

Profile of Healthy City Hadong

Chapter 1. History of Hadong

Hadong was dubbed as 'Dasachon(county of much sand)' during Jinguk period, and was a part of 'Nangnoguk', one of 12 Byeonhan countries. According to 'History of the Three Kingdoms', it was 'Handasa-guen' and revised to 'Hadong-geun' in 757 during the reign of King Gyeongdeok. In Goryeo period, it was 'Hadong-hyeon'. And in 1414, the 14th year of Taejon, it became 'Hanamhyeon' with 'Namhaehyeon'.

- **Samhan Period** : It used to be a part of 'Nangnoguk', one of 12 Byeonhan countries.
- **Period of the Three Kingdoms** : It was dubbed as Dasasung or Dasa-guen.
- **The Unified Silla Period** : Handasa-guen during the 5th years(year 585) of King Sinmun was renamed to Hadong-guen during the 16 years(year 757) of King Gyeongdeog.
- **Goryeo Period** : It was called Hadong-hyon, a part of Jinjumok.
- **Joseon Period** : Promoted its status to regional military command of Hadong during the 30th years(1704)of Sukjong and had magistrate, and become Hadong-guen, Jinjubu in 1895.
- **1895.6.25** : Called Hadong-gun, Jinju-bu by the 23rd of 98th of Royal edict
- **1938.10.1** : Promoted from Hadong-myeon to Hadong-eup of 1 Eup and 1 Myeon by ordinance No.197 of government ministry.
- **1966.5.12** : Established Sinheung branch office in Hwagae-myeon by county regulation No.100 1 eup, 11 Myeon and 1 branch office.
- **1969.10.2** : Established the Witae branch office in Cheongam-myeon; 2 branch offices for 11 myeon in 1 eup by ordinance No.156 of government ministry.

- **1986.1.13** : Established the Galsa branch office in Geumnam-myeon; 3 branch offices for 11 myeon in eup by ordinance No.957 of government ministry.
- **1989.4.1** : The Galsa branch office in Geumnam-myeon was promoted to Geumseong-myeon; 2 branch offices for 12 myeon, 1 eup by ordinance No.1076 of government ministry.
- **1996.3.12** : Closed Sinheung branch office in Hwagae-myeon by ordinance No.1418 of government ministry, thus it has 1 branch office, 12 myeon, 1 eup.
- **1998.9.4** : The Witae branch office in Cheongam-myeon was closed by ordinance No.1494 of government ministry, thus it has 1 eup, 12 myeon.

Chapter 2. Symbol and Mascot of Hadong

1. Emblem and Mascot



Emblem

- The blue sky and expression of the bird illustrates pure air and clear sky of Hadong. Dove, the county bird flying high up in the sky symbolizes peace and the citizens taking off a leap.
- The green oval represents a green area as a semi-city and the line that stands straight in the center illustrates volatile of the citizens toward the hopeful future and Seomjingang River.
- The shape of three peaks between the green area and the blue sky represents geological traits of Mt. Jirisan tourism by and unyielding spirit of the citizens and vitality.
- The sky and earth of the whole drawing express truth of the great nature in accordance with an interaction of two powers, positive and negative (eum and yang in Korean) which stand for creation and development.



Brand Slogan

- This slogan express the "As expected, Hadong will be best!" and implies positive thinking. This is will of vision accomplish of Hadong through be recognized the best city at any parts.
- Clean and simply designed Wordmark expresses a modern feeling and future oriented mind for make the affinities
- Red color symbolize passion and dynamic cities, Orange color symbolize hopes and dreams for the future, and then Blue color symbolize clean, hopeful future and trust of Hadong.



DaSaDol

· Put an important emphasis on connotations when calling the character! Hadong-guen was used to be dubbed as Handasa-guen during the Three Kingdoms (Silla). Hence 'dasa' from Handasa-guen and the cute connotation 'dori' have come up together to be named as Dasadol.

· To be loved by people for its cute image, its kind face and friendly expressions have been emphasized by implanting a tea leaf of Hwagae-dong on to a Cheonghak child! In order to express internationalization of Hadong's culture and history, the child is wearing a hat design with a green tea leaf and the name Hadong is inscribed on the character to form unity of the residents of Hadong-guen.



HaOngChon

· This image express embraced the Hadong by the SeomJin River.

· It is a representative image of Hadong in which expressed various and excellent nature, culture and agricultural special products etc. And it means "Welcome!" and "Hug a costumer" to wellbeing resting city.

2. Symbols of Hadong



Ginkgo

- Tree - Ginkgo Tree
 - Special traits and appointed reasons
 - It has a long-life span, has distinctive four weathers and is the best wood to make kiosks and road side trees.
 - Abundance, Glory, Gentle, Strength, Cooperation
-



Dove

- Bird - Dove
 - Special traits and appointed reasons
 - Dove is commonly regarded as a symbol of peace and is usually breed as a pet as well as for communication purpose.
 - Peace, Love, Responsibility
-



Royal azalea

- Flower - Royal azalea
 - Special traits and appointed reasons
 - Splendid color, full of ardor, strong reproduction and it can grow naturally in anywhere
 - Prosperity, Patient, Abundance
-

Chapter 3. Geography, Climate and Area of Hadong

1. Location

“Hadong-guen is located in the westernmost part of Gyeongsangnam-do” at the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula, bordering Jinju Sacheon-si to the east, Gwangyang-si and Gurye-guen of Jeollanam-do across the Seomjingang to the west, Namhae-guen to the south, and Hamyang Sancheong-guen of Gyeongsangnam-do and Namwon-si of Jeollabuk-do across the Mt. Jirisan to the north, that is, 2 provinces



Grand Jirisan National Park, the blue Seomjingang River, Hallyeo National Sea Park that was the last battle place of Chungmugong Lee Sunshin and the uncontaminated Waters Noryang design Hadong as a beautiful town. Ssanggaesa or an old Silla temple in Hwagae-myeon, Buril Fall between Cheonghakbong and Baekhakbong in the Mt. Jirisan, Chilbalsa Temple in the foot of Banyanong Jirisan, Baeksacheongsong of white sand and old pine trees, and 32km of Hadong port are all great national resources.

2. Area

The total size of guen is 675.74km², takes up 6.4% of Gyeongnam and presently comprised with 1 eup, 12 myeon and 108 legal ri by law, 319 administrative ri, 520 ban and 580 natural towns.

3. Climate

In spring, low-pressure from Manju brings quite strong wind and sandy dust from Hwabuk region. As entering summer, seasonal rain weather forms in the late June to mid-July due to High-pressure from North Pacific and Oceanic Cold High-pressure from Okhotsk. Clear and mild weather continuous on in fall while severe cold weather remains in the winter due to Northeast seasonal wind.

Based on the 2004 temperature record, the average temperature is 13.4 °C, recording the highest temperature of 35.5 °C and the lowest-13.4°C. The annual average rainfall records 1,876mm, the highest record throughout the nation.

4. Geography



The geographical picture is that while the Mt. Sobeak goes around from south to north, the Mt. Baekunsan is standing across on the western part and the Mt. Jirisan to the northern part. Dadohae is formed by embracing countless islands and bays in the southern area.

The Mt. Jirisan and numerous Dadohae were created from the Mt. Baekdudaegan, and there is the famous Hallyeo Marine National Park on the southern sea. Therefore, the region is lined with over 1000-meter high peaks including Tokkibong (1,533m), Yeongsinbong(1,650m), Samgakgoji(1,586m), and Samsinbong (1,284m), Hyeongjebong, Byeoksoryeong and Seongjebong. The Seomjingang River, rise from Mt. Jirisan and flowing all the way to the southern sea, which constitutes Hadong's lifeline.

Chapter 4. Culture of Hadong

1. Historic sites and a natural monument

1) Historic sites

▪ Tower and Monument of Jingam Zen Master in Ssanggaesa



This is the Tower and Monument of Jingam Zen Master(774-850), who was a famous monk in the late era of Unified Silla. He introduced and widely popularized Beompae, a genre of Buddhist music. While studying in China's Tang in 804 A.D., or five years after the reign of King Aejang, he entered the Buddhist priesthood. He returned home in 830 A.D., or the 5th year of the reign of King Heung-deok and gained the respect of diverse kings because of high morality and mighty Buddhist power, and passed into Nirvana at SSanggaesa at the age of 77.

▪ Ssanggaesa



Ssanggaesa(Ssangae Temple) was built by Daebihwasang(Buddhist monk) and Sambeophwasang in 722, the 21st year of King Seondeok of the Unified Silla Era and also called Okcheonsa Temple.

Its name was originated from the regional shape around the temple that it was built where the two valleys met.

It was burnt by a fire during Imjinwaeran and later, Byeogamdaesa (a grand Buddhist mater) rebuilt it in 1632, the 10th year of King Injo of the Joseon Era.

2) Natural monument

- **The red pine forest of Hadong**



The Korean red pine forest in Hadong, Gyeongsangnam-do province, dates back to 1745 (21st year of King Yeongjo) during the Joseon Dynasty when about 900 trees were planted by Jeon Cheon-sang, the local governor, to block damage from wind and sand coming from the river. This is well equipped with 260-year-old pine trees, the clean Seomjin River and wide sandy beaches, the combination of which is reminiscent of a beautiful picture and which in the past made Poet Mukgae stop to enjoy its scenery. That is why Hadong is called a village of "White Sand and Green Pines" or "White Sand and Green Bamboos."

- **Janggu Island fossils place of Jeungpyeong-ri Geumnam-myeon, Hadong**



Janggu Island, an uninhabited one, is a producer of various well-preserved fossils with major academic values including Bivalvia fossils (Trigonioides and Plicatounio in Nakdong), Ornithopods' footprint fossils, alligators' skull fossils, Hadrosauridae's teeth fossils, turtles'shell fossils and a diversity of invertebrate animals' trace fossils dated back to the Cretaceous period of the Mesozoic era.

- **Munam Pine Tree of Chukji-ri Akyang-myeon, Hadong**



Munam Pine Tree at Chukji-ri, Hadong, has a strange shape, sitting on a huge and flat rock, which is of great botanical and scenic value. Located in the place commanding a fine view of wide Akyang Open Field, Munam Pine Tree has incredible scenery with such great cultural values that respectable writers used to visit here to extol the plant by holding a poem-composing contest and that the tree has been preserved by Muamsong Foundation organized by the local residents.

2. The 8 scenery of Hadong

1) Hwagae 4 km Cherry Blossoms way



Flower Path at Hwagae is already well-known as 10-ri(roughly 4 kilometer-long) cherry blossoms. This dream-like way is also referred to as so-called "Marriage Path" now that it is said that young couples will often be devoted to each other "till death does us part" if they take themselves by the hand while walking along the path.

2) Sunrise Mt. Geumo and Dadohae



Stretched southeast from Mt. Jiri and located in the southeastern coast of Hadong-gun(district), Mt. Geumo, which is 849 meters high and the circumference of which is 80-ri(roughly 3,200 meters), stands magnificently high. The mountain is picturesquely equipped with the dark-blue southern sea in the south and with Mt. Jiri's main ridge in the north.

3) Ssanggaesa's fall



Ssanggaesa is the place where Sambeophwasang, a disciple of Euisang Buddhist Master, returned home to cultivate himself religiously along with the formal Buddhist teachings of Hyeneung, the 6th Zen Master of Chinese Buddhism, after finishing studying abroad in the 21 year of the reign of King Seongdeok in Silla.

4) Choichampandaek, Pyeongsa-ri



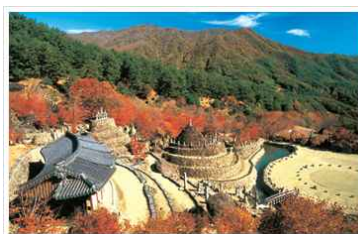
Choi Champan's House, or Vice-minister Choi's Residence, is located in wide plains (Pyeongsa-ri, Akyang-myeon) below Seongjebong, or the end of the southern ridge where one of the huge ridges of Mt. Jiri branches out in the southern direction. The district of Pyeongsa-ri, which appears in the novel "Land" written by Ms. Park Kyeong-ri, is filled with a variety of blessings from the Seomjin River.

5) Hyeongje-bong Royal Azalea



Starting from Cheonwang-bong in the distance and ranging through Jeseok-bong and Chottae-bong to its unexplored southern ridge, Mt. Jiri keeps on stretching through Hyeongje-bong to Sinseon-bong adjacent to fertile plains and ends up in the Seonjin River.

6) Samseong-gung, Cheonghak-dong



This is a sanctuary of the Koreans putting faith in Hwanin, Hwanung and Tangun, or the sacred founders of the nation, which comes to serve as a place for practicing Taoism and where people try to find enlightenment through Seondo, or Taoist asceticism.

7) Bulil Fall in Mt. Jiri



Bulil Fall, one of the most beautiful 10 sceneries in Mt. Jiri, is located at an altitude of 720 meters. You will find it immensely delightful to pay a visit to SSanggaesa before going to see Bulil Fall.

8) Baeksa Cheongsong(White Sand Green Pine), Hadong Port



Dohobusa(County Governor) Jeon Cheongsang had a number of pine trees planted in order to prevent winds from the river and sandy winds from damaging the area in 1745, or in the 21 year of the reign of King Yeongjo in the Josun dynasty. Having survived for about 250 years, they become one of the oldest pine forests in Korea today. The forest is 72,205 square kilometers in area.

Chapter 5. The Population of Hadong

○ As of 2009 in Hadong County, the total population is 52,180 (including 262 foreigner) and the ratio of male and female is about 50:50. The aged population (over 65) is becoming higher every year: As of 2009, it was 13,132 and it represented 25.35 of the whole population. It is necessary to have a comprehensive plan to deal with the aged population, including their health and medical issues.

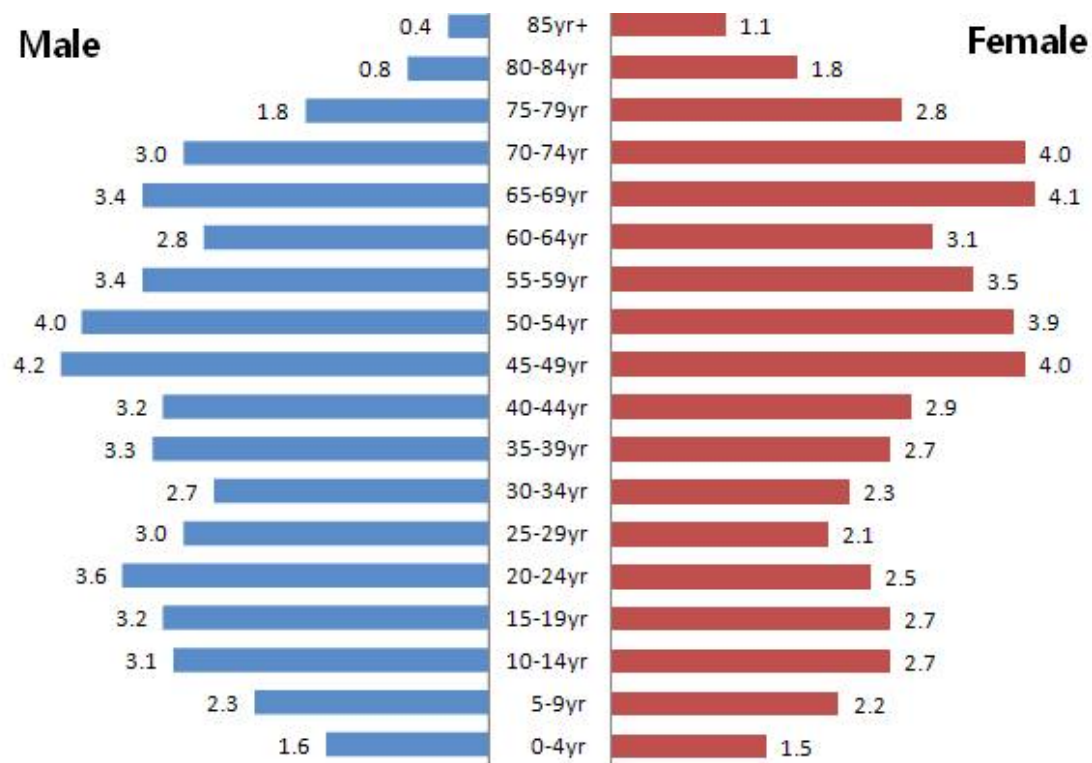


Figure 1. Age Pyramid of Hadong Population

Table 1. Trend of Population : child population (0-14 years), productive age population (15-64 years), aged population (over 65 years)

Unit : N, %

Year Age	2005			2006			2007		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0 - 14	7,453	4,015	3,438	7,160	3,882	3,278	7,551	4,104	3,447
	14.0	15.4	12.7	13.5	14.9	12.2	13.6	15.1	12.2
15 - 64	33,724	17,648	16,076	33,402	17,542	15,865	35,023	18,314	16,709
	63.5	67.5	59.5	63.2	67.4	59.1	63.1	67.3	59.0
65+	11,954	4,472	7,482	12,331	4,616	7,715	12,952	4,789	8,163
	22.5	17.1	27.7	23.3	17.7	28.7	23.3	17.6	28.8
Total	53,131	26,135	26,996	52,893	26,040	26,858	55,526	27,207	28,319
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Annual Statistics of Hadong County(2008)

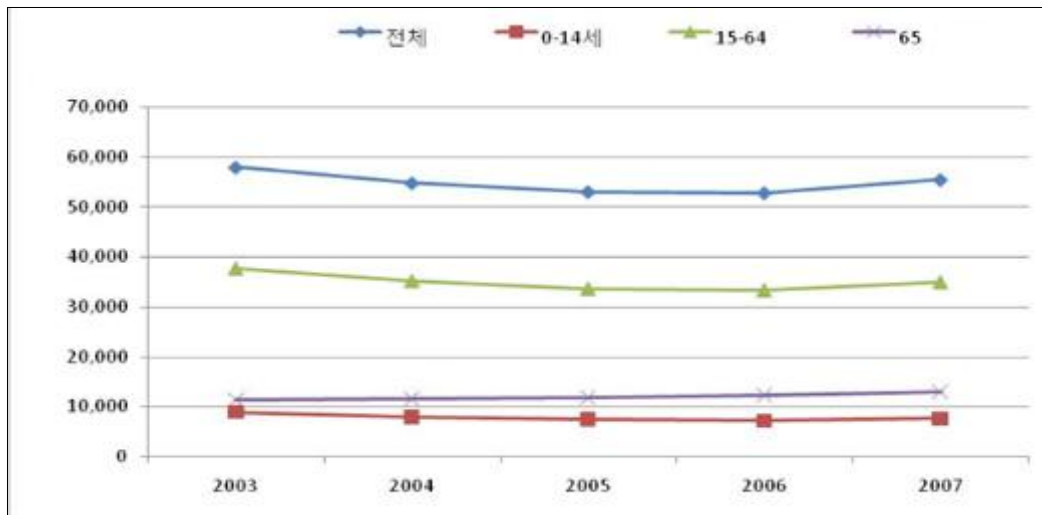


Figure 2. Trend of Population : child population (0-14 years), productive age population (15-64 years), aged population (over 65 years)

○ The crude birth rate of over the last 3 years was 5.9 in 2005, 5.7 in 2006 and 6.7 in 2007.

Table 2. Numbers of Births and Birth rate

Unit : N/1,000 persons, %

	2005			2006			2007		
	Nation	GyeongNa m	Hadong	Nation	GyeongNa m	Hadong	Nation	GyeongNa m	Hadong
Births Number	438,062	28,291	316	451,514	29,368	301	496,710	33,184	361
Crude birth rate	9.0	5.7	5.9	9.2	5.9	5.7	10.1	10.2	6.7

Source : Korea National Statistical Office (2007)

○ The crude death rate of Hadong County was 1,140 and it is higher than that of nation. Also, the age-adjusted death rate of Hadong County was higher than that of nation.

Table 3. Total Number of Deaths and Mortality (2007year)

Unit : N/100,000 persons

	No. of deaths	Crude death rate(per 100,000 population)	Age-adjusted death rate	No. of mean deaths per day
Nation	244,874	498.4	459.3	670.9
Gyeongnam	19,105	599.9	509.3	52.3
Hadong	8,769	1,140	534.1	24.0

Source : Korea National Statistical Office (2007)

Chapter 6. General Health Status

○ 3 major causes of death in Hadong County were stroke, heart diseases, and suicides in its order. According to the census of death statistics in 2007, the diseases in which the age-adjusted death rate of Hadong County is higher than that of nation were lung cancer, diabetes, heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, chronic lower respiratory disease, liver disease, traffic accident, and intentional self-harm(suicide).

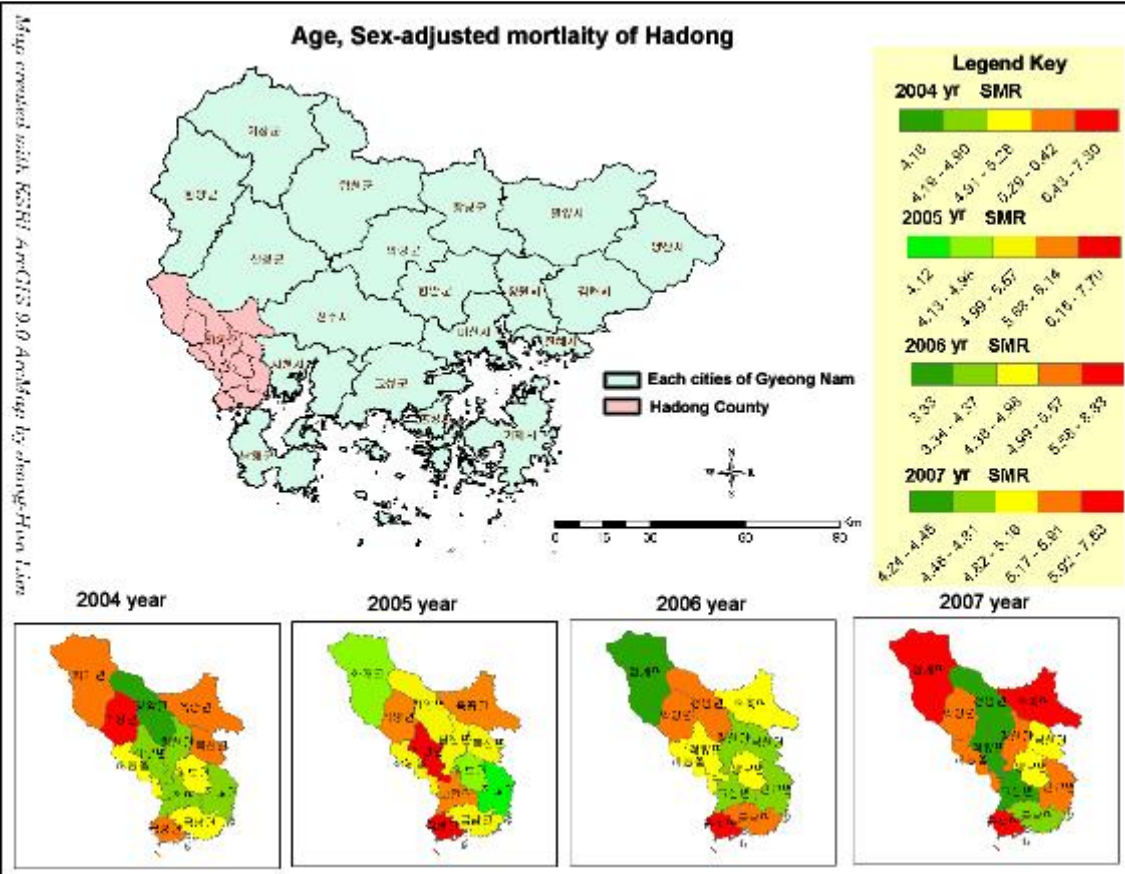
Table 4. Age-adjusted death rate of major causes of death(2007)

Unit : N/100,000persons

Classification(103 items)	Nation			Gyeongnam			Hadong		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	459.3	634.6	329.9	509.3	721.0	357.7	534.1	796.5	327.2
Certain infection & parasitic diseases	10.1	15.2	6.3	11.6	17.3	7.7	9.9	18.8	4.0
-Respiratory tuberculosis	4.1	7.3	1.9	4.9	9.0	2.2	6.6	16.4	-
Neoplasms	127.4	194.6	81.0	140.8	224.9	85.4	116.4	190	61.5
-Malignant neoplasm of stomach	19.9	31.5	12.0	22.5	34.8	14.4	18.4	31.2	8.0
-Malignant neoplasm of liver	21.2	35.6	9.1	25.9	45.9	10.3	18.8	32.3	6.3
-Malignant neoplasm of lung	26.7	49.1	11.7	30.5	59.3	12.5	27.9	56.7	10.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	22.3	27.8	17.8	25.4	32.8	19.5	30.1	40.4	19.8
-Diabetes mellitus	21.0	26.4	16.7	23.9	31.5	18.1	28.1	38.3	18.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	106.9	133.6	86.7	132.7	166.6	107.4	123.3	180.0	80.7
-Ischemic heart diseases	40.0	52.1	30.3	55.1	72.2	65.8	52.2	72.0	33.9
-Cerebrovascular diseases	54.3	68.2	44.7	61.2	76.6	51.1	60.3	92.3	38.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	27.4	46.0	17.2	27.8	46.2	18.8	24.6	41.7	19.7
-Pneumonia	8.4	12.8	6.0	7.6	11.6	5.7	4.5	7.5	2.8
-Chronic lower respiratory diseases	13.9	24.6	8.1	15.5	27.2	9.9	30.4	11.8	20.4
Diseases of the digestive system	20.4	32.2	9.9	25.2	39.9	12.2	28.9	53.4	9.1
-Disease of the liver	14.0	24.0	4.9	16.8	29.2	5.6	19.1	35.7	5.1
External causes of mortality	58.6	85.5	35.4	70.2	106.1	39.4	101.6	164.4	40.1
-Transport accidents	14.9	23.5	7.1	18.9	32.0	7.5	32.2	57.6	6.9
-Suicides	23.9	32.7	16.8	27.4	39.3	17.7	32.5	47.9	15.3

Source : Korea National Statistical Office (2007)

○ Mortality caused of liver disease was the differences between regions in Hadong, and continually some of region's mortality was more higher than other.



○ The diseases whose prevalence rate in Hadong County are higher than that of nation were high blood pressure, diabetes, and stroke. It is necessary to make an administrative plan to prevent and manage these diseases.

Table 5. Self-recognition Morbidity of major chronic diseases

Unit : N/1,000 persons

Area Diseases	Nation	Gyeongnam	Hadong
Hypertension	128.7	140.1	186.5
Diabetes	51.8	52.1	66.6
Osteo arthritis	133.6	88.0	115.4
Stroke	15.9	15.3	18.0
Cancer	16.6	14.7	16.6
Sources	National Health & Nutritional Survey (2005)	Community Health Survey (2008)	Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)

○ 69.5% of hypertension patients, 72.4% of diabetes patients, 55.7% of arthritis patients, 53.2% of myocardio-ischemic patients, 63.1% of angina patients, and 75.8% of stroke patients had received treatment. This treatment rates were lower than that of nation.

Table 6. Treatment rate of chronic diseases

Unit : %

Area Diseases	Nation	Gyeongnam	Hadong
Hypertension	80.0	81.5	69.5
Diabetes	74.3	76.9	72.4
Arthritis	44.3	59.1	55.7
Myocardio-ischemia	68.6	66.9	53.2
Angina	69.8	79.5	63.1
Bronchial Asthma	43.5	59.6	62.9
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	28.1	38.6	80.5
Stroke	68.4	55.2	75.8
Sources	National Health & Nutritional Survey (2005)	Community Health Survey (2008)	Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)

○ The survey on subjective perception of health condition showed that 6.0% of adults said 'very good' and 35.3% of them said 'good' to questionnaire of "How do you feel about your health?". Thus, the subjective perception of health condition in Hadong County seemed to be lower than that of nation.

Table 7. Self-rated Health Status in adults

Unit : %

Area & Sex Status	Nation			Gyeongnam			Hadong		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Very Good	8.5	6.4	8.5	6.2	7.5	4.9	6.0	7.1	4.9
Good	36.1	32.6	36.1	45.0	49.0	41.2	35.3	40.8	30.2
Fair	37.9	41.8	39.9	32.3	30.5	34.1	31.0	31.0	31.0
Poor	9.7	16.2	13.0	13.5	10.5	16.4	21.1	15.4	26.5
Very Poor	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.4	6.6	5.8	7.4
Source	Social Statistics Survey (2006)			Community Health Survey (2008)			Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)		

Chapter 7. Health Behavior

1. Smoking rates

○ Adult smoking rates in Hadong County and Gyeongnam is 25.6%, and this number is higher than that of nation(25.0%).

Table 8. Smoking status in Adults Unit : %

Smoking Status \ Area	Nation	Gyeongnam	Hadong
Smoking Rates	25.0	25.6	25.6
Male	45.1	48.4	46.8
Female	5.3	3.4	5.8
Try rates of smoking cessation	60.8	37.3	40.5
Male	59.9	37.7	42.8
Female	67.9	32.7	22.6
Decision rates of smoking cessation in 1 month	19.8	16.9	15.7
Male	19.1	16.7	16.2
Female	25.7	19.3	11.9
Sources	National Health & Nutritional Survey (2007)	Community Health Survey (2008)	Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)

2. Drinking rate

○ The rate of adults who drink everyday in Hadong County was 6.5% : Nation(7.3%) and Gyeongnam(5.6%). This number is lower than that of nation.

Table 9. Drinking status in Adults

Unit : %

Drinking Status \ Area	Nation	Gyeongnam	Hadong
Drinking rate	87.4	74.8	66.2
Male	95.1	88.3	85.9
Female	79.8	61.7	48.0
Age at the first drinking	21.7	22.3	23.9
Male	19.1	19.9	20.2
Female	24.6	25.5	30.2
Daily drinking rate	7.3	5.6	6.5
Male	11.3	8.0	9.0
Female	2.8	1.6	2.3
Sources	National Health & Nutritional Survey (2007)	Community Health Survey (2008)	Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)

3. Physical exercises

○ The rate of adults who follow middle strength physical activity & exercise in Hadong County (12.0%) was higher than that of nation(9.9%) and Gyeongnam(11.1%). However, the rate of adults who follow walking activity & exercise in Hadong County(30.7%) was lower than that of nation(45.8%) and Gyeongnam(45.8%). It is actively necessary to make a plan for physical activity & walking exercise in adult.

Table 10. Physical exercise of middle strength and walking exercise in Adults.

Unit : %

Exercise \ Area	Nation	Gyeongnam	Hadong
Middle strength	9.9	11.1	12.0
Male	10.6	13.4	14.2
Female	9.3	8.9	10.0
Working	45.8	49.6	30.7
Male	47.5	49.8	32.6
Female	44.1	49.4	28.9
Sources	National Health & Nutritional Survey (2007)	Community Health Survey (2008)	Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)

4. Weight Control

○ Adult obesity rate in Hadong County (16.1%) was lower than that of nation (32.1%) and Gyeongnam (19.2%).

Table 11. Obesity status in Adult

Unit : %

Obesity Status \ Area	Nation	Gyeongnam	Hadong
Obesity rate(BMI > 25)	32.1	19.2	16.1
Male	36.6	24.2	19.0
Female	27.8	14.1	13.5
Normal weight rate ($18.5 \leq \text{BMI} < 25$)	63.2	75.3	76.5
Male	60.6	73.7	76.9
Female	65.7	77.0	76.0
Low weight rate (BMI < 18.5)	4.7	5.5	7.4
Male	2.8	2.1	4.1
Female	6.5	9.0	10.5
Sources	National Health & Nutritional Survey (2007)	Community Health Survey (2008)	Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)

5. Health screening rate

○ Health screening rates last 2 years rate in Hadong County (61.5%) was relatively high. However it is necessary to increase for future screening rate cause by not screening rate (about 40%).

Table 12 Health screening Unit : %

<div>Area</div> <div>Health screening rate</div>	Nation	Gyeongnam	Hadong
Total	48.6	54.1	61.5
Male	52.9	57.8	61.6
Female	44.3	50.4	61.5
Sources	National Health & Nutritional Survey (2007)	Community Health Survey (2008)	Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)

6. Perception of stress

○ The rate of adults who responded "under strongly a lot of stress" in Hadong County (2.6%) was relatively lower than that of nation. The rate who responded "under a lot of stress" was 24.7%.

Table 13. Perception of stress in Adult

Unit : %

Area		Nation	Gyeongnam	Hadong
Stress Status				
Strongly a lot of	Total	7.1	2.8	2.6
	Male	7.3	2.5	2.5
	Female	6.8	3.1	2.7
A lot of	Total	28.1	21.5	24.7
	Male	27.9	22.7	24.5
	Female	28.4	20.4	24.8
A little	Total	51.2	56.0	40.9
	Male	51.7	56.7	43.9
	Female	50.6	55.2	38.1
Little	Total	13.7	19.8	31.9
	Male	13.1	18.2	29.1
	Female	17.5	21.4	34.4
Sources		National Health & Nutritional Survey (2005)	Community Health Survey (2008)	Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)

Chapter 8. Health Service and Infrastructure

○ As of 2007, 87.2% has a health insurance and others have public medical aids.

Table 14. Coverage rate of Health Insurance

Unit : N, %

	Nation		Gyeongnam		Hadong	
	No. of application person	Application rate	No. of application person	Application rate	No. of application person	Application rate
Corporation Insurance(Wokers)	23,724,134	48.4	1,613,398	49.8	14,680	26.3
Corporation(Government Officers and Private school personnel)	4,720,899	9.6	316,909	9.8	5,238	9.4
Regional Health Insurance	18,964,567	38.7	1,123,787	34.7	23,145	41.5
Total	47,409,600	96.8	3,054,094	94.3	48,634	87.2
source	Health & Welfare Statistical Yearbook (2007)		Health Insurance Statistical Yearbook (2007)		Health Insurance Statistical Yearbook (2007)	

○ As of 2007, the ratio of hospital bed per person was 108 including general hospital, nursing home, clinic, and doctor's office. As of 2007, the ratio of medical personnel per was 422 including doctors, dentists, traditional Oriental medicine doctors, pharmacist, and nurses; the ratio of doctors per person was 1,239 and nurses was 1,593. When compared with nation, medical infrastructure is in need.

Table 15. Number of population per bed

Unit : bed, person

	Nation		Gyeongnam		Hadong	
	No. of beds	Population of per beds	No. of beds	Population of per beds	No. of beds	Population of per beds
Hospital & Clinic	360,878	136	29,540	110	515	108
Special Hospital	39,802	1,231	4,077	795	-	-
Dental (Dental Hospital, Dental Clinic)	254	192,881	-	-	-	-
Oriental medicine Hospital, clinic	8,723	5,616	604	5,363	-	-
Affiliation Clinic	819	59,819	7	462,763	-	-
Maternity Hospital	105	466,588	11	294,486	-	-
Total	410,581	119	34,239	95	515	108
Source	Health & Welfare Statistical Yearbook (2007)		Gyeongnam Statistical yearbook (2007)		Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2006)	

Table 16. Number of Medical Personnel per person

Unit : person

	Nation		Gyeongnam		Hadong	
	No. of License person	No. of License person per person	No. of License person	No. of License person per person	No. of License person	No. of License person per person
Physicians	88,214	553	3,627	893	45	1,239
Dentists	22,267	2,191	908	3,568	14	3,983
Oriental Medical Doctors	15,918	3,065	778	4,164	17	3,280
Pharmacists	55,845	874	1,569	2,065	21	2,655
Nurses	223,781	218	5,729	565	35	1,593
Total	406,025	120	12,611	257	132	422
Source	Health & Welfare Statistical Yearbook (2007)		Health & Welfare Statistical Yearbook (2007)		Health & Welfare Statistical Yearbook (2007)	

Table 17. A vulnerable population in Health and Care

Unit : N, %

Year	Total	No. of resisted the disabled	No. of persons supplied the basic living				Young children head of a family	aged person live alone
			Total	General	Facilities	Special example		
2004	8,366	3,151	2,138	2,059	-	79	110	2,967
2005	8,982	3,512	2,250	2,132	-	85	122	3,098
2006	9,477	3,920	2,268	2,266	2	71	121	3,168

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2007)

○ Survey of experience in medical service showed that 24.7% responded 'I had no enough money', 24.4% responded 'Symptoms were so mild', and 22.3% responded 'No appropriate time to visit on hospitals'.

Table 18. The reasons of treatment problem

Unit : %

	Nation			Gyeongnam			Hadong		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Economic issues	16.8	26.0	22.3	19.2	28.6	24.7	19.2	28.6	24.7
Reservation issues	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4
Inconvenience of traffics	1.5	2.0	1.8	5.0	11.3	8.7	5.0	11.3	8.7
No time to use	51.9	26.2	36.6	30.8	16.2	22.3	30.8	16.2	22.3
Do not want to wait	1.3	1.6	1.5	6.6	4.1	5.1	6.6	4.1	5.1
Mild symptoms	12.0	14.7	13.6	25.6	23.5	24.4	25.6	23.5	24.4
the others	14.1	27.9	22.3	11.0	14.9	13.3	11.0	14.9	13.3
Not relevant	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Source	National Health & Nutritional Survey (2007)			Community Health Survey (2008)			Health Statistics of Hadong (2008)		

Chapter 9. Physical and Social Environment

○ A waterborne outbreaks of typhoid fever, shigellosis etc. have occurred in the past, however during the last three years that did not outbreak due to supply of clean water. But in 2008, three patients has reported.

Tabel 19. Water quality and pollution

Name of a river	PH(pH)	DO(mg/l)	BOD(mg/l)	대장균군 (MPN/100ml)	T-N(mg/l)	T-P(mg/l)
Seonjin(a ferry)	7.71	10.42	0.77	348.33	1.29	0.06
Hoengcheon 1 (simok bridge)	7.51	10.69	0.74	70.07	0.84	0.05
Hoengcheon 2 (machi bridge)	7.04	9.85	0.95	531.90	1.43	0.06
Hoengcheon 3	7.14	10.10	1.36	1,320.44	1.90	0.07
Deokcheon	7.61	10.35	0.42	164.17	1.66	0.02
Backryeon	7.58	11.60	1.75	4,445.50	1.49	0.09
Hwagae(bridge)	7.48	10.22	0.35	491.67	0.99	0.03
Akyang	7.22	9.75	0.42	1,291.67	2.11	0.05
jukyo	7.51	10.55	0.68	508.33	1.44	0.05
Sangcheon	7.88	10.67	0.80	766.67	0.85	0.08
Hogye	7.67	13.93	0.55	327.50	1.18	0.04

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2008)

Table 20. Incidence of Major waterborne epidemics

Year	Typhoid	Paratyphoid	Shigellosis	EHEC infections	Total
2000	1	0	0	0	1
2001	0	0	2	0	2
2002	5	0	0	0	5
2003	0	0	10	0	10
2004	0	0	1	0	1
2005	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0
2007	2	1	0	0	3

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2008)

○ Total number of parks in Hadong County was 11. The total size of parks was 94,674km²

Table 21. Annual total number of park

Year	Total		Natural park		Urban park	
	Number	Area(km ²)	Number	Area(km ²)	Number	Area(km ²)
2003	10	93,904	3	93,438	7	466
2004	10	93,904	3	93,438	7	466
2005	10	92,599	3	92,133	7	466
2006	11	94,674	3	94,179	8	495
2007	11	94,674	3	94,179	8	495

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2008)

○ The pavement rate in Hadong County is 67.0%. The number of registered autos is growing: As of 2008, the registered cars in Hadong County were 17,275.

Table 22. Pavement rate of road

Unit : %

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
%	71.1	63.0	64.0	67.0	67.0	67.0

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2008)

Table 23. Number of motor vehicles

Unit : persons

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
No. of registered car	13,847	15,047	15,460	15,722	16,177	17,275

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2008)

○ Traffic accident occurrence in 2007 was 328 cases including that the dead was 19 people and the injured was 281 people. That was higher than nation average. It is necessary to have a plan to prevent and administrate traffic accident to secure safety of residents.

Table 24. Annual cases of traffic accident

Unit : persons

Year	Incidence	No. of deaths	No. of injured person
2002	445	15	300
2003	394	15	269
2004	417	19	253
2005	169	12	263
2006	354	22	293
2007	328	19	281

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2008)

- Household type shows 92.6% own their houses and 4.5% rent house.

Table 25. Distribution of house occupancy type

Unit : N/household

Year	Own house	Rented house	Monthly rent
2006	15,524	753	480

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2007)

- As of 2007, crime occurrence frequency was 1,641 cases and arrest rate was 82.9%.

Table 26. Annual cases of crimes occurrence

Unit : persons

Year	Incidence	Arrest
2002	1,627	1,475
2003	1,478	1,375
2004	1,869	1,808
2005	1,326	1,314
2006	1,212	1,092
2008	1,641	1,360

Source : Hadong Statistical Yearbook (2008)