



Regional Income in 2020 (Preliminary)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (at current prices)

○ (Gross Regional Domestic Product)

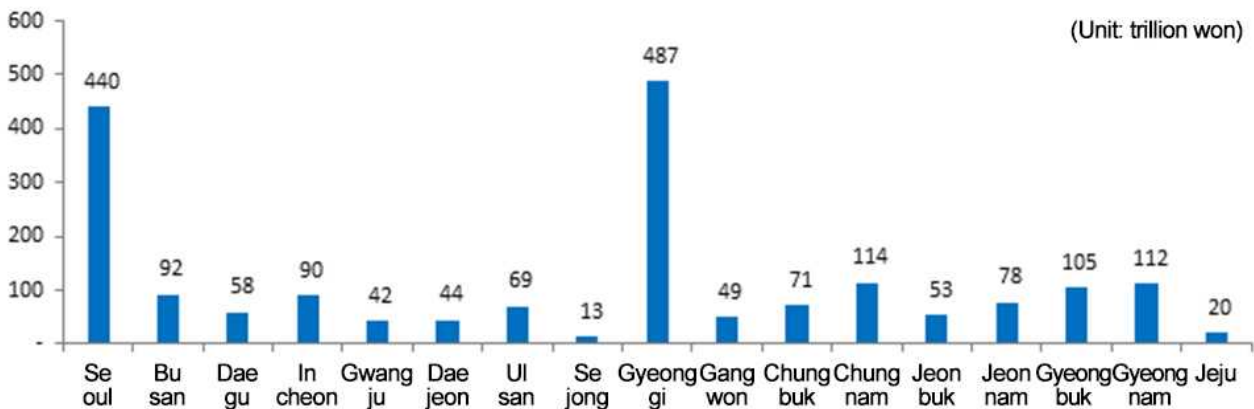
In 2020, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (at current prices) nationwide amounted to 1,936 trillion won, which rose by 9 trillion won (0.4%) from 2019.

* 1,936 trillion won, which is the aggregate of GRDP of all 17 metropolitan regions and provinces, is inconsistent with the preliminary figure of GDP of South Korea (1,933 trillion won in 2020).

- Regarding GRDP by region, Gyeonggi recorded the highest figure of 487 trillion won, which was followed by Seoul and Chungnam. Whereas, Sejong recorded the lowest figure of 13 trillion won, which was followed by Jeju and Gwangju.

* The GRDP of Seoul Capital Area (Seoul, Gyeonggi and Incheon) recorded 1,017 trillion won, which accounted for 52.5% of the total GRDP of the nation. nationwide.

< Gross Regional Domestic Product (at current prices) in 2020 >

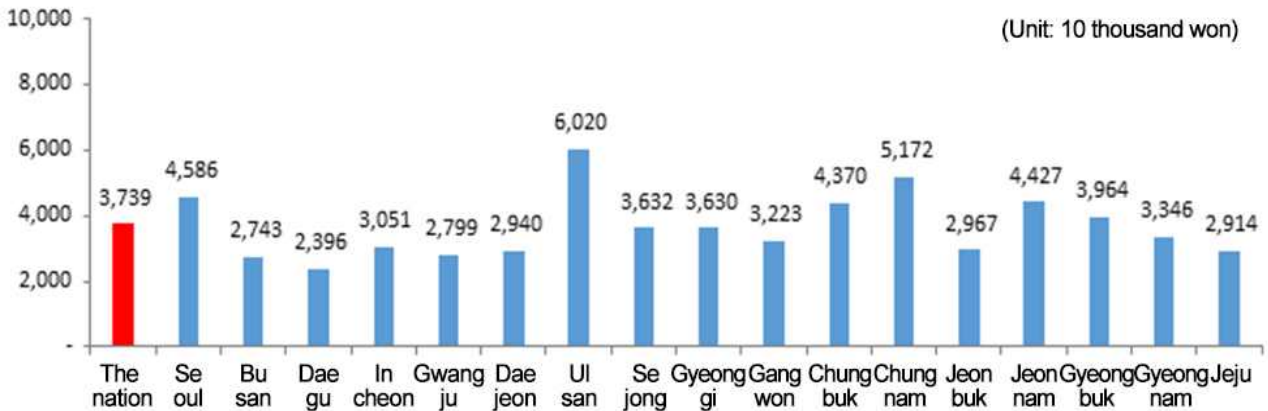


○ (Per-capita GRDP)

In 2020, per-capita GRDP (at current prices) nationwide amounted to 37.39 million won, which rose by 120 thousand won (0.3%) from 2019.

- As for per-capita GRDP by region, Ulsan, Chungnam and Seoul showed a higher figure than the nation (37.39 million won). Whereas, Daegu, Busan and Gwangju showed a lower figure than the nation.

< Per-capita Gross Regional Domestic Product in 2020 >



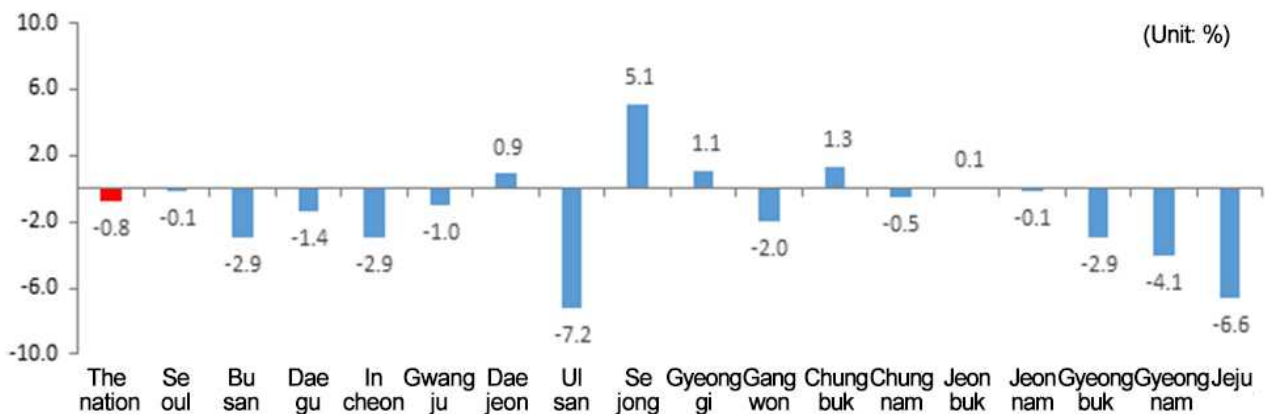
Gross Regional Domestic Product (at constant prices)

○ (Economic growth rate)

In 2020, the economic growth rate (at constant prices) nationwide showed a year-on-year decrease of 0.8% owing to the drop in 'Transportation', 'Accommodation and food service activities' and 'Culture and other service activities'.

- As for the economic growth rate (at constant prices) by region, Sejong (5.1%), Chungbuk (1.3%) and Gyeonggi (1.1%) recorded a year-on-year increase owing to the rise in 'Manufacturing' and 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security'. Whereas, Ulsan (-7.2%), Jeju (-6.6%) and Gyeongnam (-4.1%) recorded a year-on-year decrease due to the drop in 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction'.

< Economic growth rate by region in 2020 (at constant prices) >



< Major industries showing an increase and a decrease in 2020 >

(Year-on-year, %)

Regions	Industries showing an increase	Industries showing a decrease
Seoul (-0.1)	Financial and insurance activities (13.8), Information and communication (1.7)	Accommodation and food service activities (-21.4), Wholesale and retail trade (-4.2)
Busan (-2.9)	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (31.9), Financial and insurance activities (4.7)	Transportation (-16.1), Accommodation and food service activities (-21.2)
Daegu (-1.4)	Construction (18.4), Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (4.4)	Manufacturing (-6.7), Transportation (-18.0)
Incheon (-2.9)	Construction (19.8), Real estate activities (4.4)	Transportation (-35.1), Accommodation and food service activities (-17.4)
Gwangju (-1.0)	Construction (11.7), Financial and insurance activities (5.8)	Accommodation and food service activities (-20.5), Manufacturing (-2.1)
Daejeon (0.9)	Business facilities management and business support services; rental and leasing activities (5.3), Construction (9.4)	Accommodation and food service activities (-15.6), Transportation (-13.3)
Ulsan (-7.2)	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (17.4), Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (4.7)	Manufacturing (-8.3), Construction (-8.7)
Sejong (5.1)	Manufacturing (14.0), Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (9.9)	Construction (-17.6), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (-12.2)
Gyeonggi (1.1)	Manufacturing (3.3), Real estate activities (4.9)	Construction (-5.2), Accommodation and food service activities (-14.9)
Gangwon (-2.0)	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (3.2), Construction (4.4)	Culture and other service activities (-20.1), Accommodation and food service activities (-12.0)
Chungbuk (1.3)	Manufacturing (4.2), Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (7.0)	Construction (-11.9), Transportation (-13.2)
Chungnam (-0.5)	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (8.8), Construction (8.0)	Accommodation and food service activities (-18.4), Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (-7.4)
Jeonbuk (0.1)	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (7.0), Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (15.7)	Manufacturing (-2.5), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (-6.5)
Jeonnam (-0.1)	Construction (13.4), Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (4.4)	Transportation (-10.0), Manufacturing (-5.3)
Gyeongbuk (-2.9)	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (6.6), Financial and insurance activities (4.2)	Manufacturing (-4.5), Business facilities management and business support services; rental and leasing activities (-8.4)
Gyeongnam (-4.1)	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (2.8), Information and communication (7.2)	Manufacturing (-6.4), Construction (-9.5)
Jeju (-6.6)	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (4.3), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (5.1)	Construction (-19.2), Transportation (-29.8)

* The figures in parentheses represent percent changes in value added at constant prices.

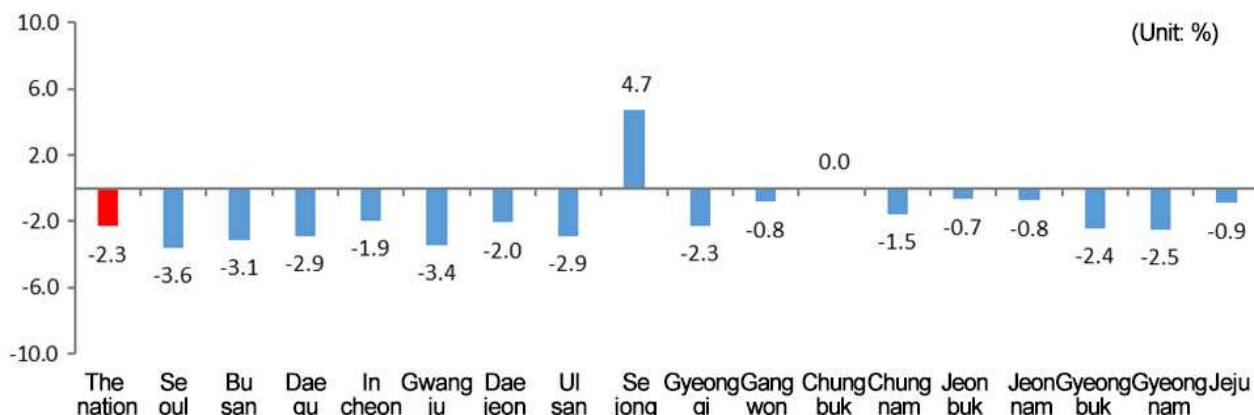
Expenditures on GRDP (at constant prices)

○ (Final consumption)

In 2020, final consumption nationwide fell by 2.3% from 2019 owing to a drop in private consumption in spite of a rise in government consumption.

- As for final consumption by region, Sejong (4.7%) marked a year-on-year increase owing to a rise in government consumption. In the meantime, Seoul (-3.6%), Gwangju (-3.4%) and Busan (-3.1%) marked a year-on-year decrease owing to a drop in private consumption.

< Percent change in final consumption in 2020 (at constant prices) >

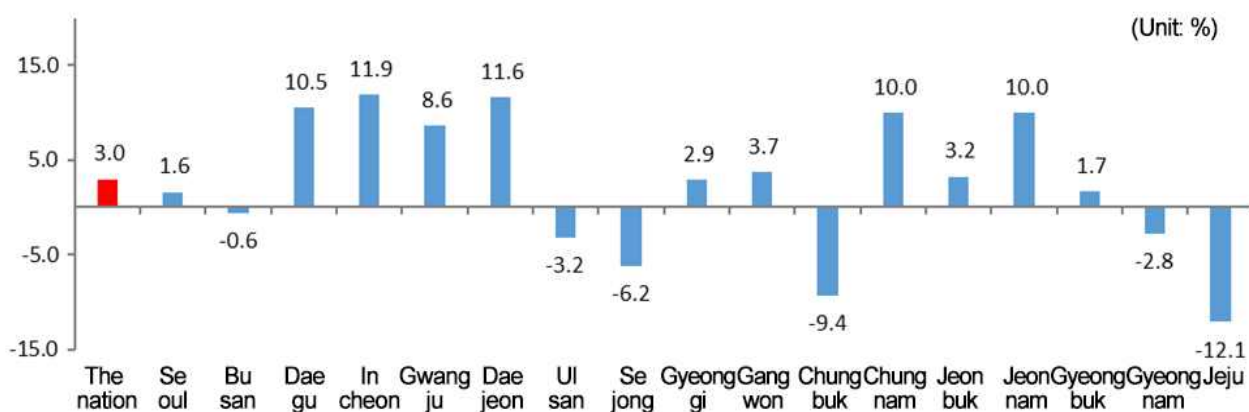


○ (Gross fixed capital formation)

In 2020, gross fixed capital formation nationwide grew by 3.0% from 2019 owing to a rise in construction investment and facilities investment.

- As for gross fixed capital formation by region, Incheon (11.9%), Daejeon (11.6%) and Daegu (10.5%) recorded a year-on-year increase owing to a rise in construction investment and intellectual property product investment. In the meantime, Jeju (-12.1%), Chungbuk (-9.4%) and Sejong (-6.2%) marked a year-on-year decrease owing to a drop in construction investment and facilities investment.

< Percent change in gross fixed capital formation in 2020 (at constant prices) >



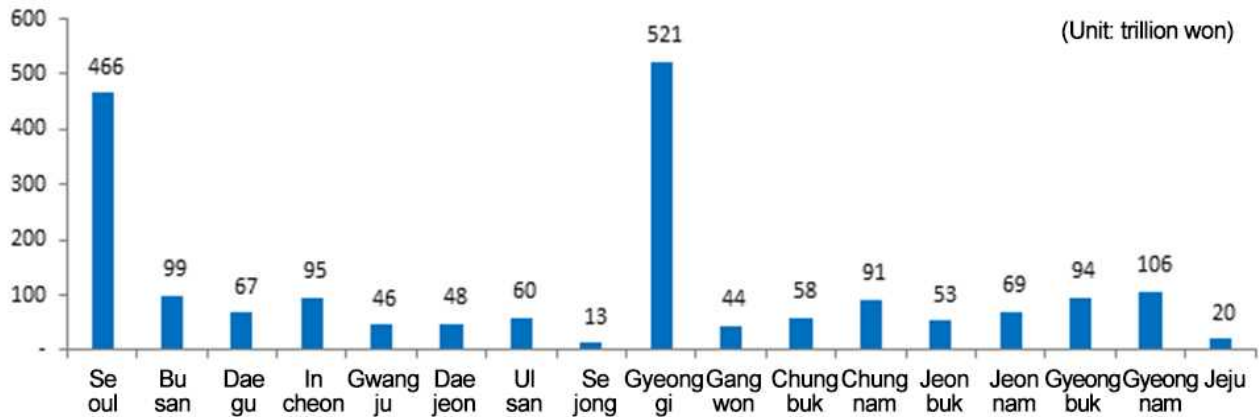
Gross Regional Income and Personal Income (at current prices)

○ (Gross Regional income)

In 2020, Gross Regional Income nationwide amounted to 1,951 trillion won, which rose by 7 trillion won (0.4%) from 2019.

- Regarding Gross Regional Income by region, Gyeonggi recorded the highest figure of 521 trillion won, which was followed by Seoul and Gyeongnam. Whereas, Sejong recorded the lowest figure of 13 trillion won, which was followed by Jeju and Gangwon.

< Gross Regional Income in 2020 (at current prices) >



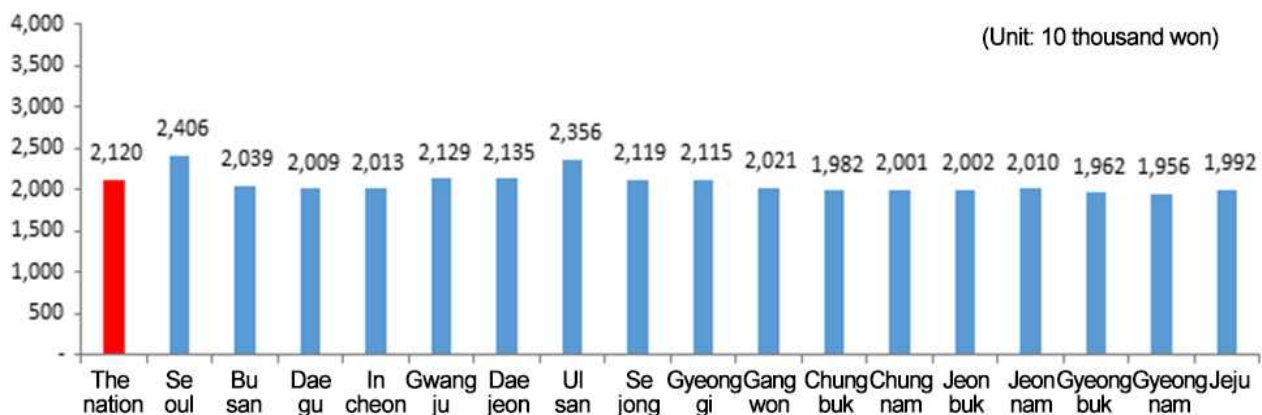
○ (Personal income per capita)

The personal income per capita* nationwide stood at 21.20 million won.

* Personal income per capita indicates gross disposable income per capita of individuals.

- Regarding personal income per capita by region, Seoul, Ulsan and Daejeon showed a higher figure than the nation (21.20 million won). Whereas, Gyeongbuk, Gyeongnam and Chungbuk showed a lower figure than the nation.

< Personal income per capita in 2020 (at current prices) >



Major indicators in 2020

		The nation	8 metropolitan cities						
			Seoul	Busan	Daegu	Incheon	Gwangju	Daejeon	
Gross Regional Domestic Product (at current prices)		1,936.0	440.3	91.7	58.0	90.0	41.6	44.1	
(Share)		100.0	22.7	4.7	3.0	4.7	2.2	2.3	
Economic growth rate (at constant prices)		-0.8	-0.1	-2.9	-1.4	-2.9	-1.0	0.9	
Economic activities	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-4.4	-11.7	5.8	-13.2	-3.0	-26.9	-1.5	
	Mining and manufacturing	-0.9	-3.8	-3.2	-6.7	1.6	-2.2	2.5	
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4.8	20.0	31.9	40.6	-5.2	7.4	12.0	
	Construction	-1.0	-0.8	-9.8	18.4	19.8	11.7	9.4	
	Service industry ¹⁾	-0.9	-0.8	-3.3	-1.8	-6.7	-1.5	0.0	
	Expenditures	Private consumption	-5.0	-5.0	-5.4	-5.5	-4.1	-6.0	-4.2
Government consumption		5.2	2.7	5.0	5.5	4.2	4.9	3.7	
Construction investment		0.5	3.0	-6.1	21.3	20.9	12.2	11.5	
Facilities investment		6.9	-2.5	8.7	-5.2	3.4	3.6	6.6	
Intellectual property product investment		3.6	3.0	2.7	1.3	2.2	5.6	13.9	
Income	Gross Regional Income (at current prices)	1,950.9	466.2	98.9	67.3	95.4	46.4	47.6	
	(Share)	100.0	23.9	5.1	3.5	4.9	2.4	2.4	
	(Compared to GRDP)	100.8	105.9	107.8	116.1	105.9	111.4	107.9	
	(Percent change at current prices)	0.4	-0.9	0.2	-0.1	-1.5	-0.4	0.0	
	Personal income (at current prices) ²⁾	1,098.0	231.0	68.2	48.6	59.4	31.7	32.0	
(Percent change at current prices)	2.8	-0.3	2.5	4.1	3.1	2.0	2.8		
Per capita (1,000 won) ³⁾	Gross Regional Domestic Product	Amount	37,389	45,859	27,426	23,958	30,513	27,994	29,398
		Relative level	100.0	122.7	73.4	64.1	81.6	74.9	78.6
	Private consumption	Amount	17,297	21,263	17,410	17,209	16,012	17,459	17,602
		Relative level	100.0	122.9	100.7	99.5	92.6	100.9	101.8
	Gross Regional Income	Amount	37,677	48,552	29,565	27,825	32,318	31,197	31,733
		Relative level	100.0	128.9	78.5	73.9	85.8	82.8	84.2
	Personal income	Amount	21,205	24,061	20,387	20,087	20,132	21,286	21,351
		Relative level	100.0	113.5	96.1	94.7	94.9	100.4	100.7

1) E. Water supply; sewage, waste management, materials recovery, G. Wholesale and retail trade ~ S Membership organizations, repair and other personal services

2) Total disposable income of households and non-profit institutions serving households

3) Per capita indicators are calculated based on the estimated population. The relative level of per capita indicators is calculated as (per capita indicator of each province ÷ per capita indicator of the nation) × 100.

(trillion won, thousand won per capita, %)

		9 provinces								
Ulsan	Sejong	Gyeonggi	Gangwon	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju
68.6	12.7	486.7	48.8	71.3	114.0	53.2	78.1	105.2	112.1	19.5
3.5	0.7	25.1	2.5	3.7	5.9	2.7	4.0	5.4	5.8	1.0
-7.2	5.1	1.1	-2.0	1.3	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	-2.9	-4.1	-6.6
-3.1	-12.2	-5.5	-1.6	-9.2	-4.9	-6.5	-2.4	-4.2	-6.3	5.1
-8.3	14.0	3.3	-3.0	4.1	-0.3	-2.5	-5.1	-4.4	-6.3	-4.1
17.4	51.3	14.8	-22.6	62.7	-7.4	15.7	0.0	1.5	-15.2	9.2
-8.7	-17.6	-5.2	4.4	-11.9	8.0	1.2	13.4	-4.9	-9.5	-19.2
-1.9	7.7	0.9	-2.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-2.0	-1.5	-6.8
-5.9	-0.9	-4.3	-5.1	-5.1	-5.6	-5.5	-5.1	-6.6	-5.3	-3.6
7.7	9.5	5.2	4.8	9.6	6.9	8.2	5.5	6.1	3.9	4.7
-9.1	-16.3	-3.4	3.9	-11.1	9.1	1.4	13.7	-4.7	-9.6	-18.3
2.0	35.1	14.5	3.7	-18.8	15.5	6.8	10.3	10.8	7.5	0.3
-2.1	9.7	6.2	2.8	9.2	2.0	4.4	-0.2	1.7	-1.0	5.6
59.6	13.1	521.5	43.8	58.4	91.0	53.1	68.7	94.2	105.6	20.2
3.1	0.7	26.7	2.2	3.0	4.7	2.7	3.5	4.8	5.4	1.0
86.9	103.6	107.1	89.6	82.0	79.8	99.9	87.9	89.5	94.2	103.2
-4.0	3.8	1.2	-1.8	3.0	1.2	4.0	8.6	0.9	-1.6	-0.5
26.9	7.4	283.5	30.6	32.3	44.1	35.9	35.5	52.1	65.5	13.4
3.5	8.0	3.2	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.3	2.5	7.6
60,201	36,318	36,305	32,235	43,700	51,722	29,670	44,272	39,635	33,459	29,144
161.0	97.1	97.1	86.2	116.9	138.3	79.4	118.4	106.0	89.5	77.9
17,708	15,980	16,694	16,168	15,150	15,216	15,438	15,612	15,370	15,782	16,174
102.4	92.4	96.5	93.5	87.6	88.0	89.3	90.3	88.9	91.2	93.5
52,317	37,623	38,900	28,898	35,815	41,287	29,627	38,917	35,473	31,528	30,066
138.9	99.9	103.2	76.7	95.1	109.6	78.6	103.3	94.2	83.7	79.8
23,559	21,191	21,145	20,210	19,821	20,011	20,023	20,103	19,620	19,556	19,921
111.1	99.9	99.7	95.3	93.5	94.4	94.4	94.8	92.5	92.2	93.9