

WHO HEALTHY CITY “SUNCHEON”



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Healthy City Suncheon Statement

Our Suncheon is a blessed land with mountains, oceans, rivers and lakes joined together where beautiful people gathered to live. Suncheon bay which is a treasure house of Natural ecosystem, Nakan-eup which maintains old living sites as they were, and many tourist attractions such as Songgwangsa and Seonamsa and various cultural inheritances are Suncheon-si's pride.

We have continuously put in a lot of efforts to make this a healthy and good place to live for all the citizens by preserving such a beautiful natural environment.

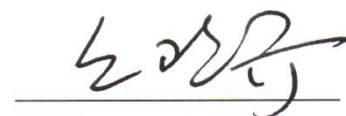
Now admission to "WHO Healthy City" as a moment, we are going to try to improve health and quality of life for citizens and will continuously build a healthy and happy "Healthy City Suncheon" through health oriented policies and administrations.

Thus, we like to declare our basic policy directions to make "Healthy City Suncheon" with gathering desires of Suncheon citizens as one as following.

1. We put enhancement of our citizen's health and quality of life as foremost goal of our municipal administration, and aim for healthy ecological city where nature and people can live well together.
2. We establish health focused public policies that are made by voluntary participations of Citizens.
3. We try to build a healthy social environment by cooperating with all the areas that affect health including education, environment, transportation and city planning.
4. We develop health services to improve health and to prevent diseases for everyone to enjoy equal level of health without discriminations between regions or classes.

18th of June, 2007

Mayor of Suncheon



Future Vision

Vision of “Beautiful Nature and People 『Friendly Suncheon』 ”
for protecting health of citizens and guaranteeing best quality
of life through citizens’ participations and connecting of
various areas is as following



**Environmentally-friendly health ecological city
Suncheon**



**Suncheon where everyone dreams of happy
future**



**Elegant city of education, culture and tourism
Suncheon**

Goal

- 1. Establishing health focused public policies and continuous administration.**
- 2. Build a health ecological city where nature and people join in harmony.**
- 3. Induce strengthening local social activities and voluntary participations of citizens.**
- 4. Build a safe, clean and future oriented city.**
- 5. Aim for happy city Suncheon where people live happily together.**

Healthy City Profile



Suncheon-si

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Ch.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The eastern area of Jeollanamdo, located on the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula is the historic site of Mahan and Baekje. It has been considered to be a good place to live for many years. Suncheon-si is located at the center of the eastern area of Jeollanamdo's, and as 'Donggukyeojisungram' says, "Because its mountains and waters are extraordinary and beautiful, it is known throughout Korea as 'Little Gangnam'."

Surrounding Suncheon-si from the east around to north, west, and south, are Gwangyang-si, Gurye-gun, Gokseong-gun, Hwasun-gun, Boseong-gun, and Yeosu-si. Part of the southern area faces the ocean. The total length of the coastline from Suncheon bay to Gwangyang bay is 36km.

Since ancient times, the location of Suncheon-si has been considered to be very important geographically. There are many roads around Suncheon that are connected with the surrounding areas, enabling you to access any location within 1 hour.

During Imjinwaeran (the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592) and Jeongyujaeran (the Japanese Invasion in 1597), the Japanese army built a base at Suncheon as an advance base for the attack of Honam, as well as a final defense base at Suncheon, which was a strategic point of transportation.

Suncheon-si is situated at the intersection of the Jeolla train line running from Iri to Yeosu, and the Gyeonjeon train line that runs from Songjeon-ri to Samrangjin. Suncheon-si is also at the intersection of national road no. 17 running from Jeonju to Yeosu, and national road no.2, which connects Jinju, Masan, and Busan. Suncheon is a strategic point of transportation located at a nodal point because Honam and Namhae Expressway penetrate from east to west.

In addition, it is conveniently situated for marine transportation, as it borders on the South Sea through Suncheon bay and Gwangyang bay. Its geographic location has led to Suncheon playing a very important functional role since 995, when Yeonhaegun jeoldosa was stationed there (14th year of Goryeo Seonjeong's reign).

Even today, it plays the role of regional center for two cities, Yeosu and Gwangyang,

and 4 Guns of Gurye, Gokseong, Boseong, and Goheung, and it is continuing to develop into a central city in the eastern area of Jeollanamdo.

1) History

◆ The Era Of Samhan

- Territory of Mahan

◆ The Era of the Three Kingdoms

- A territory of Baekje, named Gampyeong-gun

◆ The Era of The Unified Silla

- Named Seungpyeong-gun in 757, the 16th year of King Gyeongdeok's reign.

◆ The Era of Koryeo

- Renamed Seungju in 940, Taejo's 23rd year on the throne.
- Called Seungpyeong-gun in 1036, Seongjong's second year as king.
- Raised to the status of Seungju-mok in 1309, the year Chungseon becomes king.

◆ The Era of Joseon

- Taejong established the Suncheon Dohobu in the 13th year of reign, 1413.
- Changed to Suncheon-gun in 1895, under Gojong's reign.

◆ Nov. 1, 1931

- Suncheon-gun Suncheon-myeon becomes Suncheon-eup.

◆ Aug. 15, 1949

- 9 ri's of Dosa-myeon and part of Haeryong-myeon (Wangji, Jorye, and Yeonhyang) are annexed by Suncheon on August 13, 1949. The area is elevated to the City of Suncheon on the 15th.
- Other surrounding areas are put into the district of Seungju-gun.

◆ Jan. 1, 1995

- Reborn as 'Suncheon City' after annexing Seungju-gun.

◆ Oct. 20, 2003

- Wangjo-dong divided into Wangjo 1-dong and Wangjo 2-dong (13 dong, 10 myeon, 1 eup)



The 1930's



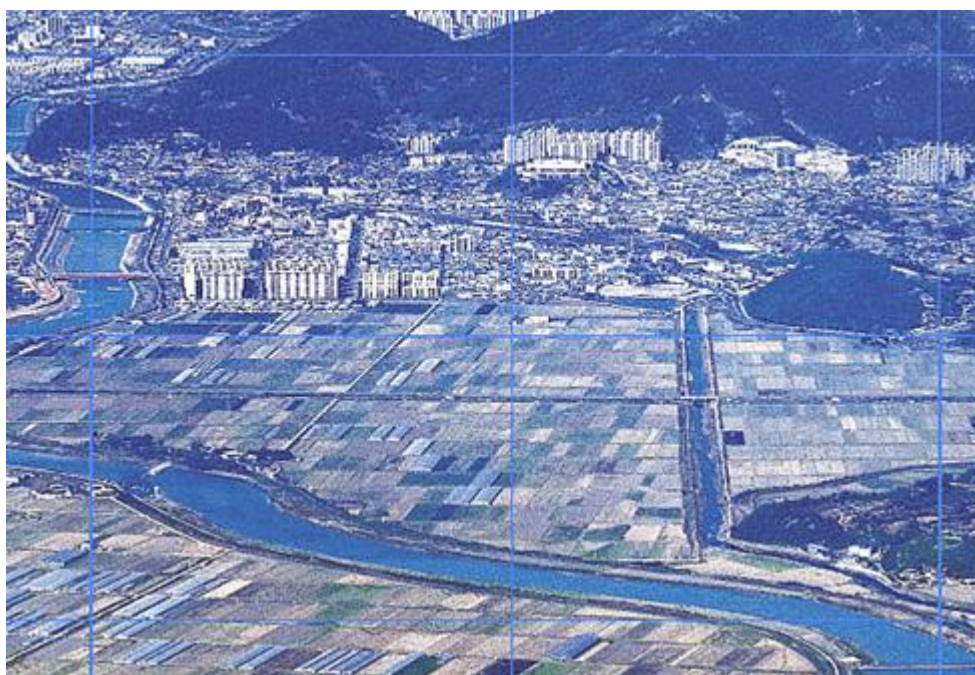
The 1960's



The 1990's



Night view of Suncheon



Aerial photograph of Suncheon

2) Symbols

(1) Brand slogan



◆ **Dictionary Meaning**

- Aha! (Expression of Joy and Discovery)

◆ **Design Meaning**

- Exclamation Mark: Power and visual impact, when shouting a catchphrase
- Multiple colors: Suncheon, a city with a wide range of sights and amenities


◆ **Meaning of the Colors**


- Blue: Blueness to suggest a “blue-chip” investment in a reliable and growing city
- Green: City with a pure, clean natural environment
- Yellow: City with the history and traditions of Korea
- Red: Passion of Suncheon citizens, dynamic city of Suncheon


(2) Logo




This logo represents the image of Suncheon-si, and is a core mark for all visual communications.

 is a shape that suggests the traditional Korean tiled roof, highlighting Suncheon-si as a city rich in tradition and history. It further symbolizes the Chinese character ‘man 人’ (meaning human). Its upward direction also expresses the idea of Suncheon-si rising high, as a central city in the 21st century.

 is the shape of Nagan-eup Castle, in its modern design. Its three yellow contours highlight Suncheon-si as a city of education, industry and tourism. In addition, the four brown borderlines represent culture, arts, traffic and tradition.

The outer ring  has the shape of the rising sun, marking the sense of unity of Suncheon-si citizens.

 is an ‘S’ shape, representing the initial of Suncheon-si, and its appearance as a winding road represents vision and development. It also symbolizes the strong water currents of the tideland in Suncheon Bay, and the resilient spirit of Suncheon people.

(3) Mascot



Suncheon-si's mascot, ‘Hakdongi’, shows a boy and a girl, two schoolchildren, dressed in traditional Korean clothing.

This expresses the city's will to inherit and develop its cultures and tradition, and demonstrates Suncheon as a place of education. It further depicts our children, who will lead the knowledge-based society in the 21st century.

(4) Official Flower



- ◆ Official Flower : Royal Azalea (the Azalea family)
- ◆ Botanical Name : *Rhododendron schippenbachii*
- ◆ Distributed Area : Korea, Japan, China
- ◆ Characteristics : A broad-leaved deciduous tree (2~3m high).

Easily found in our village's temperate climate, this tree is widely distributed as it is easy to cultivate. Its leaves have a longish-oval and saw-toothed shape (3~10cm long and 1~3cm wide) and come out in a crisscross pattern. This tree symbolizes the harmonious life of citizens, because its flowers all bloom at once.

(5) Official Tree



- Official Tree : Persimmon Tree

- Botanical Name : Diospyros kaki
- Distributed Area : Korea, Japan, China
- Characteristics

Its leaves come out in a crisscross pattern and have an oval, thick and smooth shape and texture. May and June are the months when the tree bursts into blossom (bisexual or unisexual), in yellowish white. Its large petals are divided into four sections, while its spray boasts brown fuzz. This tree, rich in the warm emotion of the rural community, symbolizes the tenderness of Suncheon citizens. Mass cultivation of the fruit has recently made a good contribution to farmers' incomes.

(6) Official Bird



- Official Bird : Pigeon (Columbidae Family)
- Genus: Streptopelia orientalis
- Distributed Areas: Korea, Japan, China, Siberia
- Characteristics

The dove's close relationship with humans dates from around 400 B.C. From that time, this little bird (33cm long) has been well known as a lucky omen, symbolizing peace and harmony. Its coloring is varied. This prolific bird lives any place where there are trees, such as gardens, parks, woodlands, and forests. This good-natured bird fittingly represents the mild sentiment and happy life of Suncheon citizens.

3) Location & Area

(1) Location

Suncheon-si is located in the eastern area of Jeollanamdo, in the southern area of Korea. If you look at the location of Jeollanamdo in terms of longitude and latitude, to the far east is Dangdu(當頭) village at Haeryong-myeon Hodu-ri located at latitude 127°35'.

To the far south is Yongdu(龍頭) village at Byeolryang-myeon, Guryong-ri at 34°49' latitude, and at the far north is Chilan(七安) village at Hwangjeong-myeon Bichon-ri, at 35°11' longitude. The distance between the furthest points east and west is approximately 38km, and between north and south is approximately 39km.

Table 1. Location of Suncheon

Location	Extremity	Extreme of longitude and latitude		Gross distance
		Name of place	Extreme	
53-1 Jangcheon- dong, 02 Janmyeong-ro, Suncheon-si	Most Easterly point	Haeryong-myeon Hodu-ri Dangdu	east longitude 127° 35'18" north latitude 34° 53'03"	between east and west 38km
	Most Westerly point	Songgwang-myeon Walsan-ri Saksi	east longitude 127° 10'37" north latitude 34° 58'32"	between south and north 39km
	Most Southerly point	Byeolryang-myeon Guryong-ri Yongdu	east longitude 127° 25'18" north latitude 34° 49'39"	Coastline 36km
	Most Northerly point	Hwangjeon-myeon Bichon-ri Chilan	east longitude 127° 24'32" north latitude 35° 11'08"	the circumference 178km



Chart 1. Location of Suncheon-si (National Map; Jeollanamdo Homepage, 2007)

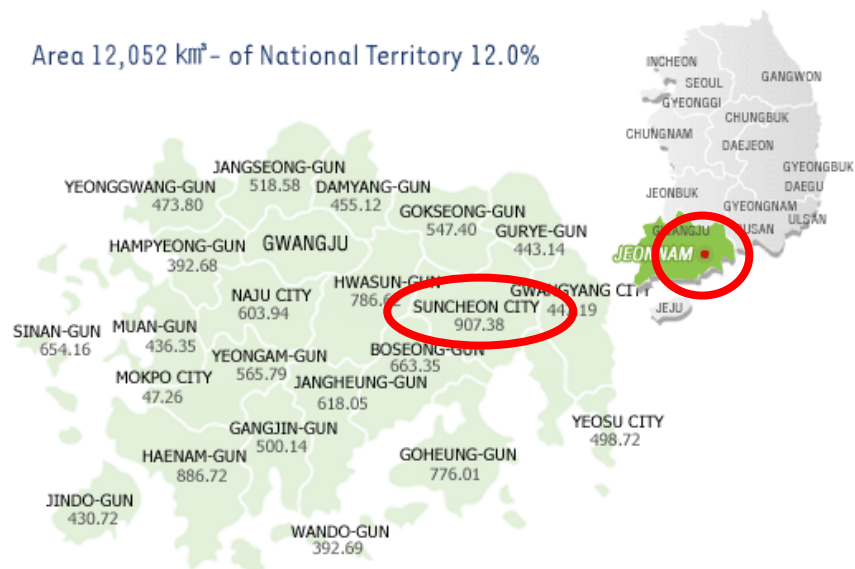


Chart 2. Location of Suncheon-si (Jeollanamdo Map; Jeollanamdo Homepage, 2007)

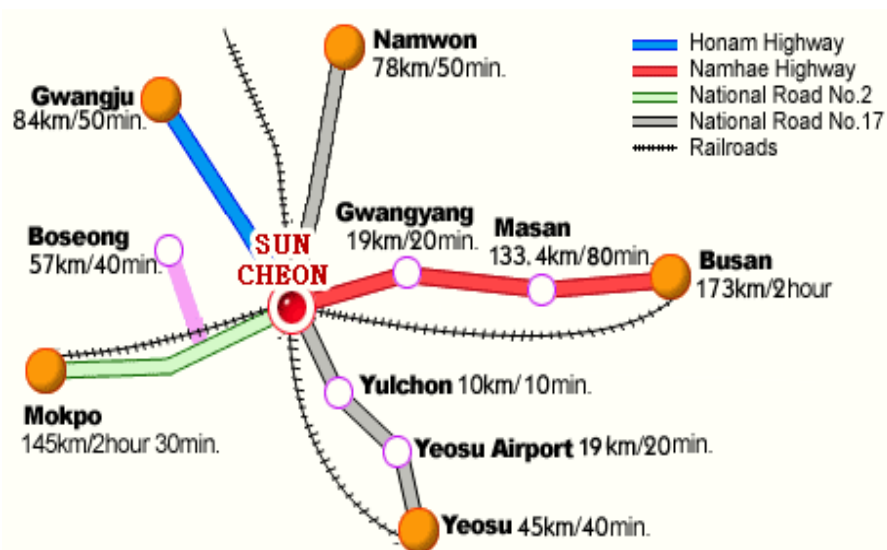


Chart 3. Distance and Time to Suncheon from Nearby Cities (Suncheon-si Homepage, 2007)

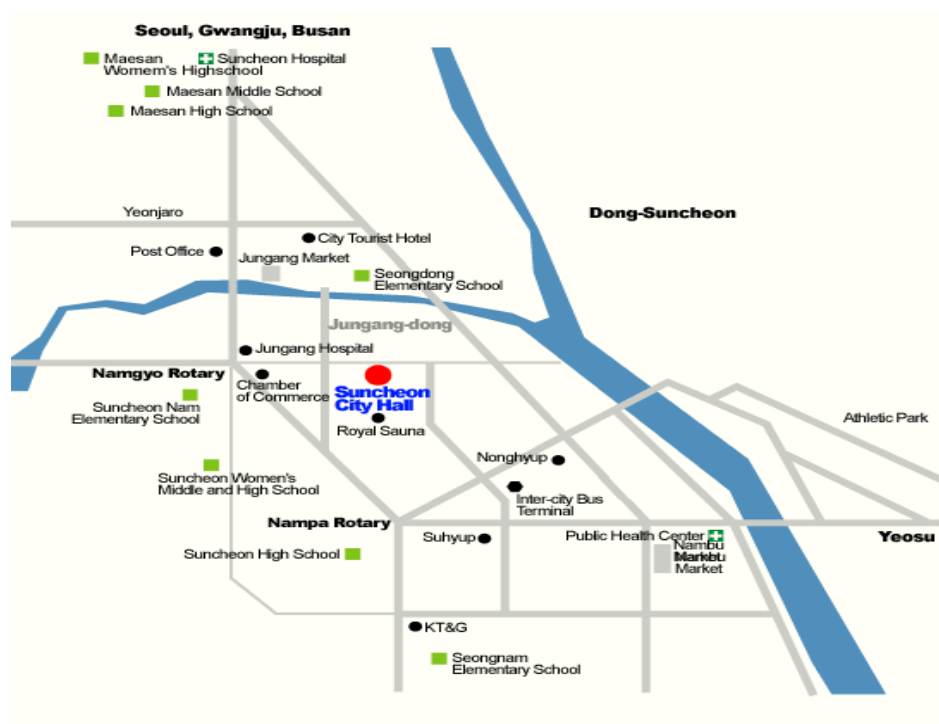


Chart 4. Map Showing the Location of Suncheon City Hall (Suncheon-si Homepage, 2007)

Dong Designation	Area (km ²)	Tong
Hyang-dong	18.68	16
Maegok-dong	1.43	18
Samsan-dong	17.72	31
Jogok-dong	2.47	17
Deokyeon-dong	5.11	68
Pungdeok-dong	2.98	22
Namje-dong	2.56	24
Jeojeon-dong	0.97	8
Jangcheon-dong	0.47	8
Jungang-dong	0.50	12
Dosa-dong	25.41	26
Wangjo 1-dong	9.42	52
Wangjo 2-dong	1.29	27



Chart 5. Administrative Area Map (Suncheon-si, 2007)

Table 2. Current Status of Administrative Areas (Suncheon-si, 2007)

Eup	Myeon	Dong	Tong	Ban	Administrative Dong	Tribunal Dong	Administrative Ri	Tribunal Ri
1	10	13	345	1,985	13	33	372	163

(2) Area

The total area of Suncheon-si is 907.43km², which is 0.91% of the total area of Korea, and 7.62% of Jeollanamdo, making it the largest in size of all basic self-governing bodies (si, gun) in the province [Chart 6].

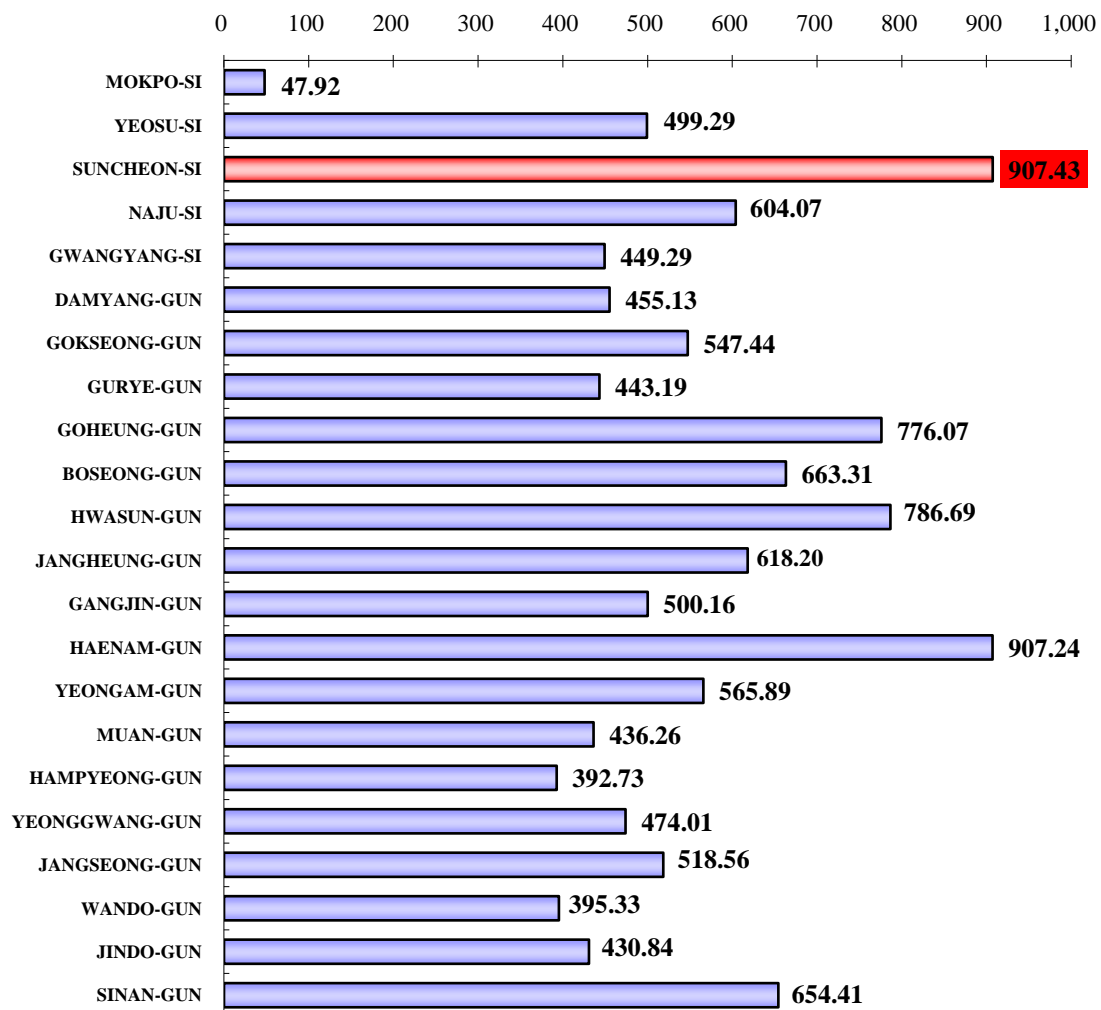


Chart 6. Area by Si & Gun of Jeollanamdo (Statistical Yearbook of Jeonnam, 2006)

The largest of the 24 administrative units (1 eup, 10 myeon, 13 dong) of Suncheon city is Songgwang-myeon, with an area of 109.85km², and the second largest is Seomyeon, which has an area of 103.51km². These are the only two myeons with areas greater than 100km². The next largest are Hwangjeon-myeon 98.80km², Juam-myeon 93.82km², Sungju-eup 93.03km², and Byeolryang-myeon 69.65km².

On the other hand, the smallest units are mostly dong areas, and Jangcheon-dong, where the City Hall is located, is the smallest of these, with an area of only 0.47km². Jungang-dong(0.50km²) and Jeojeon-dong (0.97km²) also do not exceed 1km². The biggest of the 13 dongs is Dosa-dong, with an area of 25.41km². The smallest of the 11 eups and myeons is Waeseo-myeon with an area of 35.43km².

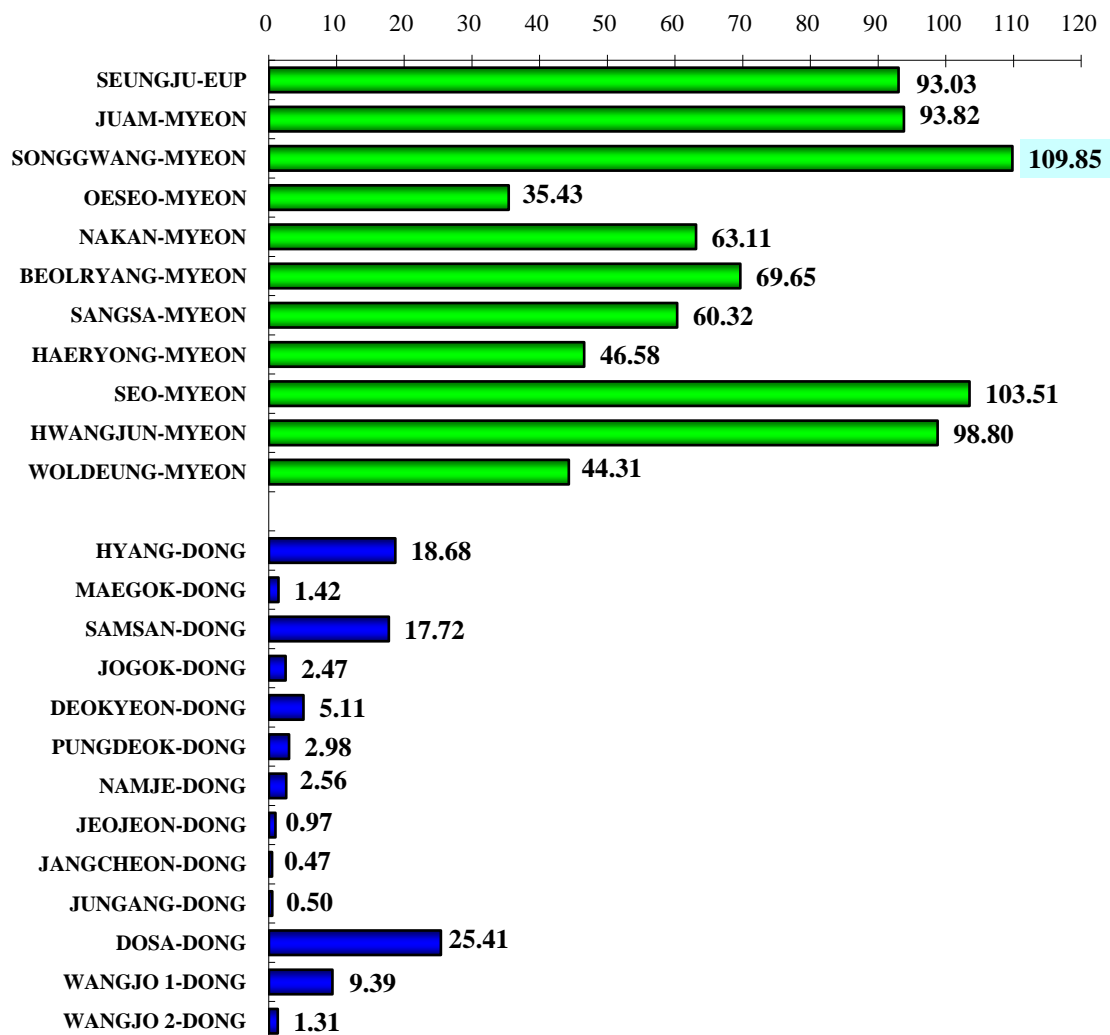


Chart 7. Area by Administrative Units (Eup•Myeon•Dong) (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

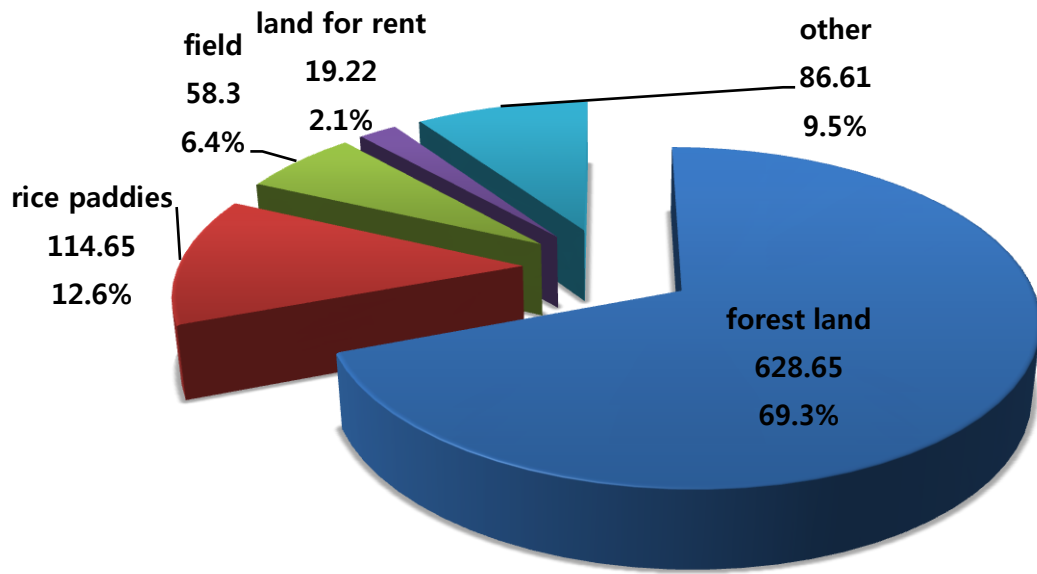


Chart 8. Area by Land Category (km², Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

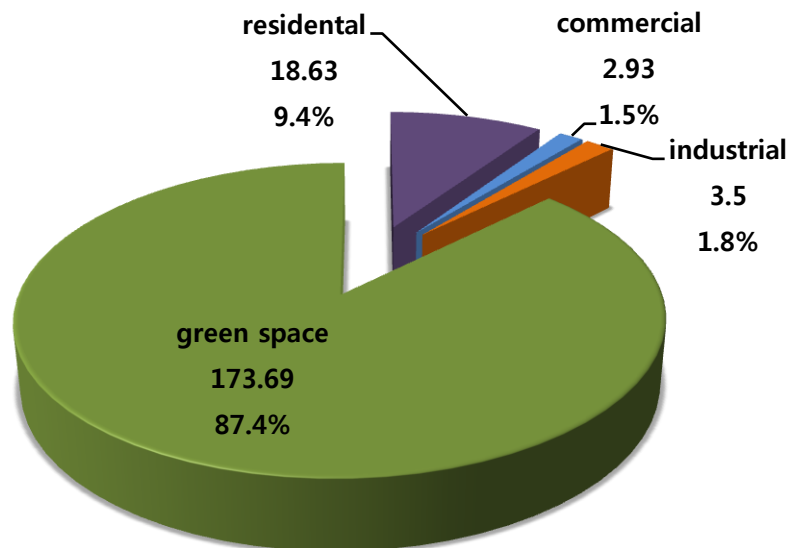


Chart 9. Current Status of Urban Plan (km², Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

4) Population

(1) Total Population

The population of Suncheon-si in 2006 was 271,164, with 135,493(49.97%) males and 135,671(50.03%) females. Suncheon-si accounts for 13.87% of the population of Jeollanamdo(1,954,828), is the second most populous city in the province after Yeosu-si(298,825), and has a population density of 299.7 people/km². There are 1,224 foreign residents in Suncheon-si (612 male, 612 female).

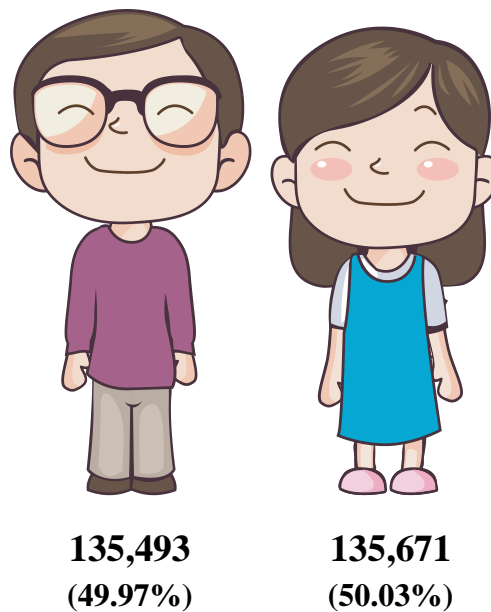


Chart 10. Population Distribution Ratio by Sex (2006 Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)

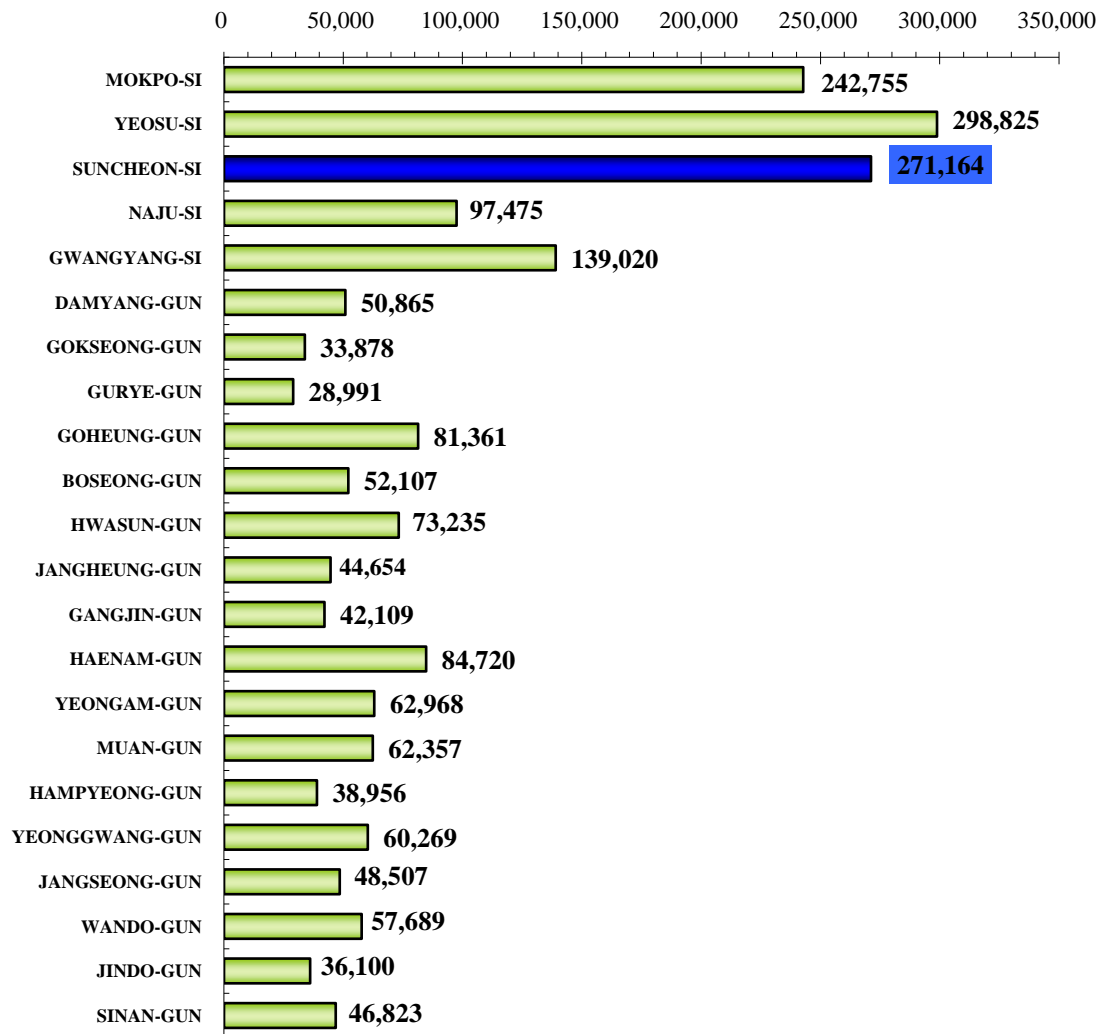
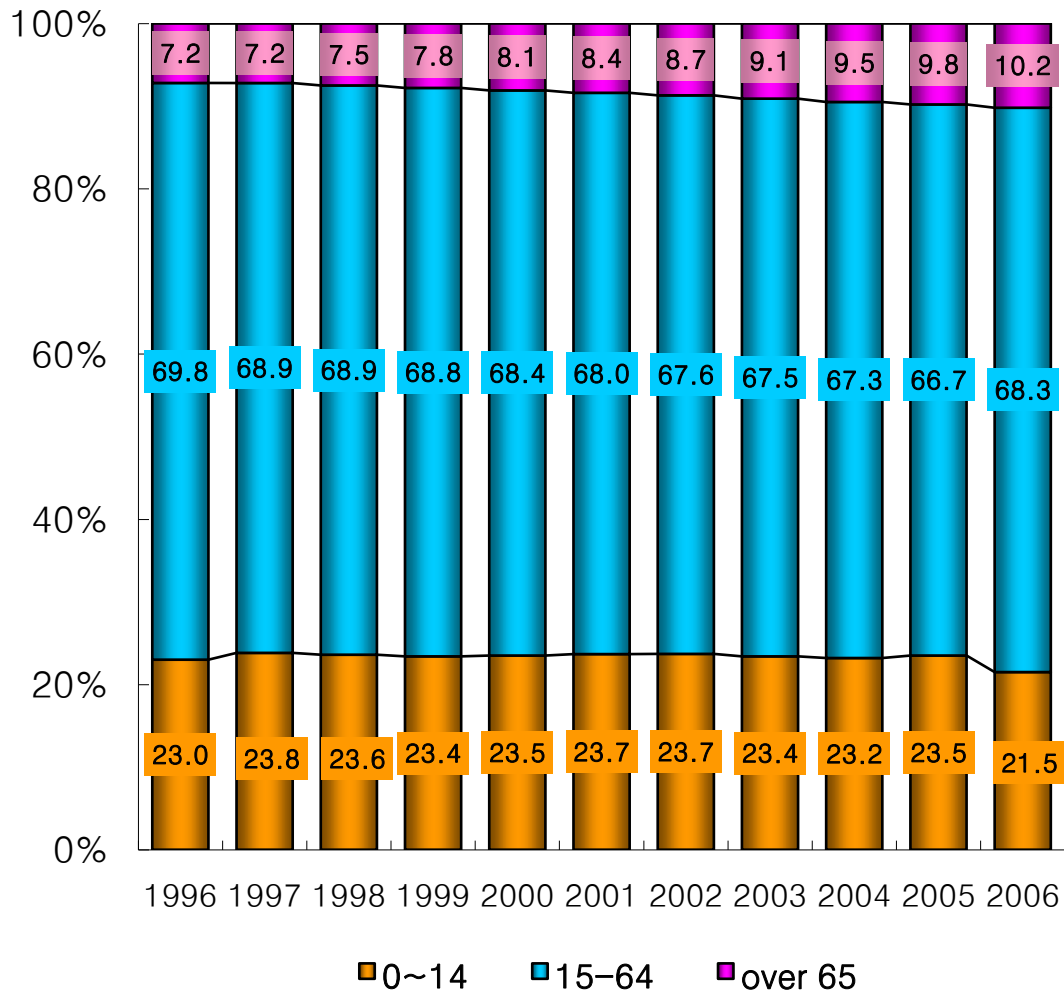


Chart 11. Population by Si and Gun of Jeollanamdo (2006 Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)

Looking at the age distribution of Suncheon-si's population in 2006, 21.5% of the population is below 14 years of age, 68.3% of the population is between 15 and 64 years old, and 10.2% of the population is over 65.

Although this rate of 10.2% is somewhat higher than the national average (2006) of 9.5%, it is low when compared to the ratio for Jeollanamdo (2006) of 17.7%. Indeed, it seems that the population of Suncheon is aging relatively slowly when compared with the other cities and guns of Jeollanamdo. However, the number of citizens who are 65

years or older is continuing to rise, and was 27,669 as of 2006.



**Chart 12. Population Distribution of Suncheon-si by Age (2006
Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)**

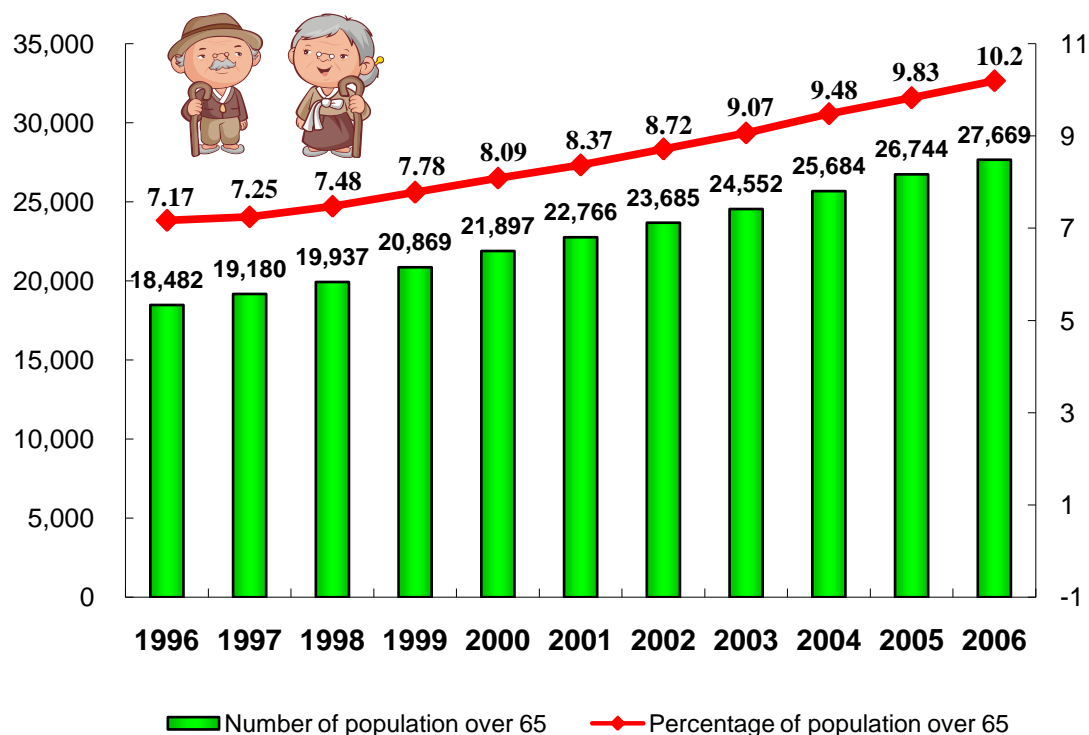


Chart 13. Suncheon-si Elderly Population over 65 (2006 Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)

If you look at the population distribution of Suncheon-si by classifying it into 5-year segments, the age group of 35~39 is the largest, with 9.10% of all residents, with the age groups of 10~14, 40~44, and 45~49 following as second, third and fourth respectively. The 0~4 year old age group make up only 4.89% of the population, and this is low compared to the 5~9 year old age group(7.65%), which reflects the recent trend toward a low birth rate. Population distribution by age group is similar between men and women in most respects.

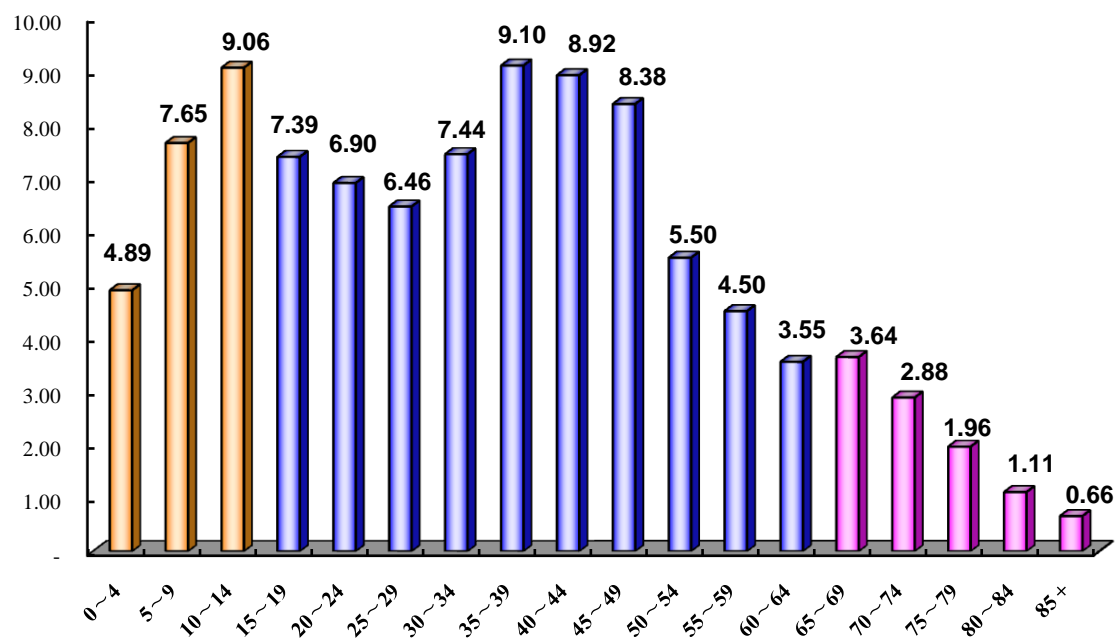


Chart 14. Suncheon-si Population Distribution by Age (5 year intervals)

(2006 Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)

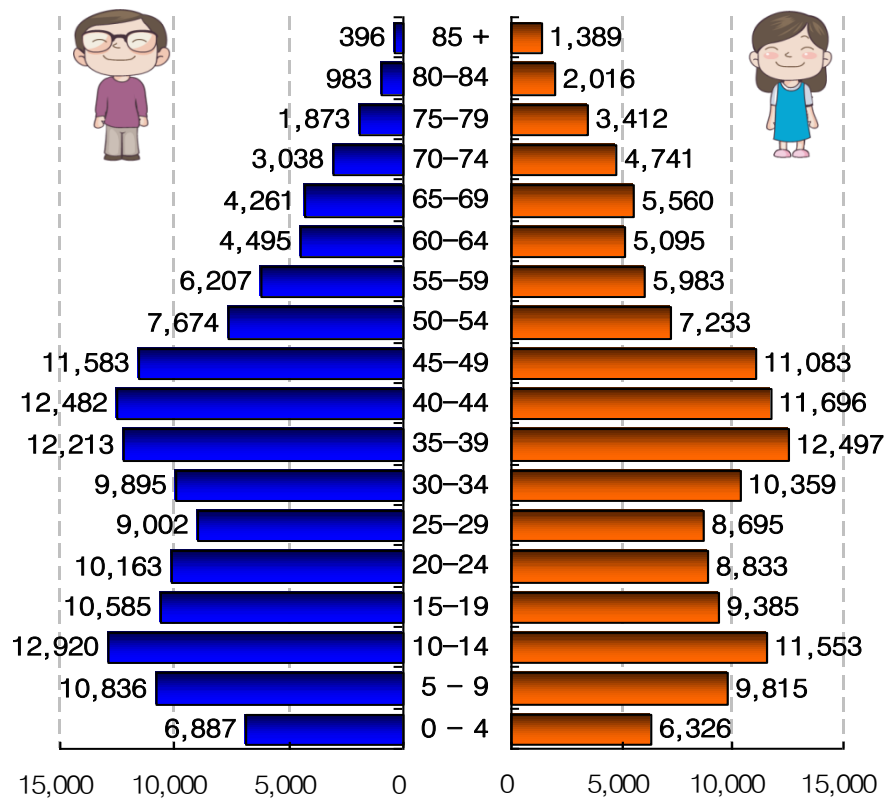
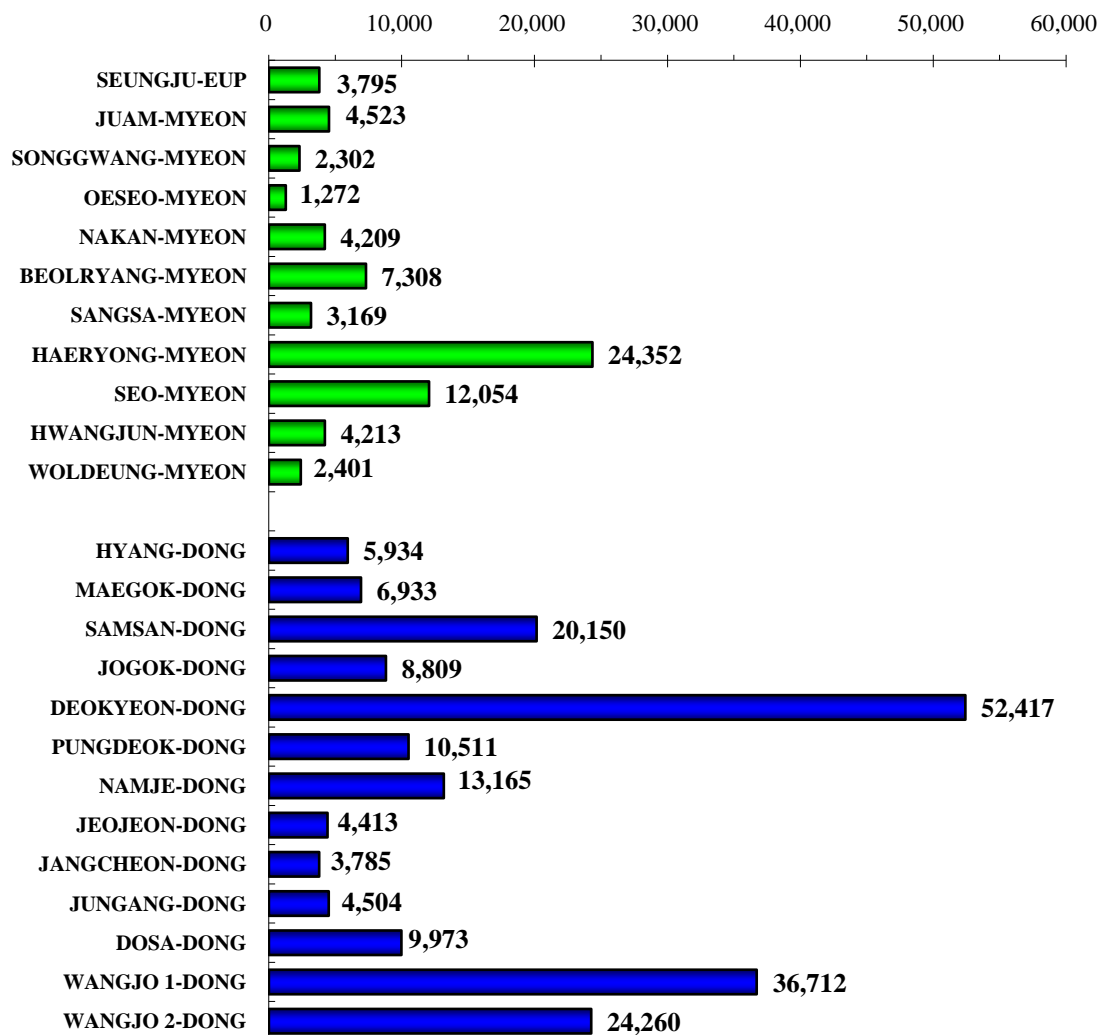


Chart 15. Suncheon-si Population Pyramid (2006 Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)

The total population of the eups and myeons in Suncheon-si is 69,598(25.7%), and the total population of dong is 201,566(74.3%), meaning that there are approximately 3 times more residents living in dong than in eups or myeons. Of the eups and myeons, the most populous is Haeryong-myeon(24,352), and the least populous is Waeseo-myeon(1,272). Of the dong, the most populous is Deokyeon-dong(52,417), and least populous is Jangcheon-dong(3,785).

Of the eups, myeons, and dong of Suncheon-si, the one with the highest population density is Wangjo 2-dong(18,519.2/km²), and the one with the lowest population density is Songgwang-myeon(21.0 people/km²). The population densities of the dong are generally much higher than the eups and myeons.



**Chart 16. Number of Residents by Administrative Area(Eup·Myeon·Dong)
of Suncheon-si (2006 Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)**

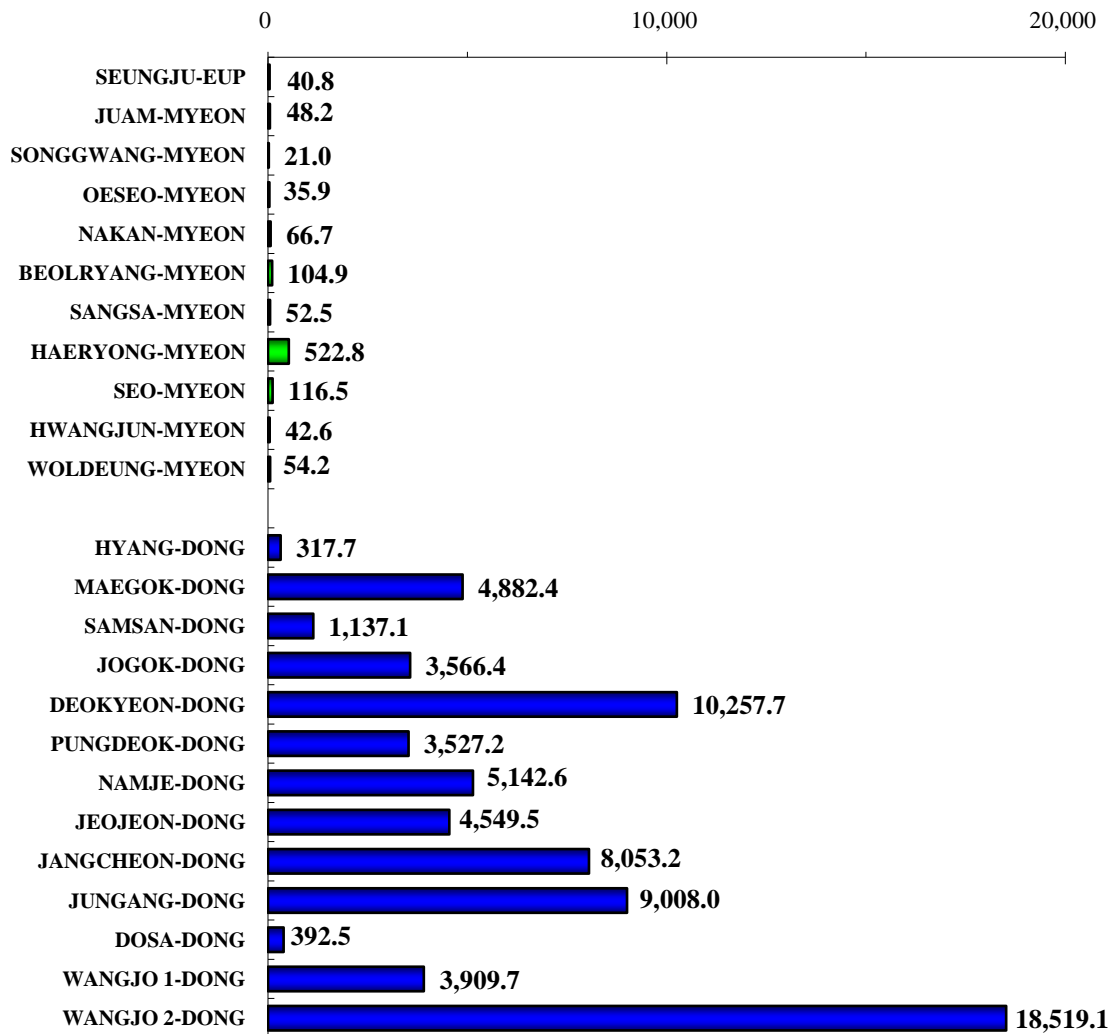


Chart 17. Suncheon-si Population Density by Administrative Area(Eup·Myeon·Dong) (Person/km², 2006 Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)

Prior to 2000, the population of Suncheon-si had been growing steadily, but since then it has been fluctuating at a level of around 270,000 people. Ever since the population growth rate dropped below 1% in 1998, it has been rising and falling slightly since then.

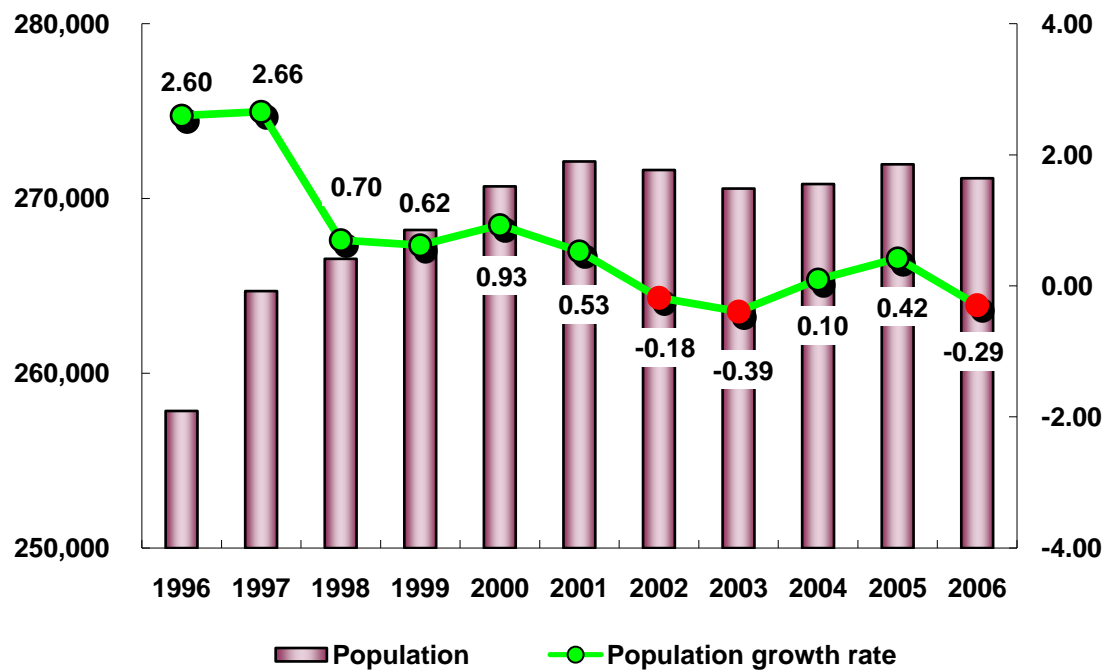


Chart 18. Suncheon-si Average Population & Rate of Population Growth by Year (2006 Jeollanamdo Population Statistics)

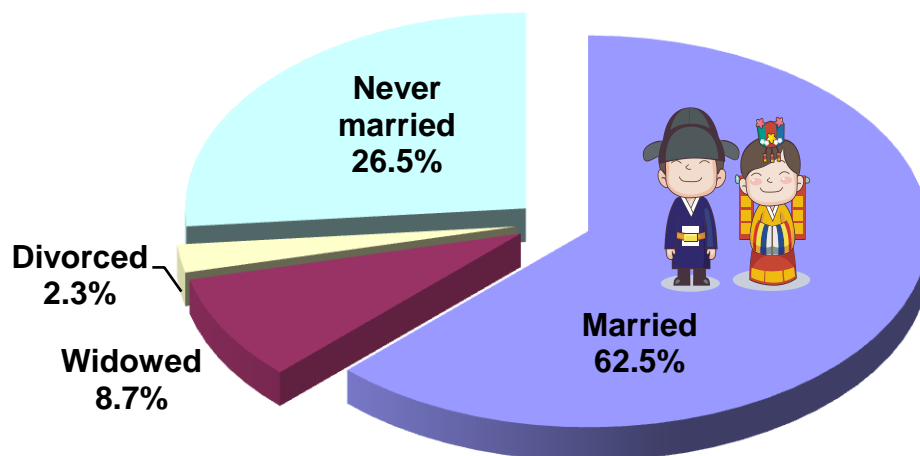


Chart 19. Population by Marital Status (15 years old and over, Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

(2) Population Transition

The crude birth rate of Suncheon-si is continuing to drop every year, and the crude birth rate was only 9.5 for every 1,000 people in 2005. The crude death rate is also dropping, with the rate being 5.7 per every 1,000 people in 2005 with the number of deceased at 1,551; the number of births is approximately 1.7 times greater than the number of deaths.

Excluding 2001, which saw an abnormally high number of couples getting married, 1,400~1,500 couples get married every year in Suncheon, and the number of divorces has been decreasing since it peaked in 2004.

Table 3. Vital Statistics by Year (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

YEAR	Birth	Death	Marriage(pair)	Divorce(pair)
2000	3,758	1,496	1,449	532
2001	3,448	1,143	2,032	833
2002	2,987	1,566	1,538	679
2003	2,782	1,506	1,418	925
2004	2,796	1,663	1,402	716
2005	2,595	1,551	1,459	657

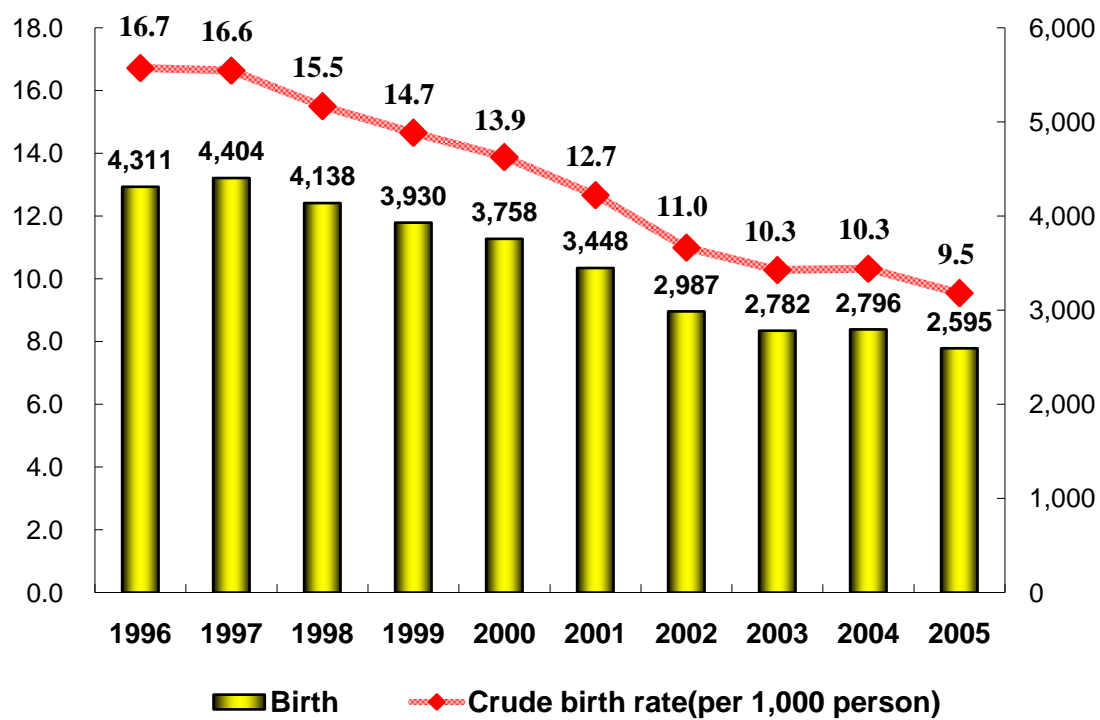


Chart 20. Birth Statistics by Year (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

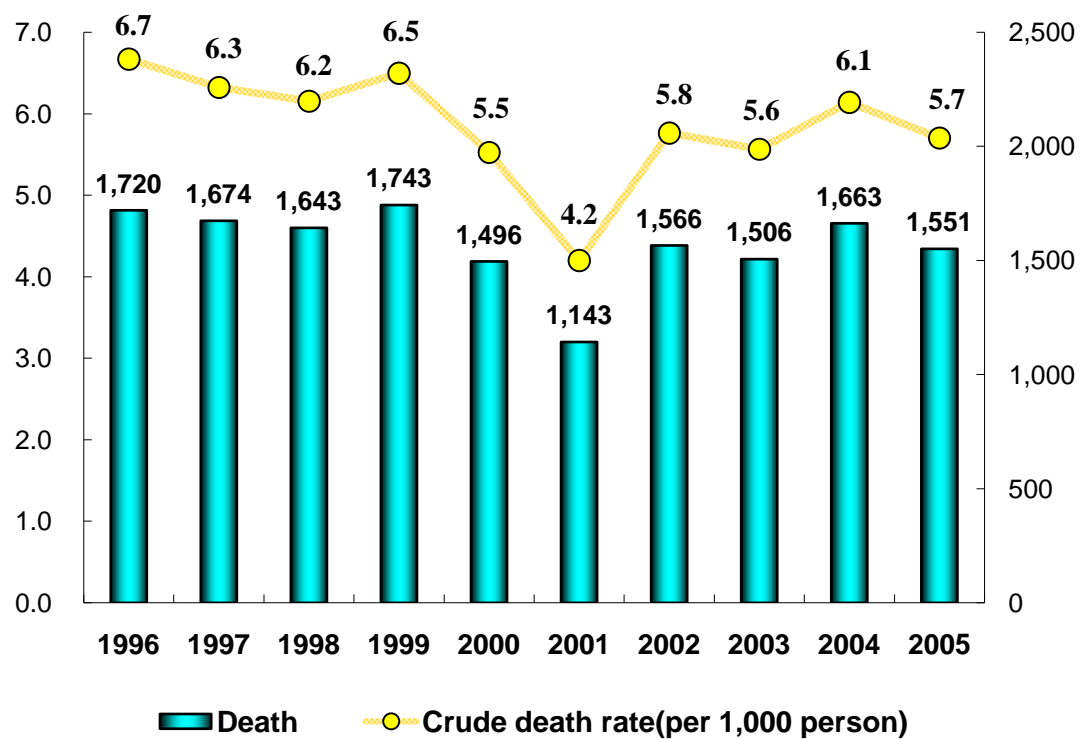


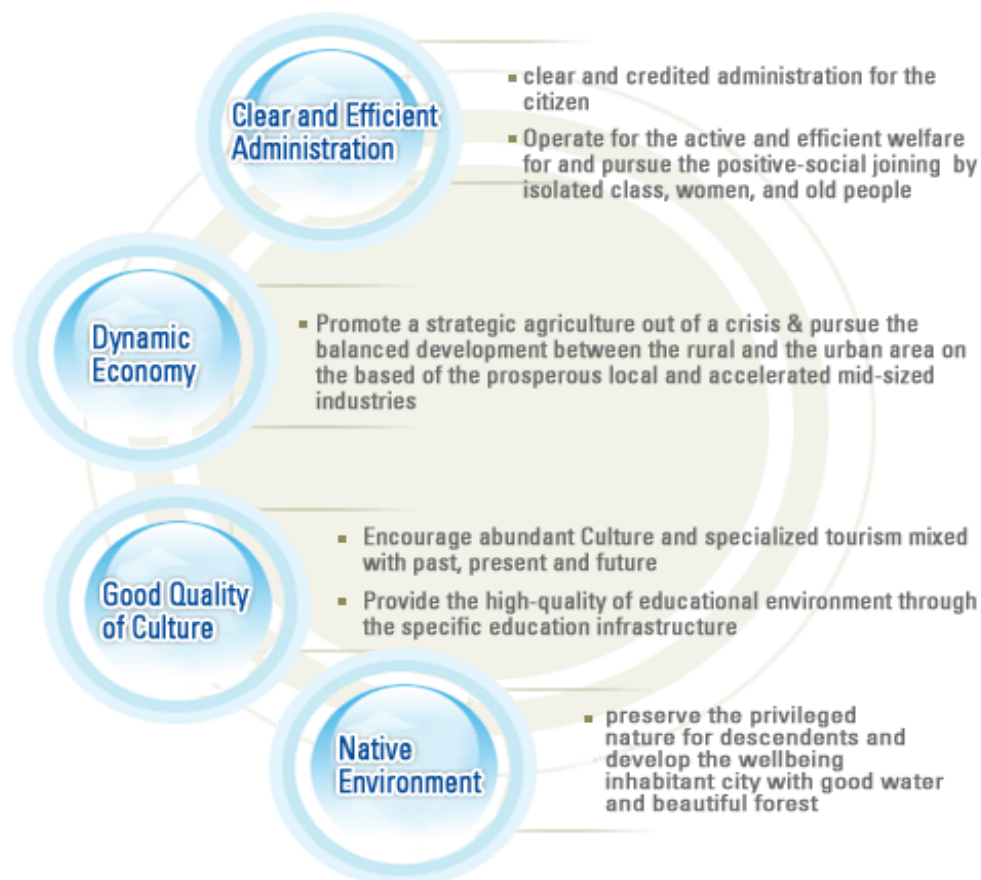
Chart 21. Death Statistics by Year (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

5) Administration

(1) Objectives



(2) Strategies



(3) Strategy for Promoting 『Hopes of Suncheon 2020』

Suncheon-si has set up a comprehensive, forward-looking development strategy called 『Hopes of Suncheon 2020』 to secure the city's competitiveness following decentralization, and is carrying out regional development through local branding and marketing. 『Hopes of Suncheon 2020』 is the first mid-long term plan set up by local government employees rather than by external services, and is a flexible and open plan. Also, 『Hopes of Suncheon 2020』 is not just an administrative plan, but is a plan that is steadily progressing with the help and contributions of all citizens.



Lifelong learning city, opening up a new future



Environmentally-friendly economic city



Rural areas, a vision of where you want to live



City for social welfare, where people live with one another



Settlement City, with waters and forests in harmony



Elegant city of culture and tourism



Self-governing City, through participation in municipal government

(4) Commitments with Citizens

Suncheon has long been the best place to live due to its beautiful scenery and laudable customs. Though people of Suncheon are well known for their gentle and honest nature, in times of national crisis, they have fought for their country in a bold manner. We came up with the City Charter in an effort to renew our resolution to make a more beautiful city we can be proud of.



Preserve the beautiful scenery, and develop the city into a cleaner and better place to live.



Learn from our ancestors, who placed the highest priority on education, and provide our children with a quality educational environment.



Preserve our abundant national inheritance, and the glorious civilization we have inherited from our ancestors.



Follow the examples of our ancestors, who showed great loyalty to their country, and try our best to contribute to national prosperity.



Love our city, and make it better place to live in together.

**Suncheon Citizen's Day
Every October 15**

(5) Administrative Structure

The city administration of Suncheon-si consists of 5 bureaus (guk), 20 departments (gwa), 2 directly subordinate organizations, 6 stations, 1 eup, 10 myeons, and 13 dong.

Chart 22 is the administrative organization chart of Suncheon-si, and Chart 23 shows you the names of each eup, myeon, and dong. Furthermore, Chart 24 is the organizational chart of Suncheon city council.

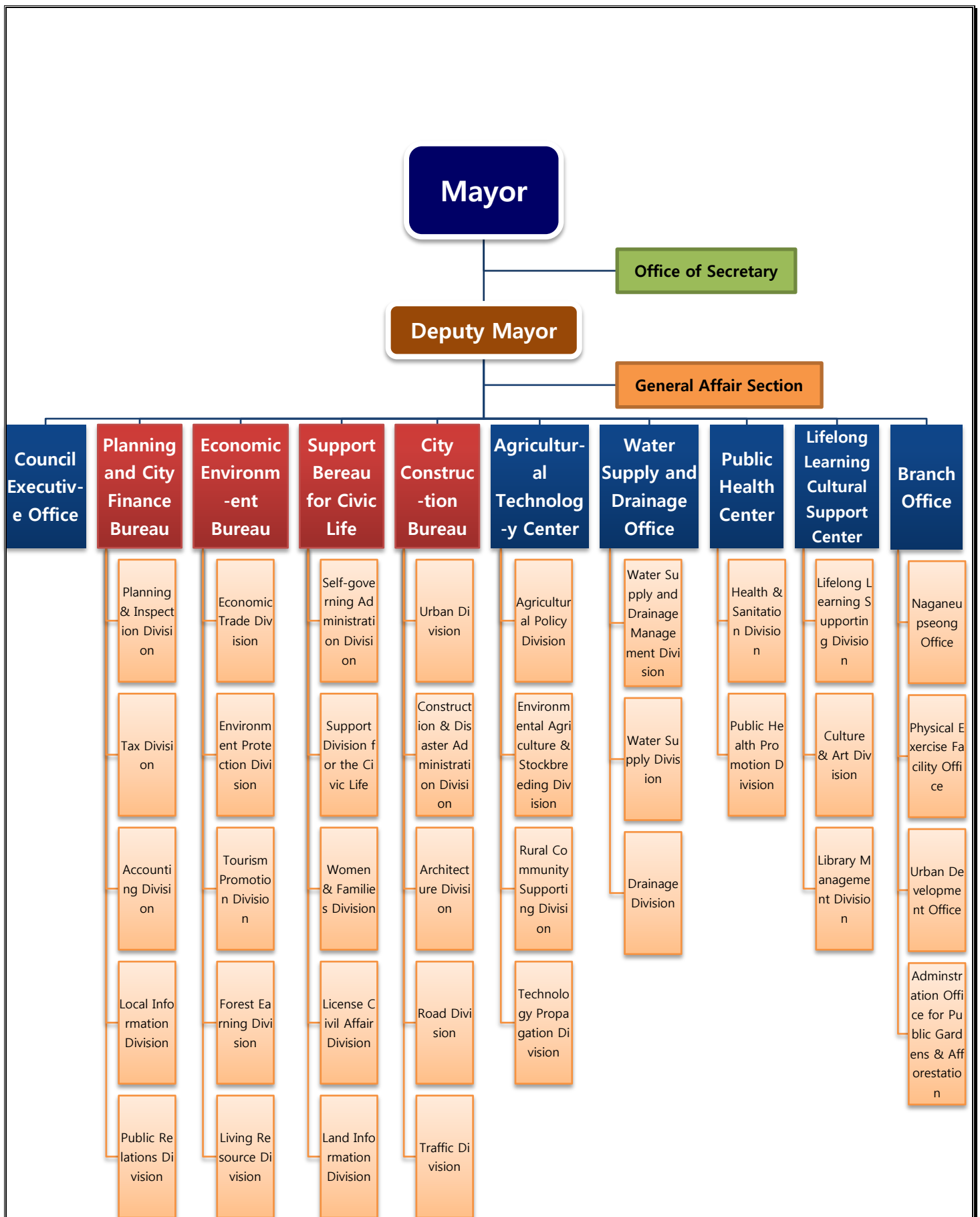


Chart 22. Organization of Local Government (Suncheon-si Homepage)

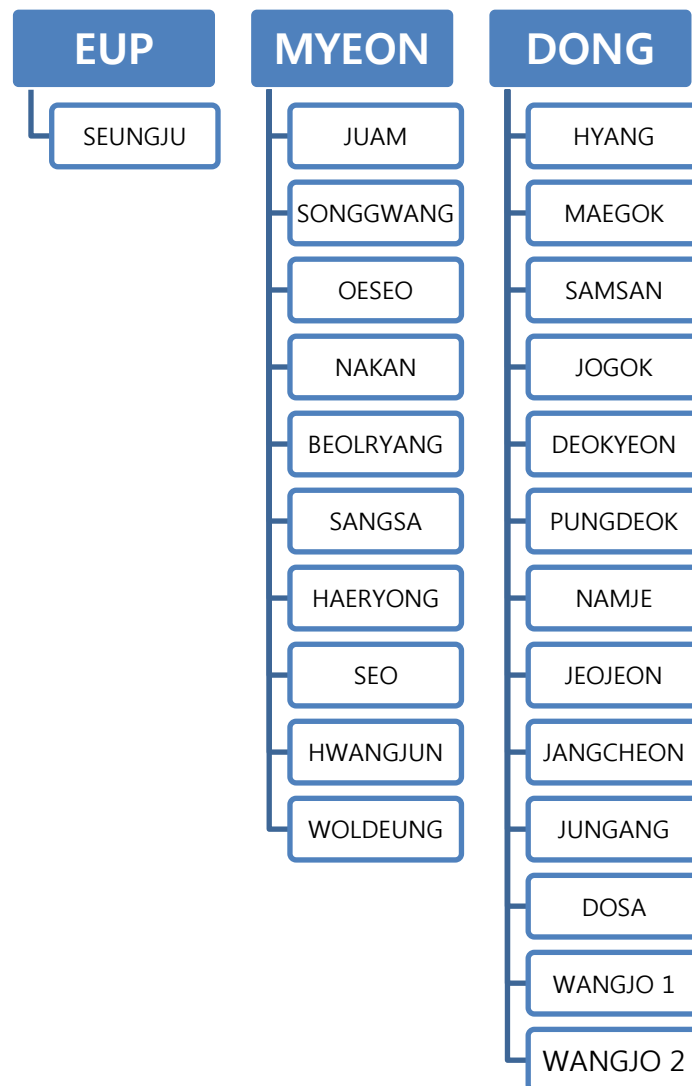


Chart 23. Organizational Chart of Eup · Myeon · Dong (Suncheon-si Homepage, 2007)

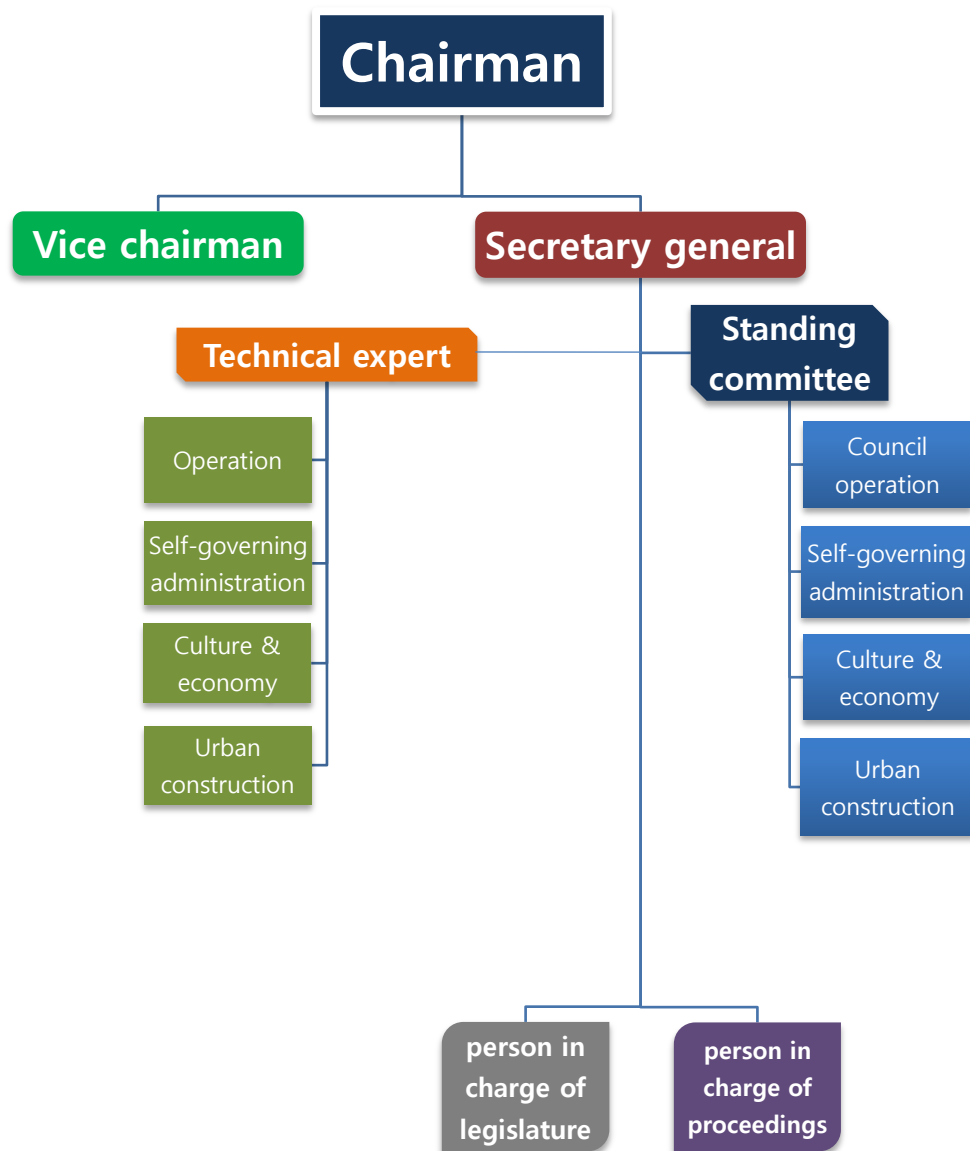


Chart 24. Organization of City Council (Suncheon City Council Homepage, 2007)

(6) Municipal Budget

Suncheon-si's total budget for 2005 was 714 billion 378 million won (general accounts 512 billion 817 million won, special accounts 201 trillion 561 million won). This was an increase of 62 billion 527 million won (9.6%) compared to the previous year, and this amount is expected to increasing continuously.

Suncheon-si's total tax revenues for 2005 were 711 billion 481 million won, which consisted of 520 billion 262 million won in general accounts, and 191 billion 218 million won in special accounts. The total amount of expenditures is 467 billion 102 million won, which is comprised of 386 billion 445 million won in general accounting of and 80 billion 657 million won in special accounting.

[Chart 25] and [Chart 26] show the tax revenues and expenditures of general accounts.

Table 4. Changes in Budget by Year (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

(unit : 1,000,000 won)

Year	Budget			Revenue			Expenditure		
	Total	General accounts	Special accounts	Total	General accounts	Special accounts	Total	General accounts	Special accounts
2000	451,585	335,928	115,657	449,434	338,273	111,161	315,510	242,395	73,115
2001	467,492	365,234	102,258	474,400	370,926	103,474	467,492	365,234	102,258
2002	496,376	398,105	98,271	503,814	404,254	99,560	307,986	257,561	50,425
2003	572,720	446,468	126,252	576,731	451,951	124,780	356,816	310,139	4,677
2004	651,851	454,238	197,613	650,259	458,528	191,731	409,367	317,745	91,622
2005	714,378	512,817	201,561	711,481	520,262	191,218	467,102	386,445	80,657

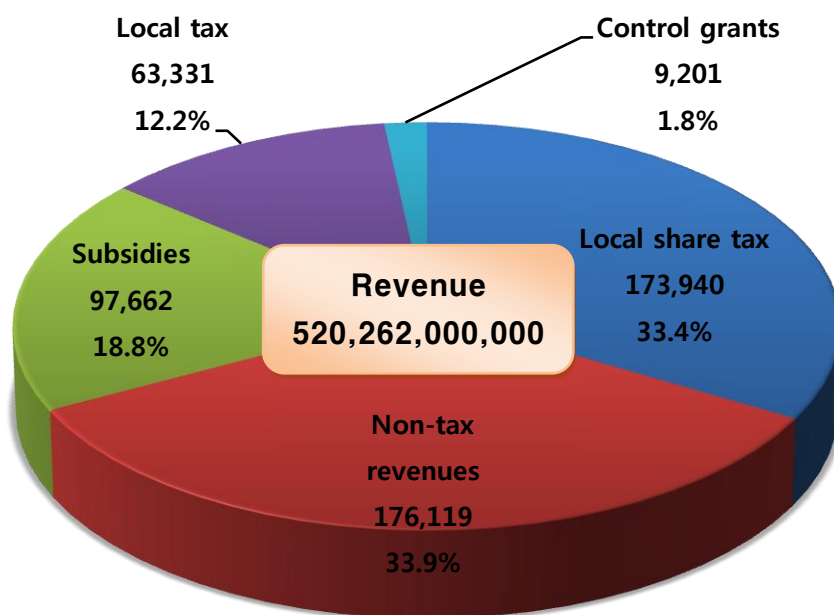


Chart 25. 2005 Budget Revenues of General Accounts (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

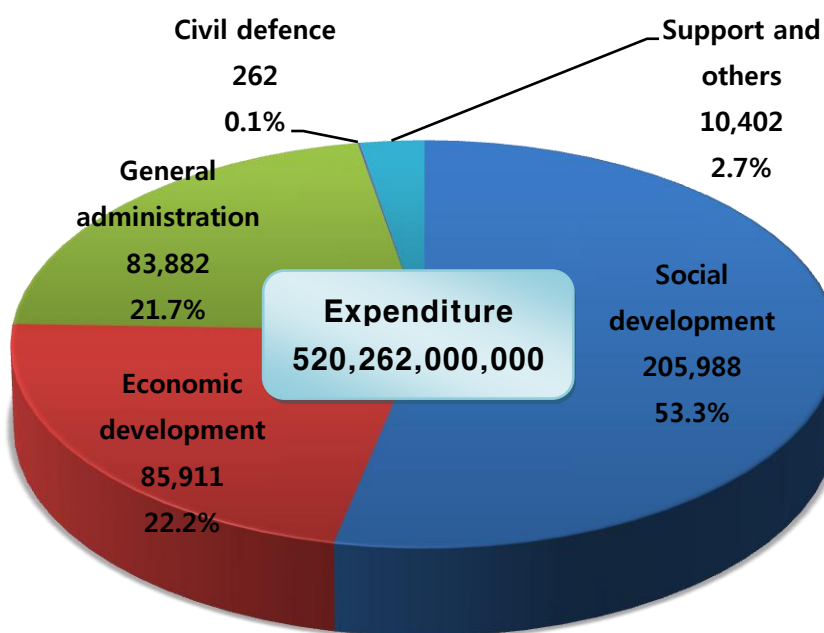


Chart 26. 2005 Budget Revenues of General Accounts (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

6) Economy

(1) Business Establishments by Industrial group

If you take a look at the changes in the number of businesses and employees of Suncheon-si since 1996, after a peak in 1999 the number of businesses has continued to fluctuate. The number of employees rose steadily until 2002 and then it dropped, but is now rising again.

The number of businesses in Suncheon-si as of 2005 is 16,324, and the number of employees is 66,358, which is an increase in number of business establishments of 267(1.67%) compared to 2004, and an increase in number of employees by 5,345(8.8%).

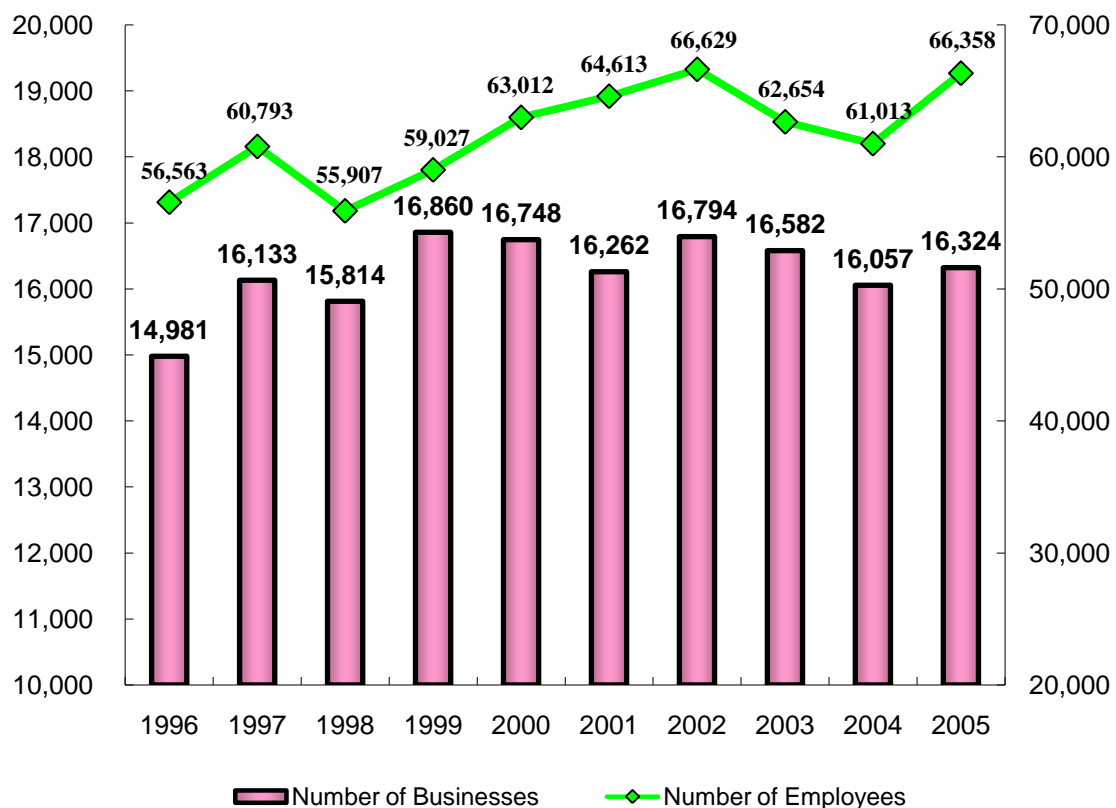


Chart 27. Number of Businesses and Employees (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

[Chart 28] and [Chart 29] show the number of businesses and employees by industry. The 'Retail & wholesale and consumer goods repair business' is the highest, both in terms of number of businesses and number of employees.

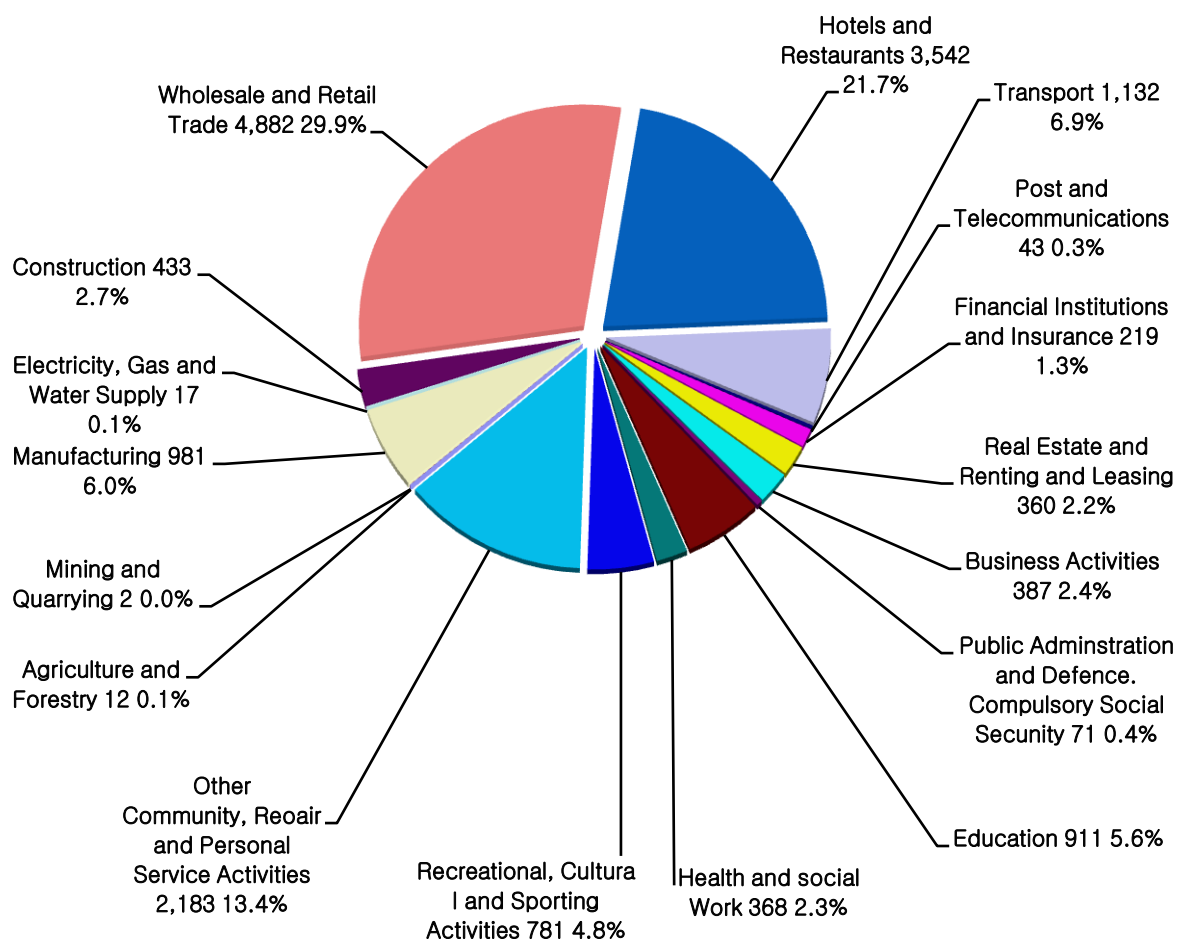


Chart 28. Number of Businesses by Industry (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

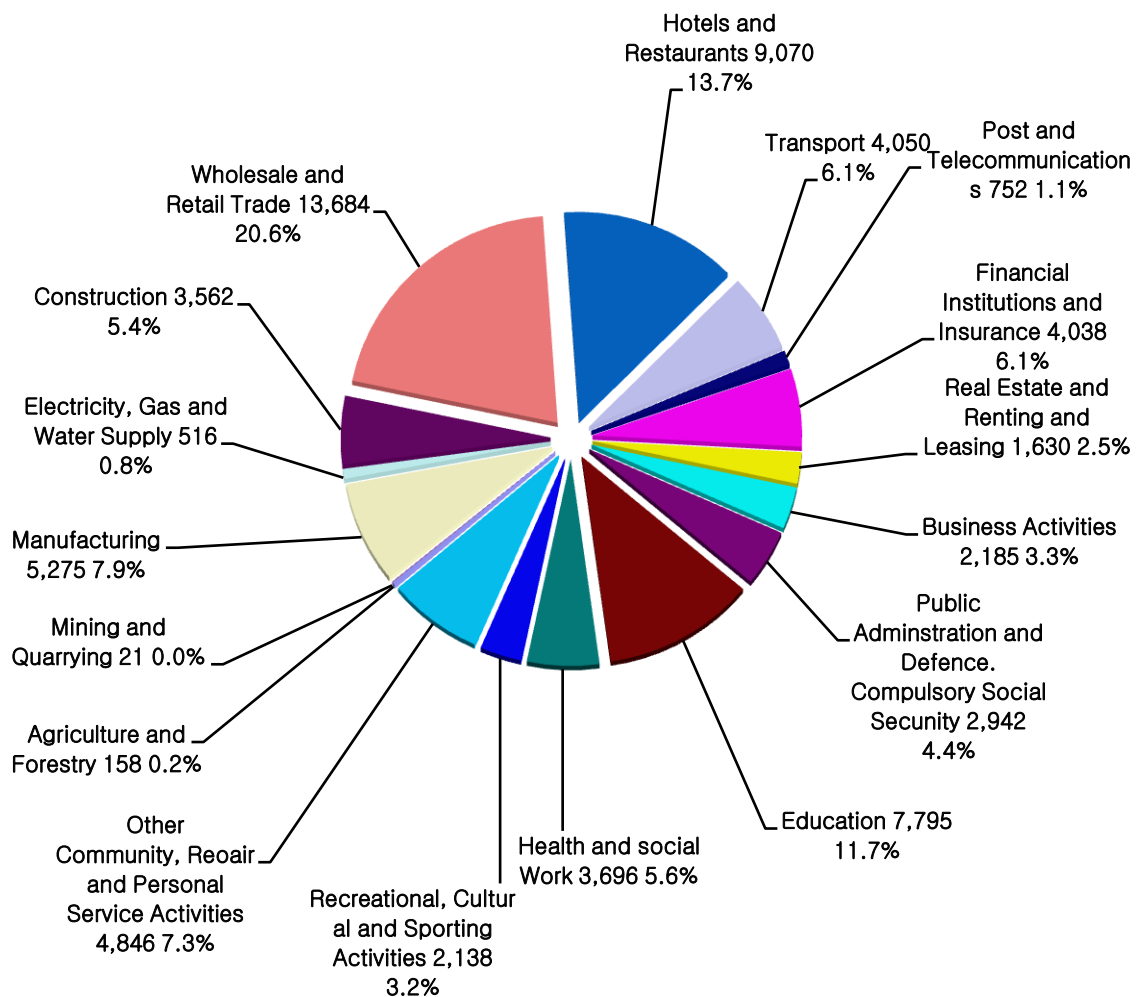


Chart 29. Number of Employees by Industry (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

Taking a look at the number of businesses and employees by the size of each business' workforce, most businesses (85.4%) have 1~4 employees, and there are no businesses with more than 1,000 employees.

The number of businesses and employees differed greatly between eup, myeons, and dong, and among those, Deokyeon-dong has the highest number of businesses with 3,233, and the highest number of employees with 13,223. Of the myeons, Haeryong-myeon has the highest number of businesses and employees.

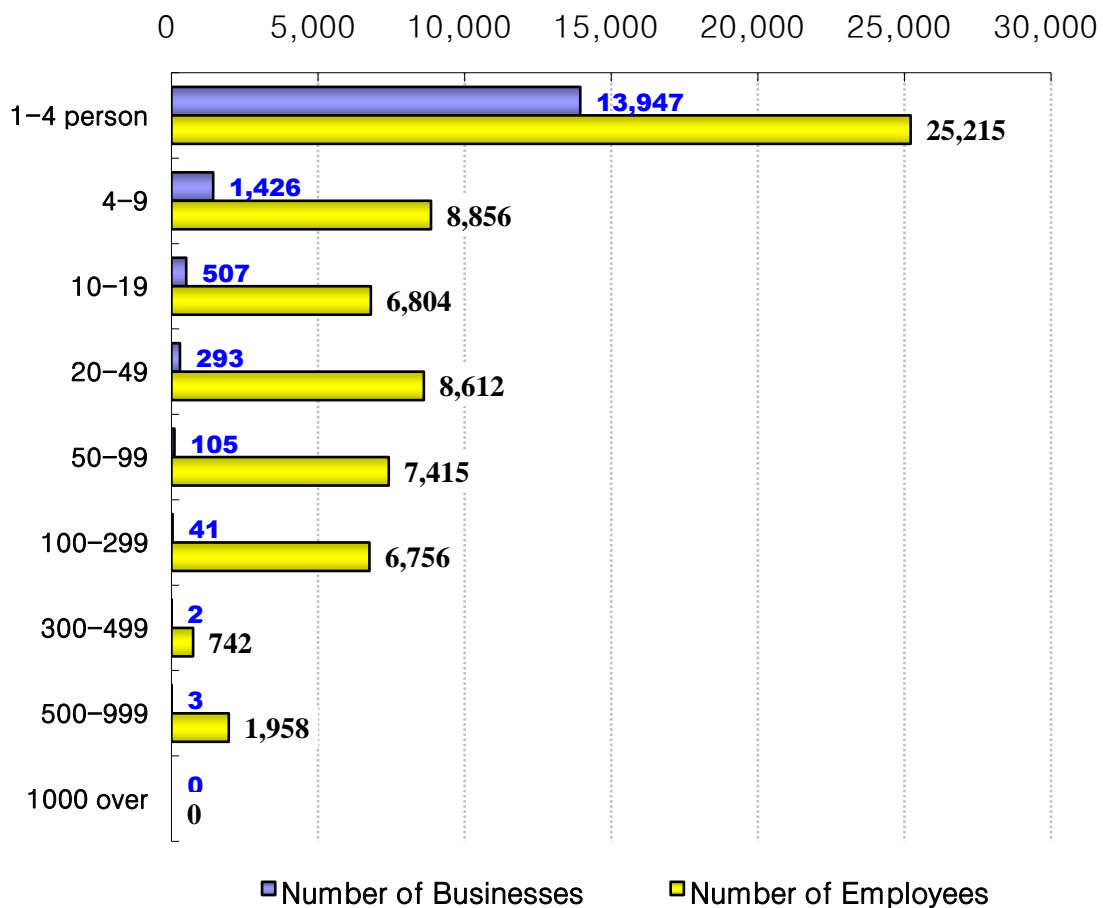


Chart 30. Number of Businesses and Employees by Workforce size
(Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

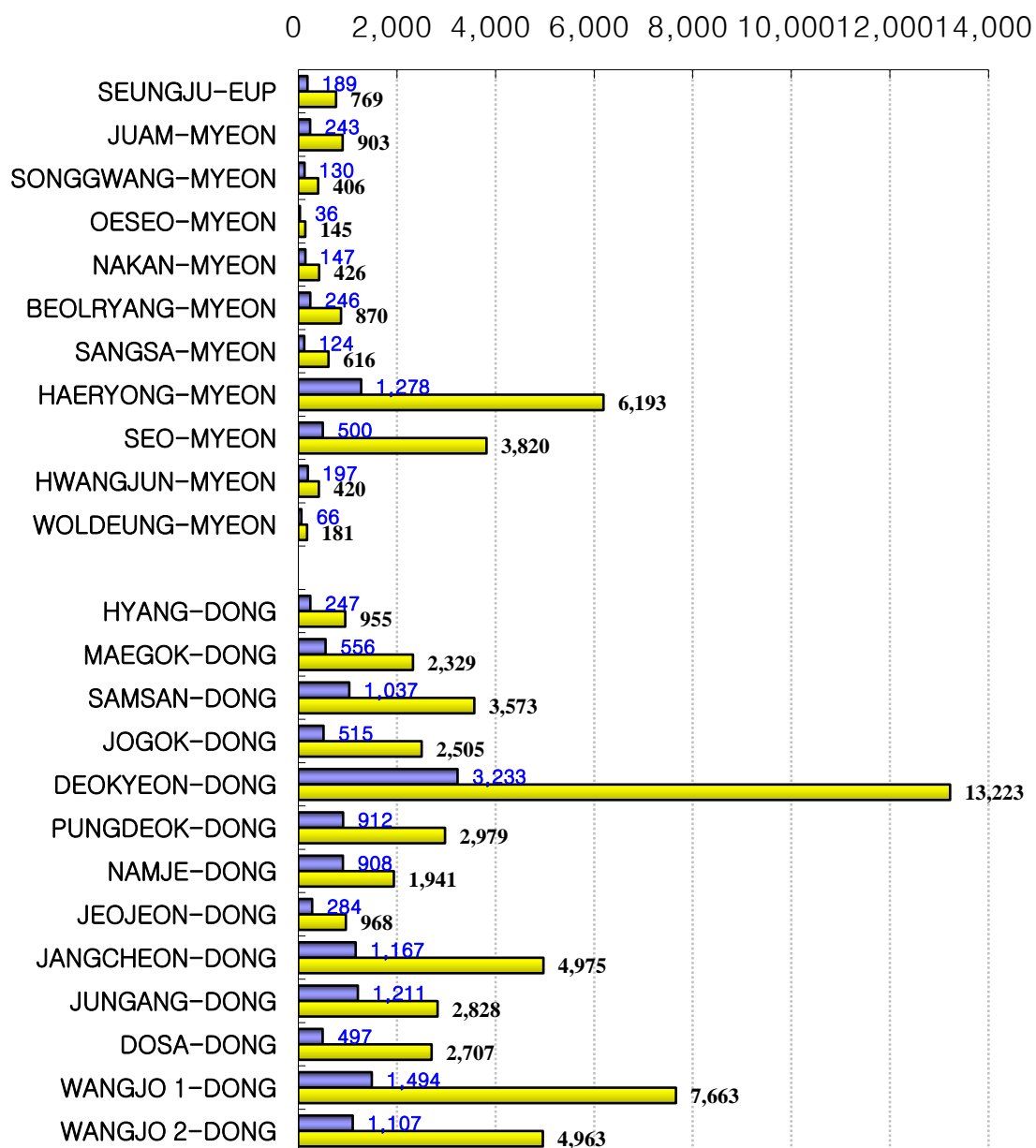


Chart 31. Number of Businesses and Employees, by Industry and eup-myeon-dong (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

7) Climate

Since Suncheon-si is in the southern area of Korea, its climate is very mild. Although the southern area is generally hot, Suncheon has an optimum temperature for living, since it is not too hot in summer and not so snowy in winter.

Suncheon-si was selected as the 'best city in Korea to live in' in 2003, and was awarded a Presidential Award.

The annual average temperature of Suncheon-si in 2005 was 12.1°C, and the annual precipitation was recorded at 1214.6mm. The average temperature in 2005 was similar to the previous year, but the amount of precipitation was the lowest since 2000. Precipitation tends to be concentrated during the summer season (June~August).

(1) Temperature(°C)

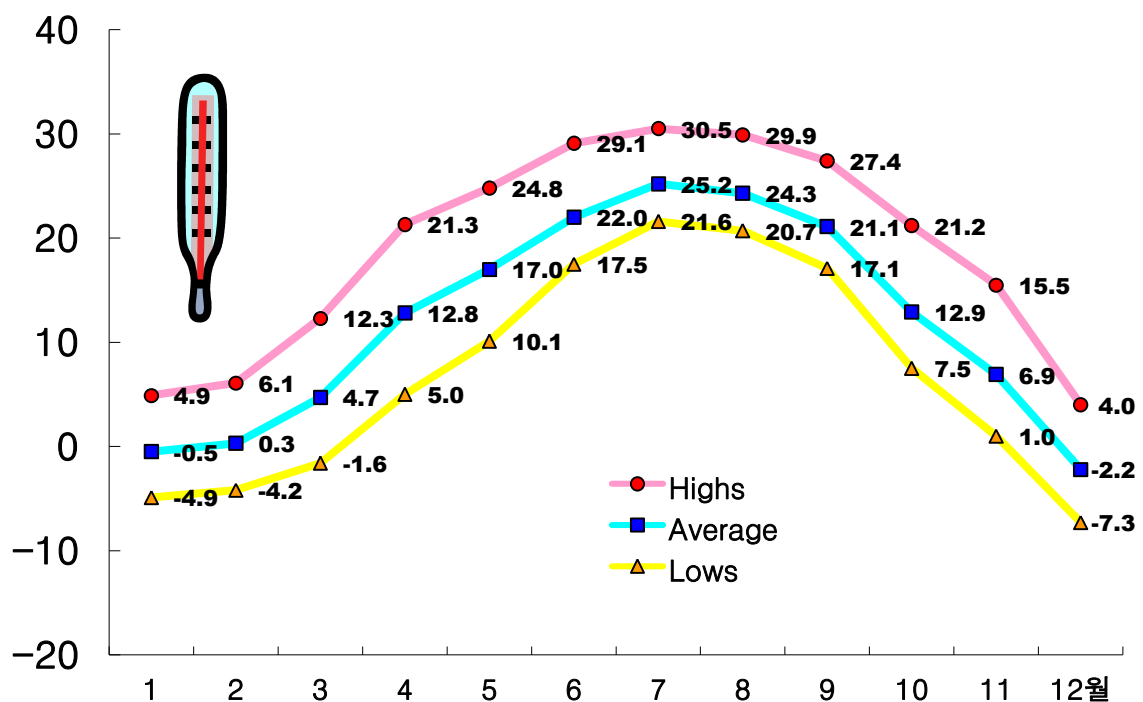


Chart 32. Temperature Changes by Month in 2005 (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

(2) Precipitation(mm)

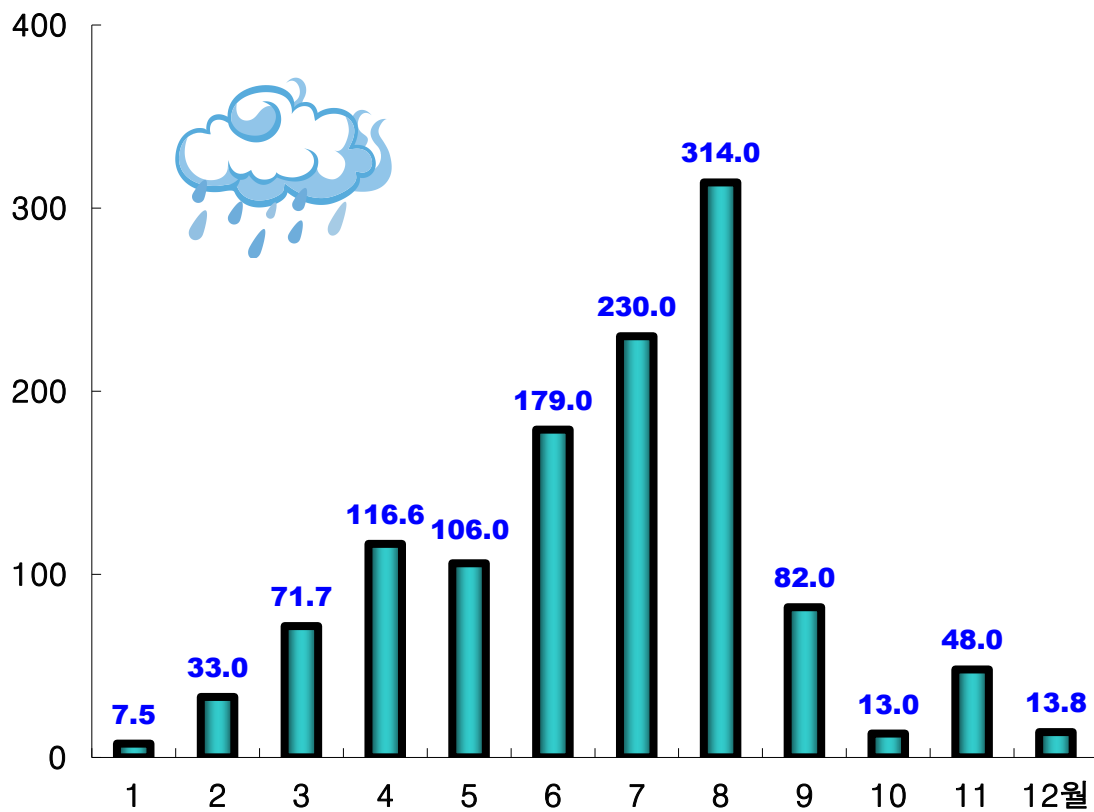


Chart 33. Precipitation by Month in 2005 (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

8) Sister Cities

(1) Columbia, Missouri, USA

- Date of Affiliation: October 18, 1991
- Location: Located in center of the Midwestern state of Missouri, in the United States (west Plongitude 95 degrees, north latitude 35 degrees)
- Population: 89,000
- Area: 117.76km²
- Annual average temperature: 13 °C



(2) Ningbo, Zhejiang, China

- Date of Affiliation: June 24, 1997
- Location: Center of the Chinese coastline, southeast of the Yangtze delta
- Population: 5.2million
- Area: 9,786km²
- Annual average temperature: 16 °C



Ch.2 HEALTH STATUS

The information regarding the health status of Suncheon citizens is drawn from the survey data of 1,200 Suncheon citizens, who participated in the ‘2006 Jeollanamdo(Jeonnam) Health Behavior Survey, and part of the information used raw data after analyzing them as an index reflecting the health status.

The ‘2006 Jeollanamdo(Jeonnam) Health Behavior Survey’ was performed on adults over 20, and the overall participation rate was 41.9% with Suncheon citizen’s participation rate at 40%(1,200/3,000). This data can be said to be representative data.

Moreover, we have collected additional data on indexes reflecting health status by performing a ‘Survey of Citizen’s Demand for Suncheon-si Health City Project.’

We have presented health status information, such as death rates and morbidity rates using the ‘Life Table and Cause of Death Statistic Results by Si (City) and Province (Korea National Statistical Office)’ and ‘2005 Citizen’s Health & Nutrition Survey.’

1) Subjective Health Status

For self-evaluation of health, respondents could answer either ‘very good,’ ‘good,’ ‘average,’ ‘poor,’ and ‘very poor.’ If you take a look at the age-standardized results of subjective health status evaluation, 47.0% of males responded that their ‘health is good’ (either ‘very good’ or ‘good’) while for females, 42.8% gave this response. Therefore, the subjective health status of males was higher than females.

In the case of males, while it was similar to the average of Jeonnam (47.0%), it was low compared to the national average (52.9%), and for females, it was comparatively higher, both than the average of Jeonnam (39.5%) and the national average (40.8%).

When comparing these statistics with the national average, while the subjective health status of males in Suncheon was lower, the females’ subjective health status was higher.

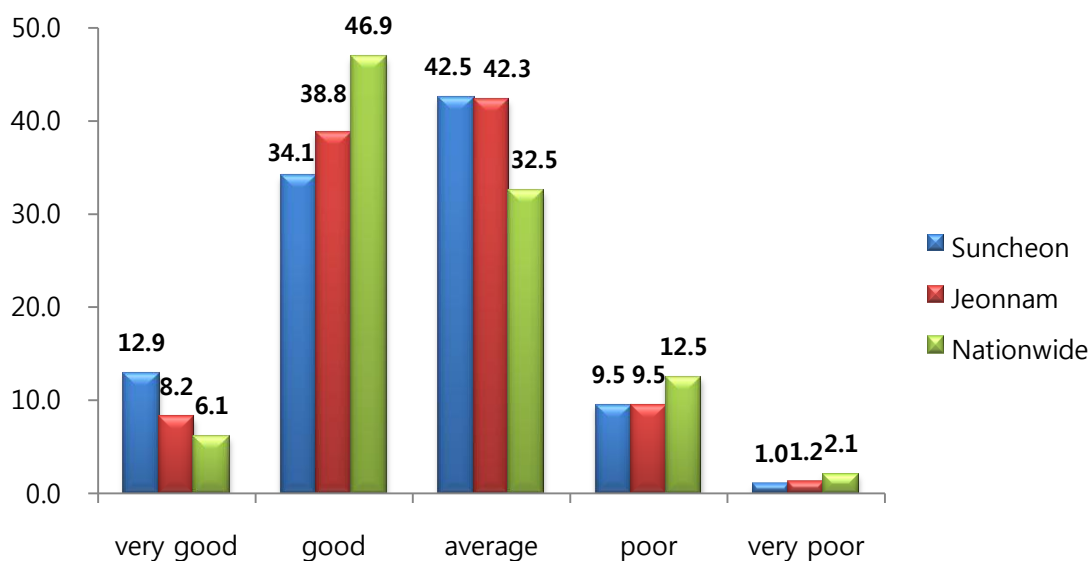


Chart 34. Self-Evaluation of Health (%), Male, Analysis of Raw Data from 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

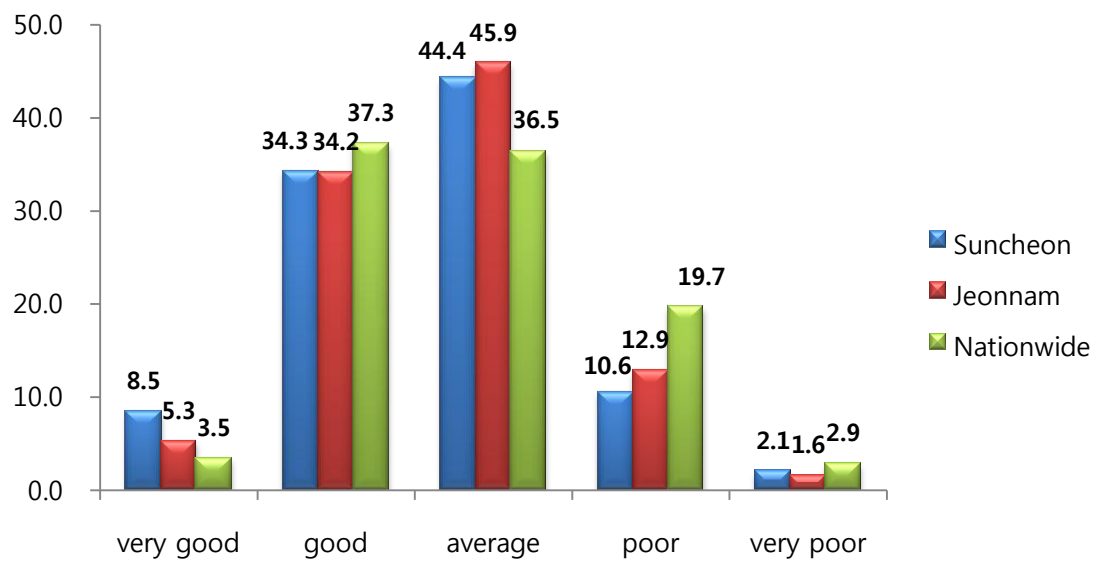


Chart 35. Self-Evaluation of Health (%), Female, Analysis of Raw Data from 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

2) Life Expectancy

Since we could not find life expectancy data for Suncheon-si (The National Statistical Office provides data only to metropolitan self-governing bodies), we have compared Suncheon-si with other metropolitan self-governing bodies using Jeollanamdo (Jeonnam) data.

Average life expectancy in Jeonnam was 77.8 years, 0.8 years lower than the national average of 78.6 years, and in the lower end among metropolitan cities. This is because the life expectancy of males was 73.4 years, which was the lowest among all metropolitan cities, although the life expectancy of females was 82.0 years, which was similar to the national average.

The difference of life expectancy between men and women in Jeonnam was 8.58 years, which was about 2 years more than the national average of difference in life expectancy of 6.75 years, and it was the second largest such gap of any region in the country, next to Jeju (8.85 years).

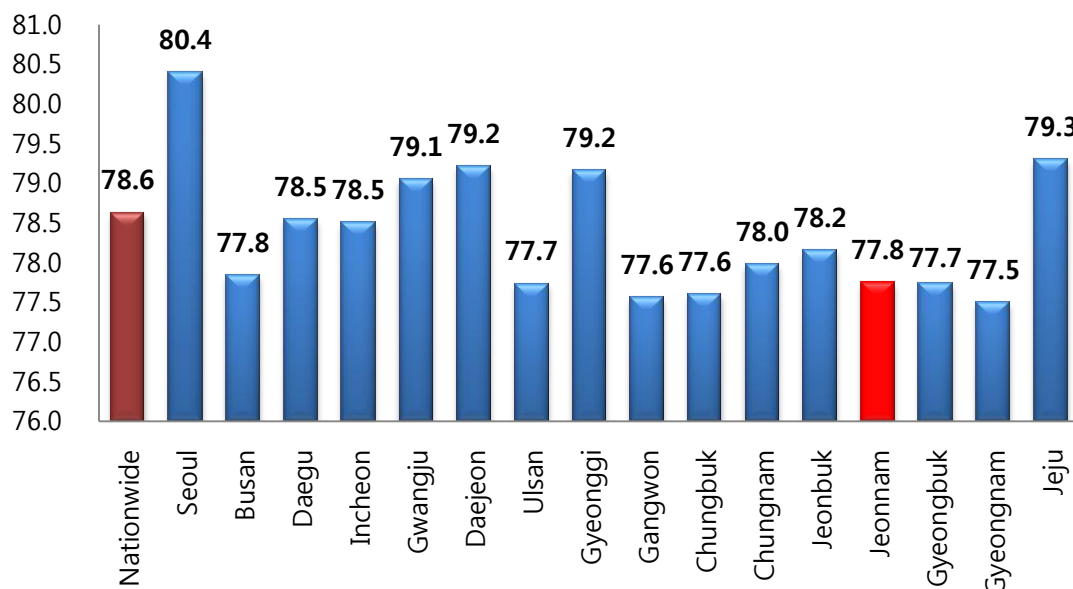


Chart 36. Life Expectancy by City and Province (2005 Life Table & Cause of Death Statistic Results by City and Province, National Statistical Office)

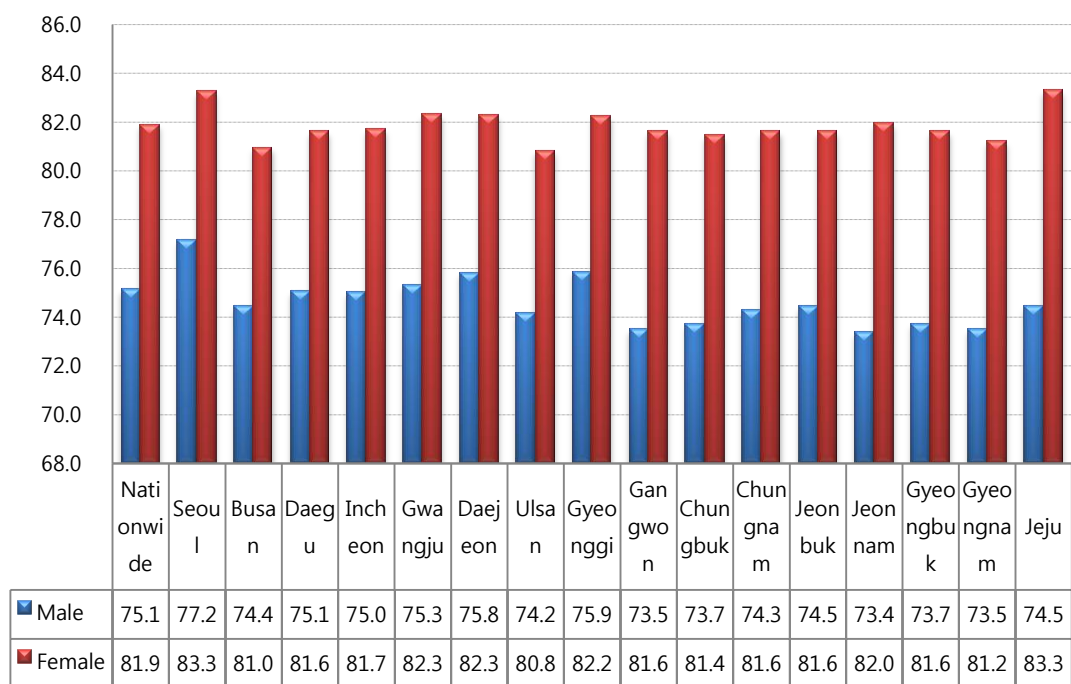


Chart 37. Male & Female Life Expectancy by City and Province (2005 Life Table & Cause of Death Statistic Results by City and Province)

3) Mortality

For the death rate, we have also made a comparison to the national average and other metropolitan cities using the death rate data of Jeonnam in 2005.

The crude death rate of males in Jeonnam is the highest level in Korea, with 900 for every 100,000 persons, and this appears to be due to the fact that Jeonnam has the highest ratio of population over 65. The age-adjusted death rate is 780 for every 100,000 persons, which is the highest following Gyeongnam, and the number of deaths was approximately 85 more for every 100,000 persons than the national average.

The crude death rate of females in Jeonnam was 741 for every 100,000 of the population, which again was the highest in the nation, and this also seems to be due to the high rate of aging.

The age-adjusted death rate was 367 for every 100,000, which was similar to the national average of 363. Looking at the trend differences in the age-adjusted death rates of males and females, efforts will be needed to enhance the health and manage diseases in Jeonnam males.

[Chart 40] is the composite ratio of causes of death in Jeonnam in comparison to the national average, [Table 4] is the ranking (no. 1~5) for the age-standardized death rate by cause of death and sex.



Chart 38. Death Rate by City & Province (Male, 2005 Life Table & Cause of Death Statistic Results by City and Province)

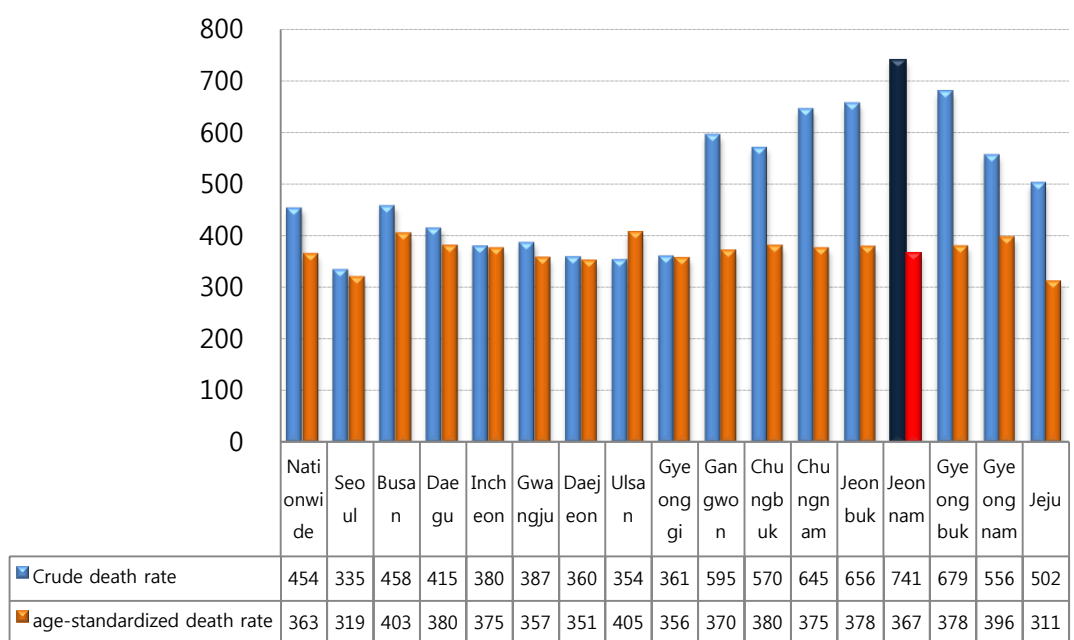


Chart 39. Death Rate by City & Province (Female, 2005 Life Table & Cause of Death Statistic Results by City and Province)

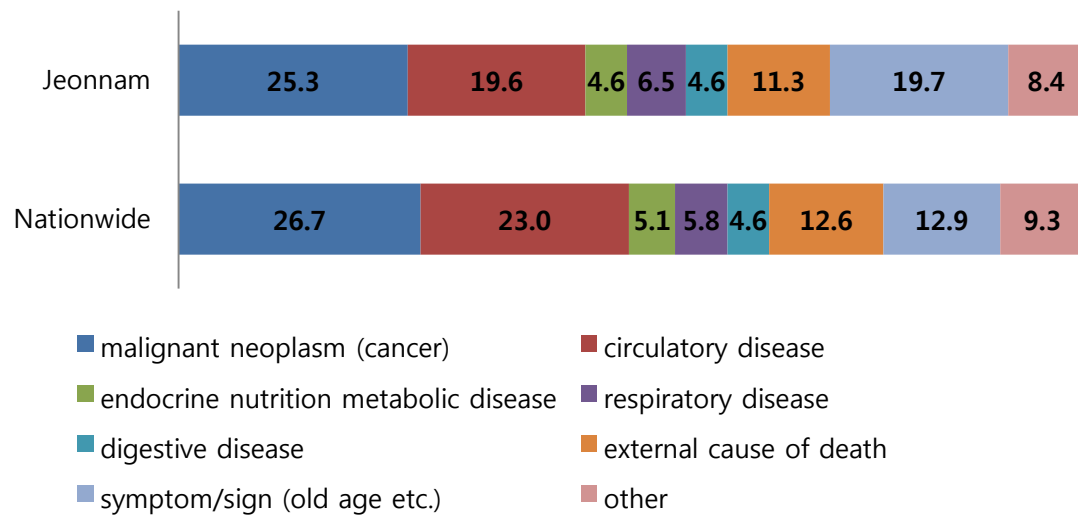


Chart 40. Comparison of Distribution Ratio of Causes of Death (2005 Life Table & Cause of Death Statistic Results by City and Province)

Table 5. Age-standardized death rate for leading causes of death by gender (2005 Life table & cause of death statistic results by city and province)

(Population per 100,000)

Jeonnam (overall)	Nationwide (overall)		Jeonnam (male)	Nationwide (male)	Jeonnam (female)	Jeonnam (overall)
Cancer (139.0)	Cancer (134.5)	1	Cancer (224.0)	Cancer (205.7)	Cancer (82.2)	Cancer (139.0)
Cerebrovascular Disease (54.4)	Cerebrovascular Disease (64.3)	2	Cerebrovascular Disease (69.0)	Cerebrovascular Disease (80.3)	Cerebrovascular Disease (44.4)	Cerebrovascular Disease (54.4)
Heart Disease (34.2)	Heart Disease (39.6)	3	Traffic Accident (49.7)	Heart Disease (51.8)	Heart Disease (24.4)	Heart Disease (34.2)
Traffic Accident (30.2)	Suicide (24.7)	4	Heart Disease (47.3)	Suicide (35.8)	Diabetes (17.7)	Traffic Accident (30.2)
Diabetes (23.8)	Diabetes (24.2)	5	Liver Disease (39.9)	Diabetes (30.0)	Suicide (12.8)	Diabetes (23.8)

4) Morbidity

The morbidity rate (cases submitted for treatment) of major diseases in Suncheon-si is presented using data from the National Health Insurance Corporation.

The morbidity rate of stomach cancer in 2005 was 0.24%, which was comparatively higher than the national average of 0.20%. The morbidity rates of colon cancer, breast cancer, and uterine cancer were lower than the national average, while the rates of liver cancer and lung cancer were similar to the national average. Incidences of the 6 major cancers in Suncheon were low compared to the average for Jeonnam.

**Table 6. Morbidity (cases submitted for treatment) of major diseases (%
Community Health and Medical Plan (Phase 4))**

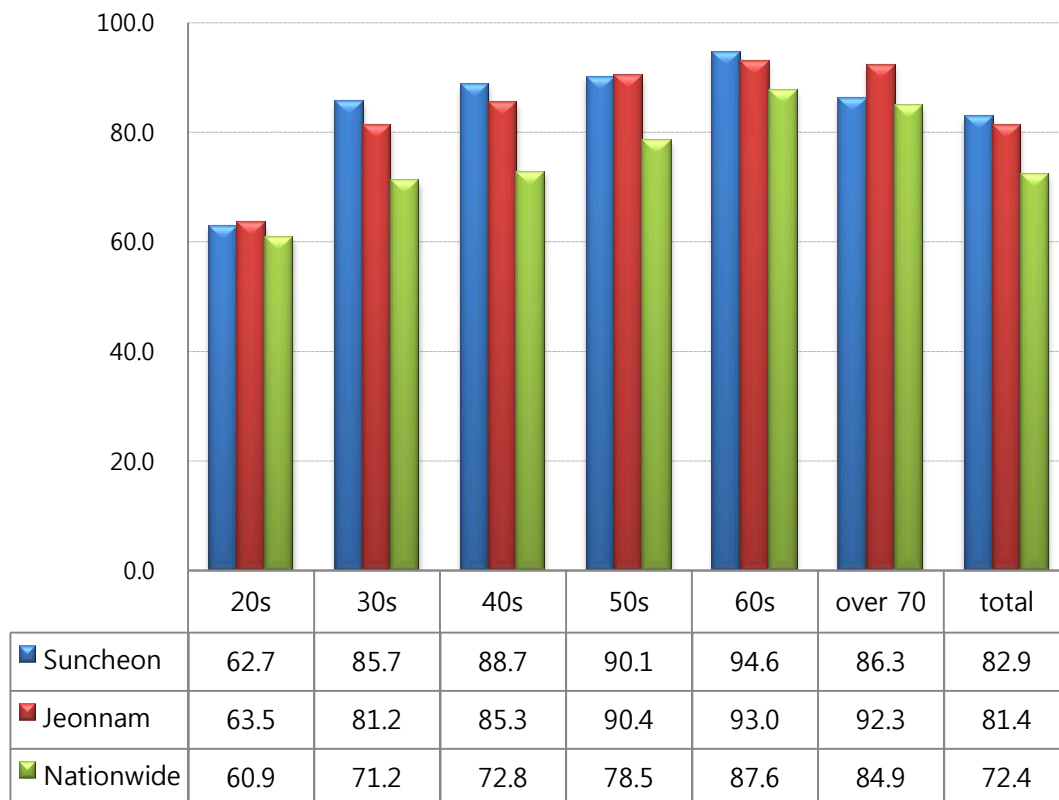
(actual number of people/number of residents)

Classifi -cation	2003			2004			2005		
	Suncheon	Jeonnam	nationwide	Suncheon	Jeonnam	nationwide	Suncheon	Jeonnam	nationwide
Stomach cancer	0.19	0.25	0.18	0.20	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.31	0.20
Liver cancer	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.10	0.18	0.10
Lung cancer	0.09	0.17	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.09
Colon cancer	0.10	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.12	0.16	0.14
Breast cancer	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.13
Uterine cancer	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05
Hypertension	6.10	8.46	6.78	6.68	9.26	7.40	7.54	10.99	8.43
Diabetes	2.96	3.77	3.05	3.03	4.03	3.21	3.38	4.81	3.68
Periodontal disease	23.68	23.59	22.73	23.91	24.12	23.52	24.86	26.44	25.01
Arthritis	8.51	14.23	8.00	9.40	14.86	8.50	10.23	16.85	9.42
Psychiatric disease	2.72	3.16	3.10	2.92	3.31	3.26	3.18	3.90	3.64
Contagious Disease	17.85	18.16	16.00	18.52	18.89	16.62	20.07	21.37	17.65
Liver disease	2.50	3.37	2.40	3.10	3.50	2.42	3.21	3.85	2.65

5) Hypertension

(1) Annual Blood Pressure Measurement Rate

The annual blood pressure measurement rate (age-standardized) of Suncheon citizens is 82.9% for males and 84.0% for females. These rates are similar to the average for Jeonnam, and are about 10% higher than the national average. As age goes up, the blood pressure measurement rate tends to increase, and this applies both to males and females.



**Chart 41. Annual Blood Pressure Measurement Rate by Age (Male, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**

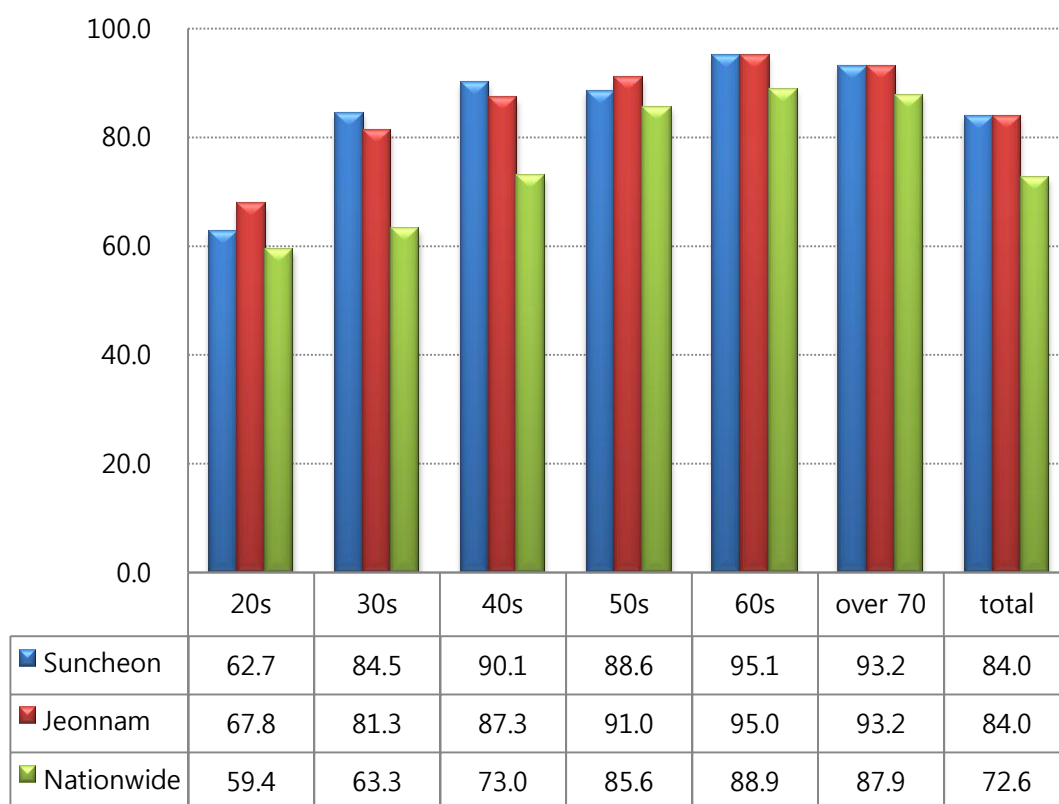


Chart 42. Annual Blood Pressure Measurement Rate by Age (Female, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(2) Hypertension Morbidity

When hypertension is defined as instances where systolic blood pressure is over 140mmHg, or diastolic blood pressure is over 90mmHg, or a patient is taking antihypertensive drugs, the age-standardized hypertension morbidity rate for males over 20 in Suncheon-si is 24.0%, which is similar to the national average of 24.9%.

In addition, the hypertension morbidity rate of males over 40 is 31.4% (Jeonnam 33.5%), which is can be resumed as low, when considering that the national hypertension morbidity rate of males over 30 is 30.9%(2005 National Health &

Nutrition Survey).

The age-standardized hypertension morbidity rate of females over 20 in Suncheon-si is 16.8%, which is low compared to the Jeonnam average of 16.8%. Moreover, the morbidity rate of females over 40 is 27.7% (Jeonnam 32.4%), which is can be resumed as low, when considering that the national hypertension morbidity rate of females over 30 is 24.1%.

If you look the hypertension morbidity rate by age, for males, the hypertension morbidity rate gradually increases as the age group goes up after the 20s, and tends to peak in the 60s and then decrease over 70. However, for females, the rate sharply increases after the 50s, and then tends to rise constantly as the age goes up.

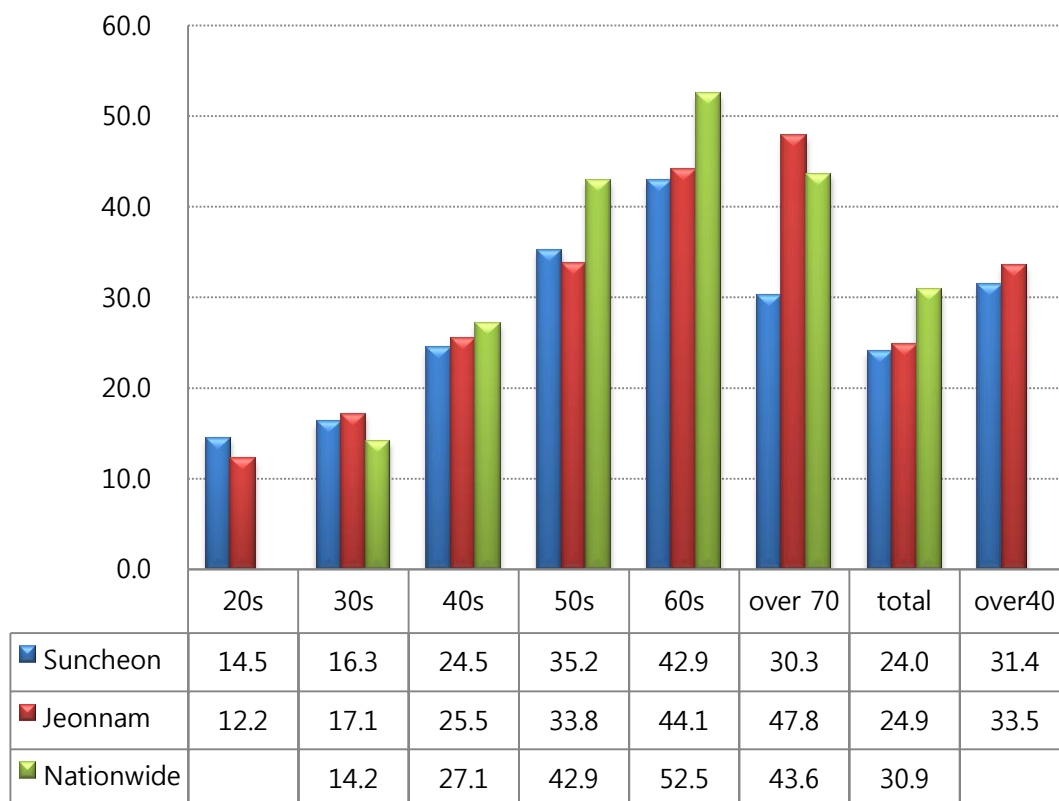
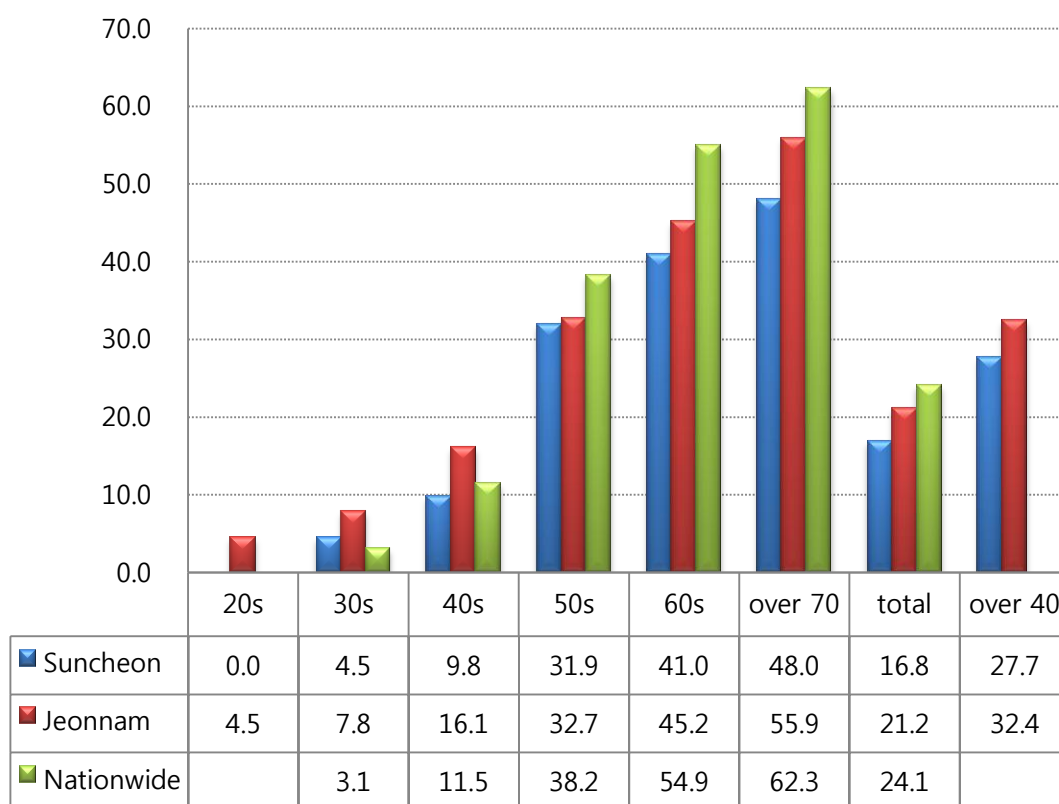


Chart 43. Hypertension Morbidity Rate by Age (Male, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)



**Chart 44. Hypertension Morbidity Rate by Age (Female, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**

(3) Recognition of Hypertension

When defining recognition of hypertension as the ratio of people diagnosed with hypertension by doctors from among patients having high blood pressure, the age-standardized recognition of hypertension in males in Suncheon-si is 39.5%, which is higher than the Jeonnam average of 36.8%, but lower than the national average of 47.8%.

The age-standardized recognition of hypertension of females in Suncheon-si is 43.3%, which is similar to the Jeonnam average of 44.3%, but is very low compared to the

national average of 65.9%.

These results show a decrease in the overall recognition of hypertension, due to the recognition of 0% (0/6) in females over 30, and while the age-standardized recognition of hypertension of females over 40 is 60.7% (Jeonnam 57.0%), which is a considerable increase compared to the recognition rate of 43.3% in female over 30, it is still lower than the national average.

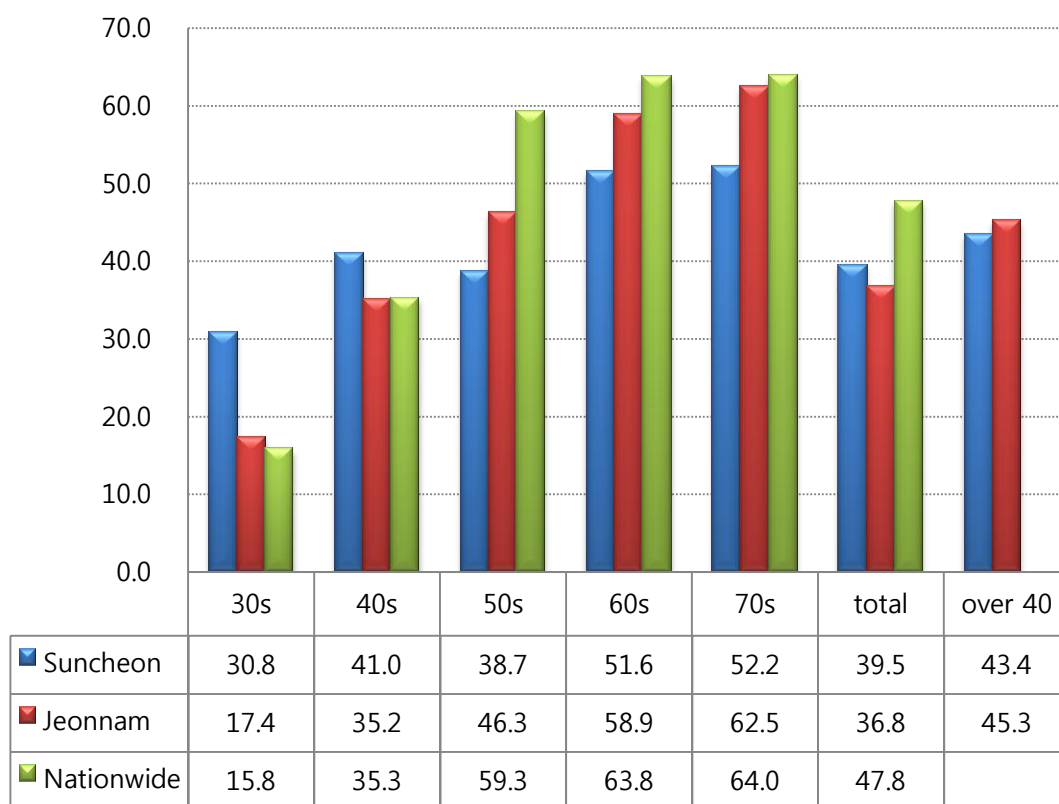
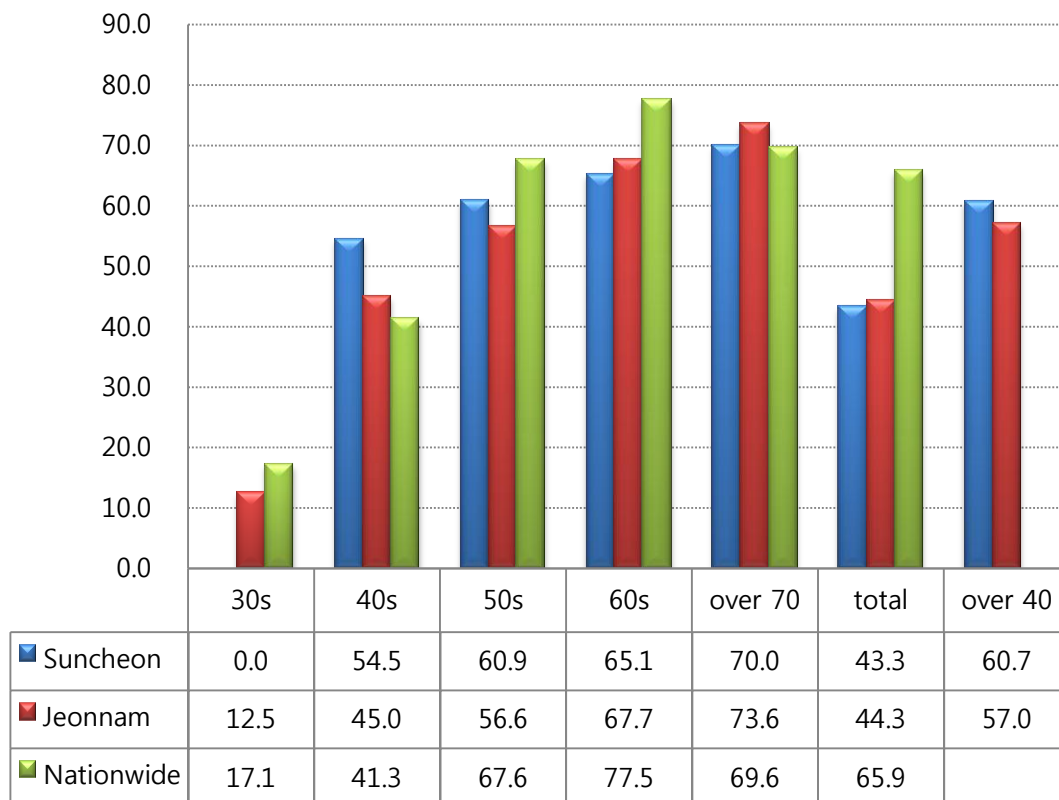


Chart 45. Recognition of Hypertension by Age (Male, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

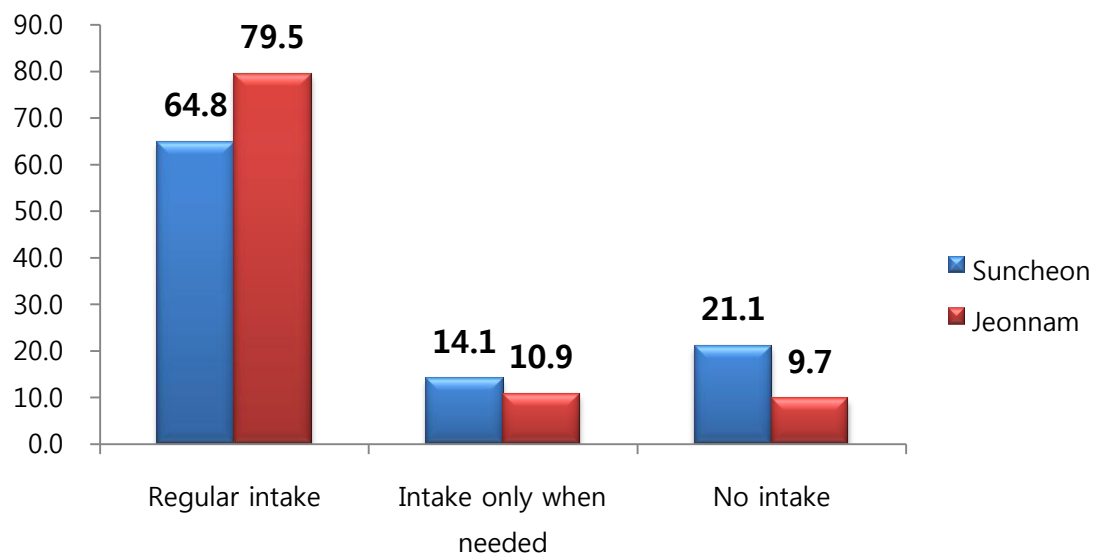


**Chart 46. Recognition of Hypertension by Age (Female, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**

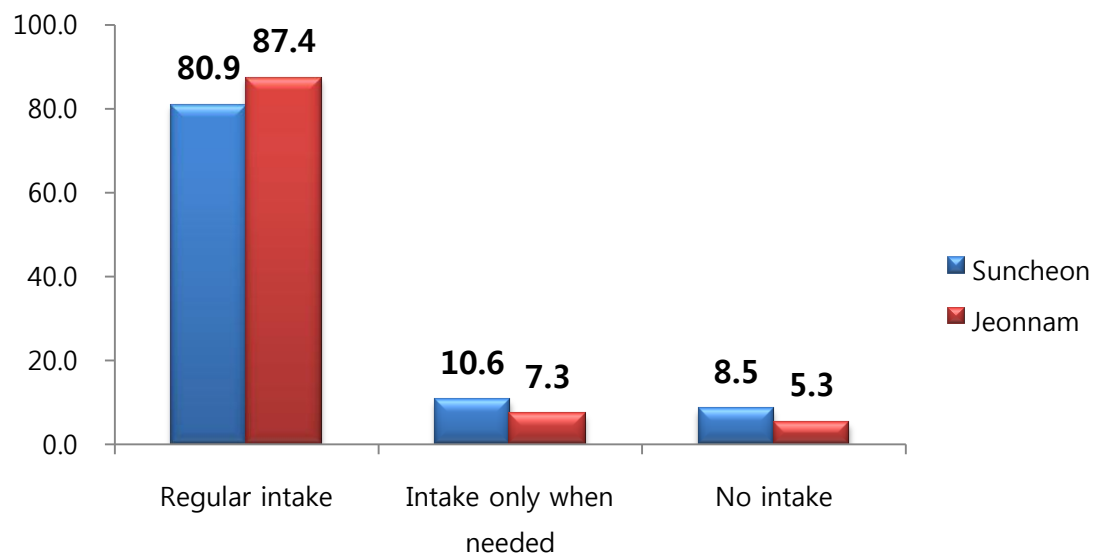
(4) Regular Intake of Antihypertensive Drugs

Improving living habits and regularly taking antihypertensive drugs are important treatment methods for management of hypertension.

When looking at the regular intake of antihypertensive drugs of hypertensive patients in Suncheon-si, 64.8% of male patients and 80.9% of female patients take antihypertensives. When compared with the average for Jeonnam, the ratio of patients regularly taking antihypertensives is lower in both male and female patients.



**Chart 47. Regular Intake of Antihypertensive Drugs (Male, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**



**Chart 48. Regular Intake of Antihypertensive Drugs (Female, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**

6) Diabetes

Diabetes is a disease that has recently had an explosive increase in Korea. According to statistics, approximately 8% of the entire adult population has diabetes.

The ‘2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey,’ measured the rate of doctor-diagnosed diabetes cases through surveying people, rather than by directly measuring blood sugar levels. The data from the survey is presented below.

(1) Morbidity rate of Diabetes (doctor-diagnosed)

The morbidity rate of diabetes cases (doctor-diagnosed) refers to the percentage of people who have been diagnosed as diabetic.

Suncheon-si’s rate of diabetes is similar to the Jeonnam average of 4.4% for males, and 5.0% for females. This is low in comparison to the national average, and because this result was arrived at through a survey, without measuring blood sugar levels, it is probably an underestimation of the true rate.

Moreover, as the number of diabetics is lower than the number of hypertensive patients, the data is not representative.

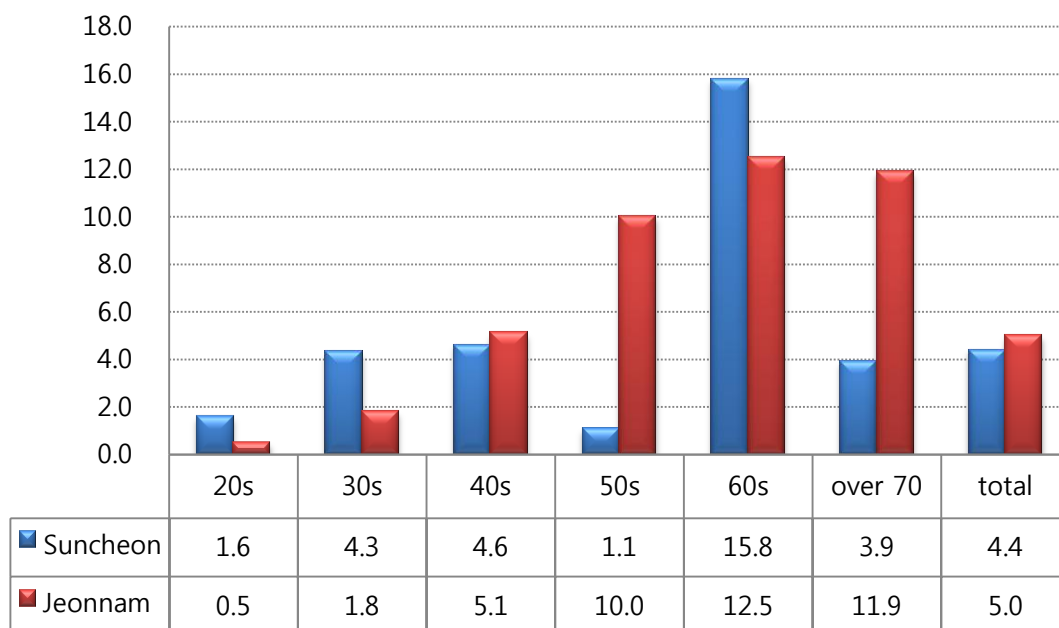


Chart 49. Recognition of Diabetes by Age (Male, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

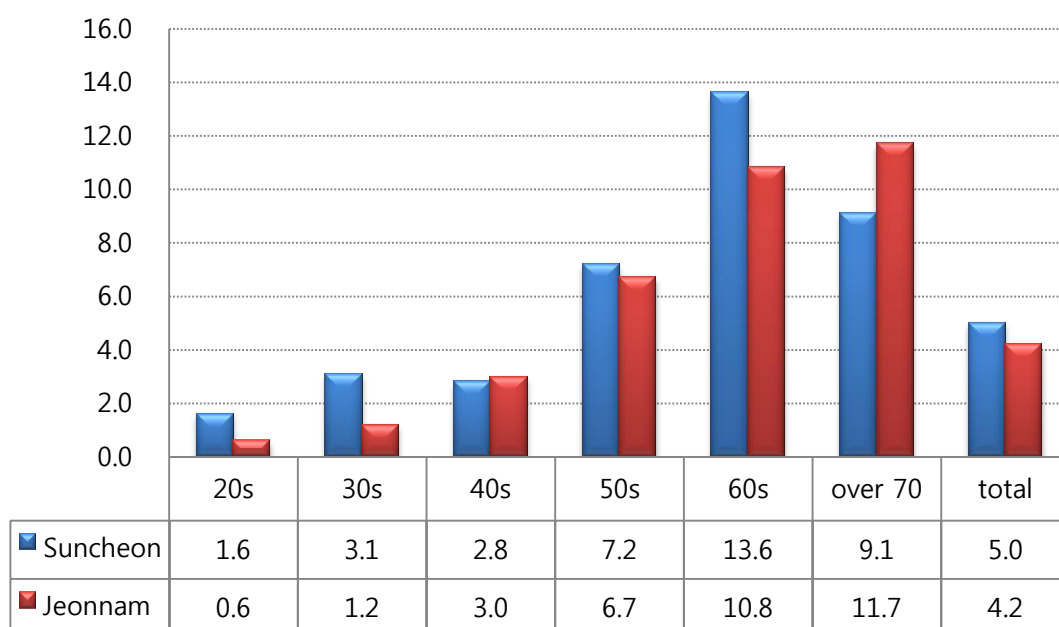


Chart 50. Recognition of Diabetes by Age (Female, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

7) Osteoarthritis

(1) Morbidity of Osteoarthritis (doctor-diagnosed)

Osteoarthritis is a common chronic degenerative disease, which appears in the aged.

The morbidity of osteoarthritis in adults over 20 in Suncheon-si is 5.1% for males. For females it is 12.0%, more than double the rate for males. The morbidity rate of adults males over 40 is 7.5%. For females over 40, the rate is almost 3 times higher at 20.8%.

When compared with the Jeonnam average, the morbidity rate of osteoarthritis for Suncheon-si is lower than Jeonnam, for both males and females.

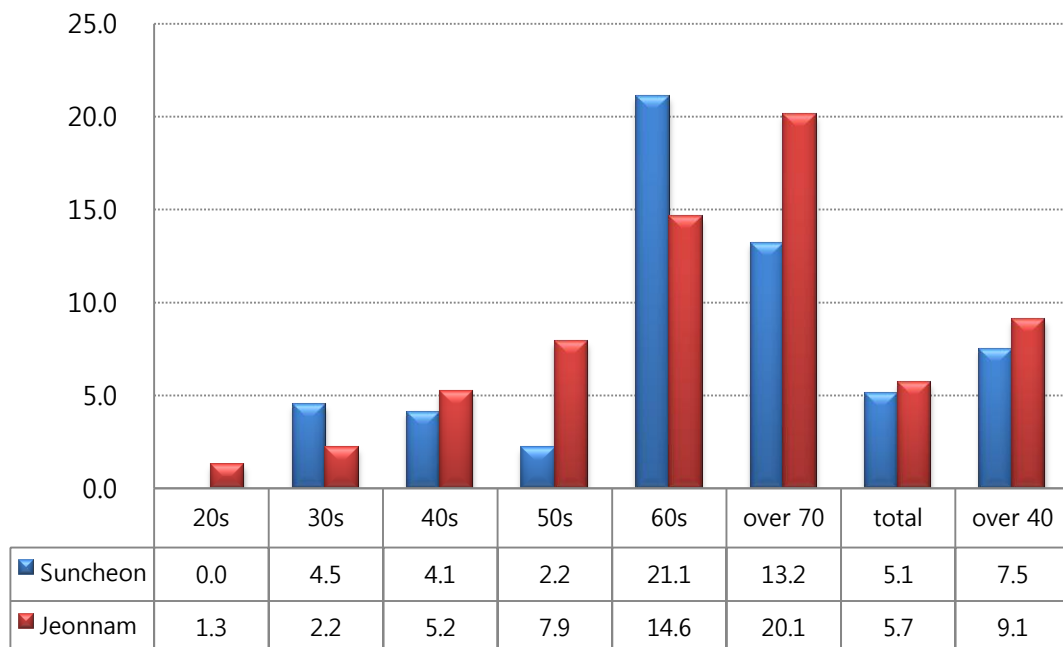


Chart 51. Morbidity of Osteoarthritis by Age (Males, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

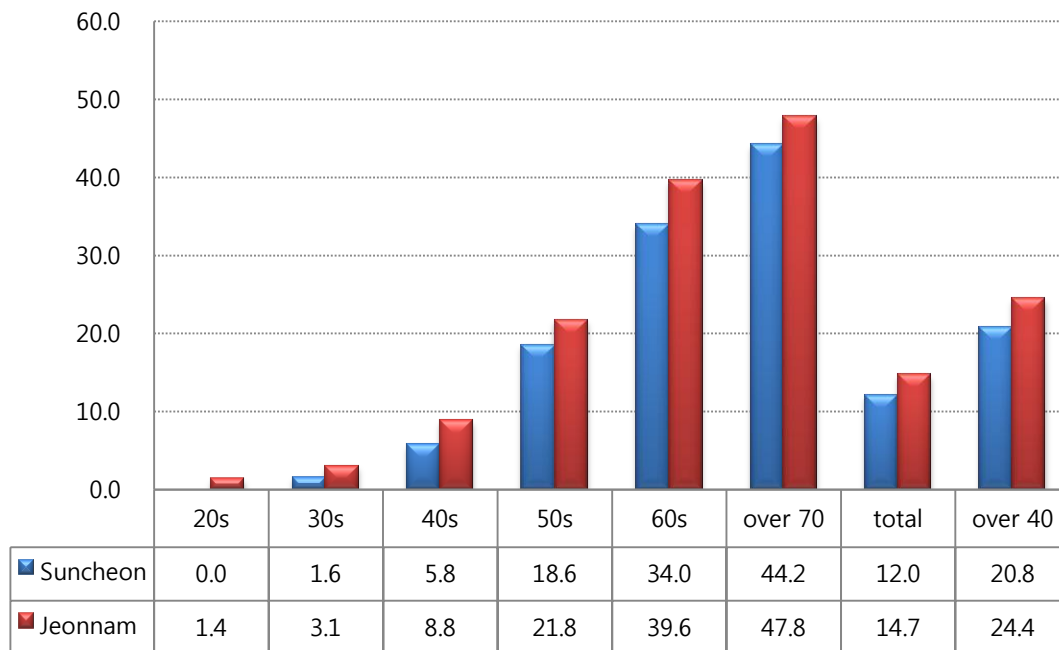


Chart 52. Morbidity of Osteoarthritis by Age (Females, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

Ch.3 LIFESTYLES

1) Smoking

An extreme risk factor for health, cigarettes contain over 60 types of carcinogenic substances and over 4,000 types of chemicals. In advanced nations, cigarettes cause 28% of all deaths, and 35% of deaths due to cancer. Additionally, 89% of all deaths due to lung cancer are believed to have been caused by smoking (Peto etc., 1994).

The ratio taken by smoking among the causes of cancer was estimated to be 15~30% by the International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC), and around 30% by the US Journal of National Cancer Institute.

Smoking is the no.1 preventable health risk factor, and not only causes health problems but can also lead to individual and family poverty, and a socioeconomic burden to the nation (for Korea, currently estimated at approximately over 9 trillion won).

Examining the trend in the smoking rate among adult males in Korea, after reaching a peak of 79.3% in the 1980s, it has continued to decline and was surveyed at 49.2% in March 2006, declining below 50% for the first time.

With active investment into anti-smoking projects to promote healthy living practices, the decline of the smoking rate is expected to continue. National efforts to reduce the rate to below 30% by 2010 are underway (amended Health Plan 2010).

(1) Lifelong Smoking Rate

‘Lifelong smoking rate’ means the rate of people who have smoked over 100 cigarettes up until now.

Looking at this rate in different age groups, males in their 20s had the lowest rate among men (56.3%), and men over 70 had the highest rate (68.9%). Suncheon-si’s age-

standardized lifelong smoking rate was 62.0%, and was a bit higher than the Jeonnam average of 59.8%. For females, since the size of the sample was too small, the reliability of the data is low, but appeared to be 2.0%.

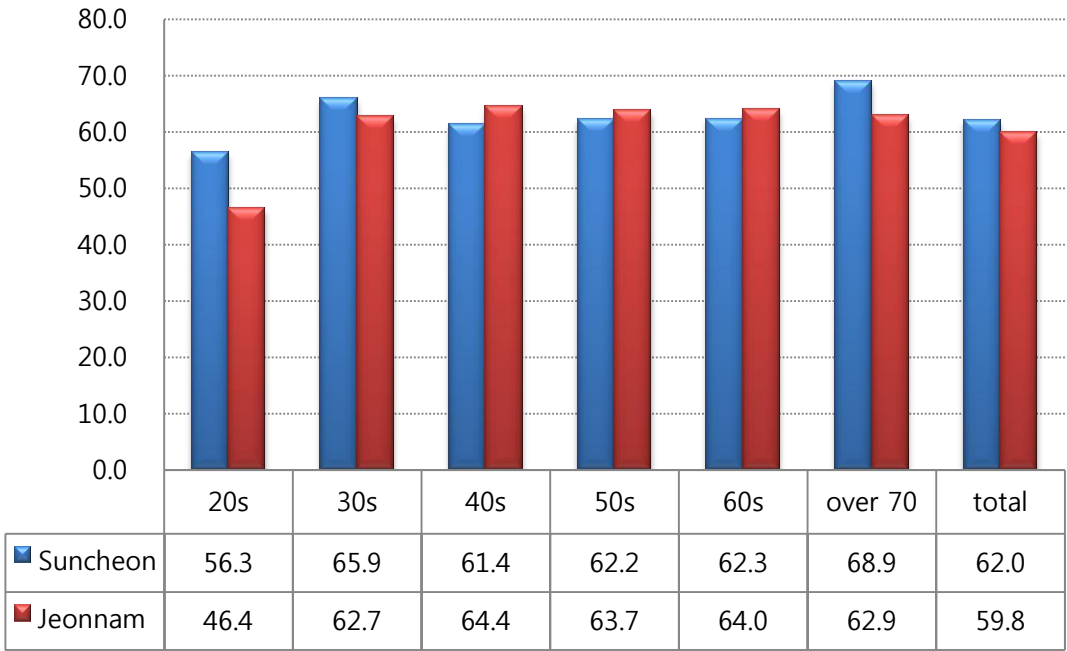


Chart 53. Lifelong Smoking Rate by Age (Male, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

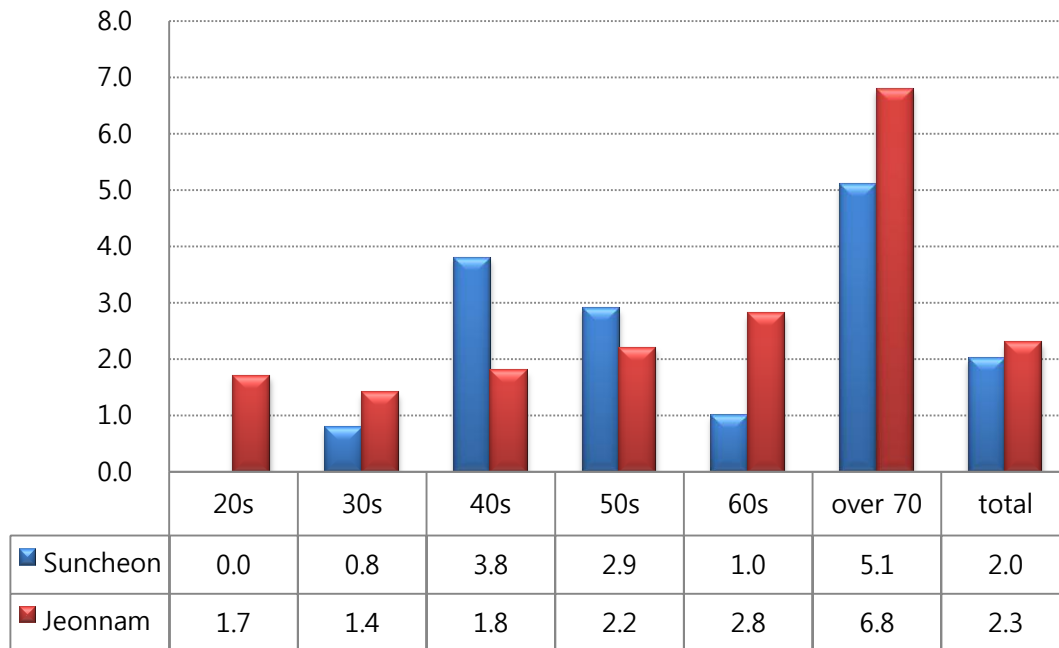


Chart 54. Lifelong Smoking Rate by Age (Female, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(2) Current Smoking Rate

‘Current smoking rate’ refers to the rate of current daily or occasional smokers who have smoked over 100 cigarettes during their entire lifetime.

The current smoking rate of males in Suncheon-si is 47.6%, with the rate among men in their 30s being the highest (52.9%). Differentiation by age group in these results was similar to results shown in nationwide data (2005 National Health & Nutrition Survey), but the overall rate was 5% lower than the nationwide average smoking rate (52.3%).

Meanwhile, the smoking rate people over 70 in Suncheon-si was 38.2%, which is about 10% higher than the average of Jeonnam and the national average.

The current smoking rate of females was 1.5%, which was lower than the national average of 5.8%, but due to the small size of the sample, its reliability is not high.

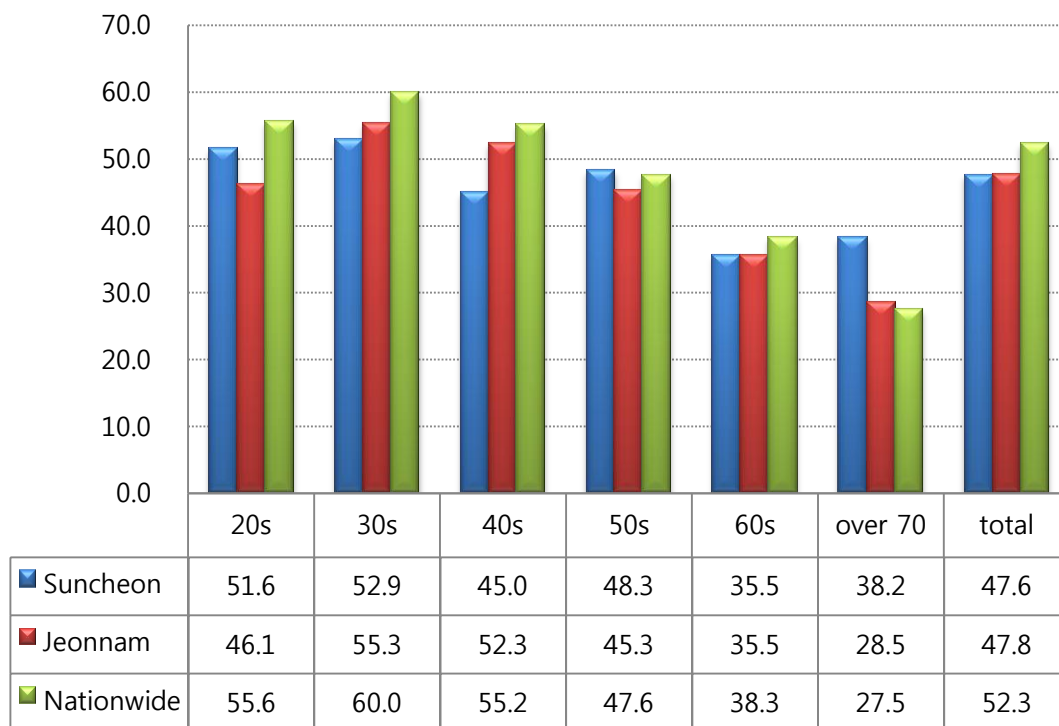


Chart 55. Current Smoking Rate by Age (Male, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

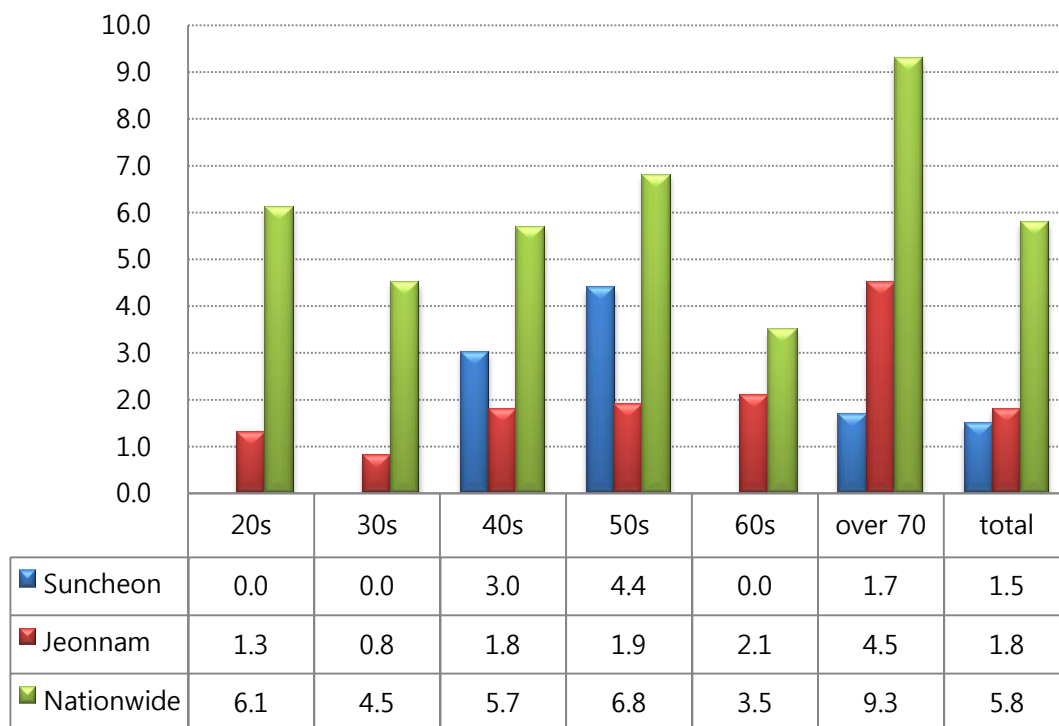


Chart 56. Current Smoking Rate by Age (Female, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(3) Rate of Attempts to Quit Smoking by Smokers

‘Attempts to quit smoking’ means the rate of smokers who abstained from smoking for at least one day (24 hours) over the past 1 year in an attempt to quit smoking.

The rate of attempts to quit smoking among smokers in Suncheon-si was 58.5%, which is close to the national average of 60.9%. In the age groups of smokers in their 30s and over 70, Suncheon-si was lower than the national average, but for smokers in their 50s, it appeared to be higher than the national average.

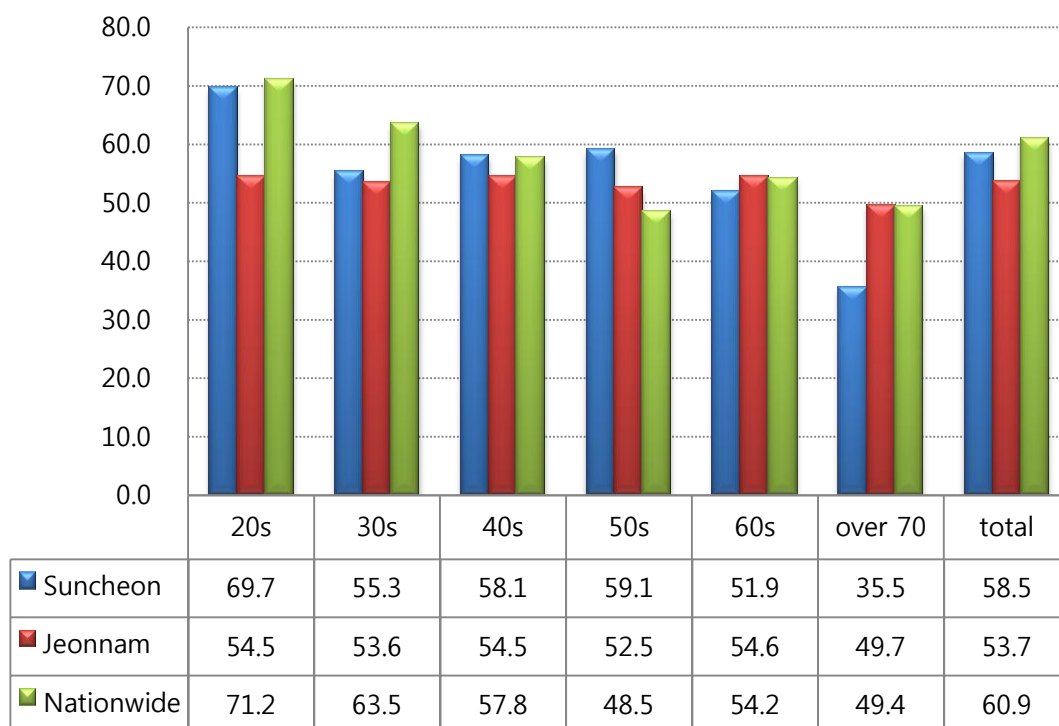


Chart 57. Rate of Attempts to Quit Smoking by Smokers, by Age (2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(4) Smokers Who Plan to Quit Smoking within 1 month

The rate of ‘Smokers who plan to quit smoking within 1 month’ was evaluated according to how those surveyed responded to the question of whether or not they are planning to quit smoking within 1 month or 6 months.

15.6% of Suncheon-si smokers had plans to quit within 1 month, 14.4% within 6 months, and 35.4% had plans to quit after 6 months. Health organizations are able to help smokers who have plans to quit smoking within 6 months (30.0%), as they need to put a plan into action. 34.6% of smokers had no plans to quit smoking. Anti-smoking advertisements and additional incentives to quit smoking will be needed for these people.

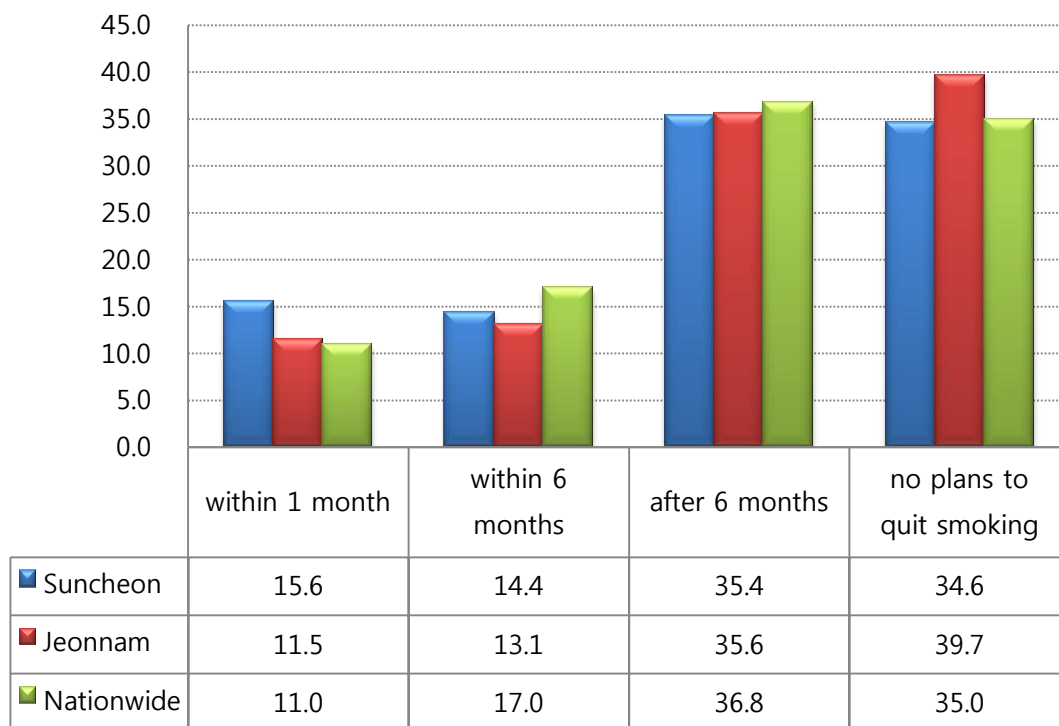


Chart 58. Smoker's Plan to Quit Smoking (2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(5) Rate of Exposure to Anti-smoking Campaigns

‘Rate of exposure to anti-smoking campaigns’ means the rate of people who have been exposed to annual antismoking campaigns (TV public announcements, radio, poster, leaflets etc.).

When comparing with the national average of the 2005 National Health & Nutrition Survey, the rate of exposure to antismoking campaigns for males and females appeared to be 77.9% and 71.3% respectively, which was lower than the national average of 95.1% and 94.1%, and the Jeonnam average of 87.4% and 81.2%.

Suncheon-si needs to reduce the local smoking rate through revitalizing specific anti-smoking programs and developing an anti-smoking atmosphere in the local society, through active antismoking campaigns in the future. In particular, for males over 70

who have shown high rates of exposure to anti-smoking campaigns, but low rates of attempts to quit smoking, active anti-smoking advertisements will be needed, as well as an approach using various local social resources.

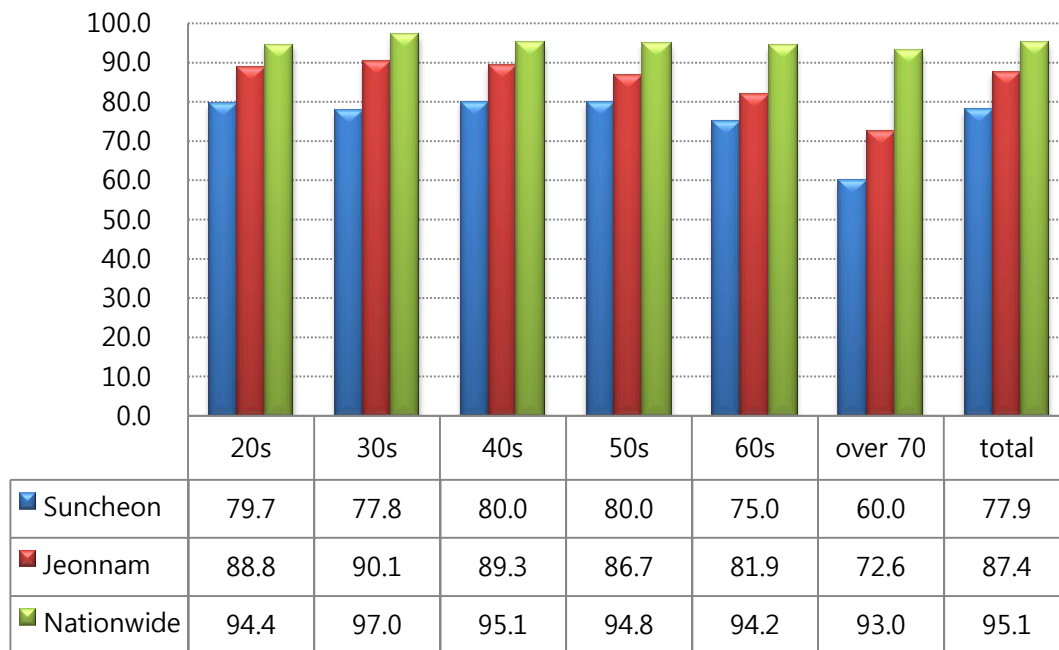


Chart 59. Rate of Exposure to Anti-smoking Campaigns by Age (Male, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

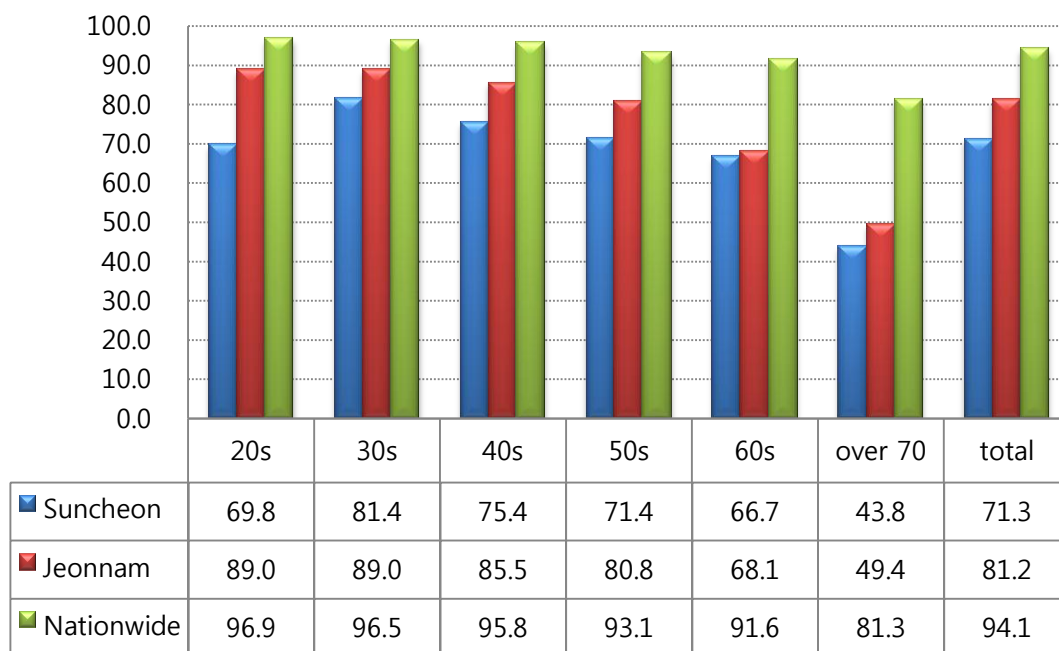


Chart 60. Rate of Exposure to Anti-smoking Campaigns by Age (Female, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(6) Recognition and Usage of Anti-smoking Hotlines

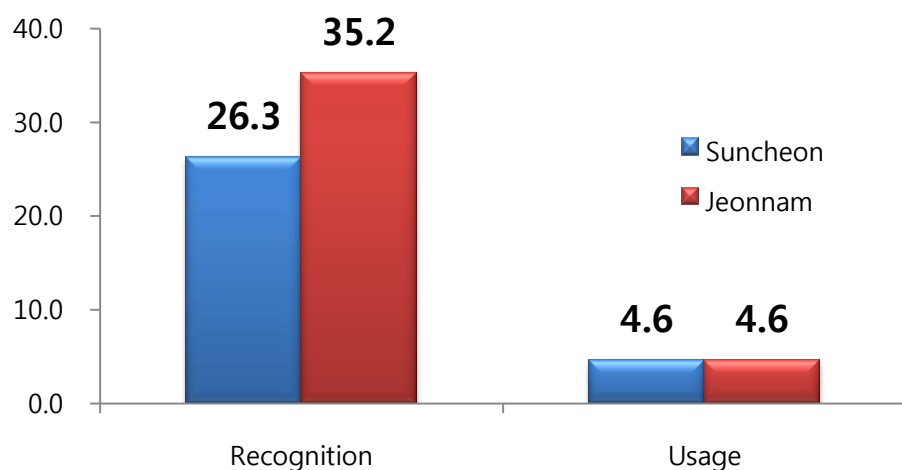


Chart 61. Recognition and Usage of Anti-smoking Hotlines (2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(7) Recognition and Usage of Anti-smoking Clinics

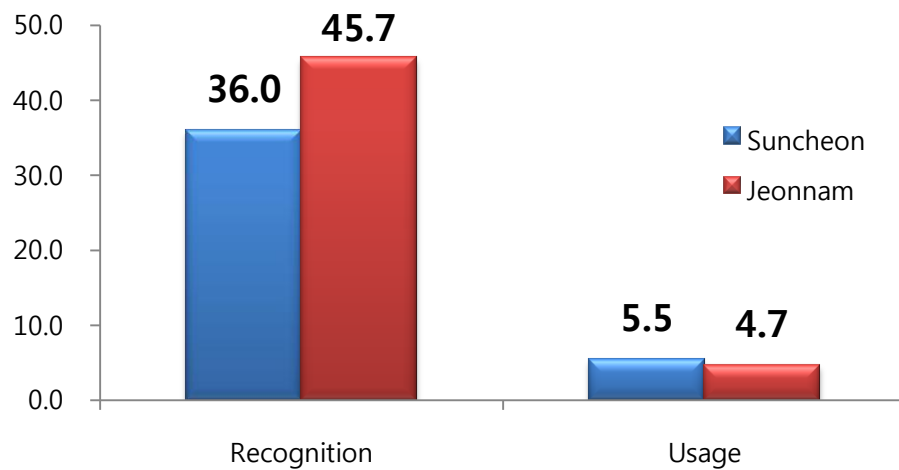


Chart 62. Recognition and Usage of Anti-smoking Clinics (2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

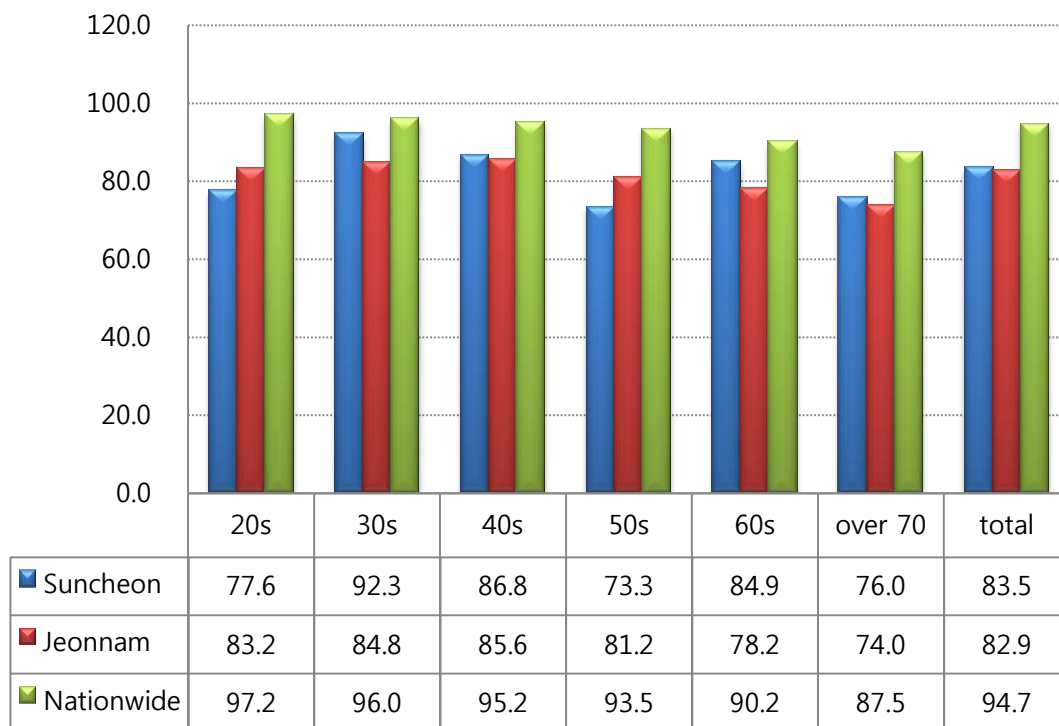
2) Alcohol Drinking

(1) Experience rate of Lifelong Drinking

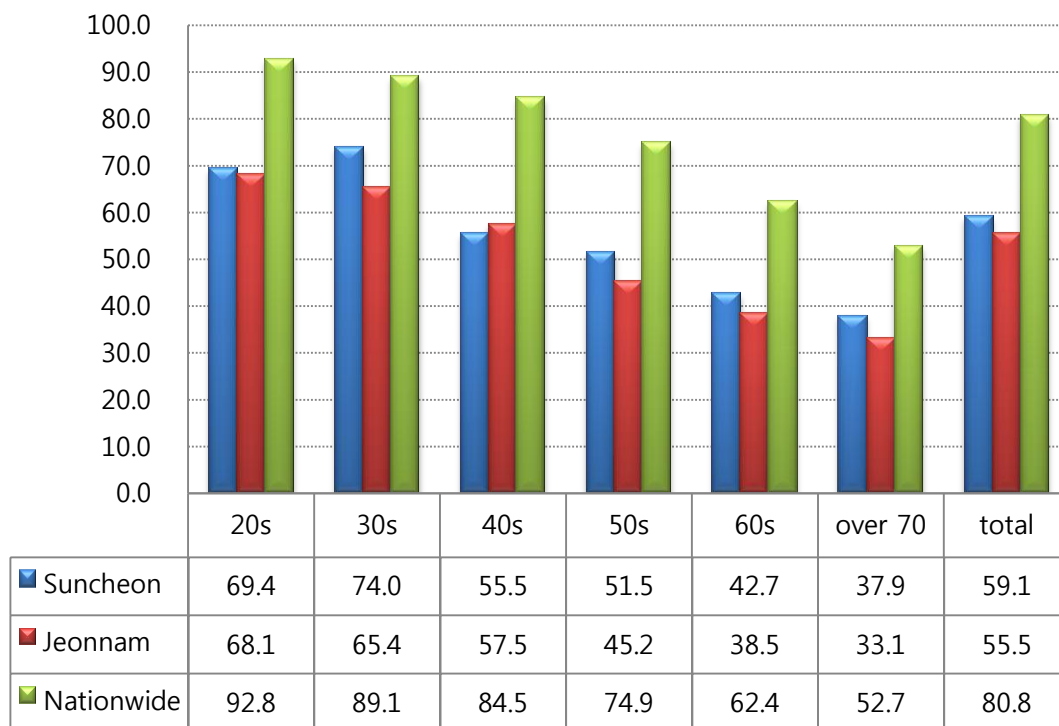
‘Experience rate of lifelong drinking’ means the percentage of people who have drunk more than 1 glass of an alcoholic beverage (excluding drinking several sips during Communion service or religious services etc.) during their entire lifetime until now.

The experience rate of lifelong drinking of Suncheon males is 83.5% which is low compared to the national average of 94.7%, with males in their 30s showing the highest experience rate at 92.3%. The experience rate of lifelong drinking of females in Suncheon is 59.1%, which is very low compared to the national average of 80.8%. Like the males, women in their 30s show the highest experience rate, at 74.0%.

In all age groups, both male and female, the experience rate of lifelong drinking is lower than the national average, and for females in particular, there is a considerable difference of about 20%.



**Chart 63. Experience rate of Lifelong Drinking by Age (Males, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**



**Chart 64. Experience rate of Lifelong Drinking by Age (Females, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**

(2) Annual Drinking Rate

‘Annual drinking rate’ means the rate of people who have drunk more than 1 glass of an alcoholic beverage in the past 1 year (excluding drinking several sips during Communion service or religious services etc.).

The annual drinking rate of Suncheon-si males is 76.1%, which is comparatively lower than the national average of 87.2%. The annual drinking rate for men in their 30s appeared to be the highest, at 85.7%. The annual drinking rate of females in Suncheon-si was 52.6%, which is very low compared to the national average of 69.8%. Again, women in their 30s appeared to have the highest annual drinking rate, at 73.3%.

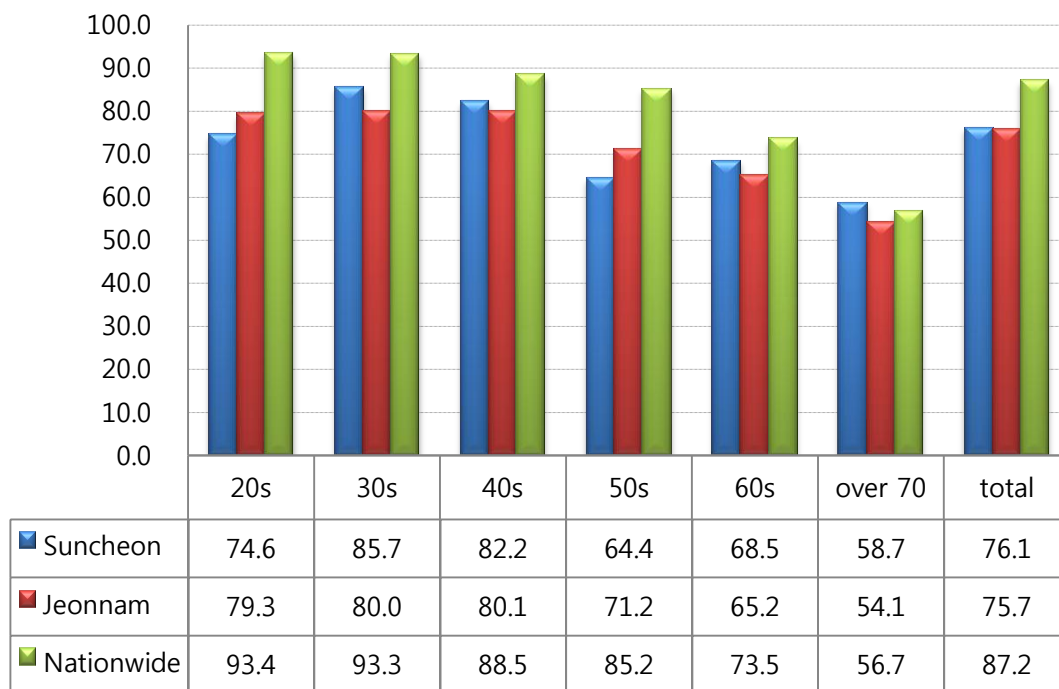


Chart 65. Annual Drinking Rate by Age (Males, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

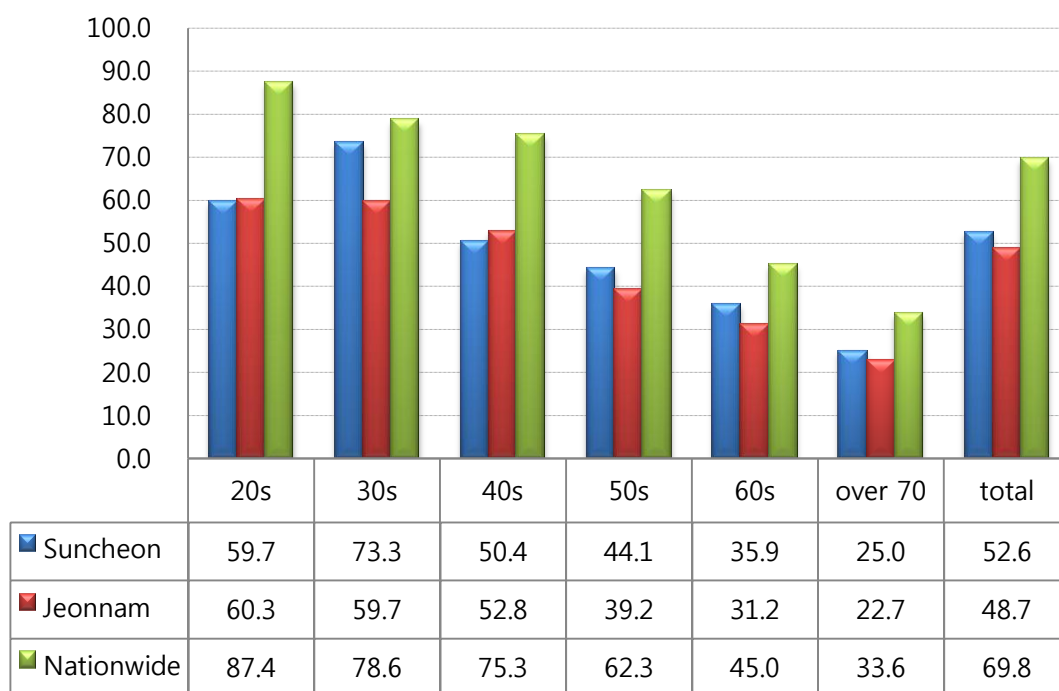


Chart 66. Annual Drinking Rate by Age (Females, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(3) Average Daily Drinking Capacity

‘Average daily drinking capacity’ on days a current drinker drinks alcohol was classified into 1~2 glasses of Soju, 3~4 glasses of Soju, 5~6 glasses of Soju, and over 7 glasses of Soju.

For Suncheon-si residents, the highest rate for people drinking an average of 1~2 glasses of Soju per drinking day (43.6%), and the rate of people drinking excessively (over 7 glasses of Soju) was 16.4%.

The average drinking capacity of Suncheon-si residents was similar to that of Jeonnam, and was lower than the national average. In particular, the rate of excessive drinkers (over 7 glasses of Soju) was 16.4%, which was less than half the national average of 33.3%.

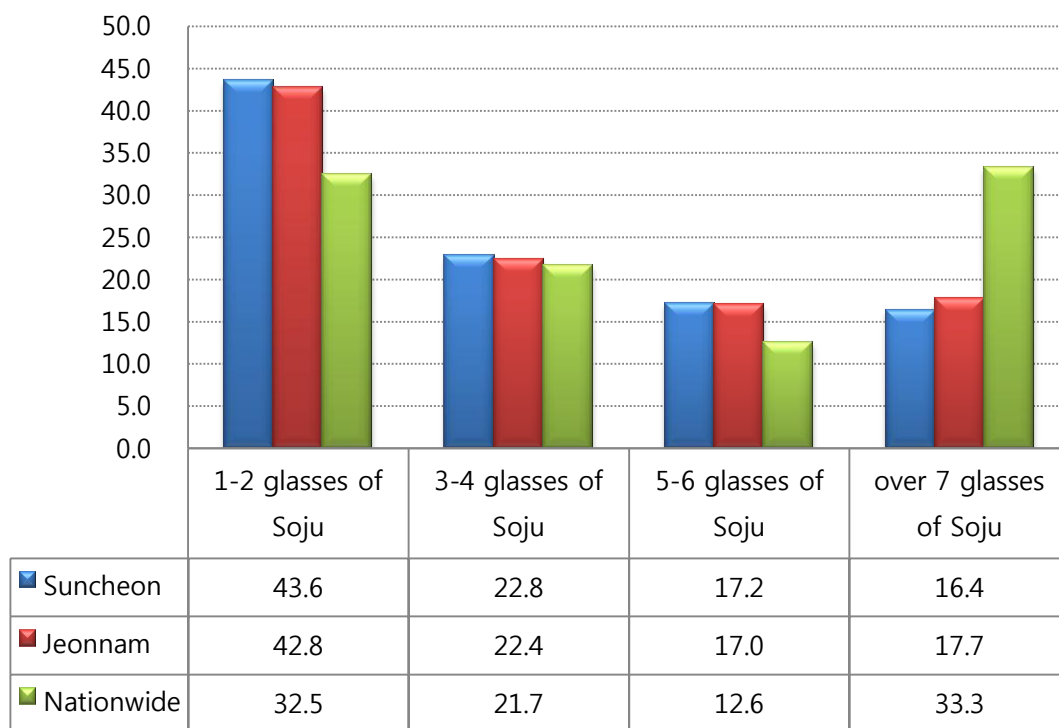


Chart 67. Average Daily Drinking Capacity (2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(4) Average Monthly Drinking Frequency

For people who identified themselves as current drinkers, ‘Average monthly drinking frequency’ was classified into ‘more than once a week,’ ‘more than once a month,’ ‘less than once a month,’ ‘no drinking at all’.

While two out of 3 male drinkers in Suncheon-si drink more than once a week, the rate of drinking over once a week in female drinkers was 17.2%, and the rate of female drinkers who drink less than once a month was the highest, at 41.1%.

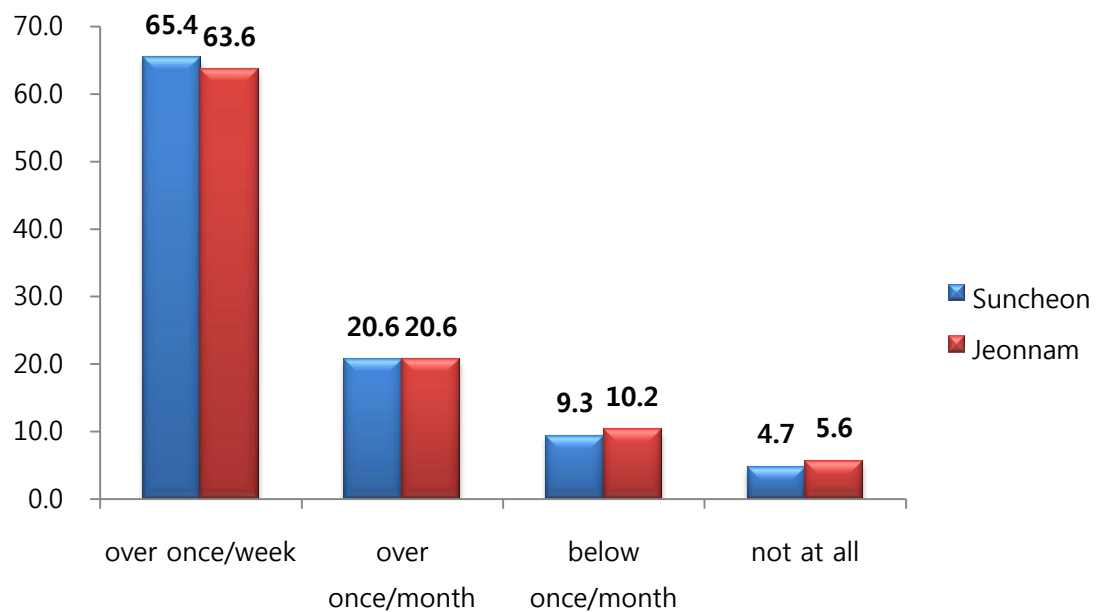


Chart 68. Average Monthly Drinking Frequency (Males, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

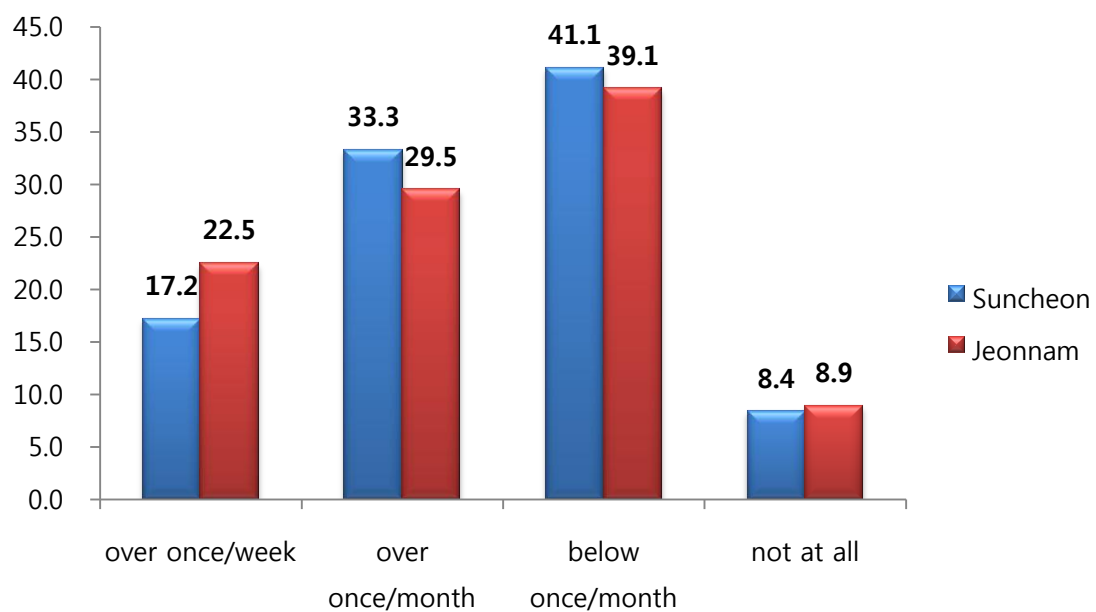
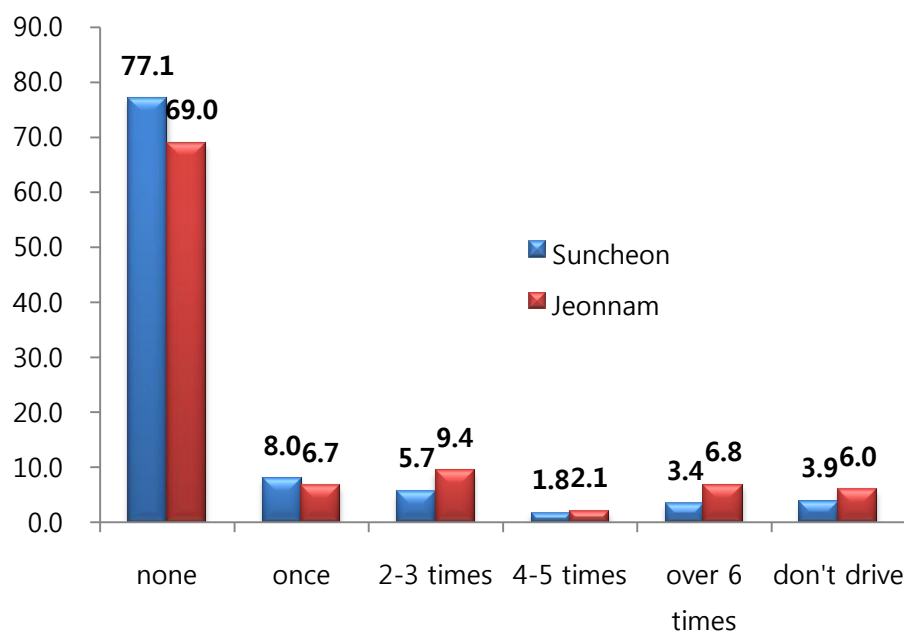


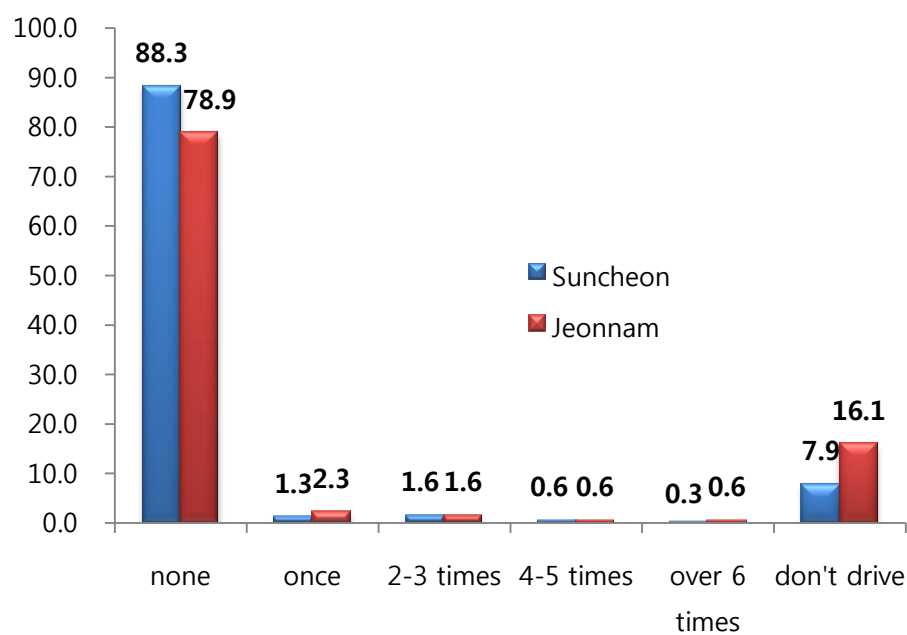
Chart 69. Average Monthly Drinking Frequency (Males, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(5) Annual Experience Rate of Drunk Driving

‘Annual experience rate of drinking and driving’ refers to the rate of people who have driven while intoxicated (automobile or motorcycle) after drinking even a small amount of alcohol over the past 1 year. 19.0% of males and 3.8% of females have driven while intoxicated at least once over the past year, and the survey group is reduced to only those who drive, 19.8% of males and 4.1% of females have driven while intoxicated over the past year, which is lower than the national average for males of 25.0% and females of 6.9%.



**Chart 70. Annual Rate of Driving While Intoxicated (Male, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**



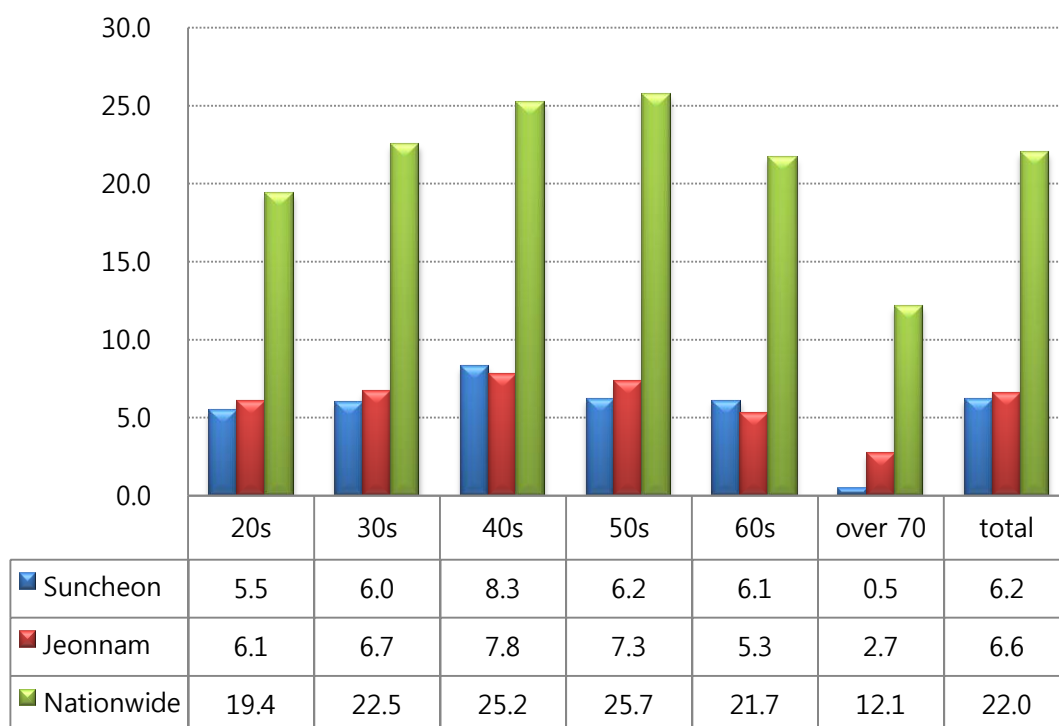
**Chart 71. Annual Rate of Driving While Intoxicated (Male, 2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**

3) Physical Activity

(1) Execution Rate of Intermediate Physical Activities

The execution rate of intermediate physical activities is defined as having engaged in intermediate physical activities that slightly increase the breathing and heart rate, for 30 minutes per week over a period of 5 days. Intermediate physical activities include doubles tennis, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, swimming, yoga, and calisthenics. Walking was excluded.

The execution rate of intermediate physical activity in Suncheon-si was 6.2%, which was similar to the 6.6% rate of Jeonnam, but is substantially lower than the national average of 22.0%.



**Chart 72. Execution Rate of Intermediate Physical Activities (2006
Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)**

(2) Execution Rate of Highly Intensive Physical Activities

The execution rate of highly intensive physical activities refers to the execution rate of highly intensive physical activities that make you short of breath and significantly increase the heart rate, for over 20 minutes a day and over 3 days a week. Highly intensive physical activities include running, hiking, soccer, basketball, rope jumping, singles tennis, racquet ball and others.

The execution rate of highly intensive physical activities in Suncheon-si was 12.6%, which is slightly lower than the Jeonnam average of 13.7% and the national average of 15.3%.

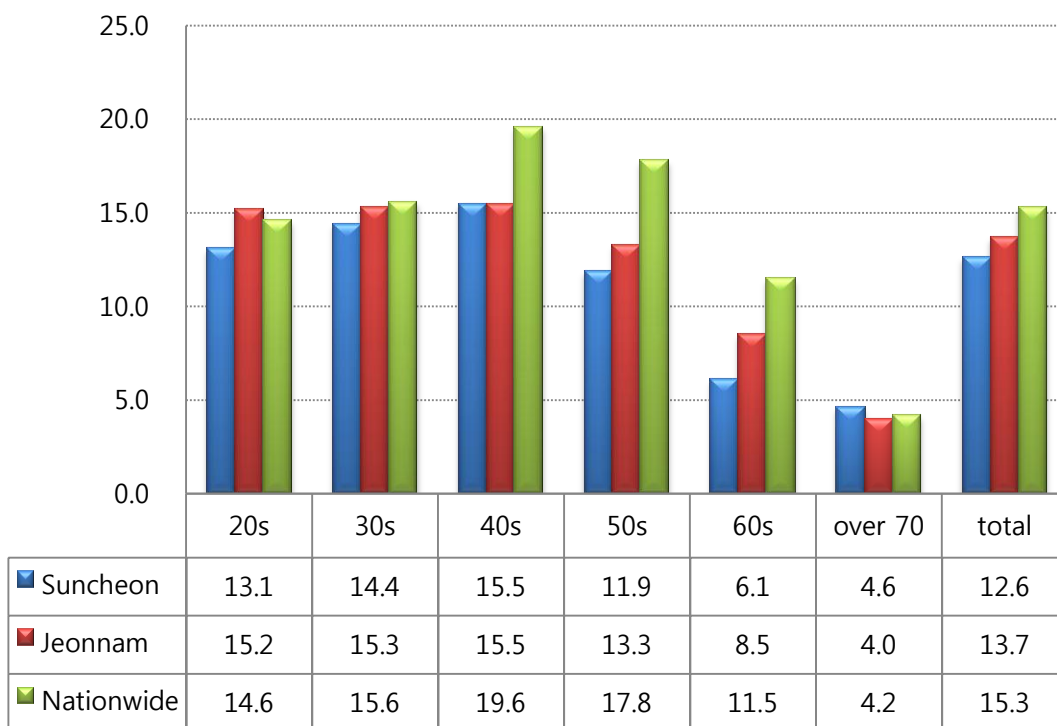


Chart 73. Execution Rate of Highly Intensive Physical Activities (2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(3) Execution Rate of Walking Exercise

Execution rate of walking exercise is defined as the rate of people engaging in walking exercise, for over 30 minutes a day at least 5 days a week.

The execution rate of walking exercise in Suncheon-si was 42.8%, which was slightly lower than the Jeonnam average of 45.7%, and significantly lower than the national average of 60.7%. In particular, the execution rate of walking exercise for people in their 20s and 30s appeared to be low.

Because the execution rate of exercise in Suncheon-si appears generally to be low, actions needs to be taken to improve this situation, such as securing sports facilities and other places to exercise, as well as creating an atmosphere conducive to exercising.

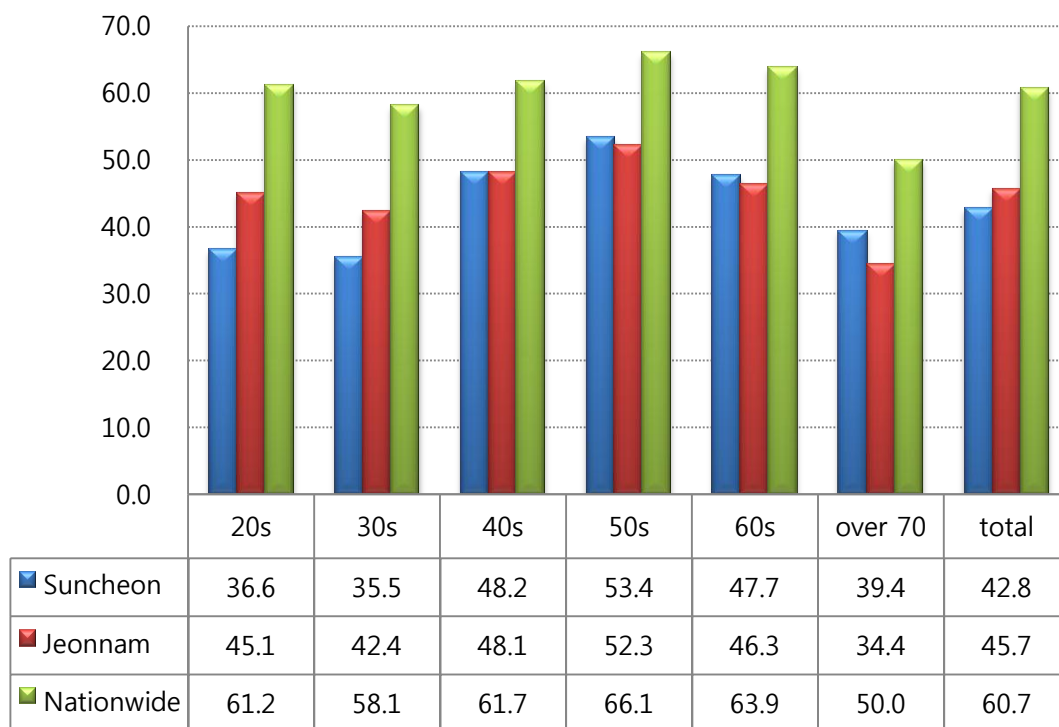


Chart 74. Execution Rate of Walking Exercise (2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

4) Nutrition

(1) Rate of Regular Meals

The rate of males having regular meals of breakfast, lunch, and dinner among Suncheon citizens was 77.2%, and the rate of regular meals for people in their 20s and 30s was 70%. For females, 76.0% have regular meals, a rate similar to that for males, and only 54.7% of the men and women in their 20s were having regular meals. Such results reflect the irregular eating habits of the younger generation.

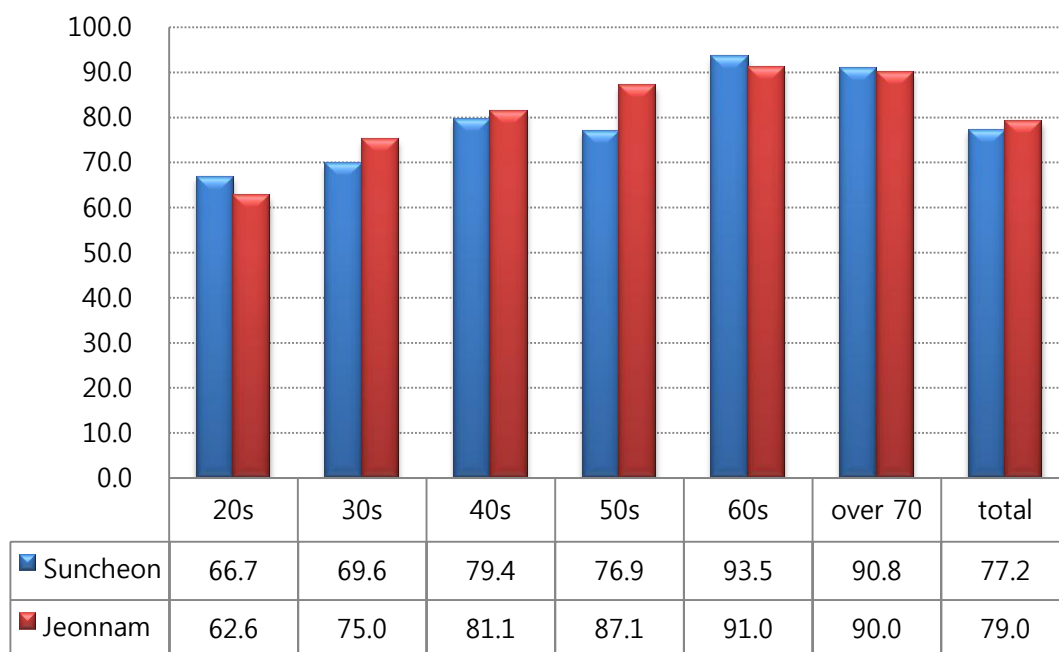


Chart 75. Rate of Regular Meals by Age (Male, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

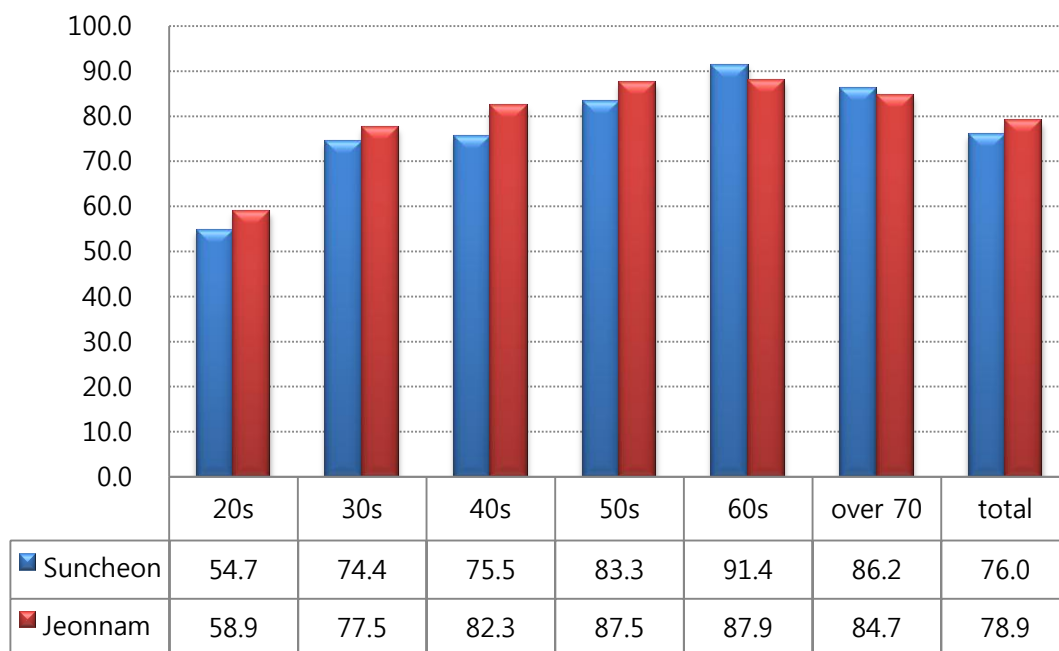


Chart 76. Rate of Regular Meals by Age (Females, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

5) Obesity

(1) Body Mass Index(BMI)

The Body Mass Index is defined as a person's weight(kg) divided by the square of their height(m).

Looking at the BMI of Suncheon citizens, the average for males is 23.5. The BMI for people in their 20s and 30s is the highest, with people past their 50s tending to decline in BMI. The average for females was 22.7, and this increases with age, but appears to decline again after a peak of 24.2 in the 50s age group.

Both males and females appeared to have low BMI compared to the national average for each age group. In particular, males in their 50s and females in their 60s were significantly lower than the national average.

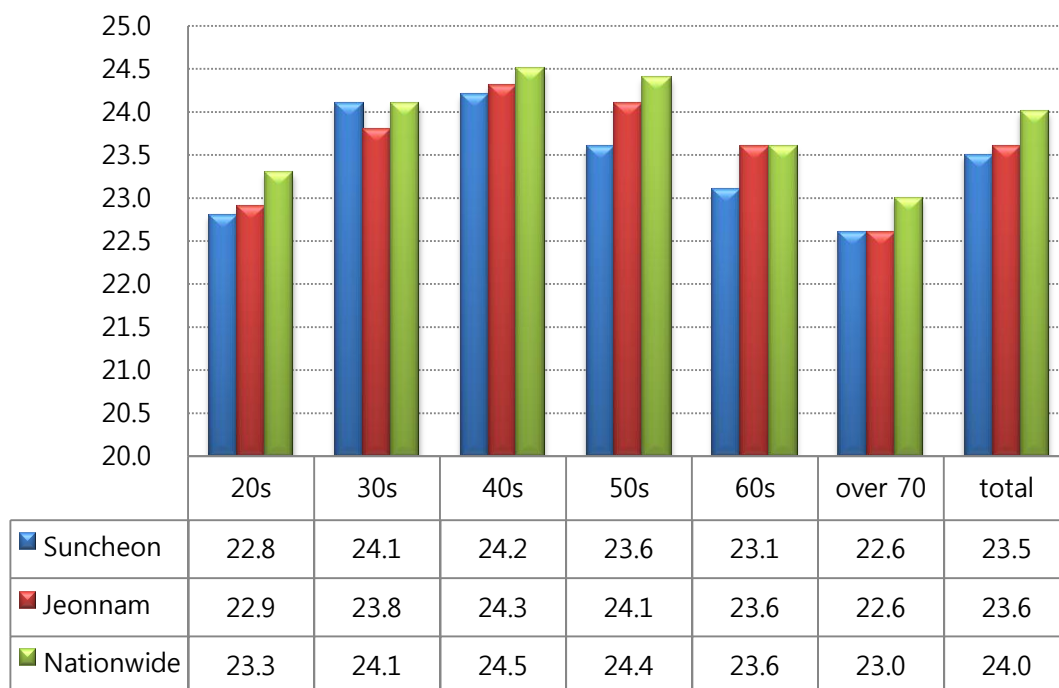


Chart 77. Average BMI by Age (Male, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

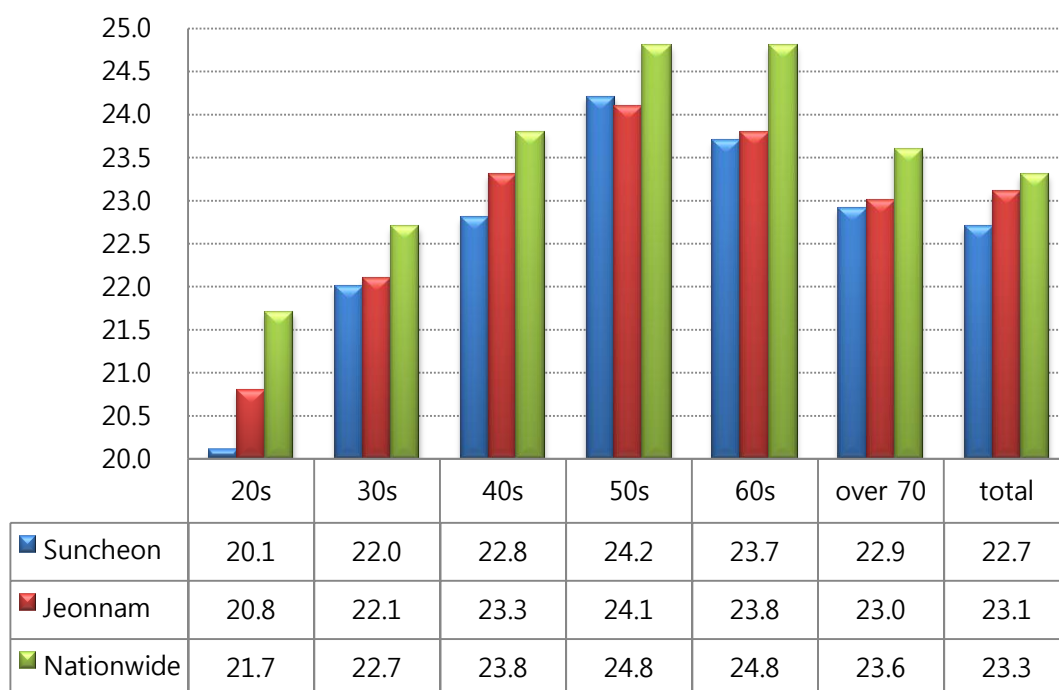


Chart 78. Average BMI by Age (Female, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(2) Obesity

Applying the western standard for obesity, which is a BMI of over 30kg/m², does not seem suitable for the Asian region, as under this standard, the rate of obesity morbidity appears to be below 5%. Therefore, we have defined a BMI of over 25kg/m² as obese.

The overall obesity rate of males in Suncheon-si was 27.2%, which was 8% lower than the national average of 35.2%. Males in their 30s had the highest BMI at 34.8%, and the obesity rate reduces as the age group goes up. The overall obesity rate of females in Suncheon-si was 16.0%, which is 12.3% lower than the national average of 28.3%. As the age group goes up, the obesity rate constantly increases, but declines after peaking at 30.5% in the 60s.

When compared with the national average, the obesity problem of Suncheon-si does

not seem serious. However, considering the recent increase in the obesity rate, constant efforts to prevent obesity are needed.

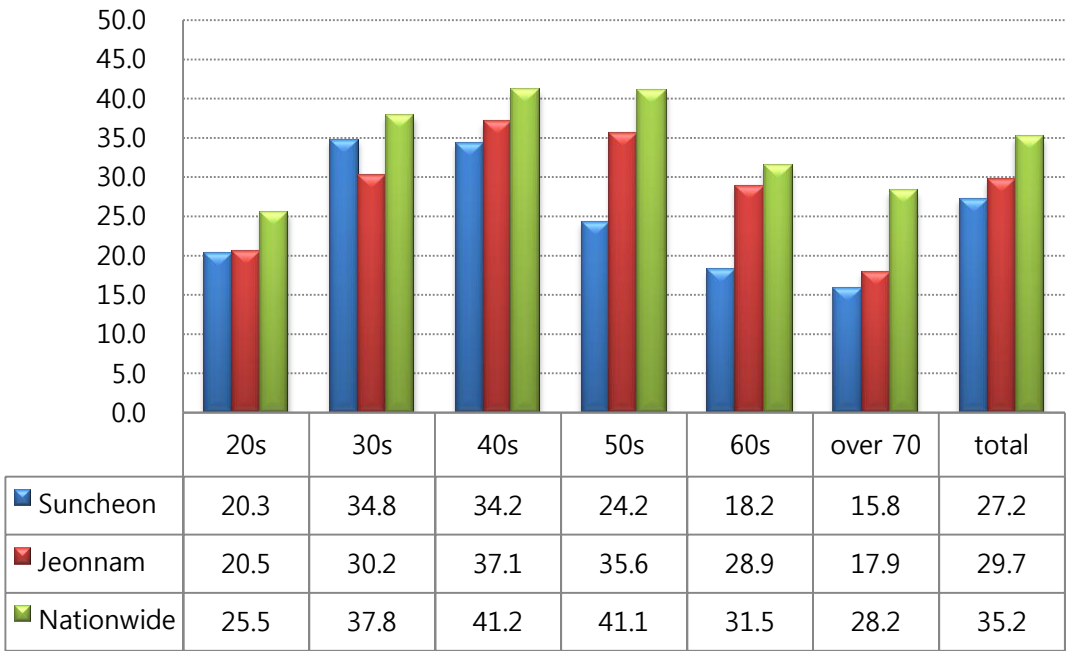


Chart 79. Obesity by Age (Males, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

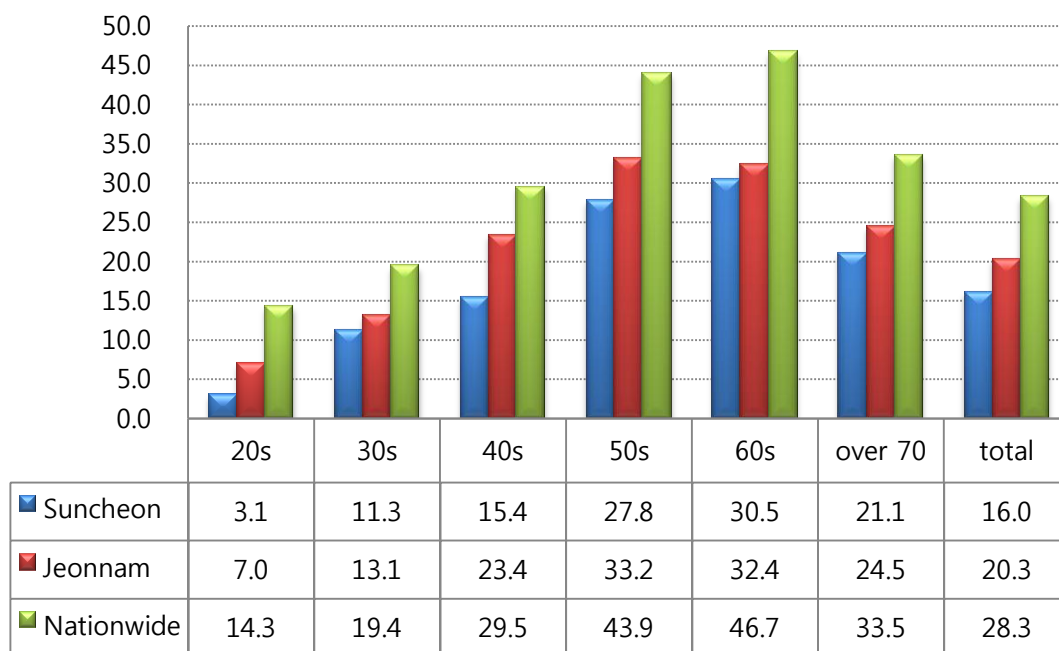


Chart 80. Obesity by Age (Females, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

(3) Abdominal Obesity

Males with an abdominal girth of over 90cm and females with an abdominal girth of over 80cm are included in the definition of metabolism syndrome. According to this standard, 19.8% of males and 36.4% of females fall under the category of abdominal obesity. While the rate of abdominal obesity is highest for males in their 30s and 40s, the abdominal obesity rate is also high for groups over 50.

While the obesity rate in Suncheon females taken using BMI was lower than the national average, when abdominal girth is used to determine obesity the rate appeared to be much higher. Therefore, it can be assumed that there are more cases of so-called ‘clinical obesity with no appearance of being overweight’, a lower-weight form of obesity.

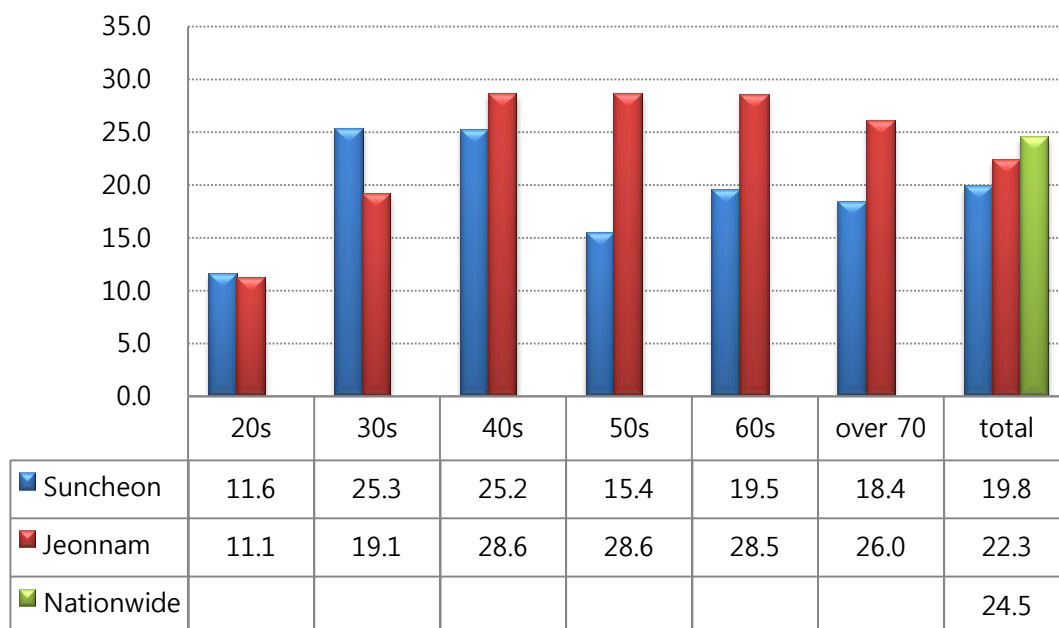


Chart 81. Abdominal Obesity by Age (Males \geq 90cm, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

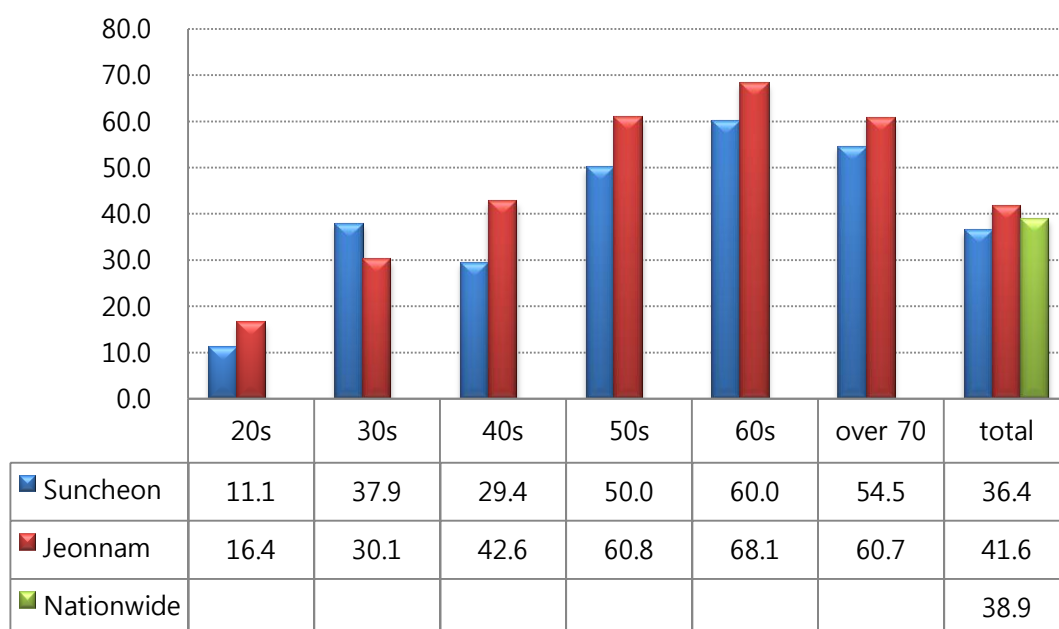


Chart 82. Abdominal Obesity by Age (Females \geq 80cm, 2006 Jeollanamdo Health Behavior Survey)

Ch.4 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

1) Air Quality

Suncheon-si is measuring the level of air pollution with an ‘air pollution automatic measuring device’ located on the roof of the central government building. Data analysis is performed by Jeollanamdo Institute of Health & the Environment. In all the criteria for measuring air quality in [Table 6], all pollutants appears to be satisfactorily below the standard level.

Table 7. Level of Air Pollution (Environment White Book of 2005, Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

	SO ₂	CO	NO ₂	PM ₁₀	O ₃
Standard	0.02ppm/yr	9ppm/8hrs	0.03ppm/yr	50(μg/m ³)/yr	0.06ppm/8hrs
2002	0.005	0.6	0.019	38	0.022
2003	0.005	0.6	0.020	34	0.026
2004	0.007	0.8	0.019	42	0.027
2005	0.007	0.7	0.014	42	0.022
2006	0.006	0.6	0.019	35	0.019

2) Water Quality

[Table 7] shows 5 streams, including Dongcheon, that are flowing along the urban area of Suncheon-si. [Table 8] and [Table 9] present the current status of the water quality of Juam Dam and Dongcheon, which is the water supply source for Suncheon residents

Table 8. Current Status of River in Urban Area (Hopes of Suncheon 2020)

Classification	Grade	Length(km)	Drainage area(km ²)
Dongcheon	Provincial grade 2	24.28	367.45
Okcheon	Provincial grade 2	9.44	19.11
Haeryongcheon	Provincial grade 2	5.68	19.44
Isacheon	Provincial grade 2	31.20	19.44
Seokhyeoncheon	Provincial grade 2	10.07	10.07

Table 9. Current Status of Water Quality of Dongcheon (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

classificati on	temperatu re (℃)	Hydrogen-ion concentration (pH)	Dissolved oxygen(DO) (mg/ℓ)	biological oxygen requirement(BOD) (mg/ℓ)	Suspended substance(SS) (mg/ℓ)	Colon bacillus group (MPI/100ℓ)
2000	15.7	8.3	7.8	2.0	6.9	—
2001	17.6	8.3	9.3	1.2	8.1	—
2002	16.6	7.7	7.9	1.0	1.8	—
2003	16.4	7.6	10.9	0.9	1.4	—
2004	16.2	8.0	11.1	0.8	1.9	—
2005	16.7	8.0	11.0	0.9	2.2	—

Table 10. Current Status of Water Quality of Juam Dam (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

classificati on	temperatu re (℃)	Hydrogen-ion concentration (pH)	Dissolved oxygen(DO) (mg/ℓ)	biological oxygen requirement(BOD) (mg/ℓ)	Suspended substance(SS) (mg/ℓ)	Colon bacillus group (MPI/100ℓ)
2000	11.3	7.5	7.7	2.5	1.9	—
2001	10.8	7.1	8.5	2.5	1.9	—
2002	16.3	8.2	9.4	0.5	1.1	—
2003	15.3	8.2	11.8	0.6	1.3	—
2004	11.1	8.0	10.6	0.8	1.8	—
2005	16.3	8.1	11.7	0.9	1.0	—

3) Water Supply Service

Suncheon-si's annual water usage is 12,431,100m³, 8,399,546m³ (67.6%) of which is for home use. The total amount of revenue generated from water is 12.766 billion won, with water for family use accounting for 56.7% of this amount with 7.237 billion won.

Suncheon-si's average amount of daily water usage in 2005 is 75,501m³. This amount has been increasing every year since 2002. The water supply distribution rate for 2005 is 86.0%, and this has also been going up every year. The average amount of water supplied per person per day is 310 liters. (2004)

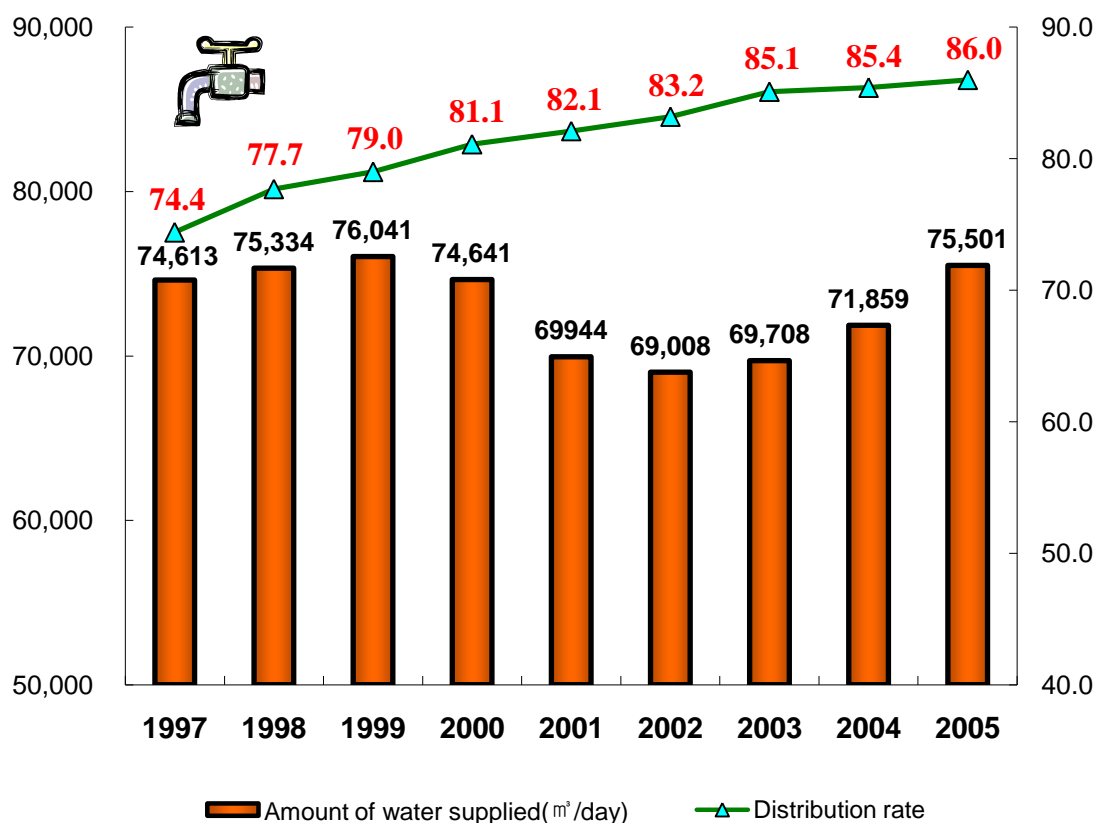


Chart 83. Water Supply Service Average Daily Supplied Water Amount & Distribution Rate (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

4) Wastes

[Table 10] shows the current status of waste in Suncheon-si. The daily average emission in 2005 is 250.0 tons. All waste emissions are processed locally. The recycling rate is increasing every year, with 65.1% of waste being recycled in 2005.

Table 11. Waste Emission & Processing Load (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

classification	emission (ton/day)	Amount processed (ton/day)	Collection rate(%)	Collected & treated		
				Reclamation	incinerated	recycled
2000	275	275	100	209	25	41
2001	238	238	100	193	0	45
2002	261.4	261.4	100	210.4	0	51.0
2003	319.0	319.0	100	221.0	0	98.0
2004	211.0	211.0	100	155.0	0	56.0
2005	252.0	252.0	100	88.0	0	164.0

Ch. PHYSICAL & SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

1) Housing

Suncheon-si's housing distribution rate is 99.0%, with a total number of households and housing units in 2005 at 91,716 and 90,878, respectively. The number of housing units and the housing distribution rate are both constantly rising every year [Chart 84].

As shown in [Chart 85] of the different types of residences, the majority are apartments at 54.3%(49,281), with single-family houses accounting for 41.0%(37,251). These two types of residences account for over 95% of all housing.

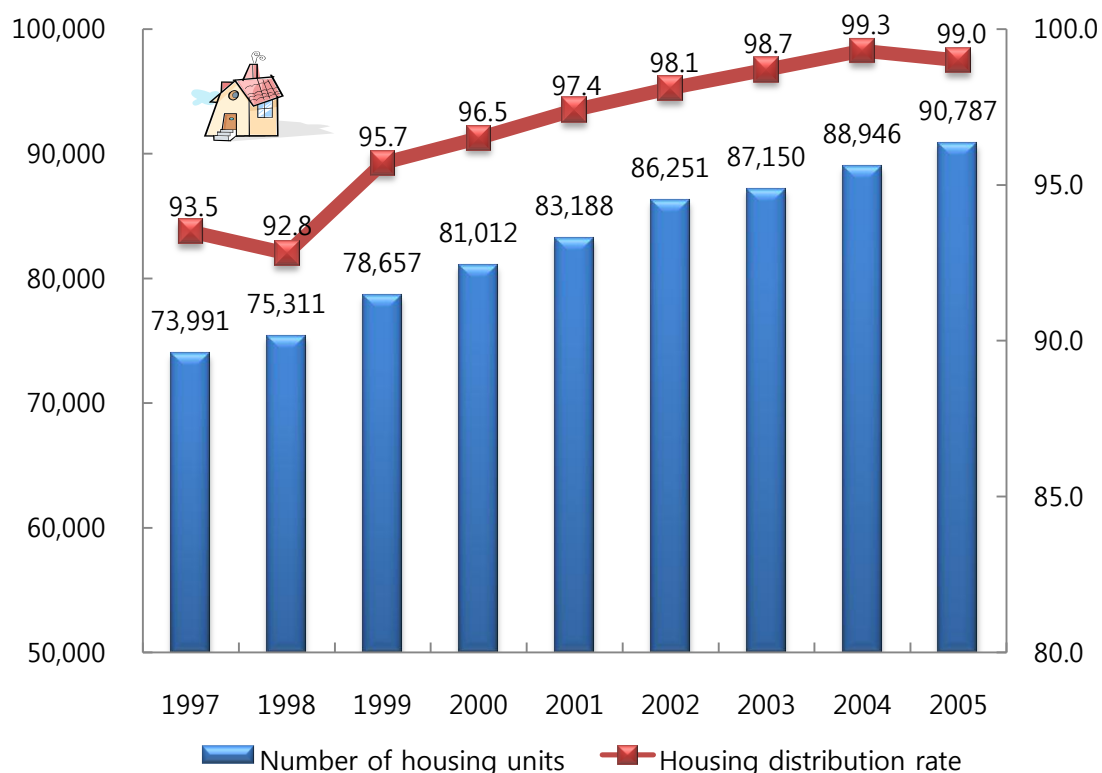


Chart 84. Number of Housing Units and Housing Distribution Rate
(Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

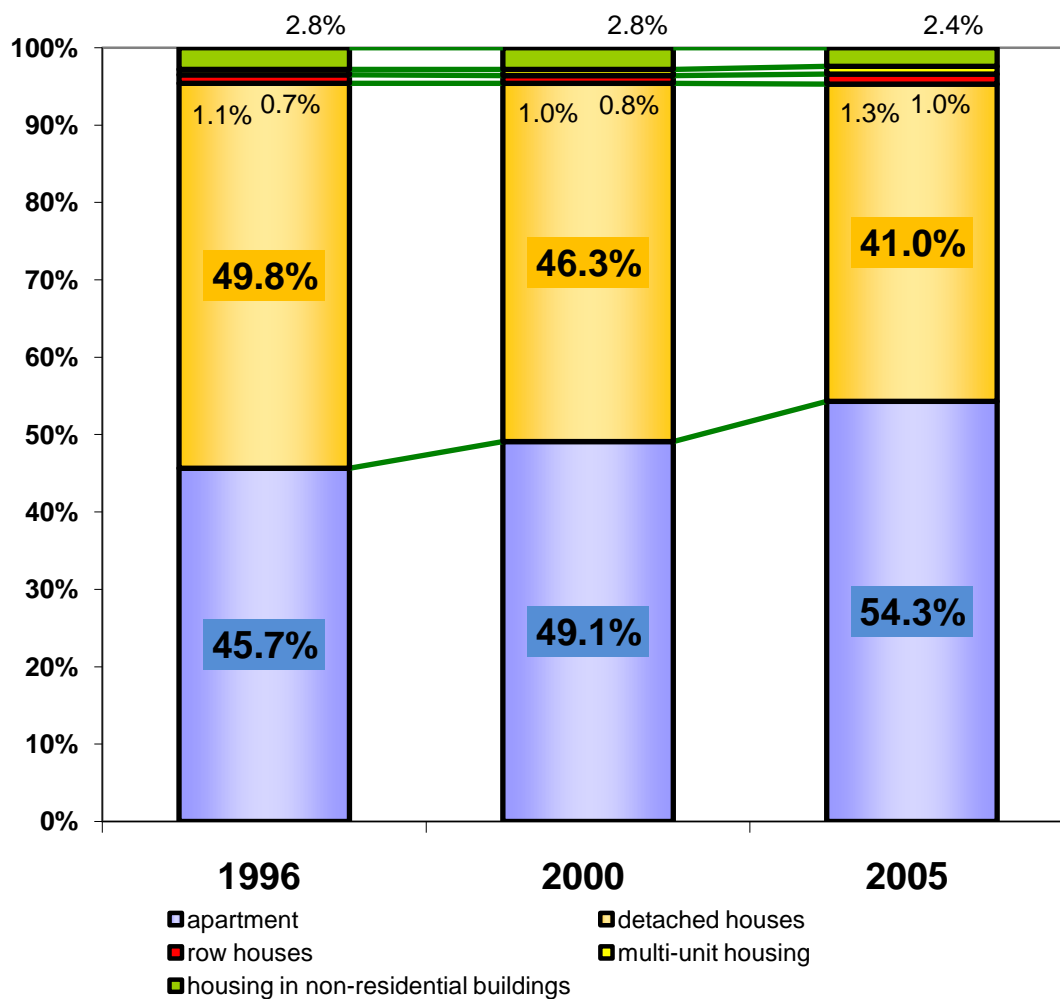


Chart 85. Current Status by Housing Type (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

2) Parks

There are 123 parks and 37.14km² of parkland in Suncheon-si. Jogyesan Provincial Park, a natural park, accounts for 73% (27.38km²) of the total parkland, and 122 other urban parks account for the remaining 27% (9.76km²).

5.81% of Suncheon-si is devoted to parks, and the area for parks and green space per person is 43m² (compared to 15.35m² in Seoul) which seems relatively sufficient.

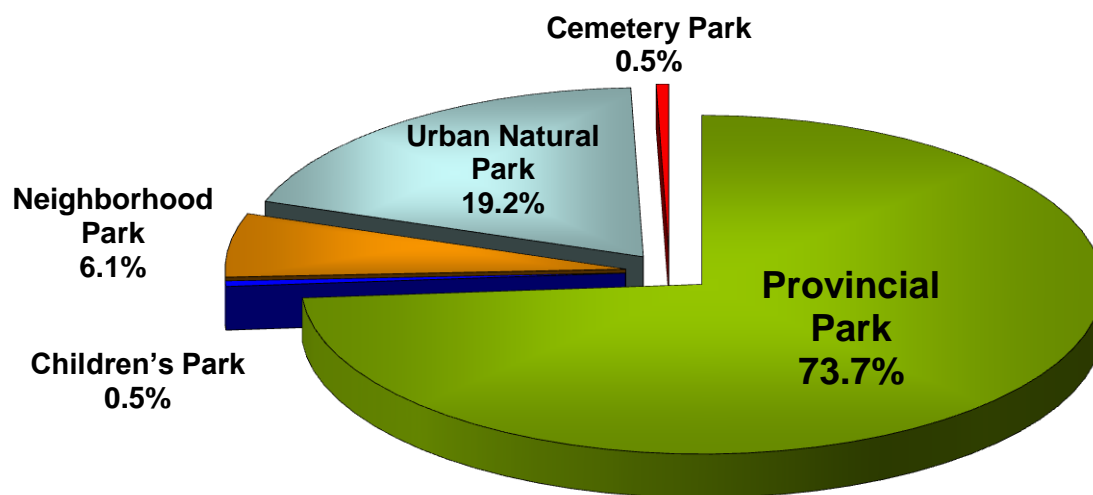


Chart 86. Current Status of Parks (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

Table 12. Current Status of Parks & Green Spaces in Urban Planning
(Hopes of Suncheon 2020)

Suncheon-si area (km ²)	Park · Green space area(km ²)	Total area comparison (%)	Urban area comparison (%)	Park - Green space Execution Area(km ²)	Park · Green space area per person(m ²)
907.43	11.34	1.26	5.81	1.6	43

3) Roads

The roads of Suncheon-si amount to 454.5km in total length, and if you classify it by the condition of its surface, 383.8km (84.5%) is paved, 51.4km (11.3%) is unpaved, and 19.3km (4.2%) is not open. City gun road is the longest at 160.9km (35.4%), with the national road the second longest at 136.6km (30.1%), the provincial road third at 125.9km (27.7%), and the expressway 31.1km (6.8%).



Chart 87. Current Status of Roads (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

4) Motor Vehicle & Parking Lot

The number of motor vehicles in Suncheon-si is rising every year. 85,410 vehicles were registered in 2005, a number which rose to 88,202 vehicles registered as of 31st December 2006. Among these, 95.5% of are classified as private cars, and 70.0% are classified as passenger cars.

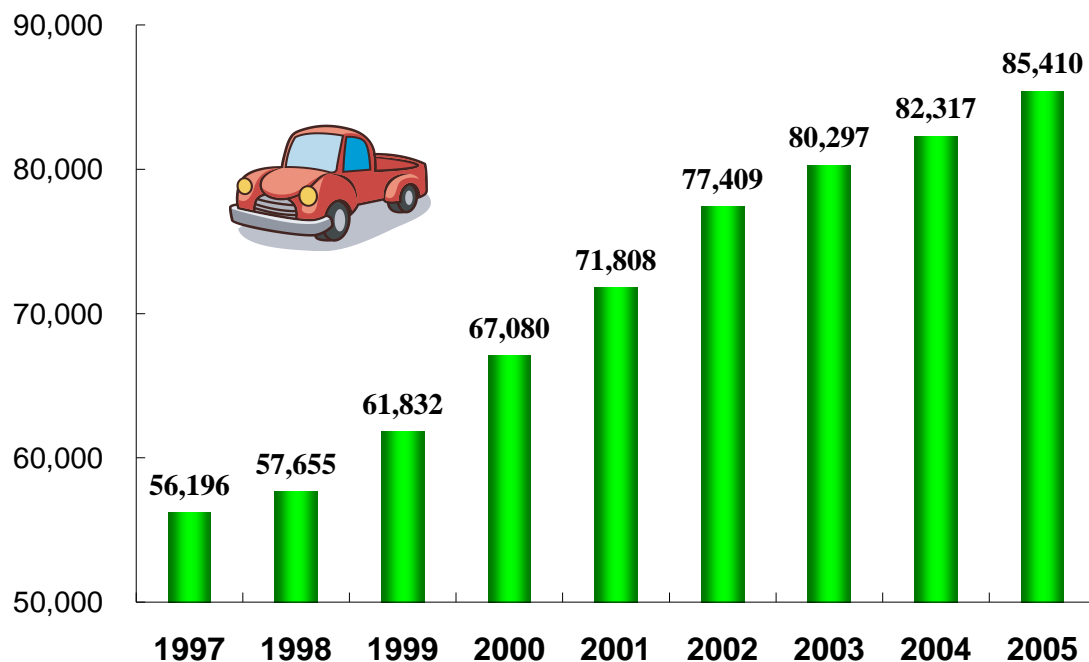


Chart 88. Motor Vehicle Registration (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

Table 13. Current Status of Motor Vehicle Registration (As of Dec. 31, 2006)

Type	Total	official	private	business
Total	88,202(100.0%)	380(0.4%)	84,237(95.5%)	3,585(4.1%)
Passenger	61,731(70.0%)	102	60,086	1,543
Van	6,099(6.9%)	86	5,566	447
Truck	19,916(22.6%)	171	18,521	1,224
Special purpose	456(0.5%)	21	64	371

Table 14. Current Status of Two Wheeled Vehicle Registration (As of Dec. 31, 2006)

Displacement	total	official	private
Total	8,975	61	8,914
Over 50cc	5,790	35	5,755
Exceeding 100cc	3,074	23	3,051
Exceeding 260cc	111	3	108

Table 15. Parking Lot (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

Class	Total	Street	Outdoor	Building attachment
Sites	2,677	78	50	2,549
No. of Lots	61,052	4,119	5,230	51,703

Ch.6 SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

1) Education

There are a total of 149 educational institutions in Suncheon-si in 2005, and with a total of 77,033 students. 42,224 of these student were male and 35,619 were female, and the number of male students exceeded the number of female students at all levels, with the exception of junior college. The total number of education-related workers was 4,202, and 3,438 (81.8%) of these were teachers.

[Table 90] shows the number of students per teacher, and the number of students per class.

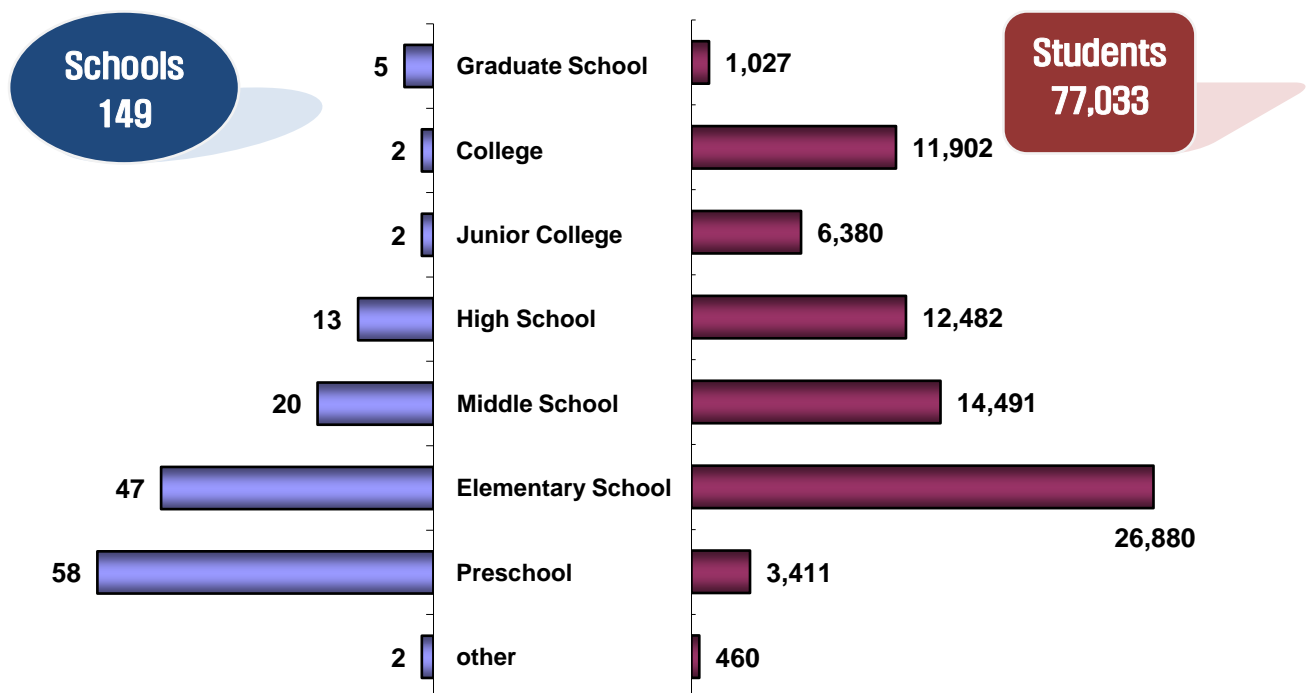


Chart 89. Number of Educational Institutions & Number of Students
(Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

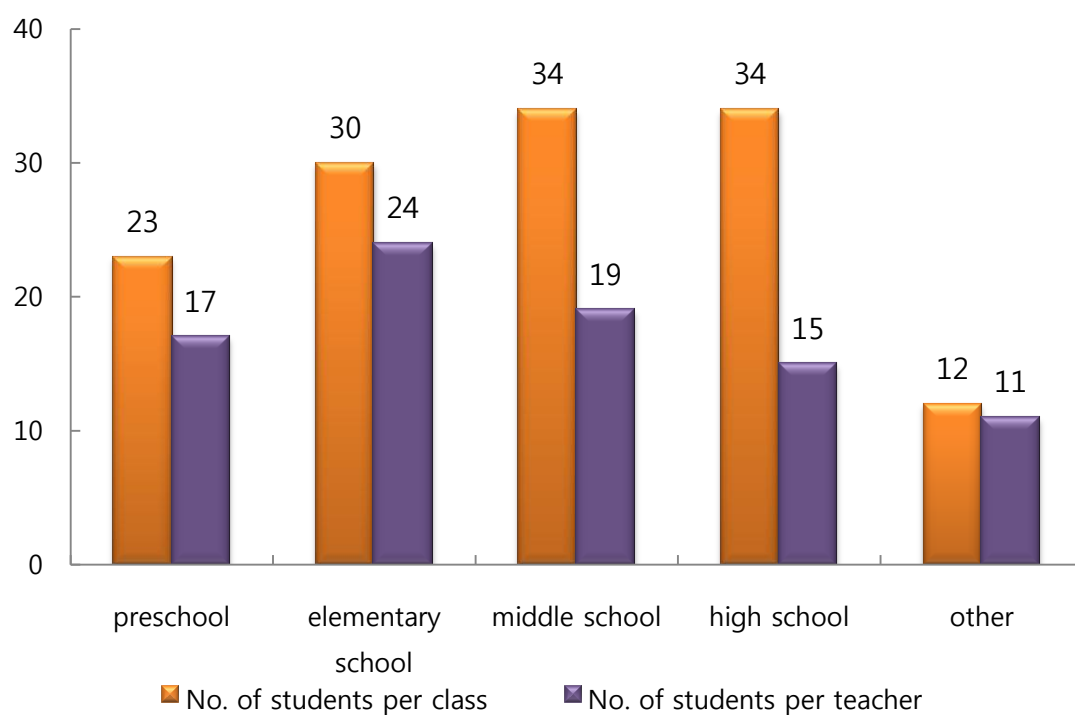


Chart 90. Number of Students per Teacher and Number of Students per Class (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

2) Culture · Sports · Tourism

Suncheon-si is harmonized together with the mountains and the sea, the rivers and lakes, and boasts rich cultural and tourism resources, such as one of the world's 5 major coastal swamp areas and the treasure house of the ecosystem, Suncheon Bay, along with Nakan-eupseong(Castle) folk village, Songwang Temple, and Seonam Temple.

Suncheon-si is aiming to become a beautiful city of culture and tourism, and is realizing this vision through the concept of 『Happy city with culture』 and 『Theme Tourism in harmony with Nature』 .

(1) Cultural Properties and Culture & Arts Infrastructure

Suncheon-si has 52 State-designated cultural properties, including 3 national treasures [Chart 91], and a total of 118 cultural properties. The current status of the arts & culture infrastructure and the current status of general culture facilities are shown in [Table 16] and [Table 17].

Table 16. Current Status of Designation of Cultural Properties (Hopes of Suncheon 2020)

total	Cultural Properties				Traditional temples	Conservation Society
	total	State-designated	City or Province-designated	Registered cultural properties		
125	118	52	59	7	4	3



Chart 91. National Treasures of Suncheon-si (Mokjosamjonbulgam, Goryo Gojongjaeseo, Songgwangsa Guksajeon)

Table 17. Current Status of Culture & Arts Infrastructure in Suncheon-si (Hopes of Suncheon 2020)

Total	Auditorium (city)	Mid to small- sized performance halls (city,univ.)	museum (univ.)	Exhibition center (city, univ.)	Training center (univ.)	Culture Center
11	1	2	1	2	2	1

Table 18. General Cultural Facilities of Suncheon-si (Hopes of Suncheon 2020)


total	Youth Training Center	Women' s Culture Hall	Culture Center	Municipal Library	Library of Miracles	Youth Center	Resident' s Administration Self-Service Center	Movie Theater
24	1	1	1	2	1	1	14	2

(2) Sports Facilities & Community Centers

Suncheon-si has 16 public sports facilities for physical activities and the promotion of the health of local residents, including indoor gyms, an Olympic games memorial center, multipurpose halls and 141 life sports facilities, along with the Palmaju sports stadium (sports stadium size: 21,490m², capacity: 22,000).

There are 161 life sports clubs for the public with 5,185 active members, and 2 life sports clubs for the disabled with 25 active members.

Table 19. Current Status of Sports Facilities (Hopes of Suncheon 2020)

Public Sports Facilities (16) 	Sports Stadium	1
	Gymnasium	3
	Multipurpose Gym	1
	Tennis Court (for Novices)	2
	Tennis Court (for Advanced Players)	1
	Swimming Pool	1
	Archery Grounds	2
	Western-style archery grounds	1
	Soccer field	3
	Inline skating ground	1
Life Sports Facilities (141)	Village Sports Facilities	22
	Sports Facilities on Hiking Path	18
	Basic Sports Facilities	28
	Street Basketball Hoops	73

**Table 20. Participants in Life Sports & Life Sports for the Disabled
(Hopes of Suncheon 2020)**

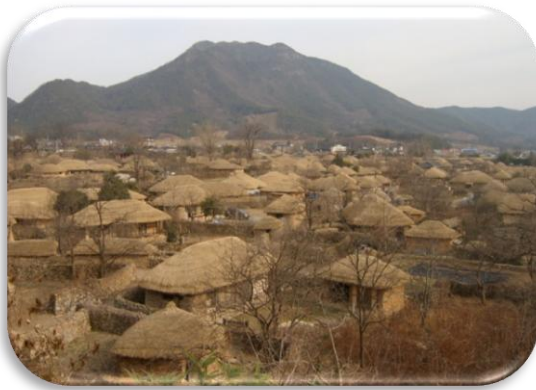
Classification	Life Sports Club		Life Sports Class		Assigned Instructors	
	General	Disabled	General	Disabled	General	Disabled
No. of Clubs	161	2	20	–	5	–
No. of members & Participants (Annual)	5,185	25	(120,000)	–	(95,000)	–

(3) Tourist Map



(4) 6 Major Tourist Attractions of Suncheon

① The Nakan-eupseong(Castle) folk village



This village was in the territory of Mahan in the Samhan era, and was the site of Pajiseong (Paji Castle) during the Baekje Dynasty. The village site of Nakan County in the Joseon dynasty still remains just as it was hundreds of years ago. The site has been designated as historical site No. 302.

Sand walls were built to guard the village from the Japanese army in 1397, and these were rebuilt in stone 300 years later. The 1.41km long and 4m high stone wall still stands firmly today, surrounding three villages. The folk village of the 108 households within the stone walls is a living guide to the folklore and history of our ancestors.

The village is not just for display, like those of Yongin and Jeju, nor is a village that was inhabited by nobles, like the one in Andong. In this village, you can experience the real life of the common people. Eubseong Folk Village, which is 68 thousand pyeong in size, is located 22km west of Suncheon. The village has a warm, friendly atmosphere. The small cottages are built in the southern style, with low stone hedges covered with pumpkin vine. Memories of your childhood days will return.

② Suncheon Bay

(One of the World's 5 Major Coastal Swamps)



This is a bay-like lake, surrounded by Yeosu peninsula to the east and Gohung peninsula to the west, with Suncheon-si as the center. A vast foreshore spreads out before you, with big and small islands, the surrounding mountains, and the sea existing in harmony together to make a beautiful scene, unlike other areas such as the west coast.

It is 8km from downtown Suncheon, and is designated as dosa-dong, haeryong-myeon, and byeolryang-myeon on the administrative map. This bay consists of 27km² of salt marsh and foreshores, including 21.6km² of foreshore and 5.4km² of reed fields surrounded by 39.8km of coastline.

The reed colony unfolding from the confluence of Dongcheon and Isacheon of Suncheon to the front part of the foreshores of Suncheon bay is the widest area in the nation, and boasts some of the most splendid natural scenery in the nation, with the sight of white migratory birds flying up into the sky and turkeys wearing a crimson hue.

Particularly important is the fact that Suncheon bay does not have many contaminants, and preserves a well-developed foreshore, salt marsh, and reed colonies. For this reason, it is rich in quality marine products as well as being the breeding grounds and places for preparing for winter among marshes all over the world, with 11 internationally rare birds like black headed seagull, stork, black-faced spoonbill, and yellow-billed heron, including the natural monument no.228, the hooded crane, and over 200 species of Korean birds. It is receiving attention as an important venue for international academic studies, and a natural place to observe nature and beaming a searchlight.

③ Seonam Temple



Seonamsa of Mount Jogye is located in Jukak-ri, Seungju-eup, Suncheon. In the Baekje dynasty, Adohwasang had first built a small temple in the mountain, and named it Biroam of Cheongnyangsan Mountain. The temple was renamed Seonamsa later in the Silla Dynasty by state monk Doseon.

Seonamsa is known to be the melting pot of the various sects of Buddhism of the Goryeo dynasty. Cheontaejong was established here 900 years ago by Ui Cheon and the monk's ideas have been carried down to the present age. Seonamsa, like Songgwangsa, is a library for studies of Korean Buddhist culture.

A total of 18 cultural assets are found here, including 7 treasures and 11 local cultural assets.

As you enter Seonamsa, which is located 81km away from Gwangju and 27km away from Suncheon, wash away your worries on your way across the bridge Seungseongyo. Enjoy the visit to the 800 year old Jasaeng tea garden, the Jogye hiking course, and the beautiful natural surroundings.

④ Songgwang Temple



The temple is located in Sinpyeong-ri, Songgwang-myeon. It is one of the Sambosachal, along with the Haein temple of Habcheon and Tongdo Temple of Yangsan.

Jinul strived here to straighten out a religious faith that had gone astray and renew the traditions of Buddhism 800 hundred years ago. The temple produced 16 state monks in the past. Today, the temple is home for monks from overseas, and is a place to study the Buddhist culture of Korea.

The temple was first built at the end of Silla Dynasty, and named Gilsang Temple. It was then renamed Songgwang Temple in the Goryeo dynasty, under the reign of Myeongjong. Reconstructions were done after it was burnt down in the Joseon dynasty, but it was severely damaged again in 1948 and 1951. At present, 33 complexes have been restored, after 8 reconstruction projects, from 1984 to 1988.

The temple is particularly rich in wooden cultural assets. There are a total of 26 cultural assets, including 17 national cultural assets and 9 local ones.

You will feel like a monk yourself, isolated from the world, as you enter Songgwang Temple, which is located 66km away from Gwangju and 47km away from the Suncheon train station. See the gigantic Seungbojeon and Jijangjeon on each side of Daeungjeon. Hear the soft wooden bells and the chanting of the sutra.

⑤ Goindol Park

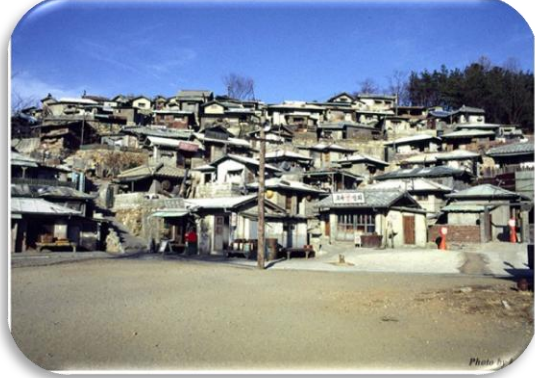


Prehistoric sites of dolmen (goindol) and other relics from past ages are displayed indoors and outdoors, along the coastline of Juam lake. The park is the first Goindol (dolmen) park in Korea. It has been designated as Jeollanam-do cultural asset material No. 154. A dolmen (goindol) is a type of prehistoric tomb that can be found nationwide, but are most often found in the Jeollanam-do area. They are valued for the insight they give us into prehistoric culture.

In this area there are a total of 140 dolmens, which is the highest concentration of them in Korea. 109 in Suncheon, 32 in Boseong, and 7 in Hwasun. Life in different areas can be compared through the sites left behind by our ancestors, such as those in Yecheon and Seoul.

The park was established in December 1993, after excavations were conducted in the area to be flooded due to the Juam Dam, which was constructed in 1991. Located 5km away from Suncheon with drive courses around the lake, the park is a great place for family outings, school trips and historical studies.

⑥ Drama Set



3) Traffic Accidents

The number of traffic accidents in Suncheon-si in 2005 totaled 1,821, which was a slight rise (3.2%) compared to 2004. The death toll of these accidents was 63, with 3,122 injured, which is also an increase. As for types of vehicle, passenger cars had the most accidents, with 1,054 cases.

Table 21. Current Status of Traffic Accidents by Year (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006, Suncheon Police Station)

Classification	No. of cases	Deceased	Injured	Type of Vehicle					
				Passenger car	bus	truck	special	Two wheeled	other
2000	4,126	97	3,185	2,064	439	903	66	348	306
2001	4,176	62	3,207	2,101	421	968	83	271	337
2002	2,075	70	3,209	1,164	248	480	44	128	11
2003	1,972	61	3,301	1,094	237	460	30	66	85
2004	1,764	50	2,900	1,017	206	374	21	45	101
2005	1,821	63	3,122	1,054	190	401	23	53	100

4) Crime

The number of crimes committed in Suncheon-si has been declining since 2003. There were a total of 12,609 crimes that occurred in 2005, with juvenile delinquency (crime committed by a child under 20) accounting for 4.53% of these.

The arrest rate of criminals in 2005 was 80.4%, and the arrest rate of criminals with the exception of special criminals was 66.0% (Suncheon Police Station Homepage).

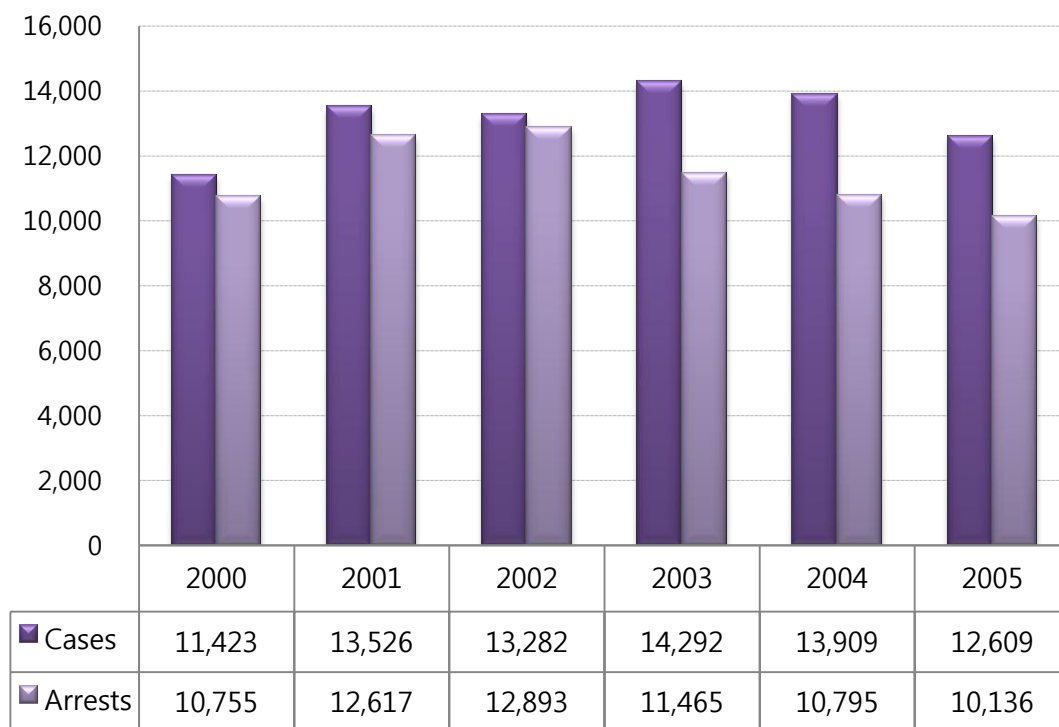


Chart 92. Criminal Offenses and Arrests (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

Table 22. Criminal Offenses in 2005 (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

Classification	Total		Juvenile Delinquency		Juvenile Delinquency rate
	Cases	%	Cases	%	
Felony offences	94	0.7	12	2.1	12.77
Thefts	1,525	12.1	119	20.8	7.80
Violent offences	2,018	16.0	189	33.1	9.37
Intellectual offences	2,102	16.7	92	16.1	4.38
Other criminal offences	368	2.9	16	2.8	4.35
Offences other than criminal code	6,502	51.6	143	25.0	2.20
Total	12,609	100.0	571	100.00	4.53

5) Fire

There are over 100 cases of fire in Suncheon-si every year, and most of them are accidental. In 2005, 138 fires occurred, causing a total of 768,767,000 Won in damages, and resulting in 9 human casualties.

Table 23. Fire Incidents (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

YEAR	No. of Fire Incidents				Amount of Property Damaged(1,000W)			Casualties		
	Total	Accident	Arson	Others	Total	Immovable Property	Movable Property	Total	Death	Injury
2000	153	136	15	2	597,824	335,948	261,876	9	1	8
2001	179	170	8	1	919,898	451,302	468,596	11	3	8
2002	144	118	9	17	1,076,275	572,749	503,526	9	2	7
2003	102	65	16	21	861,553	460,148	401,405	12	4	8
2004	120	103	12	5	903,901	346,150	557,751	7	1	6
2005	138	122	11	5	768,767	419,174	349,593	9	2	7

Ch.7 HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICE

1) Suncheon Health Service Center

(1) General Information



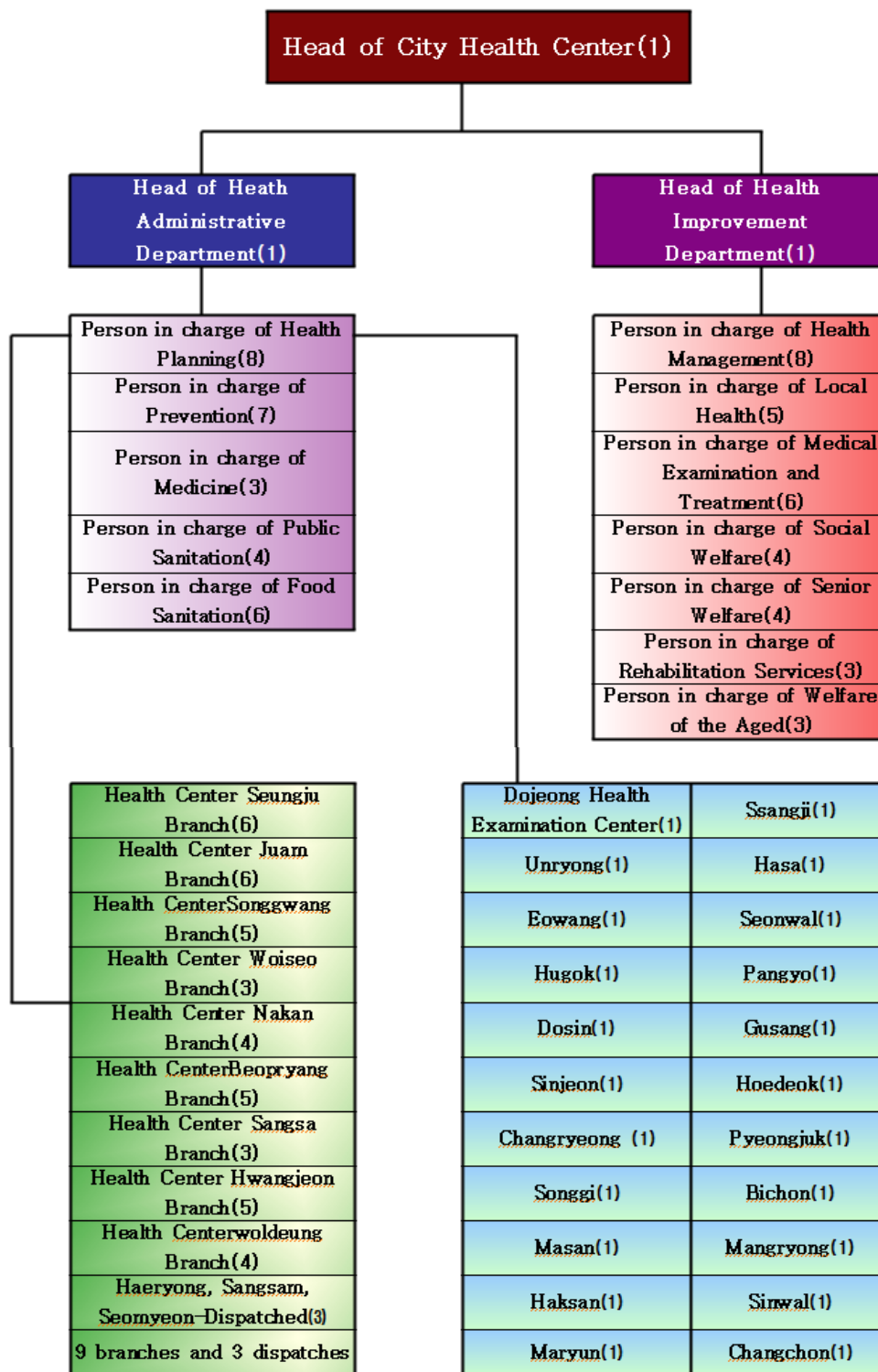


Chart 93. Organizational Chart of Suncheon City Public Health Center
(Suncheon City Public Health Center, 2007)

(2) Major Affairs in 2007

The major affairs promoted by Suncheon City Health Center are as follows.

Dept. of Health & Hygiene	Dept. of Health Improvement
Reinforce and expand the functions of public health & medical facilities in rural villages	Operate [Moving Health Management Center] with residents
Implement real-time remote image diagnosis system	Building Healthy Local Communities
Join WHO West Pacific Region Healthy City Coalition	Visit people who lack medical care at home to provide diagnosis
Discover the First Health practitioner in the country	Increase cancer patient care services
Develop friendly health & medical institution which provides happiness	Support medical cost for early detection for cancer
Full scale operation of [Rest area for the elderly]	Health check services for seniors
Promote quality herbal medicine materials, and herbal medicine brands	Support medical bills for people who suffer rare or difficult to cure diseases
Implement medical/pharmaceutical administration, giving priority to citizens	Promotion of childbirth movement
Prevent abuse/misuse of drugs	Seasonal Vaccination
Protect the health of citizens by reducing the prescription rate of antibiotics	Test eyesight of children before enrolling for school
Operate 'Touch of Love' cosmetic volunteer group	Providing medical and welfare support for low-income families
Designate & manage model restaurant, and restaurants giving preferential treatment to the elderly	Operating a model of psychological health center
Implement a disease control system based on prevention	Provide Health improvement services that could bring happiness to citizens

Environmentally friendly disinfection and sterilization, all year-round	Operating an education center for prevention of adult diseases
Customized Tuberculosis management	Sex education and counseling
Perform prior notice system and real name system for food related businesses	Provide kind and friendly health civil services
Strengthen control on businesses harmful to Youth	Oral health management business
Operate room for citizen's participation of hygienic administration	Hosting Citizen Health Improvement competitions
Promote movement for enhancing motor vehicle culture of hygienic businesses	

(3) Community Health and Medical Plan (Phase 4; 2007-2010)

1. Purpose of Suncheon-si Community Health and Medical Plan

By focusing on prevention of disease and promotion of health to counter the problem of an aging population, we aim to improve the health management of local residents, by enhancing the rate of healthy living and suppressing any increase in the morbidity of resident's chronic diseases, by reducing the health risk factor of local residents, and will work to extend the average life span, and report changes in disease patterns centered on chronic degenerative diseases.

For this, Suncheon-si tries to effectively, efficiently, and rationally achieve the purpose of the community health and medical project, by selecting and performing projects and investing concentrated efforts on the basis of the demands of local residents, based on the health and the medical level of the Suncheon-si area and taking into account the reality of the resources and means required for performing healthcare

projects such as human resources, facilities, equipment or finances, while faithfully carrying out the role of a public health center provided by law.

2. Specific goals to achieve the purpose of Suncheon-si Community Health and Medical Plan

- 1) Develop and spread health promotion programs, such as anti-smoking programs, exercise, and healthcare education, to improve the execution rates of healthy living for promotion of health.
- 2) Increase treatment rates and reduce complications by raising local resident's awareness of hypertension and diabetes through the development and implementation of a hypertension and diabetes management project, so as to effectively reduce complications resulting from hypertension and diabetes, among the chronic degenerative diseases.
- 3) Detect health risk factors early by expanding health examinations (including oral examinations and visual examinations) from infancy, and especially strengthen the early detection and early treatment of abnormal vision in preschool children.
- 4) Block the source of contagious diseases beforehand by strengthening preventative measures in vulnerable areas and waste transshipment sites where there is a high possibility of outbreak of contagious diseases, and form a clean living environment as well as residential environment.

(4) Medical Insurance & Vulnerable Population from Health Care

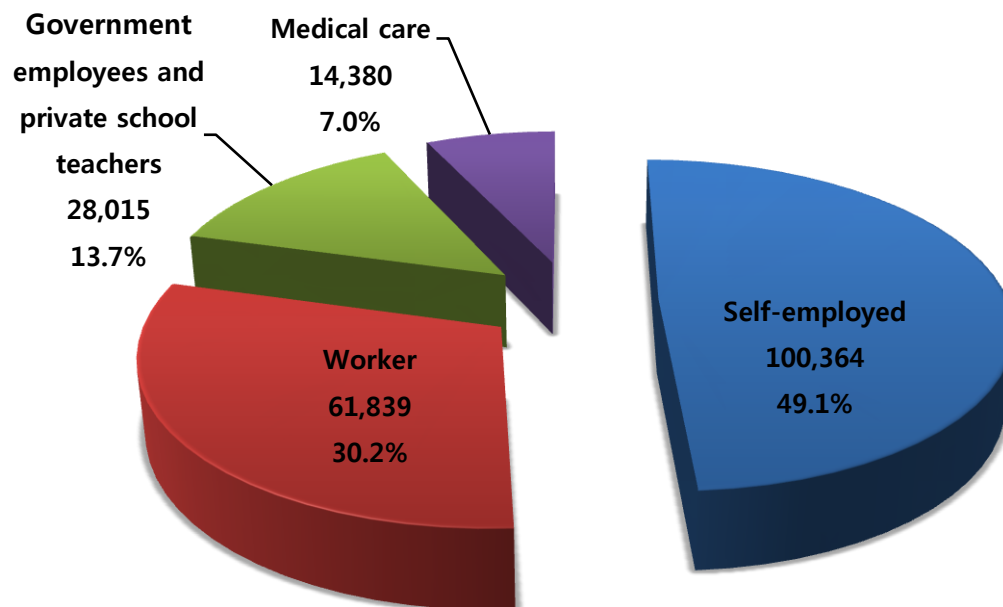


Chart 94. Population by Types of Medical Insurance (2006 National Health Insurance Corporation)

Table 24. Vulnerable Population from Health Care (Community Health and Medical Plan (Phase 4))

classification	Senior Living alone (people,%)	Registrants with disabilities (people,%)	People who are eligible to receive supports for basic living (people,%)	Families headed by the underaged (boys and girls) (household,%)
2005	4,818(1.77)	10,350(3.81)	10,717(3.94)	60(0.07)

2) Health & Medicare Resources

(1) Human Resources

In 2005, there were a total of 1,287 medical human resources in Suncheon-si in 2005, and 191 of these were doctors. Medical human resources have been declining since 2000.

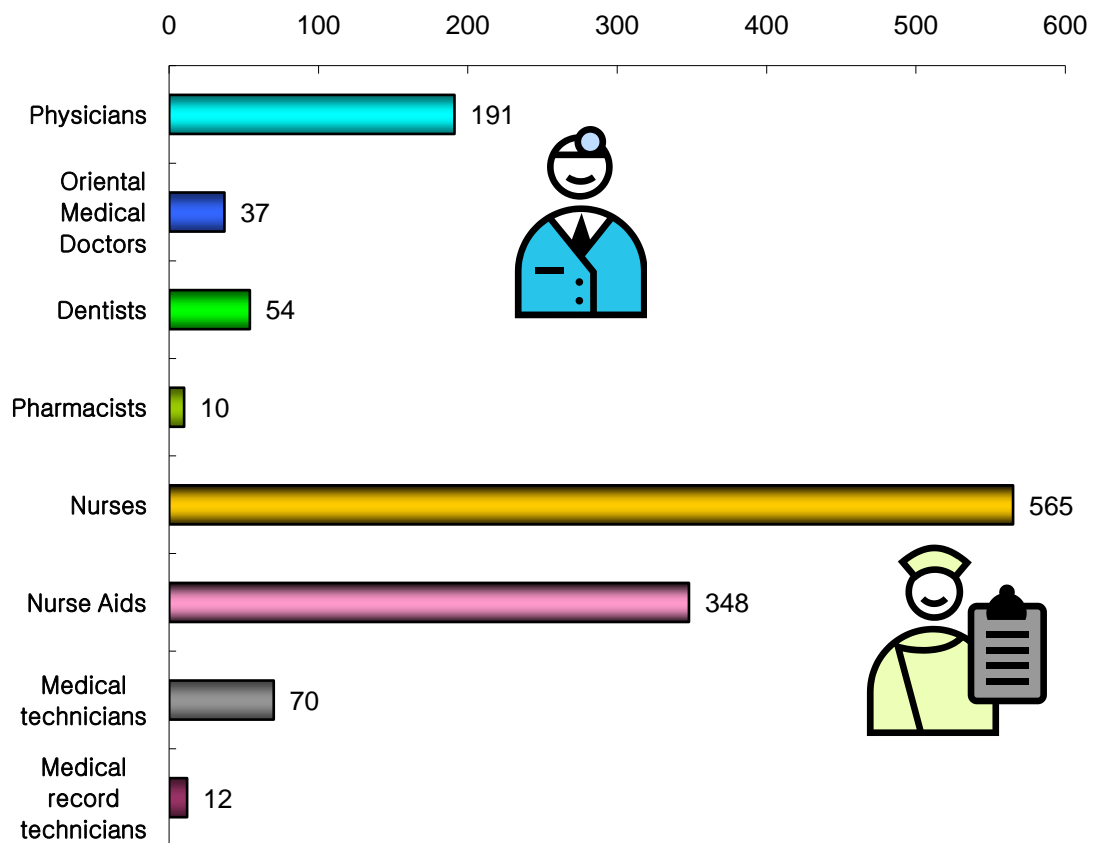


Chart 95. Number of Medical Human Resources (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

Table 25. Transition & Current Status of Medical Human Resources
(Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

YEAR	Total	Physicians	Dentists	Oriental medical doctors	Midwives	Nurses	Nurse aids	Medical technicians	Medical record technicians	Pharmacists*
2000	1,601	266	66	39	80	580	370	160	33	11
2001	1,912	288	66	45	68	734	442	222	34	13
2002	1,892	376	66	45	68	671	397	222	34	13
2003	1,289	127	51	34	–	582	307	69	30	89
2004	1,199	191	53	37	–	522	335	41	10	10
2005	1,287	191	54	37	–	565	348	70	12	10

* Pharmacist – pharmacist working at private pharmacies not included

(2) Medical Institutions

As of 2005, there are a total of 236 hospitals in Suncheon-si, including 4 general hospitals and 4 hospitals, and the total number of beds in these is 2,392.

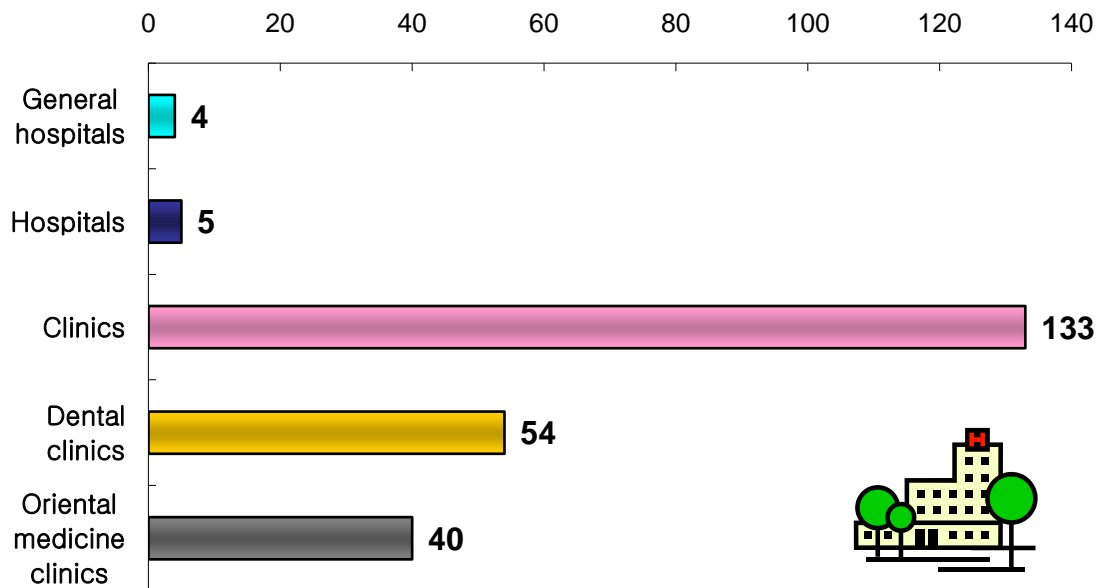


Chart 96. Number of Medical Institutions (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

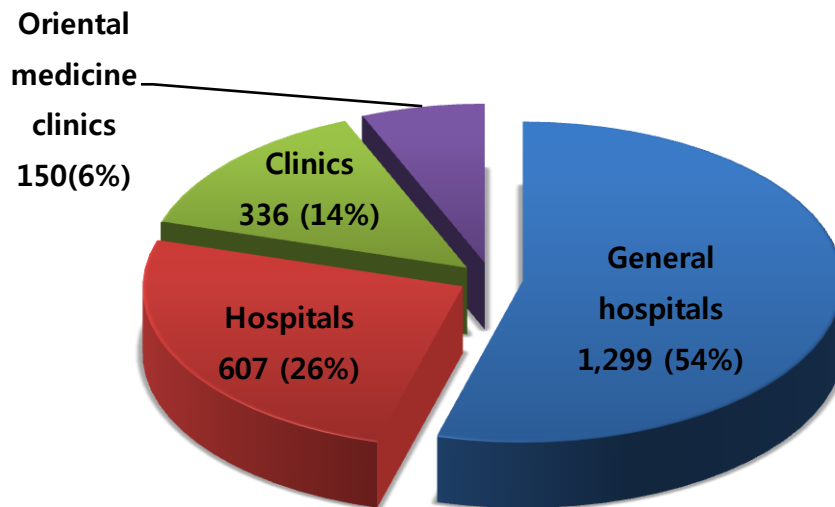


Chart 97. Number of Beds in Medical Institutions (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

Table 26. Number of Medical Institutions & Number of Beds (Suncheon Statistical Yearbook, 2006)

YEAR	Total		General Hospitals		Hospitals		Clinics		Dental Clinics		Oriental Medicine Clinics	
	No.	No. of Beds	No.	No. of Beds	No.	No. of Beds	No.	No. of Beds	No.	No. of Beds	No.	No. of Beds
2000	225	2,106	5	1,320	3	307	101	328	54	–	30	150
2001	235	2,215	4	1,301	4	455	112	309	52	–	32	150
2002	248	2,223	4	1,301	4	455	124	317	50	–	35	150
2003	209	2,204	4	1,301	4	444	114	309	50	–	37	150
2004	214	2,207	4	1,299	5	607	117	177	53	–	35	124
2005	236	2,392	4	1,299	5	607	133	336	54	–	40	150

(3) Social Welfare Facilities

Table 27. Social Welfare Institutions and Inmates (2005, Community Health and Medical Plan (Phase 4))

Classification	Facilities	Approved personnel(no.)	Inmates (daily average)
Children	2	220	166
Aged	3	290	244
Women	2	30	25
Disabled	3	518	512
Other Social Welfare Facilities	3	616	616
Total	13	1,574	1,563

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Jeonnam Health Behavior Survey, 2006

Community Health and Medical Plan (Phase 4)

Gangnam District Profile

ANALYSIS OF PRIORITY HEALTH PROBLEMS

※ Selecting priority projects for local social health

A. Aging and disproportionateness of population

- ▶ Suncheon-si has second most population after Yeosu-si in Jeonnam with the 2006 based population of 271,164 people(Male 135,493 and female 135,671). Total population after 2000 has been around 270,000 level.
- ▶ Fast aging of population is in progress with decrease in number of new born, decrease in youth population, and increase in average life expectancy every year.(% of population over 65 years of age in 1996 7.2%, 2006 10.2%)
- ▶ 74.3% of the population is concentrated in the eastern region which account for 9.8% of total area, and in Wangjo 2-dong's case, population density of 18,519.2 people/km² is 882 times larger than Songgwang-myeon of 21.0 people/km² which has the lowest population density.

▶ Provide various health improvement programs in order to maintain appropriate healthy habits corresponding to continuous increase of senior population in the future, and educate senior citizens with chronic diseases to enable them to control their disease and manage themselves in order to build a healthy local society.

B. Spreading of healthy lifestyle

▶ Smoking rate

- Suncheon-si's adult male standardized life smoking rate of 62.0% is higher than Jeonnam's average with 59.8%.
- Adult male's current smoking rate of 47.6% was about 5% lower than the nationwide average of 52.3%, and the smoking rate was highest for the people in their 30s with 52.9%.
- Although the smoking rate of senior male citizens over 70 years of age of 38.2% is currently 10% higher than Jeonnam and nationwide average, Smoking attempt rate for this age group of 35.5% is much lower than nationwide average of 49.4%, thus it's important to develop approaching strategies that can explain necessary of stop smoking and that can provide actual help.
- Generally the smoking rate for adult female is much lower than the average.
- Stop Smoking campaign experience rate, Stop smoking support telephone recognition rate, stop smoking clinic recognition rate and usage rate, all of these are below averages of nationwide or

Jeonnam, thus we need to establish atmosphere of local society for promoting stop smoking programs.

▶ **Drinking rate**

- Annual drinking rate of Suncheon-si's male adult at 76.1% and drinking rate of female adult of 52.6% are lower than nationwide average of 87.2% and 69.9% respectively.
- Suncheon-si's daily average amount of drinking is lower than nationwide average, and especially a rate of drunken people(7 shots or more of Soju) at 16.4% is about one half of national average of 33.3%, and we need a continuous strategy for appropriate drinking amount.

▶ **Nutrition**

- Among Suncheon Citizens, people who eat breakfast, lunch and dinner with regular schedules are 77.2% for men and 76.0% for women, and whereas 90% people of 60 years or more eat on a regular schedule, people below 50 years of age, especially the rate of regular meal for women in 20s was relatively low, thus an appropriate nutritional improvement plan is needed.
- Forming appropriate nutritional improvement plans for low income class and single senior people living alone together with various health and welfare comprehensive plans in order to raise interests and participations from private sectors are needed.

▶ **Exercising**

- Physical exercise rate for adults of Suncheon is very low compare to national average, and walking movement exercise rate also is much lower with 42.8% compared to national average of 60.7%, thus more efforts are required to build atmospheres for exercising and to revitalize it.

► Obesity

- Obesity rate for Suncheon citizons(BMI \geq 25) is relatively low compared to national average, and it's a common phenomenon for every age group, thus obesity is not a serious local social issue.
- The obesity rates (BMI \geq 25) for male in their 30s~40s and female in their 50s~60s are relatively high, and especially as stomach obesity rate(stomach measurement \geq 80cm) for female in their 50~70s is over 50%, the obesity rate for these age group is something we need to deal with quickly and to do that we need to try from many different angles.

C. Effective management of chronic diseases

- Suncheon-si's 6 cancers (treatment) morbidity rate was below Jeonnam average, but when compared to the national average, Suncheon-si's stomach cancer morbidity rate(0.24%) was higher than the national average(0.20) and large intestine cancer, breast cancer and ovarian cancer

rates were lower than the national average, and liver cancer and lung cancer rates were similar to the national average.

▶ Sucheon-si's annual blood pressure measuring rates at 82.9% and 84.9% for male and female respectively are higher than the national average, and Hypertension Morbidity rates at 24.0 and 16.8 for male and female respectively are lower than 30.9% and 24.1% for the national average.

▶ Recognition of Hypertension rates for male and female at 39.5% and 43.3% respectively are lower than 47.8% and 65.9% for the national average, and percentage of patients who Regularly Intake Antihypertensive Drugs are at 64.8% and 80.9%, thus we need to search for ways to manage Hypertension and appropriate corresponding measures.

▶ As according to statistics, approximately 8% of the entire adult population has diabetes, it is a disease that has recently emerged as a serious social issue.

We need accurate statistics for managing it, and we need more aggressive management methods including measuring blood sugar level of local residents.

▶ Among major chronic diseases, as morbidity rates for Hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidemia are higher than the average of Gwangju-si, we need to come up with effective connected management plans through appropriate distribution of roles between public sector and private medical institutions.

D. Building a health supporting ecological environment

▶ Sucheon-si' social and physical environment is outstanding as it was selected as "Best city to live in among national cities" in 2003, and it has appearances of a health ecological city.

▶ We need to proactively correspond to issues of continuous increase of cars(85,410 cars in 2005) and air pollution, water pollution and waste materials in order to preventively manage those factors that affect health of citizens.

▶ Parks and green areas provide sentimental pleasantness and pleasant living environment and comfortable rest areas. There are 123 parks in Suncheon-si, and Park and green area per person is enough at 43m², and we need to use them as rest and exercise places for citizens.

Preparation

June 20, 2007

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