

Fundamental Profile for a Healthy Gwangjin-gu

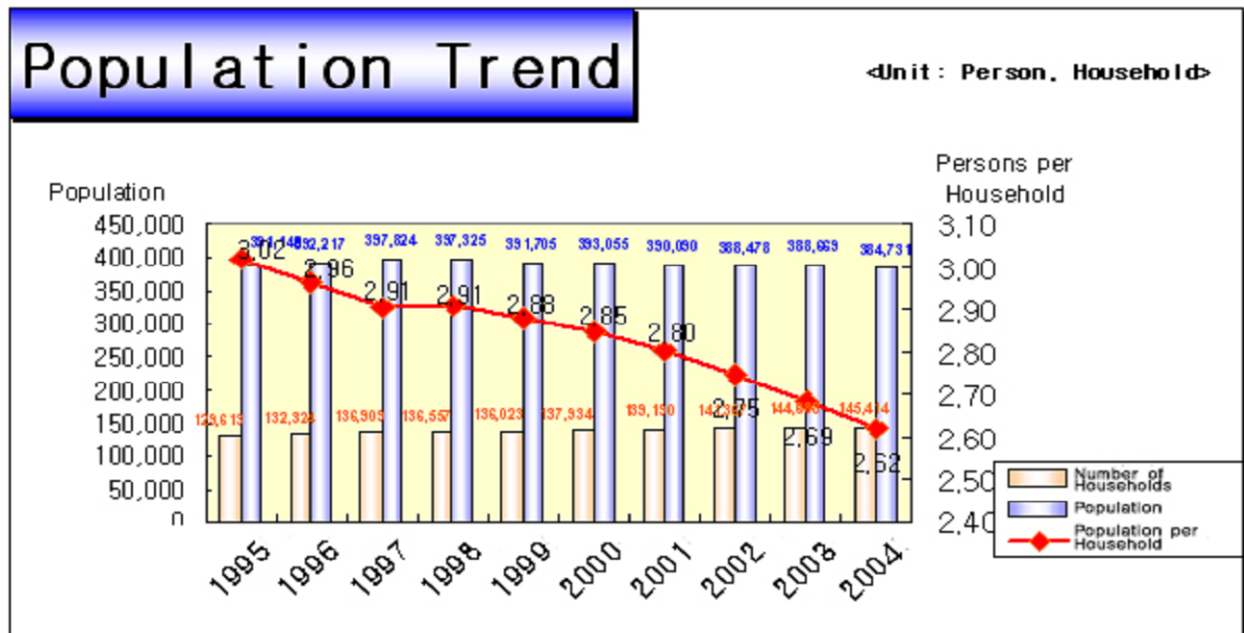
I . Population of Gwangjin-gu

On March 1, 1995 Gwangjin-gu was spun off from Seongdong-gu. At that time, the population of Gwangjin-gu was 391,148 (male: 198,273 female: 192,875) in 129,613 households. The figures had decreased to 384,731 (male: 192,216 female: 192, 515) in 145,414 households in 2004 (22,322 citizens per 1^{km}²). The local government has continued its efforts to develop a healthy city focusing on four subway commercial zones.

- The population per household is 2.62, a sharp decrease in population per household.
- In terms of age distribution, for males ,those aged 30 - 34 were the highest in number (11.4%) while those aged 25 - 29 were the highest (11%) in number for females.
- With regard to the population over 65, it was 14,859 in 1995 but by 2004, it was 21,938 (48% growth). Gwangjin-gu is rapidly becoming an aging society.

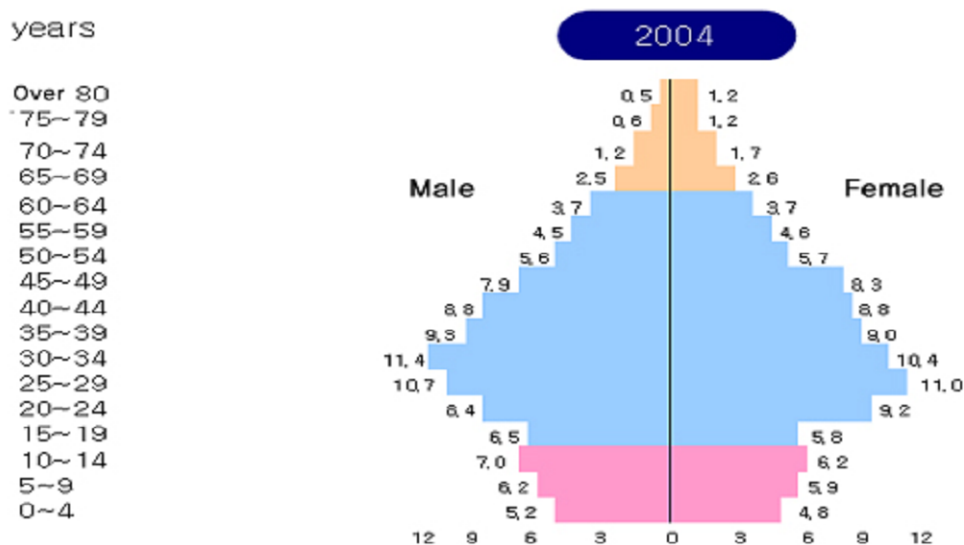
<Fig.1-1> Gwangjin-gu Population Trend (1995 - 2004)

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



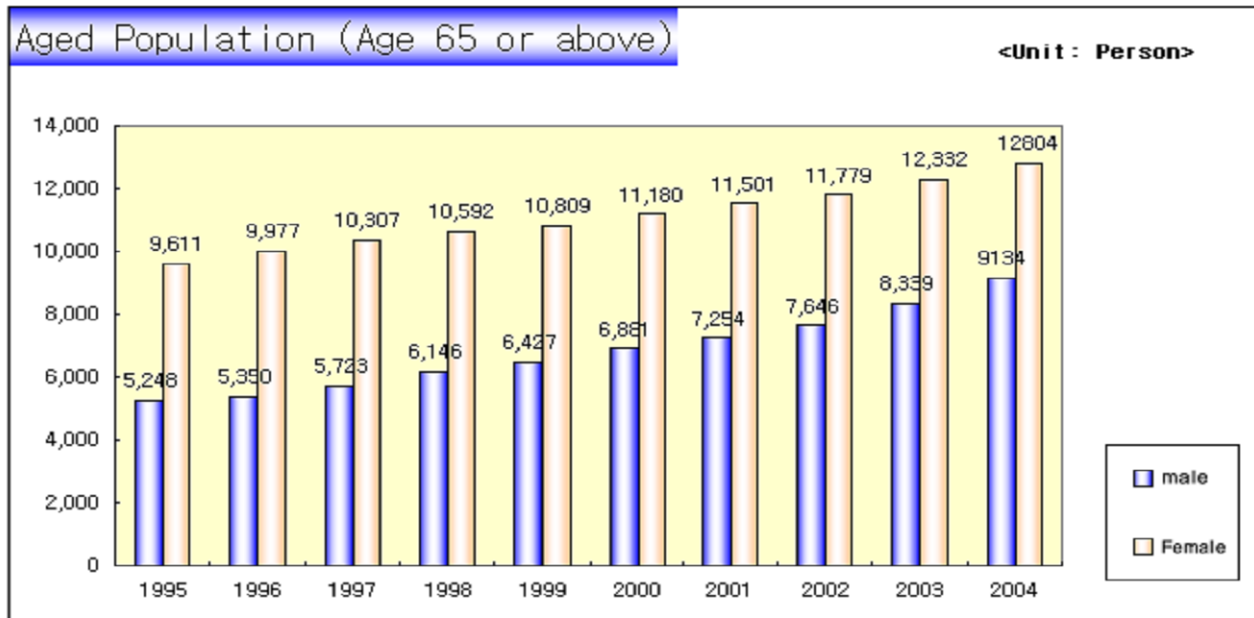
<Fig. 1-2> Population Distribution by Age

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



<Fig. 1-3> Gwangjin-gu Aging Population Trend

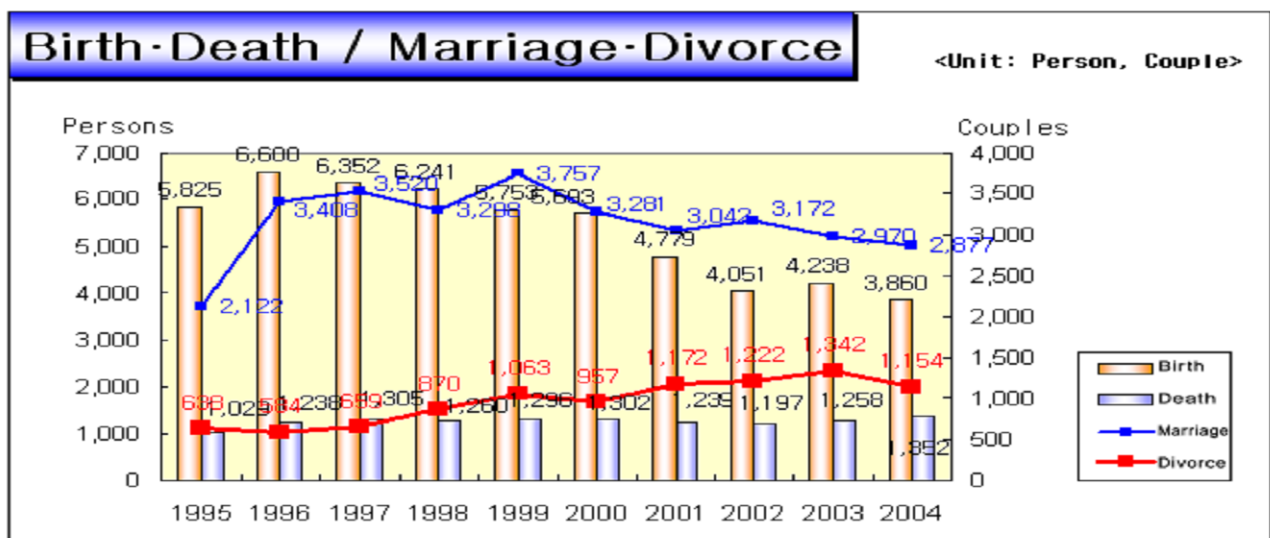
(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



- There is no significant difference with 1995 in terms of the number of annual deaths. However, the number of child births has continuously decreased since 1995.

<Fig. 1-4> Birth, Death / Marriage, Divorce

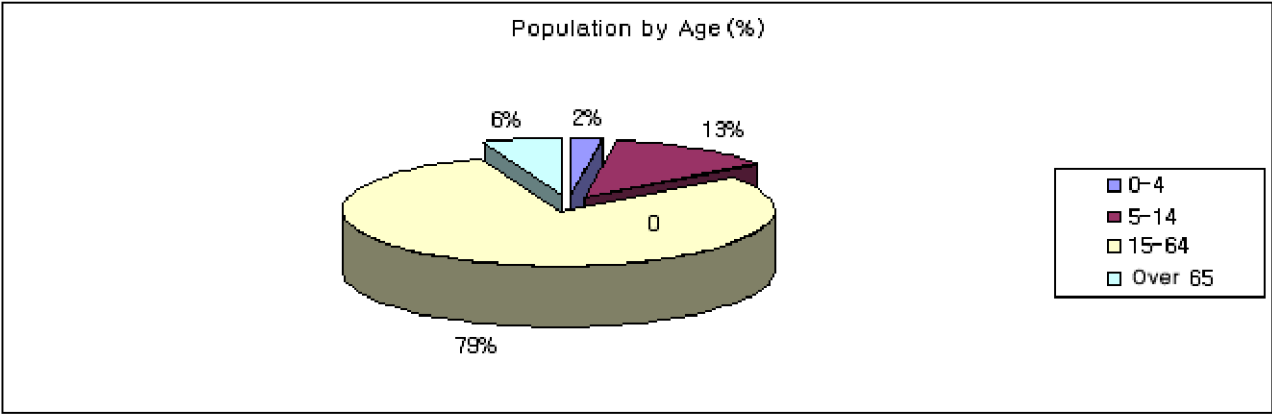
(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



In terms of population ratio, residents the age of 4 or less is 2%, those aged 5-14 13%, those aged 15-64 79%, and those aged 65 or over accounts for 6%.

<Fig. 1-5> Birth, Death / Marriage, Divorce

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



Ⅱ. General Health Status

1. Statistics

(1) Mortality

In terms of mortality of children aged 5 or younger per 1,000 persons, Gwangjin-gu (0.76) was lower than Seoul (0.89) in 2004. In terms of the crude death rate of adults, Gwangjin-gu (male: 3.6 female: 3) was also lower than Seoul.

<Table 2-1> Crude Death Rate / Standardized Death Rate

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Crude Death Rate (Person / 1,000 Persons)			Standardized Death Rate ¹⁾ (Person / 1,000 Persons)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seoul	3.72	4.14	3.31	3.72	4.14	3.31
Gwangjin-gu	3.3	3.6	3	3.8	4	3.5

(2) Proportional Death Index

The ratio of death for certain age groups (50, 60, 70, and 80) for a specific period (1 year) is demonstrated in <Table 2-2> below:

1) The death rate that is standardized against population structure by age (5-year gap) in Seoul

<Table 2-2> Proportional Death Index

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	PMI ²⁾	2003			2004		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Seoul	PMI50	82.1	77.3	87.8	83.3	79.1	88.5
	PMI60	69.5	60.9	80.0	70.8	62.5	81.1
	PMI70	49.6	35.8	66.5	51.1	37.6	67.8
	PMI80	27.3	16.0	41.0	28.6	16.7	43.3
Gwangjin-gu	PMI50	80.0	74.2	86.9	80.9	76.2	86.6
	PMI60	67.4	57.3	79.2	69.3	60.3	80.3
	PMI70	48.5	32.7	67.0	50.5	35.7	68.5
	PMI80	27.3	14.5	42.4	28.4	16.6	42.7

(3) Causes of Death

Because there is no data on the causes of death by region, the causes of death in Gwangjin-gu is estimated based on the 2004 data from the Korea National Statistical Office. Results showed that 140,000 persons (57.0% of the total deaths) died of the five leading causes of death in Korea such as cancer, cerebrovascular disease, heart disease, suicide, and diabetes.

<Table 2-3> Causes of Death

(Sources: 2004 Statistics on Causes of Death, Korea National Statistical Office)

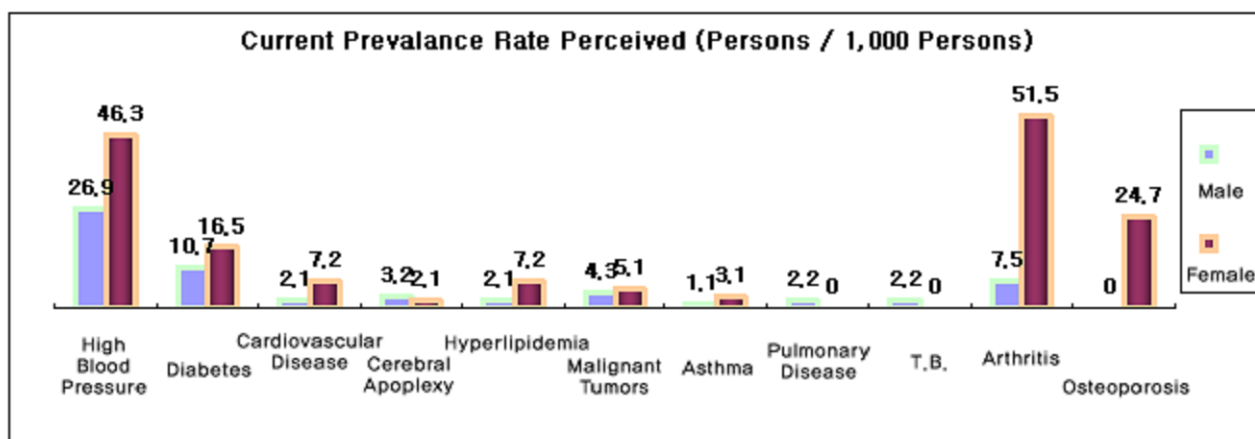
Rank	Total	No.1 Cancer	No. 2 Cerebrovascular Disease	No. 3 Heart Disease	No. 4 Suicide	No. 5 Diabetes
Death Toll (Thousand)	246	65	34	18	12	12
(Ratio, %)	(100.0)	(26.3)	(13.9)	(7.3)	(4.7)	(4.8)
Daily Average (Persons)	672	177	93	49	32	32
Death Rate (Per 100,000 Persons)	506.9	133.5	70.3	36.9	25.2	24.3

2) PMI50(60,70,80): Proportional Mortality Indicator from age 50(60,70,80)

2. Prevalence Rate

(1) Rate of Prevalence of Major Chronic Disease (Persons / 1,000 Persons)

In terms of the distribution of major chronic disease per 1,000 persons, high blood pressure was the highest (36.8 persons), followed by arthritis (30.0 persons) the totals are lower than for Seoul (49,8 and 31.4 respectively).



- A chronic disease is defined as a disease of which an individual is already aware or finds out from a medical diagnosis. The rate of prevalence can be classified into lifetime prevalence and current prevalence.

<Table 2-4> Rate of Prevalence of Major Diseases

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Prevalence Rate by Disease	Category	Prevalence Rate Perceived						Prevalence Rate Diagnosed					
		Lifetime Prevalence			Current Prevalence			Lifetime Prevalence			Current Prevalence		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
High Blood Pressure	Seoul	50.7	47.7	53.6	48.9	45.9	51.9	49.7	46.3	53.0	48.2	44.9	51.4
	Gwangjin-gu	37.3	26.9	47.4	36.8	26.9	46.3	37.3	26.9	47.4	36.8	26.9	46.3
Diabetes	Seoul	23.8	24.9	22.8	23.0	24.1	22.0	23.5	24.4	22.6	22.7	23.6	21.9
	Gwangjin-gu	13.7	10.7	16.5	13.7	10.7	16.5	13.7	10.7	16.5	13.7	10.7	16.5
Cardiovascular Disease	Seoul	8.0	8.4	7.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	7.9	8.4	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.8
	Gwangjin-gu	4.7	2.1	7.2	4.7	2.1	7.2	4.7	2.1	7.2	4.7	2.1	7.2
Cerebral Apoplexy	Seoul	4.8	6.3	3.4	4.4	5.7	3.1	4.7	6.2	3.3	4.4	5.7	3.1
	Gwangjin-gu	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.6	3.2	2.1
Hyperlipidemia	Seoul	6.8	7.5	6.1	6.1	6.7	5.4	6.7	7.4	6.0	5.9	6.6	5.3
	Gwangjin-gu	5.3	3.2	7.2	4.7	2.1	7.2	5.3	3.2	7.2	4.7	2.1	7.2
Malignant Tumors	Seoul	7.3	6.2	8.4	4.6	4.2	5.0	7.3	6.2	8.4	4.6	4.2	5.0
	Gwangjin-gu	5.3	4.3	6.2	4.7	4.3	5.1	5.3	4.3	6.2	4.7	4.3	5.1
Asthma	Seoul	7.0	6.2	7.7	5.7	5.1	6.4	6.5	5.9	7.0	5.4	4.9	5.9
	Gwangjin-gu	2.1	1.1	3.1	2.1	1.1	3.1	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.1
Pulmonary Disease	Seoul	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7
	Gwangjin-gu	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0
T.B.	Seoul	3.5	3.6	3.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	0.8	0.9	0.6
	Gwangjin-gu	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0
Arthritis	Seoul	33.1	13.4	52.3	31.4	12.9	49.5	29.9	11.9	47.4	28.5	11.5	45.0
	Gwangjin-gu	31.0	7.5	53.6	30.0	7.5	51.5	28.9	7.5	49.4	27.9	7.5	47.4
Osteoporosis	Seoul	12.5	2.0	22.7	12.0	1.9	21.7	11.6	1.7	21.2	11.1	1.7	20.3
	Gwangjin-gu	12.6	0.0	24.7	12.6	0.0	24.7	11.6	0.0	22.7	11.6	0.0	22.7

3. Rate of Low Birth-Weight Infants

In 2003, Gwangjin-gu (3.8%) was slightly lower than Seoul (4.0 %) in terms of the rate of low birth-weight babies (less than 2.5kg). In 2004, however, this rate was the same in both regions (4.1%).

<Table 2-5> Rate of Low Birth-Weight Infants (LBWI)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Gender	2003 (%)			2004 (%)		
		Number of LBWI	Total Number of LBWI	Ratio of LBWI	Number of LBWI	Total Number of LBWI	Ratio of LBWI
Seoul	Total	4,031	100,135	4	4,094	98,776	4.1
	Male	1,854	54,012	3.4	1,858	50,934	3.6
	Female	2,177	46,123	4.7	2,236	47,842	4.7
Gwangjin-gu	Total	161	4,201	3.8	158	3,878	4.1
	Male	72	2,197	3.3	59	2,004	2.9
	Female	89	2,004	4.4	99	1,874	5.3

4. Rate of Miscarriage

In terms of the rate of miscarriage for the past 2 years among pregnant women age 19 through 49, Seoul had the following rates: 17.6% (spontaneous abortion), 13.8% (artificial abortion), and 1.2% (stillbirth). Gwangjin-gu, on the contrary, had the following:

<Table 2-6> Rate of Low Birth-Weight Infants (LBWI)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Rate of Miscarriage for the Past 2 Years (Persons / 1,000 Persons)	
	Spontaneous Abortion	Artificial Abortion
Seoul	17.6	13.8
Gwangjin-gu	10.1	27.8

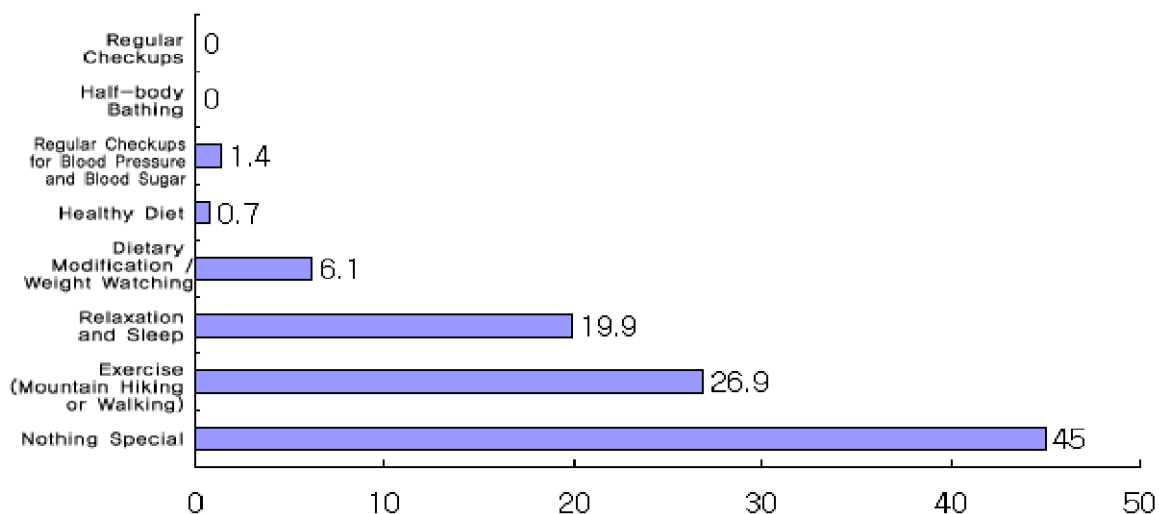
Ⅲ. Public Health Consciousness Behavior

1. Interest in Health

Results of surveys have indicated that exercise (walking) was the highest (19.9%), followed by rest and relaxation (19.9%), and dietary modification and weight watching (6.1%) as a factor for maintaining health.

<Fig. 3-1> Health Care and Maintenance Methods (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)



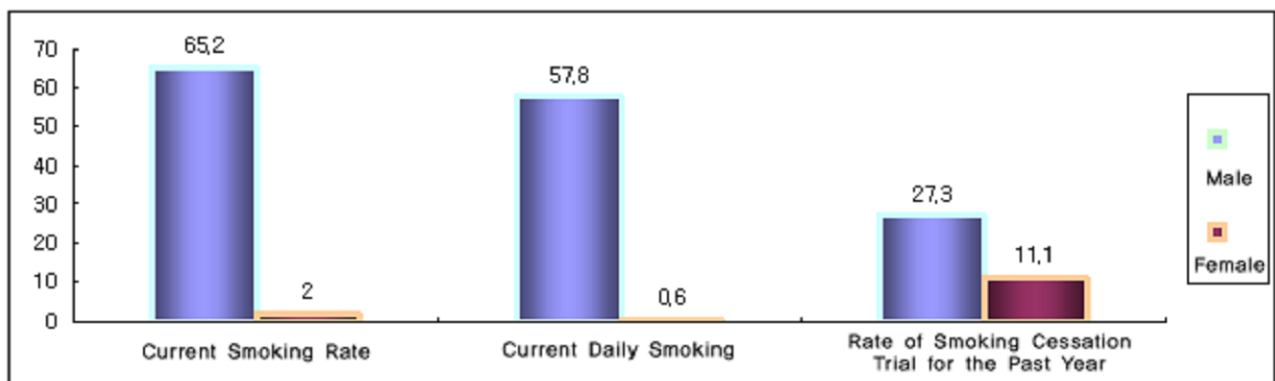
2. Smoking

The current rate of smoking was higher in Gwangjin-gu than Seoul for males (65.2% - 54.1%) but lower than Seoul for females (2% - 4.5%).

- In terms of the daily smoking rate, Gwangjin-gu was higher than Seoul by over 10% for males but lower than Seoul by over 2% for females.
- In terms of the rate of those who tried to stop smoking over the past year, males were 27.3% and females were 11.2%.

<Fig. 3-2> Smoking Status (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

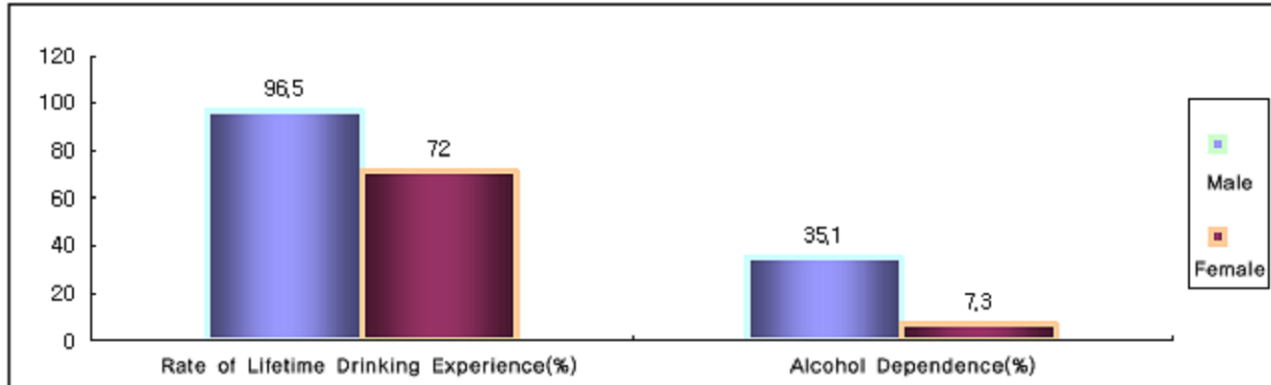


3. Drinking

96.5% of males and 72% of females residing in Gwangjin-gu reported having drunk more than 1 glass of alcohol in their life. According to an alcohol dependence survey (GAGE Questionnaire), 20.5% of Gwangjin-gu residents were alcohol-dependent (male: 35.1%, female: 7.3%).

<Fig. 3-3> Drinking Status (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)



- The number of days for drinking is shown in <Table 3-1> below:

<Table 3-1> Average Number of Drinking Days

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category			Current Drinker (Persons)	Once or Less per Month	2-4 Times per Month	2-3 Times per Week	More than 4 Times per Week	Almost Everyday	No Response
Seoul	Total		11,695	38.6	38.6	16.7	3.4	2.6	0.0
	Gender	Male	5,851	19.3	43.5	26.7	5.8	4.7	0.0
		Female	5,844	57.9	33.7	6.8	1.0	0.6	0.0
Gwangjin-gu	Total		469	40.9	32.4	19.4	7.0	0.2	0.0
	Gender	Male	222	15.8	38.3	33.3	12.2	0.5	0.0
		Female	247	63.6	27.1	6.9	2.4	0.0	0.0

- The amount of alcohol taken per day is shown in <Table 3-2> below:

<Table 3-2> Average Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category			Current Drinker (Persons)	1-2 Shots of Soju	3-4 Shots of Soju	5-6 Shots of Soju	7-9 Shots of Soju	More than 10 Shots of Soju
Seoul	Total		11,695	37.0	29.6	18.3	10.3	4.9
	Gender	Male	5,851	18.5	27.8	27.1	18.0	8.6
		Female	5,844	55.6	31.3	9.4	2.6	1.1
Gwangjin-gu	Total		469	28.4	37.1	23.0	4.9	6.6
	Gender	Male	222	9.9	32.9	36.9	7.2	13.1
		Female	247	44.9	40.9	10.5	2.8	0.8

4. Exercise

The rate of residents (aged 19 or over) who exercise for more than 15 minutes a day more than 3 times a week was higher in Gwangjin-gu (21.5%) than in Seoul (11.4%).

- The periods of exercise are demonstrated in <Table 3-3> below:

<Table 3-3> Periods of Exercise

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Exercise (Persons)	More than 1 Year	6-12 Months	3-6 Months	1-3 Months	Month or Less
Seoul	3,109	66.3	11.5	10.5	8.9	2.8
Gwangjin-gu	181	70.2	9.4	8.3	9.4	2.8

- The type of exercise is as follows:

<Table 3-4> Types of Exercise (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Exercise (Persons)	Walking	Weight Lifting	Mountain Hiking	Running	Swimming	Racquetball	Organized Sports	Aerobic Dance	Yoga	Biking / Inline Skating	Martial Arts	Rope Jumping
Seoul	3,109	38.9	16.4	13.9	10.5	6.0	5.0	3.4	3.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.2
Gwangjin-gu	181	44.8	11.6	21.0	7.2	3.3	4.4	4.4	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0

- The place for exercise is as follows:

<Table 3-5> Place for Exercise (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

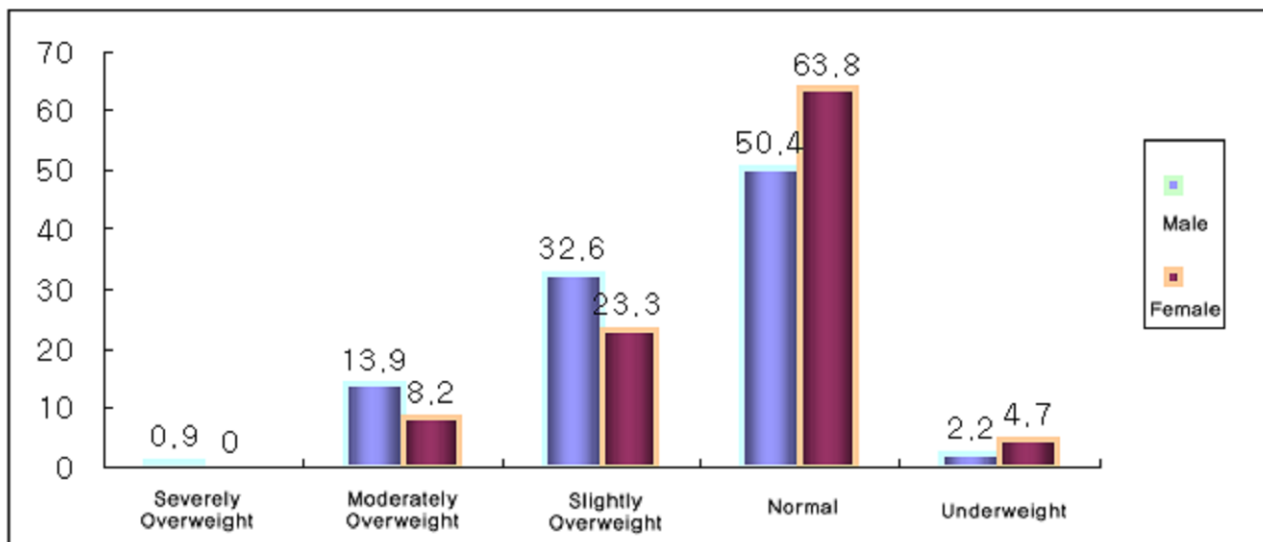
Category	Exercise (Persons)	Playground, Park	Gym, Fitness Club	Mountain	Walking Route, Bike Route	Home	Golf Course / Tennis Court
Seoul	3,109	37.1	31.0	16.1	10.5	4.9	0.4
Gwangjin-gu	181	44.8	21.5	23.8	5.5	2.8	1.7

5. Degree of Obesity

In terms of degree of obesity by BMI, Gwangjin-gu (male: 14.8% female: 8.2%) was far lower than Seoul (male: 20.4% female: 12.6%). The population of those considered obese became higher as age increased. However, it decreased after the age of 70.

<Figure 3-4> Degree of Obesity

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)



6. Eating Patterns

71.6% of the population reported having 3 regular meals a day, 14.3% had 2 meals a day, and 8.2% had 3 meals a day but not regularly.

- The rate of regular meal frequency is as follows:

<Table 3-6> Rate of Regular Meal Frequency (3 Times a Day) (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category			Subjects (Persons)	3 Meals a Day (Regular)	2 Meals a Day	3 Meals a Day (Irregular)	Irregular Meal Frequency
Seoul	Total		15,121	52.7	19.4	22.4	5.5
	Gender	Male	6,423	54.4	17.8	22.3	5.5
		Female	8,698	51.4	20.6	22.5	5.4
Gwangjin-gu	Total		573	71.6	14.3	8.2	5.9
	Gender	Male	230	69.1	10.4	10.9	9.6
		Female	343	73.2	16.9	6.4	3.5

- The frequency of skipping breakfast (more than 5 days a week, aged 19 or above) is as follows:

<Table 3-7> Frequency of Skipping Breakfast (FSB) (%)

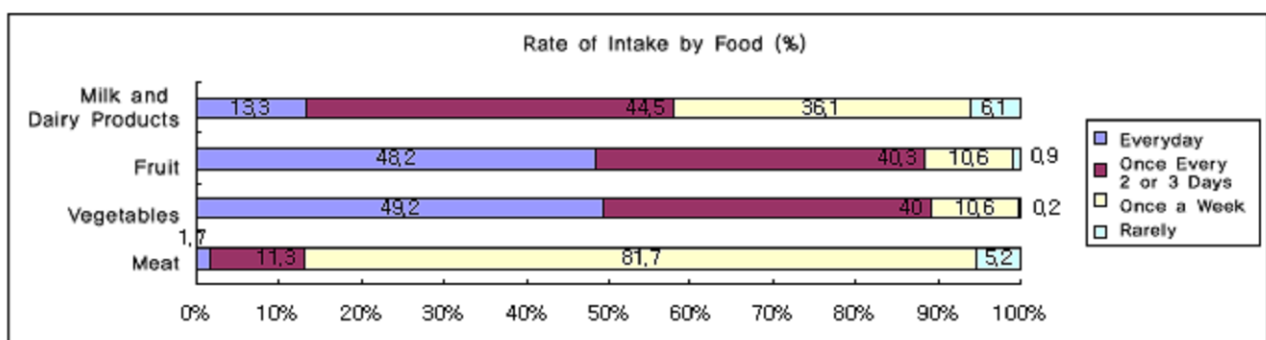
(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Total			Male			Female		
	1-2 Times per Week	None	FSB (%)	1-2 Times per Week	None	FSB (%)	1-2 Times per Week	None	FSB (%)
Total	14.2	22.0	36.2	13.6	23.4	37.0	14.6	21.0	35.6
Gwangjin-gu	12.4	4.0	16.4	13.5	3.0	16.5	11.7	4.7	16.3

- 13% of the population reported eating meat everyday or every 2 or 3 days, 49.2% eat vegetables (excluding kimchi) everyday, 48.2% eat fruit everyday, and 13.3% eat milk and dairy products everyday. All these results are slightly lower than for Seoul.

<Figure 3-5> Food Intake (%)

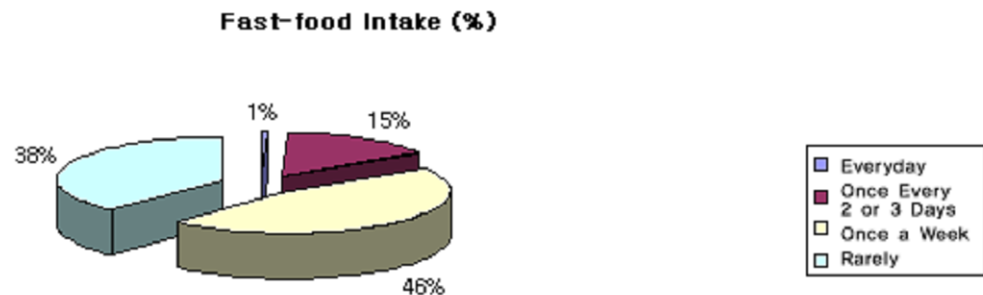
(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)



- In terms of fast-food intake, Gwangjin-gu (everyday: 0.5%, once every 2 or 3 days: 15.4%) turned out far lower than Seoul (2.4% and 58.9%, respectively).

<Figure 3-6> Fast-food Intake (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)



6. Rate of Stress Perception

In terms of stress in ordinary life, Gwangjin-gu (88.7%) turned out higher than Seoul (79.5%).

<Table 3-8> Rate of Stress Perception (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category		Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Stress Perception Rate (%)				General Evaluation (%)	
			Very Stressed	Pretty Much Stressed	Slightly Stressed	None	Stressed	Unstressed
Seoul	Total	15,121	13.1	66.4	17.9	2.6	79.5	20.5
	Male	6,423	16.0	66.1	15.4	2.5	82.1	17.9
	Female	8,698	11.0	66.6	19.8	2.7	77.5	22.5
Gwangjin-gu Total		573	7.2	81.5	9.6	1.7	88.7	11.3
Male		230	8.3	80.4	9.6	1.7	88.7	11.3
Female		343	6.4	82.2	9.6	1.7	88.6	11.4

7. Medication

1% of the population (male: 0.9% female: 1.2%) habitually tends to take medicine (diet pills, painkillers, or sleeping pills).

<Table 3-9> Rate of Habitual Medicine Taking (%)

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Total		Male		Female	
	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Rate of Habitual Dosage (%)	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Rate of Habitual Dosage (%)	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Rate of Habitual Dosage (%)
Seoul	15,121	2.0	6,423	1.2	8,698	2.6
Gwangjingu	573	1.0	230	0.9	343	1.2

IV. Physical·Social Environment

1. Natural Environment of Gwangjin-gu

Gwangjin-gu is located in the east of Seoul on the north shore of the Han River. It is bounded by Gangnam-gu, Songpa-gu, and Gangdong-gu on the south. On the east, it borders on Guri, Gyeonggi-do with a boundary of Mt. Acha. It is also bounded by Jungnang-gu and Dongdaemun-gu on the north and Seongdong-gu on the west.

There are 6 bridges (Yeongdonggyo, Cheongdamgyo, Jamsilgyo, Olympicgyo, Cheonhogyo, and Gwangjingyo) in Gwangjin-gu. Therefore, the district has become a gateway which connects the north and the south areas of Han River. The land is mostly low-lying with just 20% of the region (over 50m above sea level), which is advantageous for the development of the downtown areas and traffic patterns.

2. Physical and Social Infrastructure

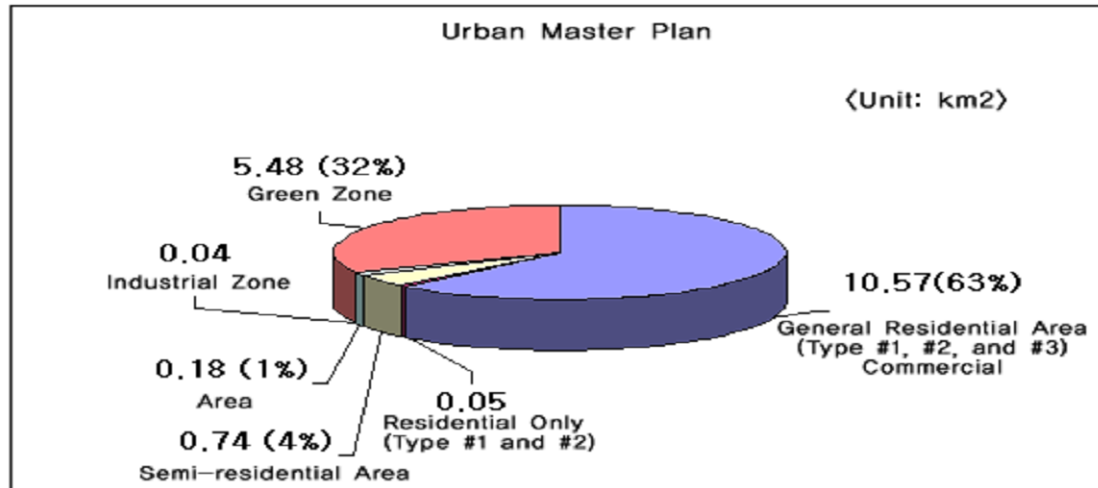
(1) Urban Master Plan

In the late 1960s, the Hwayang zone (2,112,679㎡) was developed during the 2nd phase of the Korea National Economic Development Plan. In the early 1970s an additional Hwayang zone (1,522,605㎡) was developed during the 3rd phase of the plan. Both areas were directly developed by the Seoul authority. With the development of the Junggok zone (3,181,688㎡), a total of 6,816,972㎡ has been developed.

Gwangjin-gu citizens hope that the district will evolve into a refreshing, stylish residential region and a center for culture and the arts.

<Fig. 4-1> Urban Master Plan (%)

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)

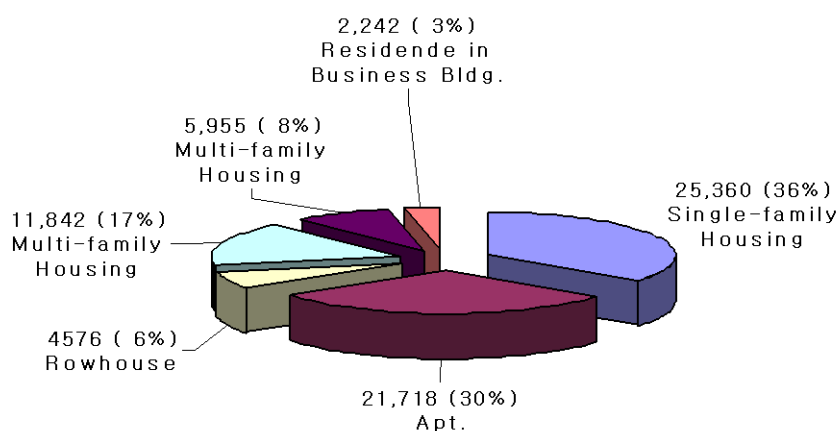


(2) Types of Residences

Single-family houses are observed mostly in Junggok, Neung-dong, Gunja-dong, Guui 2-dong, and Hwayang-dong. In Gwangjang-dong, Guui-dong, Jayang-dong, and Noyu-dong, which is bounded by Han River, apartments have been constructed.

<Figure 4-2> Residences

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)

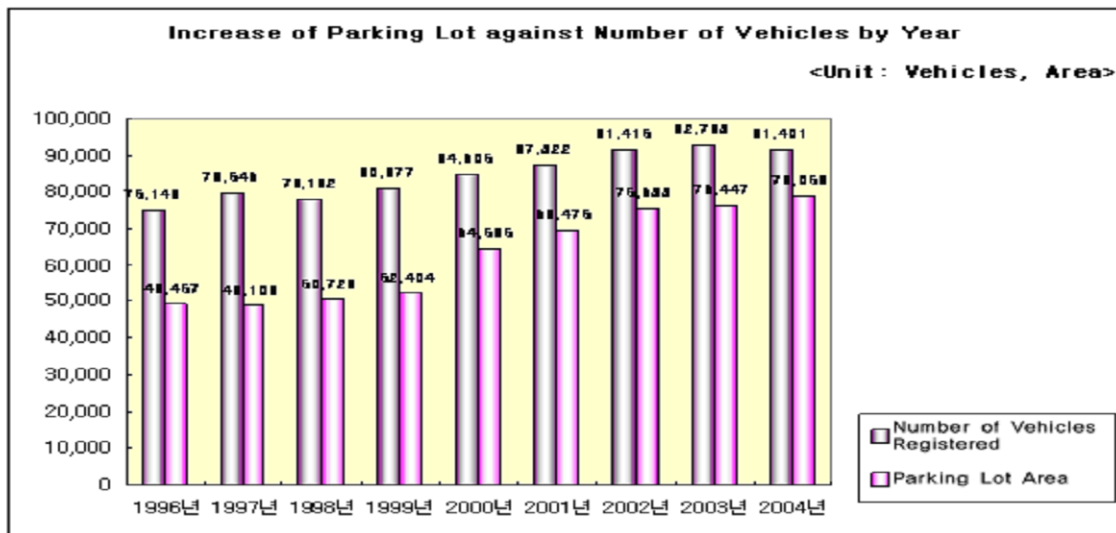


(3) Vehicles

A total of 91,401 cars (76.97%: passenger cars; 0.62 car per household) are registered in Gwangjin-gu. 87.4% of the needed parking area has been secured.

<Fig.4-3> Vehicle Registration and Parking Lots

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



(4) Roads

The ratio of roads against effective residential areas is 20.3% (321.7km) with 100% rate of pavement.

(5) Parks

In Gwangjin-gu, there is 1 urban nature park, 2 neighborhood parks, 34 children's parks, and 1 miscellaneous park. The total park area is 3,289km² (8.6m² per residence). Because The Children's Grand Park and Hangang Riverside Park are under the control of the Seoul authority, the park area of Gwangjin-gu appears small. However, Mt. Acha (2,505,800m²) is considered part of Gwangjin-gu.

3. Physical Environment

(1) Environmental Pollution

Because there is no environmental pollution data by region, the Seoul pollution index is used. A survey of the level of satisfaction with the environment is also used to estimate environmental pollution in Gwangjin-gu.

<Table 4-1> Environmental Pollution

(Sources: White Paper on the Environment, Seoul Statistics Yearbook, 2005 Seoul Survey)

Category		Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005
Air Pollution	NO ₂	ppm	0.036	0.038	0.037	0.034
	Dust	μg/m ³	76	69	61	58
Han River Quality	BOD	mg/l	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Noise Level	On the Road	dB(A)	70	70	70	70
Range of Visibility		km	13.3	11.9	12.3	12.1

- The level of satisfaction regarding noise is as follows:

<Table 4-2> Level of Satisfaction with Regard to Noise Pollution

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Ratio by Level of Satisfaction regarding Noise Pollution (%)					General Evaluation			Average (5 Points)
		Very Serious	Pretty Serious	Little Serious	Not Serious	No Problem at All	Negative	Good	Positive	
Total	15,121	6.5	29.3	34.0	26.4	3.9	35.7	34.0	30.2	2.92
Gwangjin-gu	573	0.3	25.5	36.3	37.3	0.5	25.8	36.3	37.9	3.12

- The level of satisfaction for air pollution is as follows:

<Table4-3> Level of Satisfaction with Regard to Air Pollution

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Ratio by Level of Satisfaction regarding Air Pollution (%)					General Evaluation			Average (5 Points)
		Very Serious	Pretty Serious	Little Serious	Not Serious	No Problem at All	Negative	Good	Positive	
Total	15,121	6.6	27.5	39.1	23.0	3.7	34.1	39.1	26.8	2.90
Gwangjin-gu	573	0.5	16.9	53.1	28.4	1.0	17.5	53.1	29.5	3.13

- The level of satisfaction for water quality is as follows:

<Table 4-4> Level of Satisfaction with Regard to Water Pollution

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Ratio by Level of Satisfaction regarding Water Pollution (%)					General Evaluation			Average (5 Points)
		Very Serious	Pretty Serious	Little Serious	Not Serious	No Problem at All	Negative	Good	Positive	
Total	15,121	3.0	15.0	51.0	25.8	5.2	18.0	51.0	31.0	3.15
Gwangjin-gu	573	0.7	16.2	47.6	34.4	1.0	16.9	47.6	35.4	3.19

- The level of satisfaction for the environment is as follows:

<Table 4-5> Level of Satisfaction about the Environment

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

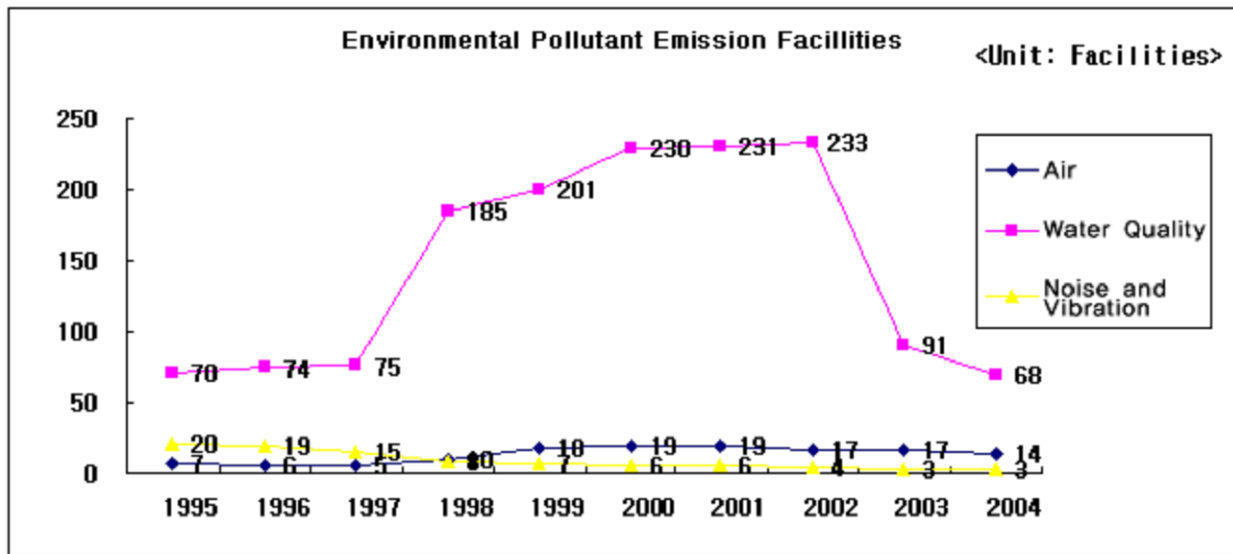
Category	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Very Unsatisfied-----Good-----Very Satisfied												Average (10 Points)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Total	15,121	1.4	1.2	2.8	6.4	7.6	32.0	17.2	20.6	8.9	1.5	0.5	5.53	
Gwangjin-gu	573	0.2	0.2	0.7	3.0	4.4	11.3	24.4	41.0	14.5	0.3	0.0	6.37	

(2) Facilities Discharging Environmental Pollutants

Compared to 1995, facilities emitting air pollutants, water pollutants, and noise and vibrations (14, 68, and 3 facilities, respectively) have greatly decreased.

<Fig. 4-4> Discharge Facilities

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



(3) Waste

2024.9 tons of waste are produced a day (recycled: 870.6 tons incinerated: 96.2 tons landfill: 1,058 tons).

(4) Water Supply

Water is supplied to 380,587 residents with a supply level of 100% (110,082m³/day, 343ℓ/day per capita).

(5) Pedestrian Environment

With a range of the level of satisfaction regarding the pedestrian environment from 0 (unsatisfied) to 10 (satisfied), Gwangjin-gu (5.77) was higher than Seoul (4.49).

<Table 4-6> Level of Satisfaction regarding Pedestrian Environment

(Sources: 2005 Seoul Survey)

Category	Level of Satisfaction about Pedestrian Environment (Mean)	Level of Satisfaction about Pedestrian Environment in Residential Area	Level of Satisfaction about Pedestrian Environment in Downtown Seoul
Seoul	5.04	5.33	4.75
Gwangjin-gu	5.13	5.77	4.49

4. Social Environment

(1) Average Monthly Income per Household

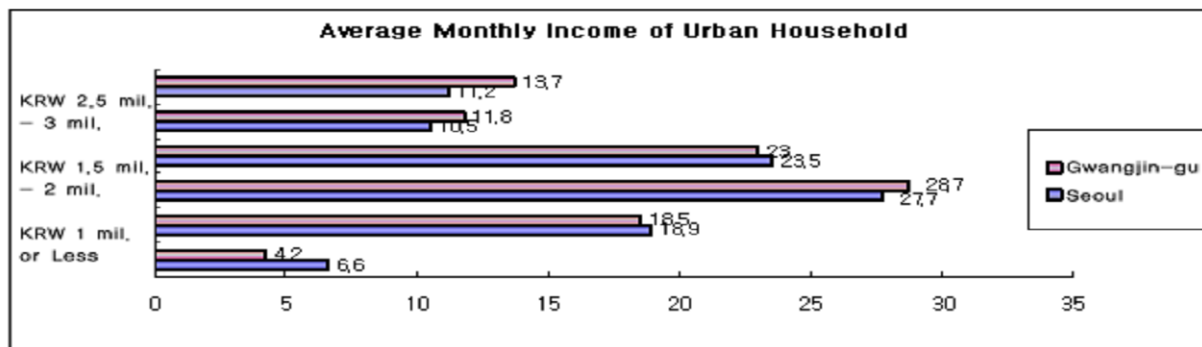
The highest average monthly income was KRW 2 mil - 3 mil (28.7%), while 4.2% of the population fell into a low-income bracket (KRW 1 mil or less). Overall, the average monthly income of Gwangjin-gu was higher than of Seoul.

<Table 4-7> Average Monthly Income per Household

(Sources: Korea National Statistical Office, Annual Urban Household Survey, 2005 Seoul Survey)

Category	Average Monthly Income	KRW 1 mil. or Less	KRW 1 mil. - 2 mil.	KRW 2 mil. - 3 mil.	KRW 3 mil. - 4 mil.	KRW 4 mil. - 5 mil.	KRW 5 mil. or More
Seoul	279.6	6.6	18.9	27.7	23.5	10.5	11.2
Gwangjin-gu	286.3	4.2	18.5	28.7	23.0	11.8	13.7

<Fig. 4-5> Average Monthly Income of Urban Households

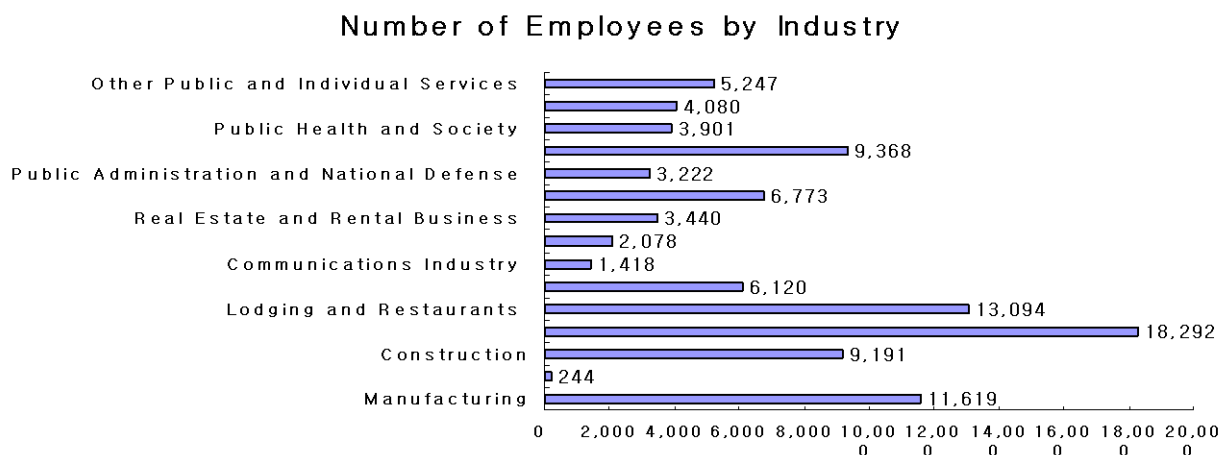


(2) Industrial Environment

In Gwangjin-gu, there are 23,923 business entities with 98,087 employees (wholesale and retail: 18,292 (18.6%)). Approximately 1,200 electronics business entities are set up to do business at Techno Mart in Guui-dong.. There are ‘furniture street’ along Cheonho Road and ‘fashion streets’ near the Konkuk Univ. station in Noyu-dong. Additionally, there are streets catering to campus life that have many restaurants, beauty shops, and cafes in Hwayang-dong. Even though there is no department store or shopping mall, Jayang Street and conventional markets (Junggok Jeil Market) are very active.

<Fig. 4-6> Number of Employees by Industry

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



(3) Risks in Urban Areas

Risks in urban areas include fires, natural disasters, collapses of buildings, and walking alone at night. In a range from 0 to 10, Gwangjin-gu (5.83) was higher than Seoul (5.20). The risk of natural disaster in Gwangjin-gu was especially higher.

<Table 4-8> Risks in Urban Areas

(Sources: 2005 Seoul Survey)

Category	Risks in Urban Areas (Mean)	Natural Disaster	Walking Alone at Night	Crime Fear	Risk of Collapse of Bldg.
Seoul	5.20	3.97	5.83	5.87	5.13
Gwangjin-gu	5.83	4.78	6.44	6.38	5.73

(4) Happiness Index

In terms of the happiness index, Gwangjin-gu (6.91) was higher than Seoul (2003: 6.26, 2004: 6.43, 2005: 6.45).

<Table 4-9> Happiness Index

(Sources: 2005 Seoul Survey)

Category	Happiness Index (Mean)	Happiness Index by Specific Item				
		Health	Financial Status	Relationship with Others	Family Life	Social Life
Seoul	6.45	6.63	5.25	6.78	7.02	6.54
Gwangjin-gu	6.91	7.39	5.81	7.13	7.20	7.01

(5) Social Safety

Regarding violent crimes such as murder and theft, there were 3,013 cases (2003), 1884 cases (2004), and 1,696 cases (2005).

(Sources: Seoul Metropolitan Policy Agency, 5 Major Crimes)

(6) Rate of Participation in Local Community Activities

The rate of participation in local community activities (seminars, neighborhood meetings, resident meetings, and apartment residents' meeting) over the past year was lower in Gwangjin-gu (25.2%) than in Seoul (28.4%).

(Sources: 2005 Seoul Survey)

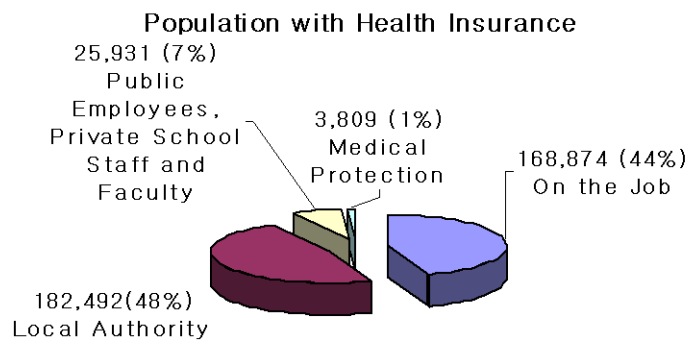
V. Public Health and Medical Services

1. Health Insurance

The number of people with health insurance coverage in Gwangjin-gu is 377,297 (primary: 261,820 dependents: 115,477) (medical insurance through place of employment: 44% insurance through the local authority: 48%).

<Fig. 5-1> Population with Health Insurance

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)

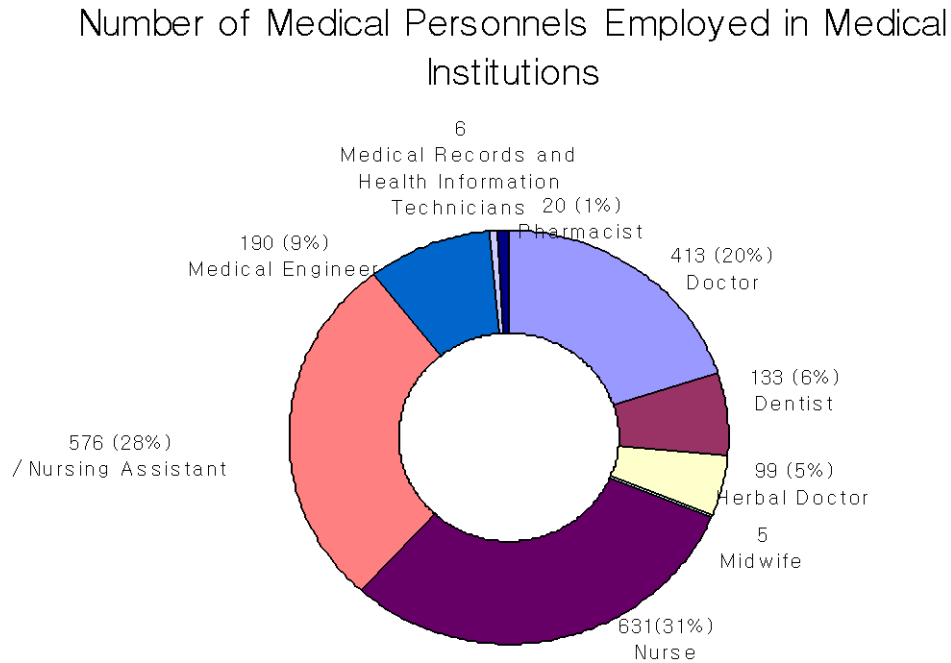


2. Community Health Service Centers and Medical Institutions

There is one community health service center, one branch of the public health center, two general hospitals, 190 medical clinics, 120 dental clinics, 86 herbal medicine centers, and one specialized hospital. The number of medical personnel employed in medical institutions is as follows:

<Fig. 5-2> Number of Medical Personnel

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)



3. Use of Medical Institutions

The rate of hospitalization for the past year in Gwangjin-gu (1.7%) was slightly lower than Seoul (5.3%). In terms of the average number of days hospitalized, Gwangjin-gu (9.1 days) was lower than Seoul (14.7 days).

<Table 5-1> Hospitalization Rate for 1 Year / Average Days Hospitalized per Year

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Number of Target Subjects	Hospitalization Rate (%)	Average Days Hospitalized (Days)	Average Days Hospitalized for 1 Year per 100 Persons (Days)
Seoul	15,121	5.3	14.7	77.2
Gwangjin-gu	573	1.7	9.1	25.7

4. Public Health Services

(1) Medical Services

- ① Through the promotion of the healthy living project (nonsmoking, nutrition, exercise, and no drinking), change residents' conscious behavior regarding health and reduce prevalence rate of various diseases
- ② Based on an integrated management system for chronic diseases, systematize the registration / education / treatment to ensure efficient management
- ③ With Gwangjin's Women's Health curriculum, promote an efficient and concentrated health program for poor women
- ④ With an establishment of dental clinic for the disabled, provide dental services (plaque removal, tooth extraction, mouth checkup, and mouth health care education) to the disabled
- ⑤ With the opening of a delivery preparation class and baby massage class, provide basic health information for pregnant women and their babies
- ⑥ With the establishment of a mental clinic center, provide professional services to the mentally disabled
- ⑦ With an establishment of a medical-service cooperative system, provide the medical service to the disenfranchised in our society

(2) Vaccinations

<Table 5-2> Vaccinations by the Gwangjin-gu Community Health Service Center

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)

Year	Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus	Polio	Measles, Mumps, Rubella	Japanese Encephalitis	Typhoid	Hepatitis B	T.B. BCG	Influenza	Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome	Other
1995	17,607	15,467	3,289	37,416	4,728	28088	9071	-	46	170
1996	21,949	20,252	6,696	33,513	4,785	34994	8493	-	50	84
1997	19,929	18,233	6,810	41,651	3,576	24899	2667	366	48	-
1998	20,419	17,557	9,153	40,982	3,974	23068	5629	3235	34	-
1999	21,905	17,976	10,562	35,131	3,293	20921	5466	5333	52	-
2000	17,480	14,477	12,631	26,111	2,064	16958	4222	5042	32	-
2001	13,930	11,397	8,358	16,230	1,775	15915	3104	-	30	-
2002	12,114	9,195	4,834	11,437	1,694	11415	2869	9168	49	-
2003	10,310	8,534	4,425	8,922	853	3714	2444	12406	41	-
2004	10,018	8,172	4,538	7,862	1,021	11,158	2,140	18,317	43	-

(3) Public Health Education

<Table 5-3> Public Health Education by the Gwangjin-gu Community Health Service Center

(Sources: 2005 Gwangjin-gu Statistics Yearbook)

Year	Group Education														Individual Education and Interview
	Total		Pre-Schoolers		Students		Laborers		Military Reserve		Senior Citizen		Other		
	Course No.	Participants	Course No.	Participants	Course No.	Participants	Course No.	Participants	Course No.	Participants	Course No.	Participants	Course No.	Participants	Participants
1998	2,004	94,343	138	5,095	134	26,713	84	4,199	42	20,896	62	3,654	1,544	33,786	9,374
1999	1,287	56,339	137	5,072	127	25,331	42	2,088	1	40	68	3,976	912	19,832	10,253
2000	3,043	105,805	384	14,210	60	12,658	12	598	24	11,167	294	17,447	2,269	49,725	32,219
2001	2,704	74,870	461	9,735	43	8,412	21	2,328	-	-	232	12,796	1,947	41,599	39,250
2002	3,084	105,108	506	12,791	91	13,514	36	26,042	-	-	235	12,449	2,216	40,312	59,748
2003	3,030	84,909	472	7,385	94	11,274	35	19,202	-	-	219	10,074	2,210	36,974	20,733
2004	1,832	162,361	177	7,200	42	48,301	512	24,727	-	-	80	5,488	1,021	76,645	50,813

(4) Perception Rate of Medical Services by Community Health Service Center

In terms of perception rate of the medical services provided by the public health center, Gwangjin-gu (82.4%) was far higher than Seoul (65.3%) with vaccinations being the highest (98.8%).

<Table 5-4> Perception Rate of Medical Services by the Community Health Service Center

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Perception Rate of Medical Services by the Public Health Center (%)										
		Vaccination	Medical Checkup	General Medical Examination	Dental Treatment Service	Epidemic Disease Treatment	Consultation on Mental Disease	Consultation and Education on Smoking and Drinking Problems	Public Health Education Program	Nutrition-related Consultation	Visit Patients and Single Senior Citizens	Issuance of Documents and Certificates
Seoul	15,121	97.5	65.3	47.1	40.9	68.9	32.8	49.6	63.7	38.4	61.9	37.9
Gwangjin-gu	573	98.8	82.4	61.6	45.0	54.6	44.5	49.7	49.6	36.0	54.6	43.5

(5) Rate of Use of Medical Services provided by the Public Health Center

Use of the medical services provided by the public health center included vaccination as the highest (84.3%), followed by general medical examinations (27.2%) and medical checkups (8.4%).

<Table 5-5> Rate of Use of Medical Services provided by the Community Health Service Center

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Number of Persons who Have Used Public Health Center Services	Perception Rate of Medical Services by the Public Health Center (%)										
			Vaccination	Medical Checkup	General Medical Examination	Dental Treatment Service	Epidemic Disease Treatment	Consultation on Mental Disease	Consultation and Education on Smoking and Drinking Problems	Public Health Education Program	Nutrition-related Consultation	Visit Patients and Single Senior Citizens	Issuance of Documents and Certificates
Seoul	15,121	4,842	76.9	17.2	17.6	4.2	2.5	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.5	6.8
Gwangjin-gu	573	191	84.3	8.4	27.2	1.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.2

(6) Reasons for Use of the Public Health Center

"Low cost" was the main reason (82.2%) for use of the community health service center.

<Table 5-6> Reasons for Use of Community Health Service Center

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Number of Persons who Have Used Public Health Center Services	Ratio of Reasons for Use of Public Health Center Services (%)									
		Low Cost	Proximity	Differentiated Services	Reliable	Kind Staff	Advanced Medical Equipment	Free of Charge	Recommendation	No response	Issuance of Documents and Certificates
Gwangjin- gu	191	82.2	15.2	0.0	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(7) Reasons for Not Using the Community Health Service Center

In terms of reasons for not using the community health service center, "distance" or "inconvenient traffic" was the highest (31.9%) with 11.5% of "unreliable."

<Table 5-7> Reasons for Not Using Community Health Service Center

(Sources: 2006 Seoul Health Index Survey)

Category	Number of Target Subjects (Persons)	Rate of Not Using Public Health Center Services (%)	Number of Respondents Who Never Use Public Health Center Services (%)	Ratio of Reasons for Not Using Public Health Center Services (%)									
				Too Far or Inconvenient Traffic	Very Healthy	Unreliable	No Services that I Need	It's a Place for Certain People Only	No Idea What Services are Provided	Don't Know Where It is	Unkind Staff	Already Have a Hospital	Too many users
Gwangjin- gu	573	66.7	382	31.9	29.1	11.5	9.4	9.9	3.9	3.1	0.8	0.3	0.0