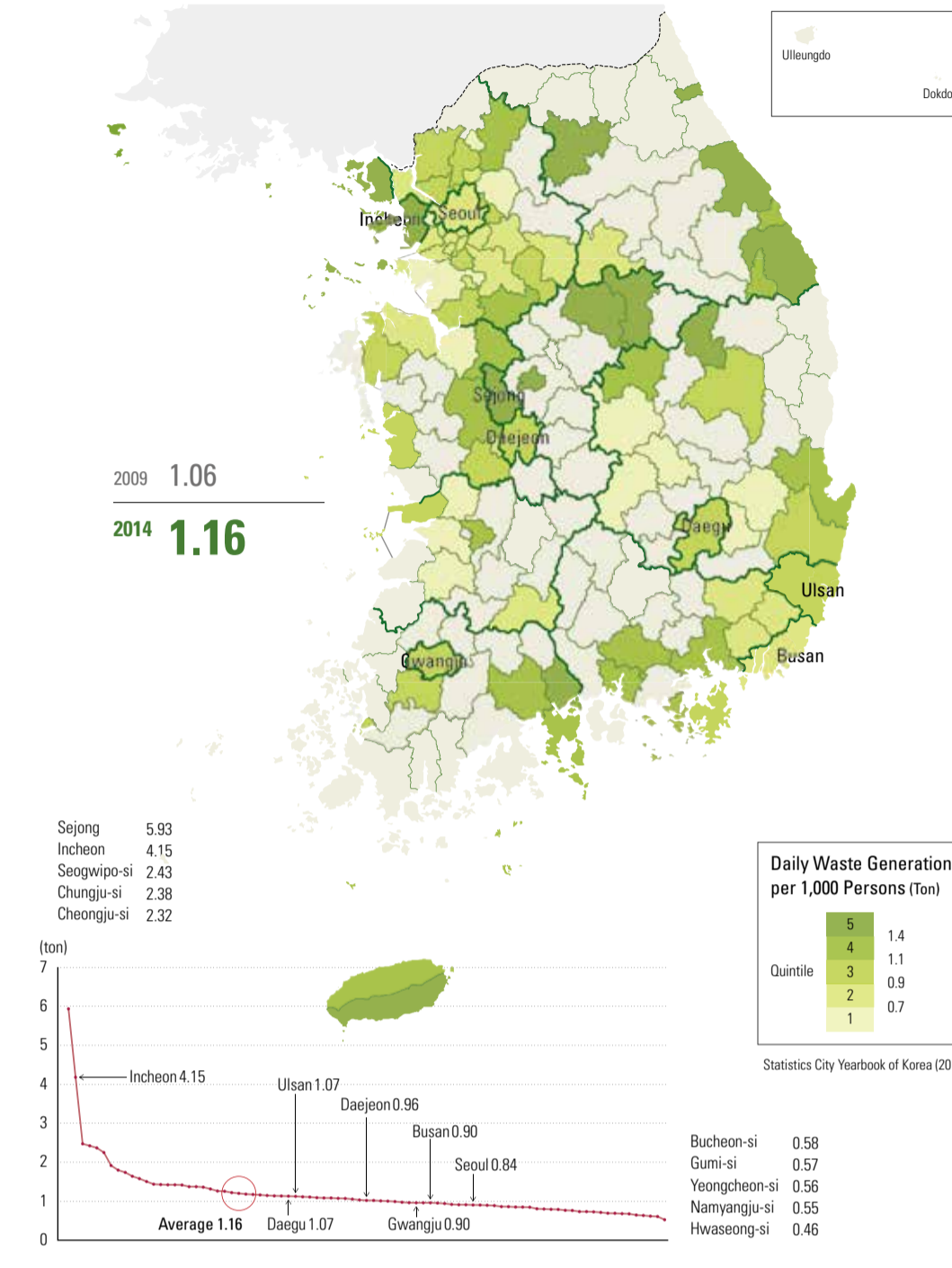
Water Supply Rate



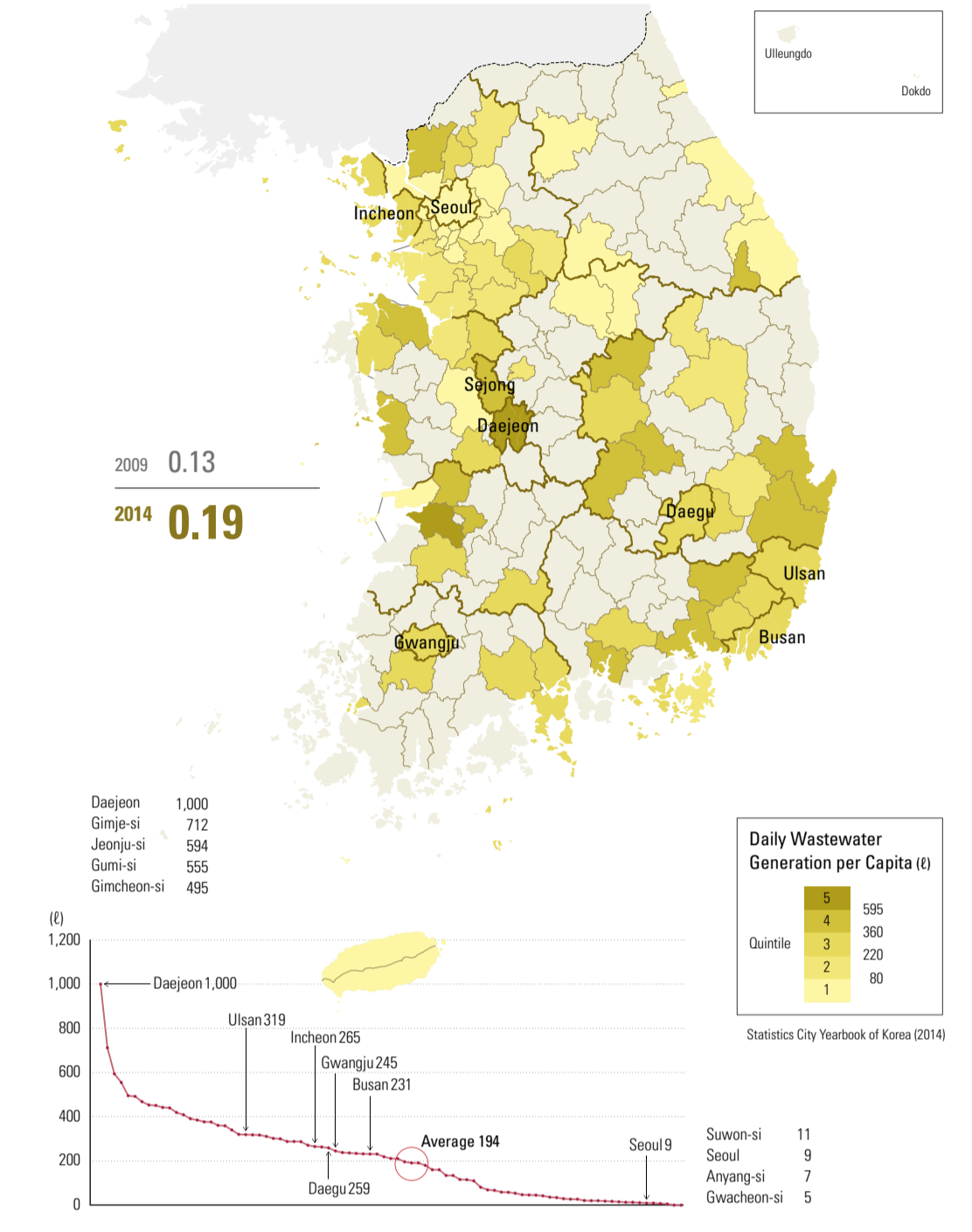
Daily Average Water Supply per Capita



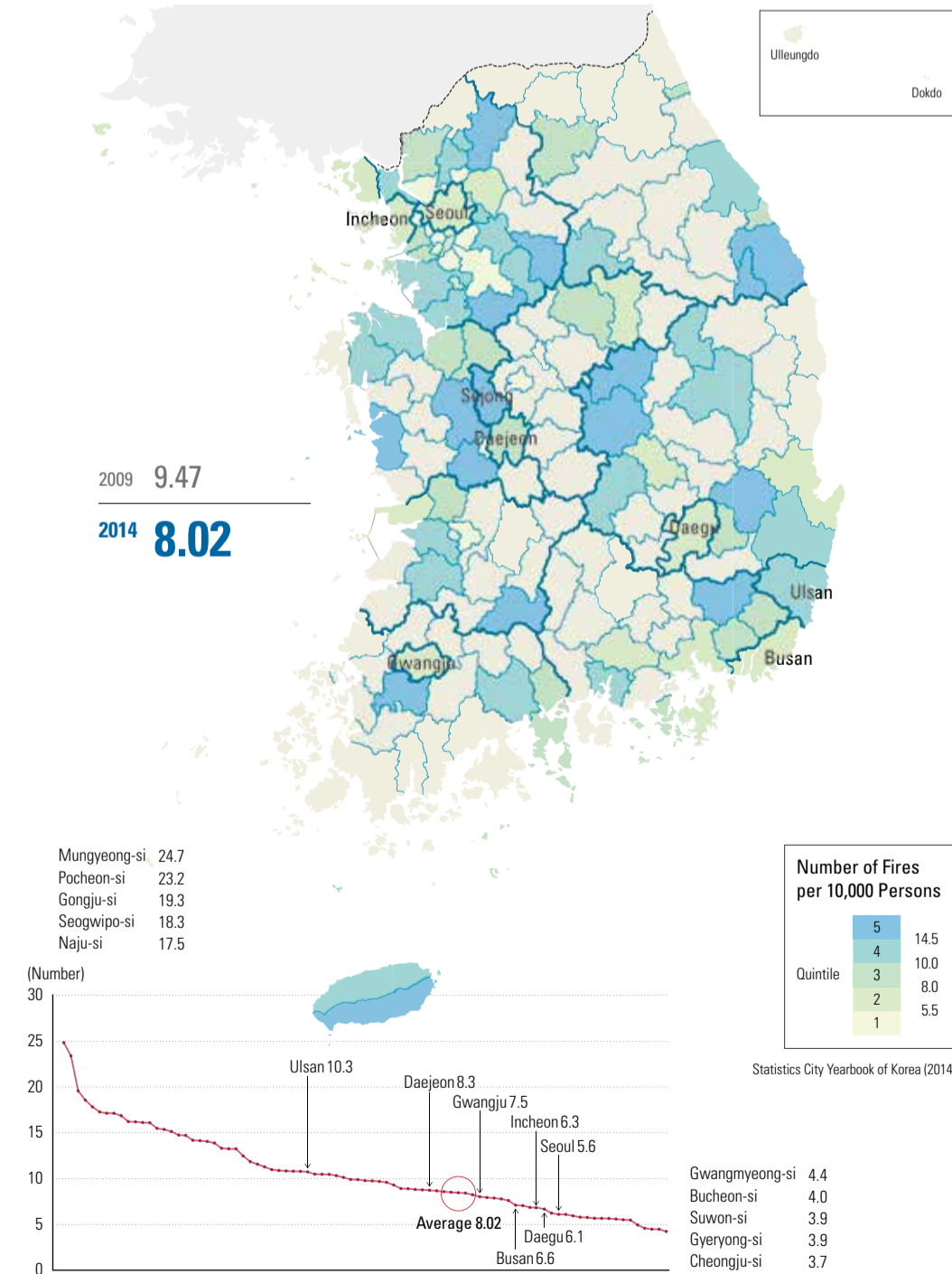
Daily Waste Generation per 1,000 Persons



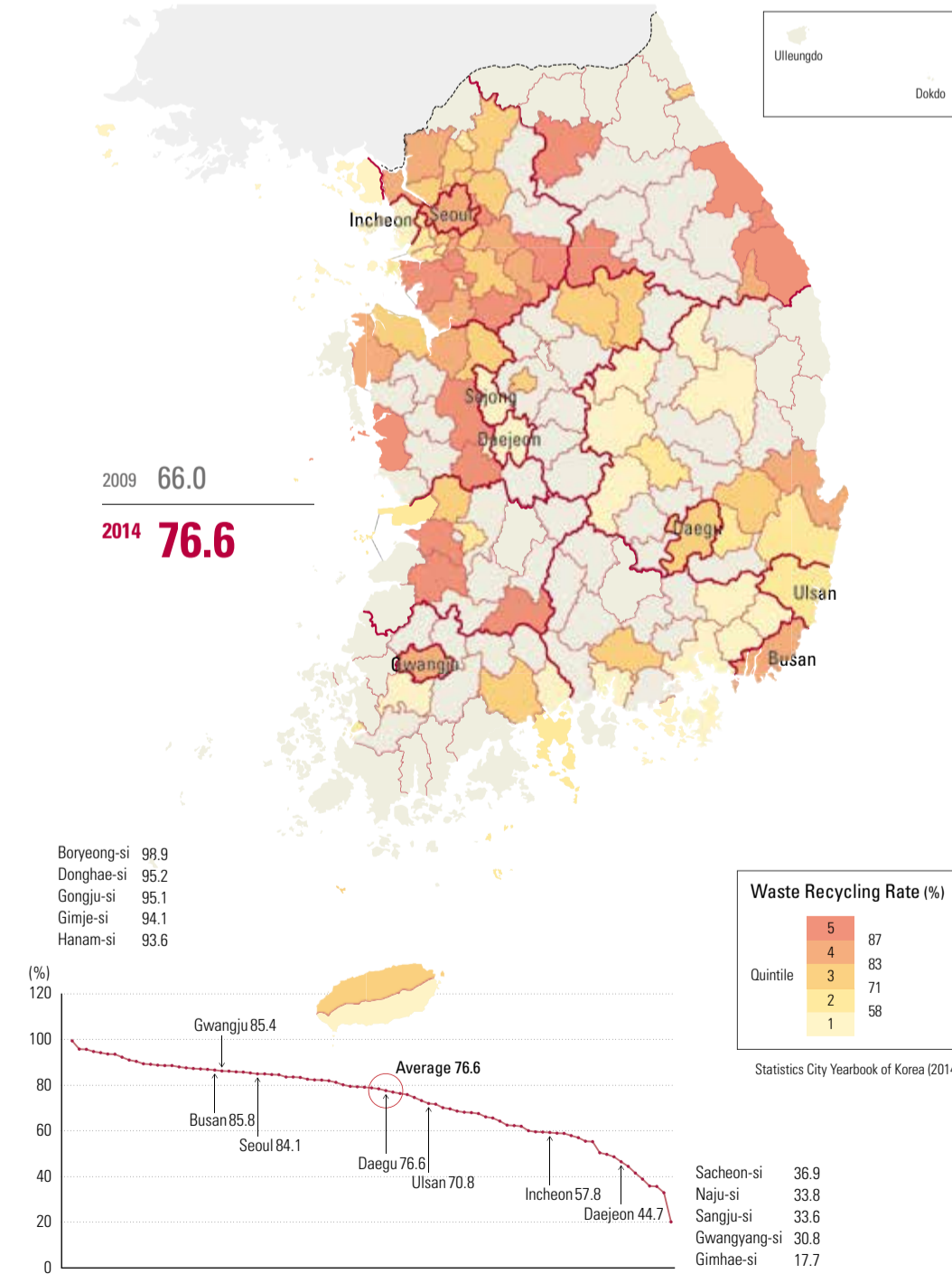
Daily Wastewater Generation per Capita



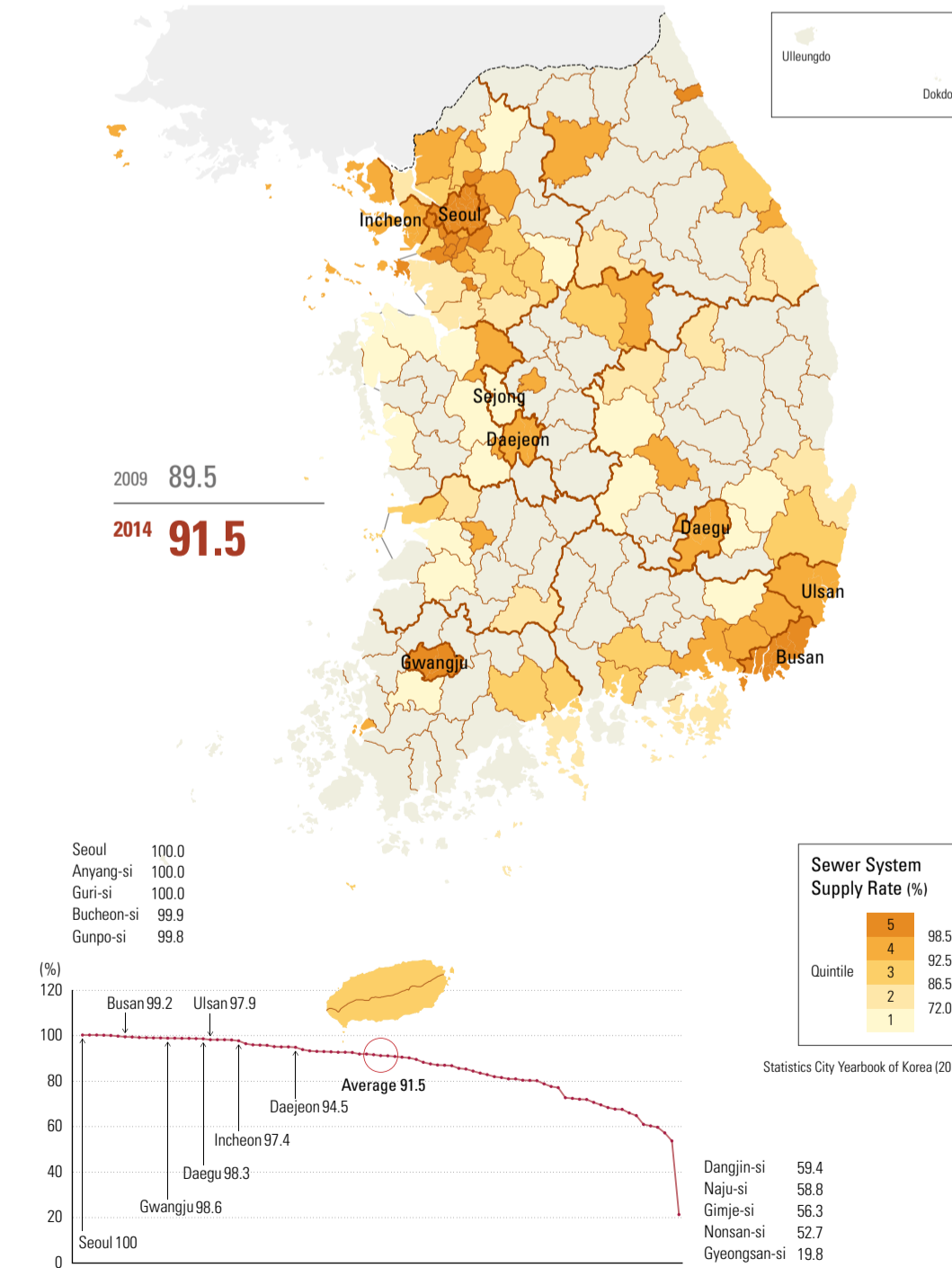
Number of Fires per 10,000 Persons



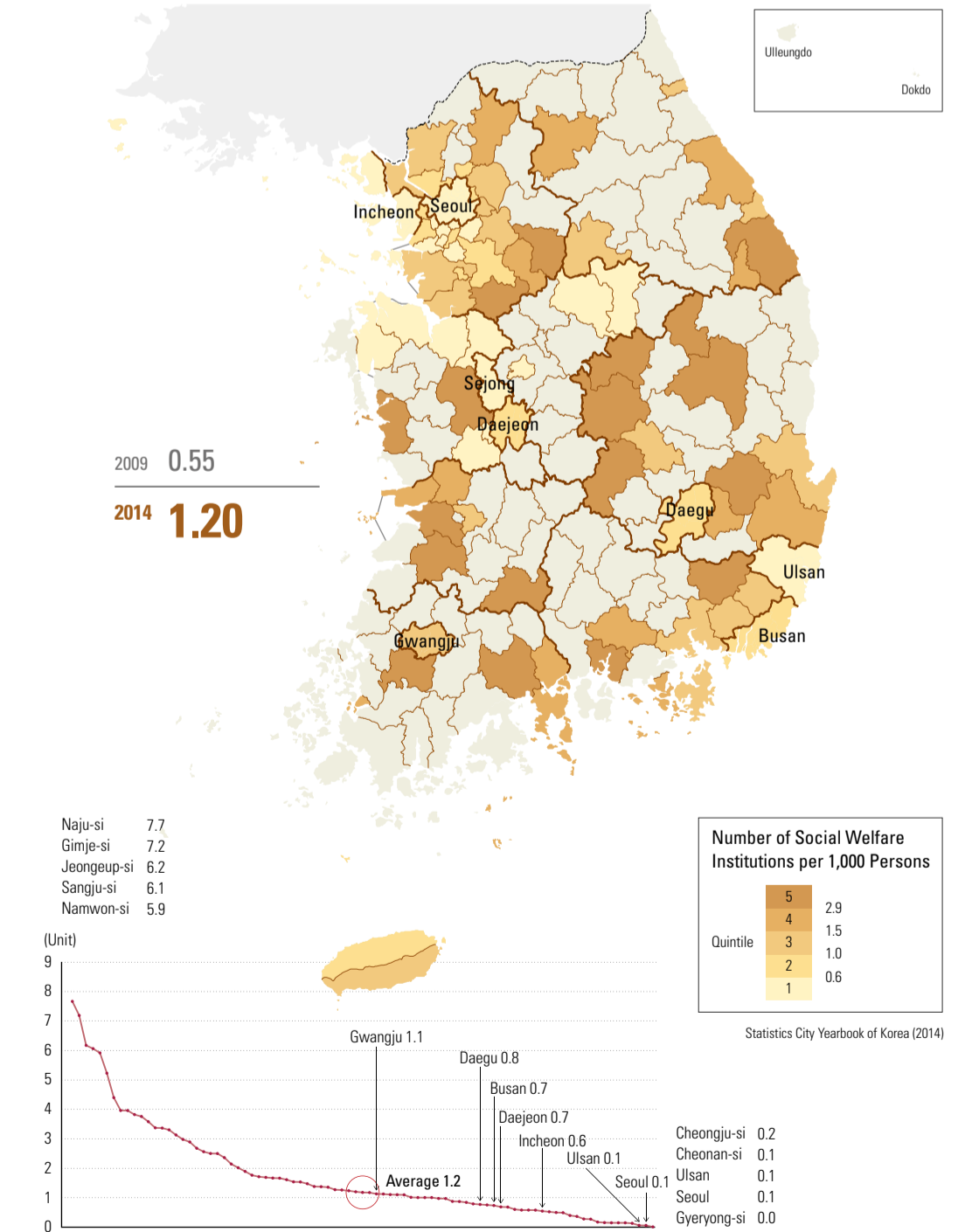
Waste Recycling Rate



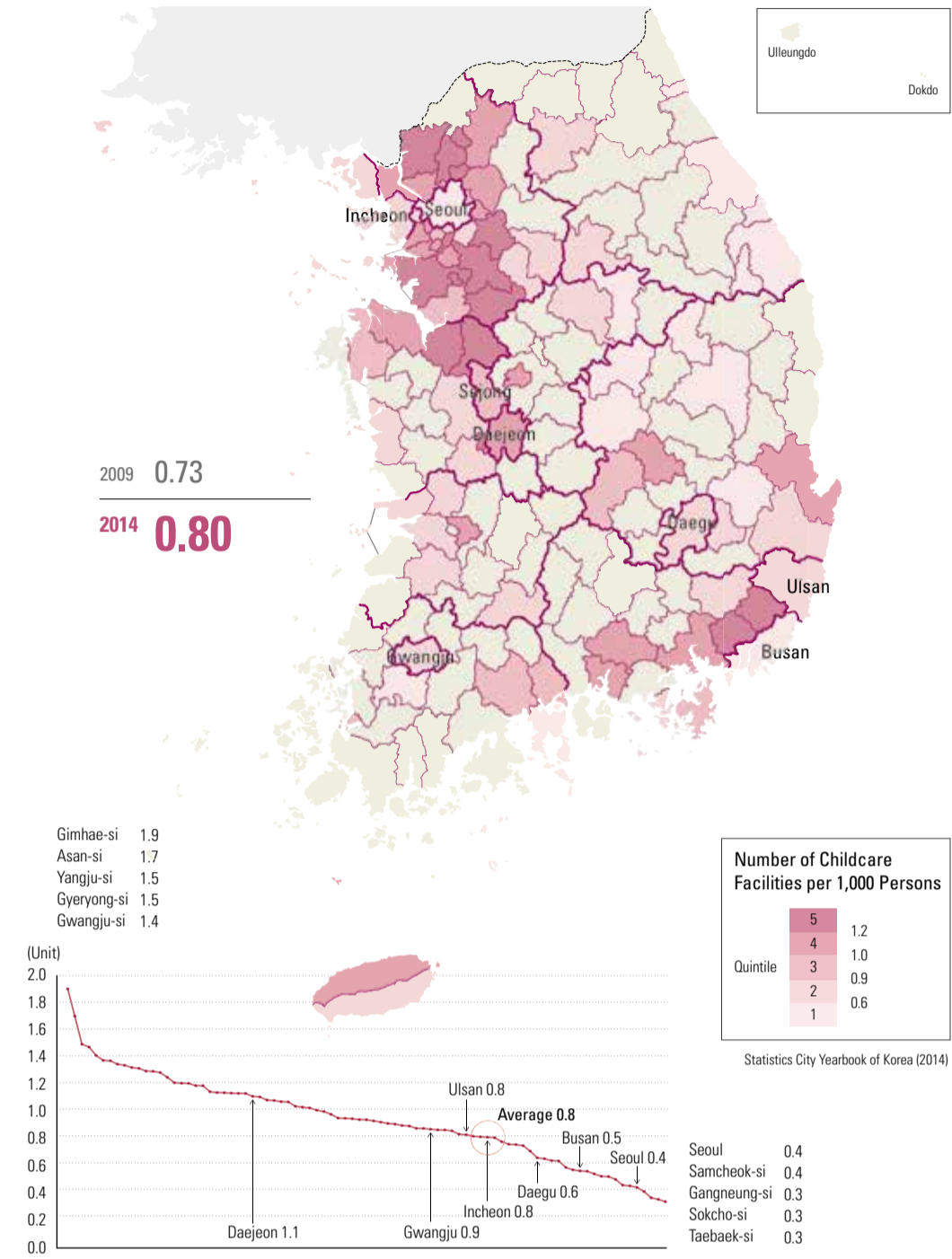
Sewer System Supply Rate



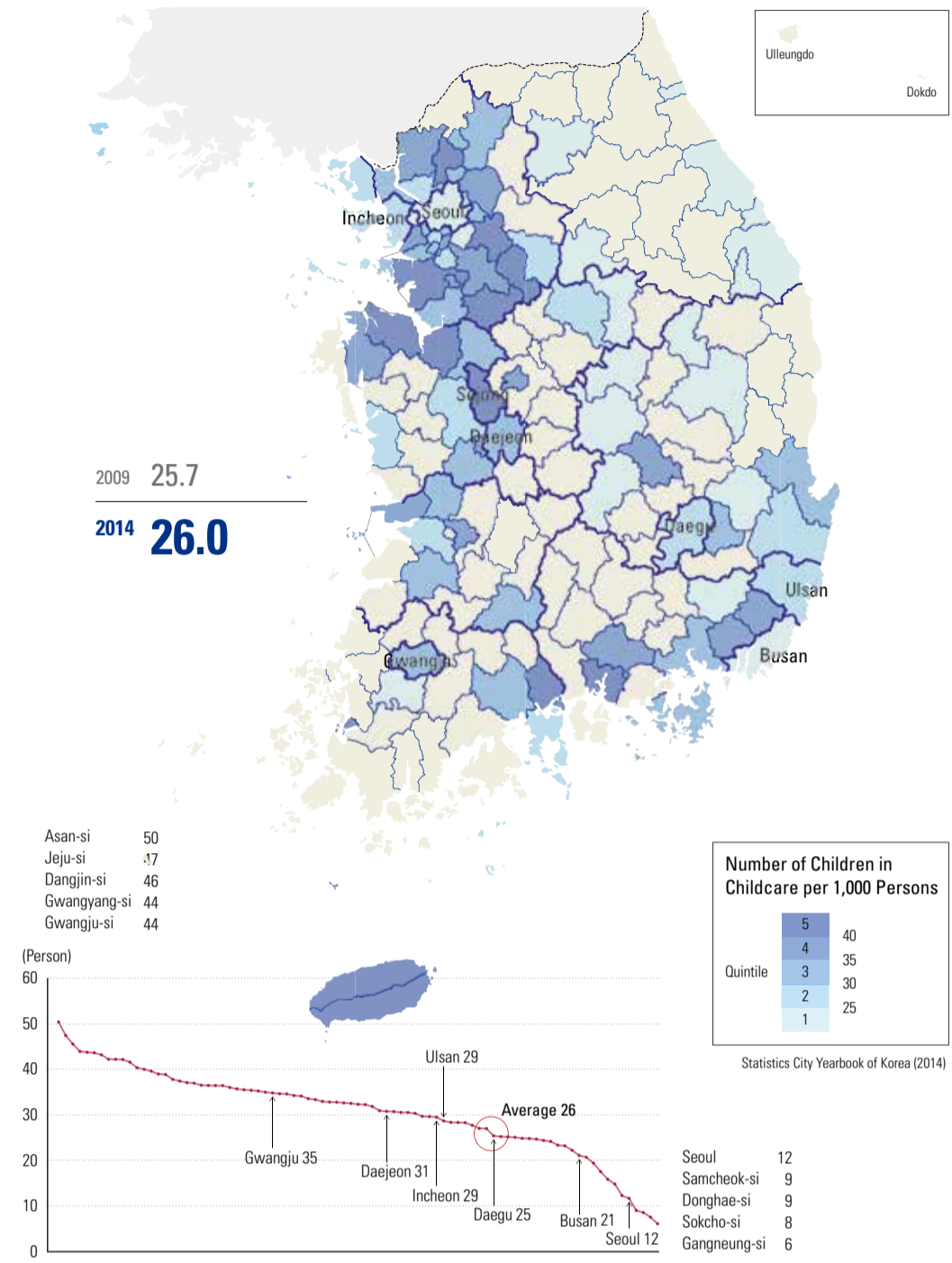
Number of Social Welfare Institutions per 1,000 Persons



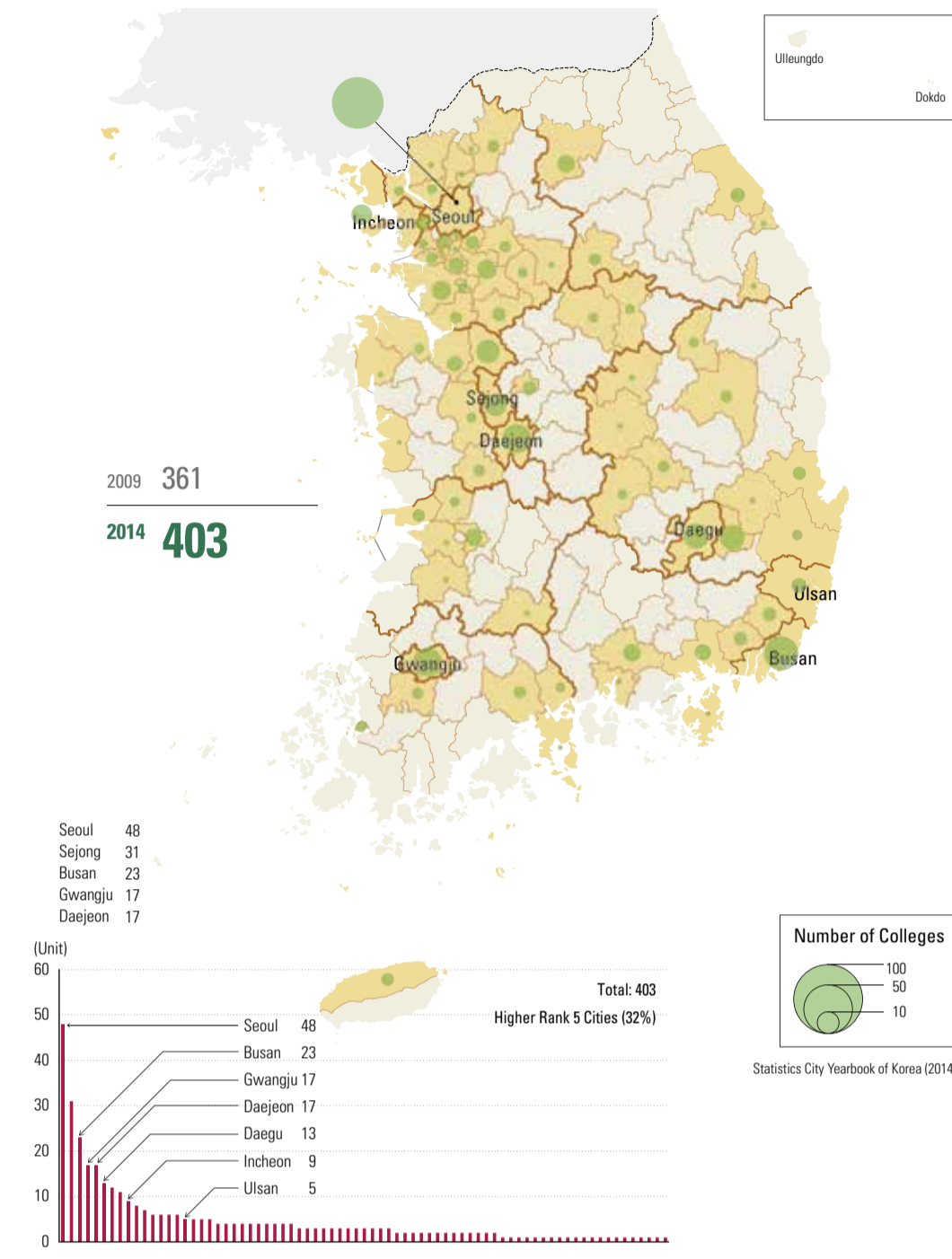
Number of Childcare Facilities per 1,000 Persons



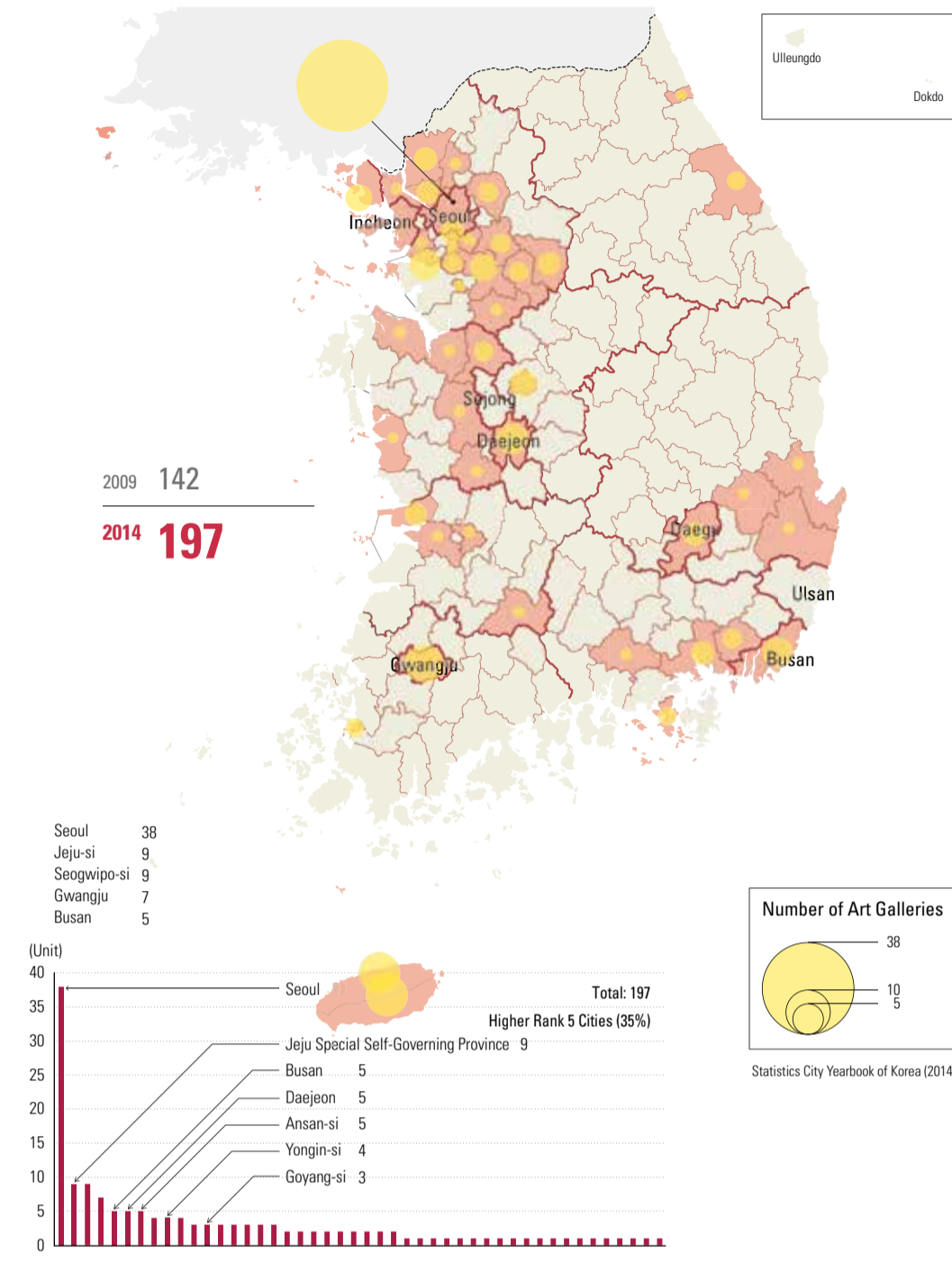
Number of Children in Childcare per 1,000 Persons



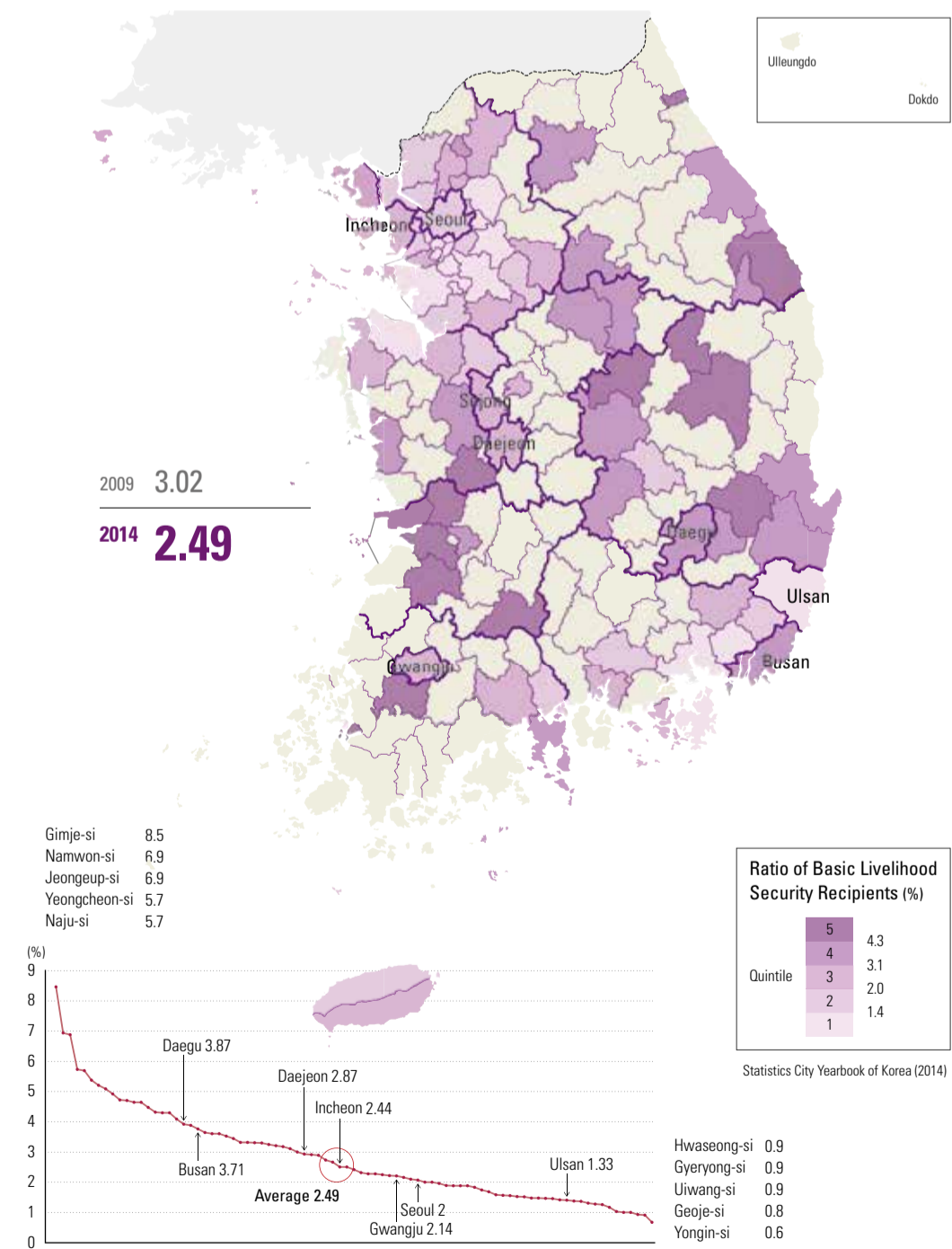
Number of Colleges



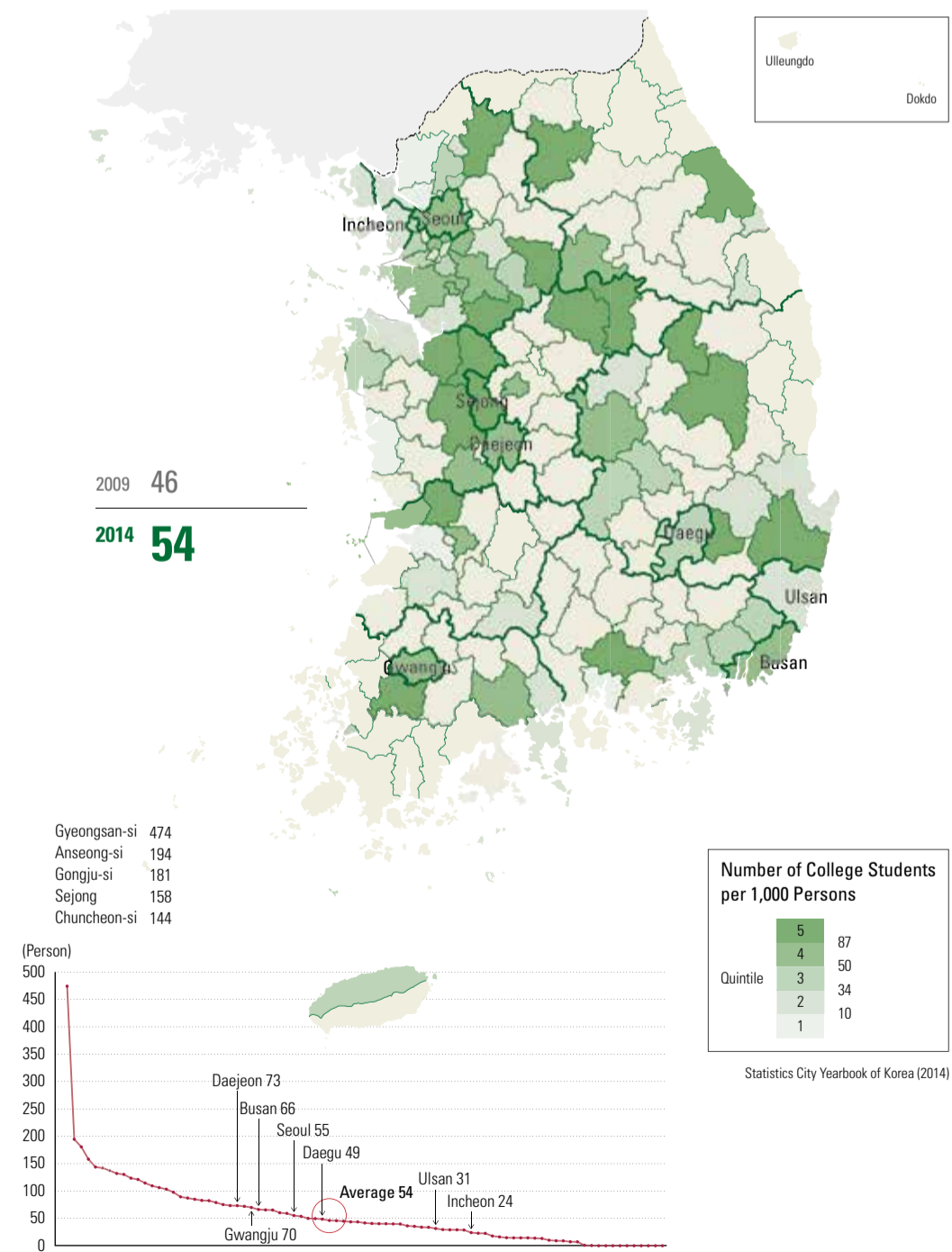
Number of Art Galleries



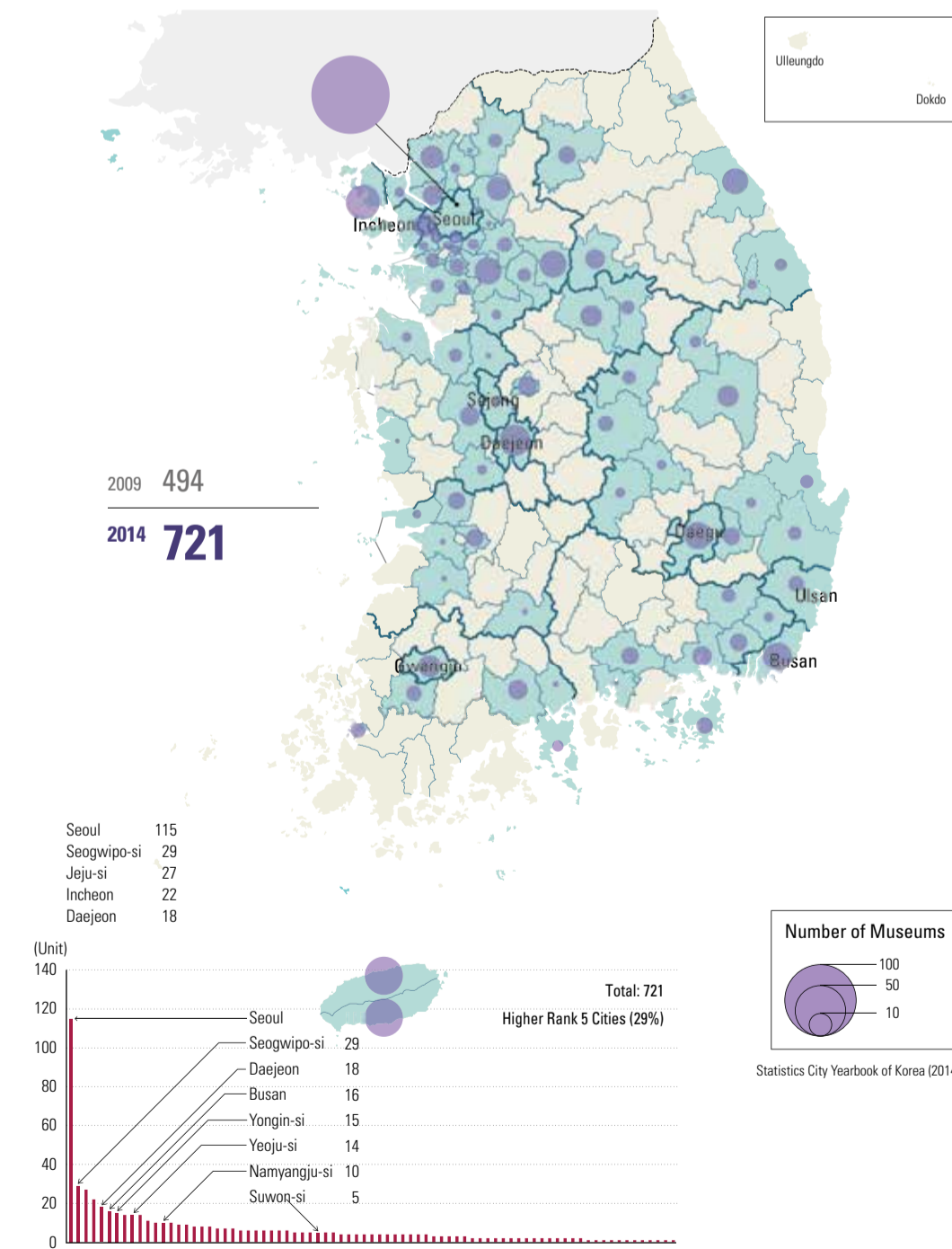
Ratio of Basic Livelihood Security Recipients



Number of College Students per 1,000 Persons



Number of Museums



Number of Libraries

