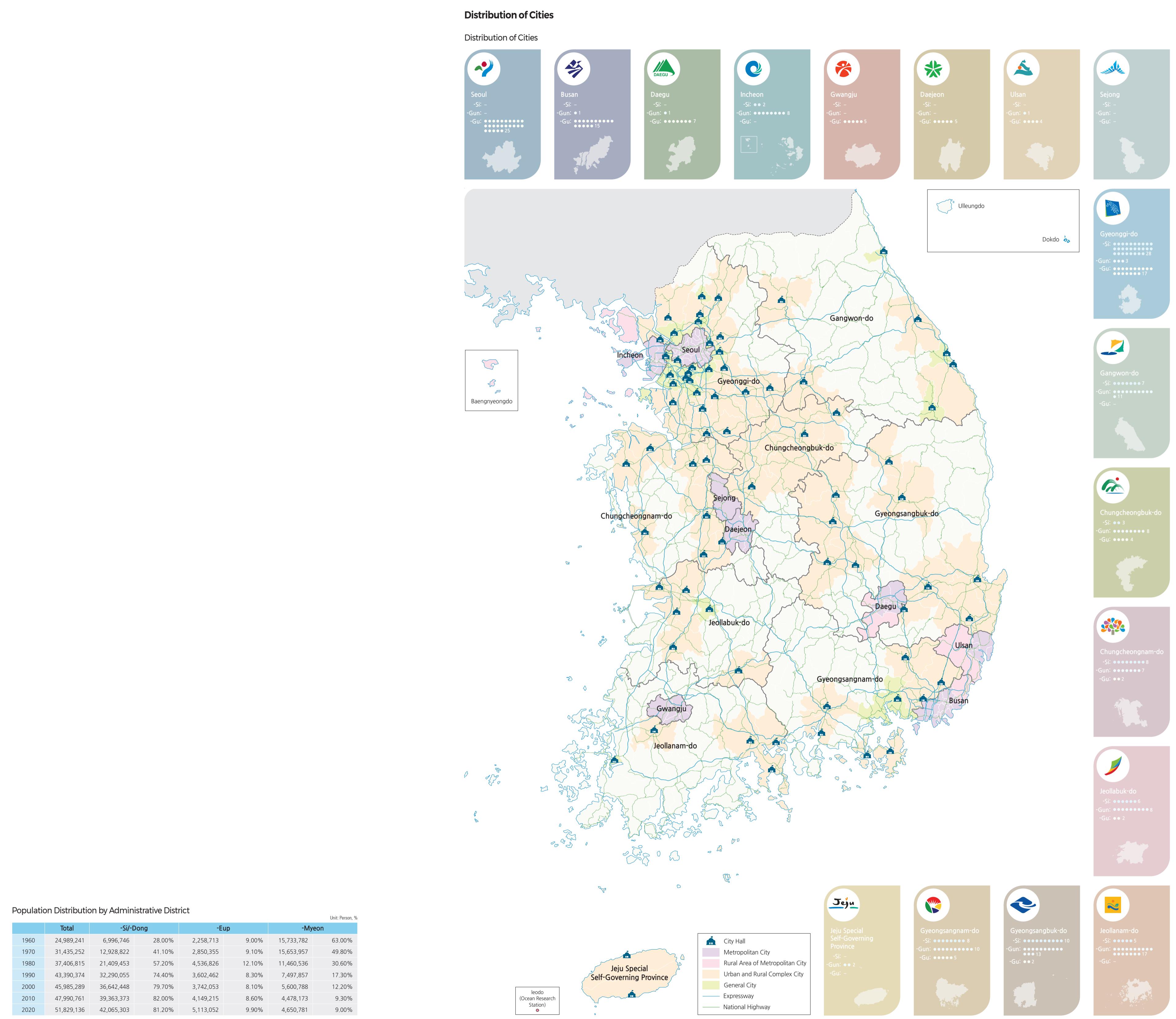


# Cities



In 1960, 9.2 million people, or 37% of the national population, lived in urbanized areas, including about 7 million people (28%) in cities (-si districts) and 2.26 million people in -eup districts, where the -gun district offices were located. The urban population has increased significantly since the late 1960s. Ten years later, in 1970, the proportion of the population of -eup districts (9.1%) was similar to that of ten years ago, but the population of -si areas (12.9 million) nearly doubled. As a result, the population of -si and -eup areas accounted for 50.2% of the national population, becoming the majority. The urban population has increased rapidly, and as of 2010, the population of -si districts was 82% of the national population, and the population of -si and -eup districts was 90.7%. According to the 2020 Census, 91% of the population lives in -si/-eup areas, and the population living in -si districts accounts for 81.2%.

## **Development of Cities**

## Changes in Urban Population



Immediately after liberation from Japan in 1945, there were 11 cities in Korea: seven cities (Seoul, Incheon, San, Mokpo, Daegu, Busan, and Masan) designated as cities (Daejeon, Jeonju, and Gwangju) in 1935, (Jinju) in 1939. In 1948, as the US army military in Korea appointed Cheongju (1946), Chuncheon (1947) as cities, the Korean government started . The number of cities has increased rapidly due to ion and urbanization. As of the end of December had one special city (Seoul), one self-governing , six metropolitan cities (Busan, Daegu, Incheon, ejeon, and Ulsan), two -si districts in Jeju Self- ovince, and 75 -si districts in -do districts. Yeoju-si

was the most recently designated as -si district on September 23, 2013. Gyeonggi-do has the largest number of -si districts with 8, followed by Gyeongsangbuk-do (10), Chungcheongnam-do (8), Gyeongsangnam-do (8), and Gangwon-do (7). Gyeonggi-do is a metropolitan area with 28 -si and 3 -gun districts. Chungcheongnam-do also has more -si districts (8) than -gun districts (7).

The 15 cities designated before the Korean War in 1950 have grown into major cities today. Seoul was already a large city with a population of 990,000 in 1944. In 1949, after liberation from Japan, the population of Seoul was 1.45 million. In 1955, after the Korean War ended, Seoul was the largest city with a population of 1.57 million, accounting for 34% of 4.65 million, the total city population of the country. Busan, which had a population of

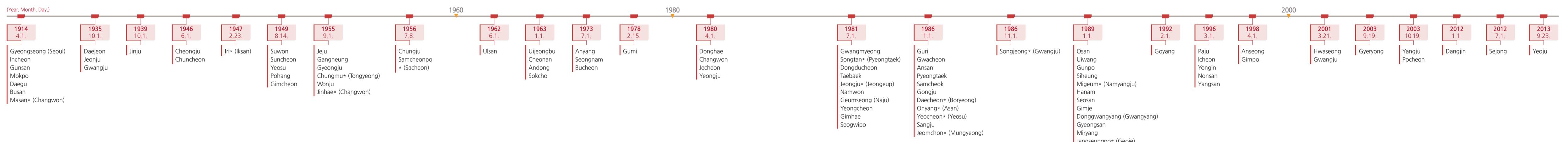
330,000 (1944) before liberation from Japan, grew to 470,000 in 1949 and then expanded to 1.05 million, 23% of the total city population of the country, in 1955. Daegu (490,000), Incheon (320,000), Gwangju (230,000), and Daejeon (170,000) were the cities with more than 150,000 people in 1955. These cities have become metropolitan cities today. The cities with a population of over 100,000 were Masan (130,000), Jeonju (120,000), and Mokpo (110,000). The city with the smallest population was Iri (Iksan today), with 62,006 people. In 1955, 21.2% of the national population lived in 14 cities. In 1995, 56.1% of the national population lived in these cities due to the expansion of Seoul's population and the growth of other metropolitan areas. Even today, 49.7% of the national population lives in the regions that became cities before 1950.

Gangwon-do, 2 out of 3 -si districts in Chungcheongbuk-do, all 5 -si districts in Chungcheongnam-do, 5 out of 6 -si districts in Jeollabuk-do, 3 out of 6 -si districts in Jeollanam-do, all 10 -si districts in Gyeongsangbuk-do, and 9 out of 10 -si districts in Gyeongsangnam-do. In Gyeonggi-do, which is a part of the Seoul Metropolitan Area, 3 -si districts were integrated. Migeum-si merged with Namyangju-gun to become Namyangju-si, and Songtan-si and Pyeongtaek-si merged with Pyeongtaek-gun to become Pyeongtaek-si. After that, however, Yongin, Paju, Icheon (1996), Anseong, Gwangju (2001), Yangju, Pocheon (2003), and Yeoju (2013) were converted from -gun districts to urban-rural complex cities.

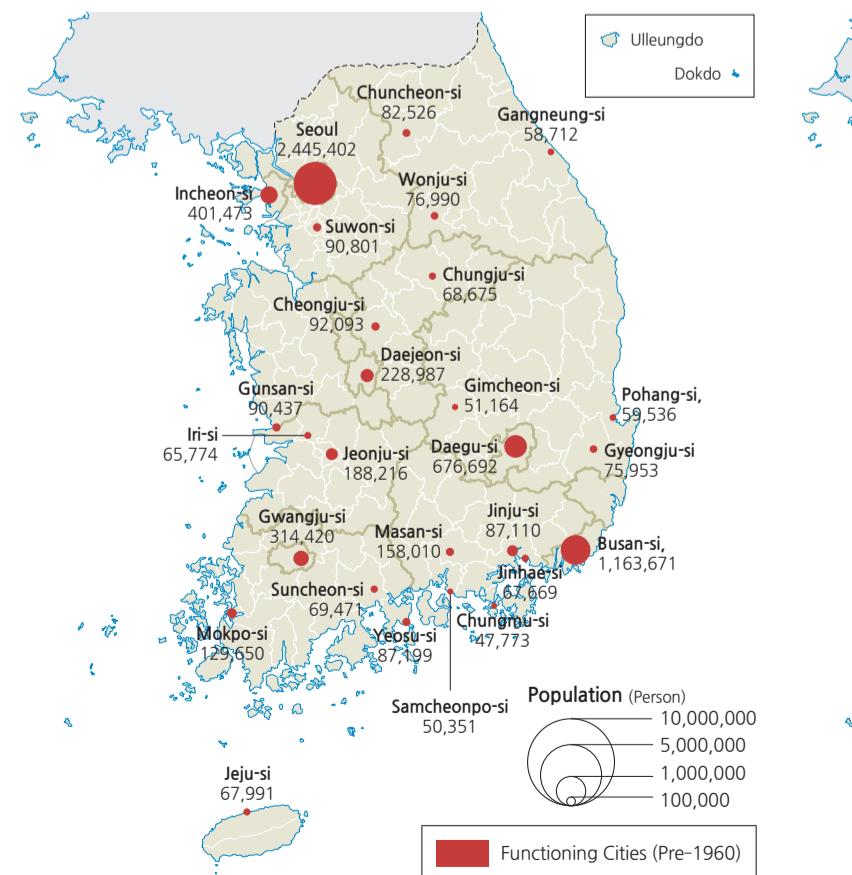
## Local Government Administrative Region and Population Status

		-Si/-Gun/-Gu			Administrative city- Non-Autonomous District		-Eup/-Myeon/-Dong				Branch Office				
		Total	-Si	-Gun	-Gu	-Si	-Gu	Total	-Eup	-Myeon	-Dong	Total	-Si-Do	-Si/-Gun/-Gu	-Eup/-Myeon
Total(17)		226	75	82	69	2	32	3,501	232	1,160	2,089	84	7	14	63
Special City	Seoul	25			25			425			425				
Metropolitan City	Busan	16		1	15			205	3	2	200	1		1	
	Daegu	8		1	7			141	6	3	132	2			2
	Incheon	10		2	8			155	1	19	135	6	1	1	4
	Gwangju	5			5			96			96				
	Daejeon	5			5			79			79				
	Ulsan	5		1	4			56	6	6	44				
Metropolitan Autonomous City	Sejong							20	1	9	10				
Do	Gyeonggi-do	31	28	3			17	551	37	103	411	8	1	5	2
	Gangwon-do	18	7	11				193	24	95	74	8	2		6
	Chungcheong buk-do	11	3	8			4	153	16	86	51	3	3		
	Chungcheong nam-do	15	8	7			2	207	25	136	46	4		1	3
	Jeollabuk-do	14	6	8			2	243	15	144	84	1		1	
	Jeollanam-do	22	5	17				297	33	196	68	30		1	29
	Gyeongsang buk-do	23	10	13			2	332	37	201	94	14		1	13
	Gyeongsang nam-do	18	8	10			5	305	21	175	109	7		3	4
Special Self-Governing Province	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province					2		43	7	5	31				

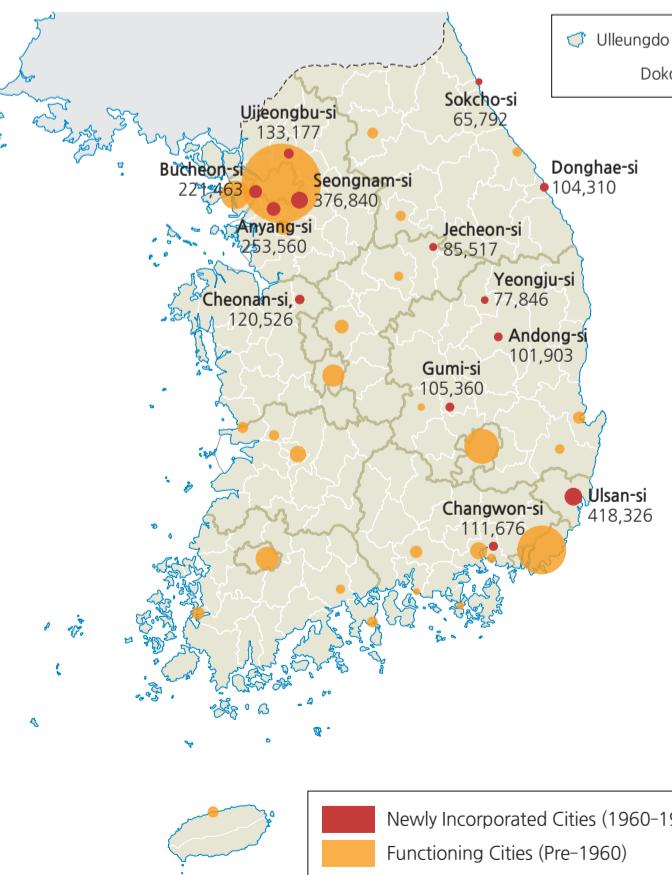
Ministry of the Interior and Safety (2021)



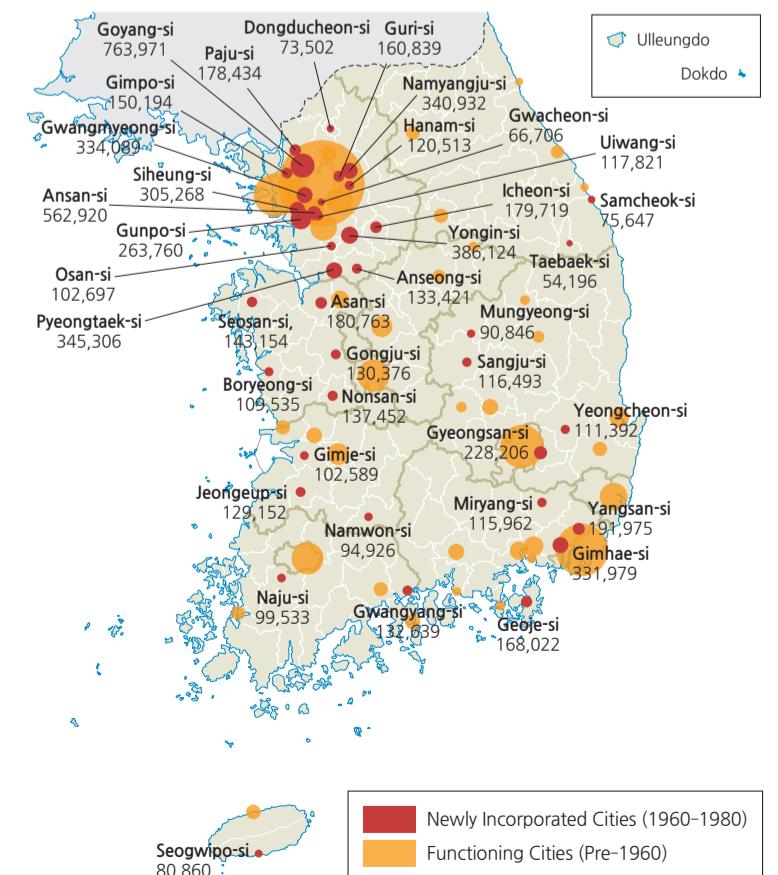
## Cities (pre-1960)



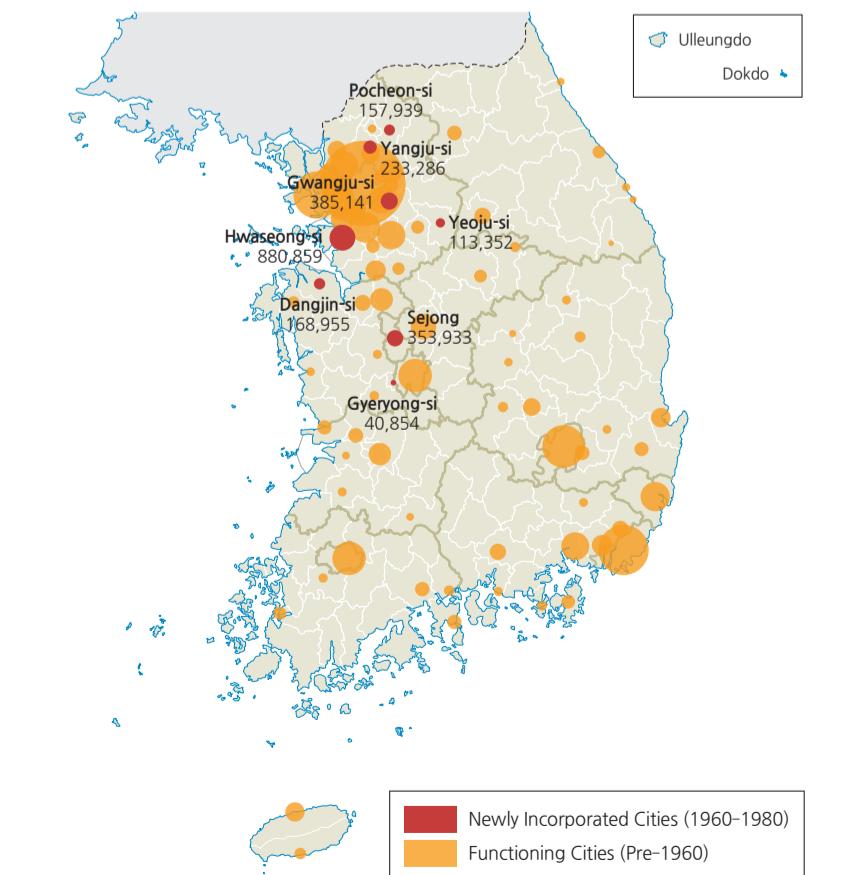
## Cities (1980s)



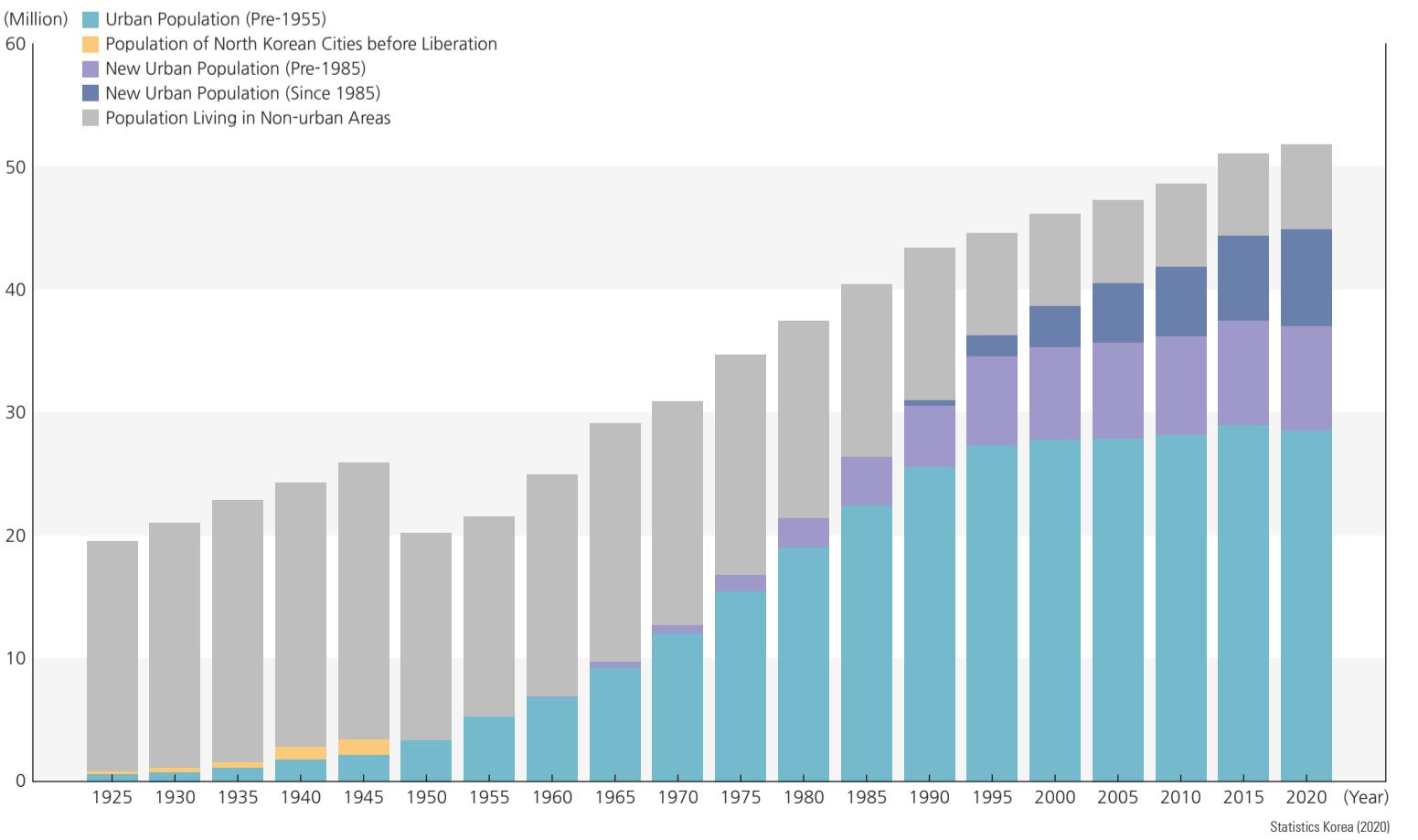
## Cities (2000)



Cities (Since 2020)

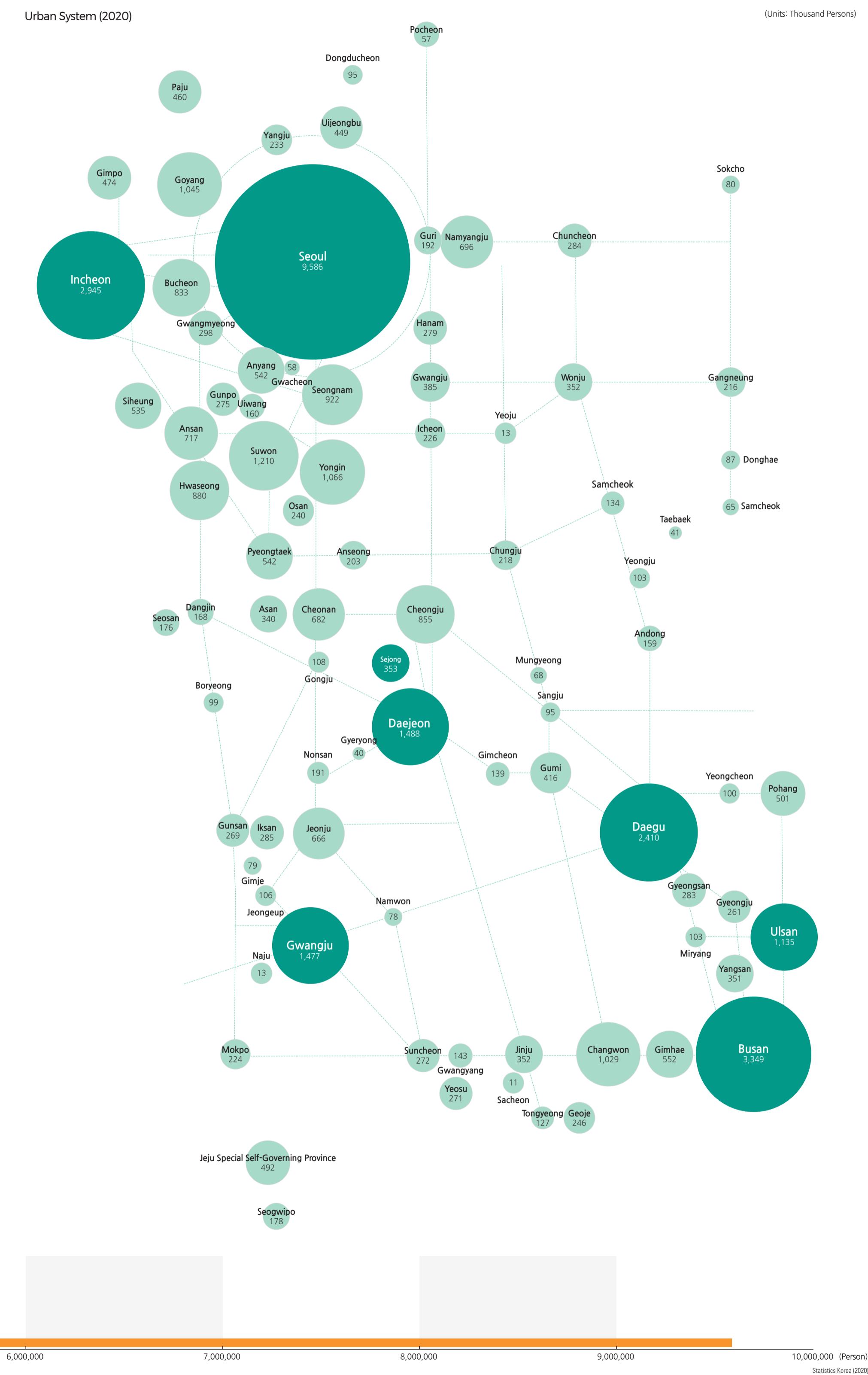
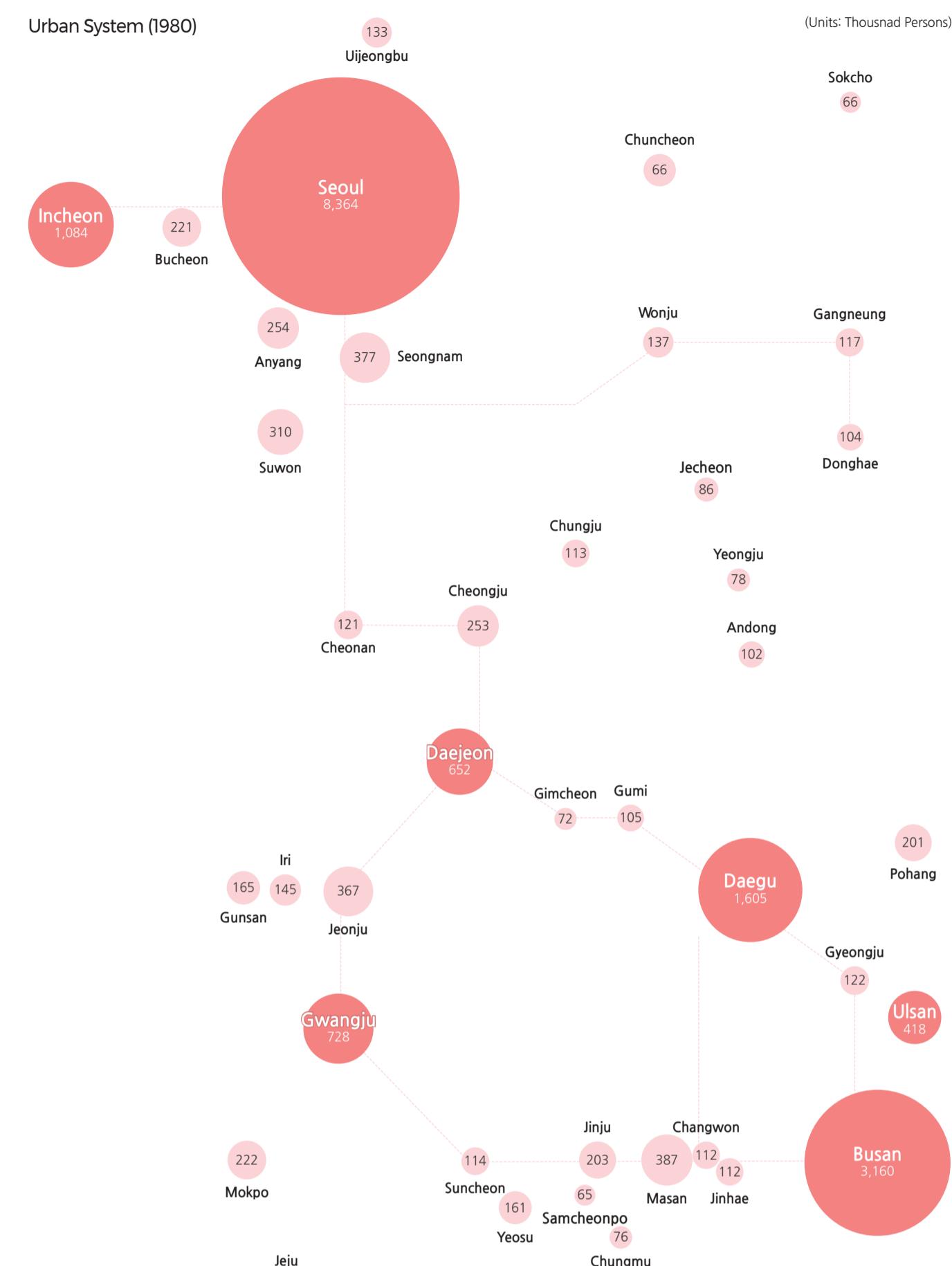
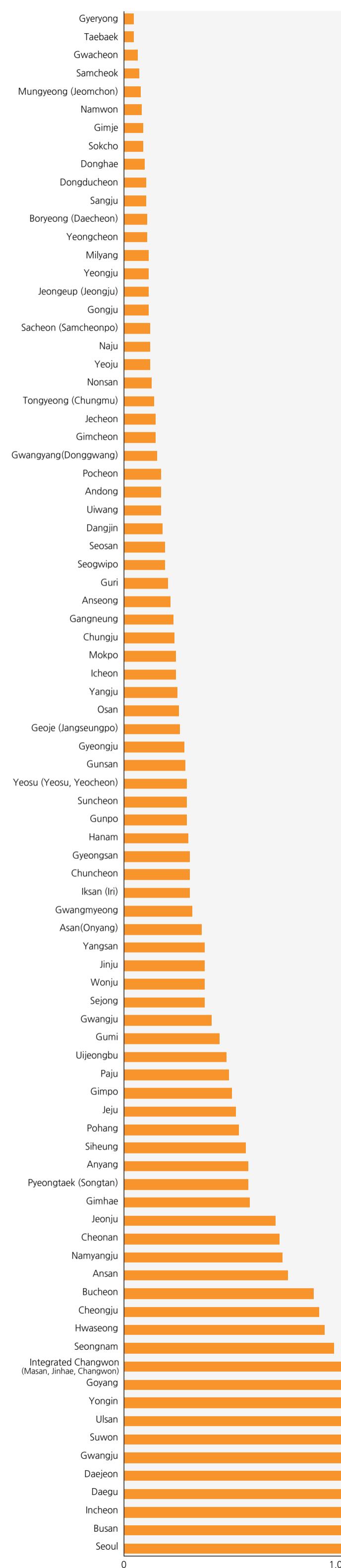


## Changes in Urban Population by Period



## City Network

City Population (2020)



In 1960, there were 27 cities in Korea: Seoul, Incheon, and Suwon in Gyeonggi-do, Chuncheon, Wonju, Gangneung in Gangwon-do, Cheongju and Chungju in Chungcheongbuk-do, Daejeon in Chungcheongnam-do, Jeonju, Gunsan, and Iri in Jeollabuk-do, Gwangju, Mokpo, Yeosu, and Suncheon in Jeollanam-do, Daegu, Pohang, Gimcheon, and Gyeongju in Gyeongsangbuk-do, Busan, Masan, Jinju, Chungmu, Jinhae, and Samcheonpo Gyeongsangnam-do, Jeju in Jeju-do. These cities were formed along with the networks of railways and ports, and 11 were already cities in 1940. In 1960, the urban population reached 6,124,000, 24.5% of the national population of 25 million people.

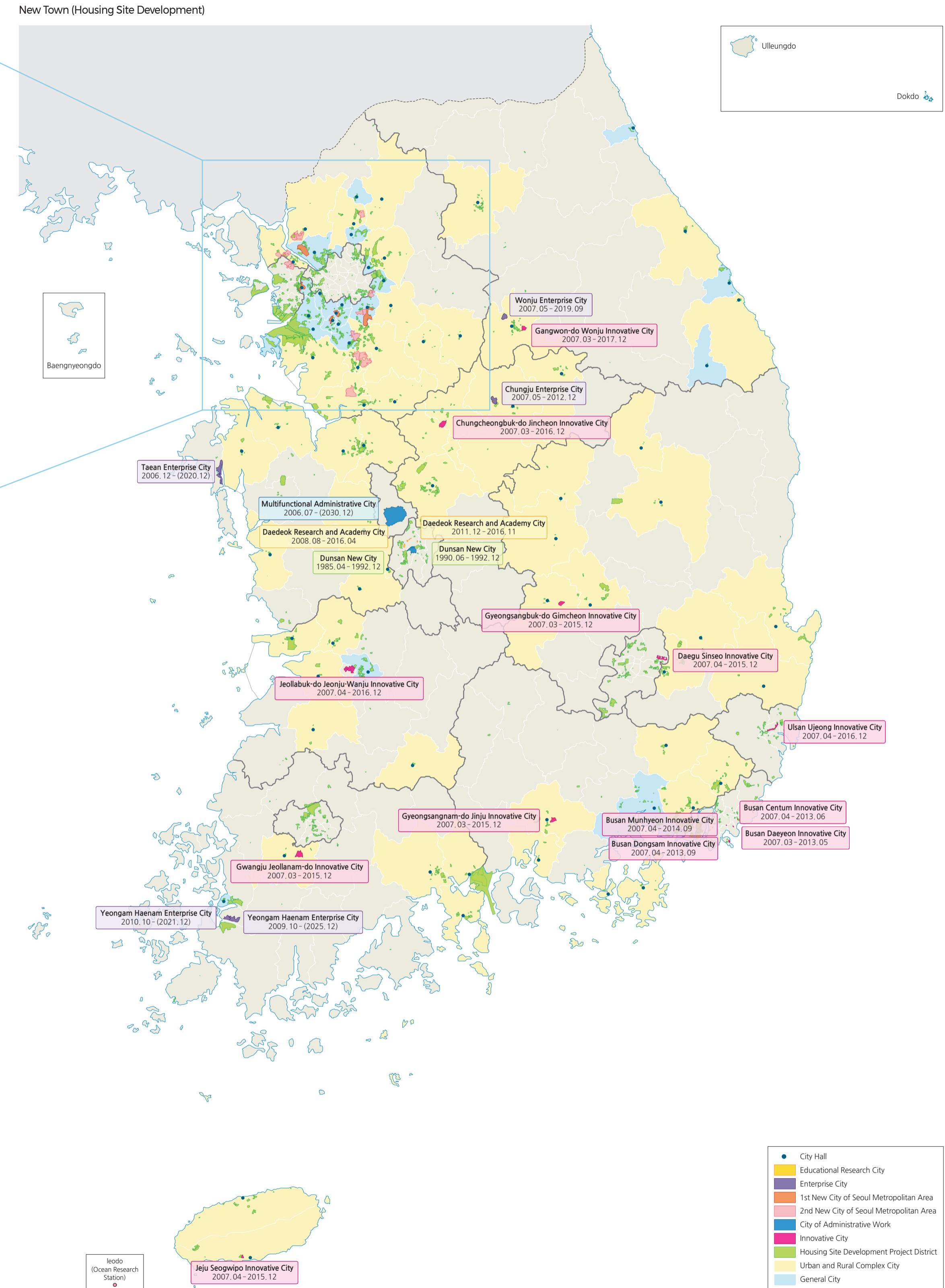
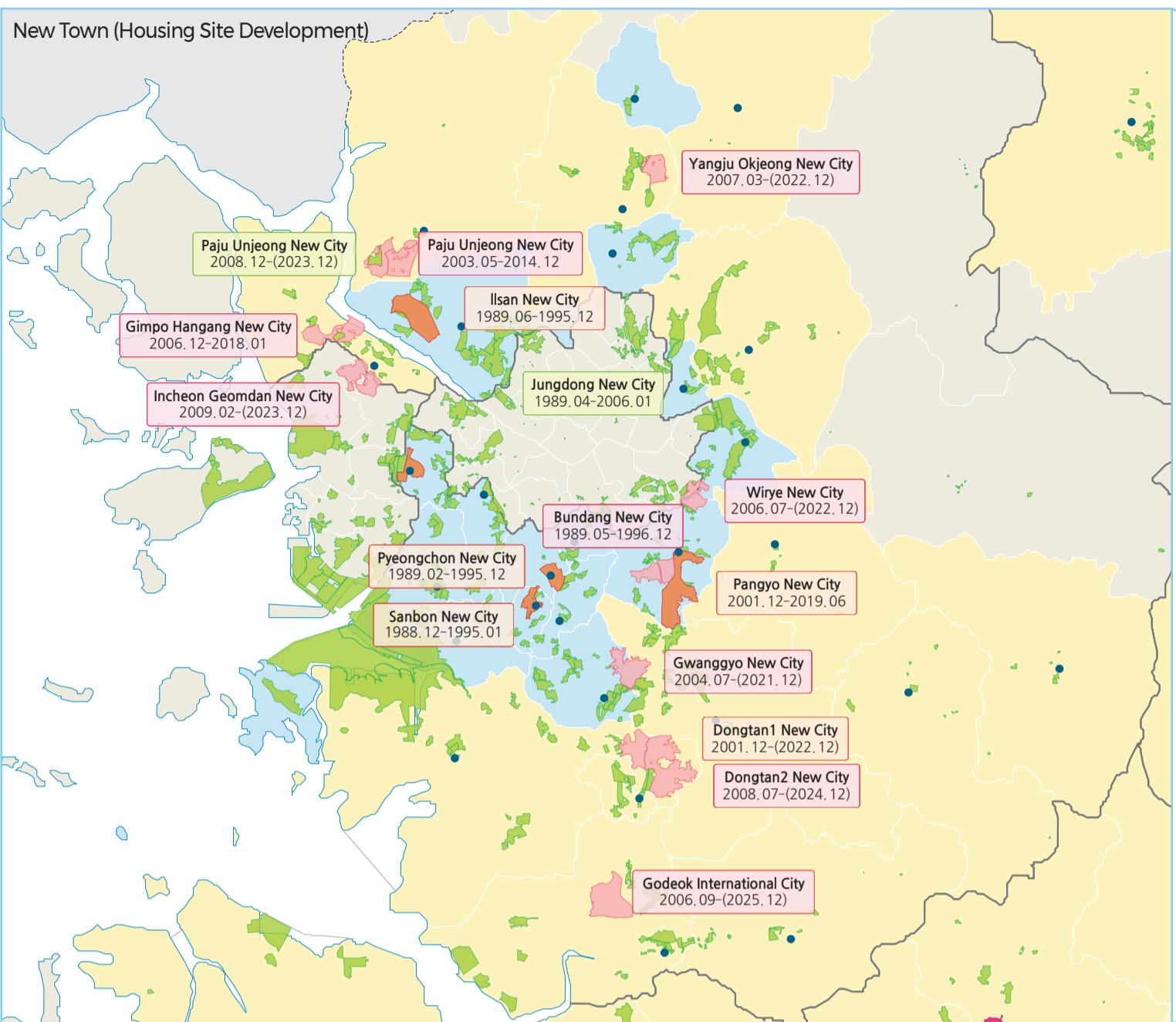
In 1990, the number of cities increased to 70, including one special city (Seoul) and five direct-controlled municipalities (Busan, Daegu, Incheon, Gwangju, and Daejeon). Between 1960 and 1990, little change was made in the railway network, while the length of highways and paved national roads, which connect cities, increased significantly. The roads, which were 27,169 km in 1960, more than doubled to 56,714 km in 1990. The highways, which began construction in the late 1960s, nearly tripled from 550.9 km in 1970 to 1,550.7 km in 1990.

The road-oriented urban structure has been further strengthened since the 1990s. The length of roads became 88,775 km in 2000, 105,565 km in 2010, and 112,977 km in 2020. The length of expressways also reached 4,848 km in 2020, nearly three times in 1990. The proportion of highways among road transport in large cities is increasing, such as the increase in the number of outer ring expressways connecting the outskirts of the metropolitan area. The proportion of highways among all roads also increased from 2.4% in 2000 to 4.3% in 2020.

## Planned Cities

The construction of planned cities started in the 1970s. The industrial functions of Seoul were relocated to Banwon New Industrial City (Ansan-si today). Yeocheon-si for the Yeocheon Industrial Complex and a hinterland city for the Changwon Industrial Complex were planned. Gwacheon-si was planned as the 2nd government complex to relocate the central government's administrative functions. In the 1980s, Daedeok Research and Academy City (Daedeok Research and Science City today) was planned to develop Korea's sciences and technology. New towns were also constructed as hinterlands to support newly built industrial complexes.

In the late 1980s, the First New City Plan of the Seoul Metropolitan Area was initiated to respond to the rapid increase in housing prices in Seoul. As a result, five new large-scale residential cities, including Bundang, Ilsan, Pyeongchon, Sanbon, and Jungdong, were developed. These new cities greatly contributed to the metropolitanization of the Seoul Metropolitan Area. In the 2000s, according to the Second New City Plan, more new cities were built in the Seoul Metropolitan Area. At the same time, innovation cities were built beyond the Seoul Metropolitan Area to achieve balanced national development by relocating public administrative agencies and research institutes to these innovation cities. By 2020, the third set of new cities in the metropolitan area was planned and is currently under construction.



## Housing and Residential Environment

Since 2000, Korea has continuously built more than 500,000 residential units every year. From 2011 to 2020, a total of 6,966,652 residential units were constructed. The number of residential units built each year varies yearly, from 530,000 in 2013 to 820,000 in 2017. There is a very large variation in the number of residential units built by year depending on -si/-do areas. Daegu supplied 5,613 residential units in 2012 and 31,187 in 2016 and recorded the greatest difference of 5.6 times in supply. Gangwon-do supplied 6,242 residential units in 2011 and 24,548 in 2018, which is about four times the difference in the number of residential units built. On the other hand, Seoul has supplied an average of 72,974 residential units over the past ten years. The annual variation in the number of residential units built by year is 1.3, the smallest in the country.

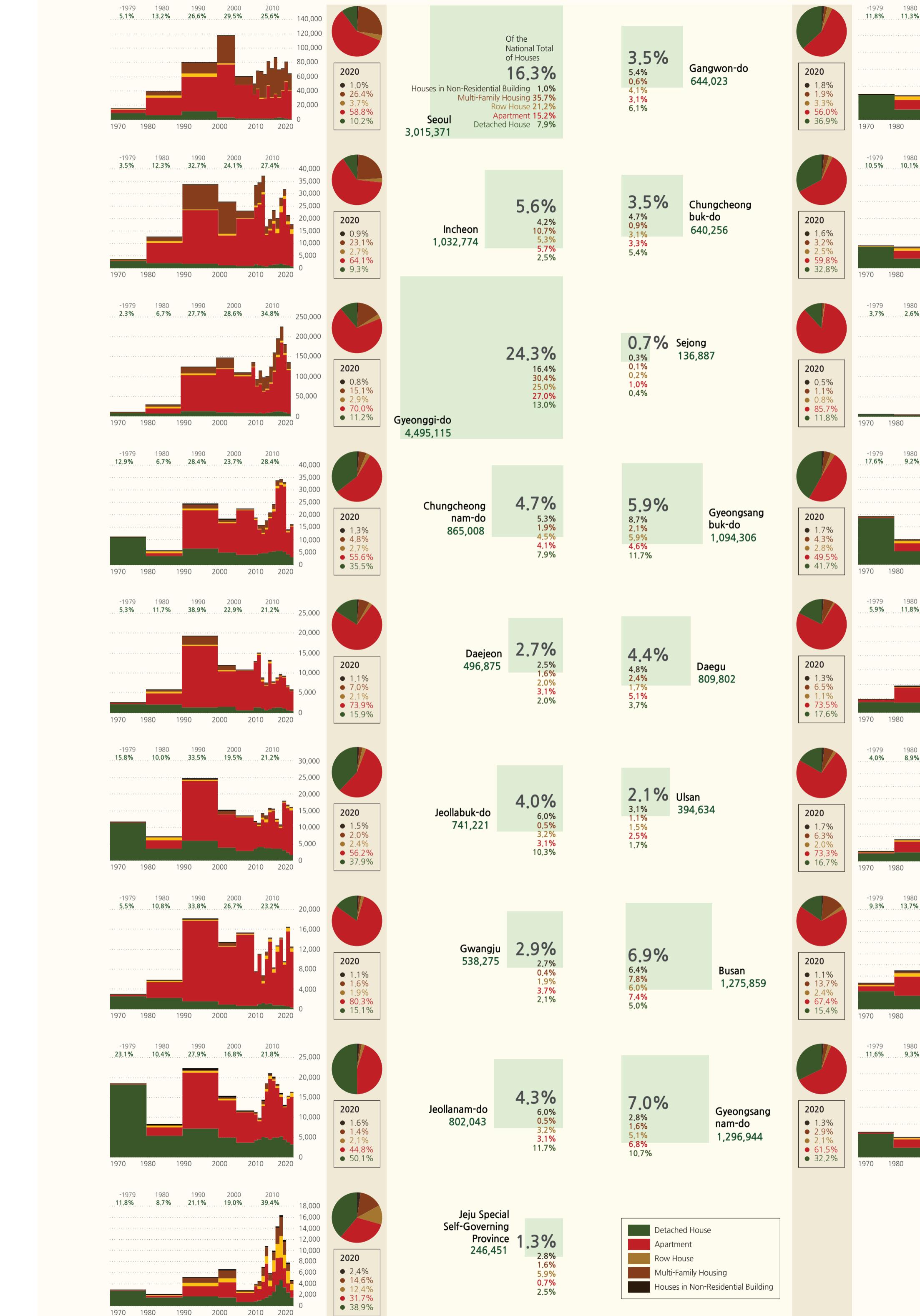
In the 2010s, 2,337,428 houses, accounting for 33.6% of all residential units built, were built in the Seoul Metropolitan Area, including Seoul (10.5%), Incheon (2.6%), and Gyeonggi-do (20.4%). At the same time, 780,000 housing units were provided in the Yeongnam region, 600,000 units in the Chungcheong region, and 420,000 units in the Honam region.

The number of vacant houses is increasing across the country. In 1995, the number was about 360,000 units, but as of 2020, it increased to 1.51 million, accounting for 8.2% of the total residential units. Except for Sejong, the proportion of vacant houses in metropolitan cities is 3~9%, with the lowest at 3.2% in Seoul and

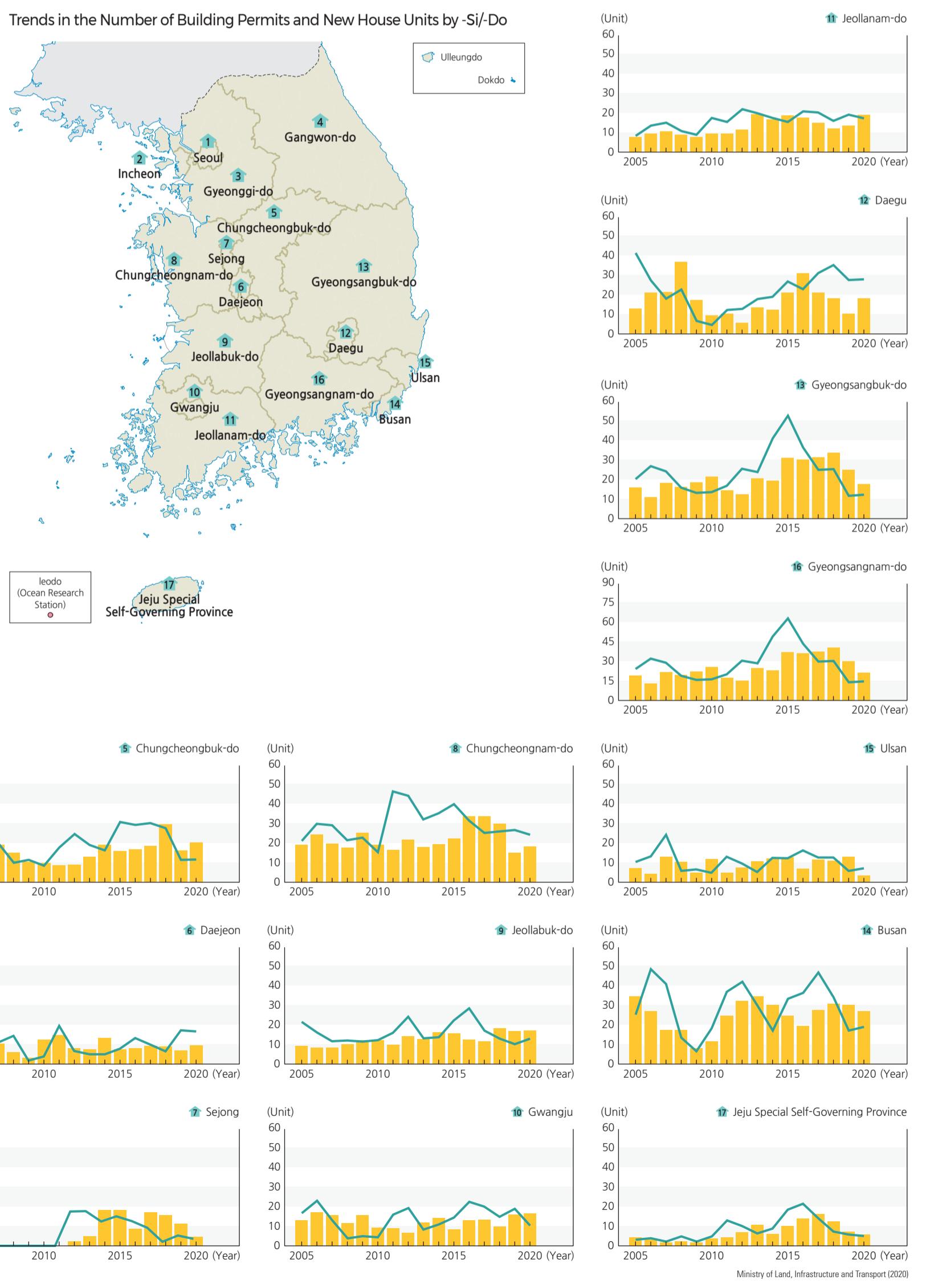
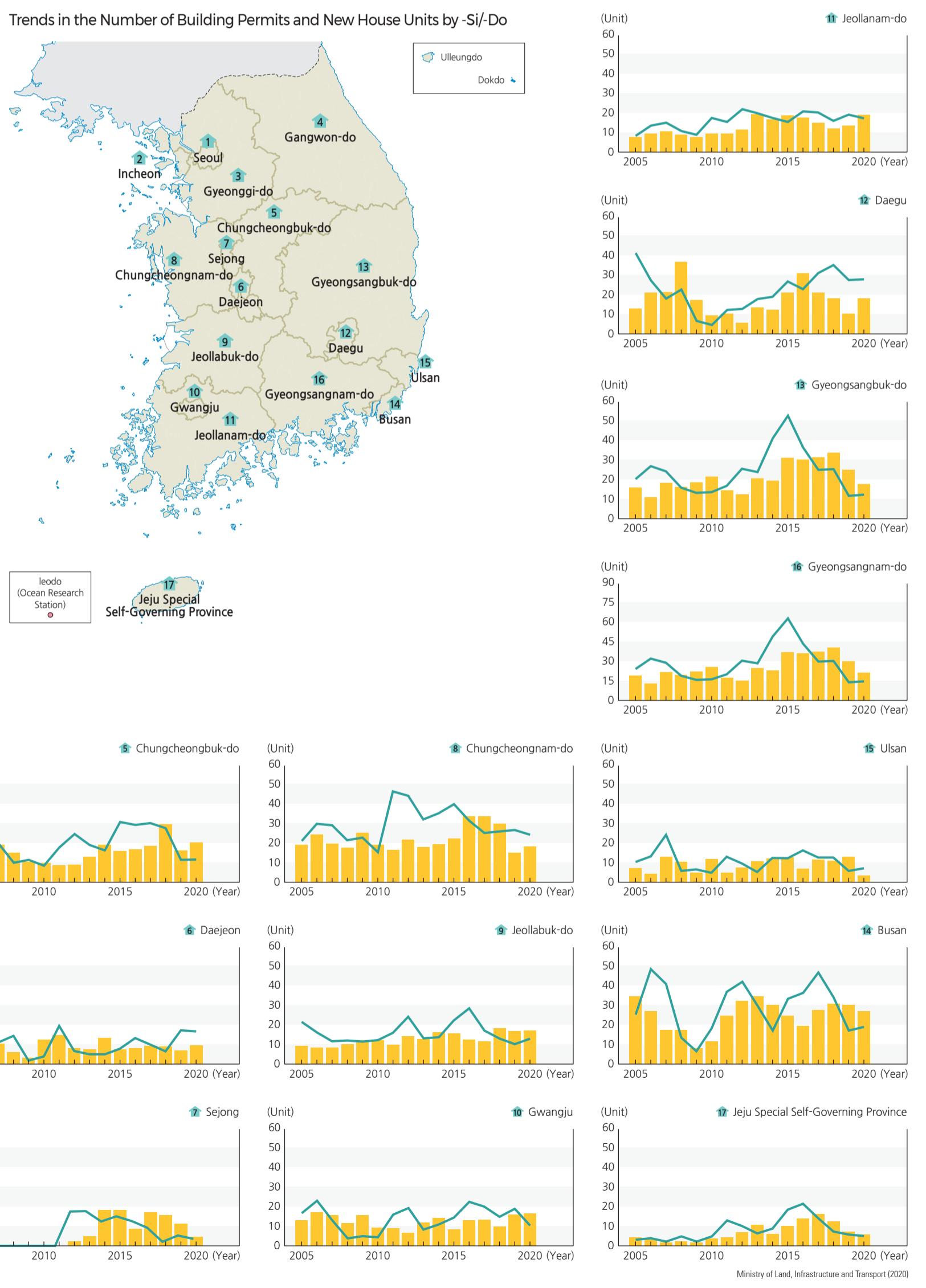
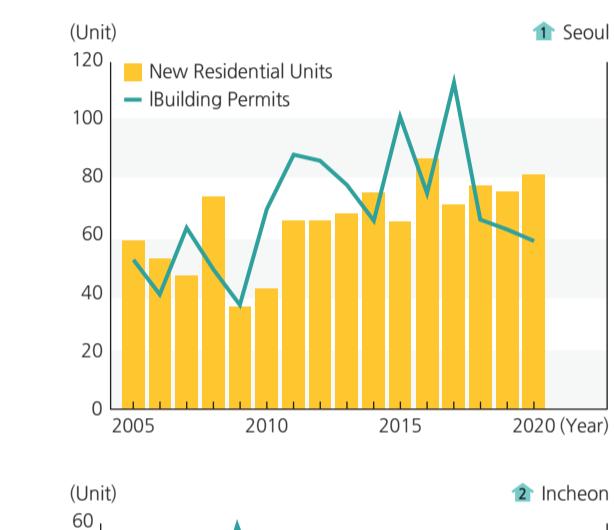
### New Residential Units by -Si/-Do

National Total	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2010s	Ratio to National Total
National Total	622,343	638,125	533,342	588,418	798,587	803,756	817,103	794,449	707,296	663,233	6,966,652	100.00%
Seoul	65,093	65,115	67,898	74,818	64,762	86,937	70,784	77,554	75,373	81,406	729,740	10.50%
Incheon	29,662	30,176	10,761	15,478	16,670	15,267	19,686	20,720	13,679	11,429	183,528	2.60%
Gyeonggi-do	92,529	103,970	98,621	95,955	122,287	156,296	191,052	230,251	175,894	157,305	1,424,160	20.40%
Gangwon-do	6,242	8,881	8,567	13,971	13,828	13,038	13,441	24,548	22,982	18,023	143,521	2.10%
Chungcheongbuk-do	8,692	9,103	13,037	19,304	16,203	16,879	18,806	29,913	16,245	20,176	168,358	2.40%
Daejeon	14,960	8,143	7,425	13,392	7,441	8,268	9,363	9,173	6,809	9,662	94,636	1.40%
Sejong	0	2,278	5,071	18,576	18,589	8,804	17,374	15,757	11,233	4,672	102,354	1.50%
Chungcheongnam-do	16,396	21,798	17,988	19,533	22,534	33,846	33,896	30,099	14,981	18,412	229,483	3.30%
Jeollabuk-do	10,040	14,219	12,733	16,356	15,536	12,619	11,683	18,420	16,933	17,105	145,644	2.10%
Gwangju	9,096	6,813	11,933	14,426	8,584	13,282	13,596	10,083	16,263	16,684	120,760	1.70%
Jeollanam-do	9,583	11,756	19,367	17,008	19,056	18,003	15,212	13,740	19,145	154,912	2.20%	
Daegu	10,569	5,613	13,837	12,515	21,381	31,187	21,301	18,493	10,650	18,459	164,005	2.40%
Gyeongbuk-do	14,552	12,625	20,672	19,496	31,102	30,463	31,460	34,090	25,250	17,689	237,399	3.40%
Busan	24,659	32,506	34,646	30,484	24,988	19,299	27,488	30,917	30,476	26,979	282,442	4.10%
Ulsan	4,960	7,523	10,789	12,094	12,694	6,968	11,536	11,025	13,051	3,472	94,112	1.40%
Gyeongsangnam-do	17,423	17,512	31,414	31,933	34,269	29,740	46,380	41,446	47,201	24,783	322,101	4.60%
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	4,357	7,022	10,760	6,000	10,229	13,879	16,151	12,358	7,324	5,678	93,758	1.30%

### Number of Houses by Type of Houses by Year of Construction



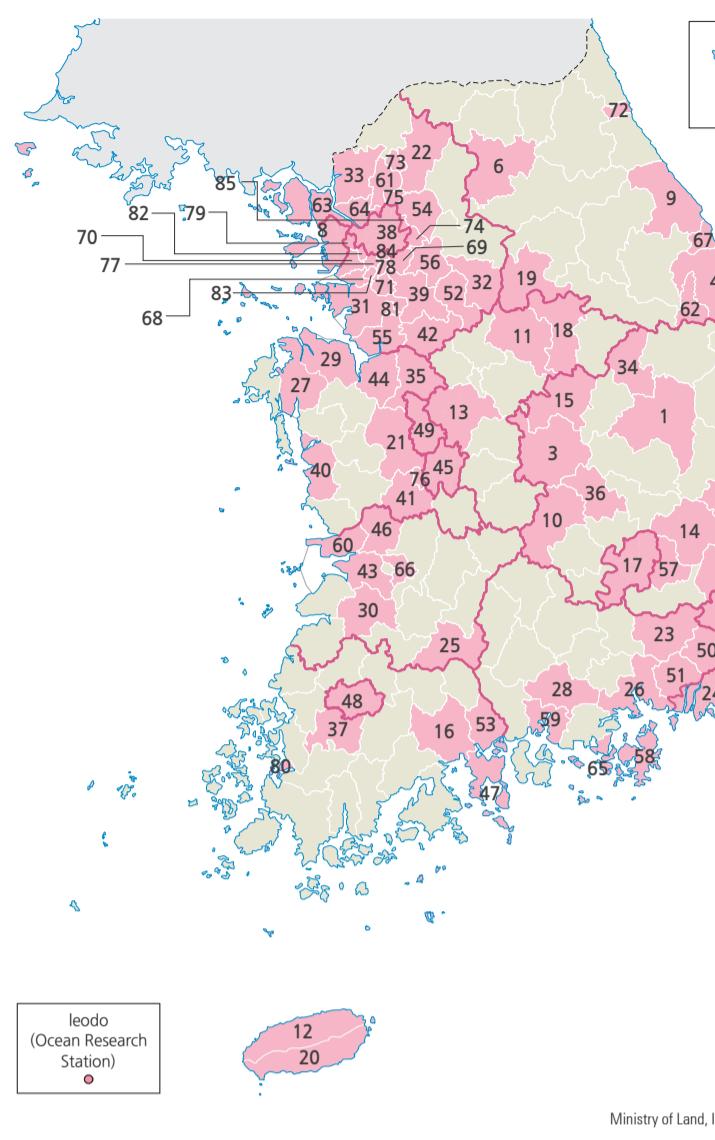
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2020)



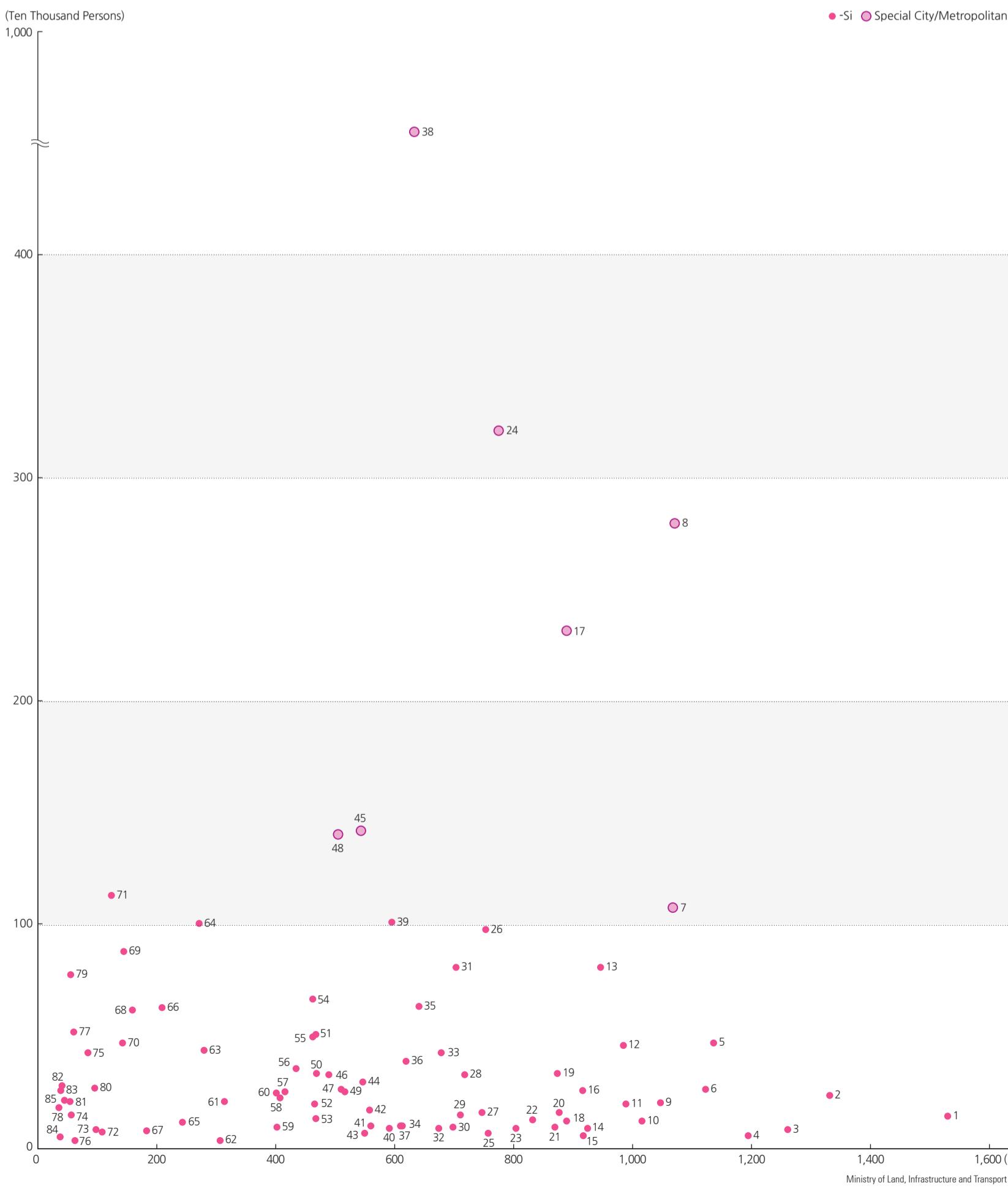
## City Area

When comparing the area of a total of 85 city-level local governments, including a special city, metropolitan cities, a special self-governing city, self-governing cities, and administrative cities, cities in Gyeongsangbuk-do and Gangwon-do are large in area. Andong-si is the city with the largest area at 1,522 km<sup>2</sup>, followed by Gyeongju-si (1,325 km<sup>2</sup>) and Sangju-si (1,255 km<sup>2</sup>). On the other hand, cities in Gyeonggi-do are small in area. Guri-si is the city with the smallest area at 33.3 km<sup>2</sup>, followed by Gwacheon-si (35.9 km<sup>2</sup>) and Gunpo-si (36.5 km<sup>2</sup>). Except for a special city and metropolitan cities, there is no high correlation between the population size and the area of the remaining self-governing cities and administrative cities. For example, Suwon-si and Goyang-si, which have a population of more than 1 million, have areas of 121 km<sup>2</sup> (71st) and 268 km<sup>2</sup> (64th), respectively. These cities are relatively small in area compared to their population size.

Cities by Area (2020)



Population and Area Distribution of Cities (2020)



1 Andong-Si	2 Gyeongju-Si
169,221 1,521.91 km <sup>2</sup>	259,773 1,324.51 km <sup>2</sup>
9 Gangneung-Si	10 Gimcheon-Si
214,560 1,040.38 km <sup>2</sup>	140,132 1,009.09 km <sup>2</sup>
16 Suncheon-Si	17 Daegu
278,765 910.43 km <sup>2</sup>	2,487,829 883.48 km <sup>2</sup>
23 Miryang-Si	24 Busan
107,896 798.59 km <sup>2</sup>	3513,777 769.86 km <sup>2</sup>
33 Paju-Si	34 Yeongju-Si
423,321 672.8 km <sup>2</sup>	109,735 669.09 km <sup>2</sup>
43 Gimje-Si	44 Asan-Si
88,721 544.81 km <sup>2</sup>	297,737 542.18 km <sup>2</sup>
53 Gwangyang-Si	54 Namyangju-Si
153,587 460.06 km <sup>2</sup>	653,454 458.1 km <sup>2</sup>
61 Yangju-Si	62 Taebaek-Si
205,184 310.4 km <sup>2</sup>	47,501 303.44 km <sup>2</sup>
71 Suwon-Si	72 Sokcho-Si
1,184,624 121 km <sup>2</sup>	81,992 105.63 km <sup>2</sup>

3 Sangju-Si	4 Samcheok-Si	5 Pohang-Si	6 Chuncheon-Si	7 Ulsan	8 Incheon
102,374 1,254.79 km <sup>2</sup>	70,839 1,186.64 km <sup>2</sup>	519,584 1,129.84 km <sup>2</sup>	277,997 1,116.41 km <sup>2</sup>	1,173,534 1,060.4 km <sup>2</sup>	2,925,815 1,040.88 km <sup>2</sup>
11 Chungju-Si	12 Jeju-Si	13 Cheongju-Si	14 Yeongcheon-Si	15 Mungyeong-Si	
207,913 983.67 km <sup>2</sup>	831,912 940.28 km <sup>2</sup>	100,648 91.39 km <sup>2</sup>	75,784 911.62 km <sup>2</sup>		
18 Jecheon-Si	19 Wonju-Si	20 Seogwipo-Si	21 Gongju-Si	22 Pocheon-Si	
136,138 883.43 km <sup>2</sup>	459,876 978.4 km <sup>2</sup>	332,995 872.41 km <sup>2</sup>	164,519 870.9 km <sup>2</sup>	111,261 864.28 km <sup>2</sup>	
25 Namwon-Si	26 Changwon-Si	27 Seosan-Si	28 Jinju-Si	29 Dangjin-Si	30 Jeongeup-Si
84,856 752.23 km <sup>2</sup>	1,070,064 747.12 km <sup>2</sup>	170,099 740.78 km <sup>2</sup>	344,426 712.95 km <sup>2</sup>	165,122 695.48 km <sup>2</sup>	115,977 692.77 km <sup>2</sup>
35 Cheonan-Si	36 Gumi-Si	37 Naju-Si	38 Seoul	39 Yongin-Si	40 Boryeong-Si
605,776 636 km <sup>2</sup>	419,915 615.39 km <sup>2</sup>	98,182 608.54 km <sup>2</sup>	10,022,181 605.2 km <sup>2</sup>	975,746 591.3 km <sup>2</sup>	104,754 569.31 km <sup>2</sup>
45 Daejeon	46 Iksan-Si	47 Yeosu-Si	48 Gwangju	49 Sejong	50 Yangsan-Si
1,518,775 540.23 km <sup>2</sup>	302,061 506.61 km <sup>2</sup>	1,472,199 501.18 km <sup>2</sup>	210,884 494.9 km <sup>2</sup>	301,291 485.35 km <sup>2</sup>	528,865 463.36 km <sup>2</sup>
55 Pyeongtaek-Si	56 Gwangju	57 Gyeongsan-Si	58 Geoje-Si	59 Sacheon-Si	60 Gunsan-Si
60,532 457.5 km <sup>2</sup>	312,579 431 km <sup>2</sup>	290,168 504.31 km <sup>2</sup>	256,888 411.7 km <sup>2</sup>	115,452 398.59 km <sup>2</sup>	278,398 394.85 km <sup>2</sup>
63 Gimpo-Si	64 Goyang-Si	65 Tongyeong-Si	66 Jeonju-Si	67 Donghae-Si	68 Ansan-Si
349,990 276.6 km <sup>2</sup>	1,027,546 268.1 km <sup>2</sup>	139,168 239 km <sup>2</sup>	652,282 205.62 km <sup>2</sup>	93,895 180.2 km <sup>2</sup>	697,885 149.5 km <sup>2</sup>
73 Dongducheon-Si	74 Hanam-Si	75 Uijeongbu-Si	76 Gyeryong-Si	77 Anyang-Si	78Uiwang-Si
97,974 95.7 km <sup>2</sup>	166,713 93 km <sup>2</sup>	433,937 81.5 km <sup>2</sup>	41,730 60.71 km <sup>2</sup>	597,789 58.5 km <sup>2</sup>	157,740 54 km <sup>2</sup>
81 Osan-Si	82 Gwangmyeong-Si	83 Gunpo-Si	84 Gwacheon-Si	85 Guri-Si	
206,828 42.7 km <sup>2</sup>	344,978 38.5 km <sup>2</sup>	287,519 36.5 km <sup>2</sup>	68,946 35.9 km <sup>2</sup>	186,721 33.3 km <sup>2</sup>	
City Name					
Person Area (km <sup>2</sup> )					

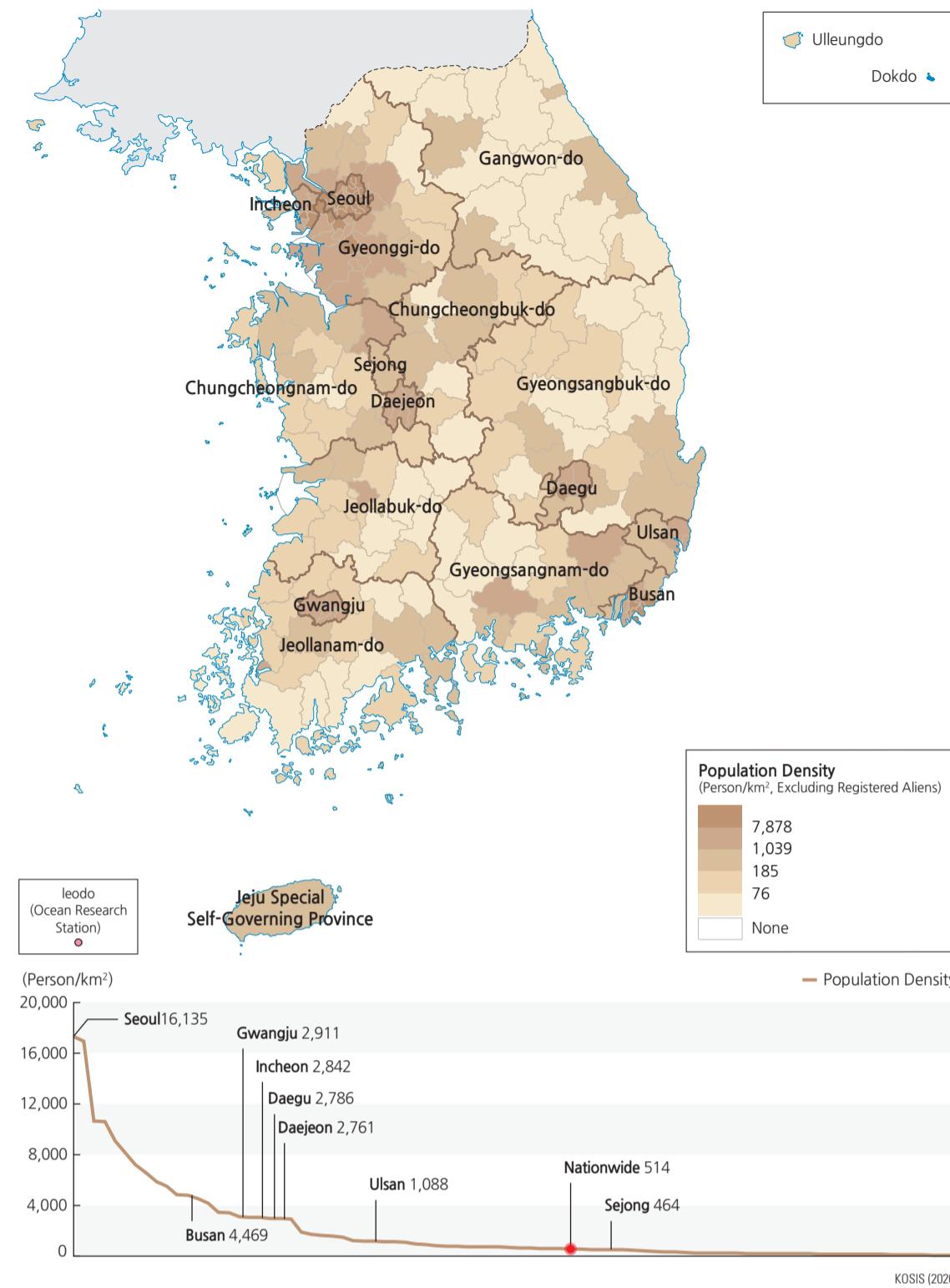
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (2020)

## Statistics on Cities

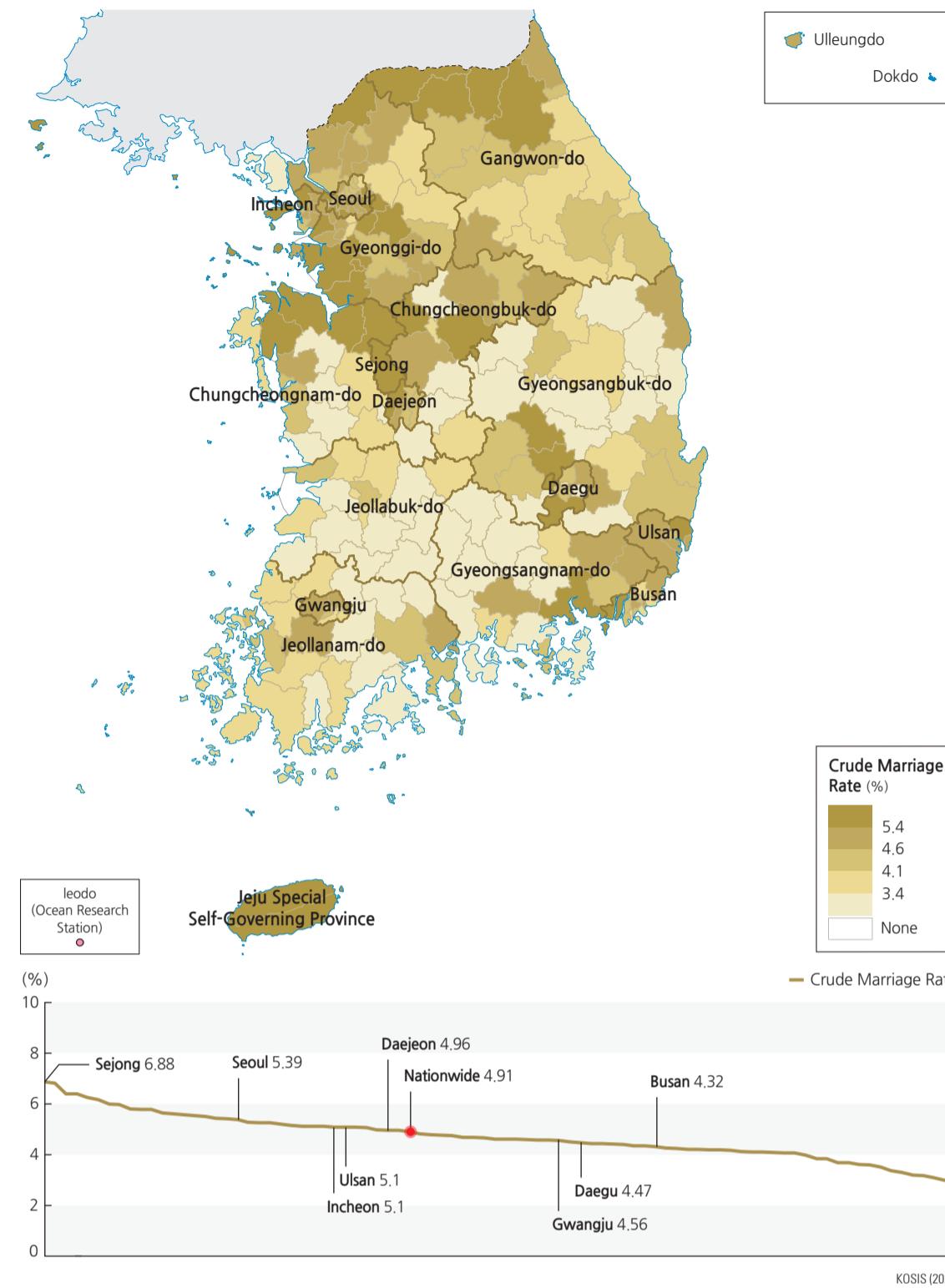
	Population				Residence	Public Administration			Manufacturing		Distribution			
	Population Density (Person/km <sup>2</sup> , Excluding Registered Aliens)	Crude Marriage Rate (%)	Crude Birth Rate (%)	Death Rate (%)		Land Price Change (%)	Fiscal Independence	Local Tax Burden per Person (Thousand Won)	Number of Residents per Public Official	Economic Participation Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate	Number of Financial Institutions per Ten Thousand Persons	Number of Markets per Ten Thousand Persons	Number of Food-Related Services per Ten Thousand Persons
<b>Total</b>	514.94	4.91	0.63	0.58	4.58	-	1,627.00	160.31	63.10	3.90	1.29	0.35	222.95	0.27
Seoul	16,135.15	5.39	0.59	0.47	6.11	79.20	2,119.00	193.00	62.60	4.80	2.13	0.31	214.29	0.35
Busan	4,469.77	4.32	0.55	0.66	5.74	52.40	1,434.00	180.29	58.12	4.11	1.63	0.58	226.28	0.25
Daegu	2,786.32	4.48	0.58	0.57	5.01	43.90	1,311.00	190.66	60.87	4.37	1.48	0.63	218.43	0.09
Incheon	2,842.66	5.10	0.68	0.52	3.59	60.30	1,511.00	203.56	65.70	4.30	1.01	0.19	177.81	0.24
Gwangju	2,911.86	4.57	0.62	0.54	5.26	39.90	1,265.00	183.43	61.70	3.80	1.26	0.30	215.43	0.09
Daejeon	2,761.54	4.97	0.62	0.50	3.34	42.90	1,165.00	193.40	61.25	4.29	1.17	0.28	216.05	0.11
Ulsan	1,088.63	5.10	0.70	0.45	2.65	40.10	1,685.00	180.31	61.90	4.65	1.21	0.44	227.42	0.13
Sejong	464.90	6.88	1.35	0.43	7.42	73.60	2,135.00	164.81	63.20	2.30	1.35	0.28	181.84	-
Suwon	9,922.89	5.79	0.73	0.42	3.49	49.30	1,419.32	371.42	60.70	3.80	1.01	0.18	171.59	0.25
Seongnam	6,737.84	5.51	0.67	0.46	5.65	59.20	2,063.56	348.05	62.20	4.90	1.77	0.29	180.46	0.10
Uiyeongbu	5,482.29	4.62	0.58	0.55	3.20	28.30	858.73	362.85	58.00	5.10	0.89	0.13	203.88	0.07
Anyang	9,867.11	5.09	0.69	0.41	4.24	40.70	1,223.90	313.84	61.70	4.80	1.30	0.31	185.22	0.12
Bucheon	15,789.07	5.29	0.64	0.47	3.58	37.10	1,054.55	349.97	61.50	3.60	1.04	0.25	168.31	0.08
Gwangmyeong	8,482.77	5.13	0.64	0.44	4.96	35.70	1,560.15	318.56	59.40	4.50	0.84	0.06	154.24	0.09
Pyeongtaek	1,081.57	5.99	0.74	0.52	5.70	45.60	2,241.50	260.32	62.80	3.60	0.89	0.10	243.06	0.23
Dongducheon	1,005.92	4.58	0.48	0.85	2.38	14.20	772.73	152.02	54.60	4.60	0.70	0.40	218.25	0.10
Ansan	4,242.76	5.42	0.55	0.45	2.67	39.50	1,321.76	323.38	62.00	5.20	1.20	0.13	193.42	0.15
Goyang	3,895.06	4.18	0.56	0.46	5.22	42.10	1,192.54	376.01	60.10	4.30	1.00	0.07	172.40	0.01
Gwacheon	1,620.91	4.08	0.49	0.45	5.58	39.50	9,080.79	114.91	56.60	3.30	2.06	0.69	152.59	-
Guri	6,109.03	4.62	0.66	0.45	5.73	34.50	1,088.02	293.73	61.50	4.70	0.88	0.05	220.85	-
Namyangju	1,488.38	4.13	0.62	0.48	3.76	32.00	1,115.48	347.16	56.90	3.90	0.55	0.03	186.67	0.04
Osan	5,151.45	6.18	0.87	0.36	2.88	33.10	1,249.33	329.94	65.70	5.00	0.61	0.04	166.70	0.04
Siheung	3,236.11	6.00	0.76	0.39	3.46	43.70	1,780.45	348.90	64.00	5.20	1.01	0.08	195.17	0.06
Gunpo	7,603.40	5.15	0.74	0.43	3.20	36.30	1,088.80	319.03	60.50	4.90	0.99	0.11	145.20	0.04
Uiwang	2,851.12	3.99	0.56	0.42	4.15	40.50	1,436.60	252.35	60.70	4.30	0.84	0.06	156.37	-
Hanam	2,735.94	5.62	0.81	0.40	5.26	44.10	2,530.99	334.32	63.00	3.40	0.78	0.16	186.36	0.08
Yongin	1,750.62	4.52	0.66	0.39	3.53	55.50	1,761.82	373.02	58.30	3.90	0.94	0.03	149.32	0.09
Paju	671.18	5.27	0.74	0.53	9.53	34.90	1,596.36	309.48	61.40	3.90	0.80	0.17	204.87	0.09
Icheon	464.25	4.99	0.72	0.56	3.14	51.40	3,000.18	205.97	68.00	3.20	0.59	0.36	246.09	0.18
Anseong	331.73	5.07	0.57	0.67	2.90	32.00	1,975.60	203.52	65.00	3.10	0.62	0.21	285.09	0.10
Gimpo	1,529.90	5.12	0.83	0.41	5.14	40.40	1,839.24	359.53	60.10	2.20	0.84	0.09	171.23	0.16
Hwaseong	1,093.39	6.83	1.04	0.35	3.99	60.10	2,815.27	321.22	67.20	3.70	0.93	0.13	202.57	0.13
Gwangju	844.06	6.27	0.82	0.44	4.35	43.60	1,532.86	330.71	63.40	4.30	0.40	0.05	181.33	0.03
Yangju	699.08	4.67	0.61	0.58	3.12	33.00	1,447.29	234.04	58.10	3.50	0.62	0.04	257.21	0.04
Pocheon	182.27	4.76	0.50	0.82	2.80	27.30	1,650.53	164.31	63.50	2.70	0.73	0.18	315.77	0.18
Yeouj	183.33	4.36	0.56	0.86	3.49	28.90	1,860.62	124.19	64.20	1.50	0.61	0.43	315.97	0.17
Chuncheon	251.38	4.43	0.60	0.65	3.23	23.70	1,118.00	181.29	59.40	3.90	0.98	0.42	277.33	0.18
Wonju	396.27	4.78	0.59	0.58	3.95	23.30	1,213.00	220.56	61.80	3.50	0.95	0.23	251.57	0.23
Gangneung	204.63	4.11	0.48	0.79	3.29	18.20	1,183.00	165.98	60.30	2.20	0.93	0.33	317.37	0.56
Donghae	506.49	4.11	0.50	0.80	2.91	19.60	943.00	141.73	60.80	1.10	0.98	0.43	280.02	0.65
Taebeak	147.80	3.52	0.49	0.86	1.86	21.70	713.00	74.27	62.00	1.40	1.11	0.67	285.73	0.67
Sokcho	772.51	4.21	0.50	0.73	4.95	18.40	1,287.00	135.46	62.90	1.80	0.97	0.36	373.42	2.90
Samcheok	57.56	4.36	0.49	0.98	2.29	15.10	1,206.00	82.22	60.00	1.20	0.72	0.58	286.62	0.58
Cheongju	890.46	5.27	0.52	0.52	3.63	33.40	1,287.00	277.58	62.90	1.20	0.96	0.19	211.35	0.08
Chungju	214.03	4.82	0.55	0.81	2.70	18.20	1,162.00	152.76	61.00	2.10	0.83	0.56	278.38	0.56
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## Statistics Maps on Cities

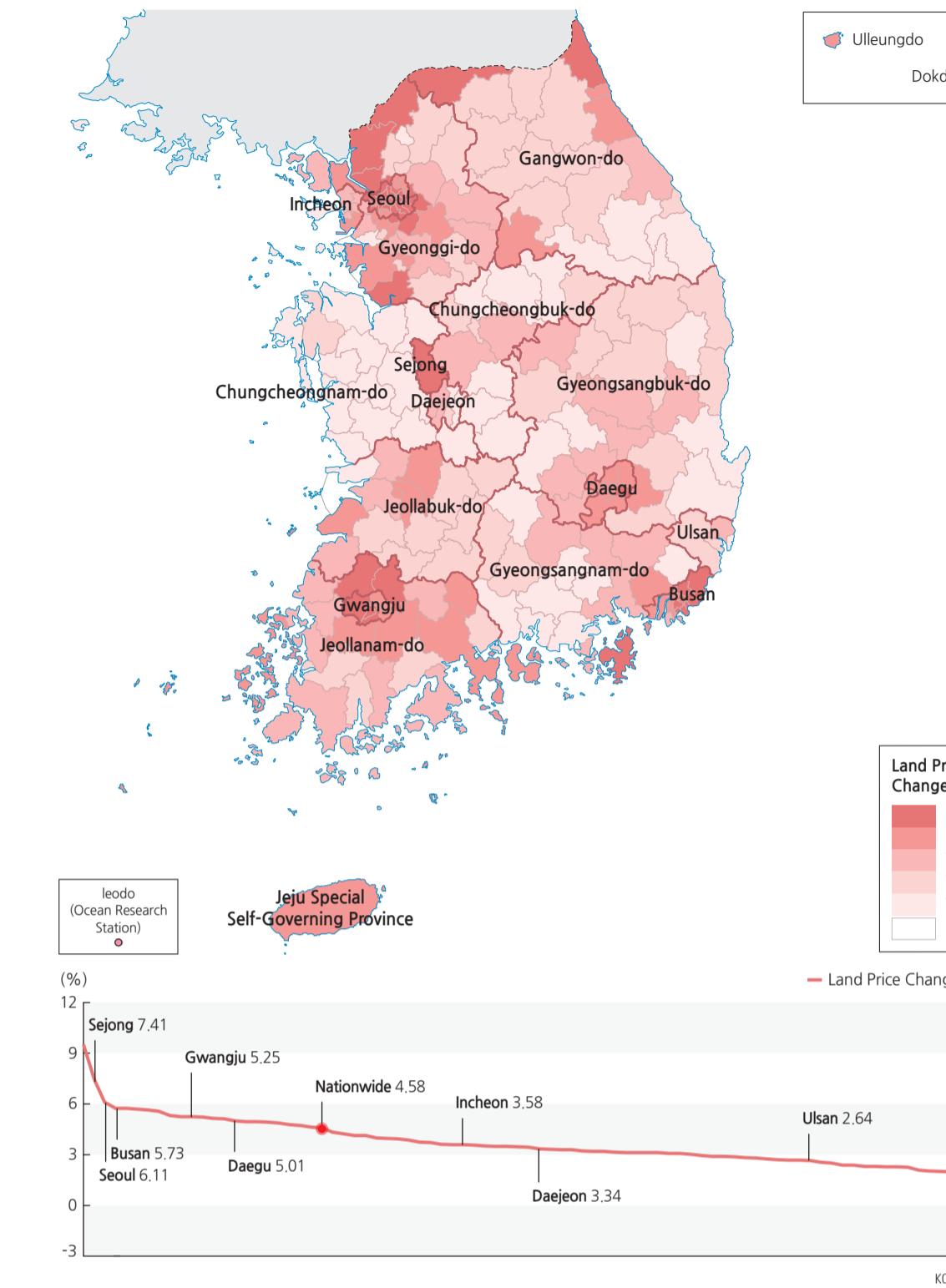
Population Density



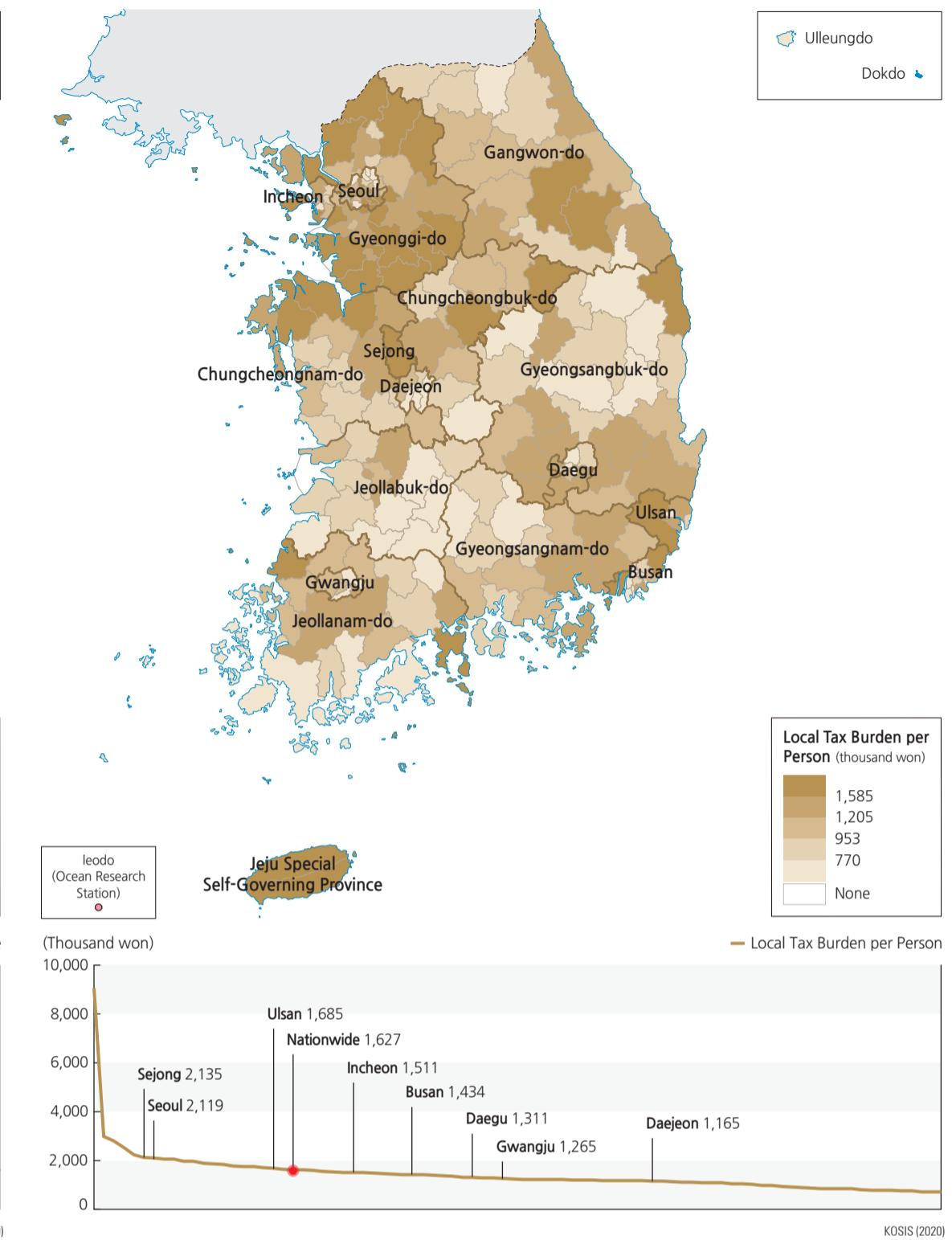
Crude Marriage Rate



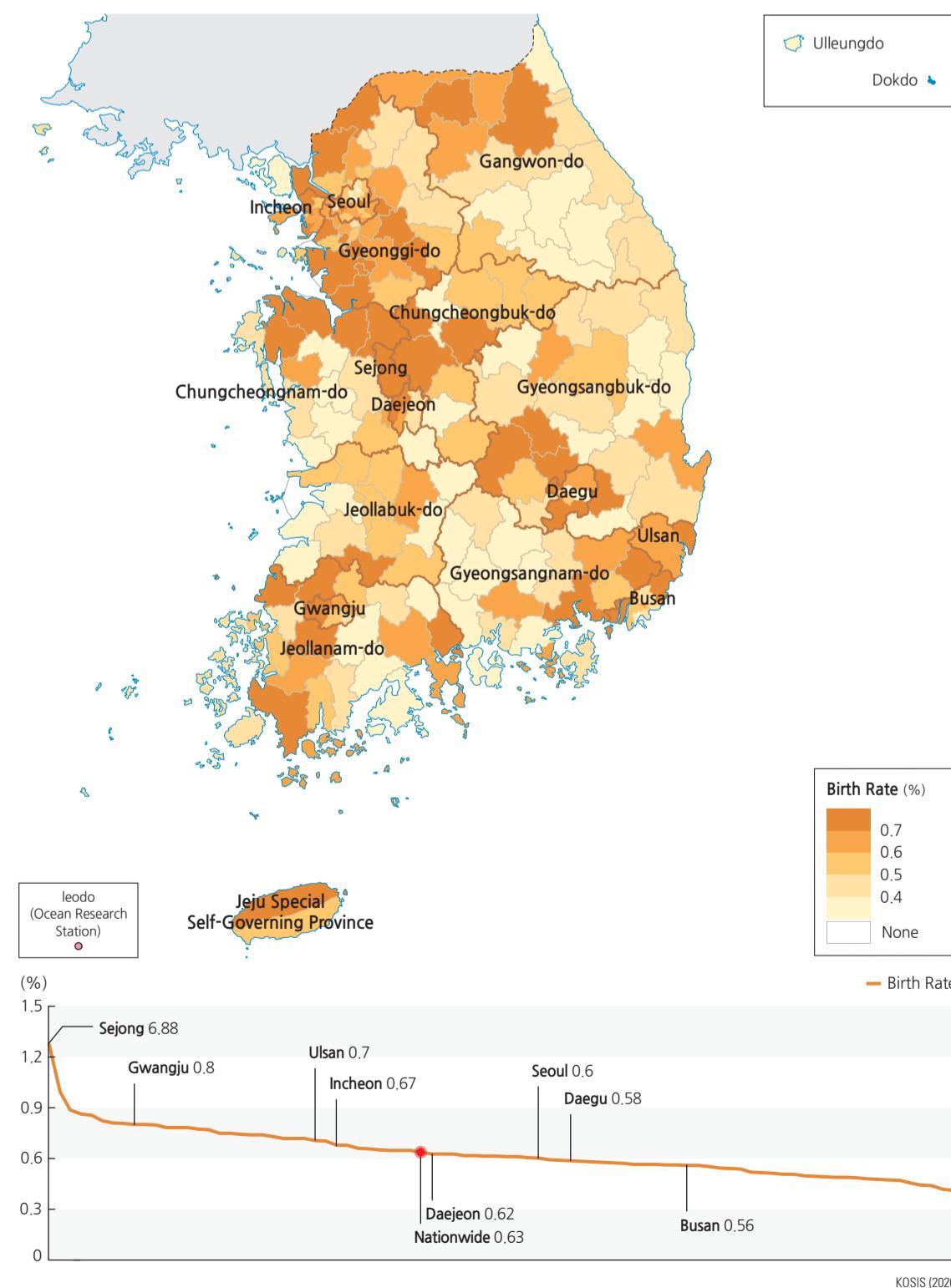
Land Price Change



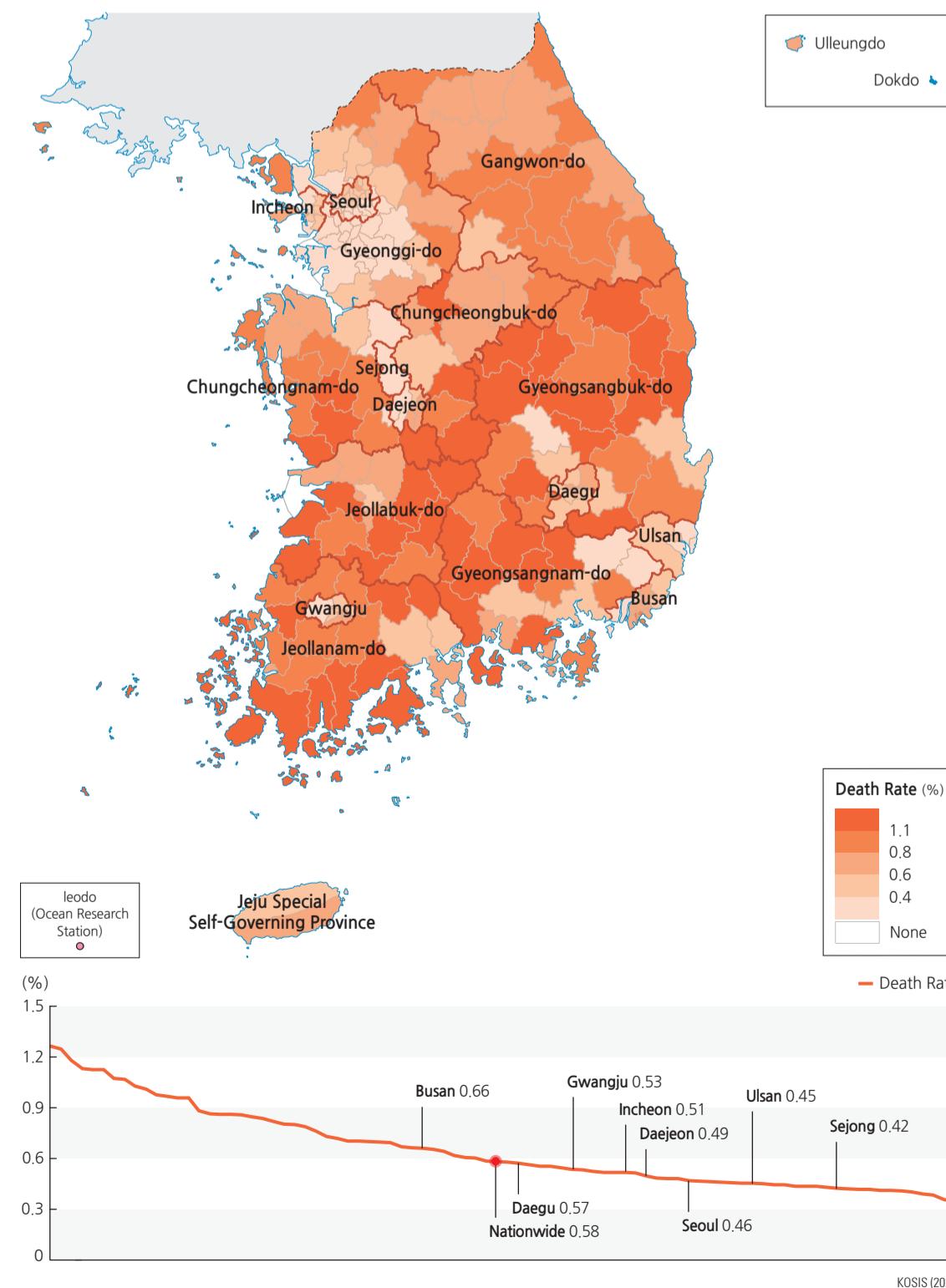
Local Tax Burden per Person



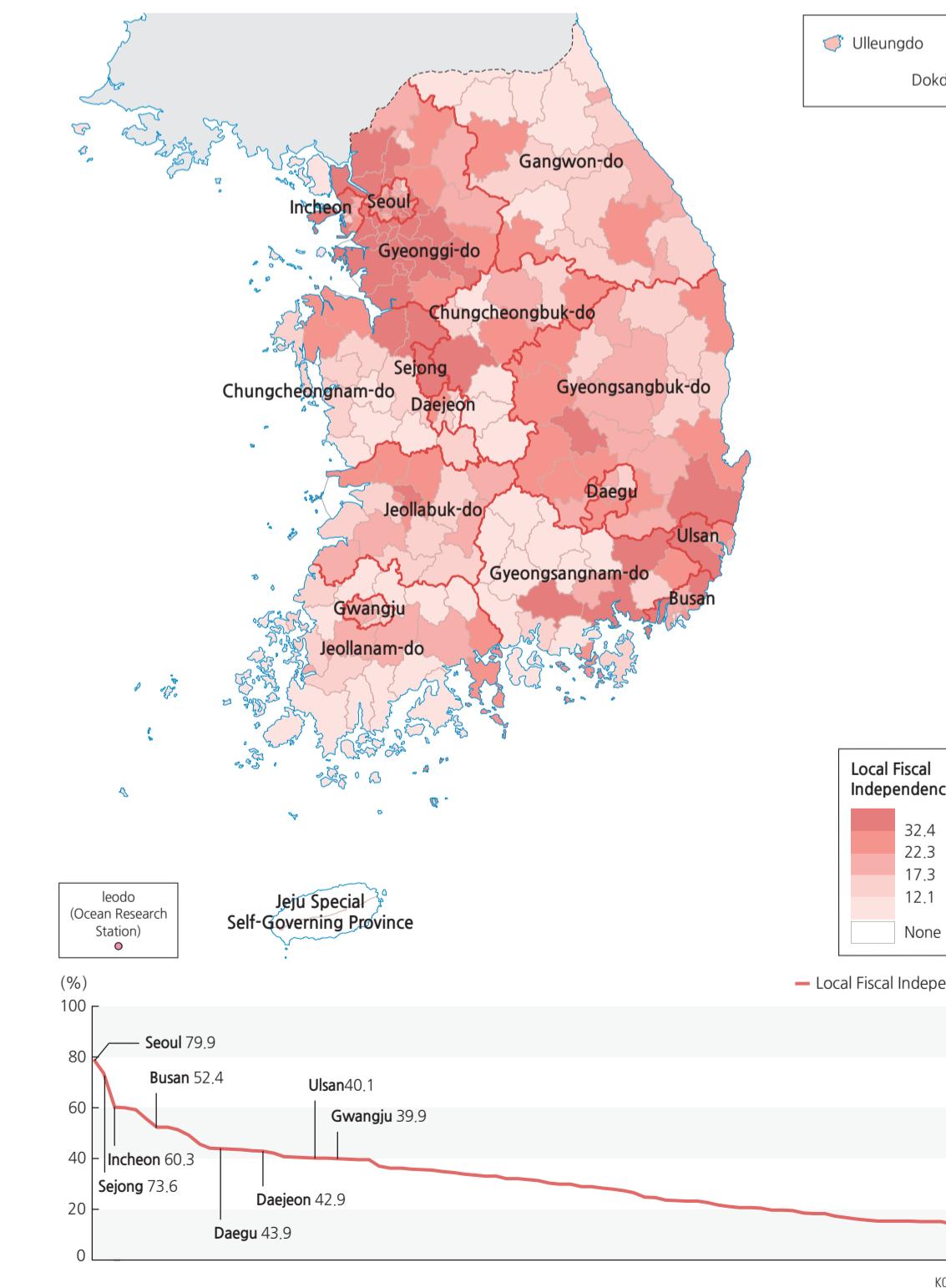
Birth Rate



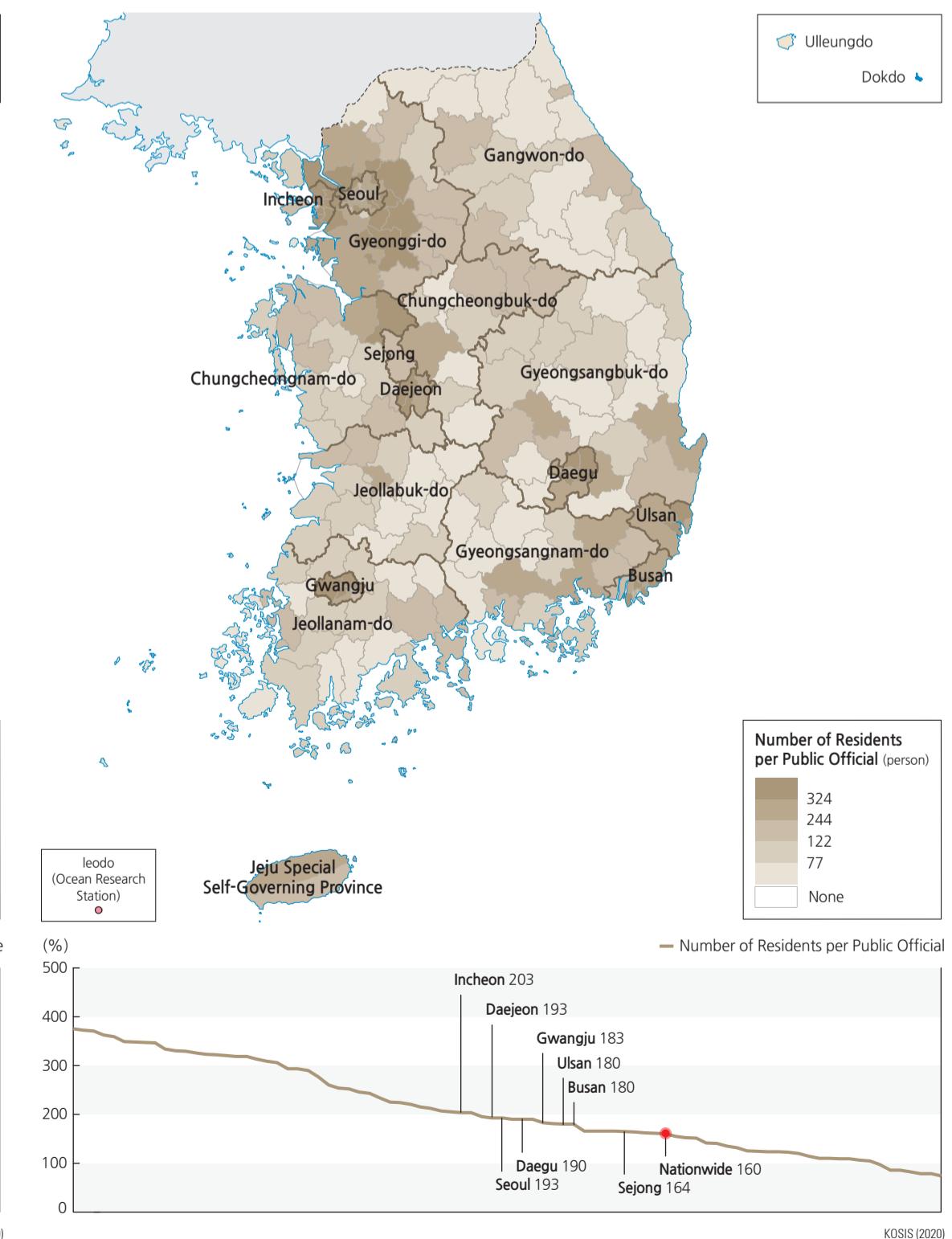
Death Rate



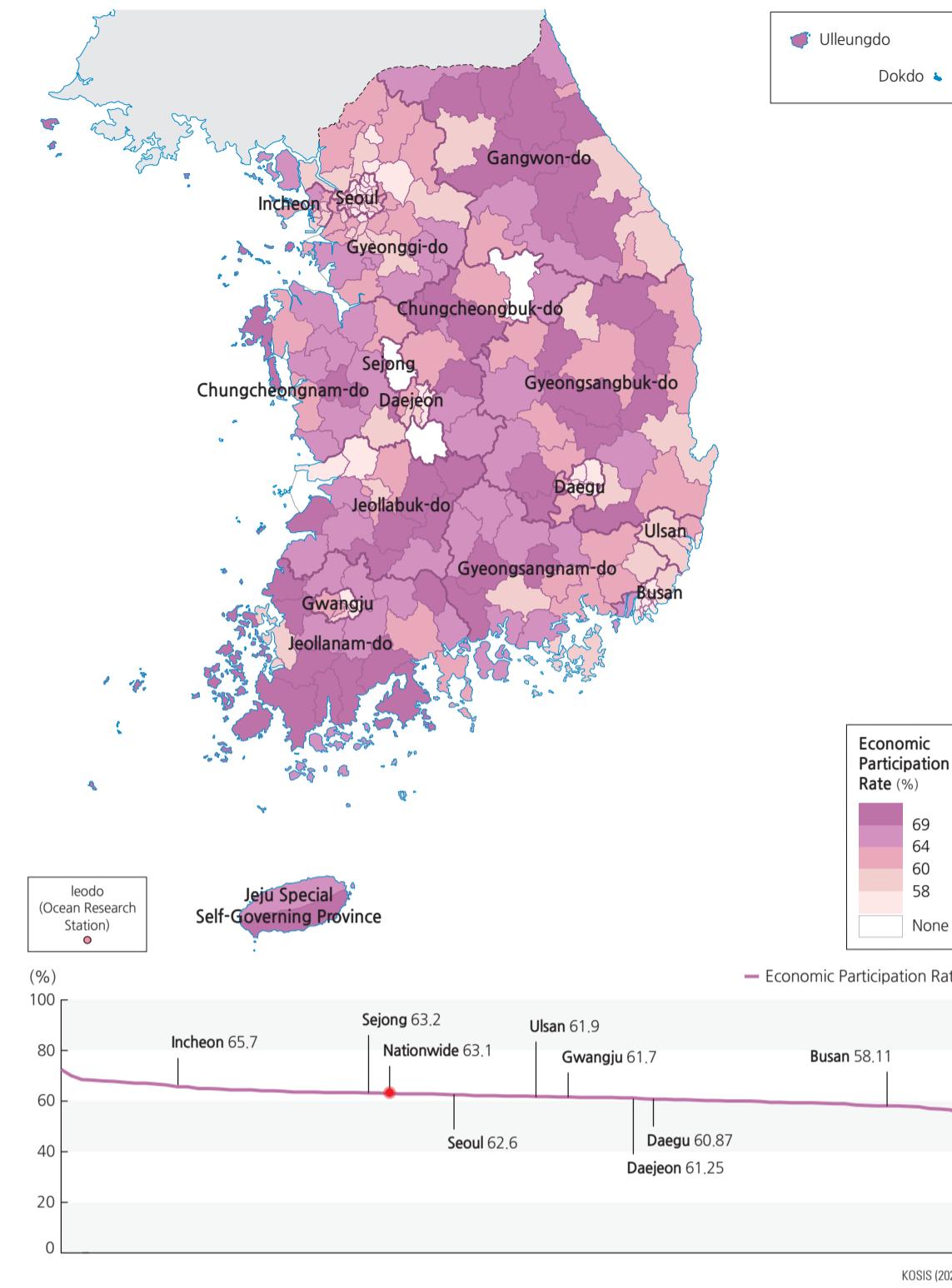
Local Fiscal Independence



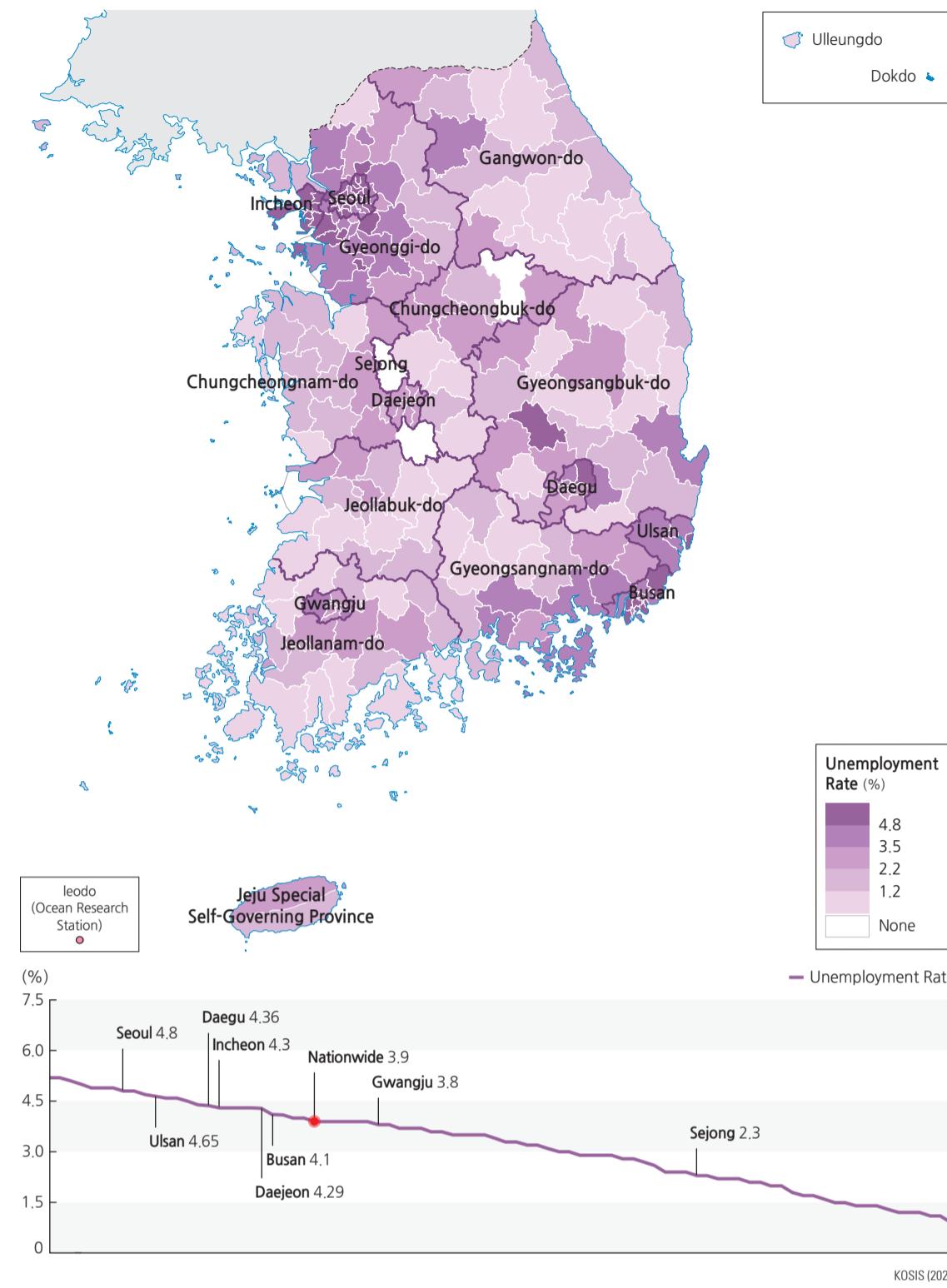
Number of Residents per Public Official



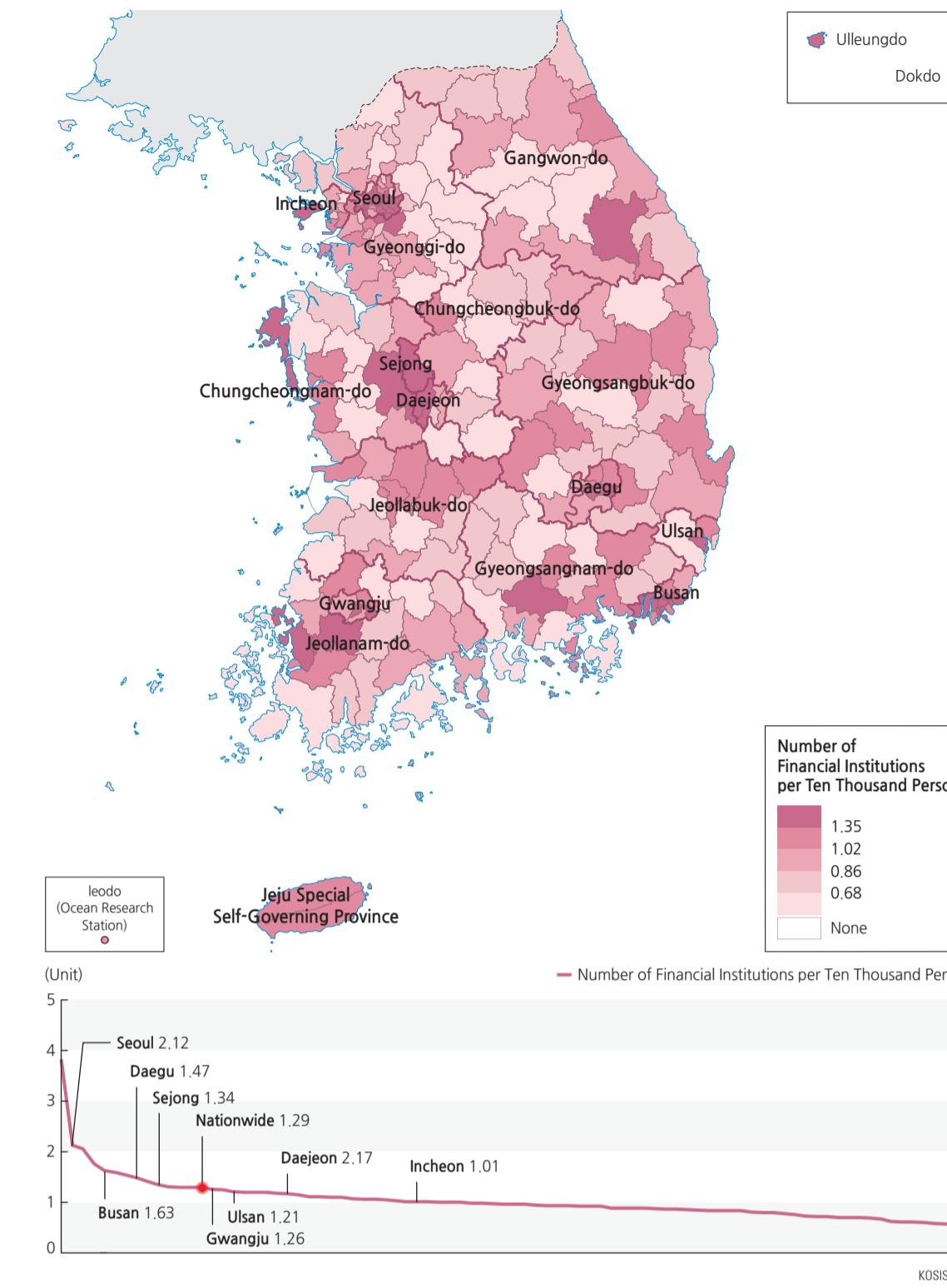
Economic Participation Rate



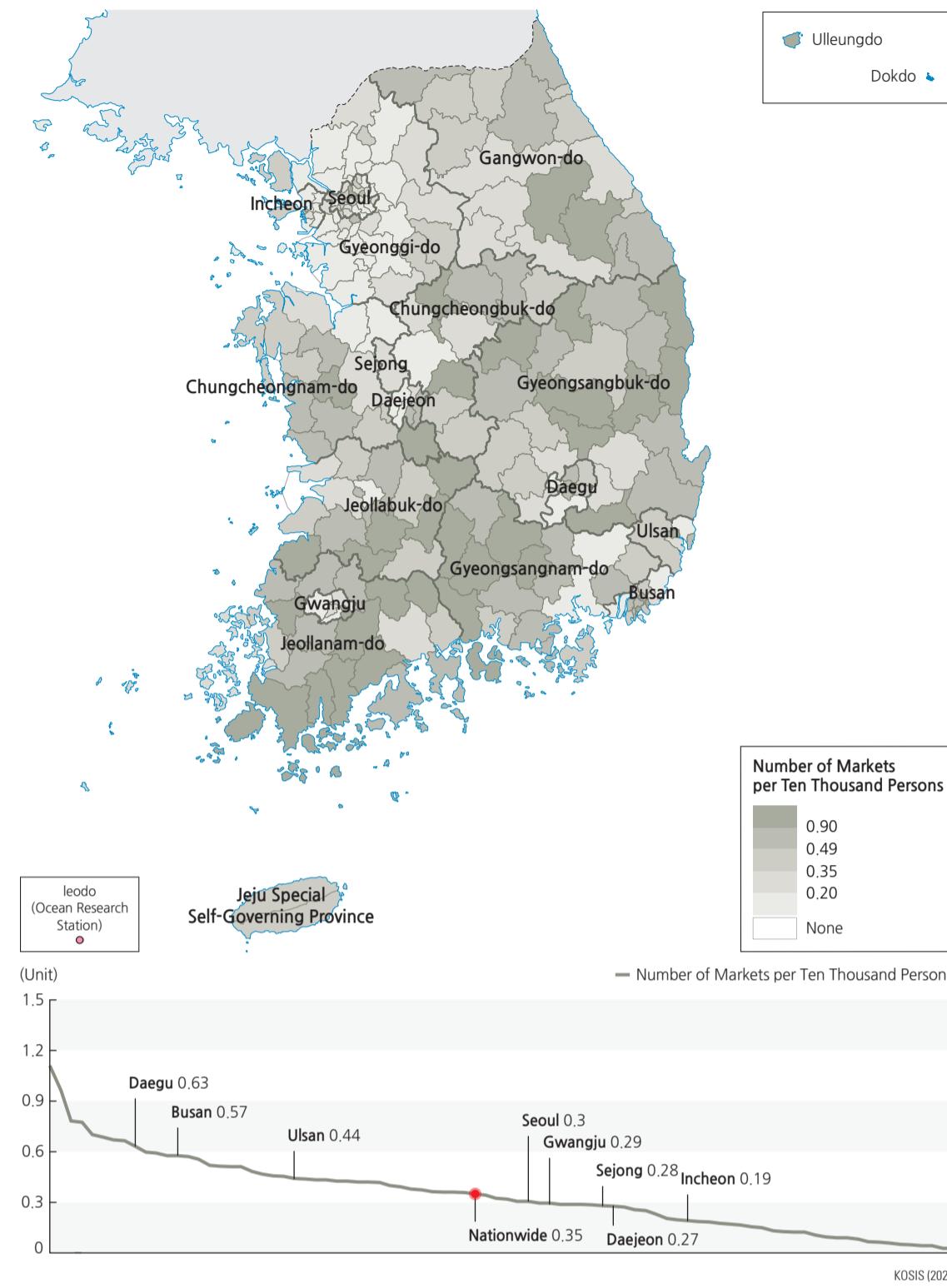
Unemployment Rate



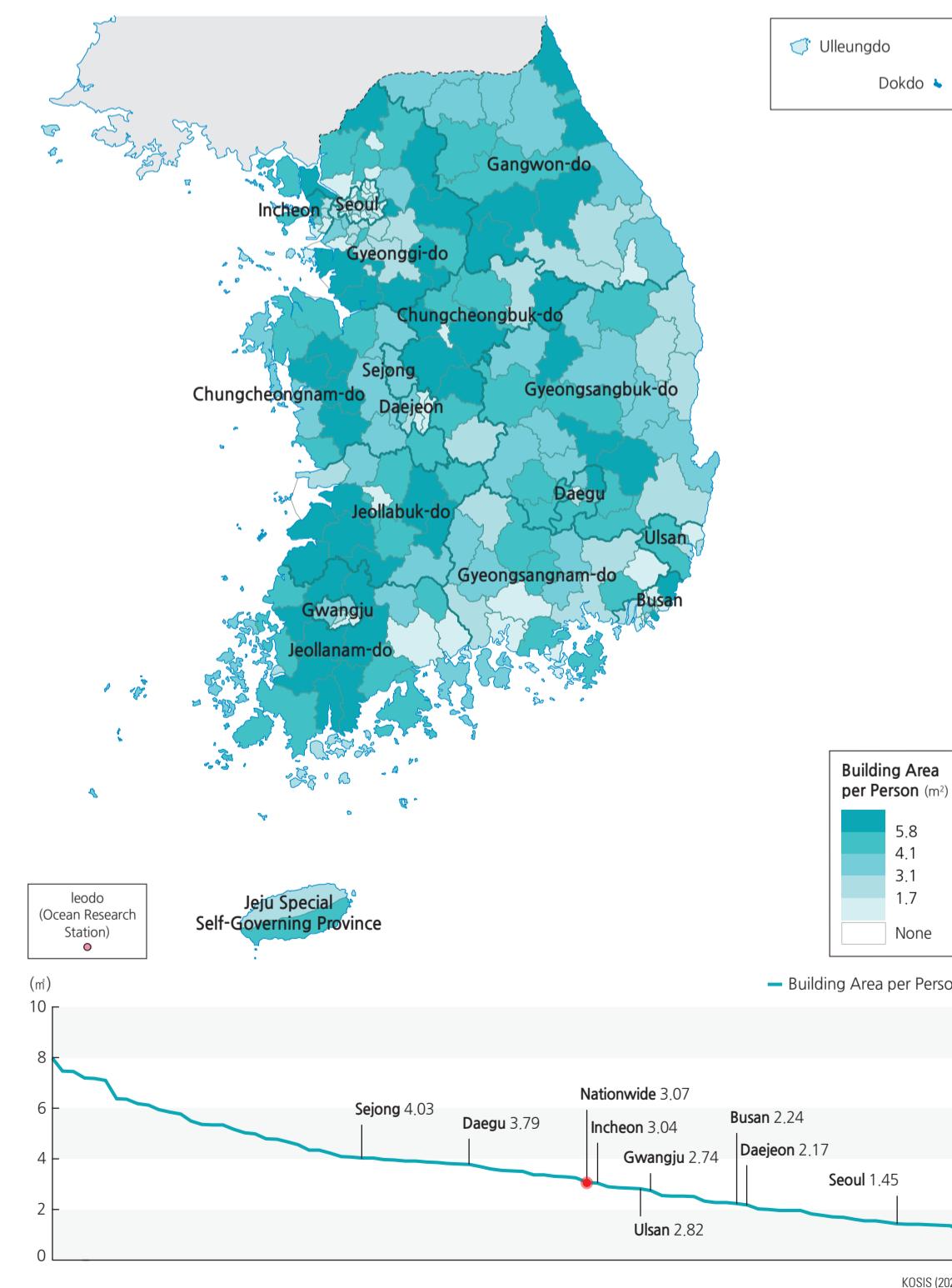
Number of Financial Institutions per Ten Thousand Persons



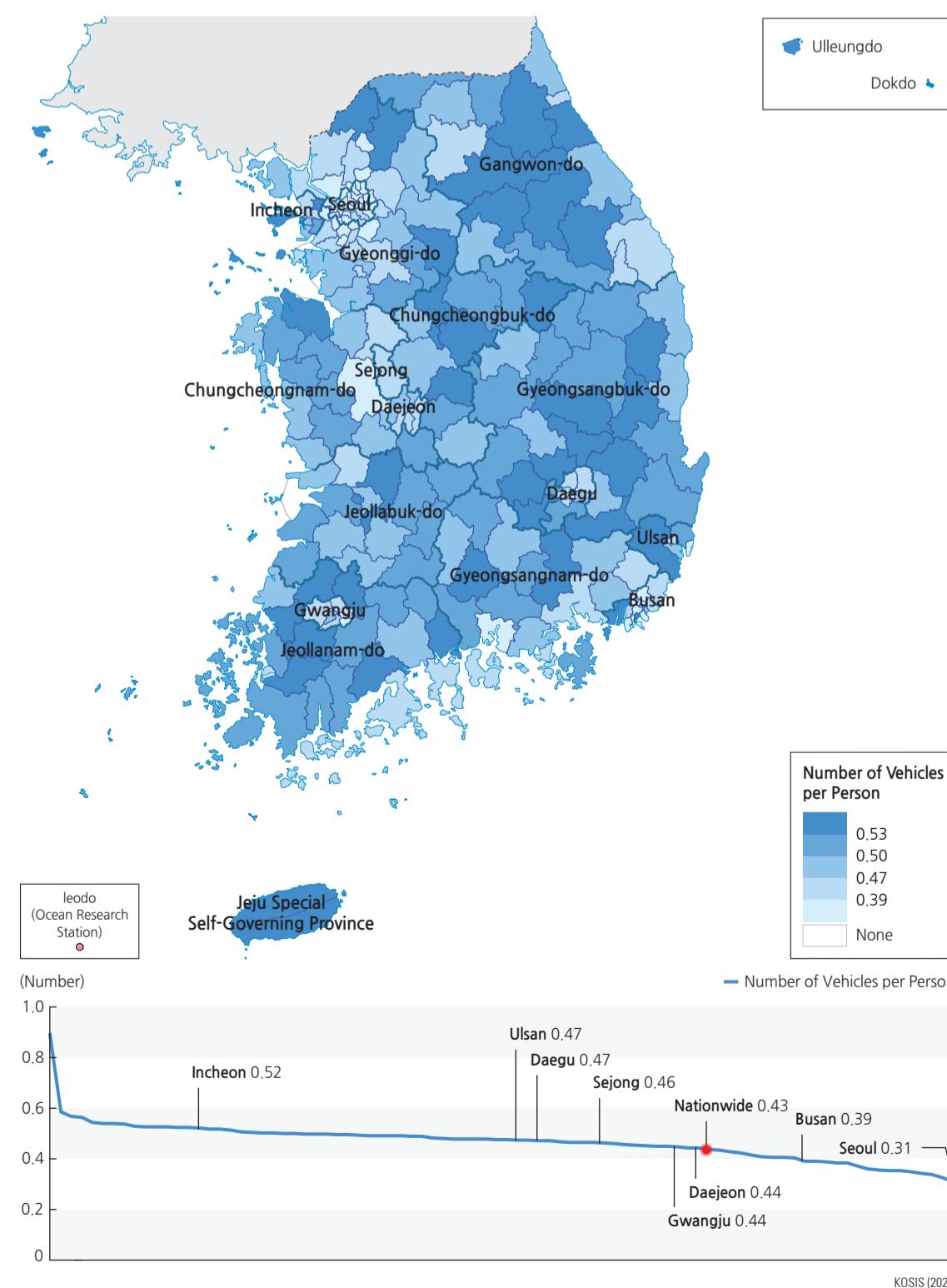
Number of Markets per Ten Thousand Persons



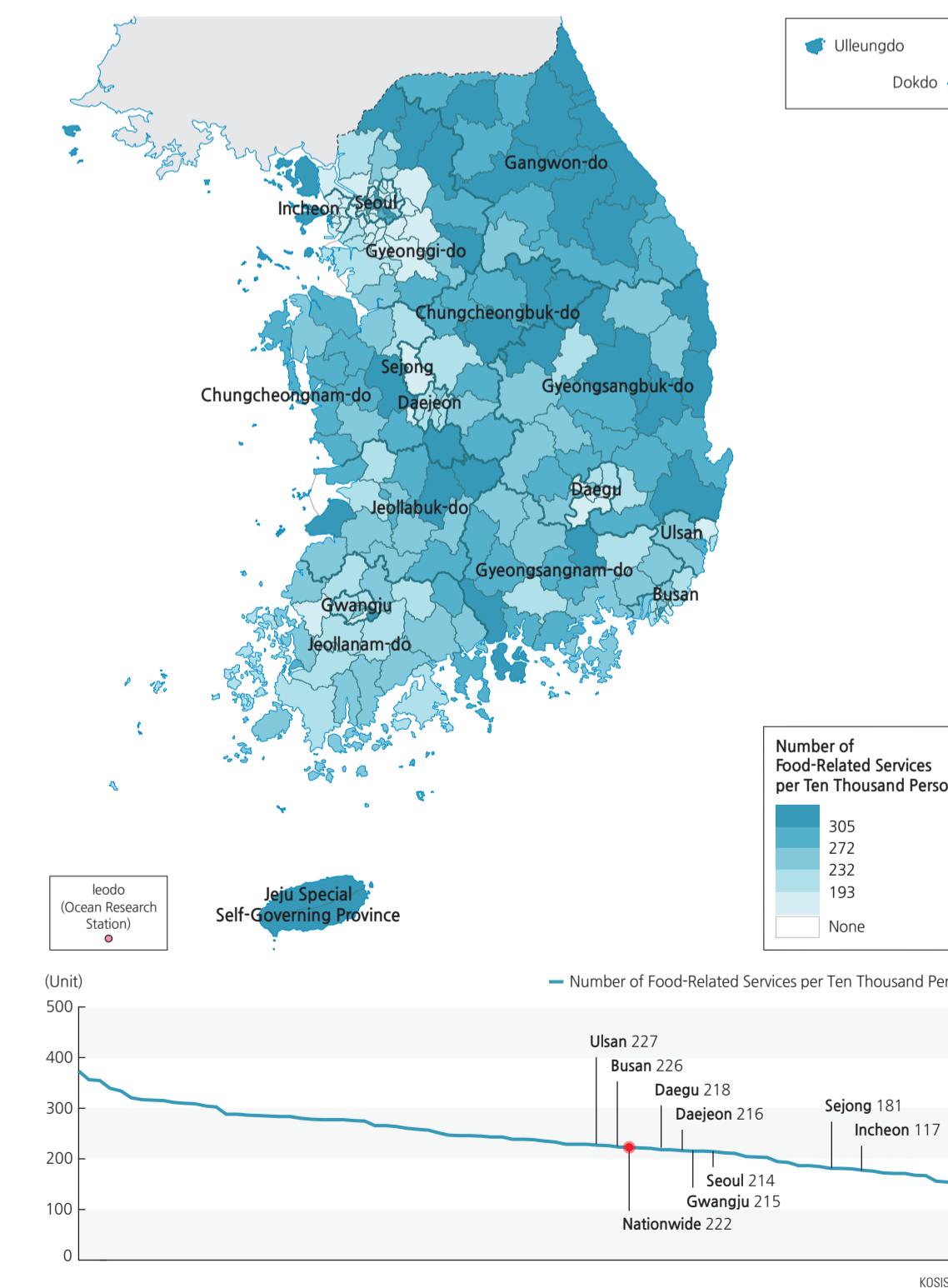
Building Area per Person



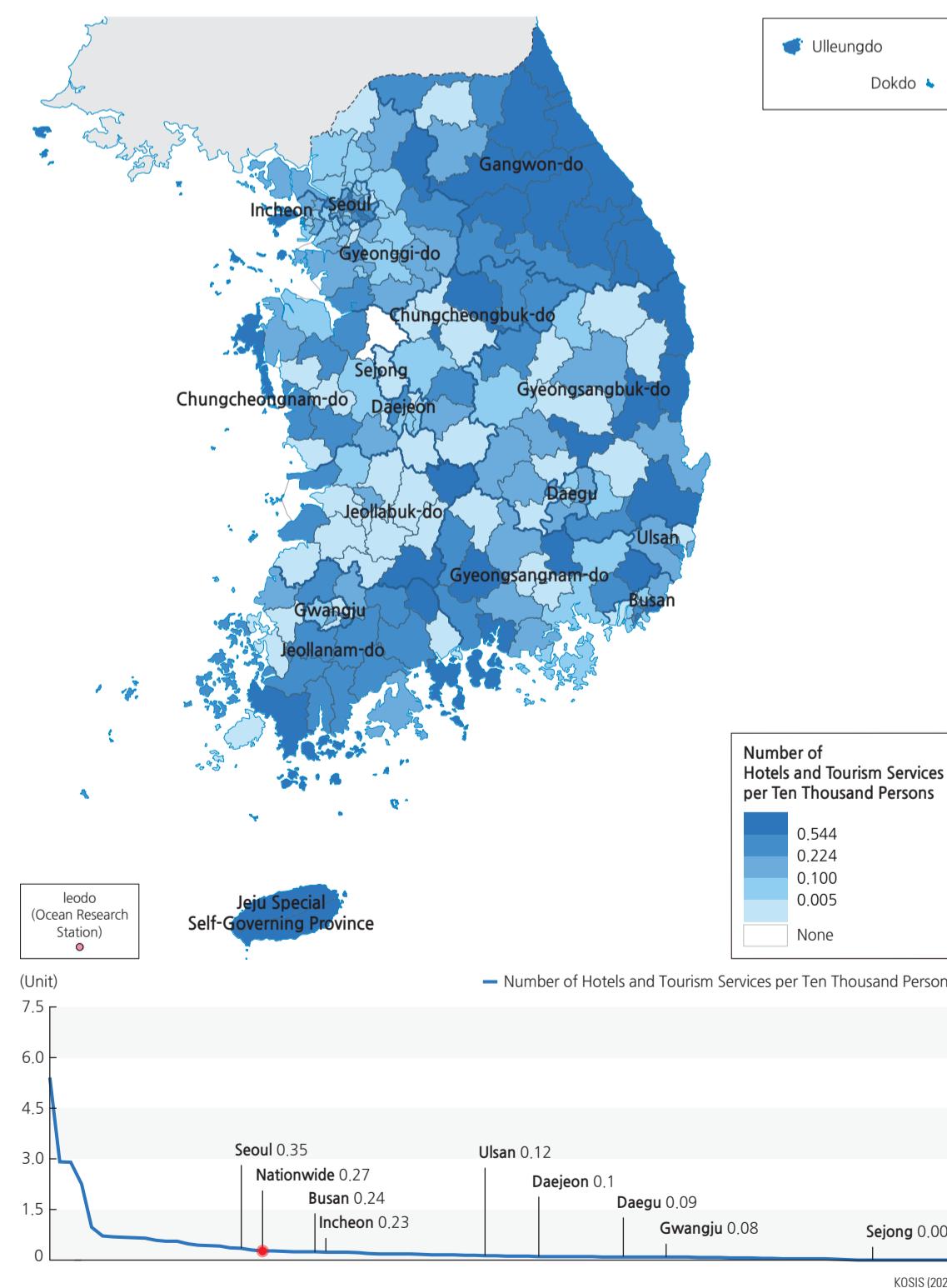
Number of Vehicles per Person



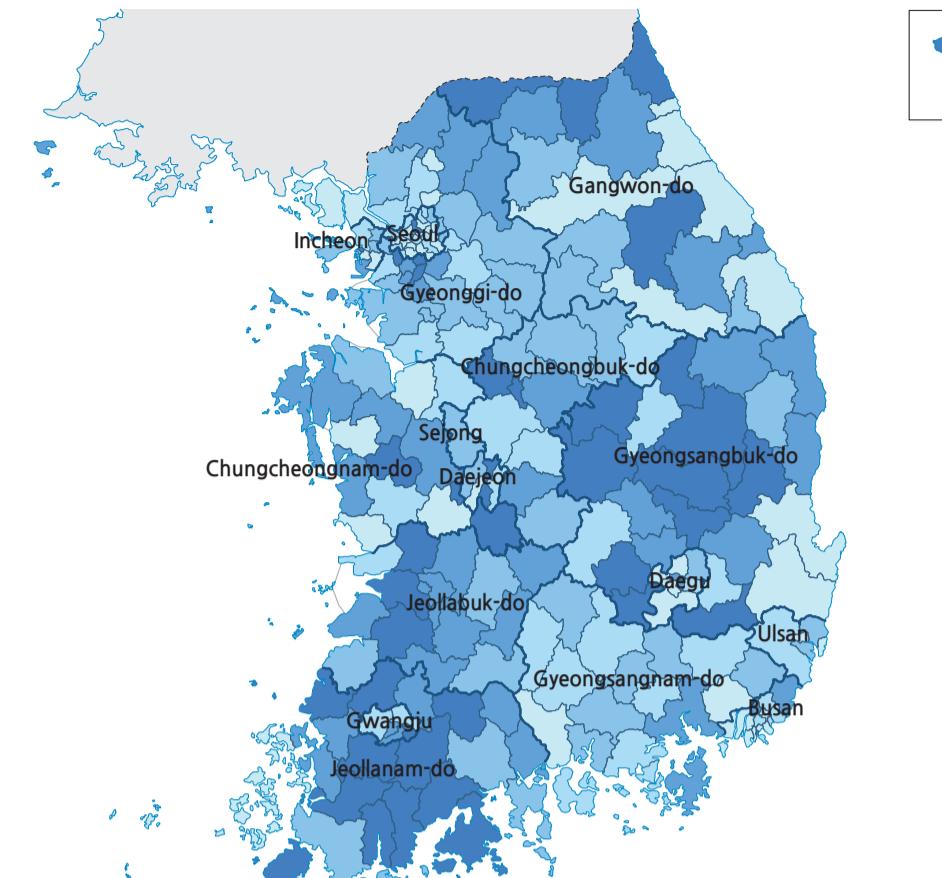
Number of Food-Related Services per Ten Thousand Persons



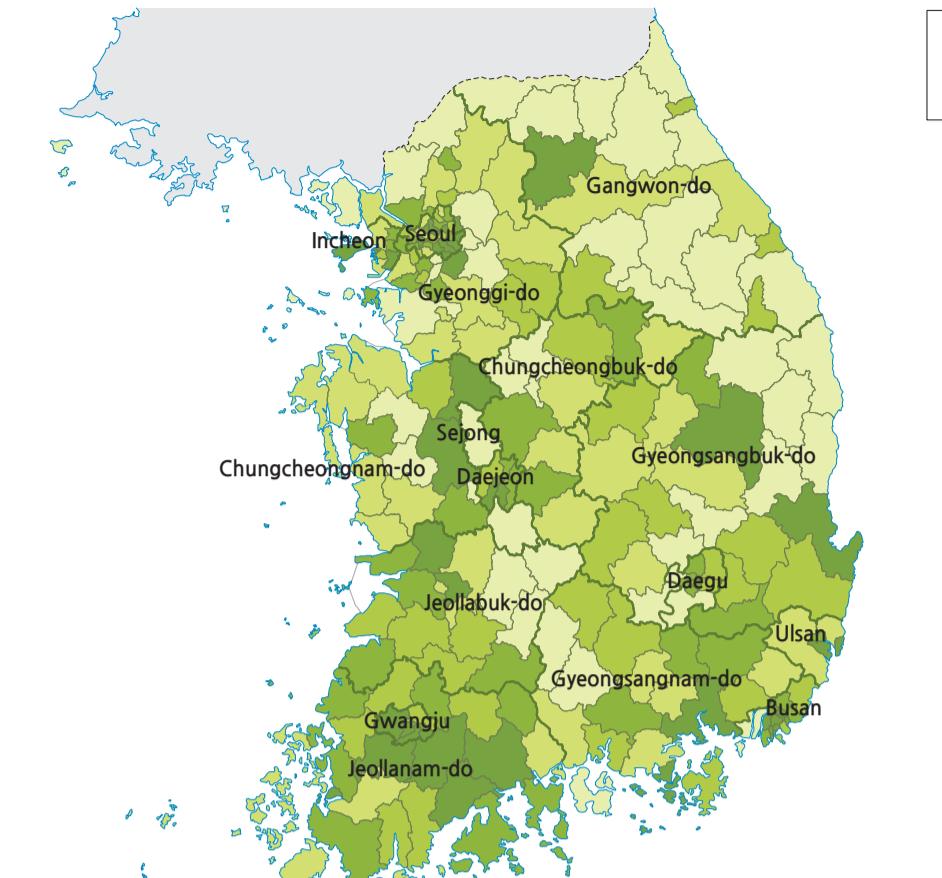
Number of Hotels and Tourism Services per Ten Thousand Persons



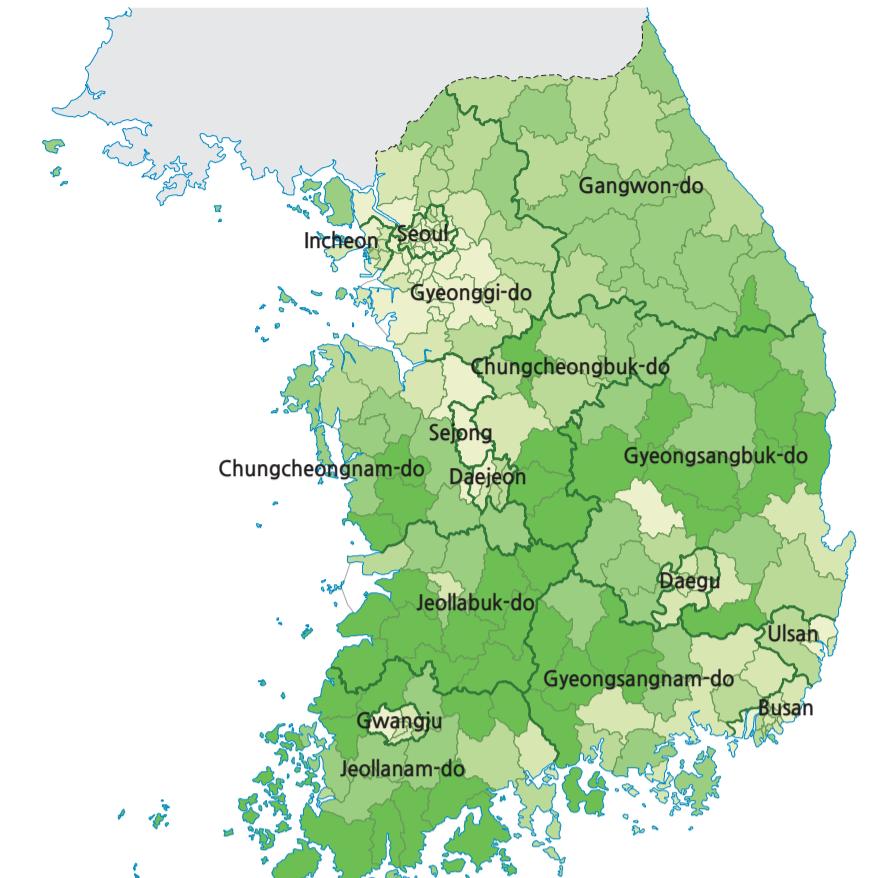
Number of Library Seats per Thousand Persons



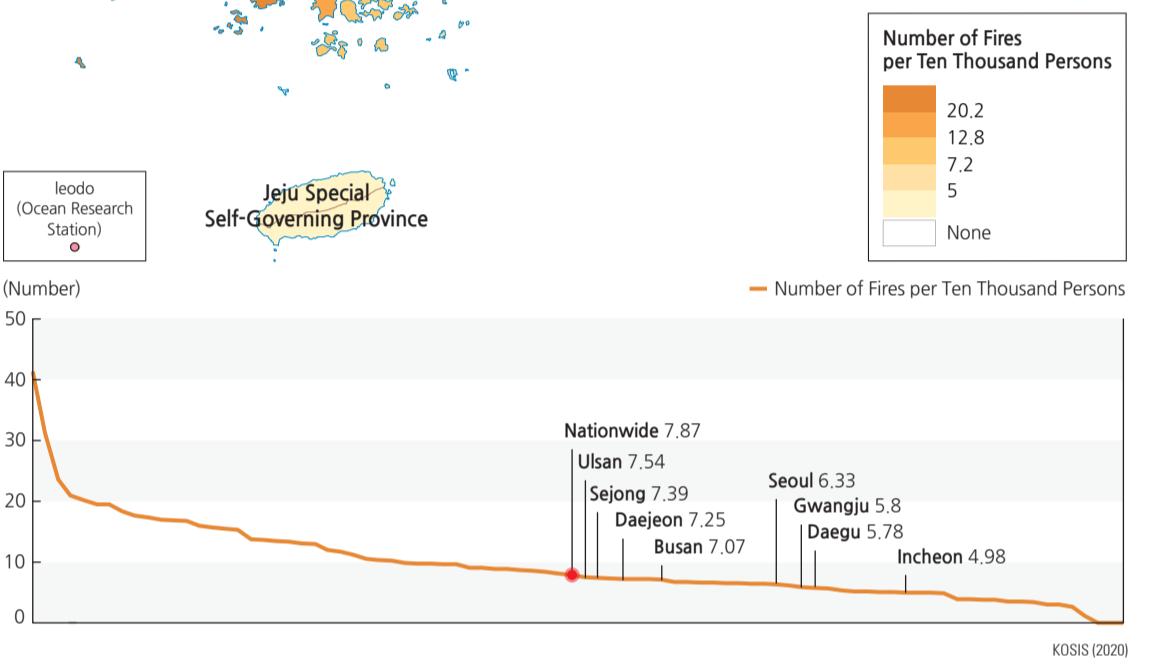
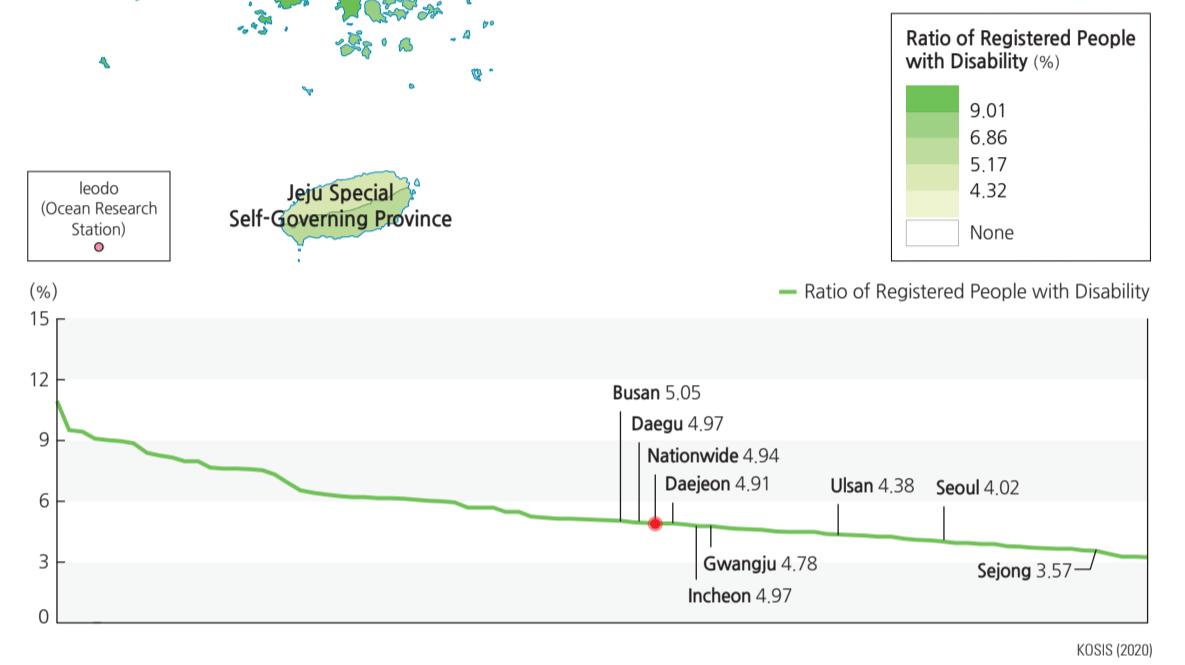
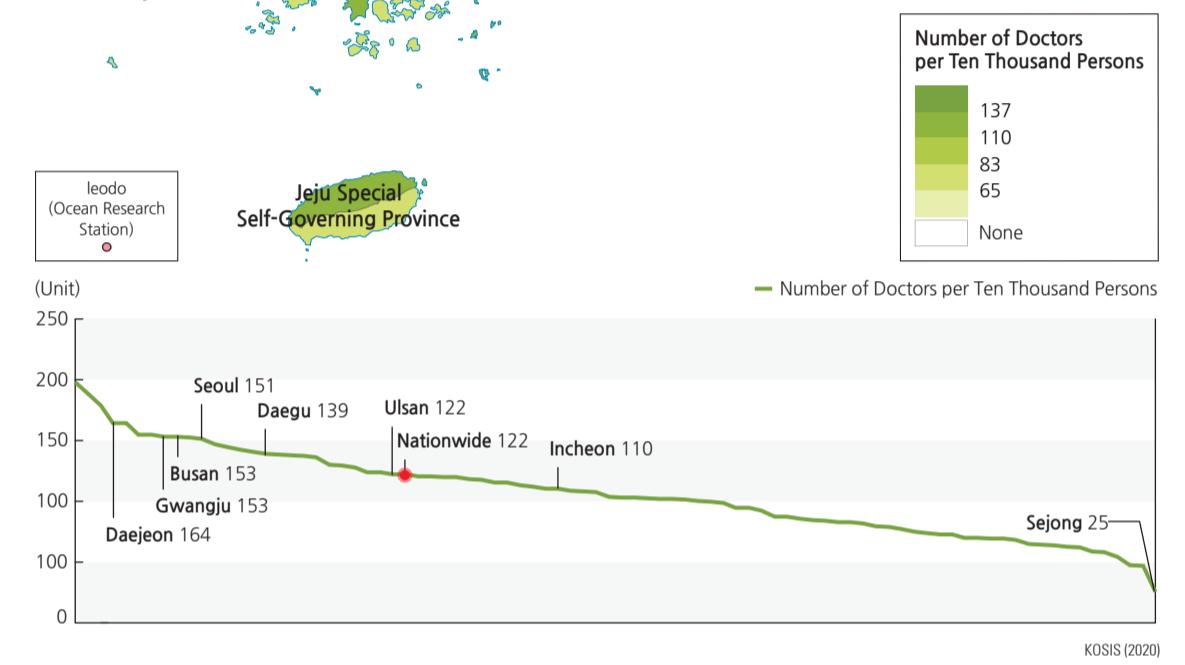
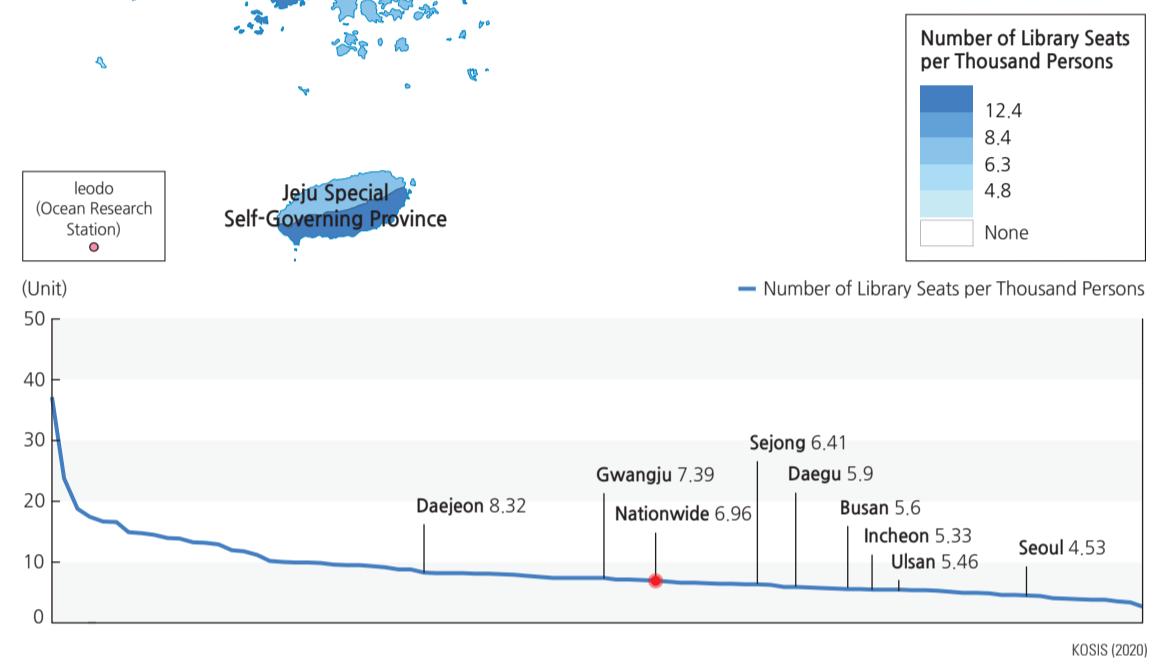
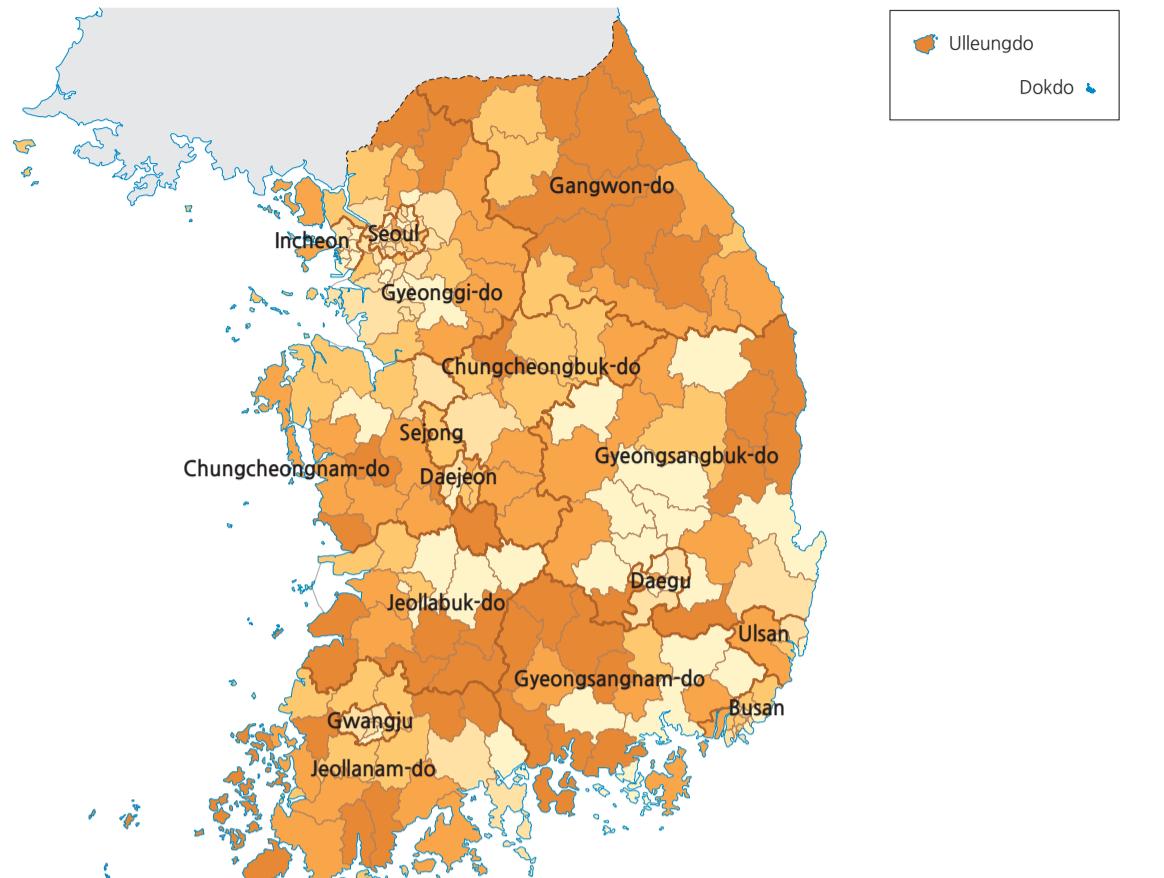
Number of Doctors per Ten Thousand Persons



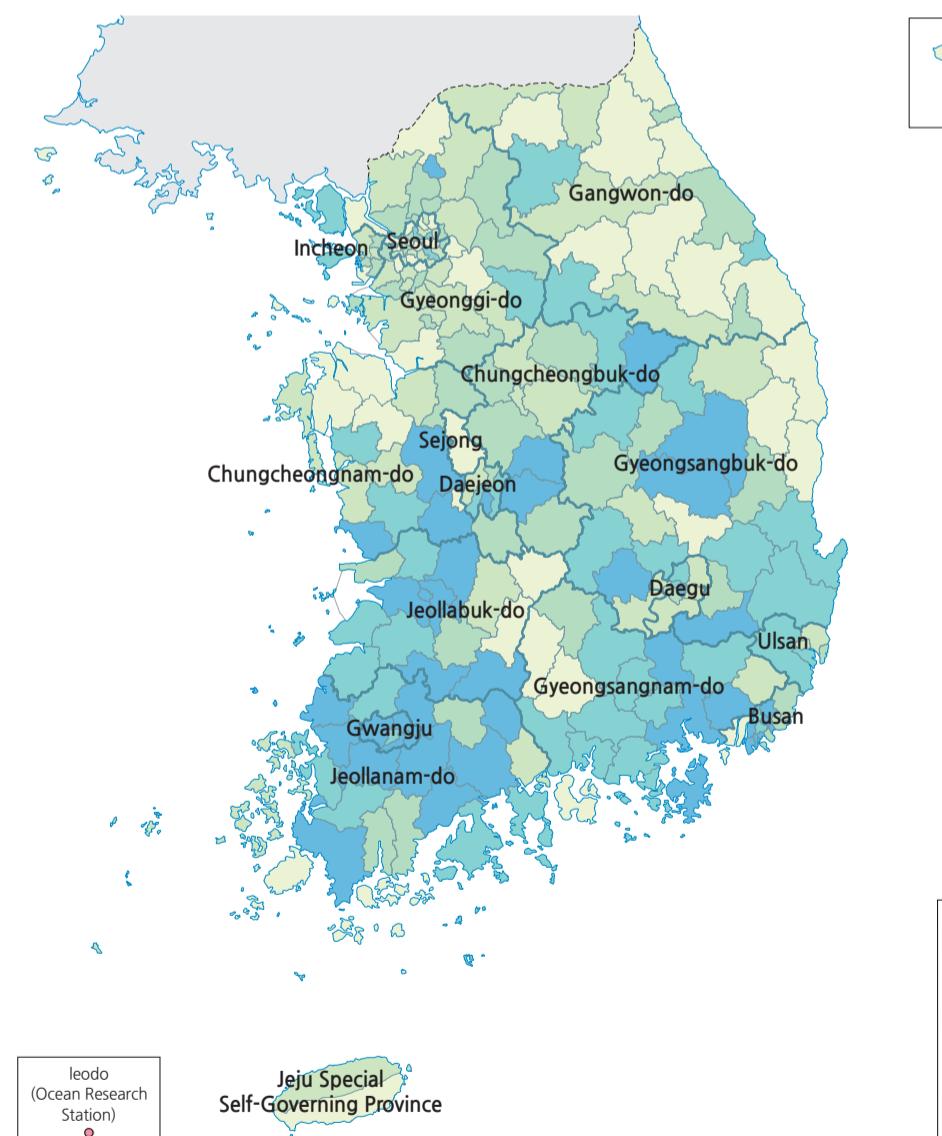
Ratio of Registered People with Disability



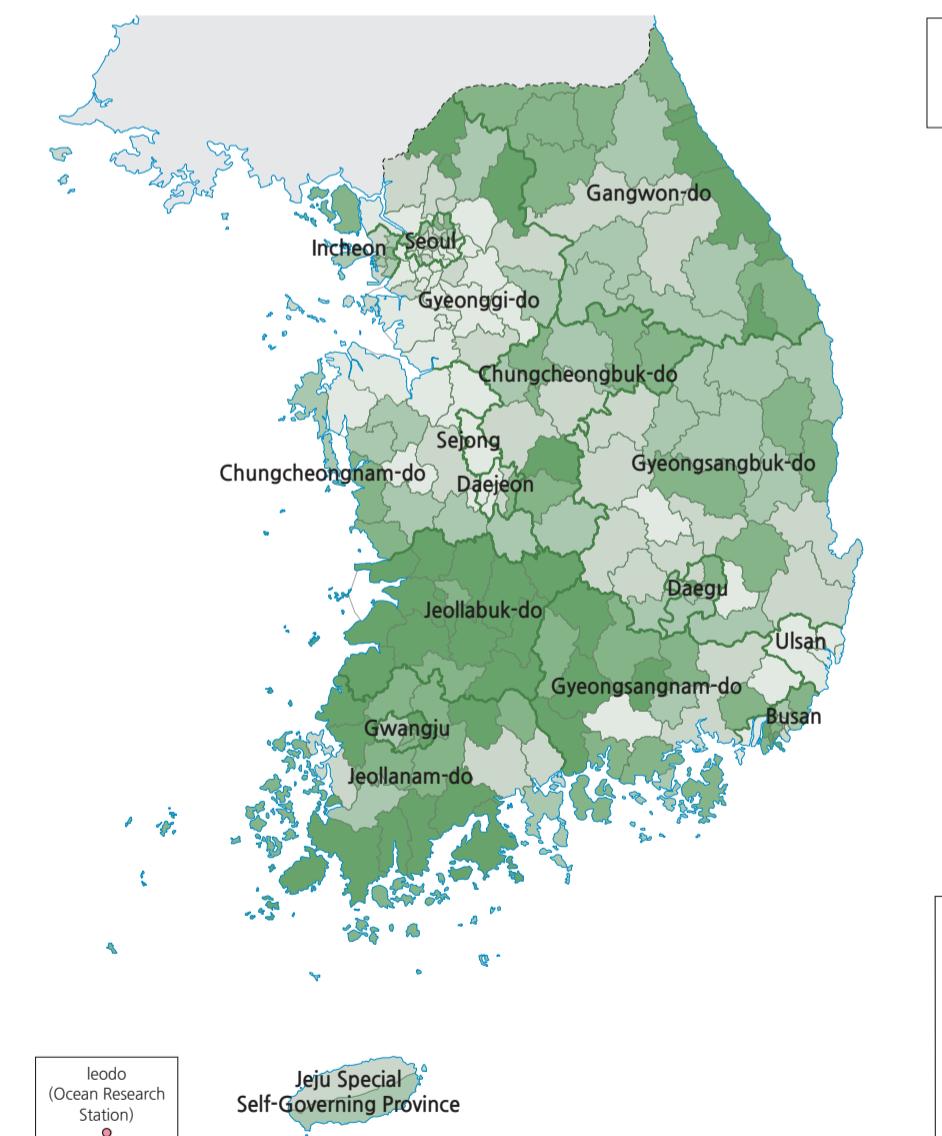
Number of Fires per Ten Thousand Persons



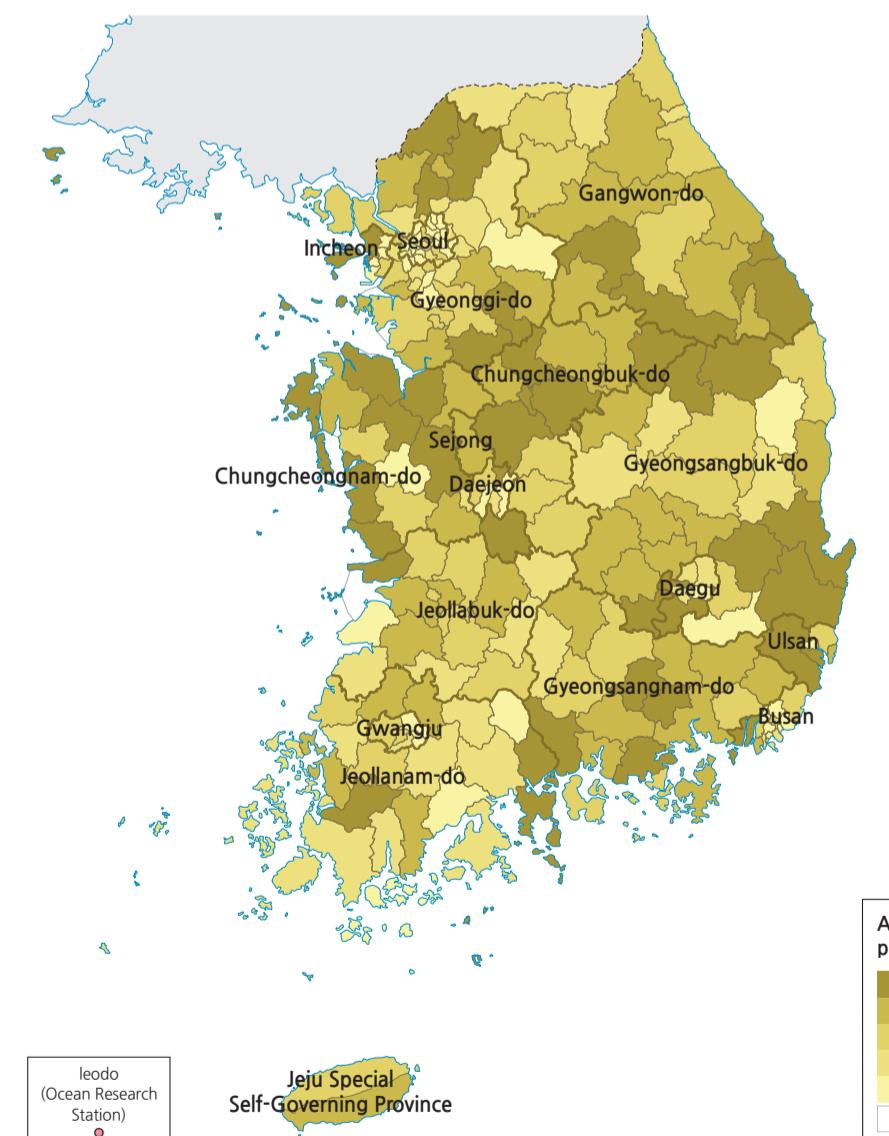
Hospital Bed Occupancy Rate



Ratio of Recipients of Basic Livelihood



Amount of Waste Generation per Person per Day



Waste Recycling Rate

