

# **I. GENERAL INFORMATION**

# 1. History

In Wando-gun, remains of the Stone Age such as shell mounds and the remains of dolmens from the Bronze Age have been found all over Wando. We may then assume that people have been living in and around the Wando area as early as of the Stone Age.

During the period of the Three Kingdoms, Wando was a part of Segeumhyeon which was located within the territory of Baekje. In the 3rd year of King Heungdeuk's reign (42nd King) of the Shilla Dynasty, Cheunghaejin was placed (Jangbogo), but in 13th year (A.D. 851) of King Munseong's rule (46th King), Cheunghaejin was abolished and residents were forced to move to Byeokgolbun (Gimje, Jeonbuk).

During the reign of King Hyeonjong of the Goryeo Dynasty, each island was divided into three parts and the eastern area was redistricted as Gangjin-gun, while Geumil-myeon was redistricted to Jangheung-gun, and the Southwestern area (Soan, Nohwa and surrounding areas) were redistricted to Yeongam-gun. It was granted to live there again during the reign of King Gongmin of Goryeo Dynasty (31st King, A.D. 1351).

In year 16 of Joseon Dynasty's King Jungjong, in order to defend against pirates, Garipojin were set up around Gunneri, Wando-eup. Wando finally began receiving protection from the government in 1522 when the first Navy Admiral Yiban took office. The county government was eventually established in April of the 33rd year of King Gojong in Gunneri, Wando-eup (14 myeon offices were established by combining 75 inhabited and 135 uninhabited islands that belonged to Yeongam, Gangjin, Henam, Jangheung and etc.).

Eventually they were consolidated into 8 Myeon districts according to the national policy of Gun and Myeon in 1913 during the Japanese colonial period, and in 1943, Wando-myeon was elevated to Wando-eup.

After liberation from Japanese imperialism in 1949, Wando-eup was divided into

Yaksan-myeon from Gogeum-myeon, and in 1980 Geumil-myeon and Nohwa-myeon were elevated to Eup status. In 1985 Geumil-eup Geumdan office and Nohwa-eup Bogil office were elevated to Myeon offices, and on April 1st of 1989, Geumil-eup Saengil office was elevated to Saengil-myeon, thus Wando-eup now is comprised of 3 eups, 9 myeons and 2 chuljangso.

## 2. Symbol

### (1) Symbol



#### 1) Meaning

The flag of Wando combines the images of the sail and the sea, symbolizing the overseas trade of Admiral Jang Bogo. It also symbolizes Wando's vision of becoming a global coastal city in the 21st Century.

#### 2) Formation

The soaring, orange-colored, semi-oval figure signifies tourism while the yellow and light-green colors symbolize abundance and cleanliness respectively. All the elements contained therein emphasize the futuristic image of Wando.

### (2) Slogan



Wando's slogan "**An Island of Health, Wando**" means that Wando is an island with clean air, open oceans and islands and an uncontaminated and clean natural environment.

By expressing the many islands and ocean waves dynamically, the image represents a beautiful and clean Wando. By developing natural hand writings and by using various curving lines, it represents in friendly way the value of what Wando shares with its environment.

The color green symbolizes the special treasure trove of Wando's sea products while at the same time expressing a clean and dynamic Wando. The Orange color of the Sun signifies that Wando is blessed with beautiful sunshine and grows the sweetest fruits in Korea. Blue represents the ocean and expresses the trustworthiness of Wando's citizens and its prospect for future development.

### (3) Character



Wando's animated character is based on "Jangbogo" the symbolic figure of Wando-gun, and stresses the building of a strong and futuristic image for Wando, and it is Jangbogo's young and smart image which reflects his philosophy and accomplishments. Moreover, by introducing the character of his girlfriend, friendliness as a family value is expressed.

### (4) Official Tree : Camellias



#### 1) Freedom and Equality

Camellias grow wild all over Wando, including the area that was designated as Natural Monument No. 45 (The Camellia Forest in Jukcheong-ri). Camellia trees symbolize freedom and equality.

#### 2) Diligence and Integrity

Camellias stay in full bloom long into the winter months. They therefore symbolize diligence and integrity.

### **3) Prosperity and Growth**

The beautiful scarlet, white, and yellow Camellia flowers are an abundant source of honey; thus, a variety of birds and butterflies hover about them and partaking of their bounty. The flowers then are obvious symbols of prosperity and growth.

## **(5) Official Flower : Camellias**



## **(6) Official Bird : Sea Gull**



Flocks of sea gulls soar above the seas of Wando to hunt for and feed on fish, indicating the abundance of fishes in the surrounding seas. These sea gulls serve as guides for fishermen, who because of the sea gulls, always return home with a good catch. The sea gulls have become familiar with the residents of Wando as

they have been living and working together for a long time.

The image of soaring sea gulls always come to mind whenever one thinks of the sea. As sea gulls are nomadic creatures that fly from sea to sea in search of food, they inspire us wax poetic about the joys and sorrows of vagabonds. Moreover, the romantic image of white sea gulls taking flight over white sand and green pines is the best tourist attraction for Wando. Sea gulls and the spirit of the seagull, therefore, are the real symbols of Wando.

### 3. Geographical Information

#### (1) Location

Wando-gun is situated one of the most southern islands of Korea. Wando is a group of many islands and is located longitude east 126° 30' to 127° 13' longitude east and latitude north 33°23, with Goheung and Yeosu City to the northwest. It is close to Haenam, Gangjin and Jangheung-gun and with the ocean as its boundary, Wando borders North Jeju-gun and Jeju-do.

Namchang Bridge, connections Henam-gun Bukpyeong-myeon and Namchang with Gunoe-myeon Daldo was built in 1963 while the Wando Grand Bridge which connects Gunoe-myeon Daldo with Gunoe-myeon Wondong was completed January 31, 1969 allowing Wando to overcome its image as an isolated island making land travel possible.

Wando's main highway is National Road Number 13 (Wando~Gwangju via) which extends for 20.7 km along the eastern coastline of Wando. The road is connected with marine transportation routes and is relatively convenient. Those marine transportation routes is the shortest distance with Jeju-island and from Wando to Jeju, car-ferry boats run the Wando-Chuja-Jeju route 3 times a day.

In addition, intercity transportation allows easy access to Wando and Hwaheungpo ports.

Table 1. Location of Wando

Boundaries	Boundaries by longitude and latitude		
	Name of place	East longitude	North longitude
Farthest point East	Geumil-eup wondo	127°15'40"	34°13'
Farthest point West	Nohwa-eup oemodo	126°22"	33°09'
Farthest point South	Soan-myeon Jangsudo	126°38'25"	33°15'40"
Farthest point North	Geumdang-myeon mado	127°12'30"	34°27'05"





Chart 1. Location of Wando

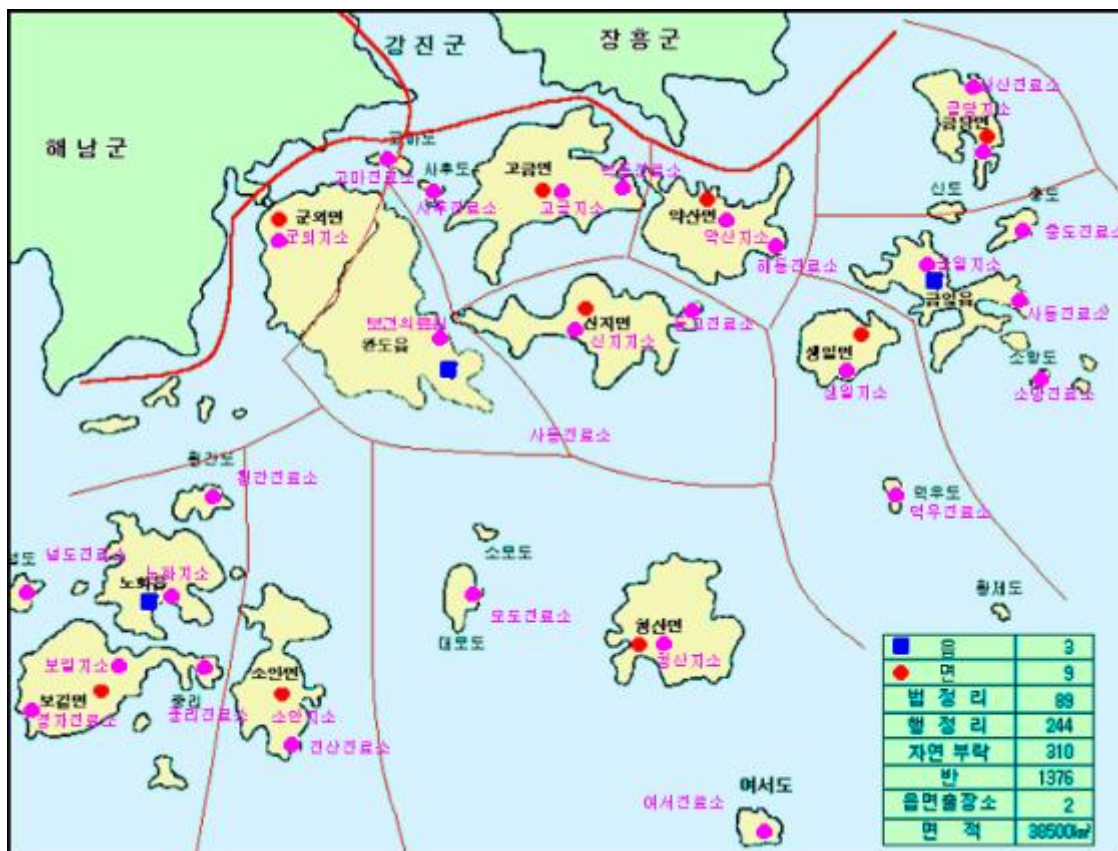


Chart 2. Map of Wando

## (2) **Administrative Districts**

Wando-gun is comprised of 3 Eups (Wando-eup, Geumil-eup, Nohwa-eup), 9 Myeons (Gunoe-myeon, Sinji-myeon, Gogeu-myeon, Yaksan-myeon, Cheongsan-myeon, Soan-myeon, Geumdang-myeon, Bogil-myeon, Saengil-myeon) and 89 legal Lis (245 administrative Lis), 1,356 Bans, 310 natural towns, and 2 branch offices.

## (3) **Area**

The total area of Wando-gun is 395.33km<sup>2</sup>, which is 0.40% of the total area of Korea (99,538km<sup>2</sup>), and 3.32% of that of Jeollanamdo (11,911km<sup>2</sup>), making it the 3rd in size of all basic self-governing bodies (si, gun) in the province.

If you look at the size of areas according to administrative districts (Eup and Myeon), Wando-eup is the largest with 54.09km<sup>2</sup> (13.7%) of land, while Geumdang-myeon is the smallest with 14.22km<sup>2</sup> (3.6%).

Composition by land type demonstrates that mountain areas accounted for 66.1% with 261.36km<sup>2</sup> and followed by farm fields (13.9%), rice fields (9.5%) and the ground area (2.2%)

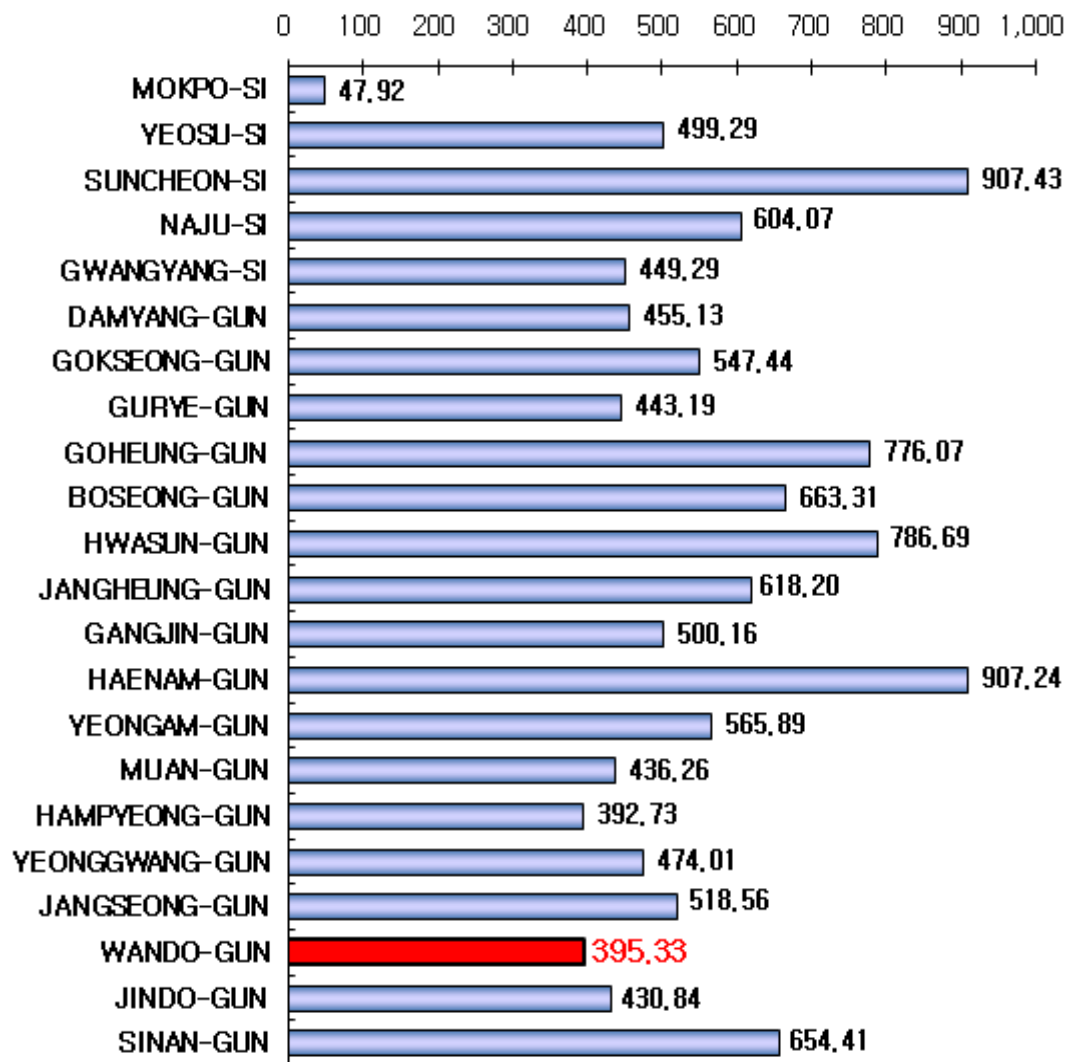


Chart 3. Area by Si-Gun of Jeollanamdo (2006 Jeonnam Statistical Yearbook)

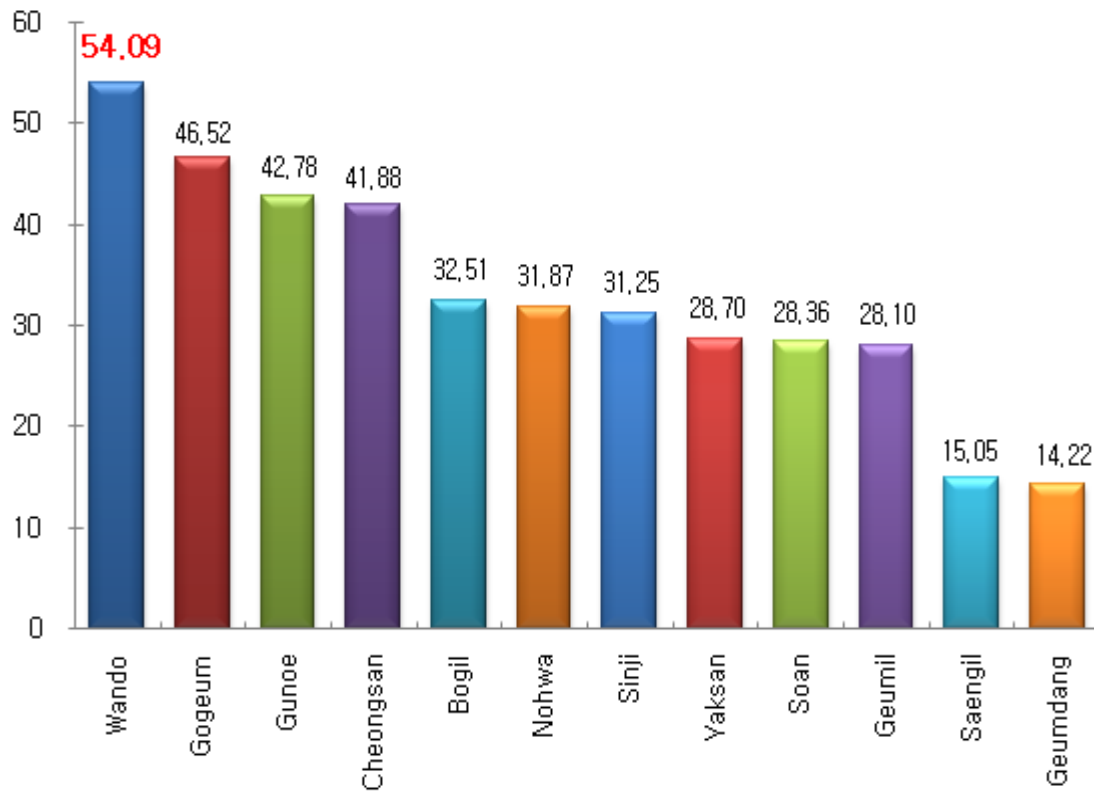


Chart 4. Area by Administrative Units (km², 2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

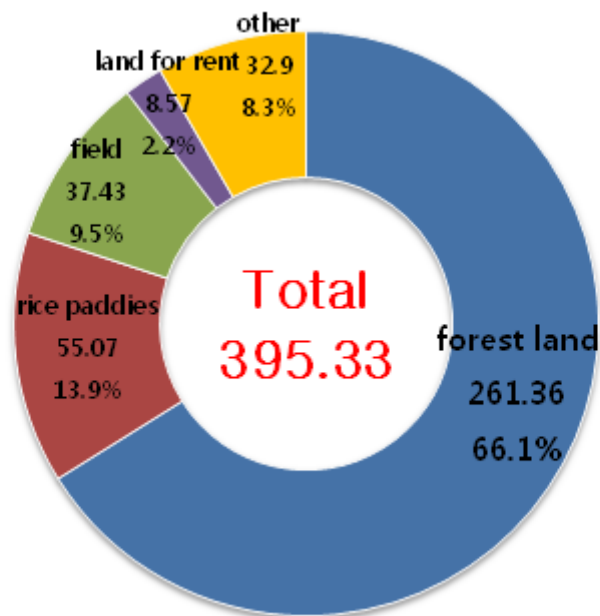


Chart 5. Area by Land Type (km², 2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

#### **(4) Topography**

Wando is a group of islands formed by sinking land masses in the ocean and has a unique Korean style coastline stretching a length of 839.8km. Most islands have the peak of a mountain situated in the middle of the island. 68.5% (268.4km<sup>2</sup>) of the total 392.56km<sup>2</sup> is mountain area and farmland accounts for only 23.57%, 92.54km<sup>2</sup>, and there are no big rivers, lakes or fan delta.

In addition, as Wando consists primarily of small islands, there are no big mountain areas. From the top of each island to their respective coastlines, steep slopes are formed from a rias coastline. Indigenous to the islands are various plants including cyclone plants such as oak trees and pine trees to subtropical plants such as silver magnolias and nutmeg trees.

The mountain is extended from Sanghwangbong (644m) which is the main peak of 5 peaks in Che-do, and each eup and myeon are formed within the valleys and narrow streams around one high mountain.

#### **(5) Coast & Islands**

Wando-gun's coastline consists mostly of submerged coastal area which are formed by sinking land or the emergence of ocean surfaces, and when those protrusions became islands. Sandy seashores combined partially with rocky areas, with loose rocks on the seashore, while weaker ones were eroded to form ocean caves and these causes are some of the most popular destinations along the Wando coast.

Moreover, as small rocks on the coast were washed by waves, the coastline features pretty, round-shaped rocks with gemstones like Chunghwan color rocks, stone checkers and chestnut-size rocks.

The rias coastline has many islands close to land scattered irregularly, and contour of the coastline is somewhat jagged making its length 8.5 times of its straight distance. Therefore, there is an abundance of sea resources available.

Additionally there are 201 islands in Wando accounting for more than 10% of total number of the 1970 islands in the Jeonnam area. The rate of inhabited to uninhabited islands is 3:1 with 55 inhabited islands to 146 uninhabited islands.

## (6) Climate

Wando as a region impacted by an environment that is a cross between continental and oceanic climates, and because there are 4 distinct seasons, it not only provides excellent conditions for farming and fishing, but also provides a pleasant living environment with fantastic natural weather conditions. However, damage stemming from typhoons accompanied by seasonal winds are sometimes at odds with the livelihood of farmers and fishermen.

The average temperature here is 13.9°C (lowest: 5.9°C, highest: 35.2°C), and although the average temperature for January, which is the coldest month, is 1.5°C, it often goes to below 6°C zero. Even though Wando's temperature is about 2 ~ 3°C higher compared to the nearby areas of Jangheung, Gangjin and Haenam, the seasonal oceanic winds make temperatures feel much colder to residents and visitors.

Average annual rainfall (2001-2005) is 1.662mm, and falls mostly between June to September, With severe rain storms accompanied by typhoons, particularly from late June to mid July, during the rainy season, sometimes the daily rainfall is more than 200mm.

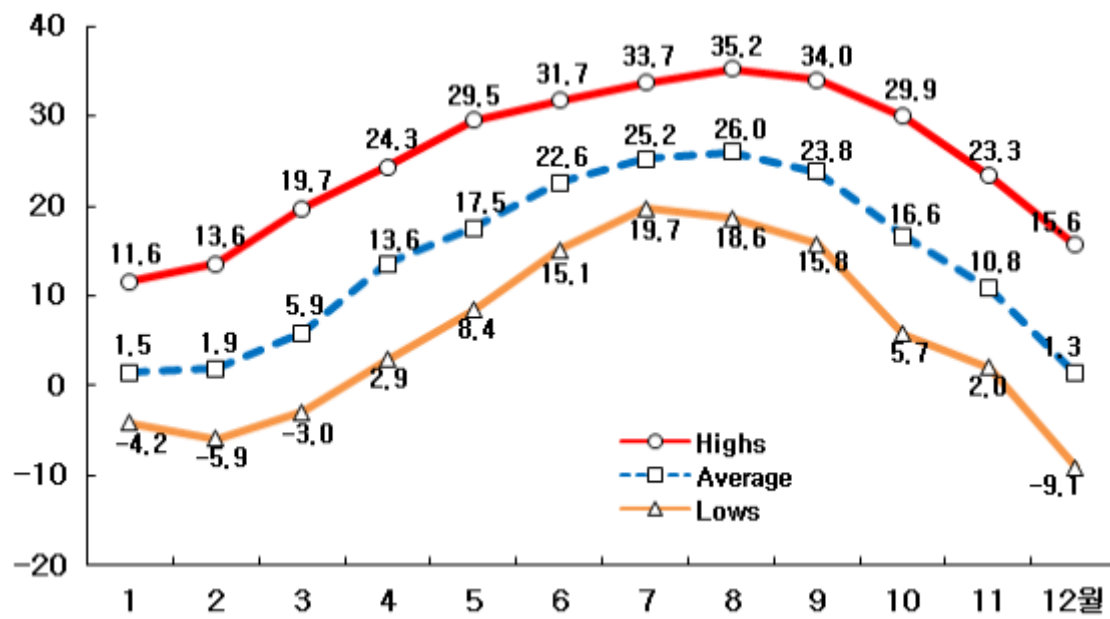


Chart 6. Temperature Changes by Month in 2005 (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

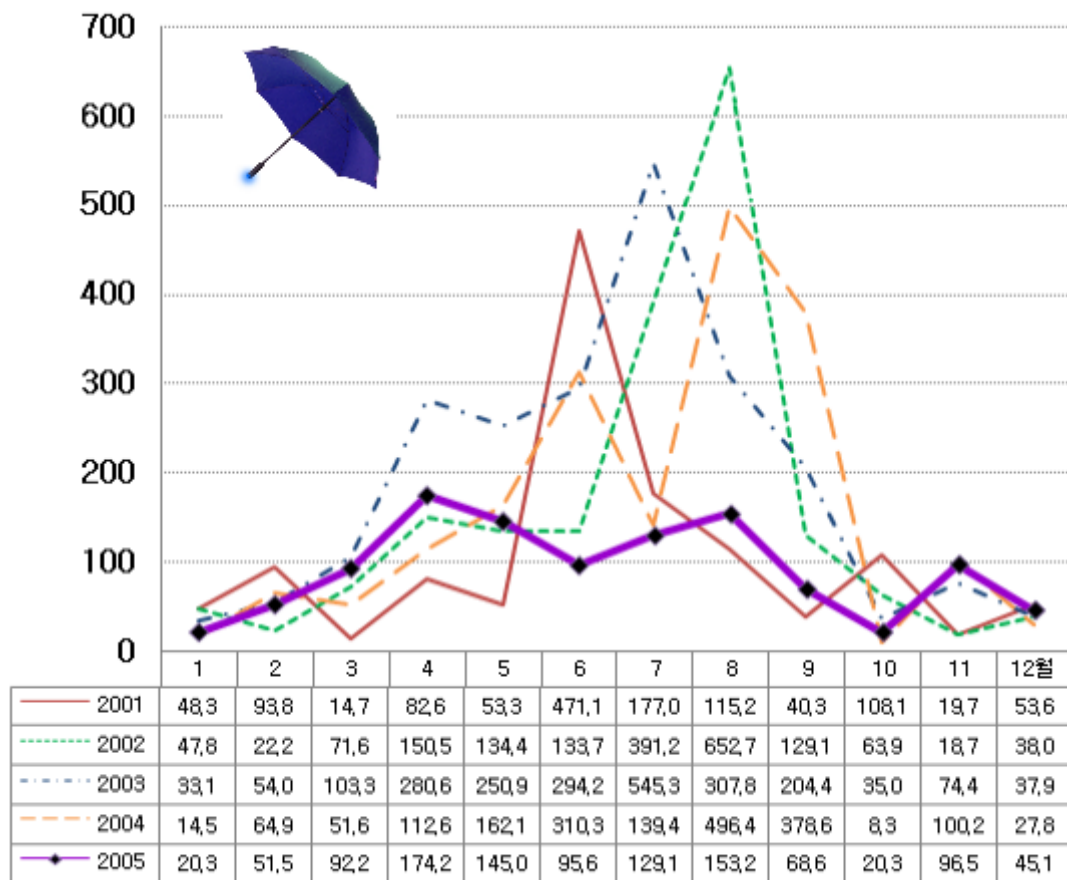


Chart 7. Precipitation by Month (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

## 4. Population

### (1) Total Population

The total population of Wando-gun has been steadily declining 1 to 2,000 persons a year. In 1970, Wando-gun had a population of 145,339, but in 1989, that number was below 100,000.

The population of Wando-gun in 2006 was 57,464, with 28,608 (49.8%) males and 28,856 (50.2%) females.

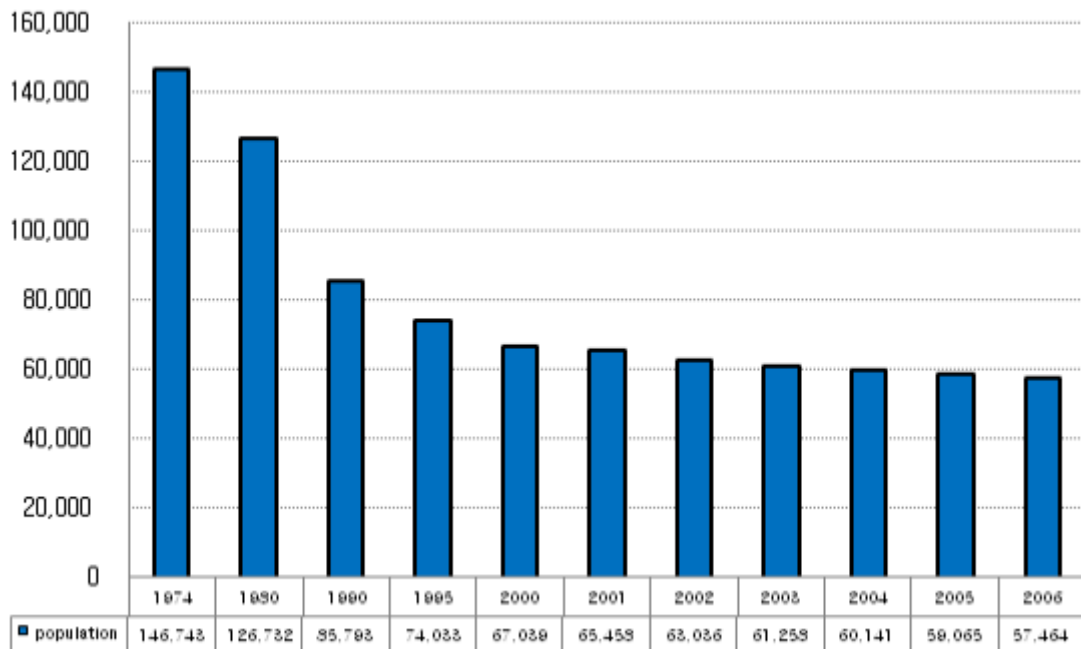


Chart 8. Population Changes by Year (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

By age group, those 65-69 years of age constituted Wando-gun's largest population with 5,103 (8.9% of total population). For men, those with aged between 45~49 was the biggest with 2,332 accounting of 4.0% of the total population. Those women 65-69 years old constituted the most populated group with 2,822, accounting for 4.9% of Wando-gun's total population.



Overall, there were 24,155 people between 15 to 49 years old accounting for 42.0% of Wando-gun's total population. This represents a pot shape demographic structure which is typical for a declining population or a rural demographic type.

The number of adolescents below 15 years of age was 7,860 which accounted 13.8% out of the total population, with a population of male children of 4,129 (14.4%) and 3,731 female children (12.9%). Both groups were below the national average of 15%.

Table 2. Wando-gun Population Distribution in 2006

	Population			Proportion(%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0~4	1,930	1,013	917	3.4	1.8	1.6
5~9	2,947	1,514	1,433	5.1	2.6	2.5
10~14	2,983	1,602	1,381	5.2	2.8	2.4
15~19	2,907	1,527	1,380	5.1	2.7	2.4
20~24	3,687	2,169	1,518	6.4	3.8	2.6
25~29	3,054	1,764	1,290	5.3	3.1	2.2
30~34	2,852	1,618	1,234	4.9	2.8	2.1
35~39	3,404	1,903	1,501	5.9	3.3	2.6
40~44	3,696	2,024	1,672	6.4	3.5	2.9
45~49	4,557	2,332	2,225	7.9	4.0	3.9
50~54	3,892	1,997	1,895	6.8	3.5	3.3
55~59	4,242	2,126	2,116	7.4	3.7	3.7
60~64	4,319	2,042	2,277	7.5	3.5	4.0
65~69	5,103	2,281	2,822	8.9	4.0	4.9
70~74	3,614	1,451	2,163	6.3	2.5	3.8
75~79	2,244	738	1,506	3.9	1.3	2.6
80~84	1,249	349	900	2.2	0.6	1.6
over 85	784	158	626	1.4	0.3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,464</b>	<b>28,608</b>	<b>28,856</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>50.2</b>

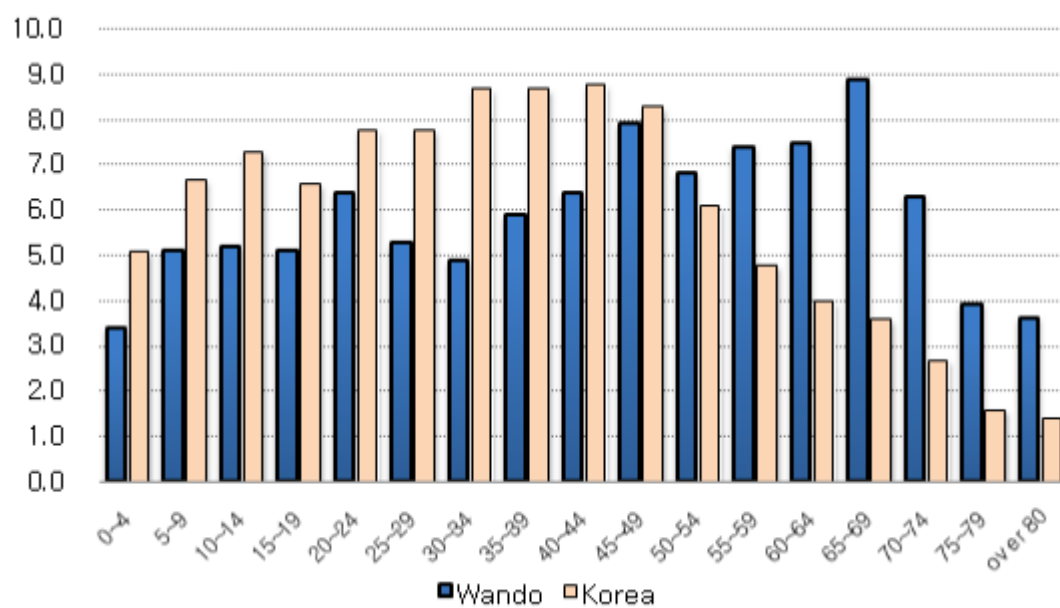


Chart 9. Population Distribution by Age (5 year intervals)

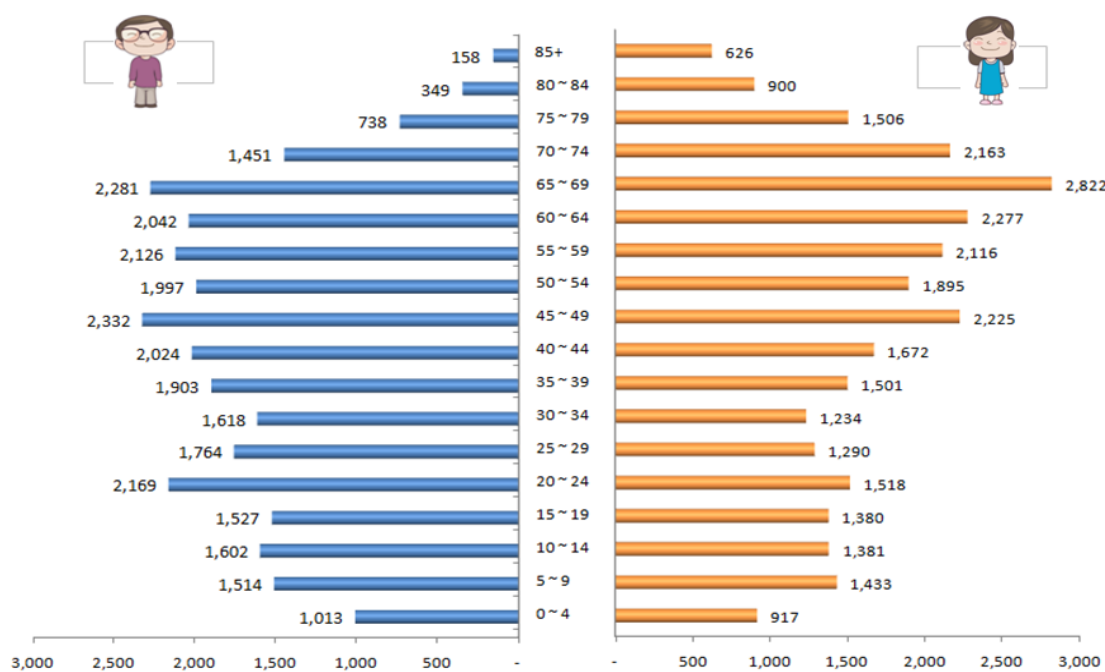


Chart 10. Wando Population Pyramid in 2006

## (2) Population by Administrative Units

If we look at the number of households and population according to Eup and Myeon districts, Wando-eup had 33% of the total number of households and 36% of total population of Wando-gun, followed by Nahwa-eup which had 10% for both number of households and population.

Saengil-myeon and Geumdang-myeon had the lowest number of households and populations which were lower than 5% of total number of Wando-gun.

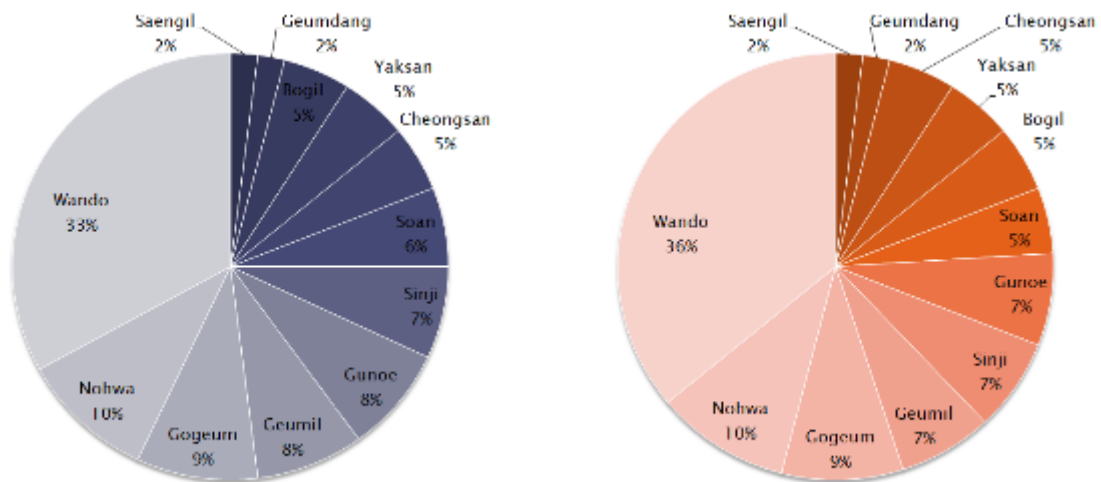


Chart 11. Proportion of Households and Population according by Eup and Myeon Districts

### (3) The Aged Population

In 2005, the population of those residents over the age of 65 in Wando reached 21.1% redefining the area as a super-aged society. In 2006, those residents above the age of 65 were 12,993 (22.6%), and if this trend (annual increase of 1.45%) continues, in 2010, the population of senior citizens will reach 15,000 and account for 28.5% of the total population.

By gender, there were 4,977 senior males compare to 8,106 senior females. Thus, we can see aging has progressed further for the female population than that of the male population.

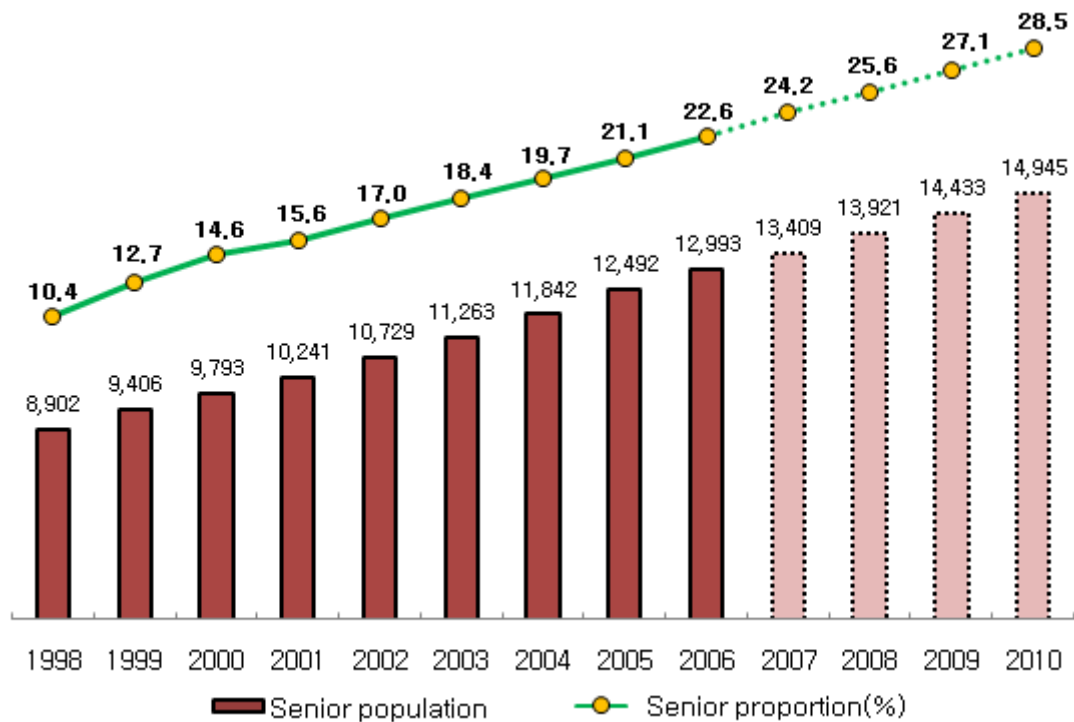


Chart 12. Wando-gun Senior Population and Porportion (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

If we compare the trends of Wando-gun's senior citizen population to that of Jeonnam of National trends, Wando-gun's population is rapidly aging, and as of 2005, the percentage of senior citizens in Wando was 21.1% and the percentage for Jeonnam and Korea-wide was 17.3% and 9.1% respectively.

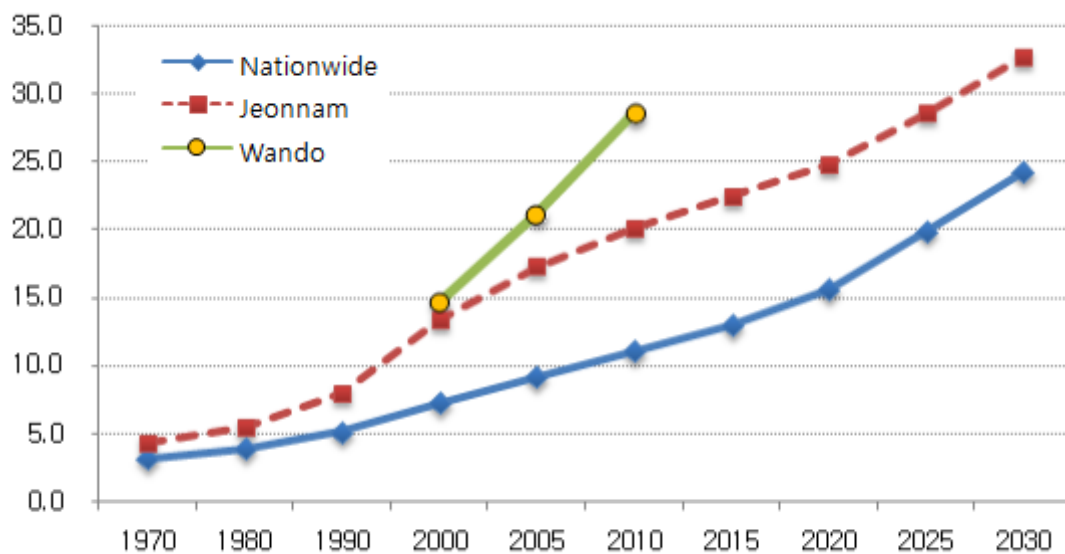


Chart 13. Proportion of Senior Population by Year

The ratio of those residents supporting Wando-gun's senior citizens for 2006 was 35.5%, and is high when compared to 13.2% for the whole nation. 2.8 persons who were able to work were supporting at least 1 senior citizen and this reflects high citizen support burden compared to the national average of 7.3 persons per 1 senior citizen.

Wando-gun's senior support rates from 1995 to 2006 (14.6%→35.5%) are increasing rapidly compared to national rates for senior support (8.3%→13.2%).

Moreover, Wando-gun's aging index is 165.3 (Population of senior citizens per 100 children between the age of 0 to 14 years old), thus Wando-gun's senior citizen population is much larger than its population of children and this number is more than 3 times as high as the national average of 51.

Table 3. Trends for Senior Support Rates and Aging Index (2007 Elderly Statistics, Korean National Statistical Office)

		1980	1990	1995	2000	2006	2010	2020	2030
Senior support rates	Nationwide	6.1	7.4	8.3	10.1	13.2	15.0	21.7	37.7
	Wando			14.6		35.5			
Aging index	Nationwide	11.2	20.0	25.2	34.3	51.0	67.7	125.9	213.8
	Wando			56.2		165.3			
Potential productive population per 1 senior	Nationwide	16.3	13.5	12.0	9.9	7.6	6.6	4.6	2.7
	Wando			6.8		2.8			

\* Senior support rates = (Population over 65 years of age / population from 15 to 64 years of age) × 100

\* Aging index = (population over 65 years old / population of children from 0 to 14 years old) × 100

\* Potential productive population per 1 senior = (population of people from 15 to 64 years old / population of elderly citizens over 65 years old)

By Eup, Myeon districts, Cheongsan-myeon had the highest senior population rate with 36.7%, followed by Gogeum-myeon with 33.0%, Yaksan-myeon with 30.8% and Gunoe-myeon with 30.0%, and these 4 myeons had over 30% senior population for all of Wando-gun.

If we break these numbers down according to gender, with 28.4% for the male population and 44.4% for female population, Cheongsan-myeon had the highest population of seniors for both genders. Wando-eup had the lowest elderly population proportion with 12.9% (male 9.8%, female 16.0%).

Table 4. Senior Population Rates by Eup and Myeon Districts

	Total Population			The aged (≥ 65)			Proportion of the aged		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wando	20,482	10,304	10,178	2,640	1,008	1,632	<b>12.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Geumil	4,300	2,144	2,156	1,101	411	690	25.6	19.2	32.0
Nohwa	5,898	3,006	2,892	1,335	511	824	22.6	17.0	28.5
Gunoe	3,975	1,959	2,016	1,191	441	750	30.0	22.5	37.2
Sinji	4,043	2,025	2,018	1,052	430	622	26.0	21.2	30.8
Gogeum	4,906	2,355	2,551	1,618	635	983	33.0	27.0	38.5
Yaksan	2,751	1,380	1,371	846	339	507	30.8	24.6	37.0
Cheongsan	2,746	1,319	1,427	1,008	375	633	<b>36.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>
Soan	3,160	1,520	1,640	919	356	563	29.1	23.4	34.3
Geumdang	1,261	628	633	387	149	238	30.7	23.7	37.6
Bogil	2,892	1,461	1,431	609	223	386	21.1	15.3	27.0
Saengil	1,050	507	543	287	99	188	27.3	19.5	34.6
<b>Wando-gun</b>	<b>57,464</b>	<b>28,608</b>	<b>28,856</b>	<b>12,993</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>8,016</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>

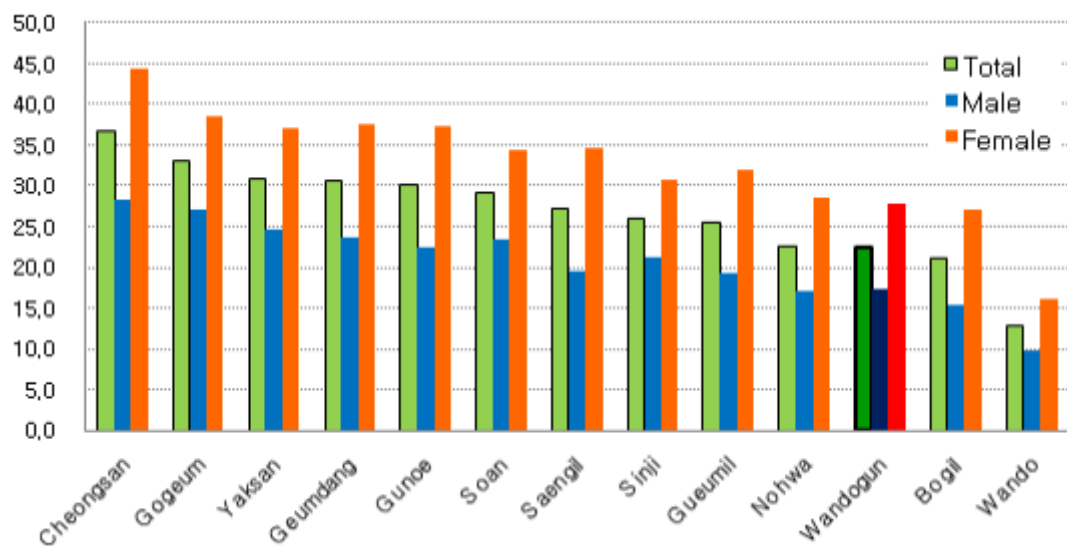


Chart 14. Proportion of Elderly by Administrative Units

#### (4) Population Transition

If we examine trend for population transition by age group over the past 10 years, the number of people below the age of 45 have decreased by 13,905, the population of people between 45 to 49 years has increased by 326 and the population of people between 50 to 64 years old decreased by 2,927. The population of residents over 65 years of age has increased by 4,561 over the past 10 years.

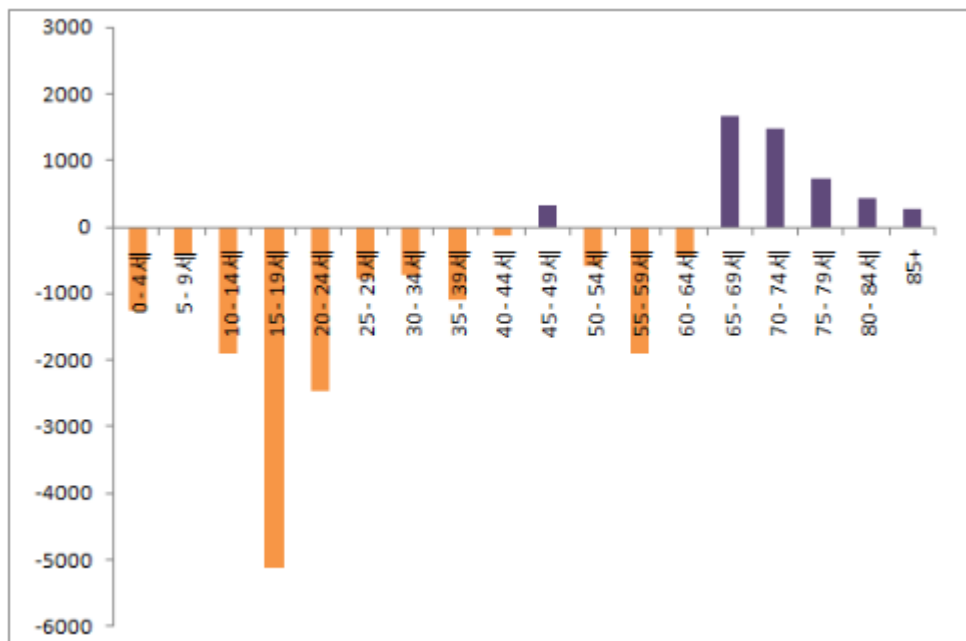


Chart 15. Change in Population by Age Group in the Past 10 Years  
(1997-2006, 2007 Wando-gun Health Survey for Community Diagnosis)

Based on the 2005 Korean National Statistical Office's death and birth data, regarding population movement numbers and movement rates, Wando-gun had total birth rate of 369 (6.1 births per 1,000 people), and 595 deaths (10.0 deaths per 1,000 people), thus 235 of the population were reduced naturally and the natural growth rate was -3.9 people per 1,000.



The region with the lowest population growth rates are Yaksan-myeon (a decrease of 11.7 people per 1,000people) and Gunoe-myeon (a decrease of 10.1 people per 1,000 people). On the other hand, Wando-eup had 163 births and 128 deaths, thus the population increased naturally by 35 cases making it the only district with a natural population growth.

Recently, although both the number of births and deaths were down because the decreasing trend of births was considerably greater than the decreasing trend of deaths, a natural decreasing trend of the population is more pronounced. This is presumed to be due to the decrease in Wando's population on account of the population relocating, as well as a decrease in birth cases due to a decrease in the population younger residents and an overall decrease of birth rates in Korea.

Table 5. Population Movement by Eup and Myeon Districts

2005	Number of Births (cases)	Birth rates (per 1,000 people)	Number of Deaths (cases)	Death rates (per 1000 people)	Number of Natural Growth (cases)	Natural Growth Rates(per 1000 people)
<b>Wandogun</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>-235</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
Wando	163	7.8	128	6.1	35	<b>1.7</b>
Geumil	13	2.9	51	11.4	-38	-8.5
Nohwa	35	5.8	49	8.2	-14	-2.3
Gunoe	24	5.8	66	15.8	-42	<b>-10.1</b>
Sinji	30	7.1	54	12.7	-24	-5.7
Gogeum	20	3.9	62	12.2	-42	-8.3
Yaksan	11	3.8	45	15.5	-34	<b>-11.7</b>
Cheongsan	17	6.0	38	13.3	-21	-7.4
Soan	7	2.1	38	11.6	-31	-9.5
Geumdang	5	3.9	17	13.1	-12	-9.3
Bogil	23	7.8	37	12.5	-14	-4.7
Saengil	9	7.9	9	7.9	0	0
unknown	3	0	1	0	2	0

\* Number of Natural growth = number of birth cases-number of death cases

\*\* Natural growth rate=number of natural growth/number of population(2005)

## 5. Administration

### (1) Directions of County Policies



### (2) Local Conditions and Development Potential

#### 1) Treasure chest of clean ocean resources

- ① The Aegean Sea Oceanic National Park has 201 islands, 4940km<sup>2</sup> sea, 839km of coastline, seashore and the best beaches including Myeongsasipri.
- ② Producing the most products in the nation from the cleanest ocean area: 237 thousand tons (34.1% of Jeonnam, and 8.3% for the entire nation)

#### 2) Birth place of historic and cultural resources

- ① Home base for the King of the Sea, Jangbogo Ambassador, Cheonghaejin
- ② Yi Chungmugong's Myodangdo of all ages
- ③ Gosan Yunseondo's footprints, Bogildo
- ④ Sacred ground of the anti-Japan movement, Soando-Sinjido

### 3) The base of Northeast Asian Ocean transportation

- ① The Center of Southern coastal islands, the southernmost international port
- ② Closest distance from the International Freedom City, Jeju: 96km
  - Mokpo(174km) • Yeosu(200km) • Gwangyang(244km) • Busan(315km)

### 4) Newly emerging film industry mecca

- ① Attracting 5 million tourists annually with film set for Haesin
- ② Main filming area for productions such as "Waltz of Spring", "Sindon", "Daejoyeong" and "Jumong"

## (3) Administrative Structure

Wando-gun's administrative organization is comprised of 1 room 13 departments, 2 direct agencies, 1 assembly, 12 Eup, Myeon, with 674 government workers employed (Main government: 434 employees, Eup and Myeon offices : 240 employees).



Chart 16. Organizational Chart for Wando-gun

#### (4) Municipal Budget

Total budget of Wando-gun in 2005 was 320,087 million won and general accounting was 287,651 billion won, accounting for 89.9%, and special accounting was 32.436 billion won, accounting for 10.1%.

Table 6. Changes in Budget by Year (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

Unit: 1,000,000won

Year	Budget			Revenue			Expenditure		
	Total	General accounts	Special accounts	Total	General accounts	Special accounts	Total	General accounts	Special accounts
2003	<b>389,199</b>	342,695	46,504	384,536	338,584	45,952	273,693	244,305	29,388
2004	<b>320,418</b>	290,209	30,209	316,515	286,812	29,703	236,795	215,976	20,819
2005	<b>320,087</b>	287,651	32,436	320,173	288,531	31,642	224,266	208,488	15,778

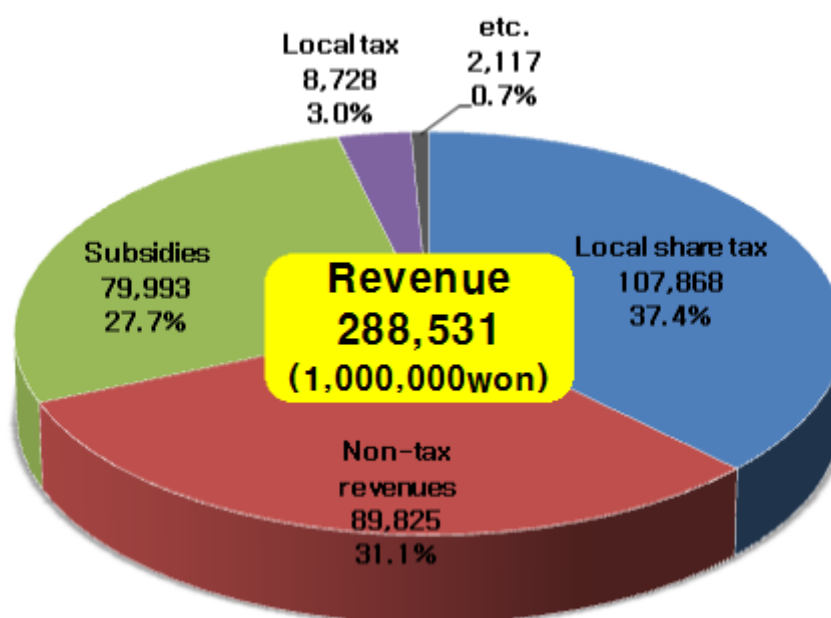


Chart 17. 2005 Budget Revenues of General Accounts (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

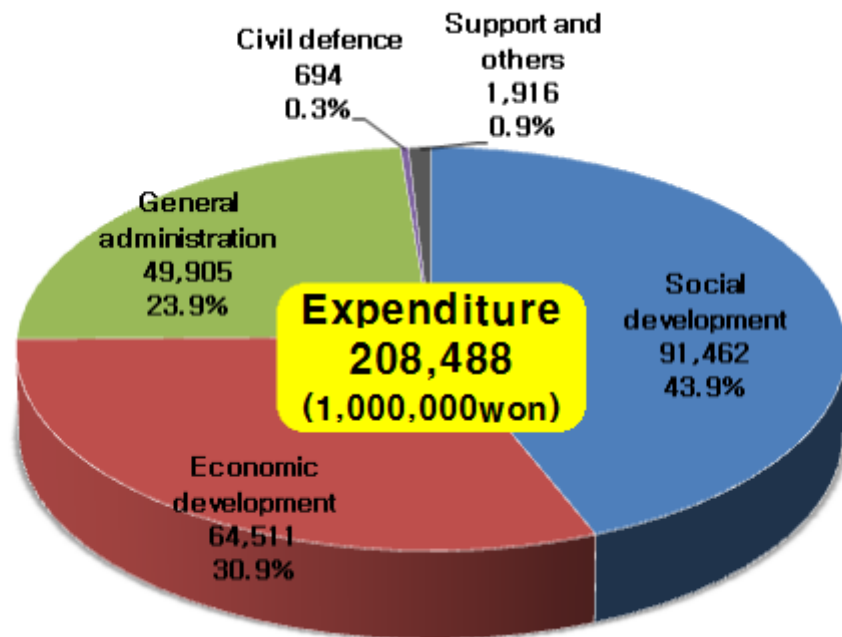


Chart 18. 2005 Budget Revenues of General Accounts (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

## 6. Industry

### (1) Business Establishments by Industrial Group

In 2005, 12,941 people (7,150 men and 5,791 women) worked for a total of 3,855 businesses. Proportion of the number of businesses according to industry is as follows: wholesale, retail, and consumer product repair industry account for 30.3%, lodging and restaurants account for 25.8% and other public services and the personal services industry accounted for 12.5% while the manufacturing industry accounted for 9.9%.

The number of workers by industry was as follows: 18.4% people worked for the manufacturing industry, 15.5% worked for wholesale, retail and consumer products and repair industry, 14.4% worked for lodging and restaurants, 12.0% worked public administration, defense or social welfare and 9.2% of people worked for the educational service industry.

In terms of industry structures of Wando-gun, primary industry accounted for 59.4%, and secondary industry accounted for 12.3% and tertiary industry accounted for 28.3%.

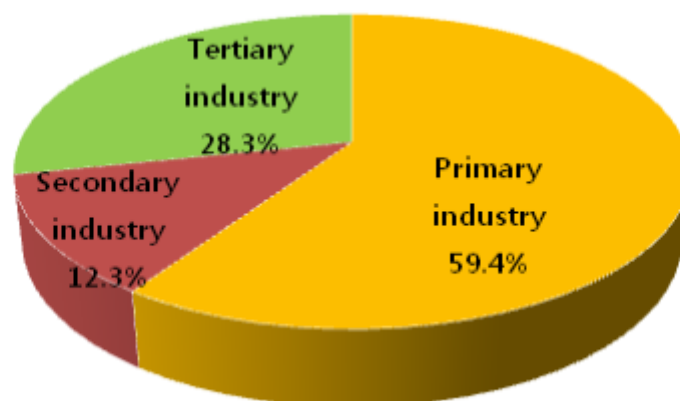


Chart 19. Industrial Structure for Wando-gun (Wando-gun Official Website)

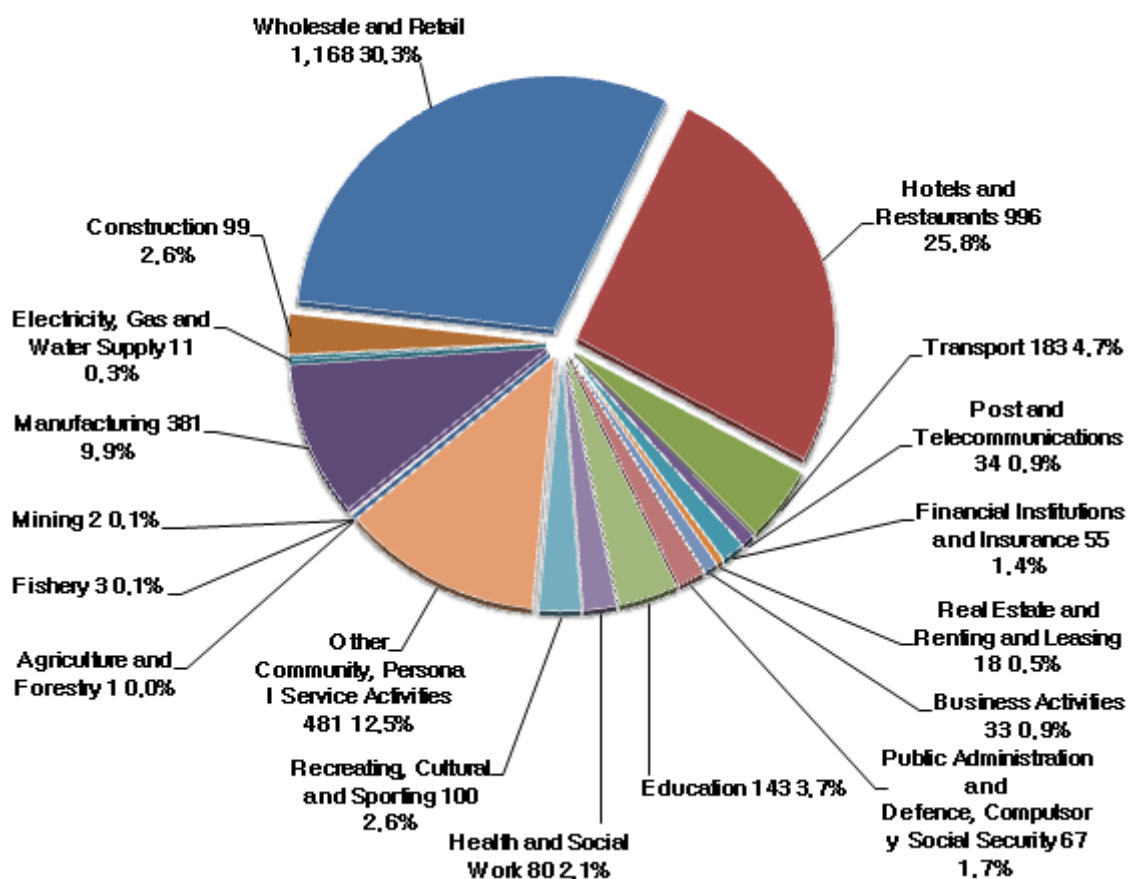


Chart 20. Number of Business by Industry (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

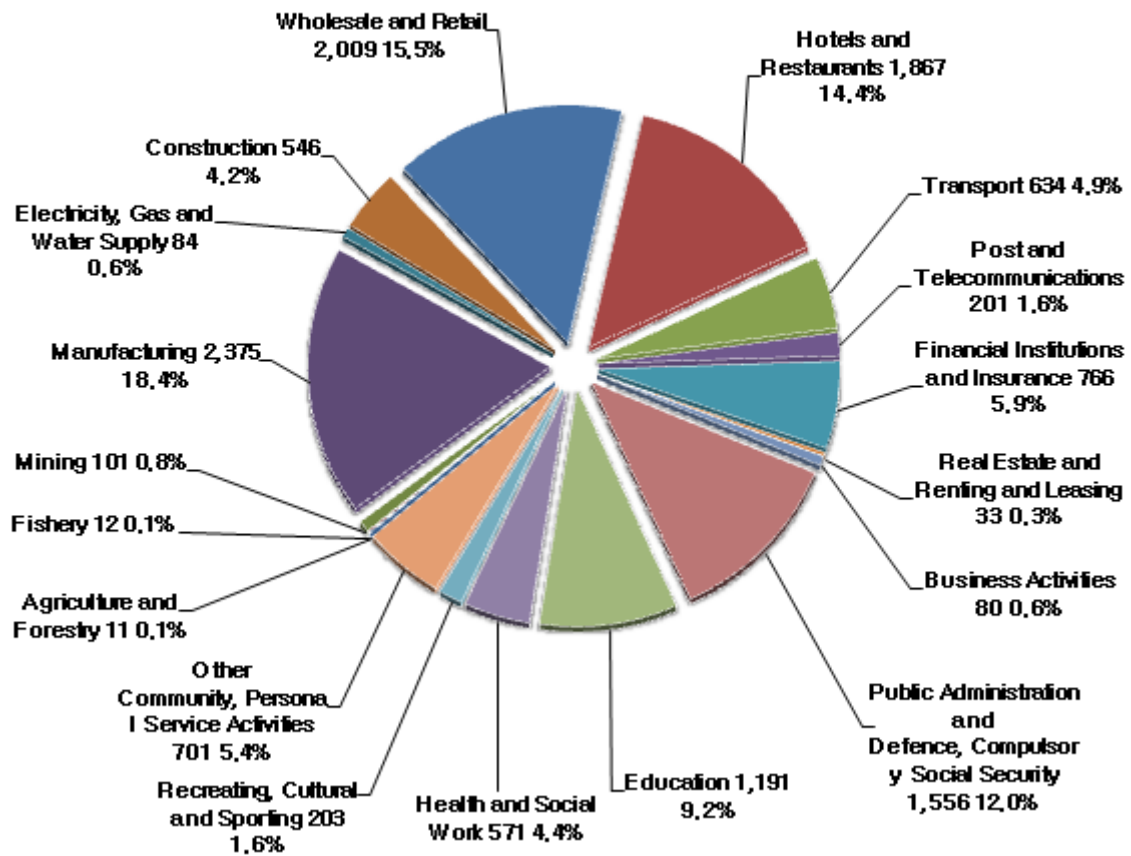


Chart 21. Number of Employees by Industry (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

If you look at businesses by the number of workers employed, 87.2% of them were considered "small" businesses with only 1 to 4 employees and those small business employees accounted for 42.9% of the total work force. In fact, there were no businesses that had more than 500 employees.

By Eup and Myeon district, Wando-Eup had 50% more business entities and employed 7,057 (54.6%) of the total number of Wando-gun's employees.



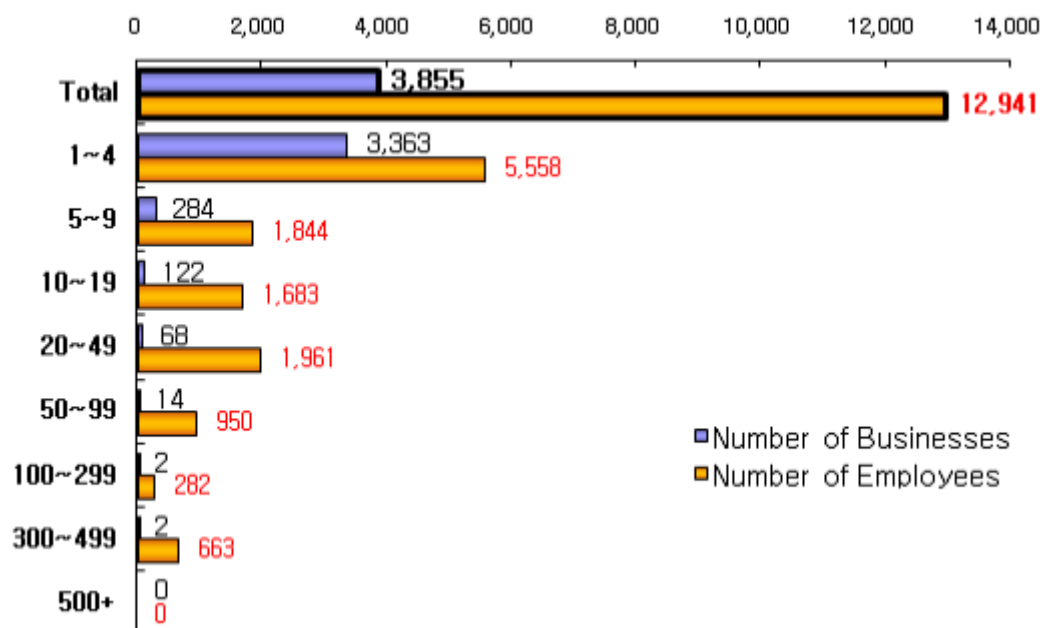


Chart 22. Number of Businesses and Employees by Workforce size (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

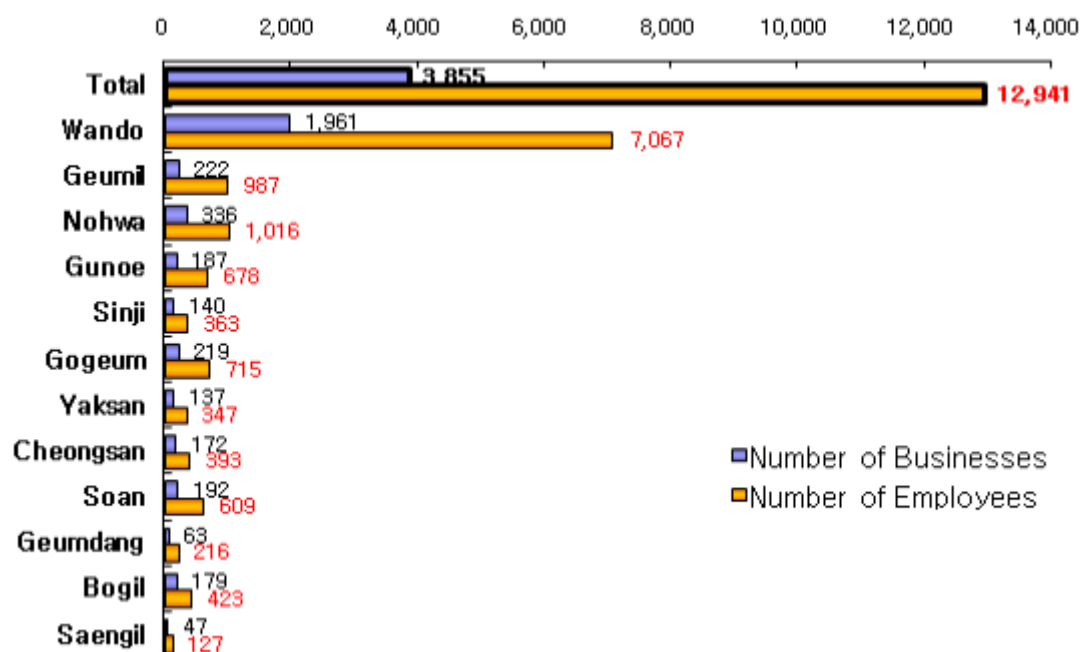


Chart 23. Number of Businesses and Employees by Administrative Units (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

## (2) Fisheries

In 2005, 29,547 people from 10,984 households (14,788 men and 14,759 women) worked for the fishery industry (50.2% total for Wando-gun) and 9,132 people from 3,297 households worked full time.

There were a total of 10,171 boats owned by fishery households, and there were boats weighing under 1 ton 4,206 (41.3%), and 5,794 (56.9%) weighing from 1~5 tons and 180 boats (1.8%) more than 5 tons.

If we look at fishery catches, seaweed types were the most abundant weighing in at 204,049 M/T which accounted for 84.3% and by value, fishes were the most with 201.794 billion won accounting for 57.9%. On the other hand, the total amount of processed seafood was 121,481 tons with total 80.279 billion Won in revenue.

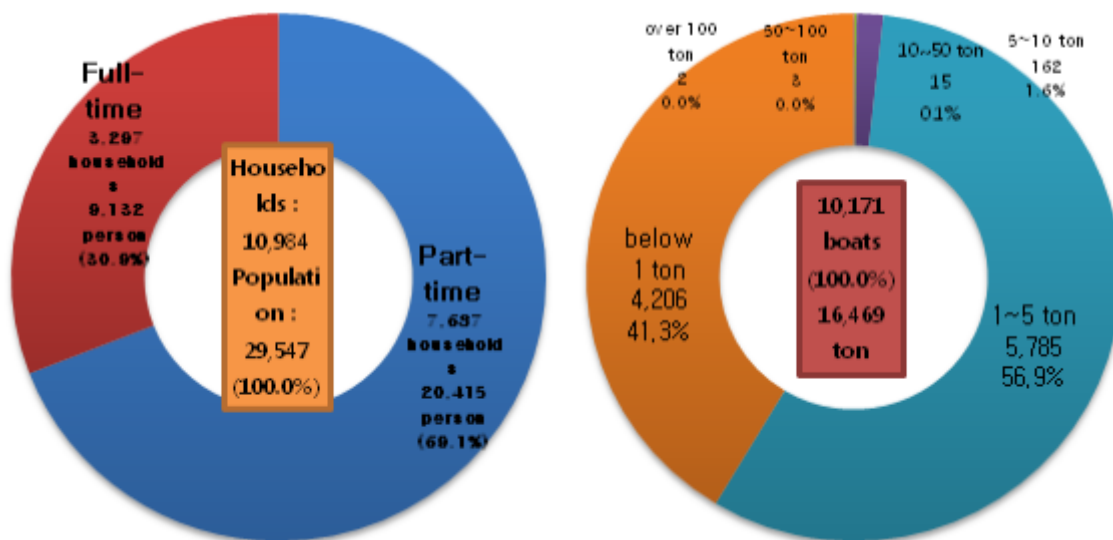


Chart 24. Fishery Households and Population and Current Situation of Boats (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

Table 7. State of Fishery Business by Year (2006 Wando Annual Statistical Report)

	Fishery Households			Fishery Workers			Fishing Boats	
	total	full-time	part-time	total	full-time	part-time	boat	tons
2001	<b>11,327</b>	3,469	7,858	<b>31,515</b>	10,468	21,047	9,596	15,230
2002	<b>11,331</b>	3,471	7,860	<b>31,534</b>	10,474	21,069	9,828	16,259
2003	<b>11,232</b>	3,376	7,856	<b>30,663</b>	9,216	21,447	9,783	16,073
2004	<b>11,231</b>	3,371	7,860	<b>30,212</b>	9,338	20,874	9,722	15,770
2005	<b>10,984</b>	3,297	7,687	<b>29,547</b>	9,132	20,415	10,171	16,469

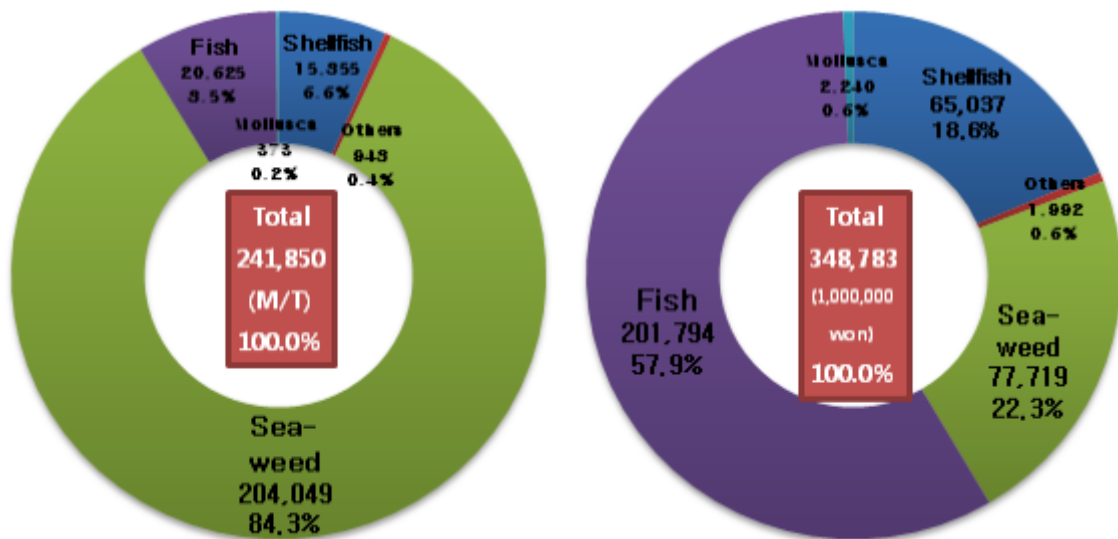


Chart 25. Amount and Value of Sea Products Caught (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

If we compare Jeonnam's fishery industry statistics which include Wando-gun, the population of people working for the fishery industry in Wando accounts for almost one half of the total for Jeonnam and other figures also account for significant portion of Jeonnam. We may see then that Wando-gun is the center of the fishery industry.

Table 8. Comparison of Fishery Industry Statistics (2006 Jeonnam Statistical Yearbook, 2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

2005	Unit	Jeonnam	Wando	% (Wando/ Jeonnam)
<b>fishery household</b>	Household	25,506	10,984	43.1
<b>people living in fishery household</b>	people	68,622	29,547	43.1
<b>people who work in a fishery industry</b>	people	44,254	21,521	48.6
<b>number of fishing boats</b>	boat	35,693	10,171	28.5
<b>Total tons of fishing boats</b>	ton	100,585	16,469	16.4
<b>Sea products caught</b>	M/T	741,838	241,850	32.6
<b>Sea products sold</b>	million Won	1,094,748	348,783	31.9
<b>Processed Sea products</b>	million Won	698,381	80,279	11.5
<b>Sales of sea products</b>	million one	438,424	63,642	14.5

### (3) Farming

In 2005, 14,845 people (6,979 men and 7,866 women) from 6,481 households were working for the farming industry(25% total). Total farming area was 8,390ha and the farming area per household was 1.29ha.

Table 9. State of Farming by Year (2006 Wando Statistical Yearbook)

	Farming Household	Working in Farming industry				Farming area		Farming Area per Household
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Rice field	Vegetable Field	
2001	8,393	<b>20,821</b>	9,790	11,031	<b>8,872</b>	3,598	5,274	1.06
2002	7,548	<b>18,586</b>	8,681	9,905	<b>8,804</b>	3,534	5,270	1.17
2003	7,026	<b>17,490</b>	8,397	9,093	<b>8,690</b>	3,501	5,189	1.24
2004	6,744	<b>16,620</b>	7,882	8,738	<b>8,440</b>	3,381	5,059	1.25
2005	6,481	<b>14,845</b>	6,979	7,866	<b>8,390</b>	3,444	4,946	1.29