

Jincheon's Health Profile



Chapter 1. History of Jincheon

During the period of the Goguryeo Dynasty, our County was called Gummulno-gun, alias Manno-gun, or Suji / Sinji. It was later changed to Hukyang-gun during the Silla Dynasty period, and then changed again to Hwangyang-gun afterwards.

In the beginning of the Goryeo Dynasty, its name was changed into Gangju, and again into Jinju. King Soengjong appointed the official of Jasa, but later King Mokjong abolished it. In the era of King Hyoenjong, it belonged to Choengju. King Gojong changed it into Changui-hyon, and appointed Hyollong (governor) for it. King Wonjong called it Uiryeong and appointed Kunsu. In the Joseon Dynasty, it was changed into Sangsan, and then into Jincheon Gammu.

King Taejong of the Joseon Dynasty gave it the new name of Jincheon in the 13th year of his reign (1413), and appointed the official of Hyongam for it.

Then it belonged to Gyeonggi-do temporarily in the 11th year of King Yeonsangun (1505). Soon afterward, it was restored to Chungcheong-do in the beginning of King Jungjong.

With Imperial Ordinance No. 98, King Gojong appointed Gumsu (county governor) instead of the previous Hyeongam on May 26 of his 32nd year (1895).

March 1. 1914

As Ministry Order 111, Gacheok-ri and Dongju-ri of Gyeonggi-do were incorporated into Gwanghyeowon-ri and Silwon-ri of Mansung-myeon in our County in the reorganization of the administrative system. Then on March 9 of the same year, 14 myeons were incorporated into 7 myeons of Jincheon, Deoksan, Chopyeong, Munbaek, Baekkok, Iwol, and Mansung during the renaming and boundary change of myeons.

April 1. 1945

Four ri of Buk-myeon, that is Yongsan-ri, Unam-ri, and Jinam-ri were incorporated into Chopyeong-myeon of our County, in accordance with the ordinance of Joseon Governmental-General No. 9.

July 1. 1973

Jincheon-myeon was promoted to Jincheon-ub, and so there were one ub and six myeons.

February 1. 1983

Sangsin-ri of Deoksan-myeon, and Songdu-ri and Gasan-ri of Iwol-myeon were both incorporated into Jincheon-up, Jungseok-ri of Deoksan-myeon into Chopyeong-myeon, and Sadang-ri and Naechon-ri of Mansung-myeon into Iwol-myeon, according to Jincheon-gun Ordinance No. 776.

January 1. 2000

Mansung-myeon was changed into Gwanghyeowon-myeon in accordance with Jincheon-gun Ordinance No. 1676.

Koguryo	United Silla	Goryeo	Joseon	Republic of Korea
Kummoolno-gun	Hucyang-gun	Jinjoo	Jincheonhyun(gun)	Jincheon-gun

Chapter 2. Flag of the county, Symbol, Mascot and Agricultural characters of Jincheon

1. Flag of the county



1) Form

Marking of the Korean characters of "Jincheon" in the shape of the smiling faces of man and woman into a circular curve symbolic of the universe, which figure the Jincheon-gun people's hopes and dreams of creating the 21st century.

2) Contents :

The shape of the side of a tile £- The semi-circular round line is the shape of a tile side, and represents the cultural inheritance of Jincheon carefully preserving the breath of its millennium, and the underside the curves symbolize the Jincheon-gun people's spirits full of strength and their capabilities of development.

3) Characters

The characters of "Jincheon" form the smiling faces of a man and a woman, which represent the County people's gentle character, bright prospects, and affirmative nature.

4) Blue color

It signifies SaengGoeo Jincheon with its clean natural environment, and represents Jincheon of hope through its images pointing toward the future.

2. Symbol



Tree of the County : **Ginkgo**

Its magnificent appearance symbolizes the prosperity and advancement of hopeful Jincheon.

Its tenacious vitality, orderly shape and long history of survival, symbolizes the energetic Jincheon-gun people's spirit of devotion.



Flower of the County : **Rose**

Its thorny stems and leaves symbolize its strong fighting spirit with which it rises up against indomitably in adversity and overcomes it. Its flower symbolizes the elegant dignity, and its splendid petals a clean and pure heart, that is, the local patriotism of love for one's native place.



Bird of the County : **Magpie**

It is an auspicious bird bringing with it good news, symbolizing the County people's spirit of cooperation and love. The cooperative spirit of the birds which live with a real zest for life, symbolizes the spirit of the County people who endeavor to develop this district in harmony.

3. Mascot



Boy and girl who will play major role in 21st century are performed warmly, nimbly and bravely. "Jincheon" was head of "Hwa-rang" spirit, and basic area of " Hwa-rang" who made an important role for unification of the three countries. So mascot means that "Jincheon" people are positive and think future. Won-hwa-rang and Won-nang-ja were the best hwa-rang and man.

4. Agricultural characters



Ssaldori

Jincheon rice, with its history of winning the grand prize of President Award there times, is delicious because it is produced under the excellent conditions such as clear water, gentle breeze, and fertile soil. This symbolic Character was personified in order to remind the people of the quality of the product. It reflects the self-confidence and placidity, with its left hand grabbing an ear of rice and the thumb of the right hand rose.



Gopdani

The chastity and elegance of a rose symbolize the love for the native place and represent competitiveness of this farm product that is exported abroad.

The dynamically personified expression of the rose reflects the cultural refinement.



Arongi

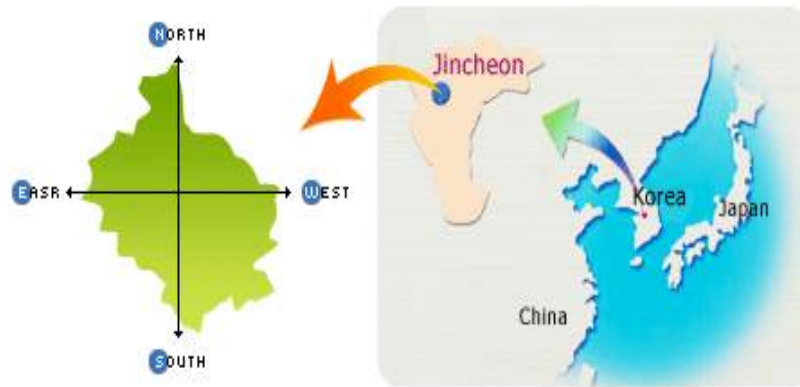
This character with an assuring smile represents up-right stature of the crop that is produced in clean environment in Jincheon. Jincheon County has a new project which is designed to bring excellent special products into a new level. Facial expression of this child symbolizes the competitiveness of the products and his captain cap means, stretching out abroad.

Chapter 3. Physical Characteristics and Geography

1. Location and size

Our County is located in the middle of Chungcheongbuk-do. It is bordered by Goisan-gun on the east, Cheonan City (of Chungcheongnam-do) on the west, Cheongwon-gun on the south, and Anseong City (of Gyeonggi-do) on the north.

The southwestern part of this area is mountainous, because the Charyeong range traverses it from the north to the south. Its northeastern part forms a fertile granary because the Mihocheon stream, (the upper reaches of the Gungang river), starts from Mansung-myeon and Baekkok-myeon and runs through the wide plains in the south.



Classification		The east longitude	The north latitude
End of the east	Sintong-ri Chopyung-myeon	127° 35' 15"	36° 52' 05"
End of the east	Galwol-ri Baekgok-myeon	127° 7' 30"	36° 53' 30"
End of the south	Doha-ri Moonbaek-myeon	127° 26' 50"	36° 44' 45"
End of the north	Silwon-ri Gwanghyewon-myeon	127° 26' 45"	37° 00' 30"

2. Basic Status

- 1) Area : 406.08km² (Agricultural area 104.8km²)
- 2) Household and population
20,971 households 60,964 persons (4.0% of the province population)
- Compared with the previous year, 519 reduction
- 3) Administrative division
1 county(eup) 6 sub-counties(myeons) 271 townships(ris) 761 sub townships(bans)
- 4) Civil servants
472 persons (county344, county and sub county servants 128)
- 5) Finances
1,701,000,000 won (Operating businesses 590 employees 16,000 persons)
- Financial independence 25.5%
- 6) Businesses
717 (Operating businesses 590 Total employees 16,000 persons)
- 7) Cultural properties
treasures, historical relics, natural monuments, etc. : 33 types
- 8) Major special products
rice, aquarium fish, rose, red pepper, green house vegetables, apple

3. Regional characteristics

- The place of tradition of loyalty, filial piety and courtesy
- The birth place of General Kim-YooSin and scholar Lee-SangSeol
- Bountiful natural products and courteous minds
- Renown as "A Good Place to Live SaengGeo [Jincheon]"
- 3 national central highways through the region
- Acceleration of agricultural and industrial development

4. Natural environment

On the northwestern part, Charyung mountain range is from north to south, forming a border with Gyeonggi-do and there are hills and eroded basin towards the southeast.

- The southeastern part is near the land of Mihocheon
- 2 Artificial lakes

5. Climate condition

- Temperature : Average maximum 32℃, average minimum -9.9℃
- Precipitation : Annually 1,600.4mm
- Relative humidity : Average 80.4%

Chapter 4. Administrative Structure of Jincheon County

Government Building Guide

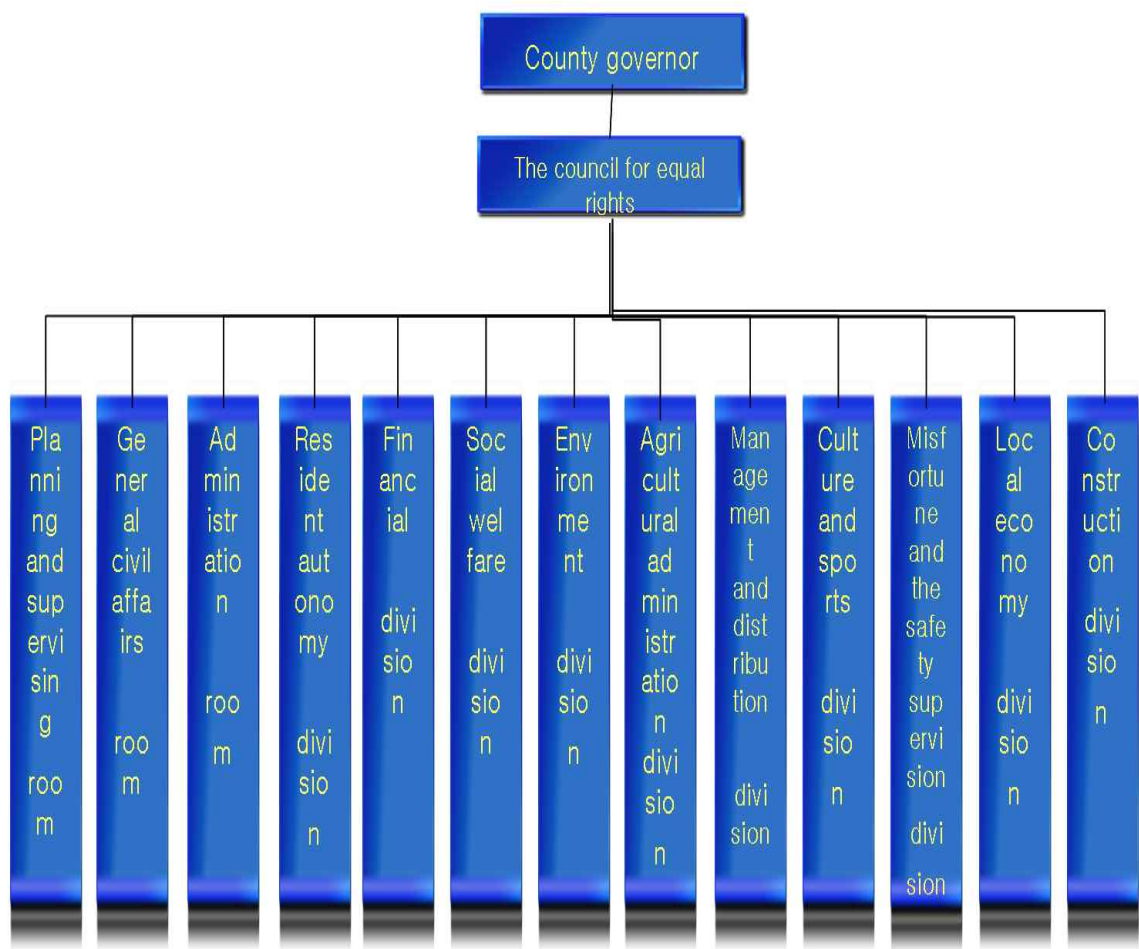


Fig 1. Administrative Structure of Jincheon County

Chapter 5. The People of Jincheon

The population size of Jincheon is 60,111 people in 2006. In Jincheon, the population size increase annually.(Table 1,2 & Fig. 1,2).

Table 1. Population Structure by Age and Sex

person(N)

Age Sex	Total	0 ~ 9	10 ~ 19	20 ~ 29	30 ~ 39	40 ~ 49	50 ~ 59	60 ~ 69	70 ~ 79	80 ~
Total	60,111	7,158	7,388	8,109	10,114	9,636	6,478	5,843	4,052	1,333
Men	30,933	3,743	3,949	4,399	5,477	5,376	3,309	2,687	1,564	429
Women	29,178	3,415	3,439	3,700	4,637	4,260	3,169	3,156	2,488	604
%	100	11.91	12.29	13.50	16.83	16.03	10.78	9.72	6.74	2.22

Source: Jincheon County Statistical Yearbook, 2006

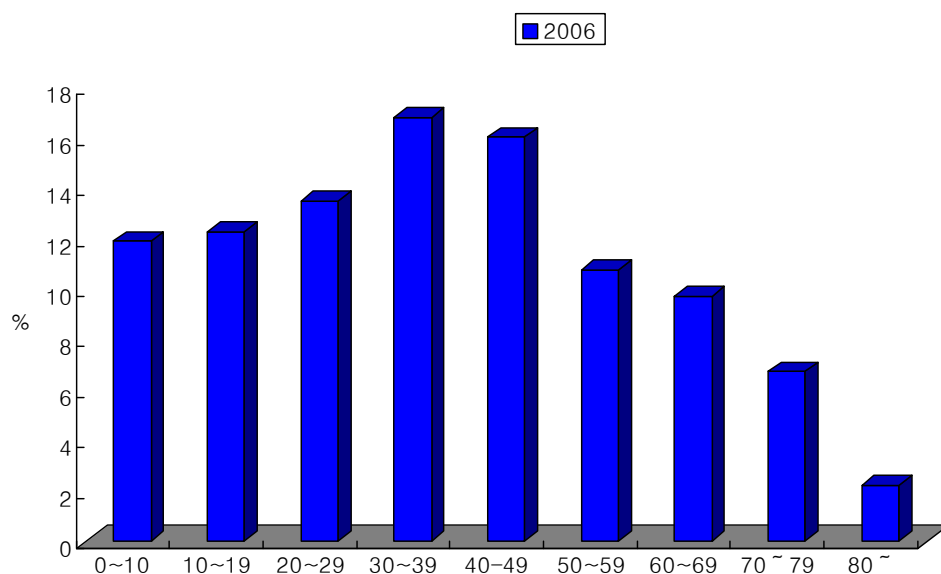


Fig. 1. Population Structure by Age(unit: 10yrs)

Source: Jincheon County Statistical Yearbook, 2006

Table 2. Population Structure by Year(unit: 10yrs)

Age	1995			2000			2005			2006		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	56,098	28,695	27,403	59,484	30,257	29,227	60,115	30,805	29,350	60,111	30,933	29,178
0~10	7,896	4,153	3,743	9,023	4,752	4,271	7,701	4,021	3,680	7,158	3,743	3,415
10~19	9,034	4,567	4,467	7,655	3,926	3,729	7,373	3,941	3,432	7,388	3,949	3,439
20~29	10,561	5,814	4,747	9,856	5,243	4,593	8,292	4,469	3,823	8,109	4,399	3,700
30~39	9,063	4,967	4,069	10,589	5,809	4,780	10,375	5,592	4,783	10,114	5,477	4,637
40~49	5,635	2,974	2,661	7,611	4,057	3,554	9,381	5,212	4,169	9,636	5,376	4,260
50~64	9,188	4,267	4,921	8,737	4,184	4,553	8,852	4,317	4,475	9,208	4,574	4,633
65~	4,874	2,012	2,890	6,429	2,423	3,747	8,181	3,253	4,928	8,498	3,414	4,784

Source: Jincheon County Statistical Yearbook, 2006

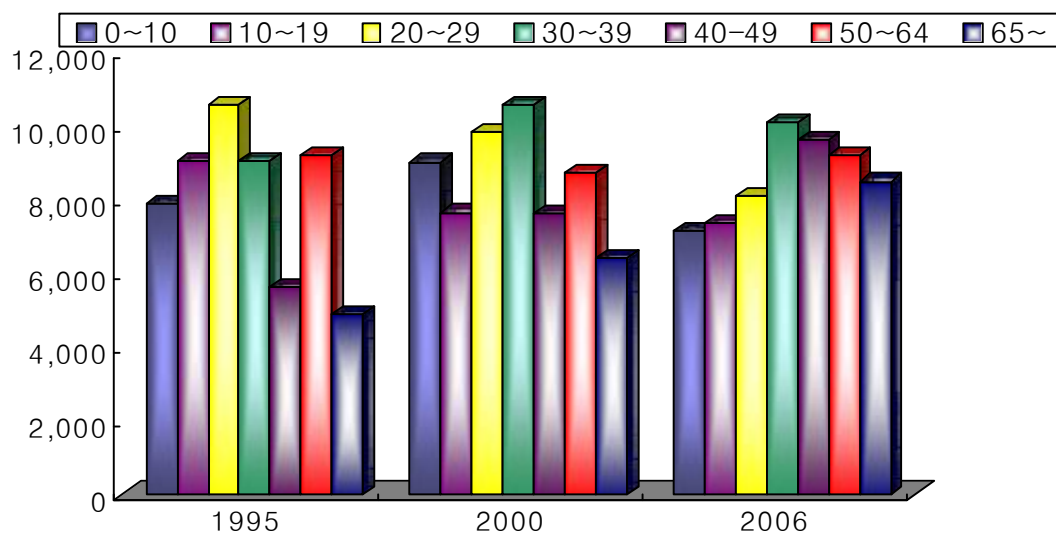


Fig. 2. Population rate by Year(unit: 10yrs)

Source: Jincheon County Statistical Yearbook, 2006

Chapter 6. General Health Status

1. Cause of Death

The leading causes of the death in Jincheon have different figures in the ranks, compared to the whole nation. In Jincheon, A disease of unknown etiology and DM were higher rank than whole nation. Further, most rates of leading causes of deaths are much higher than the corresponding national rates because age structure plays a strong role in the differences of the rates, and, that is, residents of Jincheon are older(Table 3).

Table 3. Leading Causes of Death

person(N)

Rank	1	2	3	4	5
Whole Nation	Malignant neoplasm	Cerebrovascular diseases	Heart diseases	Diabetes mellitus	Intentional self-harm
Jincheon	A disease of unknown etiology	Cerebrovascular	Diabetes mellitus	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Transport accidents

Source: Korea National Statistical Office, Annual Report on the Cause of Death Statistics, 2005 (Raw Data)

2. Measure of Morbidity

Based on the results from a survey on health status, the most common cause was hypertension which were experienced by 27.91% of the respondents, followed by Muscular & Skeletal Disease, Diabetes, and GI ulcer(Table 4).

Table 4. Morbidity Experienced During Past One Year

person(%)

Rank	1	2	3	4	5
Disease	Hypertension	Muscular & Skeletal Disease	Diabetes	Arthritis	GI Ulcer
%	27.91	14.25	10.64	8.03	5.22

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

3. Subjective health status

Only 45.5% of Jincheon adults were subjective health status 'very good' or 'good'(Table 5, Fig. 3).

Table 5. Subjective Health Status by Sex

person(%)

	Men	Women	Total
Very Good	60(4.4%)	55(4.1%)	115(8.5%)
Good	231(17.1%)	269(19.9%)	500(37.0%)
Normal	191(14.1%)	320(23.7%)	512(37.9%)
Bad	67(5.0%)	141(10.4%)	208(15.4%)
Very bad	6(0.4%)	11(0.8%)	17(1.3%)
Total	555(41.1%)	796(58.9%)	1352(100%)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

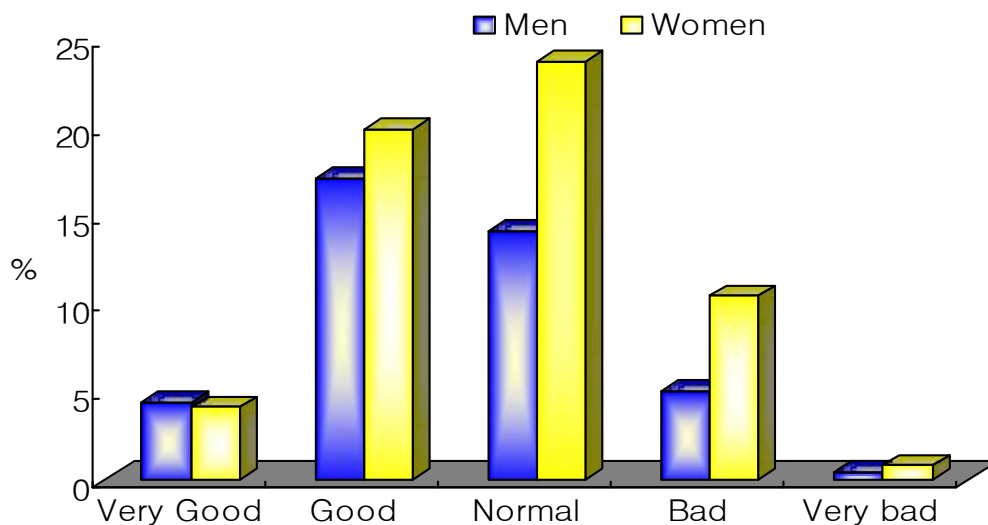


Fig. 3. Subjective Health Status by Sex(unit: %)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

Chapter 7. Life styles

1. Smoking Rates

Cigarette smoking is the single most preventable cause of disease and death in Korea. In 2008. Current smokers were 15.7% of men, compared to 1.7% of women(Table 6, Fig. 4). Tobacco use prevention and control program should be enhanced to promote tobacco-free living and to reduce morbidity and mortality from tobacco use and exposure to second-hand smoke.

Table 6 . Smoking Rates by Sex

person(%)

	Men	Women	Total
Current Smoker	212(15.7%)	23(1.7%)	235(17.3%)
Ex-Smoker	155(11.5%)	18(1.3%)	173(12.8%)
Non Smoker	188(13.9%)	751(55.5%)	940(69.5%)
Total	555(41.1%)	796(58.9%)	1352(100%)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

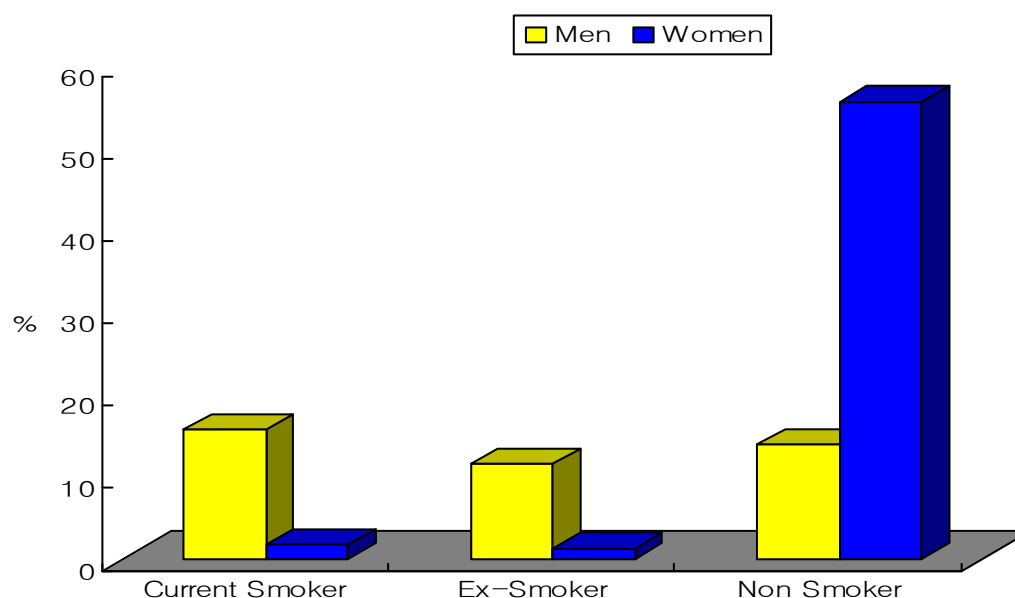


Fig. 4 . Smoking Rates by Sex(unit: %)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

2. Drinking Rates

In 2008, based on health behavior survey, 72.9% of Jincheon residents have current drinker. More men(82%) than women (66.6%) were current drinkers (Table 7, Fig. 5).

Table 7 . Drinking Rates by Sex

person(%)

	Men	Women	Total
Current Drinker	455(33.7%)	530(38.2%)	985(72.9%)
Non Drinker	95(7.0%)	261(19.3%)	357(26.4%)
Total	555(41.1%)	796(58.9%)	1352(100%)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

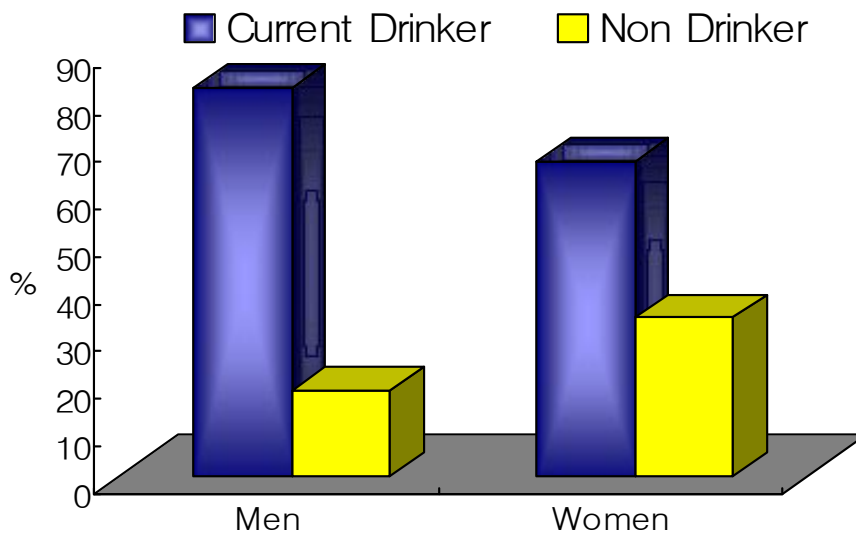


Fig. 5 . Drinking Rates by Sex(unit: %)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

3. Physical Exercise

In 2008, based on survey on health behaviors of Jincheon residents, 72.4% of residents were reported to exercise at least once per week. However, 27.6% exercised not at all. More women (27.6%) than men (10.3%) exercised not at all (Table 8, Fig. 6).

Table 8 . Physical Exercise by Sex

person(%)

	Men	Women	Total
Not at all	140(10.3%)	234(27.6%)	374(27.6%)
1-2 times	124(9.2%)	213(15.7%)	337(24.9%)
3-6 times	171((13.1%)	227((16.8%)	428(17.7%)
Everyday	119(8.8%)	123(9.1%)	243(18.0%)
Total	555(41.0%)	797(58.9%)	1353(100%)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

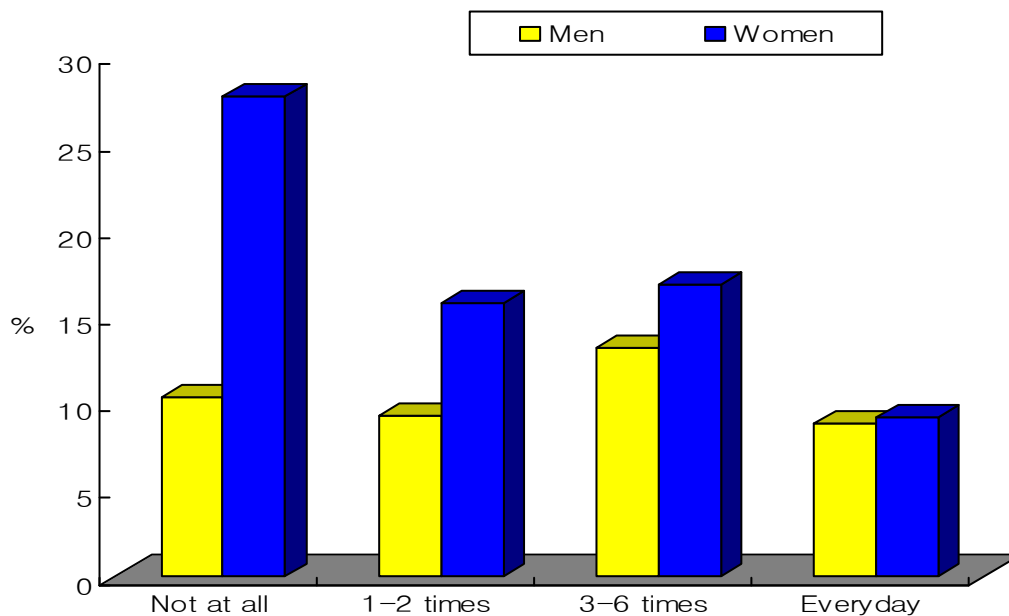


Fig. 6 . Physical Exercise by Sex(unit: %)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

4. BMI (Weight Rate)

Over - weight and Obesity rate in adult were 19.5%, 1.8%(Table 9, Fig. 7).

Table 9 . Obesity rate by Sex

person(%)

	Men	Women	Total
Low- weight	15(1.1%)	58(4.3%)	73(5.4%)
Normal	343(25.4%)	481(35.6%)	825(61.1%)
Over- weight	162(12.0%)	101(7.5%)	263(19.5%)
Obesity	12(0.9%)	13(1%)	25(1.8%)
Total	555(41.1%)	794(58.8%)	1350(100%)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

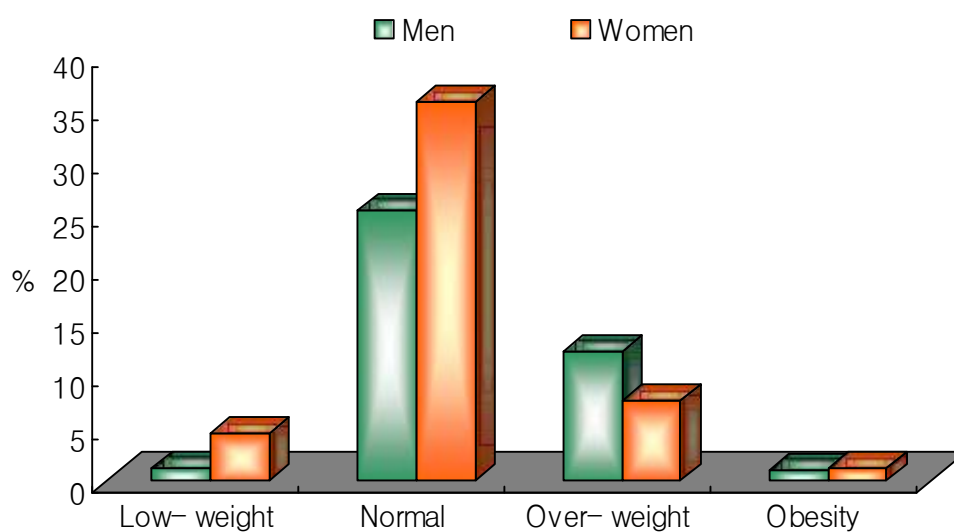


Fig. 7. Obesity rate by Sex(unit: %)

A Survey on Health Status, Utilization of Health Care Services and Health Behaviors, 2008

Chapter 8. Inequality - Physical and Social Infrastructure

1. Transportation Systems

The total number of automobiles registered was about 23,540 in 2006 which has increased from 19,758 in 2002(Table 10, Fig. 8).

Table 10. Number of Motor Vehicle, 2002-2006

(unit: number)

Year	Total
2002	19,758
2003	21,018
2004	21,931
2005	22,733
2006	23,540

Source: Jincheon County Statistical Yearbook, 2006

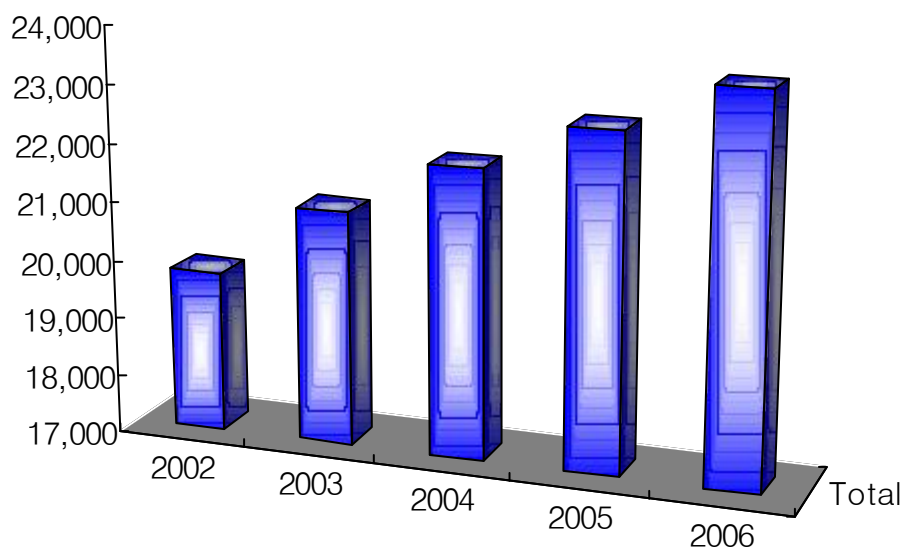


Fig. 8. Number of Motor Vehicle, 2002-2006(unit: number)

Source: Jincheon County Statistical Yearbook, 2006

2. Housing

House provision rate has increased annually up to 96% in 2006. Major type of house is detached dwelling, followed by apartment (Table 11, Fig. 9).

Table 11. Housing rate and Type , 2002-2006(unit: number)

(unit: number)

Year	No. of households	Total sum	Housing rate	Type of housing rate				
				Detached dwelling	Multy family house	Apartment	Row house	Apartment units in a private house
2002	20,971	21,530	104.1	12,198				766
2003	21,711	22,062	105.2	12,275	59	6,710	1,351	798
2004	22,565	21,787	97	12,344	69	7,227	1,370	846
2005	23,171	22,880	94	12,375	91	7,227	1,370	862
2006	23,831	22,967	96	12,172	431	7,899	1,317	958

Source: Jincheon County Statistical Yearbook, 2006

Housing rate

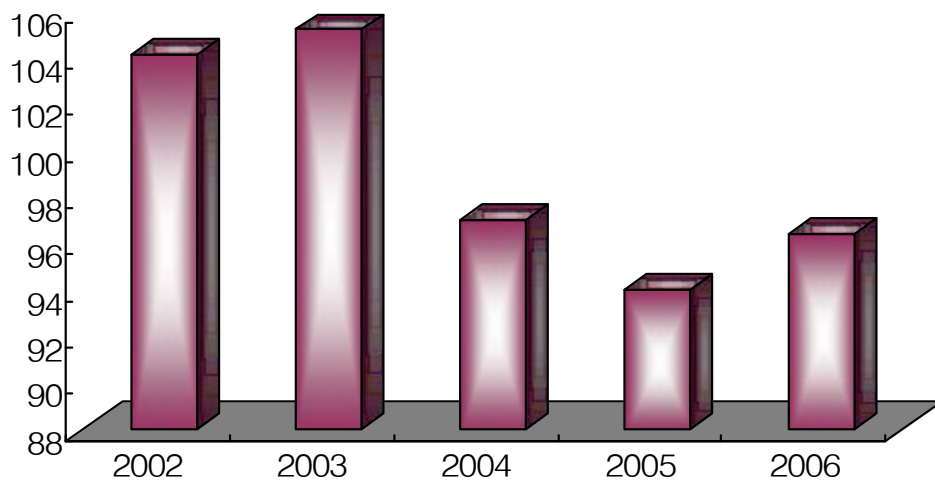


Fig. 9. Housing rate, 2002-2006(unit: number)

Source: Jincheon County Statistical Yearbook, 2006

Chapter 9. Public Health Policies and Services

1. Health Securities(Beneficiaries of Health Insurance)

All Koreans have covered by National Health Insurance or Health Aids since 1989. In 2006, 95.8% of residents of Jincheon county were insured by National Health Insurance, while 4.2% of residents, poor people, were enrolled in Health Aids. Among insured residents, 35.2% were self-employed(Table. 12, Fig. 10)

Table 12 . Health Service Facilities

(unit: person)

Type of Health Security	Number of Residents
Total	61,339
Self-Employers	21,632
Employees	33,208
Teachers and Government Officers	3,941
Health Aids	2,618

Source : National Health Insurance Cooperation, 2006

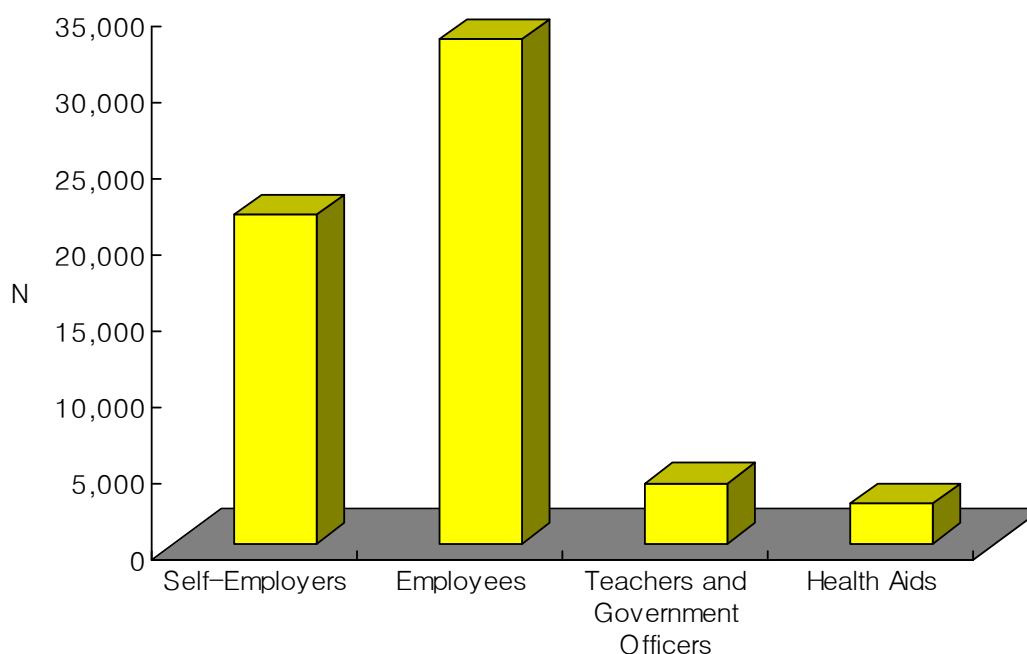


Fig. 10. Health Service Facilities(unit: person)

Source : National Health Insurance Cooperation, 2006

2. Health Services

Public Sectors

Jincheon County has one public health center, 6 public health subcenters and 7 primary health care posts(Fig. 11).

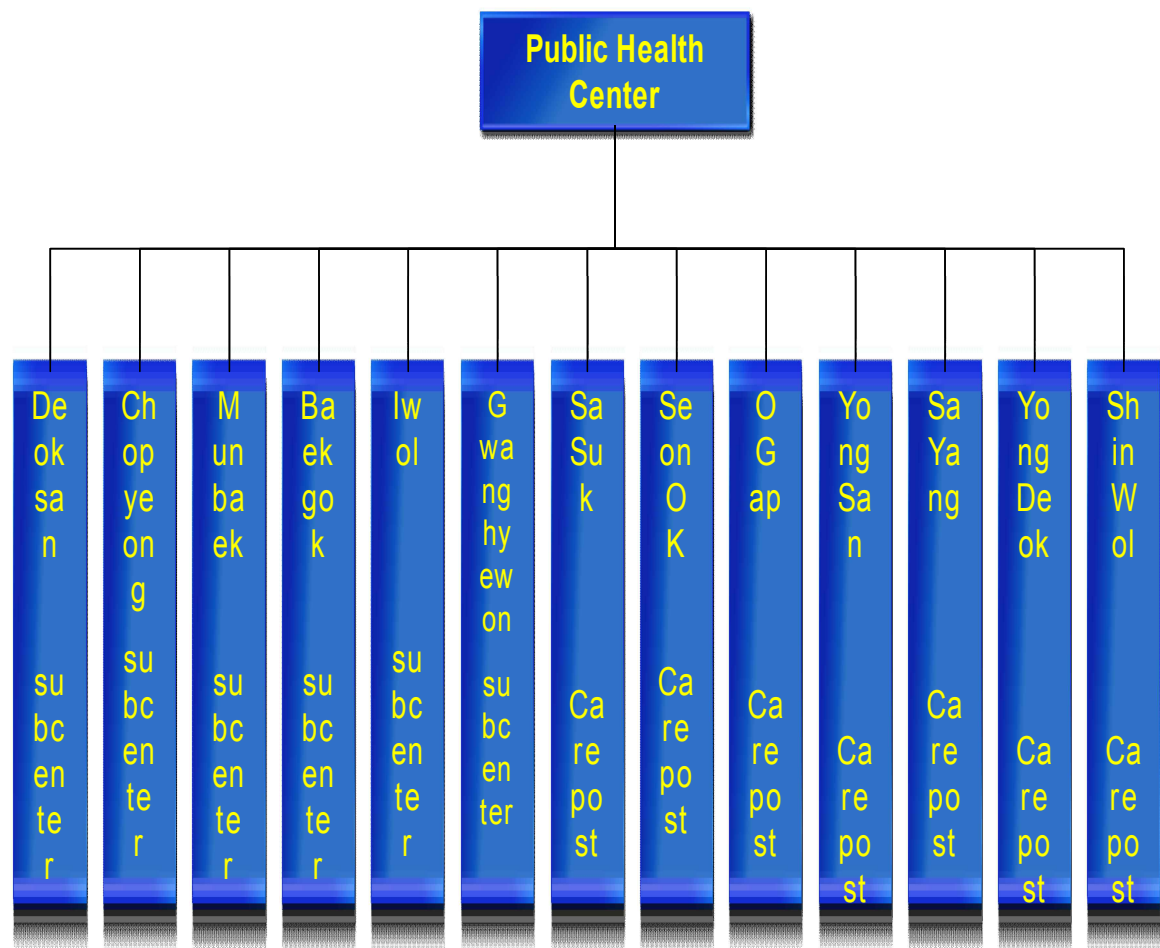


Fig. 11. Organization of Public Sectors

Private Sectors

Many medical services are provided by private owned health services facilities in Jincheon, similar to other areas in Korea. Primary care is primarily provided by 23 clinics. Secondary care is provided by two hospitals.

In 2008, there were 453 licensed acute care beds. There were 60 physicians included dentists and oriental medicine doctors (Table. 13. Fig. 12)

Table 13. Health Service Facilities(Private Sector)

(unit: number)

Classification	Number	No. of Beds	No. of Doctors				No. of Nurses	No. of Nurse's sides	No. of Pharmacists
			Total	Doctor	Dentist	Oriental Medicine Doctor			
Clinics	23	146	23	23				68	
Hospital	2	307	16	16			39	24	1
Dental Clinics	10		10		10			21	
Oriental M.C	11		11			11		13	
Pharmacy	29		29						29
Total	75	453	60	39	10	11	39	126	30

Jincheon County public health center, 2008

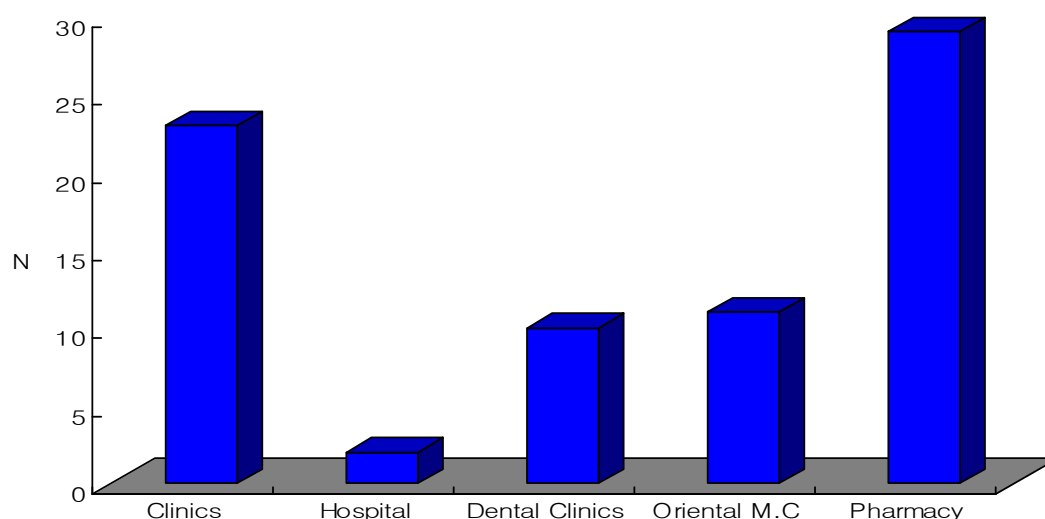


Fig. 12. Health Service Facilities (Private Sectors)(unit: number)

Jincheon County public health center, 2008

3. Vaccination

Vaccination services are primarily provided by public health facilities such as public health center. vaccination services provided by public health facilities are as Table 14, 15.

Overall, vaccine preventable diseases are reported at record low level in Korea, because of high vaccination levels in children.

Table 14 . Immunization Services by Public Health Facilities (for children)

(unit: number)

Year	DTP	Polio	MMR	B.C.G	Japanese Encephalitis	Hepatitis B
2006	146	2,011	664	396	2,673	2,274

Jincheon County public health center, 2007

Table 15 . Immunization Services by Public Health Facilities (epidermic)

(unit: number)

Typhoid	Influenza	Hemorrhagic fever
87	12,572	266

Jincheon County public health center, 2007

4. Health Education Services

Health education services primarily provided by public health facilities have strengthened recently for health promotion of residents. Health education services provided by public health facilities are as Table 16.

Health educations are focused on prevention of smoking, drinking and unhealthy diet habits. This polices include broadening of smoking free districts, health education for students, child, pregnant and adult, campaign for abstaining drinking and don't pass the cup round.

Table 16. Health Education Services by Public Health Facilities

(unit: person)

Year	Total	Groups Education							Individual Education
		Preschool Children	Students	Employees	Elderly	Adult	Pregnant	Others	
2007	10,352	1627	916	60	1400	30	260	280	5779

Jincheon County public health center, 2007