

*New Hope! New Jinju!*

# CITY HEALTH PROFILE OF JINJU CITY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA



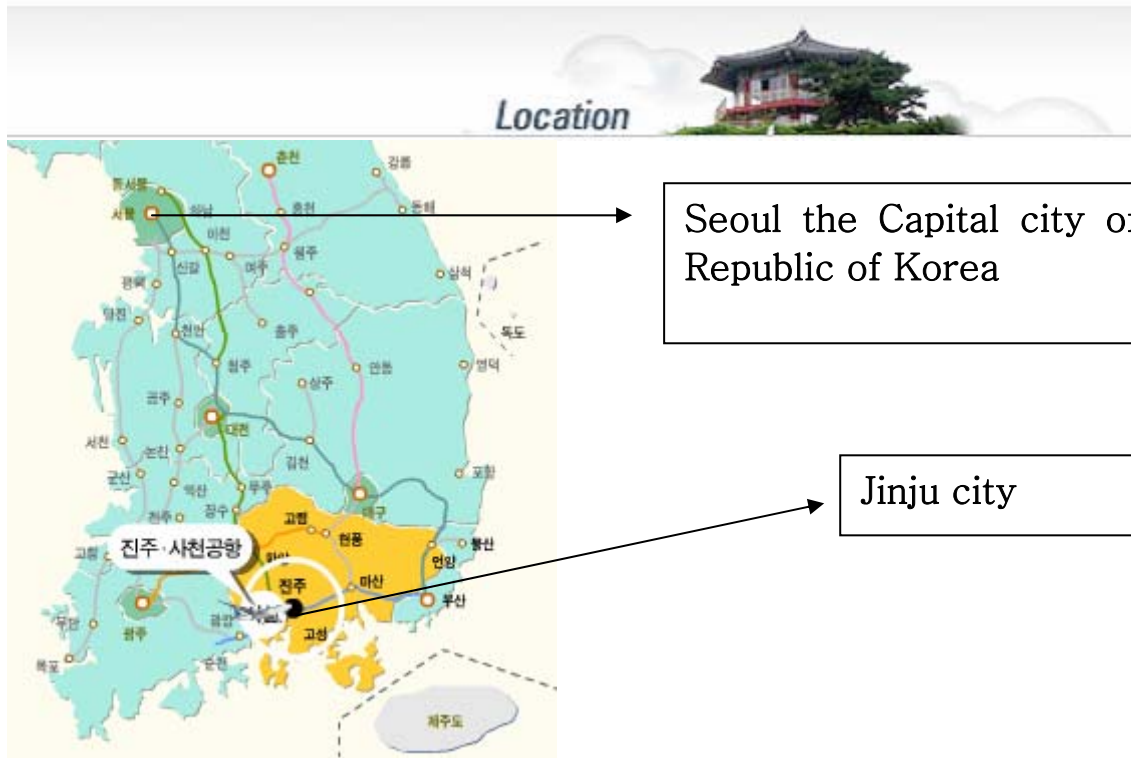
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# I. Introduction to Jinju City

## I.1 General Information



Jinju is a hub city of southern Korea. From old times, Jinju was a fountainhead of national culture and spirit. As a city that has held 1,000-year-old historical heritage

of the ancient city, Jinju has been well renowned as a **home of patriotic spirit, education, culture and art**. Jinju was an ancient city of Goryeonggaya in the Gaya Era.

This city was called 'Geoyeolseong' of Baekje in the Three Kingdom Era, and was called 'Geoyeolju', 'Cheongju', and 'Gangju' in the Unified Silla Era.

On August 15, 1949, the government of the Republic of Korea was established and 'the local self-government system' was started. At that time, Jinju-bu was raised to Jinju-si(city) and started to have mayor of the city. On January 1, 1995, in accordance with 'the Law pertaining to the establishment of Urban-Rural Integrated City', Jinju-si and Jinyang-gun became extinct and were merged into one integrated Jinju-si(city).



### Area Characteristics

- **City of History, Education, Culture and Art** ▸ Jinjuseong Battle(1592), The biggest and the greatest art festivals in Korea ▸ Students from 6 universities take up 30.5% of the total population
- **Economical and social center of the west Gyeongnam region** ▸ Total area 712.62km<sup>2</sup> (1eup, 15myeons, 21dongs) ▸ Population 110, 674 households, 340,816 persons (as of Dec. 31, 2002)
- **Transportation hub** that connects Yeongnam, Honam and the Middle part of the Southern Korea ▸ Intersection on Namhaean Expressway and Daejeon~Jinju~Tongyeong Expressway ▸ Accessible from all directions through National Highways (Route 2,3,33), railway and airway
- **An agropolitan city** that has the beauty of natural environment and the foundation of urban development
- **Tourist Belt** that connects the Namgang, Jinjuseong, Mt. Jirisan, and Hanryeohaesang
- Mecca of the Bio-industry, Center of the distribution industry

### Population



### *Population*

110,674 Households, 340,816 persons / Men 168,824, Women 171,992

The annual growth of the population is 0.4% since 1995. People between the ages of 20 and 29 represents 17.5% of the city's total population, and it justifies the city's long-standing reputation as an educational city. The senior population(65 years or older), representing 7.6% of the city's total population, is higher than the provincial average(6.8%). This suggests that Jinju City is providing senior citizens with livable conditions, such as a variety of welfare programs and pleasant living environment.

※ The total area ranks 50th among 234 local self-governing bodies in Korea, and 6th in Gyeongsangnam-do.

### *Administrative Districts*

**Total Area : 712.62 km<sup>2</sup>**

**Eup, Myeon, Executive Dong : 1 eup, 15 myeons, 21 dongs**

**Legal Dong : 32**

**Ri : 320**

**Tong : 477**

**Ban : 3,363**

- **Harmonious Happiness City**

- To stabilize living of the people and improve the welfare equally for the whole community
- To build a livable and rich city by developing balanced urban-rural integrated community

- **Productive Knowledge City**

- To grow into a hub city for economy, education, industry, and distribution of the southern region
- To foster the local industrial economy and open up the export market

- **Refined Culture City**

- To build an attractive tourist city by developing characteristic tourist products
- To create a noble cultural city by succeeding and advancing traditional culture & art

- **Pleasant Environment City**

- To create a nature-friendly urban environment that human and nature can coexist in it
- To build a future-oriented and productive urban system

## **1.2 Administration**

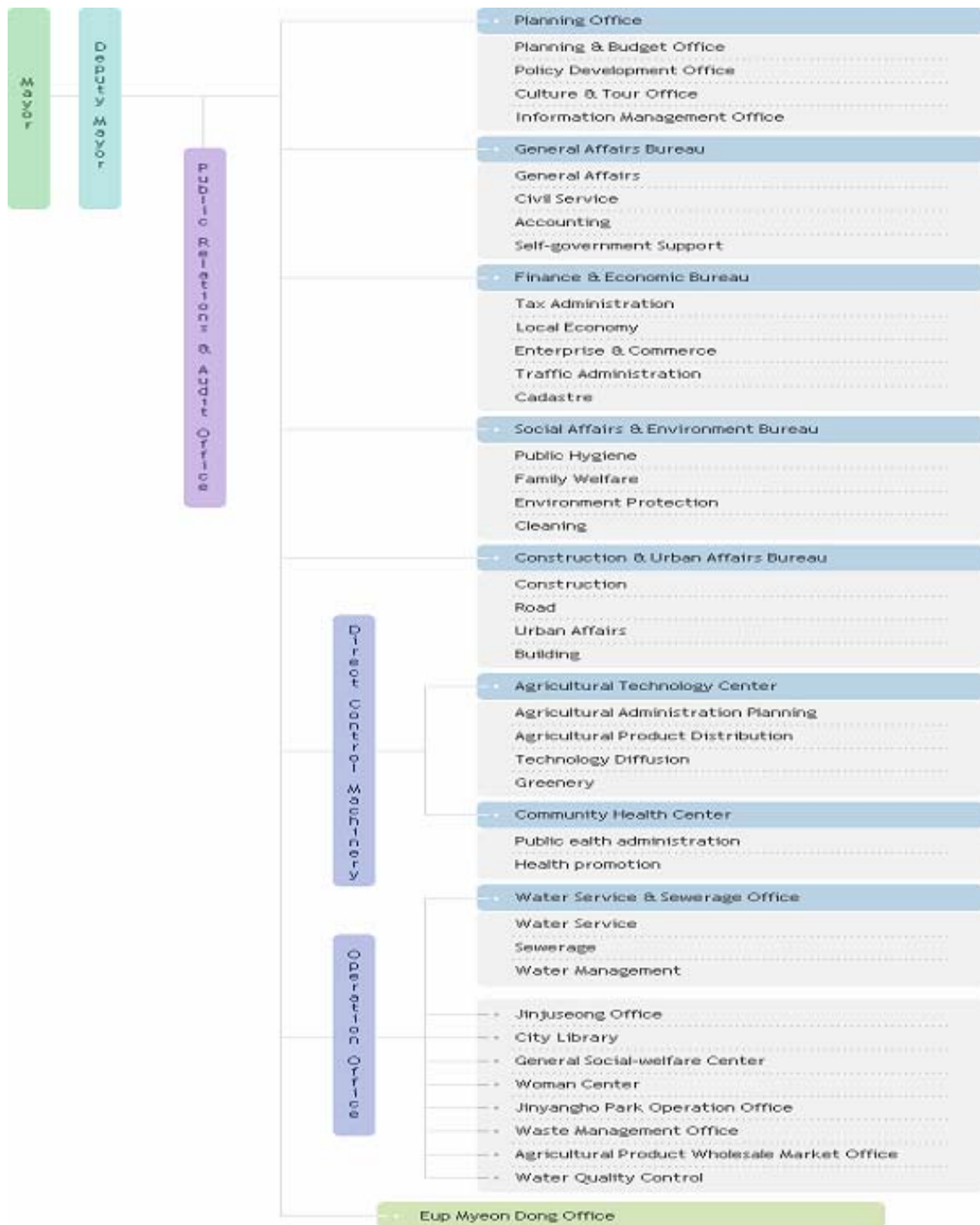


Chart 1. Organization for administration

### 1.3 Culture · Namgaram Munwhageori (Culture Street)



'Namgaram Munwhageori' was designated as the first model of 'Culture & Art Street' in Korea. Located in the middle of the metro area, it shows traditions and unique cultural characteristics of Jinju as a city of history, culture and art. From 1992 to 2002, it was developed over 10 years of hard work. Construction was conducted under two work stages. The first stage was for the construction of 'Culture & Art Street' and the second stage was for the construction of 'History Street'. In the whole area of Chilam, Manggyeong District, and Namgang riverside (74,546m<sup>2</sup>, 2.9km) that connects Jinyanggyo–Culture & Art Center–Jinjugyo–Cheonsugyo, bamboo grove was restored. Outdoor stages, monuments, sculptures and resting places were furnished. Various cultural spaces including Jinjuseong Castle, Namgang Watch Tower, Cheonnyeong Square, and Jungang Square were also constructed. Thus, this culture street has changed the entire aspect of this culture & art city, Jinju. With the natural environment and unique flavor of the Namgang River that flows through the city and great scenery of Jinjuseong Castle and Dwibyeori (a cliff) for its background, it has received much recognition as a major tourist attraction of Jinju by hosting a variety of cultural and art events positively and providing people with chances to enjoy them, by playing an important role for the history education, and by providing Jinju citizens with resting places cozy and comfortable. Namgaram Munwhageori is taking its place as culture and resting space in the heart of the city.

## **1.4 Local economy**



- Capacity utilization ratio of small and medium businesses in the area in March was 99.0%, 0.1%P down from previous month (99.1%)
- Export of agricultural products decreased by 2.7% from the same period of the previous year
- Savings increased by 10.0% and loans increased by 4.6%



from the same period of the previous year ▸ The defaulted bill rate in Jinju area in March was 0.29%, 0.23% down from the previous month(0.52%) ▸ The defaulted bill rate fell in all industries except in the manufacturing industry



Since old times, Jinju Silk has been recognized for its superior quality, which is a result of the combination of natural resources(such as clean water of Mt. Jirisan and so on) and human talent of Jinju. Silk factories of Jinju annually spin out 70% of the national production. Jinju Silk guarantees a soft feeling and refined and elegant colors because of its superior dyeing technique. Thus, it has gained a high reputation from silk lovers all over the world. "Silkian", the new brand of Jinju Silk, has been developed and sold through the world market.



- Geographic advantages ▸ A major center for Education, Environment, and Culture in Gyeongnam province ▸ The core segment of the Jinju, Gwangyangman multi-regional development ▸ City of the future-oriented industry, designated as a hub of Bio-Industry ▸ Unlimited potentials for the development as an agropolitan city
- City area : 712.9km<sup>2</sup> ▸ Population : 350,000 persons ▸ Status of industry : 618 manufacturing industries, 12,000 employees ▸ Industrial complex : 1 local industrial complex, 4 agricultural-manufacturing complexes

## **2. Vital Statistics**

## 2.1 Population by year

: Population of Jinju city is 337,525 persons(male 167,187persos, female 170,238 persons) in December of 2004, and the population density is 473 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. Numbers of household in Jinju city has been increasing and the number of persons per household has been decreased.

Table 1. Population trends of Jinju city(Statistical year book 2005)

Year	No. of households	Population			Person per household	Person 65 years old and over	Foreigner		
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
1980	60,134	303,558	152,899	150,65	5.0	-	-	-	-
1985	73,587	310,944	155,290	155,65	4.2	-	-	-	-
1990	83,489	331,351	164,433	166,91	4.0	-	-	-	-
1995	96,248	334,649	165,602	169,04	3.5	20,294	397	221	176
2000	106,885	342,536	169,727	172,80	3.2	25,537	714	360	354
2001	108,100	340,669	168,830	171,83	3.2	26,672	763	382	381
2002	110,674	340,816	168,824	171,99	3.1	28,005	873	438	435
2003	113,63	338,364	167,809	170,55	3.0	29,124	1,045	597	448
2004	116,24	337,425	167,187	170,23	2.9	30,545	1,131	726	405

<Data source: Statistical year book 2005 of Jinju City>

## 2.2 Population by 5 year class of age

: Middle age population is the largest population group.

Table 2. Population by 5 year class of age(Statistical year book 2005)

Sex & Five year Age Group	2004			Composition
	Population			
	Total	Male	Female	
<b>2004</b>	<b>337,425</b>	<b>167,187</b>	<b>170,238</b>	<b>100</b>
0~4	17,325	9,320	8,005	5.13
5~9	23,670	12,623	11,047	7.01
10~14	25,287	13,895	11,392	7.49
15~19	24,048	12,833	11,215	7.13
20~24	29,044	15,177	13,867	8.61
25~29	24,603	12,555	12,048	7.29
30~34	28,011	14,022	13,989	8.30
35~39	28,797	14,246	14,551	8.53
40~44	29,950	14,695	15,255	8.88
45~49	27,098	13,374	13,724	8.03
50~54	19,400	9,624	9,776	5.75
55~59	15,408	7,469	7,939	4.57
60~64	14,239	6,499	7,740	4.22
65~69	11,956	5,006	6,950	3.54
70~74	8,623	2,944	5,679	2.56
75~79	5,531	1,734	3,797	1.64
80 세+	4,435	1,171	3,264	1.31

<Data source: Statistical year book 2005 of Jinju City>

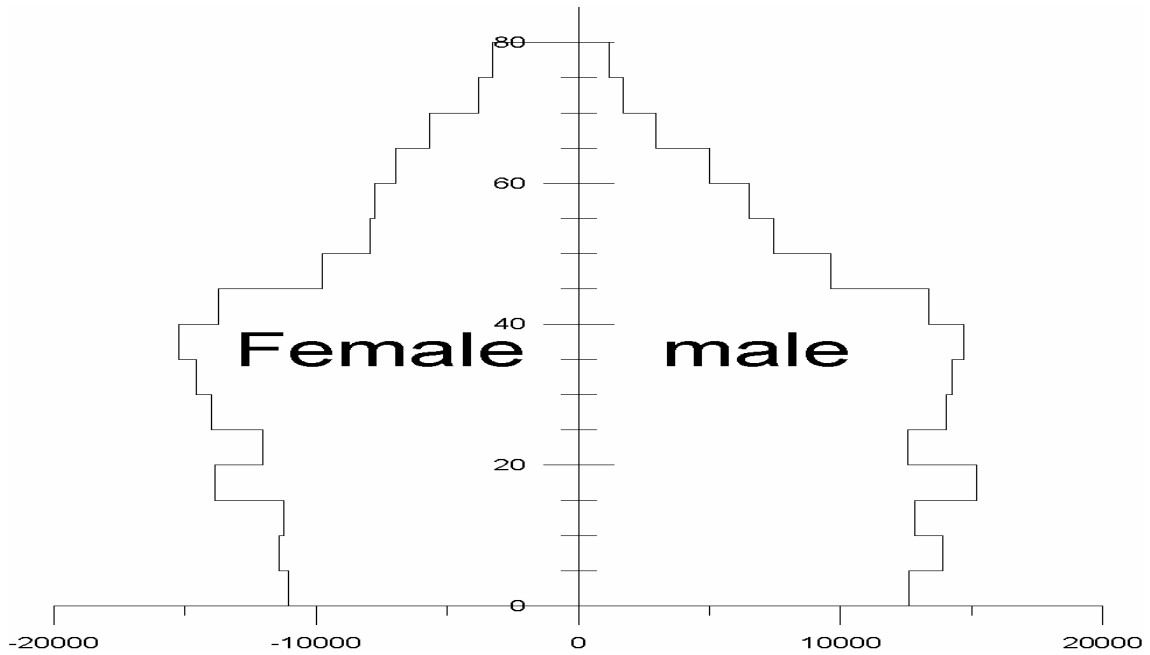


Chart 2. Age distribution of Jinju city

### 2.3 Vital Events

: Number of birth has been increased since 2002.

Number of death as been increased.

Table 3. Vital events of the Jinju City(Statistical year book 2005)

Year	Birth			Death			Marriage(pair)	Divorce(pair)
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
2001	3,967				1,945		1,962	811
2002	3,325	1,839	1,486	1,944	1,062	882	2,008	977
2003	3,384	1,758	1,626	2,009	1,107	902	1,779	1,029
<b>2004</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>903</b>

<Data source: Statistical year book 2005 of Jinju City>

### 3. Health Status

#### 3.1 Mortality

##### -5 Leading Cause of Death

Among the leading causes of death , the proportion of traffic accidents are relatively high and the proportion of liver disease is relatively low.

Table 4. Five Leading Causes of Death

Age group	National statistics	Jinju City
Total	1. Cancer 2. CVD 3. Cardiac disease 4. DM 5. Suicide	1. Cancer 2. CVD 3. Cardiac disease 4. DM(Diabetes Mellitus) 5. Suicide
Person under 65 years old	1. Cancer 2. Liver disease 3. Suicide 4. CVD 5. TA	1. Cancer 2. TA(Traffic accidents) 3. CVD 4. DM 5. Suicide
Person over 65 years old	1.Gastric cancer 2.CVD 3.DM 4.Cardiac 5.Hepatic disease	1. CVD 2. Cancer 3. Cardiac Disease 4. DM 5. Suicide

<Source: The third regional health plan of Jinju City , 2001>

#### 3.2 Morbidity

##### -Prevalence rate of major chronic diseases

Although direct comparison is inappropriate because the source of data is different, Diabetes is most common disease among health insurance examinees of 2003.

Table 5. Prevalence rate of major chronic diseases

(Disease %)		
Order	National	Jinju City
1	Arthritis 63.9%	Diabetes 17.3%
2	Hypertension 57.7%	Hepatic disease 14.1%

3	Caries 55.0%	Hypertension 12.2%
4	Gastritis, Peptic ulcer 48.7%	Other chest disease 7.5%
5	Allergic rhinitis 36.9%	Lipidemia 5.0%

<Source: The third regional health plan of Jinju City >

### 3.3 Disabilities

#### -Registered Disabled Person

: Number of all kinds registered disabled persons has been increased.

Table 6. Registered Disabled Persons

Year	By type of the disabled					
	Crippling condition	Brain disorder	Visually disabled	Auditorily disabled, Lingually disabled	Mental retardation	Autism
2001	4,800	381	692	725	769	8
2002	5,488	550	818	893	814	17
2003	6,006	758	883	1,008	878	35
<b>2004</b>	<b>6,525</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>49</b>

Year	By type of the disabled							
	Mental	Kidney	Heart failure	Respiratory organ	Liver	Face	Ostomy	Epilepsy
2001	311	188	33					
2002	363	218	38					
2003	430	242	50	49	26	2	37	21
<b>2004</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>

<Data source: Statistical year book 2005 of Jinju City>

### 3.4 Lifestyles

-Major health-related behavior

: Random sampled survey is required.

Table 7. Major health-related behavior

Area	Indicator		Current level	Data Source	
Tobacco use	Smoking rates	Smoking rates in youths (n=432)	46.5%	Inhouse investigation(2002)	
		Smoking rates in adults(n=816)	48.6%	Inhouse investigation(2001)	
		Smoking rates in adults(over 20 years old men)	53.6%	The third regional health plan(2002)	
		Smoking rates in adults(over 20 years old women)	4.4%	The third regional health plan(2002)	
		Smoking rates in adults(over 40 years old) 조사(9,820 명)	25.25%	Inhouse investigation(2004)	
Alcohol drinking		Heavy alcohol drinker		No data	
Exercise	Usual exercise	Exercise rate	45%	The third regional health plan(2002)	
	Walking	Daily walking minutes 30~60min	26.4%	The third regional health plan(2002)	
Obesity rate	Primary school	Level	Men	Women	' 04 Regular exam of students
		Mild	5.46	4.31	
		Moderate	3.91	2.57	
	Middle school	Severe	0.62	0.26	' 04 Regular exam of students
		Level	Men	Women	
		Mild	6.34	4.06	
		Moderate	4.79	2.60	
		Severe	0.76	0.31	

## 4. Housing Conditions

: Supplying rate of housing as been increased.

Table 8. Housing conditions of Jinju city

Year	No. of household	Type of dwelling					
		Total		Unshar ed house	Apartment	Terraced house	Flats
			Supply rate (%)				
2001	95,146	82,819	87.04	39,440	41,305	1,478	596
2002	94,250	86,210	91.47	44,579	39,115	1,478	1,038
2003	94,867	88,372	93.15	45,41	40,104	1,494	1,360
2004	<b>94,680</b>	<b>90,337</b>	<b>95.41</b>	<b>45,842</b>	<b>41,462</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>1,520</b>

<Data source: Statistical year book 2005 of Jinju City>

## 5. Socio-Economic Conditions

### 5.1 Unemployment Rate

: Data unavailable

### 5.2 Economic Status

: Data unavailable

### 5.3 Lower Income class

: Current status of lower income class : Mean percentage of the live alone elderly is 1.6%. Mean percentage of the registered disabled is 3.4%. Mean percentage of the medical allowance receiver is 3.5%. Mean percentage of the household headed by child is 0.02%.

Table 9. Status of lower income class

Eup Myeon Dong	Populati on	live alone elderly	Registered disabled	Medical allowance	Household headed by
----------------	-------------	--------------------	---------------------	-------------------	---------------------



		(person/%)	(person/%)	receiver (person/%)	child (household/%) )
Moonsan Eup	8,356	327/3.9	470/5.6	687/8.2	-
Nadong Myeon	1,885	104/5.5	138/7.3	169/8.9	-
Jeongchon Myeon	3,685	134/3.6	221/6.0	193/5.2	3/0.1
Geumgok Myeon	3,106	204/6.6	156/5.0	189/6.0	1/0.03
Jinseong Myeon	2,784	215/7.7	160/5.7	160/5.7	-
Banseong2 Myeon	3,587	205/5.7	261/7.2	350/9.7	6/0.2
Ibanseong Myeon	2,195	235/10.7	155/7.0	168/7.6	2/0.09
Sabong Myeon	2,188	208/9.5	157/7.1	158/7.2	1/0.05
Jisu Myeon	2,156	185/8.5	141/6.5	102/4.7	3/0.14
Daegok Myeon	4,766	304/6.3	233/4.9	270/5.7	2/0.04
Geumsan Myeon	16,186	217/1.3	456/2.8	430/2.6	4/0.02
Jibpyean Myeon	6,075	208/3.4	254/4.2	255/4.2	1/0.02
Micheon Myeon	2,281	233/10.2	143/6.2	200/8.8	3/0.13
Myeongseok Myeon	5,515	148/2.7	266/4.8	224/4.1	-
Daepyeong Myeon	1,313	61/4.6	58/4.4	60/4.6	-
Sugok Myeon	2,793	197/7.0	177/6.3	161/5.8	-
Total	68,871	3,185/4.6	3,446/5.0	3,776/5.5	26/0.04
Manggyung dong	19,827	118/0.6	601/3.0	507/2.6	8/0.04
Gangnam dong	7,417	180/2.4	277/3.7	258/3.5	-
Chilam dong	11,879	50/0.4	345/2.9	226/1.9	-
Seongji dong	6,757	143/2.1	218/3.2	229/3.4	-
Jungang dong	5,007	50/1.0	160/3.2	203/4.1	-
Bongan dong	7,139	114/1.6	246/3.4	332/4.7	2/0.03
Sangbongdong dong	8,406	188/2.2	299/3.6	452/5.4	-
Sangbongseo dong	12,006	132/1.1	378/3.1	303/2.5	-
Bongsoo dong	5,770	130/2.2	245/4.2	225/3.9	-
Okbong dong	8,497	190/0.6	353/4.2	506/6.0	5/0.06
Sanddae1 dong	15,938	97/0.6	549/3.4	420/2.6	1/0.01
Sanddae2 dong	14,161	137/1.0	417/2.9	410/2.9	1/0.01
Hadae1 dong	17,121	106/0.6	391/2.3	297/1.7	1/0.01
Hadae2dong	15,328	59/0.4	376/2.5	304/2.0	1/0.01
Sangpyeong dong	14,613	151/1.0	434/3.0	522/3.6	3/0.02
Chojang dong	10,901	75/0.1	306/2.8	231/2.1	1/0.01
Pyeongge dong	31,446	87/0.3	739/2.4	493/1.6	2/0.01
Sinan dong	17,067	84/0.5	408/2.4	266/1.6	-
Ihyeon dong	14,056	107/0.8	399/2.8	476/3.4	1/0.01
Panmun dong	11,345	80/0.7	470/4.1	706/6.2	6/0.05
Gaho dong	13,873	83/0.6	581/4.2	794/5.7	3/0.02

Total	268,554	2,361/0.9	8,192/3.0	8,160/3.0	35/0.01
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>337,425</b>	<b>5,546/1.6</b>	<b>11,638/3.4</b>	<b>1,937/3.5</b>	<b>61/0.02</b>

<Data source: Statistical year book 2005 of Jinju City>

## 5.4 Crime rates

: Number of occurrence and arrest of criminals : Total numbers of occurrence of criminals is 13,125 and has been increased since 2002.

Table 10. **Crime rates**

Number of occurrence and arrest of criminals		2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	Occurrence	12,931	11,510	12,838	13125
	Arrest	12,094	11,245	11,792	12,881
Major offender	Occurrence	105	64	85	75
	Arrest	107	70	91	65
Property crimes	Occurrence	1,165	1,082	1,190	1,470
	Arrest	589	976	843	1,020
Violence	Occurrence	2,375	1,510	1,765	1,743
	Arrest	2,284	1,529	1,683	1,578
Intellectual offender	Occurrence	1,359	1,269	1,739	1,664
	Arrest	1,301	1,284	1,474	1,806
Other criminal Offences	Occurrence	420	308	345	329
	Arrest	406	301	349	339
Extra law offender	occurrence	7,507	7,277	7,714	7,844
	arrest	7,407	7,085	7,352	8,073

<Source: 2004, Jinju City Police Station>

## 5.5 Educational status

: Number of students per teachers is 19.34 in 2004 and as been decreased since 2002.

Table 11. Educational status

Year & School	number	department	class	Number of students			No. of students per teachers
				total	men	women	
2001	164	2,388	2,028	111,862	64,182	47,680	20.13

2002	164(1)	2,278	2,132	112,859	66,191	46,668	24.44
2003	166(1)	2,284	2,079	108,074	62,005	46,069	19.82
<b>2004</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>106,444</b>	<b>57,199</b>	<b>44,592</b>	<b>19.34</b>
Kindergarten	62	159	164	3,775	1,966	1,809	16.63
Elementary school	44	926	930	29,387	15,840	13,547	25.55
Middle school	20	379	379	15,061	8,260	6,801	22.58
Public	15	241	241	9,395	5,548	3,847	21.65
Private	5	138	138	5,666	2,712	2,954	24.32
High school	16	362	360	12,140	6,451	5,689	15.19
Public	10	190	188	6,269	4,077	2,192	14.38
Private	6	172	172	5,871	2,374	3,497	16.17
Vocational high school	6	140	185	3,764	1,761	2,003	12.26
Public	2	48	93	1,405	1,221	184	13.25
Private	4	92	92	2,359	540	1,819	11.74
college	2	13	13	4,097	1,800	2,297	43.13
educational university	1	1	1	2,251	628	1,623	27.12
university	3	136	...	30,744	20,152	10,592	30.56
graduate school	10	269	...	4,653	...	...	4.31
others	1	9	9	323	169	154	11.54

< Data source 2004, Jinju City educational office >

## 6. Environmental Status

### 6.1 Air Quality

: As the environmental contamination trend is changing(i.e. The decrease of SO<sub>3</sub> and dust because of clean energy usage including low sulfur oil and the increase of NO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> because of the increasing automobiles) air quality monitoring electric board has been operated since 1997 and regional air quality measuring post has been operated in residential area, commercial area and industrial area.

Table 12. Results of air quality measurements by location (' 02~' 03)

Item	Standard (' 00)	Residential area (Sangbong Dong)		Commercial area (Jungang Dong)		Industrial area (Sangpyeong Dong)	
		(' 02)	(' 03)	(' 02)	(' 03)	(' 02)	(' 03)
CO	9ppm/8hr	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
NO <sub>2</sub>	0.05ppm/year	0.018	0.018	0.016	0.036	0.018	0.030
SO <sub>3</sub>	0.03ppm/ year	0.005	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.005	0.006
O <sub>3</sub>	0.06ppm/8hr	0.017	0.021	0.016	0.022	0.015	0.022
PM-10	80 μg/m <sup>3</sup> / year	46	44	36	39	60	49

<Data source : 2004, Jinju City Environmental Reports>

## 6.2 Water Quality

1) Chemical oxygen demand of Namgang(COD, mg/ℓ )

COD has been somewhat increased but total restriction and construction of more collecting duct is required.

Table 13. Chemical Oxygen Demand(mg/ℓ )

Location	' 98	' 99	2000	2001	2002	2003	River water standard
Jinyang bridge	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.1	Upper water class 1 : below 1
							Upper water class 2 : below 3
Geumsan bridge	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	3.9	3.5	Upper water class 3 : below 6
							Agricultural water : below 8

<Data source : 2004, Jinju City Environmental Reports>

2) Total Nitrogen(T-N, mg/ℓ )

: Nitrogen complexes is flowing in at Jinyang bridge and increasing through industrial complexes. So high degree treatment is required.

Table 14. Total Nitrogen (T-N, mg/ℓ )

Location	' 98	' 99	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jinyang bridge	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.6
Geumsan bridge	2.6	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.1

**<Data source : 2004, Jinju City Environmental Reports>**

Table 15. Ammonia nitrogen(NH<sub>3</sub> -N, mg/l )

Location	' 98	' 99	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jinyang bridge	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.19	0.23	0.17
Geumsan bridge	0.20	0.72	1.55	0.53	0.18	0.18

**<Data source : 2004, Jinju City Environmental Reports>**

Table 16. Nitric nitrogen(NO<sub>3</sub>-N, mg/l )

Location	' 98	' 99	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jinyang bridge	1.18	1.11	1.04	1.04	0.96	1.03
Geumsan bridge	1.64	1.37	1.33	1.41	1.06	1.29

**<Data source : 2004, Jinju City Environmental Reports>**

3) Total phosphorus(T-P, mg/l )

: T-P level has been improved but because of eutrophication of Nakdog river level control is required.

Table 17. Total phosphorus(T-P, mg/l )

Location	' 98	' 99	2000	2001	2002	2003
Jinyang bridge	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.053	0.064
Geumsan bridge	0.09	0.16	0.14	0.15	0.088	0.090

**<Data source : 2004, Jinju City Environmental Reports>**

## 6.3 Solid Waste Management

- Percentage of combustible solid waste material from civil life of Jinju City is 85.8 % except for recycled waste materials.
- 54% of solid life waste material is landfilling
- Recycling rate of solid waste material from civil life is 45.6%.

Table 18. Discharging amounts of solid waste material from civil life(Unit : ton/day)

	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003
Domestic wastes	339	332	341	379	339.6	351.9
Generation(kg)/person/day	1.0	0.95	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1

<Data source : 2004, Jinju City Environmental Reports>

Table 19. Treatment status of solid waste material from civil life (Unit : ton/day)

		98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003
Domestic wastes	Total	339	322	341	379	339.6	351.9
	Landfill	188	165	212	205	219.6	221.7
	Incineration	10	10	1	1		
	Recycling	126	133	128	173	120	
	others	15	13				130.2

<Data source : 2004, Jinju City Environmental Reports>

Table 20. Status of solid waste management (Unit : ton/day)

Year	No of landfills	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Landfill height (m)	Total landfill capacity (m <sup>3</sup> )	Current landfill amount (m <sup>3</sup> )	Residual landfill capacity(m <sup>3</sup> )
2001	1	261,500	15	5,854,955	1,276,933	4,578,022
2002	1	261,500	16	5,854,955	1,628,334	4,226,621
2003	1	261,500	17	5,854,955	1,996,752	3,858,203
2004	1	261,500	18	5,854,955	2,203,868	3,651,087

<Data source: General waste material management center>

## 7. Infra-Structure

### 7.1 Public Green space and parks

(1) Status of parks

- Area of parks decided by city plan are 69 parks(43.64 km<sup>2</sup>).
- Per capita park area per person =144.49 m<sup>2</sup>/person
- Per capita park area except for natural parks =22.48 m<sup>2</sup>/person
- Already made area of park and green space is 33.5% of planed area.
- Already made area of neighborhood park and children park is 9% of planed area(0.5 m<sup>2</sup>/person) and is much below than standard by law 6.0 m<sup>2</sup> and 20 ~ 30 m<sup>2</sup> of developed countries.

Table 21. Status of parks

Class	Planned parks				Already made parks				Not made parks			
	No	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion (%)	Area per person (m <sup>2</sup> )	No	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion (%)	Area per person (m <sup>2</sup> )	No	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion (%)	
Natural parks (Outside the city planning area)	1	2.59	100.0	8.57	1	2.59	100.0	8.57	-	-	-	
Urban parks	Urban natural	4	34.26	83.5	113.44	1	11.44	27.9	37.74	3	22.82	55.6
	Neighborhood	20	6.17	15.0	20.43	5	0.5	1.2	1.65	15	5.67	13.8
	Children' s	43	0.09	0.2	0.29	37	0.08	0.2	0.26	6	0.01	-
	Sports	1	0.53	1.3	1.79	-	-	-	-	1	0.53	1.3
	Total	68	41.05	100.0	135.92	43	12.02	29.3	39.65	25	29.03	70.7

Grand total	69	43.64	100.0	144.49	44	14.61	33.5	48.22	25	29.03	66.5
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<Data source : Jinju City Statistical yearly book 2005>

## (2) Green space

Total 118 green space (479,540 m<sup>2</sup>) is present in Jinju city

Table 22. Status of green spaces

Classification	Sites	Area(m <sup>2</sup> )	Major amenities	
			Amenities	Number
Total	118	479,540		
Separating green space	2	124,834	o Tree 65kinds o Amenities 7 kinds	97,590 88
Inner city landscape	105	116,604	o Tree 40 kinds o Grass	191,545 1,500 m <sup>2</sup>
Open space landscape	5	3,424	o Tree 10 kinds o grass	8,669 410 m <sup>2</sup>
the high-water-level land	6	234,678	o Grass o Exercise facilities 7 kinds	152,110 m <sup>2</sup> 44 sites

<Data source : Jinju City Statistical yearly book 2005>

## 7.2 Sports Facilities

:Many kinds of reported sports facilities(including the number of physical training center) has been increased including physical training center

Table 23. Reported physical education facilities

Reported physical education facilities								
Swimming pool	Exercise hall	Bowling alley	Tennis courts	Golf range	Physical training	Aerobic center	Billiard room	Ball Room



year	No		m <sup>2</sup>		No		m <sup>2</sup>		No		m <sup>2</sup>		No		m <sup>2</sup>		No		m <sup>2</sup>		center		
	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	No	m <sup>2</sup>	
01																							
02	3	4,162	85	10,060	8	6,941	2	4,523	11	20,810	31	5,746	30	4,016	139	18,953	22	2,422					
03	4	5,322	99	12,104	8	6,500	2	4,550	15	21,983	35	9,750	26	3,567	140	19,057	22	2,422					
04	4	5,322	99	12,484	8	6,499	2	4,550	17	23,371	39	7,713	28	3,476	101	13,153	20	2,230					

< Data source : Jinju City Statistical yearly book 2005 >

## 7.3 Communication System

: Number of telephone facilities, internet user and cellular phone has been increased.

Table 24. Status of communication system

Year	No. of telephone offices	No. of facilities	Subscribers				Public telephones
			Total	Business	Residential	Self-usage	
2001	2	165,170	147,851	41,966	103,969	1,916	4,193
2002	2	164,114	150,416	42,389	106,131	1,896	3,604
2003	2	181,512	148,363	41,613	105,486	1,264	3,203
<b>2004</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>187,820</b>	<b>146,371</b>	<b>39,932</b>	<b>105,126</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>2,540</b>

Year	Internet user		Cellular phone	
	Number of Subscribers		Supplying rate	Number of Subscribers
2002	106,206		96.0	258,902
2003	122,546		107.8	263,933
<b>2004</b>	<b>132,349</b>		<b>113.0</b>	<b>272,114</b>

<Date source: KT Jinju City Office>

## 8. Health Service Facilities and Manpower

### 8.1 Health Service Facilities

: Number of total hospital beds has been increased.

Table 25. Status of hospital beds

		2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	number	281	297	311	347
	beds	3,426	3,316	3,793	4,200
General Hospital	number	3	3	3	3
	beds	1,297	1,297	1,314	1,284
Hospital	number	7	9	12	9
	beds	1,012	1,169	2,090	1,469
Clinics	number	135	147	146	152
	beds	363	378	339	423
Special hospital	number	2	1	0	2
	beds	680	400	0	520
요양병원	number	0	0	0	2
	beds	0	0	0	454
Dental Clinics	number	75	75	65	87
	beds	0	0	50	-
Oriental medical Clinics	number	57	61	0	1
	beds	72	72	0	50
Oriental medical Clinics	number				65
	beds				-
Delivery Assist Facility	number	1	0	0	-
	beds	2	0	0	-
Attached clinics	number	1	1	1	1
	beds	0	0	0	-
Public Health Center		0	0	0	-
Branch of Public Health Center		11	11	11	11
Public Health Post		13	13	13	13

< Data source : Jinju City Public Health Center >

## 8.2 Health Service Manpower

: Number of dentists and nurses have been increased.

Year	total	Physicians		Dentist	Oriental medical doctors	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurse	Ad Nurse	Medical technicians	Medical record technicians
		Full time	Part time								
01	2,606	511	2	81	59	29	12	857	489	549	17

02	2,594	523	2	88	65	29	13	892	474	484	24
03	2,795	659	0	90	67	30	15	953	505	451	25
04	2,515	548	-	97	67	30	14	978	325	436	20

< **Data source : Jinju City** Public Health Center >