

Basic Profile of Healthy City Guro

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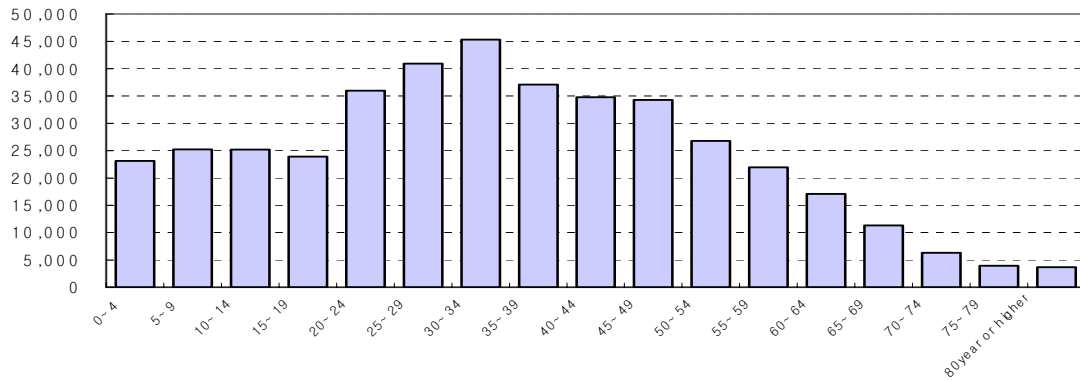
Basic Profile of Guro-gu Health Town

I . Index of Population Characteristics

1. Status of present population

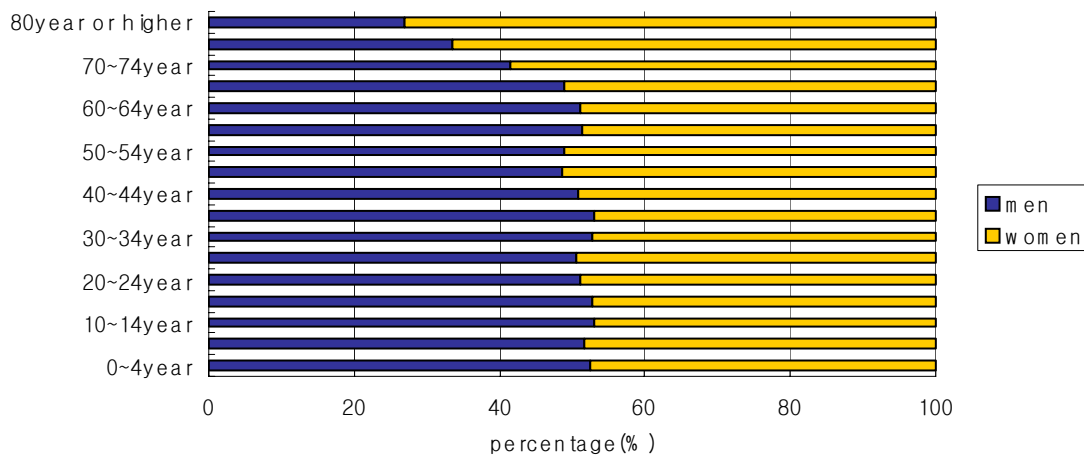
The current population of Guro-gu is 419,837 persons, and this is applicable for 4.1% of current population of Seoul, 10,192,652 persons. The population density is 20.877 persons per 1 km² that it is slightly higher population density of Seoul of 16.978 persons per 1 km². Currently, there are 159,448 households with men for 212,673 persons that takes up 50.7% of overall population while women for 207,164 persons that takes up 49.3% that there is almost no population difference for gender, and 30~34 years of people is the highest for 10.88%. Looking into the 인구 distribution for each age, there is no population difference in most ages but the ratio of women increases significantly for the higher age of 70 years or older.

Diagram 1) population distribution with 5-year interval (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

Diagram 2) population distribution for each age (Guro-gu)

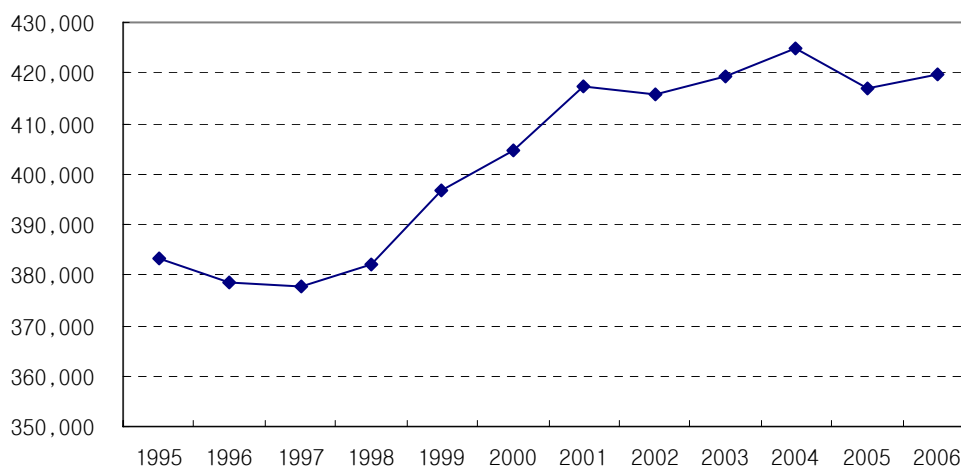


Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

2. Structure and Character of Population

The population of Guro-gu began 381,000 persons in March 1995, at the time of separating from Geumcheon-gu, and it showed drastic increase in 1999, and it has been maintaining over 400,000 persons after 2000.

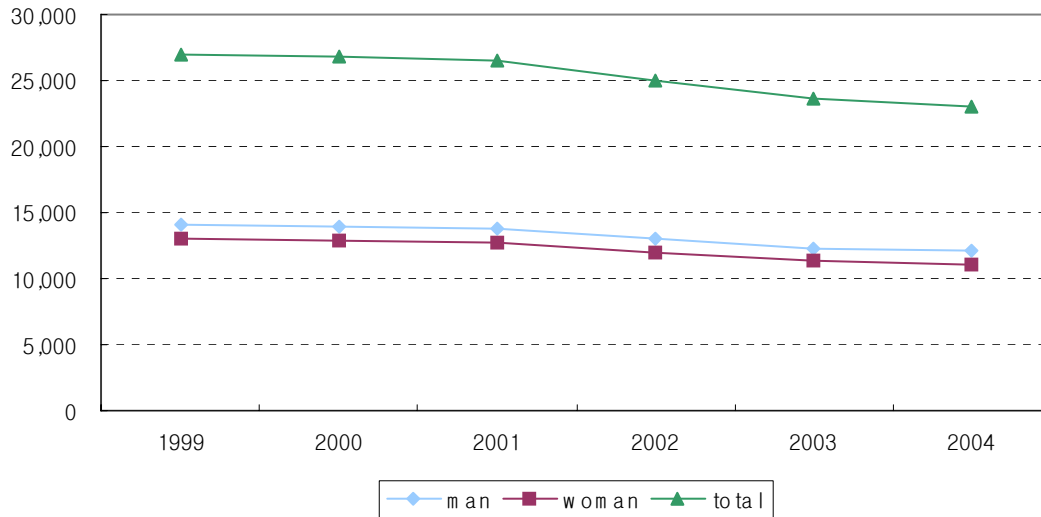
Diagram 3) Entire population change after 1995 (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

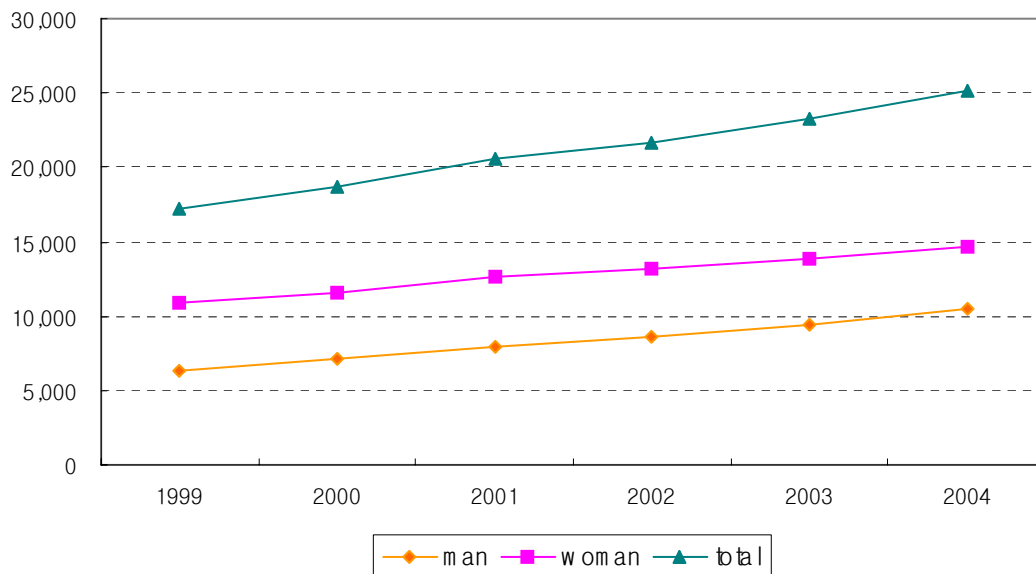
The infants of less than 5 years of age in Guro-gu have been declining in substantial rate in 2002. On the other hand, the senior population of 65 years or older has been on the rise.

Diagram 4) population trend of young children of less than 5 years of age((Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

Diagram 5) population trend of the elderly of 65 years or older (Guro-gu)

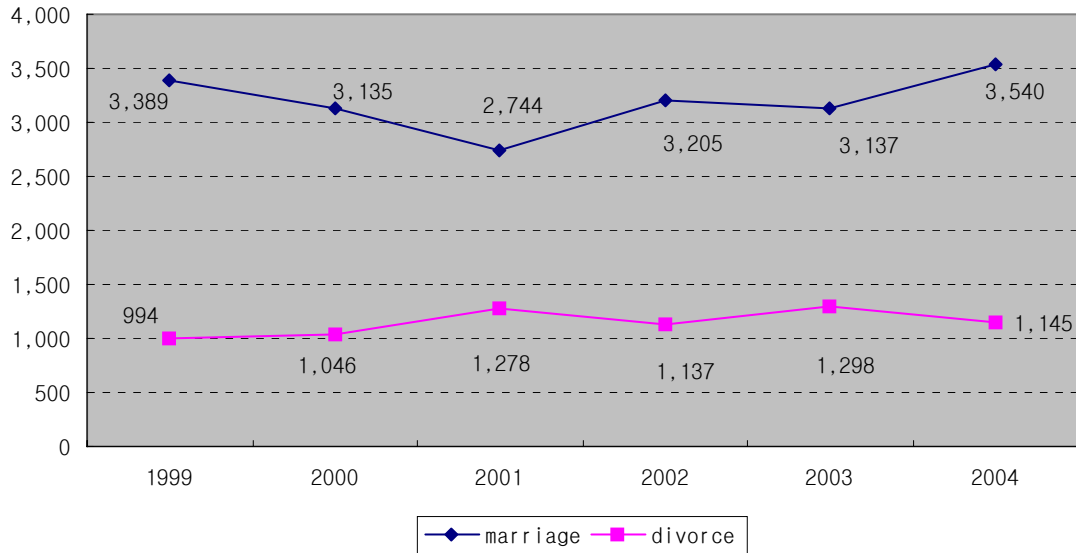


Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

Looking into the status of marriage and divorce of Guro-gu, marriage has been received for 3,000 cases or more each year with the exception of 2001, and the rate of divorce against marriage has been gradually increased from 1999

with 29.3 with the highest in 2001 for 46.6%, and up to December 2004, it was 32.3%.

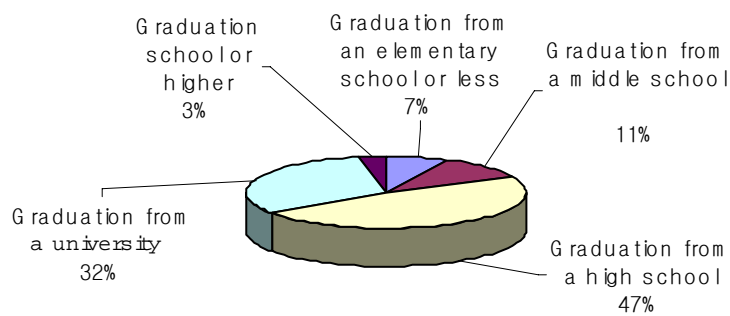
Diagram 6) Trend of marriage and divorce (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

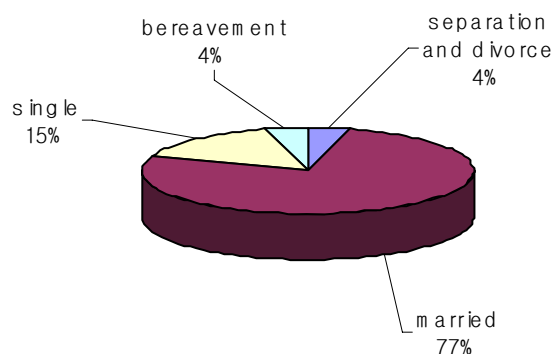
Looking into the distribution of the education level of Guro-gu, high school of education was highest for 47% and the graduate school or higher was 35%.

Diagram 7) Education Level (Guro-gu)



Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul, 2006

Diagram 8) Marital status (Guro-gu)



Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul, 2006

Looking into the distribution of the present marital status of the population of 19 years or older, the ratio of married persons was highest for 76.7%, followed by single for 14.9%, separation and divorce for 4.2%, and the bereavement for 4.2%.

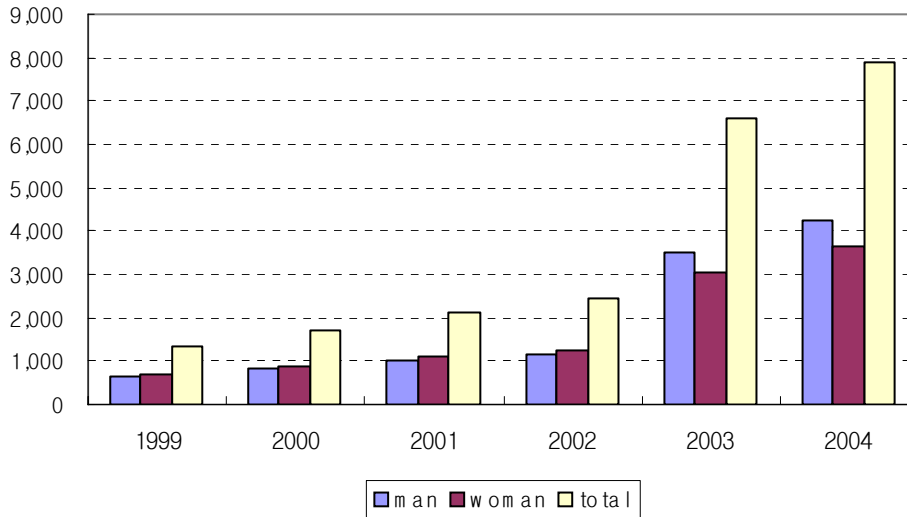
Table 1) Status of marriage and divorce report (Guro-gu)

Classification	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Marriage (cases)	3,389	3,135	2,744	3,205	3,137	3,540
Divorce (cases)	994	1,046	1,278	1,137	1,298	1,145
Rate of divorce compared to marriage (%)	29.3	33.4	46.6	35.5	41.4	32.3

Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

Looking into the trend of change of foreign population from 1999, it increased drastically from 2002 for 2,000 persons to 2003 for 6,000 persons that, as of the end of December 2004, it was 7,897 persons that showed the increase of about 6 times in five years.

Diagram 9) Trend of change of foreign population (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

II. Health index

1. Statistics of vitality

The birth rate of Korea was 31.2 persons in 1970s per 1,000 persons, and it has been steadily decreased to have 9.8 persons in 2004 per 1000 persons. The birth rate of Guro-gu was 11 persons per 1,000 persons and infant boy is slightly more than the infant girl.

Table 2) Rate of premature birth (Guro-gu)

	Gender	New born baby	Number of new born baby per 1,000 persons
Guro-gu	Man	2,442	11
	Woman	2,243	

Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

The rate of birth for under-weight child in Guro-gu was 4.5 persons, slightly higher than that of Seoul with 4.1 persons. The under-weight infant has higher health risk and death rate than the normal weighted child.

Table 3) Rate of birth for under-weighted child (Guro-gu)

Total number of birth (Persons)	New born baby with under-weight (Persons)	Rate of birth for under-weighted baby
4,622	207	4.5 %

Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul, 2006

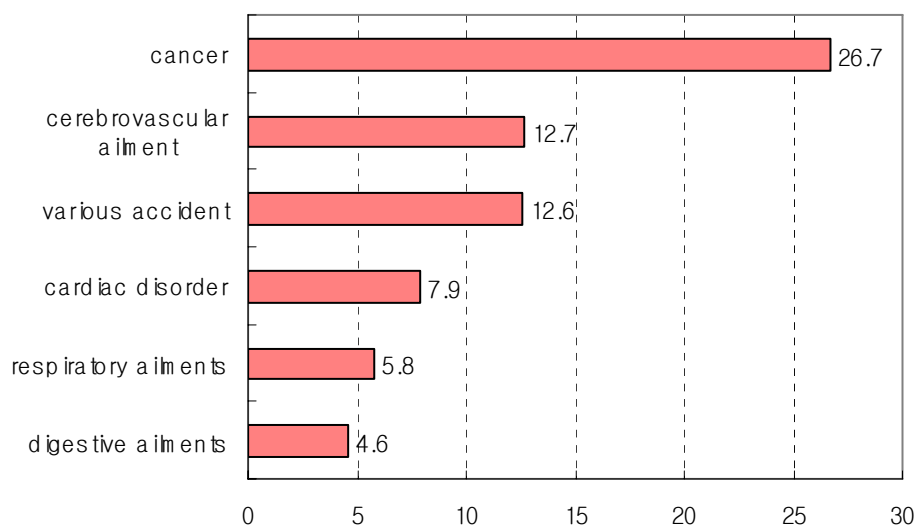
The death rate of Korea in 2005 was 5.0 persons per 1,000 persons and Guro-gu had 3.5 persons, lower than the average. Looking into the number of death for gender, men (840 persons) was more than women (638 persons).

Table 4) Rate of premature death (Guro-gu)

	Gender	Deceased (Persons)	Number of deceased per 1,000 persons of population
Guro-gu	Man	840	3.5
	Woman	638	
	Total	1,478	

Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

Diagram 10) Cause of overall casualty (Nationwide)

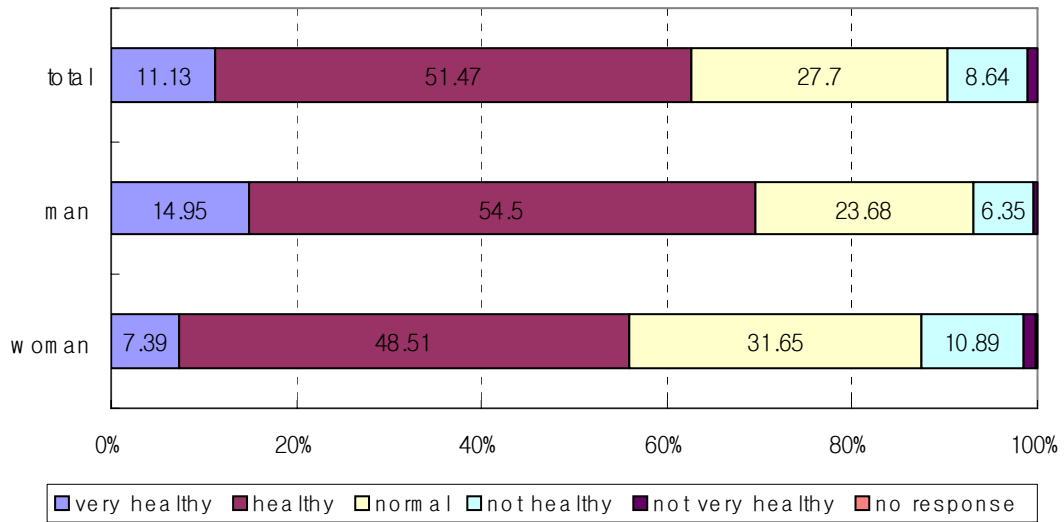


Data source : Statistics of Cause of Casualty, National Statistical Office, 2005

2. Status of health recognition

As a result of the subjective health condition of the Guro-gu residents, 62.6% of overall answered that they are very healthy or healthy that majority of residents think that they are healthy, although it was less than 63.7% of Seoul.

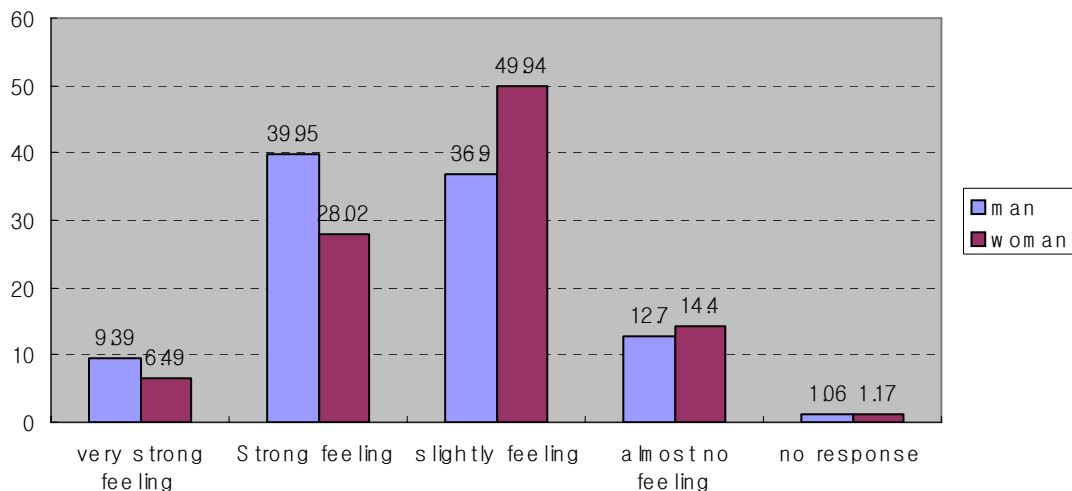
Diagram 11) Status of subjective health recognition (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

Looking into the level of stress felt during the normal living, 9.39% of men had “very strong” and 6.49% for women that men felt more stress than women felt.

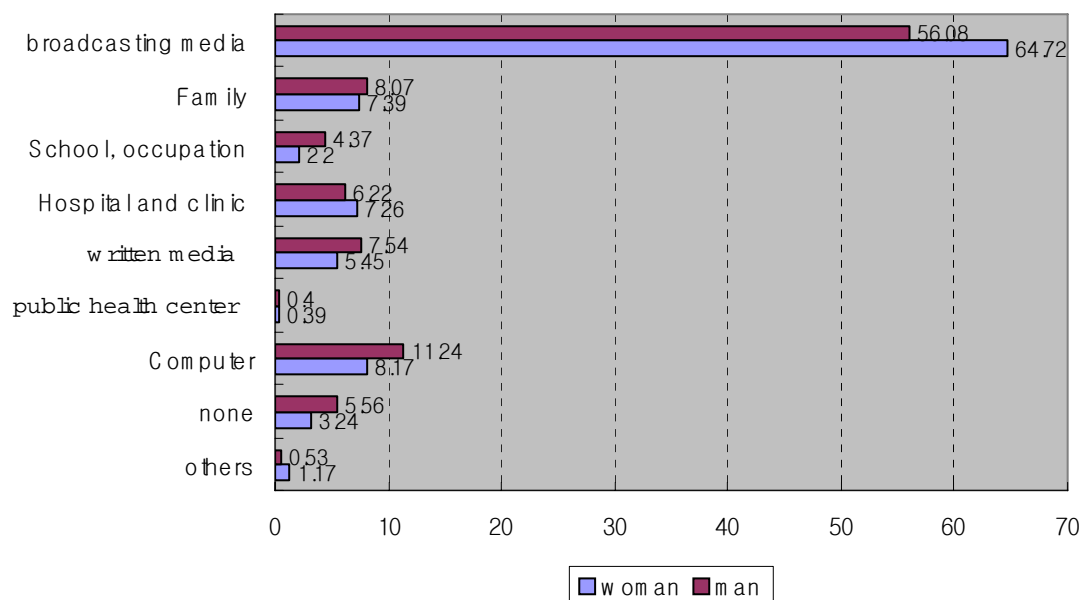
Diagram 12) Stress condition (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

For the method of obtaining knowledge on health, the highest was through broadcasting media, followed by using the computer for the knowledge.

Diagram 13) Media to obtain knowledge on health (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

3. Health Examination

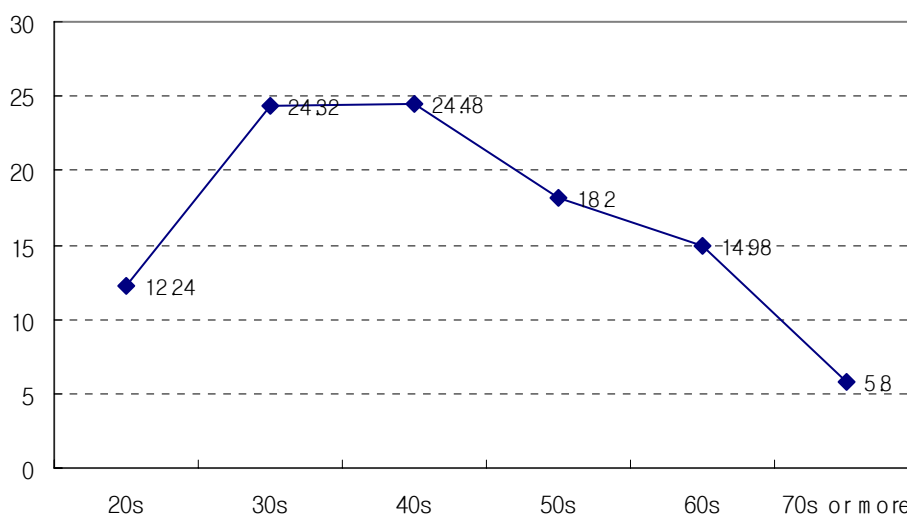
As a result of survey on the presence of health examination for the residents of Guro-gu in 2005, 40.67% of all had the health examination, with men for 41.67% and women for 39.69%. Also, looking into the rate of health examination for each age class, 30s and 40s had the highest with the reduction from 50s.

Table 5) Health examination (Guro-gu)

		Present	None	No response
Total		40.67	58.87	0.46
Guro-gu	Man	41.67	57.80	0.53
	Woman	39.69	59.92	0.39

Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

Diagram 14) Health examination rate for each age group (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

As a result of measuring the blood pressure from the residents of Guro-gu with 20 years or older, 71.45% of all responded to have “experience” that there is a high interest on the blood pressure.

Table 6) Rate of experience in blood pressure for men and women of 20 years or older (Guro-gu)

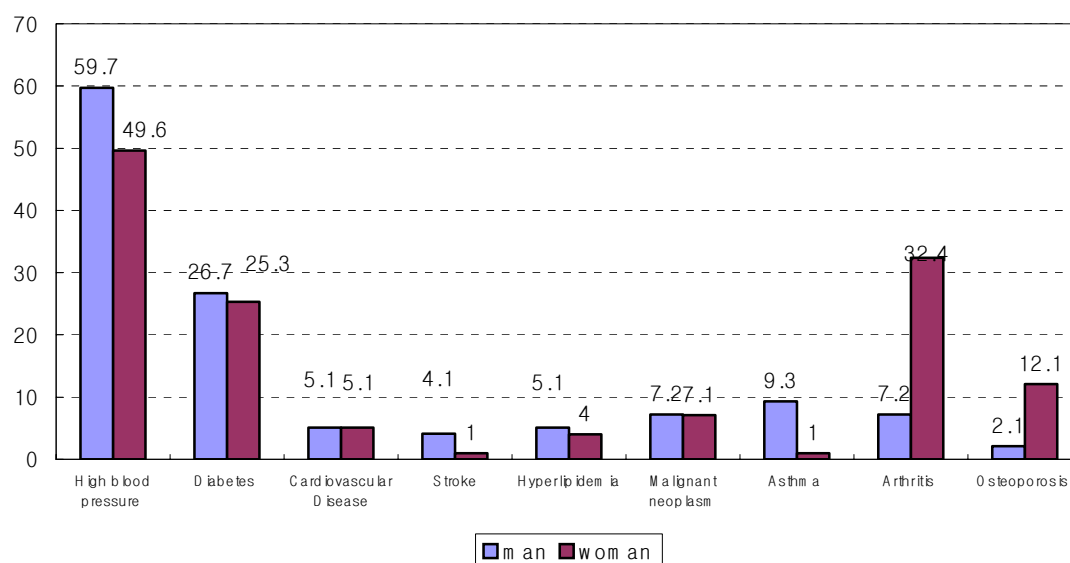
Gu	Classification	Yes (%)	No (%)	No response (%)
	Overall	71.45	27.77	0.79
Guro-gu	Men	73.28	26.19	0.53
	Women	69.65	29.31	1.04

Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

4. Rate of illness

Looking into the distribution of the major chronic illness recognized by the person of Guro-gu, the high blood pressure was the highest with 54.4 persons per 1,000 persons, followed by the arthritis with 19.9 persons. From the overall result in Seoul, the high blood pressure was 49.8 persons and the arthritis for 31.4 persons that the high blood pressure illness rate was high and the arthritis illness rate was very low.

Diagram 15) Rate of illness for major illness (Guro-gu)



Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul, 2006

5. Maternity health examination

Looking into the married women in the age of 19~49, the experience of miscarriage or abortion in the past two years (population per 1,000 persons), the miscarriage was 37.7, two times of that of 17.6 in Seoul, that it had the highest figure in Seoul, and abortion was 11.6, lower than that of Seoul with 13.8.

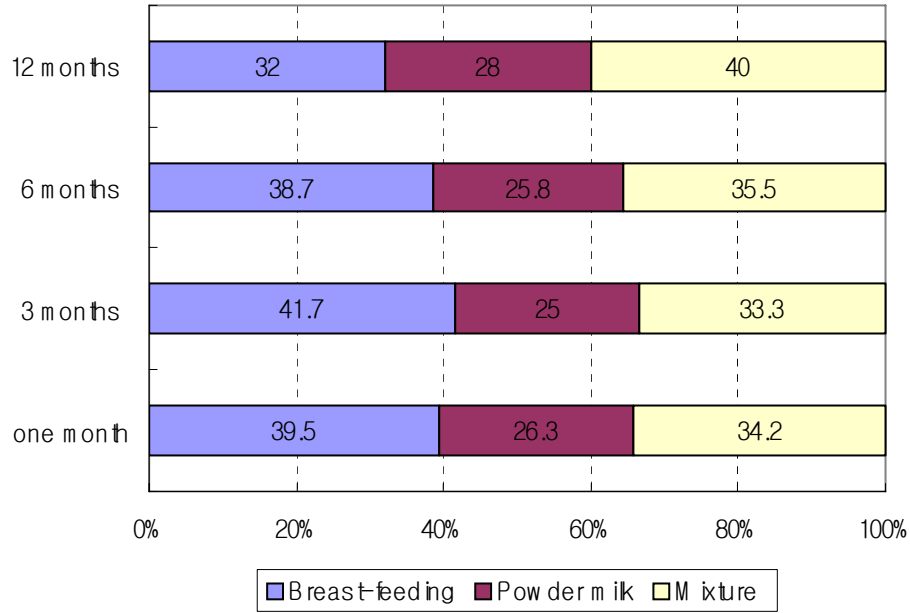
Table 7) Rate of abortion (Guro-gu)

		Experience of abortion experience in the past 2 years (persons/1,000persons)
Guro-gu	Miscarriage	37.7
	Abortion	11.6

Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul, 2006

Looking into the ratio of breast feeding in Guro-gu, the full breast-feeding in 1 month~12 months was 38%, and powder milk for 26.2%, and mixed (breast-feeding +milk) for 35.8% that the breast-feeding was highest.

Diagram 16) Rate of breast-feeding (Guro-gu)



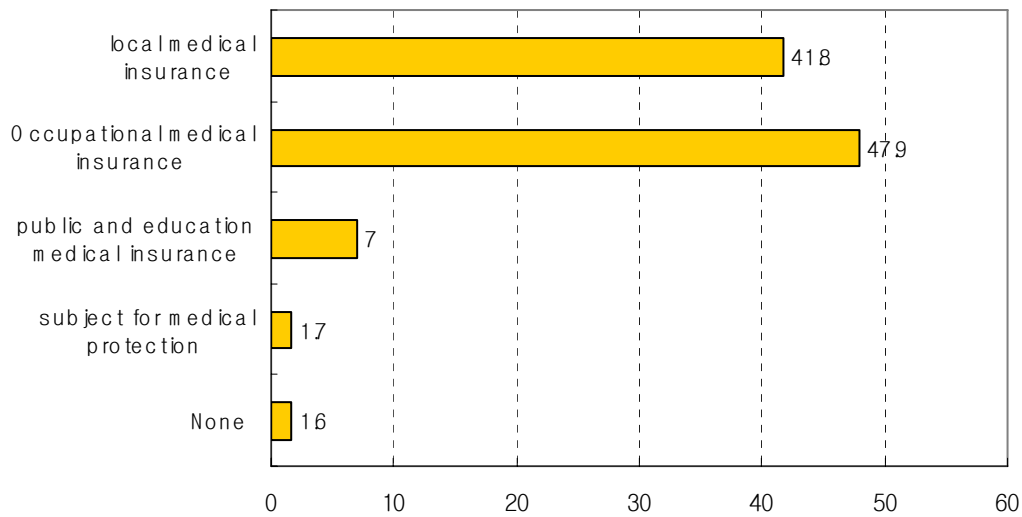
Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul, 2006

III. Index of Public Health and Medical Service

1. Medical service

Looking into the status of subscription to medical insurance of Guro-gu, from the total population of 419,837 persons, 98.3% or 412,827 persons were subscribed to the medical insurance. Among them, the occupational medical insurance was the most with 47.9%, followed by the local subscriber for medical insurance was 41.8%. In addition, the public and educational medical insurance was 7.0% while the subject persons for medical protection were 1.7%.

Diagram 17) Subscribers of medical insurance (Guro-gu)



Data source : National Health Insurance Corporation, 2004

The number of medical institutions was two general hospitals, 197 clinics, 113 dental hospital and clinics, 69 herbal medical clinic and the total number of medical institutions are on the rise.

Table 8) Number of medical institution (Guro-gu)

Year	Total	General hospital	Hospital	Clinic	Dental hospital and clinic	Oriental medical clinic
2004	383	2	2	197	113	69
2003	361	3	2	184	109	63

Data source : Guro-gu public health center, Medical and Pharmacy Division, 2005

The total numbers of hospital bed in the medical institutions are 774 for general hospitals, 136 for regular hospitals, and 596 clinics.

Table 9) Number of hospital bed per each medical institution (Guro-gu)

Total	General hospital	Hospital	Clinic
1,506	774	136	596

Data source : Guro-gu public health center, Medical and Pharmacy Division, 2005

2. Human resource on medical service

Looking into the status of the medical human resources in Guro, the total number of medical human resources is 2,292 persons, an increase of 100 persons from 2003, and the trend is evenly increasing in entire occupations.

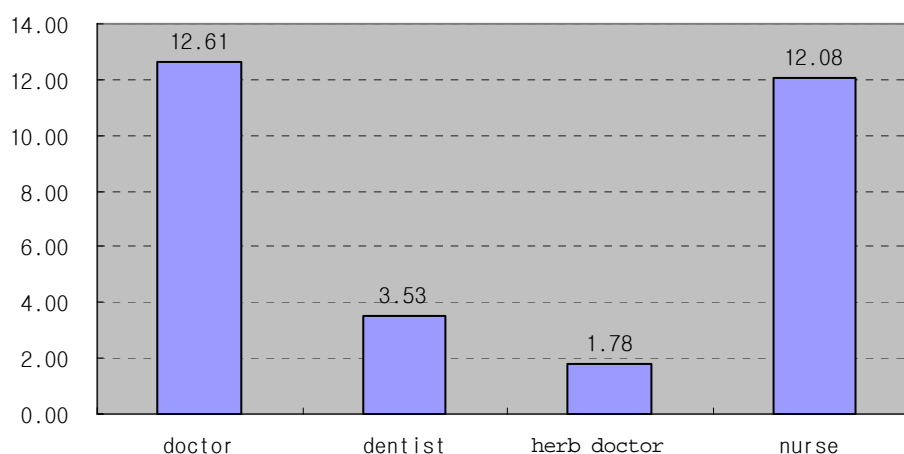
Table 10) medical human resources (Guro-gu)

Year	Total	Doctors	Dentists	Herb doctors	Nurses	Nurse's aides	Health professionals
2004	2,292	525	147	74	503	706	337
2003	2,192	514	133	70	461	697	317

Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

Looking into the number of medical human resources of Guro-gu for each 10,000 persons of medical human resources, there are doctors for 12.61 persons, dentist for 3.53 persons, herbal doctor for 1.78 persons and nurse for 12.08 persons.

Diagram 18) Number of medical human resources per 10,000 persons (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

3. Status of social welfare institutions

The vulnerable class of Guro-gu is 5.73% or 23,867 persons, and the vulnerable households are 1.12%, or 1,741 household units. Looking into the type of vulnerable class, the registered disabled were 13,086 persons, taking up 3.14% for the largest ratio.

Table 11) number of population for vulnerable class (Guro-gu)

Vulnerable class	Number of population (number of households)	Ratio taking by entire population (household)
Single elderly persons (Persons)	4,729	1.13%
Number of registered persons of disability (Persons)	13,086	3.14%
persons subject for basic living standard (Persons)	6,052	1.45%
elderly household couple (household)	1,731	1.12%
teenager head of household (household)	10	-
Total	23,867 Persons	5.73%
	1,741 households	1.12%

Data source: Statistical report of resident registration population, Family Welfare Division, Social Welfare Division Data, 2005

The comprehensive social welfare facilities of Guro is a total of 383 facilities, formed mainly with the welfare facilities for children, elderly, women and the disabled. And the functions of the comprehensive social welfare facilities are gradually expanded with new opening of the elderly community center. With the growing demand for welfare, the welfare infra has been expanding.

Table 12) Social Welfare Institutions (Guro-gu)

Classification of facilities	Number of population (number of households)
Child welfare institution (Nursery)	225
Senior welfare facilities (senior community center)	142
Women's welfare facilities	6
comprehensive social welfare facilities	3
comprehensive social welfare facilities for the disabled	2
Other welfare facilities	5
Total	383

Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

From the registered disabled in Guro, the regarded disability is the highest for 54.5%. Accordingly, Guro-gu is fully working on providing the facilities designed to accommodate the disabled with the slopes in entrance, rebuilding of restroom for access and use and others, and it has been winning the most outstanding awards in Seoul for expansion and maintenance of the convenient facilities for the disabled.

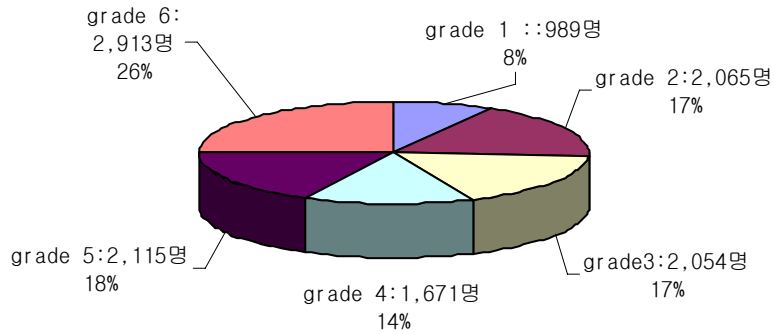
Table 13) Number of registered number of disabled for each disability(Guro-gu)

Year	Total	Classification of disability for registration type														
		Retarded	Brain impediment	Sight	Development (autism)	Kidney	Heart	Respiratory organs	Hearing	Speech	Mental disorder	Mental disability	Liver	Facial	Intestine	Facial epilepsy
2004	11807	6443	1008	1232	78	339	148	68	1173	89	816	270	32	11	71	29
2003	10498	5745	862	1068	53	298	132	63	1044	73	804	239	26	9	60	22

Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

Looking into the ration of each disability level of Goru, the first grade disabled was 8% for 989 persons, second grade for 2,065 persons or 17%, and the minor disabled of grade 6 for 2,913 persons or 26%.

Diagram 19) Number of disabled for each disability level (Guro-gu)

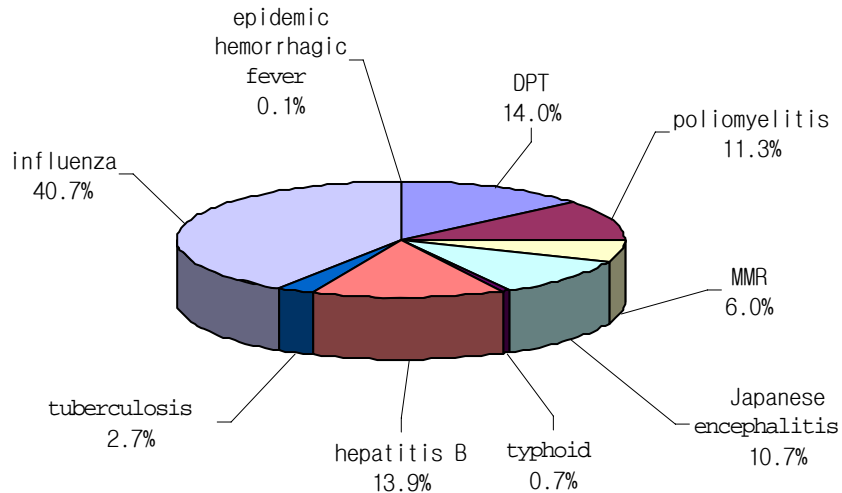


Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

4. Vaccination

As a result of surveying for the status of vaccination of Guro-gu, influenza was 40.7% with the biggest ratio, followed by DPT for 14%, B-hepatitis for 13.9%, and poliomyelitis for 11.3%.

Diagram 20) Status of vaccination (Guro-gu)

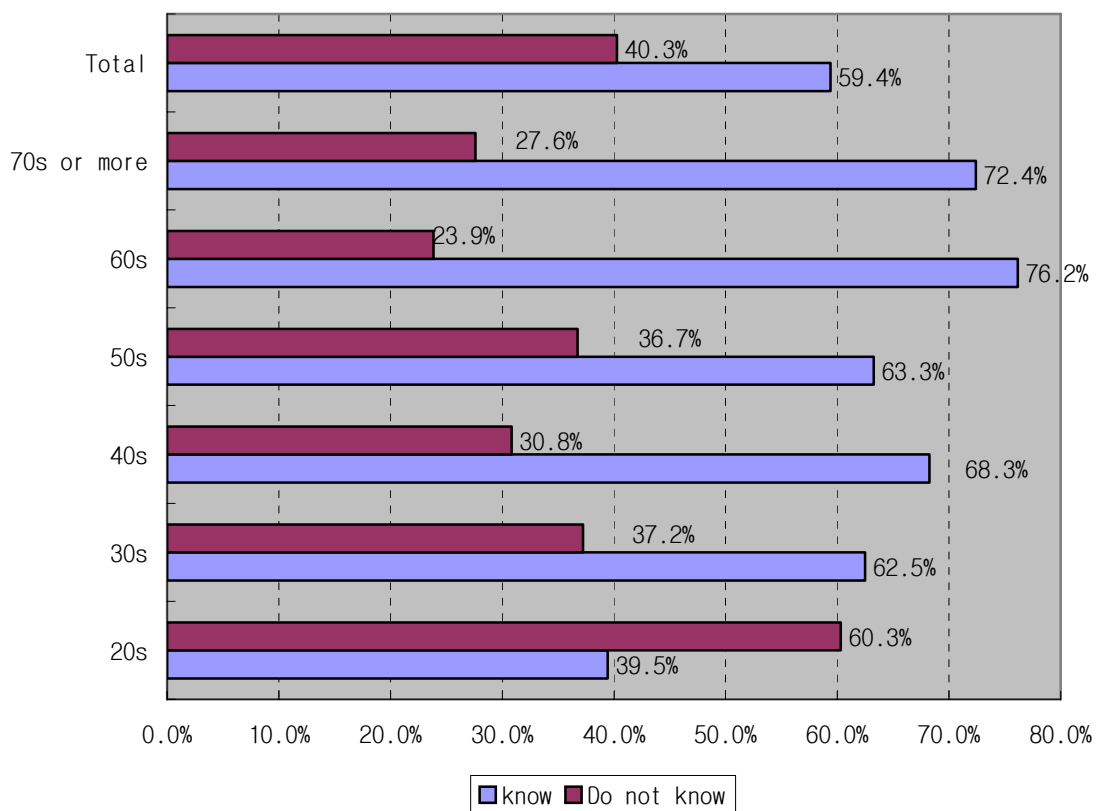


Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

5. Public Health Center Service

As a result of surveying the knowledge of the location of the public health office, people would not know in 20s was 60.3%, but the rate increases as it gets to 30s and 40s, but it declines a little in 50s. With the increase of chronic illness in 60 years or older, they use significantly more of public health office that the knowledge of public health office location is increased for 60 years or older.

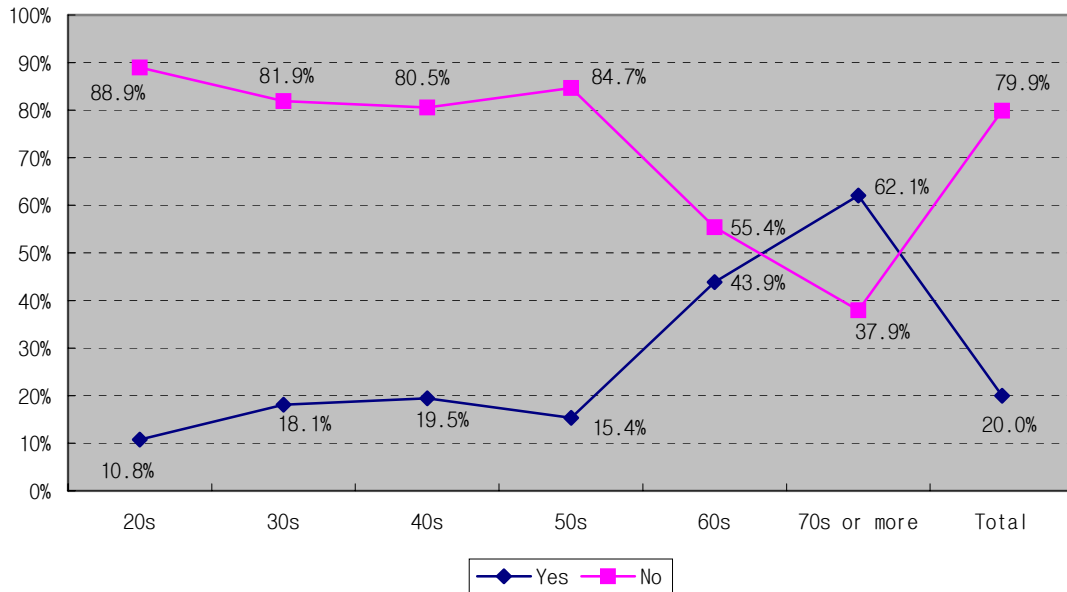
Diagram 21) Recognition of location for public health office (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

As a survey of finding out whether there is any experience of using the public health office for the past year, 19.97% of all responded as having the experience in use, and the main users are the elderly with 60 years or older.

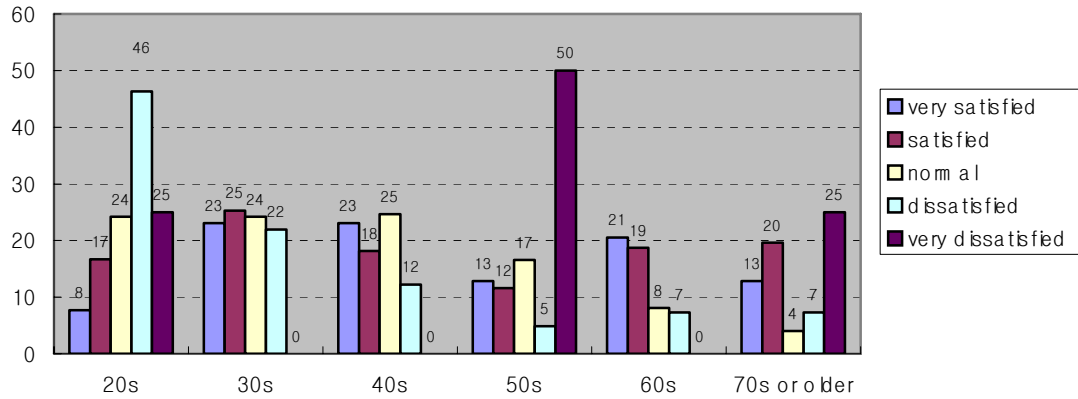
Diagram 22) Experience in using public health office for the past year (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

In the level of satisfaction in using the public health office, Guro-gu residents had 'very satisfactory' in 30s and 40s for 23.08%, and 'very unsatisfactory' in 50s for 50%, and 46.93% overall responded as satisfied

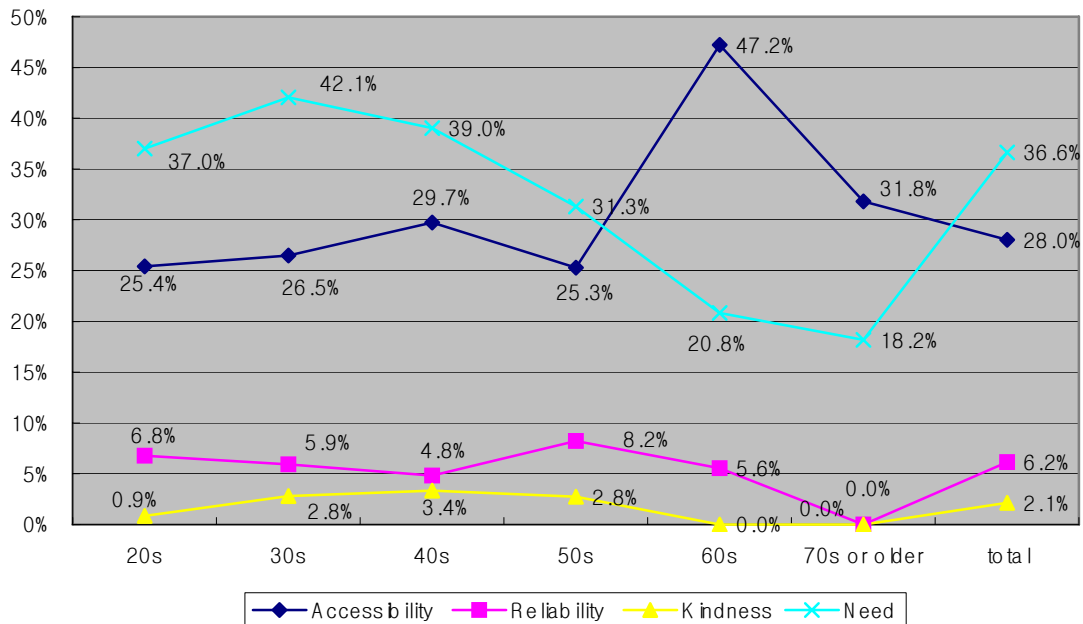
Diagram 23) Degree of satisfaction in using public health office for the past year (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

As a result of surveying the main reason not to use the public health office was that there was no service available for 36.64%, followed by too far of distance or inconvenient access.

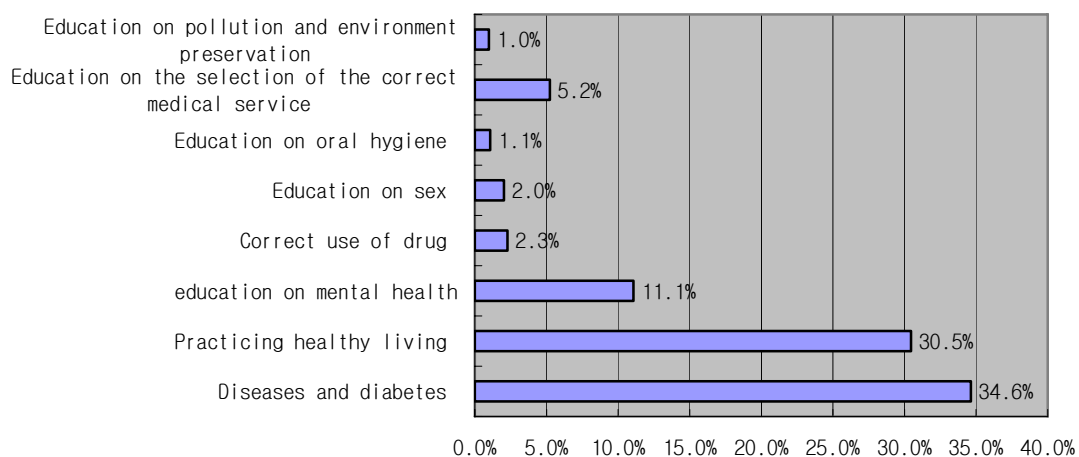
Diagram 24) Main reason of not using public health office (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

For the programs that the residents have on the public health office, they demand with most priority for the contents on diseases and diabetes and practice of health in living situation.

Diagram 25) Types of program requiring to public health office (Guro-gu)



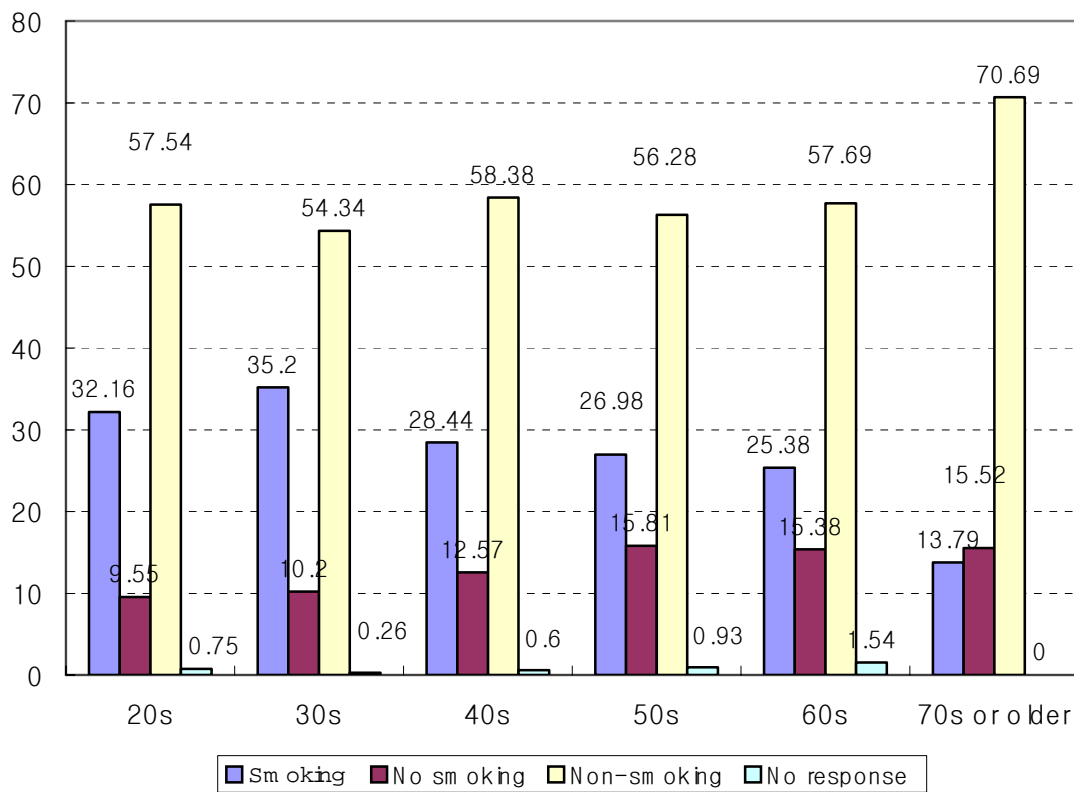
Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

IV. Index of mode of living

1. Smoking

From 20 years or older of Guro-gu residents, 42.1% had the smoking experience with the current smokers of 20s for 32.16%, 30s for 35.2%, 40s for 28.44%, 50s for 26.98%, 60s for 25.38%, and 70s for 13.79%.

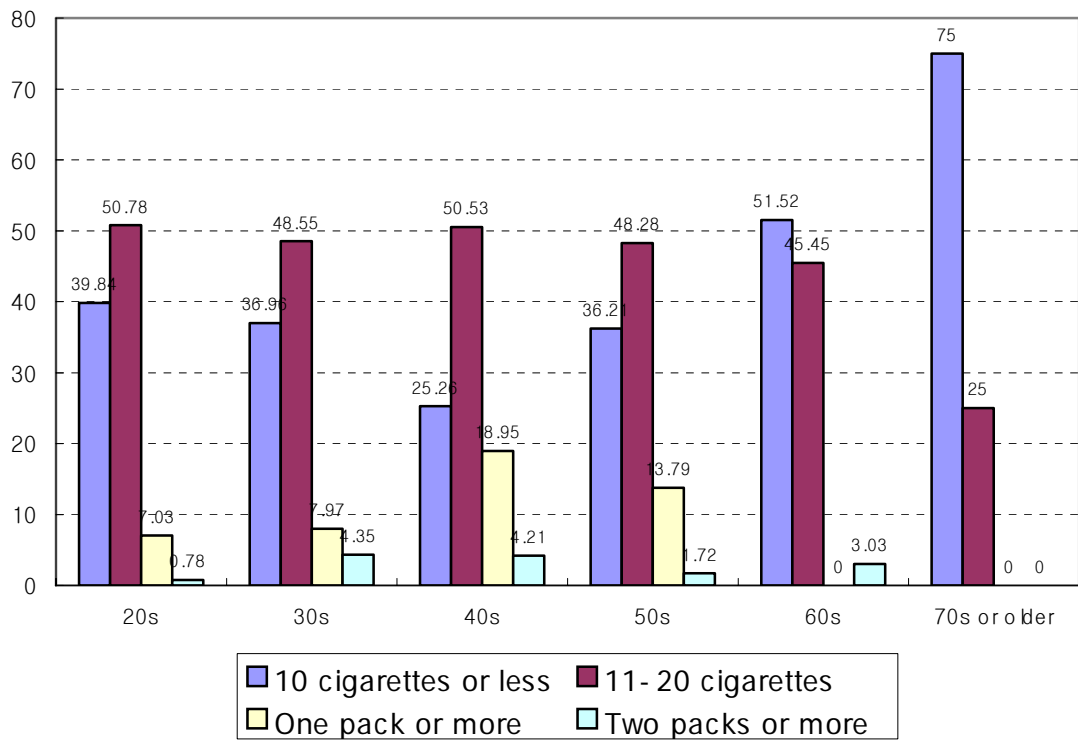
Diagram 26) smoking rate of people of 20 years or older (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

As a result of surveying for average daily smoking volume in smoking population, smokers who smoke two packs or more have 30s for 4.35% and 75% or more of 70s smokes less than half a pack a day.

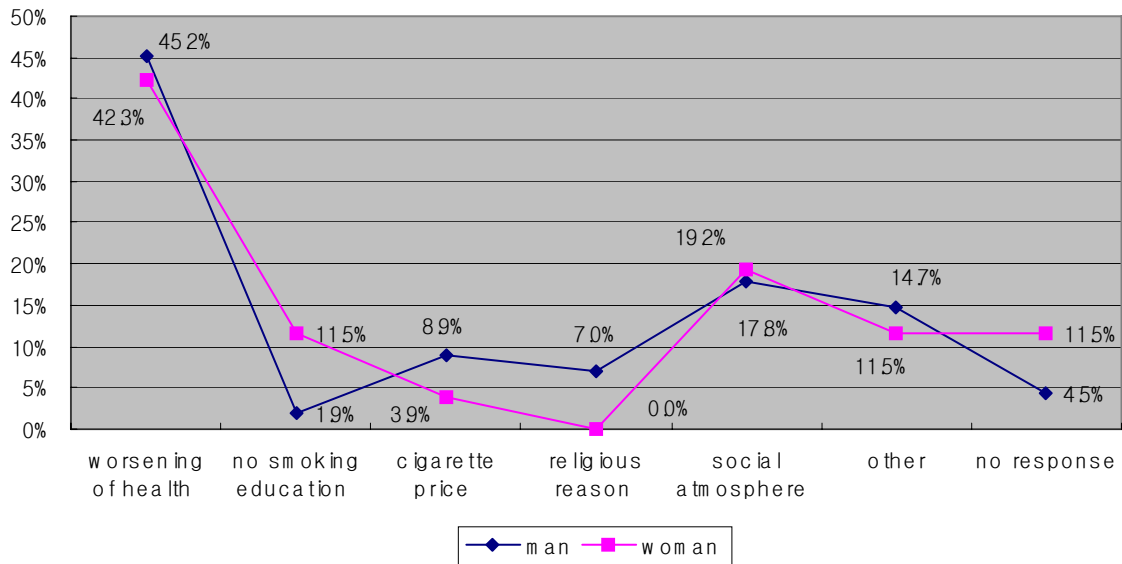
Diagram 27) Daily average of smoking person as of 20 years or older (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

Motivation to quit smoking is the health for men of 45.2% and women of 42.3%, followed by the social atmosphere for men of 17.8% and women of 19.2%.

Diagram 28) Motive of prohibition of smoking (Guro-gu)

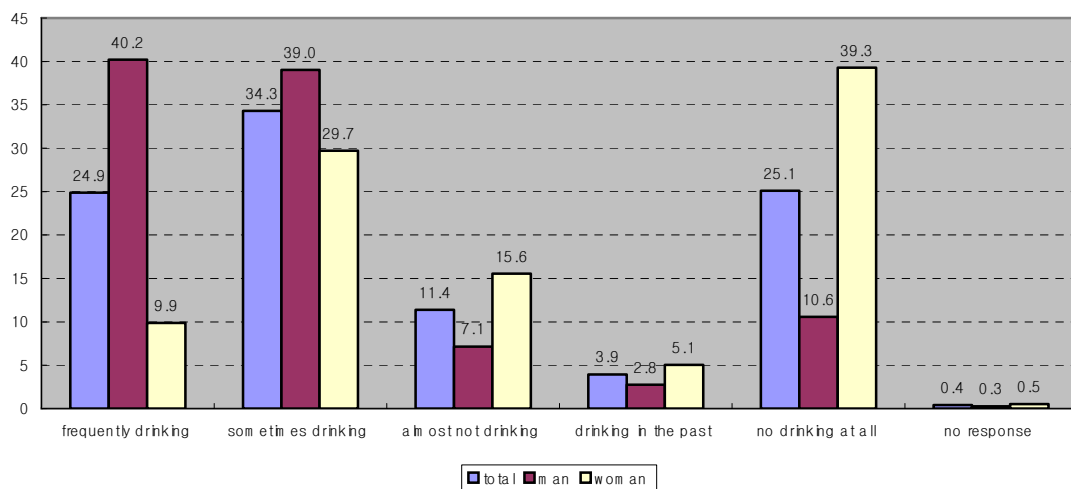


Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

2. Drinking

Looking into the rate of drinking for 19 years or older of Guro-gu residents, 40.2% of men drink frequently and 9.9% of women drink frequently. The rate of drinking for men was much higher than that of women, and men who do not drink was 10.6%, women for 39.3%.

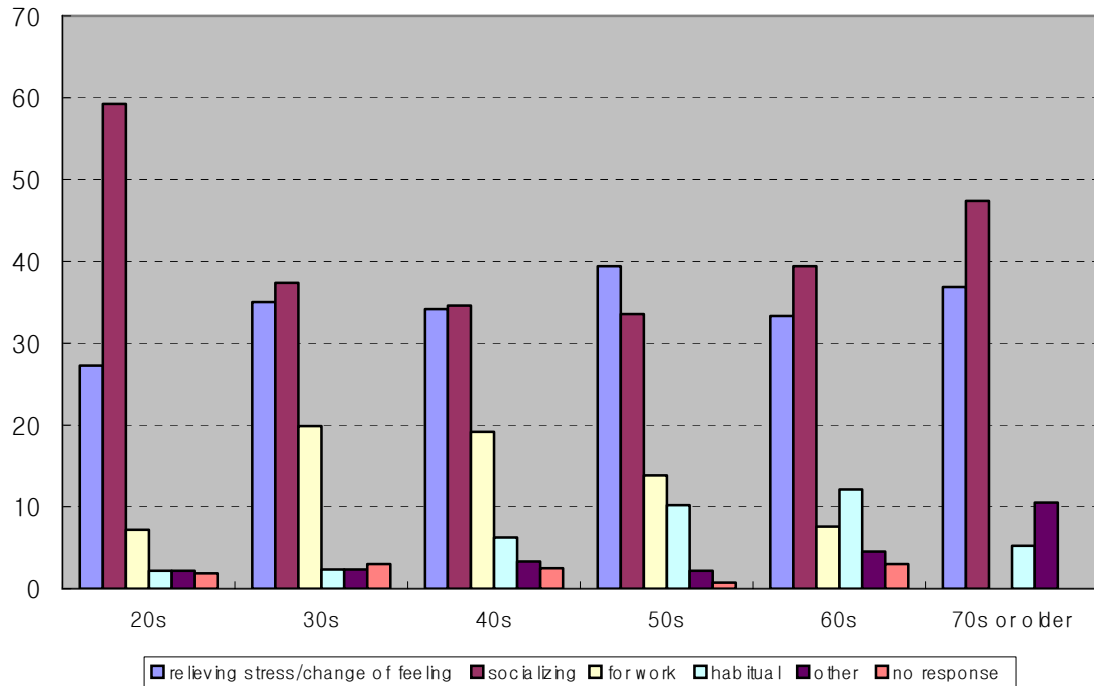
Diagram 29) Drinking volume of 19 years or older (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

Looking into the cause of drinking, the biggest reason for 20s was social reasons, and in all age level, social reason and stress have been the reasons. For 50s and 60s, the responses of habitual use were 10.22% and 12.12%, respectively that are higher than other age groups

Diagram 30) Reason for drinking (Guro-gu)

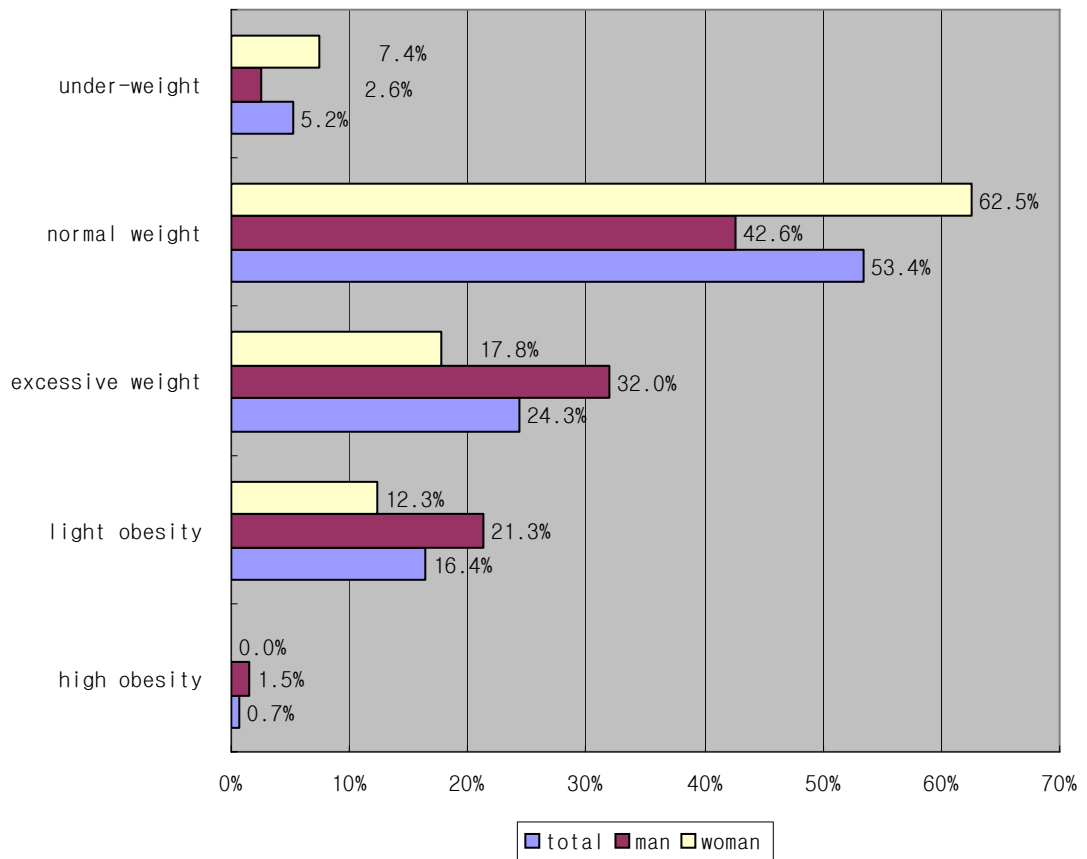


Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

3. Exercise

The representative index to determine the obesity is BMI (body mass index). BMI is the figure that the weight is divided with the square of height and has the high co-relativity with the bodily fat volume, and it uses weight and height to calculate conveniently that this is the most generally used method.

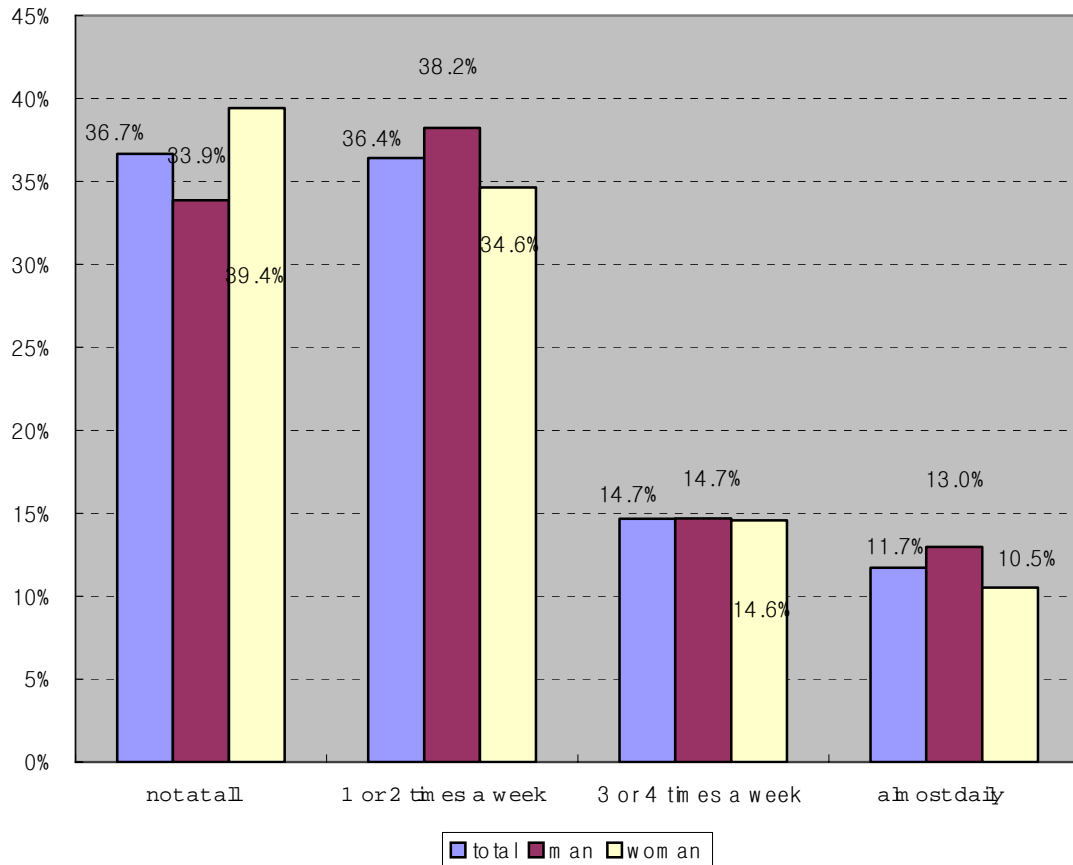
Diagram 31) Obesity rate (Guro-gu)



Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul, 2006

People who do not exercise at all are men for 33.9% and women for 39.4%. In the event of setting a person who exercises regularly for three times a week as the person exercising, the ratio is 27.7% for men, and 25.1% for women that men generally work harder on exercising than women.

Diagram 32) Rate of exercise (Guro-gu)

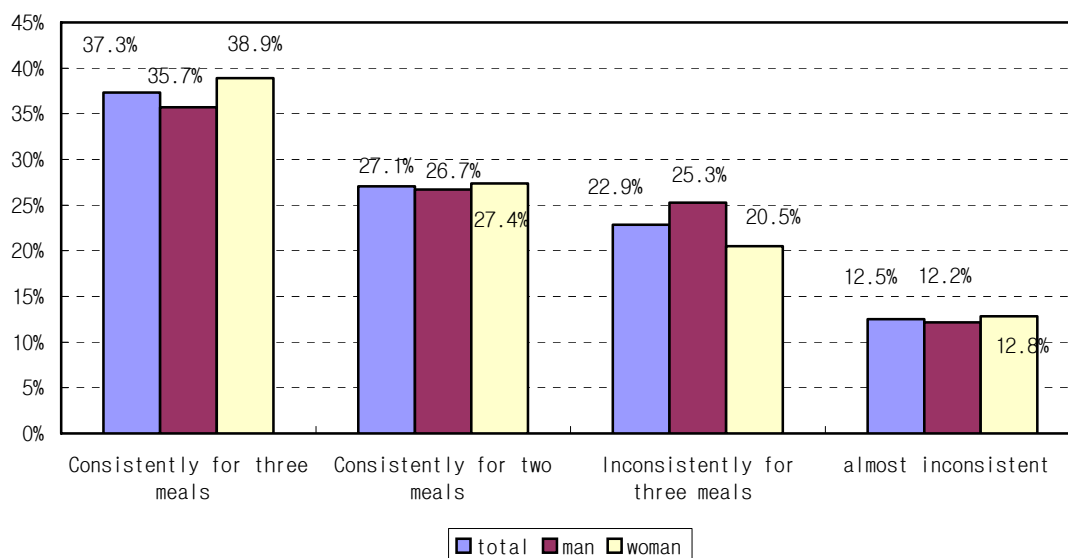


Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

4. Eating habits

The ratio of having regular three meals a day is 35.7% for men and 38.9% for women, that women are generally more consistent, and the ratio of having meals in irregular time was a total of 35.4%.

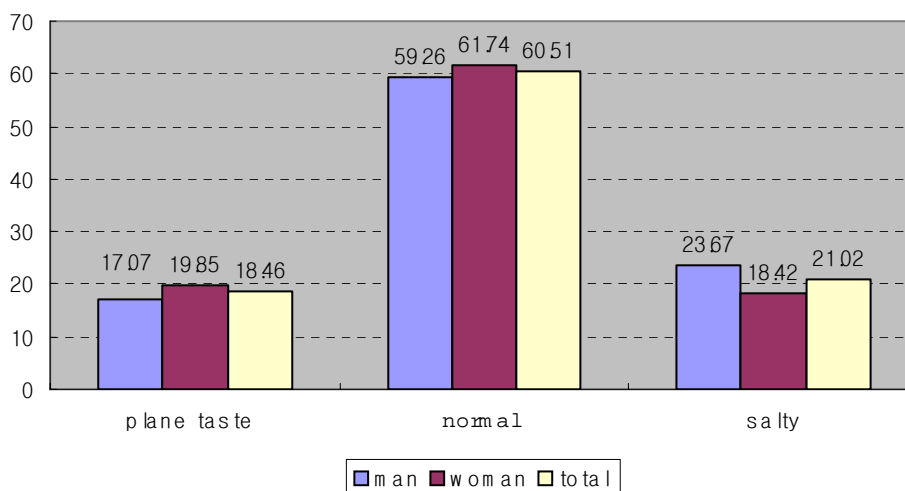
Diagram 33) Regular meal habits (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

In the survey of how to consume average of food, 60.51% of overall responded as “normal”, and 18.46% responded as “flat”, and 21.02% for “salty”. In addition, the response of having salty food is higher for men than women.

Diagram 34) Eating habits – intake of salt (Guro-gu)

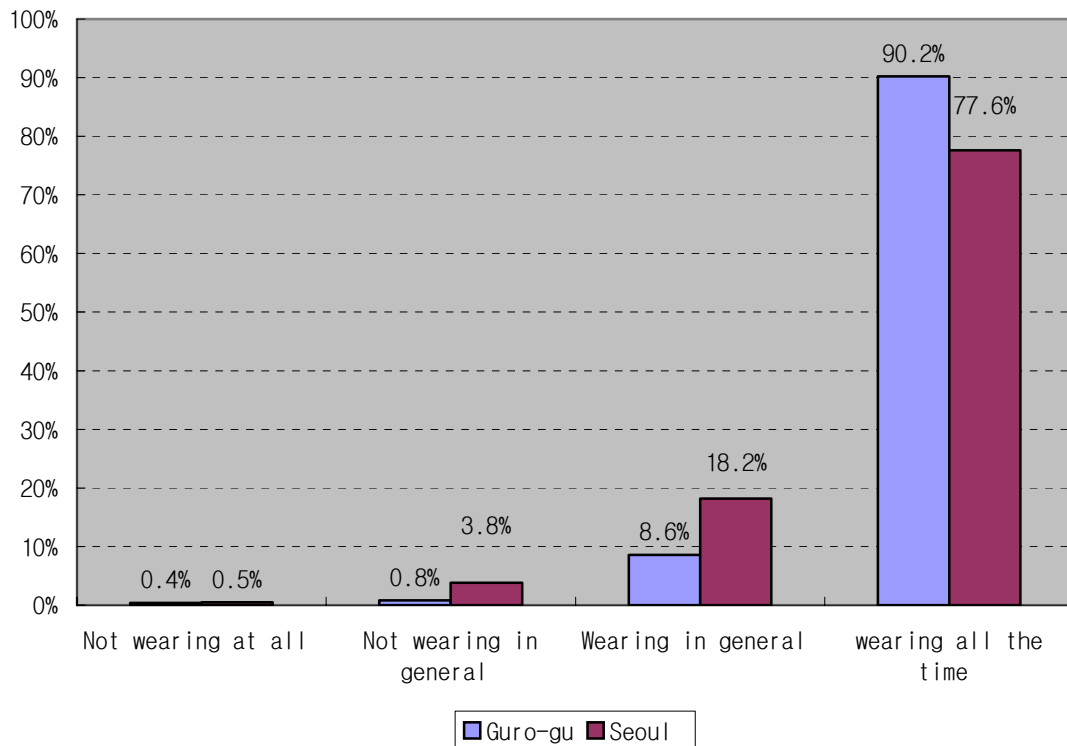


Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

5. Status of accident

As a result of survey on safety belt wearing for population of 19 years or older in Guro-gu, the ratio of wearing the seat belt all the time was 77.6% in Seoul, but Guro-gu has 90.2% that the recognition on the importance of wearing the seatbelt was very high in Guro-gu. The ratio of not wearing it at all was 0.5% for Seoul, and 0.4% for Guro-gu.

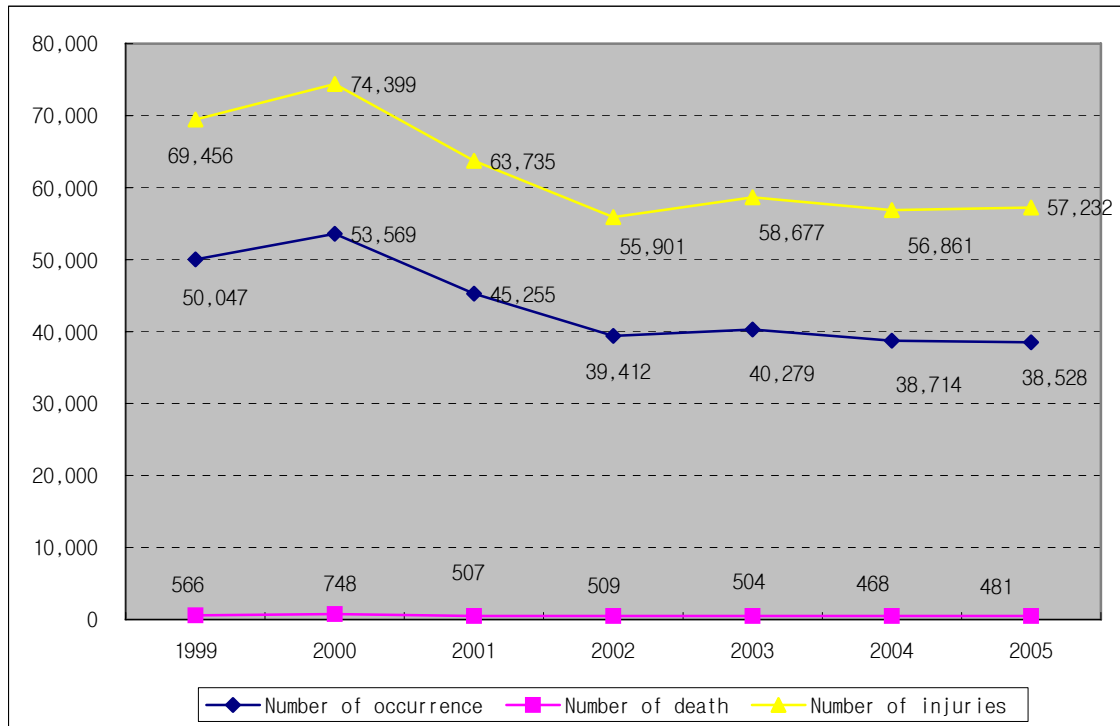
Diagram 35) Status of safety belt wearing (Guro-gu)



Data source : Report of Study on Comprehensive Development Direction for Local Health Project, Guro-gu, 2005

The number of traffic accident in Seoul was 53,569 cases in 2000 but it has been gradually decreasing, and as of the end of December 2005, it has been reduced to 38,528 cases.

Diagram 36) Status of traffic accident (Seoul)



Data source : Seoul Regional Police Agency, 2005

The number of traffic accidents for 10,000 accidents in Seoul was 137.27 cases with the number of casualty of 1.71 persons, and the number of death for traffic accident in 100,000 persons was 4.67 persons.

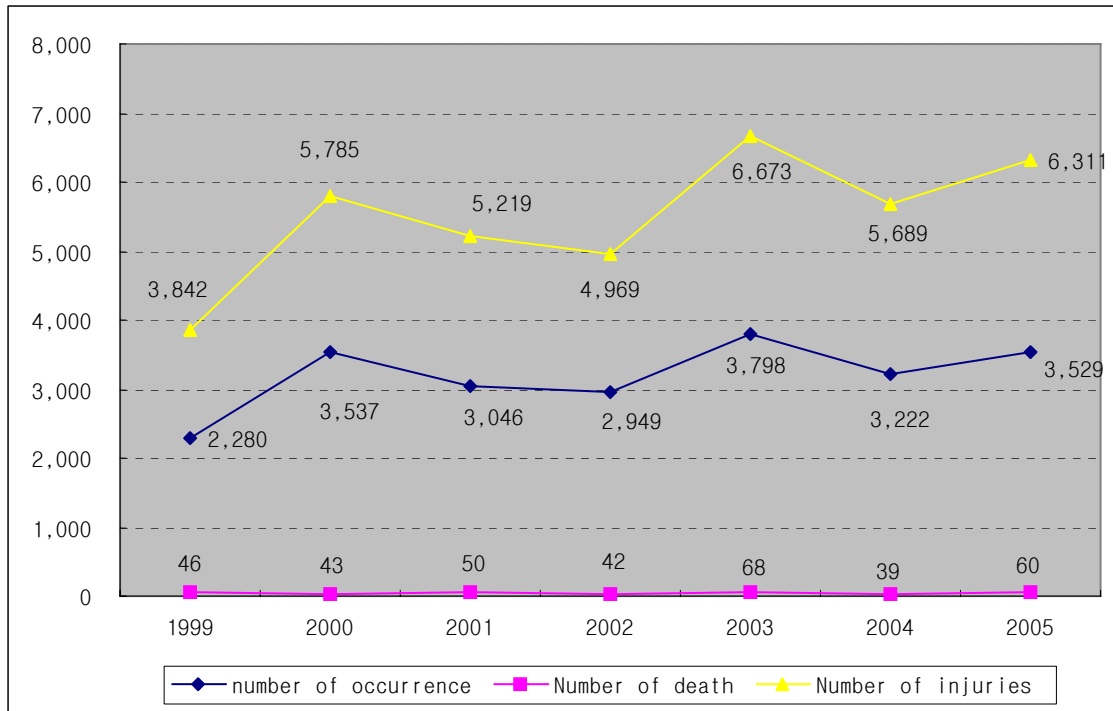
Table 14) Number of traffic accidents in 2005 (Seoul)

Total traffic accident			Number of occurrence per 10,000 cars	Number of death per 10,000 cars	Number of death from traffic accident per 100,000
Number of occurrence	The number of death	The number of injuries			
38,528	481	57,232	137.27	1.71	4.67

Data source : Seoul Regional Police Agency, 2005

By looking into the trend of traffic accident from drinking and driving in Seoul, it had been declined with 2000 as the focal point, and it was increased in 2003 for 6,673 cases, but it has been slowed down to 2004 for 5,689 cases and 2005 for 6,311 cases.

Diagram 37) Status of drinking and traffic accident (Seoul)



Data source : Seoul Regional Police Agency, 2005

The number of traffic accident in Guro-gu of 2005 was 1,387 cases with 24 persons of casualty and injury of 2,129 persons.

Table 15) Number of traffic accidents occurred in 2005 (Guro-gu)

Classification	Guro-gu	Seoul
Number of occurrence	1,387	38,528
Death (Persons)	24	481
Casualty (Persons)	2,129	57,232

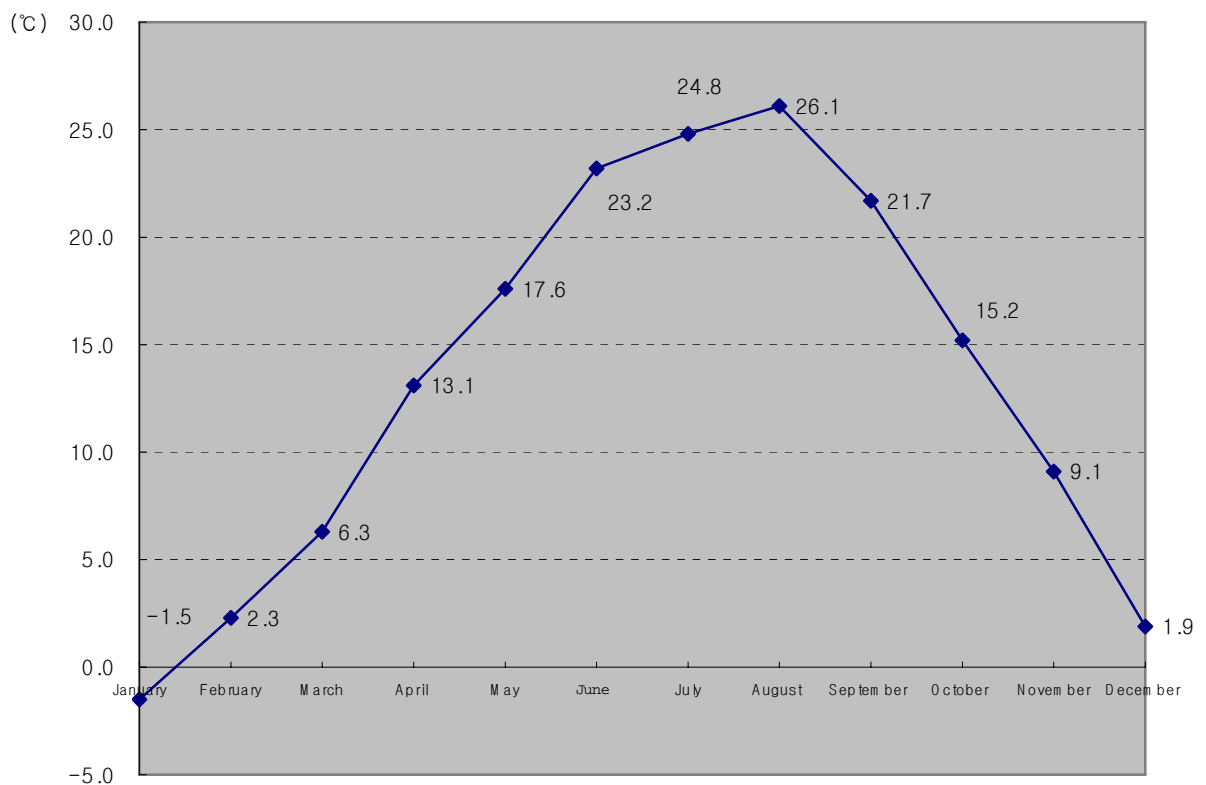
Data source : Seoul Regional Police Agency, 2005

V. Index of environment

1. Temperature and Rainfall

Looking into the monthly average temperature and rainfall of Guro-gu, the monthly average temperature is 13.3°C with hottest in August for 26.1°C and coldest in January for 1.5°C.

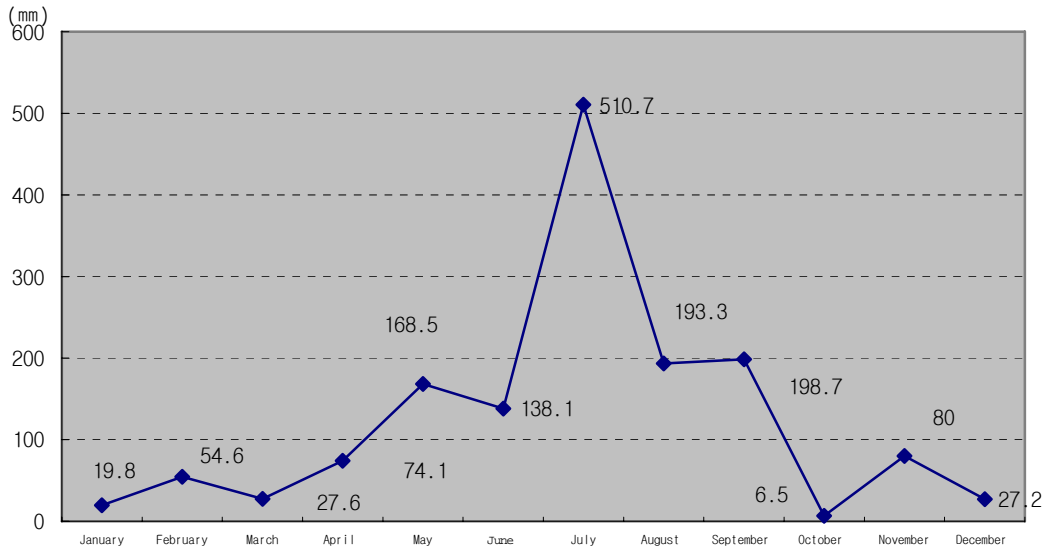
Diagram 38) Monthly average temperature (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

Guro-gu, the autonomic zone of Seoul in the center of the Korean Peninsula has the peculiar urban climate that showed higher temperature than other hinterland, like many other large cities, and the complicated topography of Seoul has been influencing on the climate. The monsoon starts at the end of June to the end of July for about a month. The rainfall in winter is not even 10% of entire rainfall volume.

Diagram 39) Rainfall (Guro-gu)

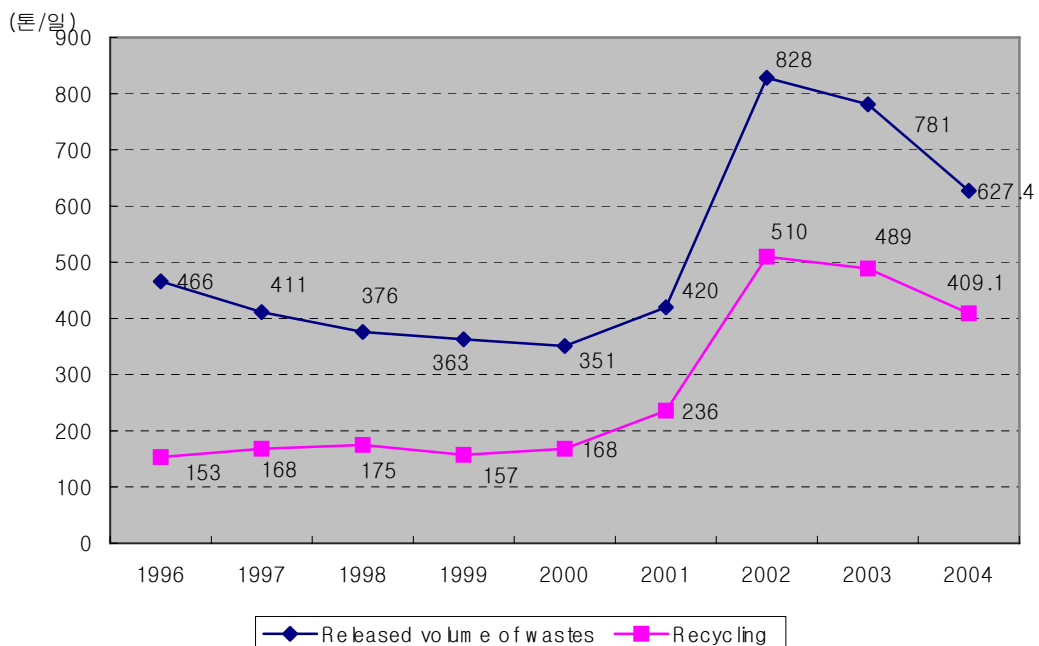


Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

2. Waste disposal

As a result of surveying of daily waste release and recycling, the waste release in Guro-gu declined in 1996 and drastically increased around 2002. However, it gradually has been lowered that it is reduced to 627.4 tons. In general, the waste release fluctuates in proportion to the recycled volume and the separate collection system for waste has been well settled now.

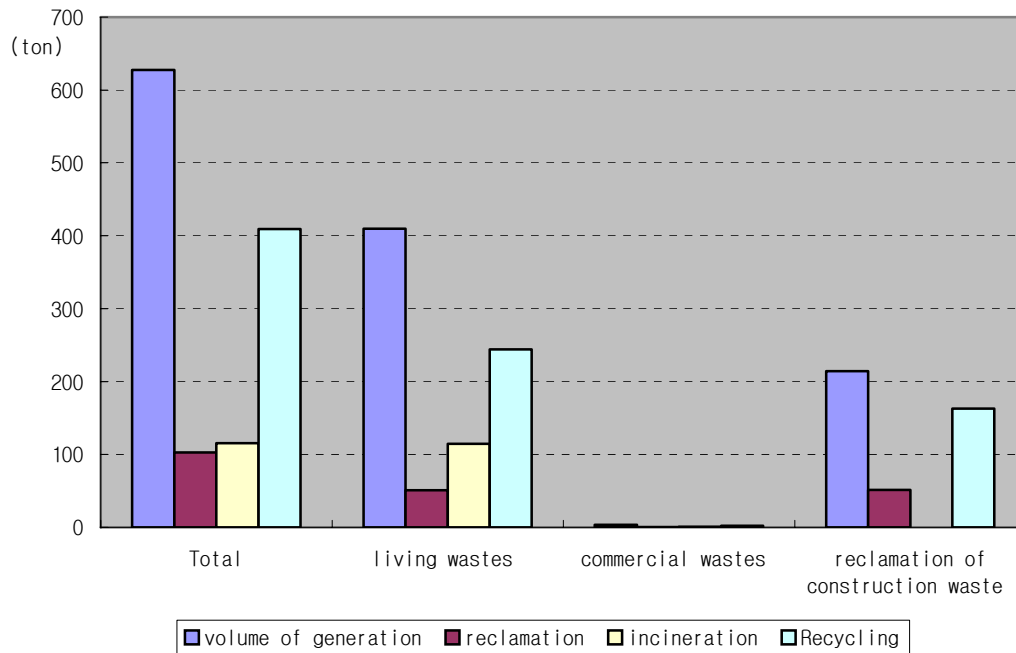
Diagram 40) Released volume of wastes (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

As a result of the survey of annual waste collection and disposal, the rate of collection for waste for Guro-gu is 100%. Looking into the overall waste collection rate, the recycling rate is relatively higher, followed by incineration and reclamation. In the event of the construction waste, incineration was very minor and the recycling rate was high.

Diagram 41) Disposition of each type of wastes (Guro-gu)

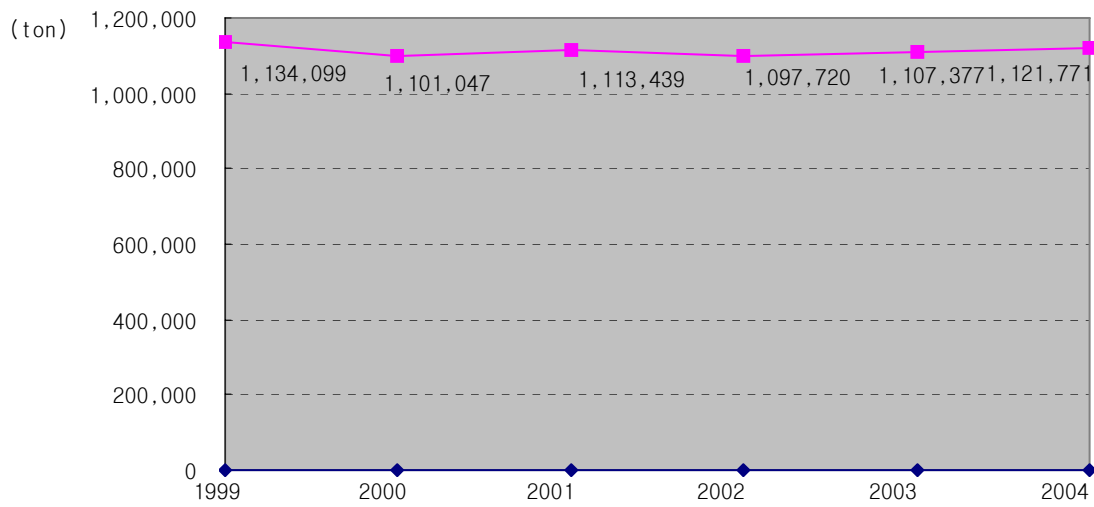


Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

3. Water supply

Korea is a country with difficult water management. 2/3 of annual rainfall is on summer season and there are many steep mountains that the rain flows into the sea. Korea still has 12% of population unable to have the tap water available and the metropolitan water supply system nationwide has been employed to relieve the lack of tap water supply.

Diagram 42) Volume of water used (Guro-gu)

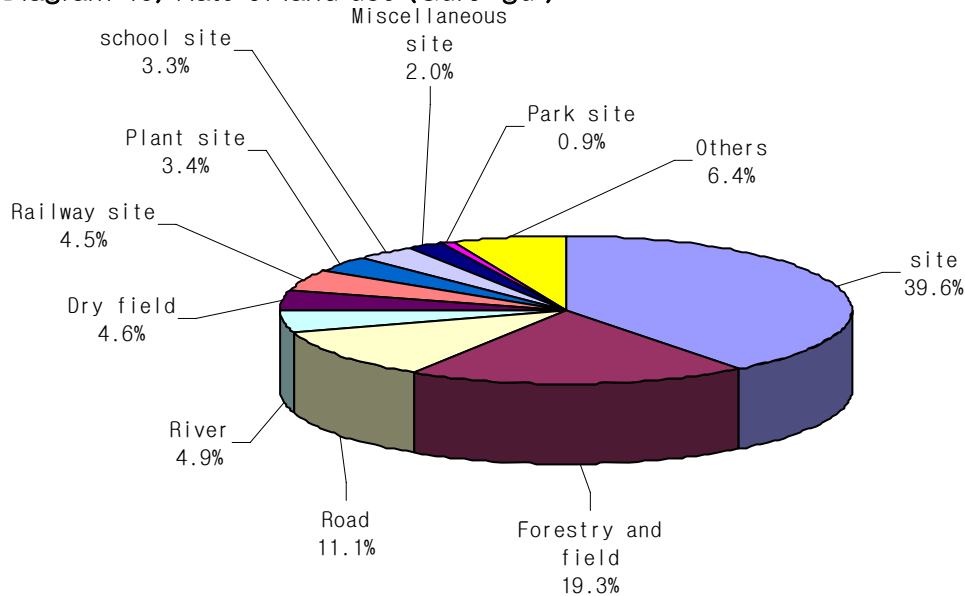


Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

4. Green zone

Guro-gu takes up approximately 3.3% of the entire area of Seoul, or 20.11 km², and the site area takes up for 39.6%, forestry and field for 19.3%, and road for 11.1%. Looking into it for each use, the residential area takes up for 7.08 km²(35.2%), quasi-industrial area for 6.89 km² (34.3%), commercial area for 0.42 km²(2.1%), and green area for 5.72 km² (28.4%).

Diagram 43) Rate of land use (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

In Guro-gu, there are 24 children's parks, including Gocheok Park, Guro Park, Gaewoongsan Park and others, and 18 parks are equipped with various facilities.

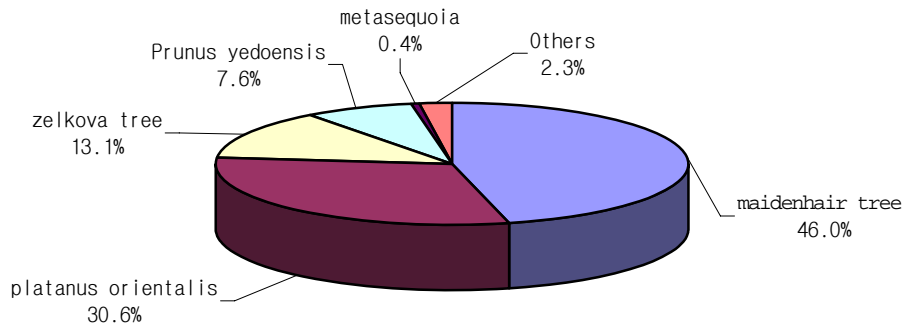
Table 16) Status of park (Guro-gu)

Classification	Facilities		Non-facilities		Total	
	Unit	Area (㎡)	Unit	Area (㎡)	Unit	Area (㎡)
Children's park	18	27,496.10	6	23,283.0	24	50,779.10
Neighborhood park (Including green arboretum)	3	271,953.30	5	592,544.00	8	864,497.30
City natural park	-	-	2	1,685,425.00	2	1,685,425.00
Others (Small Park, Anyang River)	44	327,162.50	-	-	44	327,162.50
Total		626,611.90	13	2,301,252.00	78	2,927,863.90

Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

Currently, there are 8,897 street trees in Guro-gu, and the ginkgo trees and willow trees take up the most with 46% and 30.6% each.

Diagram 44) Status of street trees (Guro-gu)



Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

5. Atmosphere Pollution

Guro-gu has the quasi-industrial zone that includes the Seoul Digital Industrial Complex for 28% of entire area, resulting in having the most serious atmospheric pollution in Seoul by 1980s. However, with a number of atmospheric quality improvement actions in mandatory use of clean fuel, supply of local heating system, transfer of businesses that release mass pollution in Sindoim-dong, change of plants in Guro Complex I into the environmentally friendly IT venture industrial complex and others, the area has overall decline in sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and finite dust pollution. However, considering the advancement of leisure and sports culture and geographic condition for high-rise apartment and others, the ozone (O₃) and nitrogen dioxide pollution have been increasing along with the increase of vehicles in the area, and the atmospheric pollutant substances generated from the industrial zone of China has impacted on the quality of atmosphere.

Guro-gu has been satisfying the environment criteria of Seoul with the exception of finite dust, and Guro-gu has its own environment improvement goal to improve the pollution level felt for the residents and pleasant living environment.

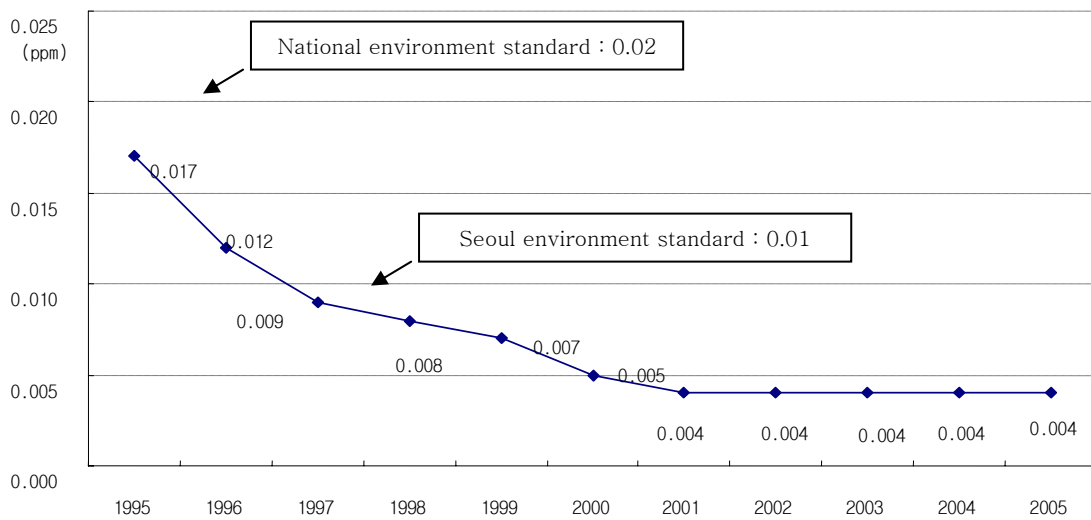
Table 17) Status of atmospheric pollution in Seoul and Guro-gu

Classification	Sulfurous acid gas (SO ₂)		Finite dust PM-10		Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)		Ozone (O ₃)		Carbon monoxide (CO)	
	Seoul	Guro-gu	Seoul	Guro-gu	Seoul	Guro-gu	Seoul	Guro-gu	Seoul	Guro-gu
National standard	0.020ppm/year		70 µg/m ³ /year		0.050ppm/year		0.060ppm/8 hours		9ppm/8 hours	
Seoul standard	0.010ppm/year		60 µg/m ³ /year		0.040ppm/year		0.060ppm/8 hours		9ppm/8 hours	
Local average	Seoul	Guro-gu	Seoul	Guro-gu	Seoul	Guro-gu	Seoul	Guro-gu	Seoul	Guro-gu
1995	0.017	0.017	78	-	0.032	0.031	0.013	0.013	1.3	1.0
1996	0.013	0.012	72	-	0.033	0.032	0.015	0.013	1.2	0.9
1997	0.011	0.009	68	-	0.032	0.031	0.016	0.013	1.2	0.7
1998	0.008	0.008	59	-	0.030	0.029	0.017	0.014	1.1	0.7
1999	0.007	0.007	66	-	0.032	0.036	0.016	0.017	1.1	0.8
2000	0.006	0.005	65	62	0.035	0.034	0.017	0.017	1.0	0.7
2001	0.005	0.004	71	71	0.037	0.034	0.015	0.013	0.9	0.7
2002	0.005	0.004	76	80	0.036	0.035	0.014	0.012	0.7	0.6
2003	0.005	0.004	69	75	0.038	0.039	0.014	0.012	0.6	0.7
2004	0.005	0.004	61	60	0.037	0.037	0.014	0.013	0.6	0.6
2005	0.005	0.004	58	60	0.034	0.032	0.017	0.014	0.6	0.5

Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

The sulfur dioxide before 1990 had substantial use of fossil fuel with massive contents of sulphuric ingredients that the pollution of the sulfur dioxide exceeded the environment standard by far. However, by mandatory use of clean fuel from 1988, along with the expansion of supply of urban gas and use of low sulphuric fuel and improvement of living standard, along with several regulatory control on the atmospheric pollution, it was maintained for 0.005ppm from 2000 that is much lower than the recommended figure of WHO (0.019ppm).

Diagram 45) Trend of change of sulfur dioxide for each year (Guro-gu)

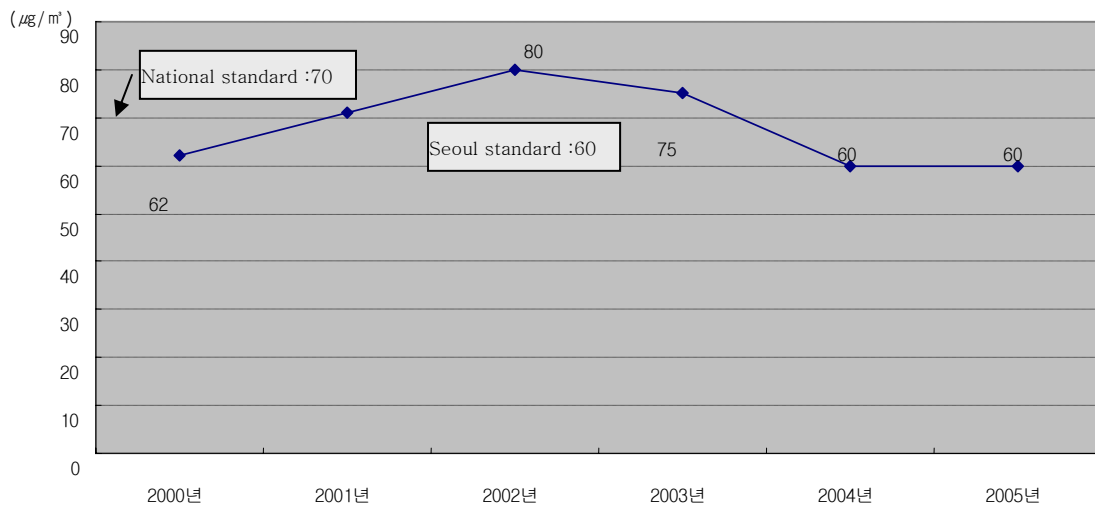


Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

Finite dust means the very small particles generated from vehicles and others that float around the atmosphere with the size of 10 μm or less, and it was increased for 62 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2000, 71 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2001, and 80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2002, however, it has been improved for 75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2003, 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2004, and 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2005 that as of December 31, 2005, it is within the criteria of Seoul City environment.

. The finite dust is that smog causing substance that piles up on the respiratory organ and lung to cause the asthma and breathing trouble, and it has severe changes for each season that it is generally high in winter and spring, and it has low level in summer and fall.

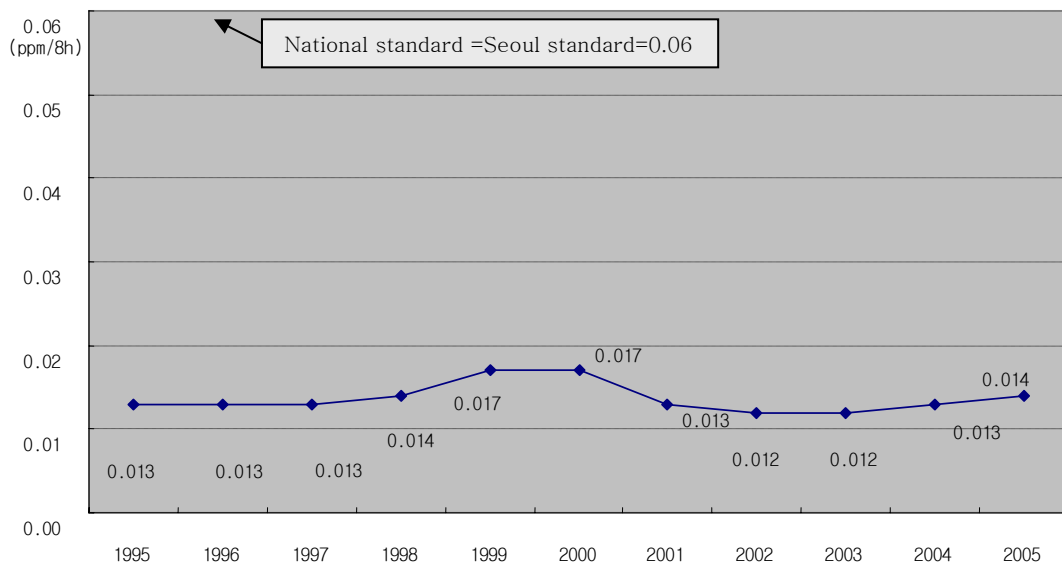
Diagram 46) Trend of change of finite dust for each year (Guro-gu)



Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

Ozone is closely related to the climate condition of daily sun light and wind velocity generated secondarily by having the optic-chemical reaction by the nitrogen oxide and carbon hydrates under the solar energy. National standard and Seoul standard for ozone are 0.066ppm/8 hours and 0.1ppm/1 hour respectively, and the density has been showing moderate increase after 1995 but with the peak point of 0.017ppm in 1999, it has turned to the decreasing trend, and it has the tendency of repeating the increase and decrease for density value of each year.

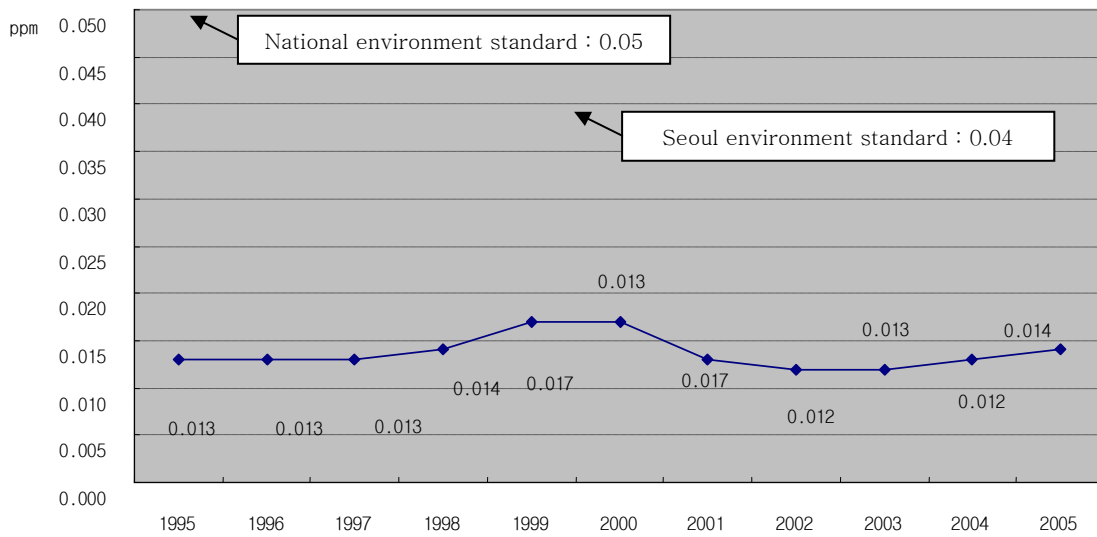
Diagram 47) Trend of change of ozone for each year (Guro-gu)



Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

The nitrogen dioxide is a particle with significant reaction in red-brown color and it is generated by the oxidation of nitrogen monoxide, and it reacts with the volatile organic compounds to take the role of lighting substance to generate the ozone. The nitrogen dioxide has shown the tendency of fluctuation for density figures after 1995, and with the peak in 2003 for 0.039ppm, it has shown the tendency of decrease for 0.037ppm in 2004 and 0.032ppm in 2005.

Diagram 48) Trend of change of nitrogen dioxide for each year (Guro-gu)

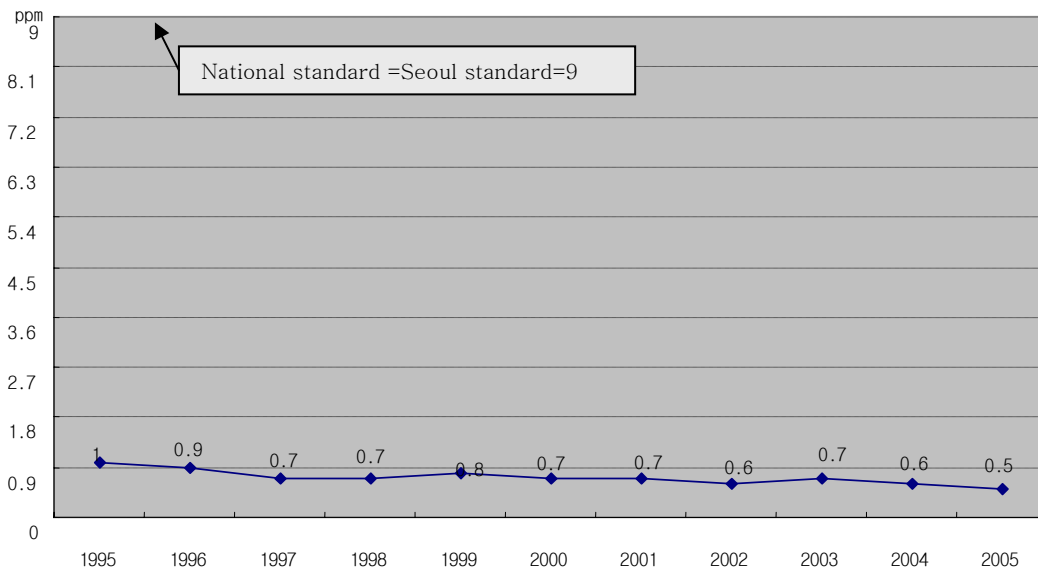


Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

The carbon monoxide is the color-less and odor-less toxic gas that has the carbon component in fuel that it is generated by the oxidation of the nitrogen monoxide in the atmosphere, and it reacts with the volatile organic compounds to take the role of lighting substance to generate the ozone.

The general pollution has shown the trend of reduction and, in 2005, it was 0.5ppm of annual average that is much smaller than the environment standard.

Diagram 49) Trend of change of carbon monoxide for each year (Guro-gu)



Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

6. Water Pollution

Guro-gu has five rivers in Anyangcheon, Dorimcheon, Oryucheon, Mokgamcheon and Yeokgokcheon. Anyangcheon is the first branched river of national river, Hangang River, with the river width of 220m. In Guro-gu, all rivers including Anyangcheon have to be restored as natural rivers and the restoration project for the rivers to secure the water friendly recreational functions are to be secured, and once the nature-type of river is completed, it plans to have it as the natural learning site for students and the leisure activities of local residents for its clean water and fish as well as birds in the area. In addition, as a part of the river reviving project, the river clearance activities, campaign and others are continuously undertaken to revive Anyangcheon and change the environment awareness of residents.

Table 18) Present state of river (Guro-gu)

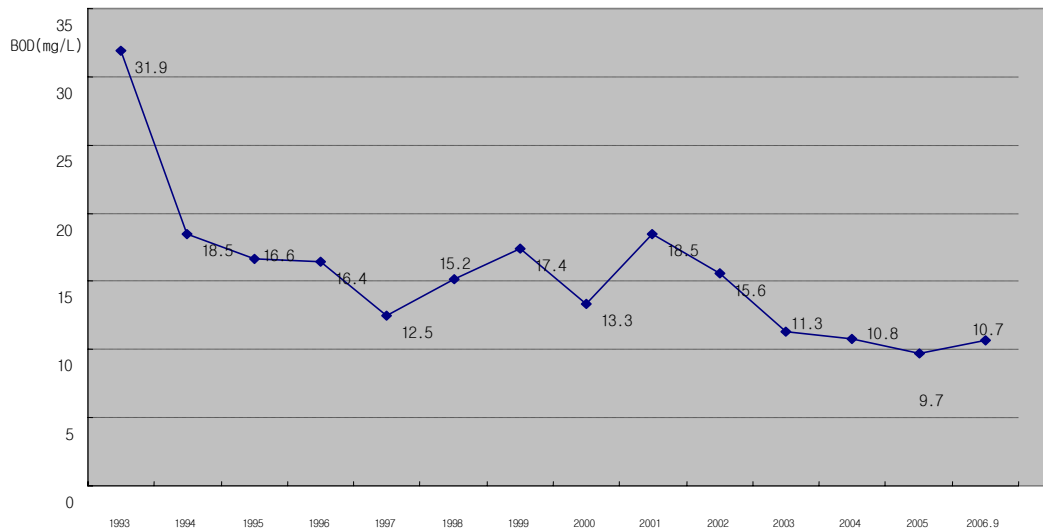
Classification	Total	Anyangcheon	Dorimcheon	Mokgamcheon	Oryoucheon	Yeokgokcheon
Waterway extension (km)	69.5	32.5	14.2	15.5	3.9	3.4
Guro-gu extension (km)	14.97	3.57	4.2	3.2	3.0	1.0
River width (m)	395	220	65	80	10	20

Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

In 1990s, the water quality of the Anyangcheon basin was BOD 100 ppm or more that none of the living organism could live with the exception of some upper stream. On April 29, 1999, 13 local governments on the Anyangcheon basin participated by organizing and operating Anyangcheon Water Quality Improvement Council and began to undertake the efforts for water quality improvement after 2000 that the water quality in Anyangcheon has been rapidly improving.

In 2003, by breaking away from the bad reputation as the worst river, it was recorded as one of the finest water quality in the Hangang River area. The main line of Anyangcheon has recovered to grade 3~5, and the water quality around Gocheon Bridge is still in grade 5 with the average of 9.7 ppm in 2005 that, as Yeokgok Waste Water Treatment Facilities was completed on September 20, 2006, the water quality of Anyangcheon is expected to make even more improvement.

Diagram 50) Trend of change of water quality in Anyangcheon for each year (Gocheokgyo, Gocheokdong / Guro-gu)



Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

7. Sewage Management

Sewer means the waste water and rain water generated from human life, including family living, industrial activities and others. Currently, there is no accurate statistical figure on the volume of sewer generated from each region, and it is very difficult to quantify for several factors, however, when assuming for the inflow of sewer in Seoul for each sewer treatment facilities, it is assumed to have Guro-gu as of December 31, 2004, for about 185,605 m³. The sewer generated from Guro-gu is flown into Seonam Sewer Treatment Facilities and the conduit for sewer is the merged type of conduit with the total extension of the sewer line is 297.6km and the rate of sewer supply is 100%.

Table 19) Sewer facilities (Guro-gu)

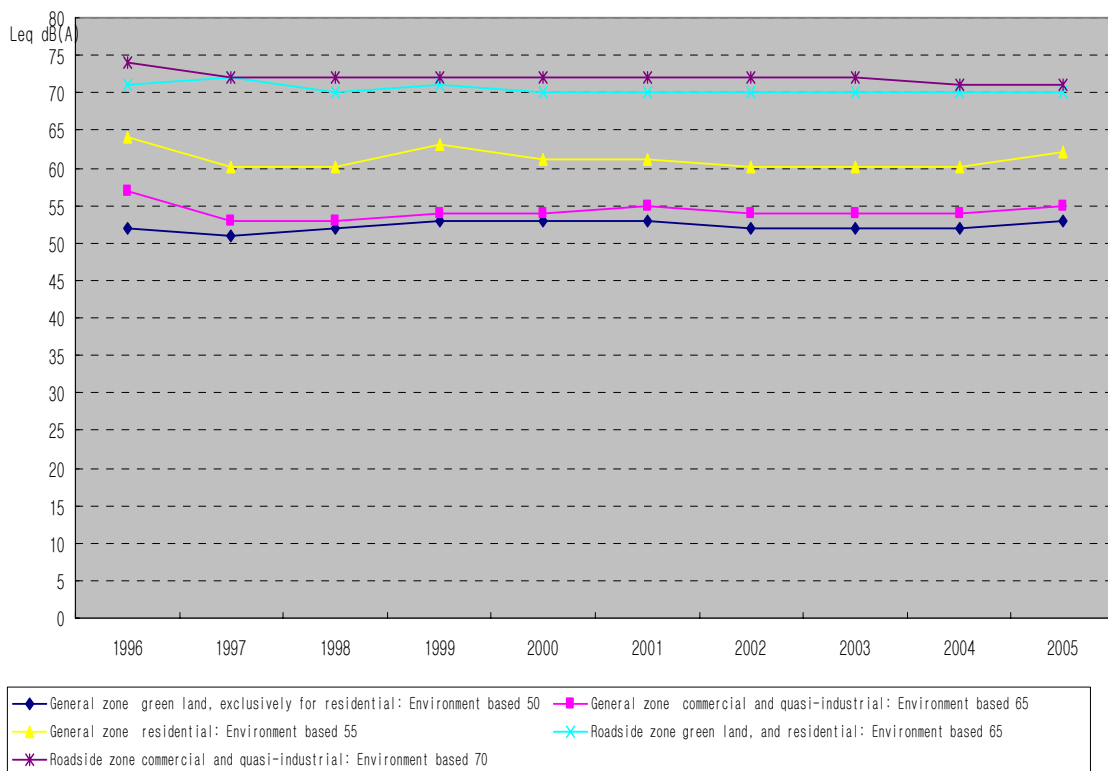
Sewer system (m)					Manhole	Rain gutter
Total	Closed conduit	Joint conduit	Open conduit	U-type side hole		
297,651	20,190	266,544	7,900	3,017	5,481	10,691

Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

7. Sound level

In Seoul, the noise level is measured on 30 offices and 1,502 spots in major part of Seoul (15 offices and 75 spots for the Ministry of Environment, and 15 offices in 75 spots for Seoul) for each quarter. The annual average noise level in 2005 for the Seoul region exceeds the environment standard for the general zone to green area and exclusive residential area, however, it is within the standard at the residential zone, commercial and quasi-industrial zone. The roadside zone has exceeded the environment standard value without the regional consideration.

Diagram 51) Status of noise level (Guro-gu)



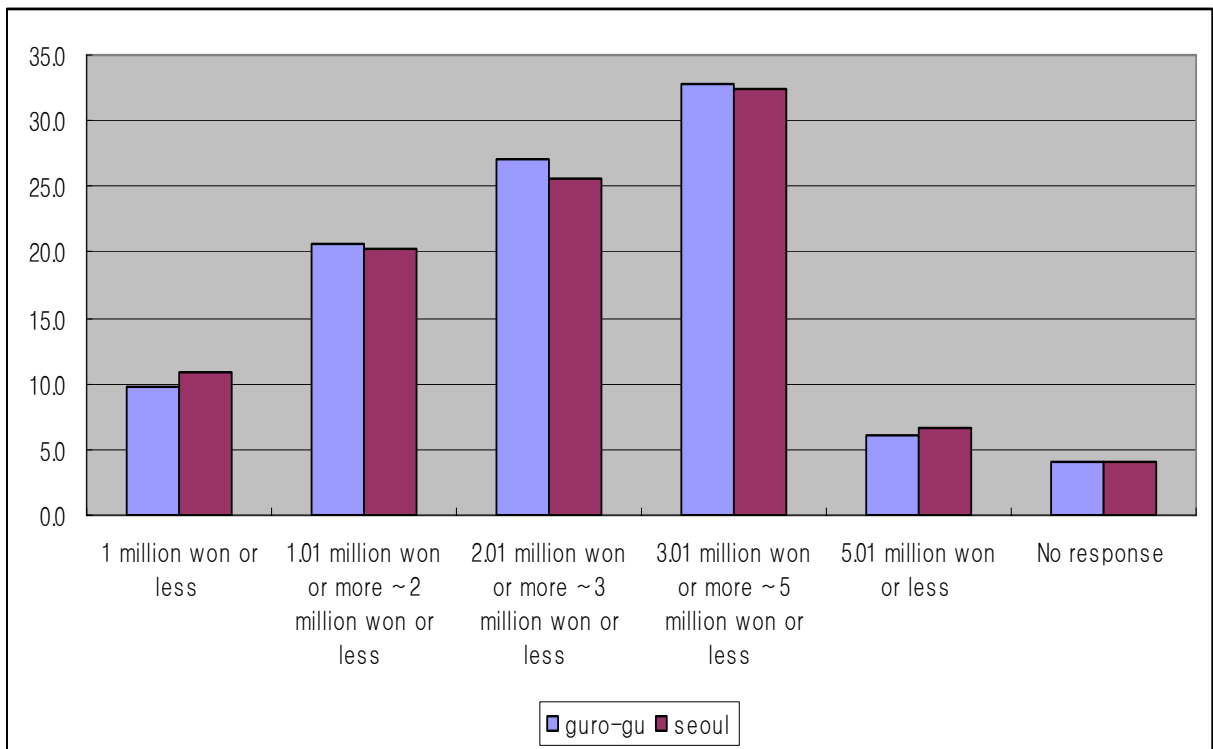
VI. Index of Social Economy

1. Economic activities

Guro-gu is the city of residence and distribution with active local development with its four major development projects, and the area has subway lines in no. 1, no. 2 and no.7 along with Gyeongbu and Gyeongin lines of railway. With the linkage to West Coast Expressway, the area has emerged as the hub of transportation. The area is also emerging as the Mecca for the digital economy with the Seoul Digital Industrial Complex.

As a result of survey on monthly income for each household unit in Guro-gu, the households with 1 million won or less is 9.8, over 1 million won but less than 2 million won for 20.6%, and over 3 million won for 38.7%. Seoul and Guro-gu showed similar level for Seoul to have the 3 million won or more for 39.2%, 1 million won or less for 10.8% and others.

Diagram 52) Monthly income per household (Guro-gu)



Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City. Seoul, 2006

Guro-gu has 92.9% of entire businesses formed with 10 or less employees, and Guro Tool Commercial Zone and Gocheok Tool Commercial Zone leading the way for the small businesses. With the entry of Guro Digital Complex, there are 27 businesses with 300 or more of employees.

Table 20) Number of business and employee per each size (Guro-gu)

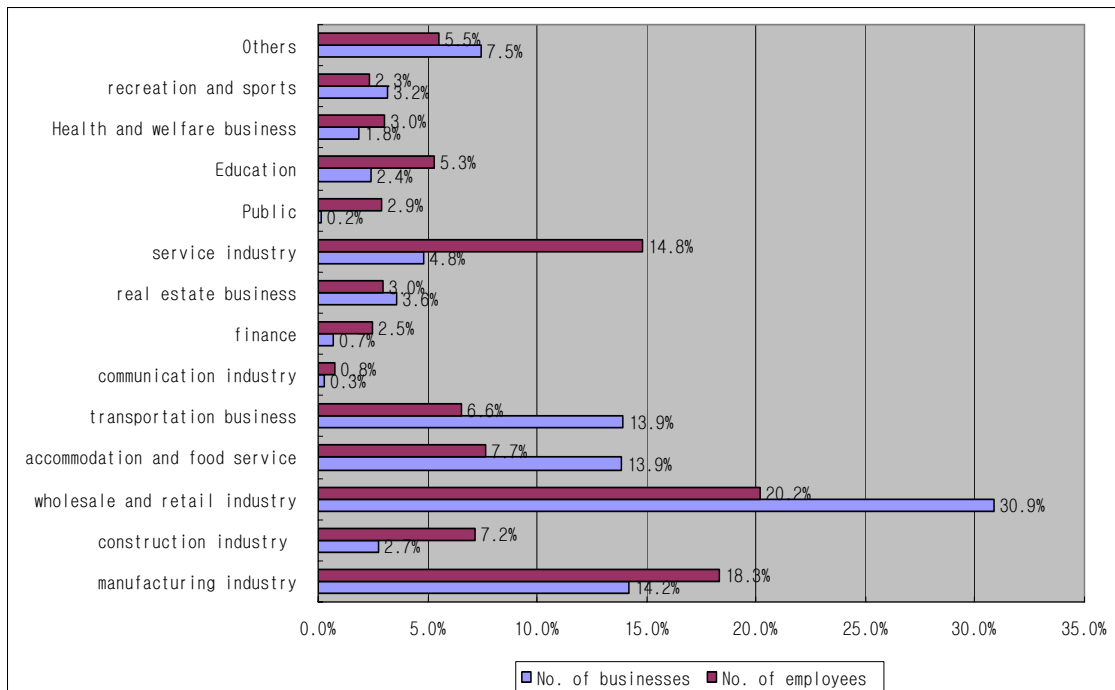
Total		Less than 10 persons		10 persons or more and less than 50 persons		50 persons or more and less than 100 persons		100 persons or more and less than 300 persons		300 persons or more	
businesses	employees	businesses	employees	businesses	employees	businesses	employees	businesses	employees	businesses	employees
30,301	138,021	28,167	63,194	1,828	33,947	203	13,975	76	12,365	27	14,540

Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

From the businesses in Guro-gu, the whole-sales and retail sales businesses take up 9,351 places with 30.8% for highest rate, with the number of employees for 7,872 persons with 20.19%.

The number of employees would have wholesales and retail business, manufacturing, service, food and lodging

Diagram 53) Number of businesses and employees for each business (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

The number of foreign registered persons in Guro-gu is 7,897 persons, taking up the overall population of 1.89%, and it is assumed that there is a substantial number of unregistered foreign workers.

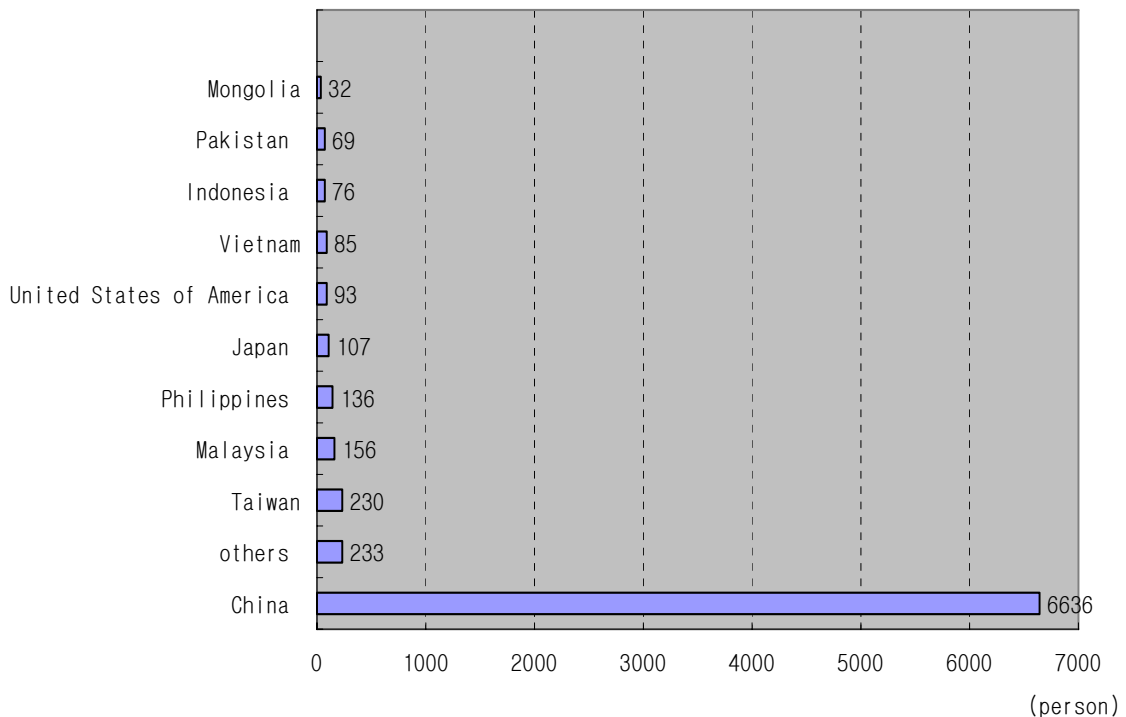
Table 21) Status of foreign worker (Guro-gu)

Entire population (Persons)	Foreign workers		
	Total	Woman	Man
416,405	7,897 (1.89%)	3,648 (0.87%)	4,249 (1.02%)

Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

From the registered foreigners of 7,897 persons, the Chinese line would be 6,636 persons for 84% and 22.4% reside in Garibong-dong I for 22.4% that Garibong-dong I has overwhelming number of Chinese workers.

Diagram 54) Number of foreign workers for each nation (Guro-gu)

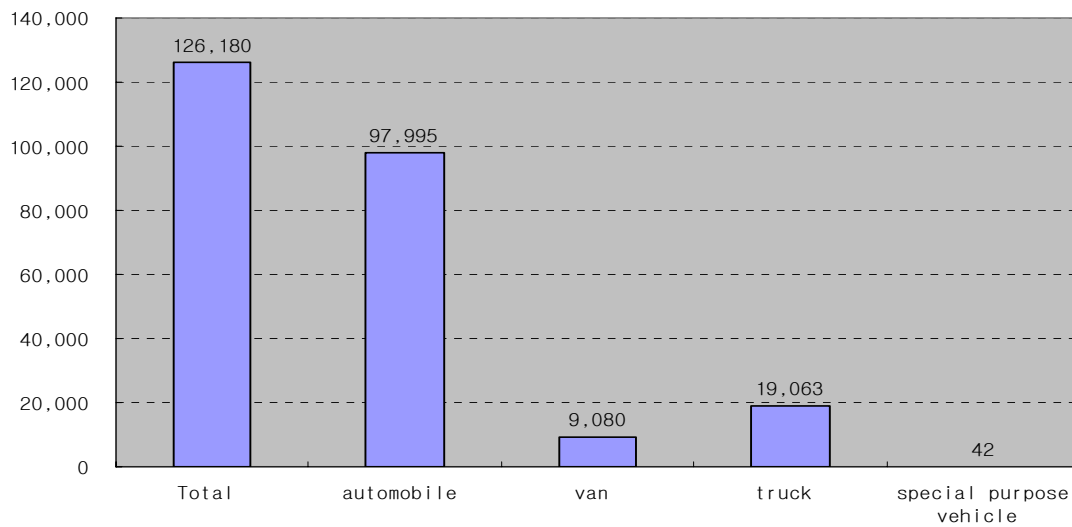


Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu, Guro-gu, 2005

2. Transportation

As of September 2006, the number of cars registered in Guro-gu (personal, commercial and government vehicles are included), the number of sedan was the most with 97,995, followed by cargo truck and two-wheeled vehicles for 19,063 and 9,080, respectively, and the special vehicle was 42.

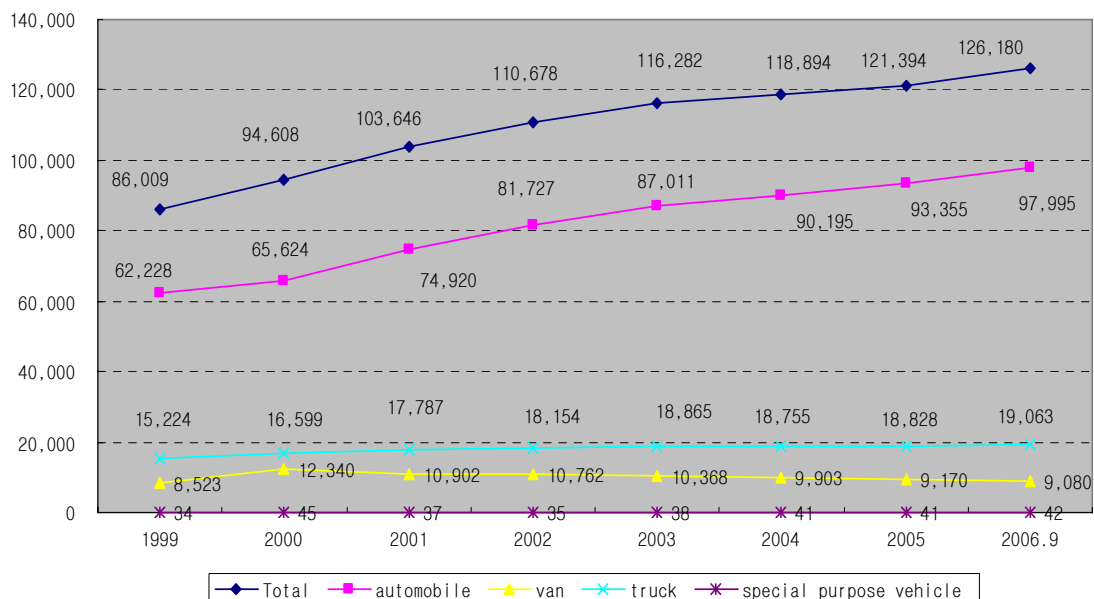
Diagram 55) Status of registered vehicles (Guro-gu)



Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

The registered vehicles in Guro has been increasing each year, and it was 62,228 in 1999, and is 97,995 as of the end of September 2006 with the increase of 35,767, making the total number of vehicles for 126,180.

Diagram 56) Status of registered cars for each year (Guro-gu)

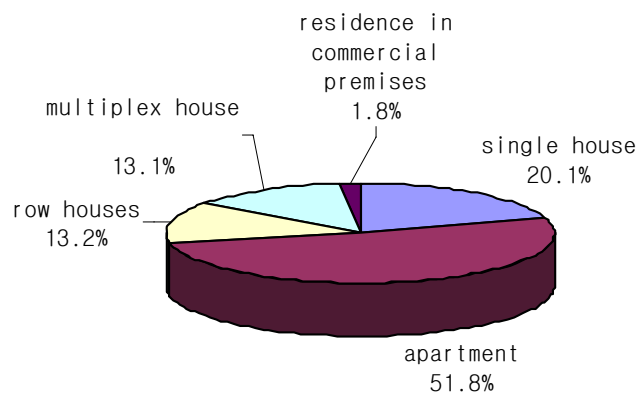


Data source : White Book on Guro Environment, Guro-gu, 2006

3. Housing

The entire housing supply rate of Guro-gu is 96.1%, and looking into the supply rate of each housing type, apartment takes the largest share for 51.8%, followed by single housing for 20.1%, row housing for 13.2%, and multi-housing for 13.1%.

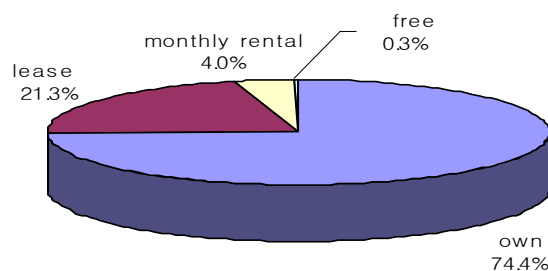
Diagram 57) Dispersion rate for each housing type (Guro-gu)



Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul. 2006

Looking into the major occupancy type of housing in Guro-gu, most of Guro-gu residents own their own house. 74.4% of households owns the housing, and the leased housing takes 21.3% with monthly rental takes up 4.0%, and 0.3% taking the housing occupancy for free.

Diagram 58) Type of housing owned (Guro-gu)



Data source : Result of Health Index Survey of Seoul City, Seoul. 2006

4. Education

Schools in Guro-gu are a total of 95 with 12 graduate schools, 2 universities, 1 junior college, 6 general high schools, 5 industrial high schools, 12 middle schools, and 23 elementary schools.

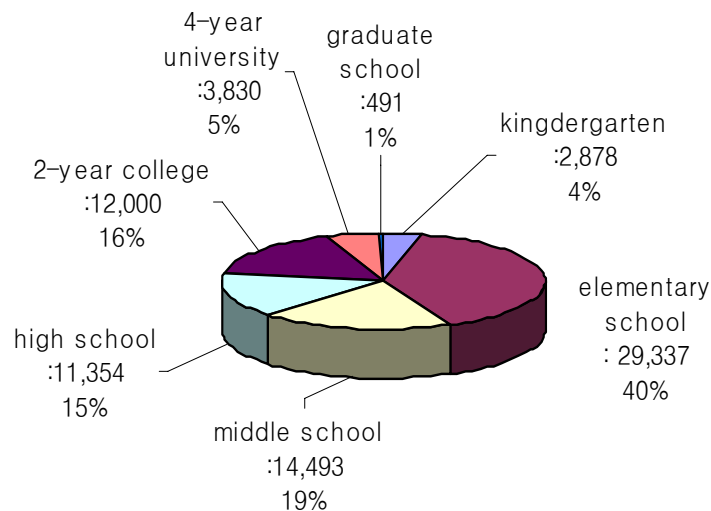
Table 22) Status of educational institution (Guro-gu)

Classification	Total	Kindergarten	Elementary School	Middle School	High School		Junior college	University	Graduate School
					General	Occupational			
Current facilities	95	34	23	12	6	5	1	2	12

Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu. Guro-gu. 2005

Looking into the number of students for each education institution, the total number of students is 74,383 persons, with elementary students of 29,337 persons, taking about 40% that the elementary students are the most in the area.

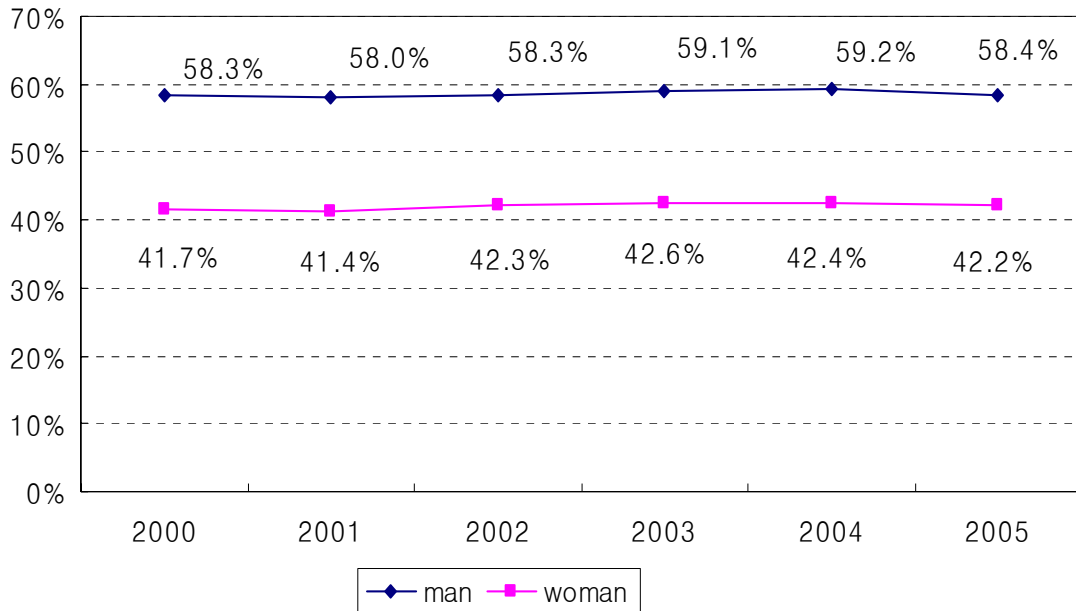
Diagram 59) Status of number of students (Guro-gu)



Data source : Annual Statistics of Guro-gu. Guro-gu. 2005

The ratio of boys and girls in Guro-gu has been almost the same from 2000 to 2005 for five years.

Diagram 60) Ratio of male students and female students (Guro-gu)



Data source :Annual Statistics of Guro-gu. Guro-gu. 2005

※ Health level and health type (2001)

Classification	Detailed index	Current level			Source of data suggested		
		Nationwide (2001)	Seoul (2001)	Guro-gu (2001)	Nationwide	Seoul	Guro-gu
Deaths (per 1,000 persons)	- Premature deaths rate (Guro-gu index: Fatality rate of age calibration on Seoul)	Total: 5.1 Man: 5.6 Woman: 4.5	Total: 3.7 Man: 4.1 Woman: 3.3	Total: 3.7 Man: 4.2 Woman: 3.2	NSO homepage	Seoul statistical DB	Seoul statistical DB
Maternal health	- Fatality rate of your child (New born baby per 1,000 persons)	5.3	4.9	5.0	"	Report of infant fatality survey	"
	- under-weight baby for two years (less than 2.5kg) birth rate (%)	4.0	5.3	-	"	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006) ⁴⁾	-
	- Feeding of new born babies in the past two years (6 months of time)	For breast-feeding 9.8	For breast-feeding - contagious disease 33.9	-	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition ³⁾	"	-
Respiratory disease (per 1,000 persons)	- Hypertension illness rate (per 1,000 persons)	-	Man: 41.8 Woman: 52.4 (Illness rate with personal awareness)	Man: 33.81 Woman: 48.18 (Illness rate with personal awareness)	-	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002) ⁵⁾	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002) ⁵⁾
	- Diabetes illness rate	-	Man: 23.9 Woman: 21.5	Man: 24.09 Woman: 18.35	-	"	"
	- Blood disease (myocardial infarction illness rate)	-	Man: 3.6 Woman: 3.9	Man: 2.99 Woman: 2.40	-	"	"
	- Apoplexy illness rate	-	Man: 5.7 Woman: 6.0	Man: 5.49 Woman: 6.74	-	"	"
	- Chronic new substance (cancer) illness rate	-	Man: 4.8 Woman: 5.9	Man: 3.46 Woman: 12.09	-	"	"
Smoking	- Adult smoking rate (Ratio of current smoker)	Man: 61.8 Woman: 5.4	Man: 55.31 Woman: 4.58	Man: 52.26 Woman: 3.43	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition ³⁾	"	"
	- Ratio of daily smoker	-	Man: 51.89 Woman: 3.89	Man: 49.59 Woman: 2.58	-	"	"
	- Daily average smoking for current smoker (ratio of people with 21 cigarettes or more)	-	Man: 10.95 Woman: 5.66	Man: 12.58 Woman: -	-	"	"
	- Age to begin smoking for daily smokers	-	21.3	-	-	"	-

- 1) Frequently drinking + sometimes drinking + almost not drinking
- 2) Frequently drinking + sometimes drinking
- 3) Subject of sample survey: 12 years or older of population
- 4) Subject of sample survey: 19 years or older of population
- 5) Subject of sample survey: 15 years or older of population

Classification	Detailed index	Current level			Source of data suggested		
		Nationwide (2001)	Seoul (2001)	Guro-gu (2001)	Nationwide	Seoul	Guro-gu
Drinking	- Drinking rate A ¹⁾	Man:82.7 Woman:59.5	Man:78.92 Woman:54.15	Man:77.77 Woman:47.47	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition ³⁾	"	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002) ⁵⁾
	- Drinking rate obesity ⁷⁾	-	Man:63.03 Woman:29.72	Man:63.98 Woman:24.70	-	"	"
	- Ratio of habitual drinker (Person drinks every day)	-	Man:11.47 Woman:1.98	Man:13.51 Woman:0.85	-	"	"
Obesity	- Obesity rate (BMI ⁵⁾ 25 or more)	Man:32.2 Woman:27.9	Man:22.3 Woman:13.62	Man:21.75 Woman:17.1	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002) ¹⁾	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002) ¹⁾
	- Juveniles obesity rate (15 ~ 24)	-	Man:14.12 Woman:3.69	Man:21.05 Woman:6.02	-	"	"
Exercise	- Regular exercise ratio (20 min. or longer each time and three times or more)	Man: 22.2 Woman: 19.4	Man:20.64 Woman:19.93	Man:23.71 Woman:28.41	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition	"	"
Diet habits	- Regular mean ratio (3 times a day)	-	47.6	-	-	"	-
	- Breakfast skip rate (none+almost none + sometimes + or weekends)	-	Man:37.82 Woman:41.87	Man:31.32 Woman:37.82	-	"	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002) ¹⁾
	-Youth breakfast completely skipping (15 ~ 24, not at all)	36.9 (13~ 19year)	Man:9.28 Woman:14.82	Man:13.26 Woman:7.30	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition	"	"
Stress	-Stress recognition rate A ⁶⁾	-	85.4	-	-	"	-
	-Stress recognition rate B ⁷⁾	Man:6.0 Woman:6.4	-	-	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition	-	-

Health inspection (past 2 years)	-Physical examination, health examination rate	Man:54.4 Woman:42.4 (20 or more)	Man:53.12 Woman:43.30	Man:55.29 Woman:45.70	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey -Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002) ¹⁾	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002) ¹⁾
	- Stomach cancer test rate	Man:17.8 Woman:14.7 (20 or more)	Man:19.09 Woman:16.73	Man:15.11 Woman:17.89	"	"	"
	- 30 or older for uterus cancer rate (parenthesis is for 45 or older)	41.8	37.86 (69.84)	38.70 (65.65)	"	"	"
	- Life time blood pressure rate	-	Man:89.50 Woman:90.43	Man:91.86 Woman:92.82	"	"	"

5) Body index = Weight (Kg) ÷ (height (m))², define obesity for BMI 25 or more

6) Receive very much + receive little

7) Receive very much

Classification	Detailed index	Current level			Source of data suggested		
		Nationwide (2001)	Seoul (2001)	Guro-gu (2001)	Nationwide	Seoul	Guro-gu
Safety recognition	- Seatbelt wearing rate (Wearing all the time)	85	Man:87.83 Woman:94.05	Man:89.87 Woman:91.47	"	"	"
Contagious disease	- Tuberculosis illness rate (per 1,000 persons)	0.71 (Occurrence rate)	Man: .45 Woman: .93	Man:0.94 Woman: .58	Annual Report of MOHW (2005)	"	"
	- HBsAg positive rate (%)	Total:4.5 Man: 5.0 Woman:4.2	-	-	2001 Survey of national health and nutrition	-	-
	- Number of HIV/AIDS patients	42	-	-	Annual Report of MOHW (2005)	-	-

※ Health level and health type (2005)

Classification	Detailed index	Current level						Source of data suggested		
		Nationwide (2005)		Seoul(2005)		Guro-gu (2005)		Nationwide	Seoul	Guro-gu
Death rate	- Standard fatality rate (Number of fatality per 1,000 persons)	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	NSO homepage	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006)*	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006)*
		Total: 5.1	Total: 5.1	Total: 3.70	Total: 3.72	Total: 3.8	Total: 3.7			
Man: 5.6	Man: 5.6	Man: 4.07	Man: 4.14	Man: 4.1	Man: 4.1					
Woman: 4.6	Woman: 4.5	Woman: 3.33	Woman: 3.31	Woman: 3.6	Woman: 3.3					
	- Proportional fatality index (PMI 60) ¹⁾	Total: 73.7		2003 Total: 69.5	2004 Total: 70.8	2003 Total: 65.5	2004 Total: 66.6	"	"	"
		Man: 65.8		Man: 60.9	Man: 62.5	Man: 56.1	Man: 55.9			
		Woman: 83.5		Woman: 80.0	Woman: 81.1	Woman: 76.8	Woman: 80.6			
Maternity health	- Fatality rate for young infant (Total number of fatality of infant per 1,000 persons)	Total: 4.6		Total: 3.5		Total:		"	NSO homepage	
		Man: 4.9		Man: 3.6		Man:				
		Woman: 4.4		Woman: 3.4		Woman:				
	- Death rate of 5 year and younger (Less than 5-year per 1,000 persons)	-	-	2003 Man: 1.10	2004 Man: 0.91	2003 Man: 0.87	2004 Man: 0.82	-	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006)*	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006)*
		-	-	Woman: 0.90	Woman: 0.86	Woman: 1.80	Woman: 1.07			
	- Ratio of abortion in the past 2 years (population per 1,000 persons)	-		Natural:17.6 Abortion: 13.8		Natural: 37.7 Abortion: 11.6		-	"	"
	- under-weight infant for the past 2 years (less than 2.5Kg of weight) birth rate	2003 4.1	2004 4.2	2.1 Man: 3.4	Man: 3.6	2003 Man: 3.6	2004 Man: 4.0	NSO homepage	"	"
	- Feeding for infant for the past 2 years (6 months of time)	For breast-feeding 37.4 For milk 50.4		For breast-feeding 36.8 For milk 21.8		For breast-feeding 38.7 For milk 25.8		2005 Survey of national health and nutrition	"	"

1) Rate of deceased for 60 years or older from the total deceased (%)

* Subject of sample survey: 19 years or older of population

** Body index = Weight (Kg) ÷ (height (m))², define obesity for BMI 25 or more

*** Receive very much + receive little

**** Receive very much

Classification	Detailed index	Current level			Source of data suggested		
		Nationwide (2005)	Seoul (2005)	Guro-gu (2005)	Nationwide	Seoul	Guro-gu
Illness rate of chronic disease (per 1,000 persons) (19 years or older) (illness rate)	+Hypertension illness rate	Man: 302 Woman: 256	Man: 45.9(46.9) Woman: 51.9(58.4) (Illness rate with personal awareness)	Man: 59.7(53.2) Woman: 49.6(54.8) (Illness rate with personal awareness)	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition (30 years or older, illness rate)	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006) (19 years or older, illness rate with personal awareness)	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006) (19 years or older, illness rate with personal awareness)
	-Diabetes illness rate	Man: 90 Woman: 72	Man: 24.1(24.4) Woman: 22.0(24.8)	Man: 26.7(24.3) Woman: 25.3(27.8)	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition (30 years or older, test illness rate)	"	"
	- Heart disease (Myocardial infarction) illness rate	- -	Man: 7.3(7.5) Woman: 6.8(7.8)	Man: 5.1(4.2) Woman: 5.1(5.6)	-	"	"
	-Apoplexy illness rate	- -	Man: 5.7(6.0) Woman: 3.1(3.7)	Man: 4.1(3.3) Woman: 1.0(1.0)	-	"	"
	- Chronic new organism (Cancer) illness rate	- -	Man: 4.2(4.4) Woman: 5.0(5.3)	Man: 7.2(6.6) Woman: 7.1(8.3)	-	"	"
	- Hyperlipidemia illness rate (%)	Man: 75 Woman: 88 (Hyperlipidemia)	Man: 6.7(6.8) Woman: 5.4(5.8)	Man: 5.1(5.1) Woman: 4.0(4.0)	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition (30 or older exam illness rate)	"	"
Smoking	-Adult smoking rate (Ratio of current smoker)	Man: 52.3 Woman: 5.8	Man: 54.1 Woman: 4.5	Man: 40.4 Woman: 1.8	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006)*	Third Seoul Health Index Survey (2006)*
	- Rate of daily smoker	-	Man: 47.0 Woman: 3.3	Man: 35.7 Woman: 0.3	-	"	"
	- Daily average smoking for daily smokers (ratio for persons who smoke 30 cigarettes or more)	-	Man: 8.3 Woman: 2.8	Man: 13.9 Woman: 0.0	-	"	"
	- Age to start smoking for daily smokers	-	Man: 20.6 Woman: 24.9	Man: 21.2 Woman: 23.3	-	"	"

Drinking	-Drinkerrate	Man: 76.4 Woman: 41.1	Man: 91.1 Woman: 67.2	Man: 87.1 Woman: 57.5	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition	"	"
	- High level of drinking person (almost daily drinking person)	-	Man: 4.7 Woman: 0.6	Man: 2.1 Woman: 1.1	-	"	"
Obesity	- Obesity rate (BMI ²⁵ or more)	Man: 35.2 Woman: 28.3	Man: 20.4 Woman: 12.5	Man: 22.8 Woman: 12.3	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition	"	"
	- Juveniles obesity rate (19 ~29year)	Man: 25.5 Woman: 14.3	Man: 15.6 Woman: 3.9	-	"	"	"
Exercise	- Regular exercise rate (one time for 15 minutes or longer for three days a week)	15.24	Man: 11.6 Woman: 11.2	1.7	"	"	"
Classification	Detailed index	Current level			Source of data suggested		
		Nationwide (2005)	Seoul (2005)	Guro-gu (2005)	Nationwide	Seoul	Guro-gu
Diet habit	-Regular meal rate(3-meal regular meal)	-	Man: 54.4 Woman: 51.4	Man: 65.1 Woman: 56.3	-	"	"
	-Rate of skipping breakfast (1~2 days in a week of eating + not eating)	Man: 16.3 Woman: 17.2 (1 or more)	Man: 37.0 Woman: 35.6	Man: 33.5 Woman: 24.9	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition	"	"
	- Ratio of no breakfast for youth (19 years of age, no meal at all)	23.0 (13~19year)	Man: 40.6 Woman: 49.4	-	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition	"	"
Stress	-Stress recognition rate A ^{***}	-	Man: 82.1 Woman: 77.5	Man: 73.5 Woman: 71.4	-	"	"
	-Stress recognition rate B ^{****}	-	Man: 16.0 Woman: 11.0	Man: 19.1 Woman: 12.0	-	"	"
Health inspection (past 2 years)	-Examination rate for bodily examination and health examination	-	Man: 49.4 Woman: 42.4	Man: 63.2 Woman: 52.9	-	"	"
	- Experiment of stomach examination	-	Man: 19.6 Woman: 16.3	Man: 25.4 Woman: 20.0	-	"	"
	- Rate of uterus cancer examination (parenthesis is for 40 years or older)	-	35.1 (57.0)	38.5 ()	-	"	"

	- Life-long blood pressure measurement rate	-	Man: 72.1 Woman: 71.2	73.5	-	"	"
	- Safety belt wearing rate (Generally wearing all the time)	-	Man: 95.3 Woman: 96.8	98.8	-	"	"
Contagious disease	- Tuberculosis illness rate (per 1,000 persons, age calibration illness rate)	Man: 32 Woman: 1.8 (Personal recognition)	Man: 0.9 Woman: 0.6	Man: 1.0 Woman: 1.0	-	"	"
	- HBsAg development rate	Total: 3.7 Man: 4.4 Woman: 3.0 (10 or more)	-	-	2005 Survey of national health and nutrition	-	-
	- HIV/AIDS infected person, patient, AIDS testing rate	-	-	-	-	-	-

※ Comparison of health level and health type (Guro-gu, 2001/2005)

Classification	Detailed index	Guro-gu Current level		Source of data suggested		Subject of data source		
		2001 ¹⁾	2005 ²⁾	2001	2005	City/Province	Municipality	Other
Maternity health	- Infant fatality rate (New born baby per 1,000 persons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Ratio of abortion in the past 2 years (population per 1,000 persons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- From the new born babies in the past 2 years, rate of birth of babies for 2.5Kg of weight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Feeding of new born baby in the past 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Smoking	- Adult smoking rate (rate of current smoker)	Man: 52.26 Woman: 3.43	Man: 40.4 Woman: 1.8	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul(2002)	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey (2006)	○	-	-
	- Ratio of daily smoker	Man: 49.59 Woman: 2.58	Man: 35.7 Woman: 0.3	"	-	○	-	-
	- Daily average smoking volume of daily smoker (21 cigarettes or more)	Man: 12.58 Woman: -	Man: 13.9 Woman: 0.0 (30 cigarettes or more)	"	-	○	-	-
	- Age to begin smoking for daily smoker	-	Man: 21.2 Woman: 23.3	"	-	○	-	-
Drinking	- Drinker rate	Man: 77.77 Woman: 47.47	Man: 87.1 Woman: 57.5	"	-	○	-	-
	- Frequency of drinking for current drinkers for the past month (Ratio of almost daily drinker)	Man: 13.51 Woman: 0.85	Man: 2.1 Woman: 1.1	"	-	○	-	-
Obesity	- Obesity rate (BMI ³ 25 or more)	Man: 21.75 Woman: 17.1	Man: 22.8 Woman: 12.3	"	-	○	-	--
	- Youth obesity rate	Man: 21.05 Woman: 6.02	-	"	-	○	-	-
Exercise	- Regular exercise rate	Man: 23.71 Woman: 28.41	1.7	"	-	○	-	-
Diet habit	- Regular meal rate (3-meal consistent)	-	Man: 65.1 Woman: 56.3	"	-	○	-	-
	- Rate of skipping breakfast	Man: 31.32 Woman: 37.82	Man: 33.5 Woman: 24.9	"	-	○	-	-
	-Rate of skipping breakfast for youth	Man: 13.26 Woman: 7.30	-	"	-	○	-	-
Stress	-Stress recognition rate A ⁴⁾	-	Man: 73.5 Woman: 71.4	"	-	○	-	-

	-Stress recognition rate rate of obesity)		Man: 19.1 Woman: 12.0	"	-	○	-	-
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- 1) Subject of sample survey: 15 years or older of population
- 2) Subject of sample survey: 19 years or older of population
- 3) Body index = Weight (Kg) ÷ (height (m))², define obesity for BMI 25 or more
- 4) Receive very much + receive little
- 5) Receive very much

Classification	Detailed index	Guro-gu Current level		Source of data suggested		Subject of data source		
		2001 ¹⁾	2005 ²⁾	2001	2005	City/province	Municipality	Other
Health inspection (past 2 years)	- Physical exam .health exam ratio	Man: 55.29 Woman:45.70	Man: 63.2 Woman:52.9	Result of Seoul Health Index Survey - Result of Survey on Each Gu in Seoul - (2002)	-	○	-	-
	- Stomach cancer exam ratio	Man: 15.11 Woman: 17.89	Man: 25.4 Woman: 20.0	"	-	○	-	-
	- Uterus cancer exam ratio	38.70 (45 years or older;65.65)	38.5 (40 years or older)	"	-	○	-	-
	- Life-long blood pressure measurement ratio	Man: 91.86 Woman: 92.82	73.5	"	-	○	-	-
	- Seatbelt wearing ratio	Man: 89.87 Woman: 91.47 (Wearing all the time)	98.8	"	-	○	-	-
Contagious disease	- HIV/AIDS contracted persons, patients and AIDS exam ratio	-	-	"	-	○	-	-

- 1) Subject of sample survey: 15 years or older of population
- 2) Subject of sample survey: 19 years or older of population