



## **Application for Full Member of the Alliance for Healthy Cities**

### **Required Documentation**

- 1. Policy Statement in Support of Healthy Cities*
- 2. Future Vision and Goal*
- 3. City Health Profile*
- 4. Analysis of Priority Health Problems*

*Submitted on February 22, 2011*

*Applicant : Yeonsu-gu, Incheon*



## Policy Statement in Support of Healthy Cities

The fifth electoral mayor's term started in July 1, 2010 under the vision "Let's Create Happy Yeonsu Together". Six policy action areas were selected to create a dignity, welfare and human-centered city.

To accomplish this vision, the Health Promotion Division at the Yeonsu Public Health Center took the initiative starting December 2010, to establish the basic plan for developing the Health City Program and included 70 programs across the related municipal departments in four areas - welfare, environment, local economy and health.

According to the Basic Plan, Yeonsu-gu commissioned Korea University in January 2011 as their academic partner to establish the Comprehensive Healthy City Plan. Yeonsu-gu is in the process to set up the legal, administrative and political foundations to support Healthy City program by enacting the local ordinance and forming the Healthy City Steering Committee in March 2011.

### [Timeline]

July 1, 2010	Honorable Ko, Nam-seok starts office – Healthy City program is part of the campaign
December 1, 2010	Yeonsu Healthy City Basic Plan– 70 programs in 4 areas included in Healthy City Plan
January 26, 2011	Partners with Korea University to develop the Healthy City Development Plan
March, 2011 (expected)	Yeonsu Healthy City Local Ordinance enacts
April, 2011 (expected)	Yeonsu Healthy City Steering Committee starts

## Policy Vision and Goals for Yeonsu-gu (2010-2014)



## Yeonsu City Health Profile

- I. Introduction
- II. Population
- III. Health status and lifestyle
- IV. Local Economy
- V. Equality
- VI. Environment
- VII. Education



Songdo New City

## I. Introduction

Yeonsu-gu is located in the southwest coastal area of Incheon Metropolitan City, with Seunggi-cheon as its eastern border with Namdong-gu and Munhak Mountain as its northern border with Nam-gu.

It is known that first human settlements in Yeonsu-gu and Incheon goes back to BC 1 century, when Biryu, brother of Baekjae Kingdom founder King Onjo, settled in the region. Since then, the region has played a key role in the history of Korea.

Yeonsu was promoted as an administrative district in December 16, 1994, according to the National Law No. 4802, and consisted of 11 *dongs*.



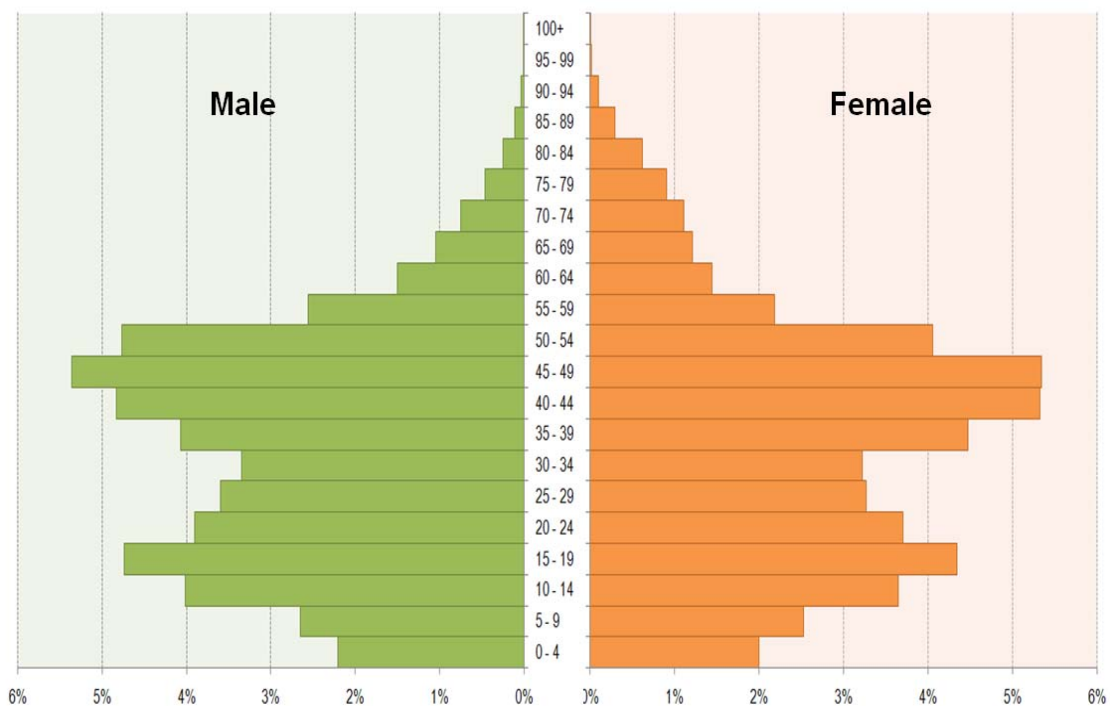
## II. Population

### (1) Total Population

The population of Yeonsu is 279,487 (as of January 2011), and is approximately 10% of the population of Incheon Metropolitan City.

The gender ratio is 1.008 (Male 140,333, Female 139,154)

The population of Yeonsu is relatively young – the percentage of adults (35-54 years) is 38.02%, and teenagers (10-19 years) is 16.74%.



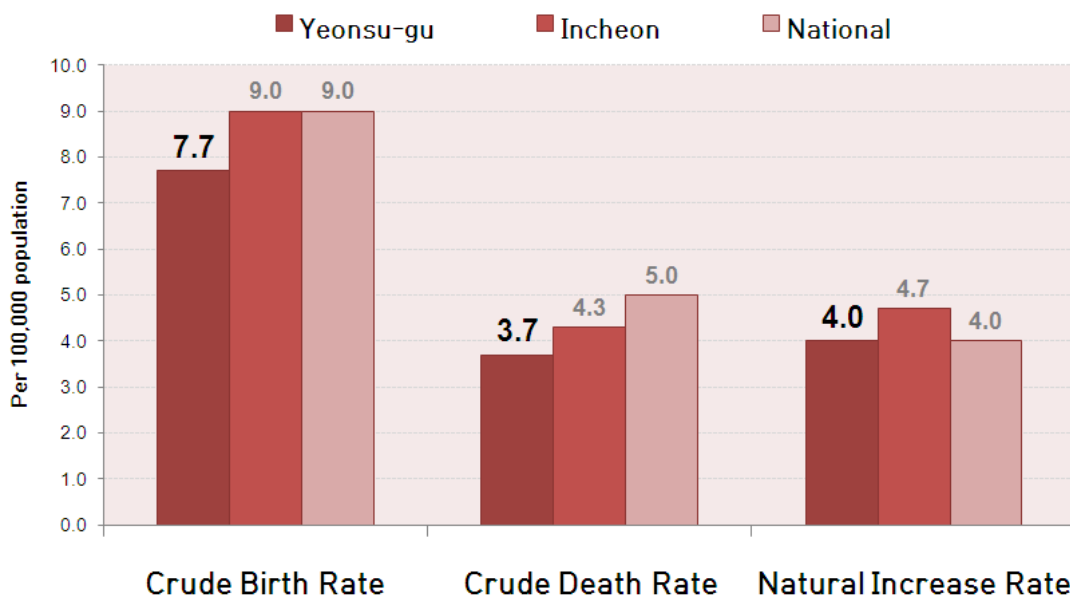
**Yeonsu Population Pyramid (January 2011)**

Data source : National Registry (Yeonsu-gu Government Website)

## (2) Vital Statistics

There were 2,086 births and 995 deaths in 2009. The natural increase was 1,091.

The crude birth rate, crude death rate and natural increase rate are all lower than Incheon and national average.



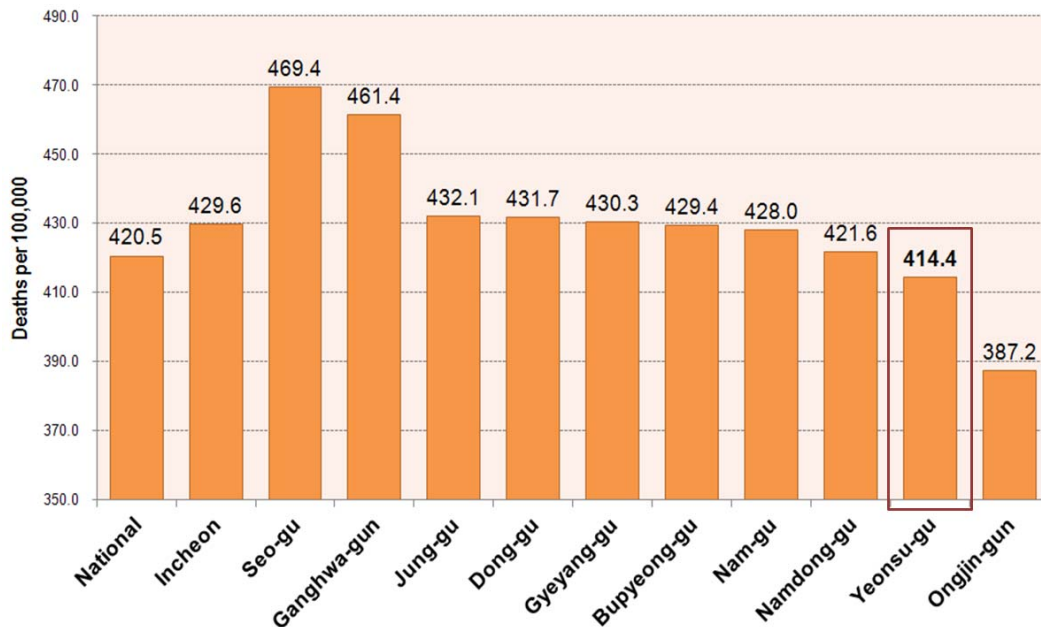
### Vital Statistics – Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, Natural Increase Rate (2009)

Data source : Population Trend Statistics (Korean Statistical Information Service, KOSIS)

### III. Health status and lifestyle

#### (1) Mortality

The age-adjusted mortality rate is 414.4 deaths per 100,000 populations. This is lower than that of Incheon (429.6 per 100,000). Among the 10 sub-districts of Incheon, Yeonsu-gu ranks ninth in age-adjusted mortality rate.



**Age-adjusted Mortality Rate (2009)**

Data source : Population Trend Statistics (Korean Statistical Information Service, KOSIS)

■ Age-adjusted mortality rates are used to eliminate differences in mortality rates due to different population structures. The mid-year population of 2005 was used as the standard population in this analysis.

$$\text{Age-adjusted mortality rate} = \frac{\sum (\text{age-specific mortality rate} \times \# \text{ of people in age group in the standard population})}{\text{Standard population}} \times 100,000$$



## (2) Major Causes of Death

The top 3 causes of death in 2009 were cancer, cerebrovascular disease and cardiovascular disease, which accounted for 50.7% of total deaths.

Compared with the major causes of deaths in 2005 the causes that increased were suicide (5<sup>th</sup> → 4<sup>th</sup>), pneumonia (7<sup>th</sup> → 6<sup>th</sup>), liver disease (9<sup>th</sup> → 7<sup>th</sup>) and falls (10<sup>th</sup>).

The causes that decreased were diabetes (4<sup>th</sup> → 5<sup>th</sup>), chronic lower respiratory disease (6<sup>th</sup> → 9<sup>th</sup>).

### Major causes of death (2005, 2009)

2005				2009			
Rank	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Proportion (%)	Rank	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Proportion (%)
1	Cancer	224	24.7	1	Cancer	291	29.2
2	Cerebrovascular disease	123	13.6	2	Cerebrovascular disease	112	11.3
3	Cardiovascular disease	63	7.0	3	Cardiovascular disease	101	10.2
4	Diabetes	55	6.1	4	<b>Suicide</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>8.1</b>
5	Suicide	54	6.0	5	Diabetes	44	4.4
6	Chronic lower respiratory disease	36	4.0	6	Pneumonia	38	3.8
7	Pneumonia	23	2.5	7	Liver disease	30	3.0
8	Traffic accidents	23	2.5	8	Traffic accidents	18	1.8
9	Liver disease	22	2.4	9	Chronic lower respiratory disease	17	1.7
10	Hypertension	15	1.7	10	Falls	10	1.0
Total deaths		906	100.0	Total deaths		995	100.0

Data source : Death Statistics (Korean Statistical Information Service, KOSIS)

### (3) Morbidity and Medical Utilization

#### ① Major noncommunicable disease morbidity

(Cumulative incidence from medical diagnosis)

Noncommunicable Disease	Cumulative incidence (2009)
Hypertension (Age > 30)	17.7 %
Diabetes (Age > 30)	6.8 %
Hyperlipidemia (Age > 30)	8.0 %
Stroke (Age > 50)	2.9 %
Myocardial infarction (Age > 40)	0.7 %
Arthritis (Age > 50)	13.8 %
Asthma (Age > 19)	2.1 %
Allergic rhinitis (Age > 19)	10.6 %
Atopic dermatitis (Age > 19)	3.0 %
Cataract (Age > 50)	8.3 %
Hepatitis Type B (Age > 19)	2.0 %

Data source : Yeonsu Community Health Survey (2009)

## ② Medical Utilization

	Yeonsu (Community Health Survey 2009)		National (National Health and Nutrition Survey 2008)
	Crude Rate (S.E)	Standardized Rate (S.E)	Crude Rate (S.E.)
Unmet essential healthcare	13.7% (1.5)	13.5% (1.2)	22.8% (0.6)
Unmet care for economical reasons	41.8% (6.1)	45.3% (3.9)	-
Annual hospitalization rate	9.9% (1.2)	10.1% (1.1)	11.2% (0.5)
Outpatient service utilization	19.1% (1.5)	19.7% (1.4)	30.0% (0.7)
Pharmacy utilization	29.0% (1.8)	29.9% (1.6)	32.0% (0.6)

Data source : Yeonsu Community Health Survey (2009), National Health and Nutrition Survey (2008)

- Unmet essential healthcare : Percentage of respondents who were not able to receive essential healthcare services during the previous year (365 days)

$$\text{Unmet essential healthcare (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who were not able to receive essential healthcare services during the previous year (365 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Unmet care for economic reasons : Percentage of respondents who were not able to receive healthcare services due to economical reasons during the previous year (365 days)

$$\text{Unmet care for economic reasons (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who were not able to receive healthcare services due to economical reasons during the previous year (365 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Annual hospitalization rate : Percentage of respondents who were hospitalized during the previous year (365 days)

$$\text{Annual hospitalization rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who were hospitalized during the previous year (365 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Outpatient service utilization : Percentage of respondents who utilized outpatient healthcare services within the past 2 weeks (14 days)

$$\text{Outpatient service utilization (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who utilized outpatient healthcare services within the past 2 weeks (14 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Pharmacy utilization : Percentage of respondents who utilized pharmacy services within the past 2 weeks (14 days)

$$\text{Outpatient service utilization (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who utilized pharmacy services within the past 2 weeks (14 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

#### (4) Health behavior

##### ① Smoking

Indicator	Yeonsu (Community Health Survey 2009)		National (National Health and Nutrition Survey 2008)
	Crude Rate (S.E)	Standardized Rate (S.E)	Crude Rate (S.E.)
Current smokers	25.6% (1.4)	25.9% (1.2)	27.3% (0.7)
Current smokers (male)	49.5% (2.3)	49.9% (2.4)	47.7% (1.0)
Smoking cessation intention within one month (current smokers)	29.7% (3.3)	27.7% (2.7)	18.1% (1.2)
Smoking cessation efforts (current smokers)	46.0% (3.8)	44.6% (3.5)	57.3% (1.5)
Exposure to smoking cessation public campaigns	84.1% (1.8)	83.9% (1.3)	85.5% (0.5)

Data source : Yeonsu Community Health Survey (2009), National Health and Nutrition Survey (2008)

- Current smokers : Percentage of respondents who have smoked at least 5 packages (100 cigarettes) during their life and are currently smoking (answered yes to "every day" or "sometimes")

$$\text{Current smokers (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who have smoked at least 5 packages (100 cigarettes) during their life and are currently smoking (answered yes to "every day" or "sometimes")}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Smoking cessation intention within one month : Percentage of current smokers (answered yes to "every day" or "sometimes") who intend to quit smoking within one month (30 days).

$$\text{Smoking cessation intention within on month (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of current smokers (answered yes to "every day" or "sometimes") who intend to quit smoking within one month (30 days)}}{\text{Current smokers}} \times 100$$

- Smoking cessation efforts : Percentage of current smokers (answered yes to "every day" or "sometimes") who have tried to quit smoking for at least 24 hours in the previous year (365 days).

$$\text{Smoking cessation effort (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of current smokers (answered yes to "every day" or "sometimes") who have tried to quit smoking for at least 24 hours in the previous year (365 days)}}{\text{Current smokers}} \times 100$$

- Exposure to smoking cessation public campaigns : Percentage of respondents who have seen or heard a public campaign on smoking

$$\text{Unmet essential healthcare (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who have seen or heard a public campaign on smoking}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

② Alcohol consumption

Indicator	Yeonsu (Community Health Survey 2009)		National (National Health and Nutrition Survey 2008)
	Crude Rate (S.E)	Standardized Rate (S.E)	Crude Rate (S.E.)
Monthly drinker	49.9% (2.2)	49.3% (1.6)	58.7% (0.8)
High-risk drinker	15.7% (1.5)	13.3% (1.3)	20.2% (0.8)

Data source : Yeonsu Community Health Survey (2009), National Health and Nutrition Survey (2008)

- Monthly drinker : Percentage of respondents who have drunk alcohol at least once per month(30 days) during the previous year (365 days)

$$\text{Monthly drinker (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who have drunk alcohol at least once per month(30 days) during the previous year (365 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- High-risk drinker : Percentage of drinkers who drank more than 7 glasses (male)/5 glasses (female) more than 2 times per week in the previous year (365 days)

$$\text{High-risk drinker (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of drinkers who drank more than 7 glasses (male)/5 glasses (female) more than 2 times per week in the previous year (365 days)}}{\text{Drinkers within the previous year (365 days)}} \times 100$$

### ③ Physical Activity

Indicator	Yeonsu (Community Health Survey 2009)		National (National Health and Nutrition Survey 2008)
	Crude Rate (S.E)	Standardized Rate (S.E)	Crude Rate (S.E.)
Moderate-intensity physical activity	17.8% (1.4)	17.2% (1.2)	25.9% (0.8)
Walking	51.1% (2.1)	51.0% (1.8)	46.9% (0.9)

Data source : Yeonsu Community Health Survey (2009), National Health and Nutrition Survey (2008)

- Moderate-intensity physical activity : Percentage of respondents who exercised moderate-intensity for at least 30 minutes at least 5 times per week during the previous week (7 days)

$$\text{Moderate-intensity physical activity (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who exercised moderate-intensity for at least 30 minutes at least 5 times per week during the previous week (7 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Walking : Percentage of respondents who walked for at least 30 minutes at least 5 times per week during the previous week (7 days)

$$\text{Walking (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who walked for at least 30 minutes at least 5 times per week during the previous week (7 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

#### ④ Obesity and weight management

Indicator	Yeonsu (Community Health Survey 2009)		National (National Health and Nutrition Survey 2008)
	Crude Rate (S.E)	Standardized Rate (S.E)	Crude Rate (S.E.)
Obesity rate <sup>†</sup>	<b>21.9% (1.5)</b>	<b>21.5% (1.3)</b>	31.0%
Self-perceived obesity	<b>33.1% (1.6)</b>	<b>32.4% (1.6)</b>	41.8% (0.8)
Weight management efforts <sup>‡</sup>	<b>51.8% (2.3)</b>	<b>51.1% (1.7)</b>	56.4%

Data source : Yeonsu Community Health Survey (2009), National Health and Nutrition Survey (2008)

<sup>†</sup> Yeonsu Community Health Survey collected self-reported obesity rates, while the National Health and Nutrition Survey collected data by health examination.

<sup>‡</sup> Yeonsu Community Health Survey included responses to “reduce” or “maintain” weight as weight management efforts, while the National Health and Nutrition Survey included responses to “increase”, “maintain” or “reduce” weight as weight management efforts.

■ Obesity rate : Percentage of respondents have a BMI(weight(kg)/height(m<sup>2</sup>)) of over 25.

$$\text{Obesity rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents have a BMI(weight(kg)/height(m}^2\text{)) of over 25}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

■ Self-perceived obesity : Percentage of respondents who think they are “extremely obese” or “obese”

$$\text{Self-perceived obesity (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who think they are “extremely obese” or “obese”}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

■ Weight management efforts : Percentage of respondents who have tried to “reduce” or “maintain” their weight

$$\text{Weight management efforts (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who have tried to “reduce” or “maintain” their weight}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

■ Weight management efforts trial: Percentage of respondents who have tried to “increase”, “maintain” or “reduce” their weight

$$\text{Weight management efforts trial (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who have tried to “increase”, “maintain” or “reduce” their weight}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

⑤ **Mental health**

Indicator	Yeonsu (Community Health Survey 2009)		National (National Health and Nutrition Survey 2008)
	Crude Rate (S.E)	Standardized Rate (S.E)	Crude Rate (S.E.)
Perceived stress	<b>33.2% (1.9)</b>	<b>33.0% (1.6)</b>	28.9% (0.7)
Depression	<b>6.0% (0.8)</b>	<b>6.1% (0.8)</b>	14.5% (0.6)
Suicidal thoughts	<b>8.1% (1.0)</b>	<b>8.2% (1.0)</b>	17.4% (0.6)

Data source : Yeonsu Community Health Survey (2009), National Health and Nutrition Survey (2008)

- Perceived stress : Percentage of respondents who feel "extreme" or "much" stress

$$\text{Perceived stress (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who feel "extreme" or "much" stress}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Depression : Percentage of respondents have felt depressed (sorrow or discouragement) that had an impact in their daily life for longer than 2 weeks(14 days) in the previous year (365 days)

$$\text{Depression (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents have felt depressed (sorrow or discouragement) that had an impact in their daily life for longer than 2 weeks(14 days) in the previous year (365 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Suicidal thoughts : Percentage of respondents who had suicidal thoughts during the previous year (365 days)

$$\text{Suicidal thoughts (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who had suicidal thoughts during the previous year (365 days)}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$



⑥ Safety

Indicator	Yeonsu (Community Health Survey 2009)		National (National Health and Nutrition Survey 2008)
	Crude Rate (S.E)	Standardized Rate (S.E)	Crude Rate (S.E.)
Safety belt use (driver)	92.3% (1.7)	92.0% (1.5)	72.6% (1.2)
Safety belt use (front seat passenger)	74.6% (2.7)	71.5% (2.1)	65.3% (1.0)

Data source : Yeonsu Community Health Survey (2009), National Health and Nutrition Survey (2008)

- Safety belt use (driver) : Percentage of respondents who fasten seatbelts when driving

$$\text{Safety belt use (driver) (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who fasten seatbelts when driving}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

- Safety belt use (front seat passenger) : Percentage of respondents who fasten seatbelts when they are front seat passengers

$$\text{Safety belt use (front seat passengers) (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents who fasten seatbelts when they are front seat passengers}}{\text{Total respondents}} \times 100$$

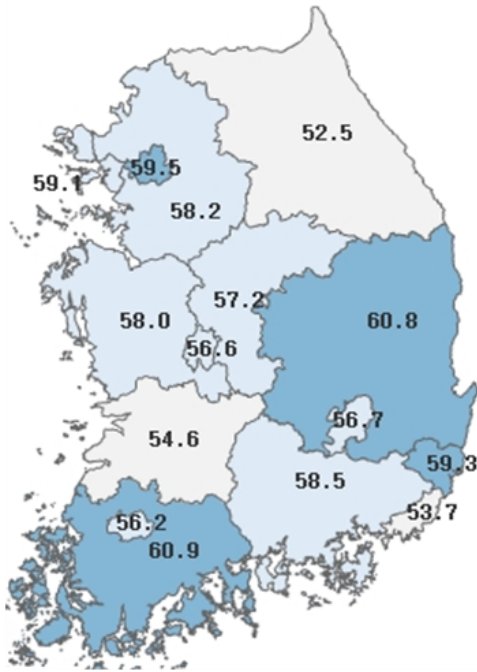
#### IV. Local Economy

##### (1) Local industries

	Classification	Number of industries		Number of employees	
1	Accommodation and food services	2,404	21.1%	7,786	16.0%
2	Wholesale and retail trades	2,220	19.5%	6,976	14.3%
3	Transportation	1,907	16.7%	3,249	6.7%
4	Activities of membership organizations and other personal services	1,347	11.8%	2,764	5.7%
5	Education services	863	7.6%	7,108	14.6%
6	Real estate and rental and leasing	694	6.1%	2,194	4.5%
7	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	570	5.0%	1,584	3.2%
8	Health care and social assistance	364	3.2%	3,150	6.5%
9	Construction	326	2.9%	3,088	6.3%
10	Manufacturing	257	2.3%	1,677	3.4%
11	Professional, scientific, and technical services	196	1.7%	3,595	7.4%
12	Finance and insurance	84	0.7%	953	2.0%
13	Management of companies and enterprises	76	0.7%	1,322	2.7%
14	Printing, broadcast, telecommunications, information services	37	0.3%	545	1.1%
15	Public administration, defense, social security administration	26	0.2%	1,955	4.0%
16	Waste management	19	0.2%	312	0.6%
17	Electric, gas, heavy machinery and water supply	5	0.0%	492	1.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,395</b>		<b>48,750</b>	

Data source : Yeonsu Statistical Yearbook (2009)

**(2) Employment rate**



Region	Employment rate (%)
Seoul	59.5
Busan	53.7
Daegu	56.7
<b>Incheon</b>	<b>59.1</b>
Gwangju	56.2
Daejeon	56.6
Ulsan	59.3
Gyeonggi	58.2
Gangwon	52.5
Choongbuk	57.2
Choongnam	58.0
Jeonbuk	54.6
Jeonnam	60.9
Gyeongbuk	60.8
Gyeongnam	58.5
Jeju	66.0

Data source : Monthly GIS Services (Geographical Statistics Service)

■ Employment Rate : Percentage of working adults over 15 years of age

$$\text{Employment Rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number of workers over age 15}}{\text{Total population over age 15}} \times 100$$

## V. Equality

### (1) Vulnerable population

	Vulnerable population	Number of households	Number of persons
1	National livelihood assistance	4,209	8,278
2	Medical assistance	4,346	8,658
3	Handicapped	-	11,388
4	Child head of household	54	69

Data source : Yeonsu white paper (2010)

### Vulnerable communities

Name of apartment	Address	Number of households	Number of vulnerable households	Percentage of vulnerable households
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 apartments</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>55.2</b>
Sunhak Siyoung Apartment	Sunhak-dong 347	1,300	741	57
Yeonsu Siyoung Apartment	Yeonsu 2-dong 582-2	1,000	587	58.7
Yeonsu Joogong Apartment	Yeonsu 3-dong 533	1,654	858	51.8

Data source : Yeonsu internal data (2010)



## VI. Environment

### (1) Housing

Total number of households	Apartments	Houses	Apartment units in private house	Row house
76,880	65,662	5,771	4,937	510
(100.0%)	(85.4%)	(7.5%)	(6.4%)	(0.7%)

Data source : Yeonsu white paper (2010)

### (2) Roads

Total length	Rate	Paved
158.9 km	20.7%	87%

Data source : Yeonsu white paper (2010)

### (3) Urban planning

#### ① Land use

Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Natural	Not specified
118.98 km <sup>2</sup>	16.62	1.49	0.56	25.09	75.22
(100.0%)	(14.0%)	(1.3%)	(0.5%)	(21.1%)	(63.2%)

Data source : Yeonsu white paper (2010)

#### ② Green belts

Total administrative area	Green belt area
33.71 km <sup>2</sup>	0.98 km <sup>2</sup>

Data source : Yeonsu white paper (2010)

### (4) Parks and green areas

① Parks

Type	Total	Natural Parks	Neighborhood Parks	Children's Parks	Sports Parks
Number of parks	55	2	13	39	1
Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	4,336,305	3,163,005	963,428	189,672	20,000

Data source : Yeonsu white paper (2010)

② Green areas

Type	Total	Buffer green space	Aesthetic green space
Number of facilities	18	16	2
Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	328,322	308,672	19,650

Data source : Yeonsu white paper (2010)

## VII. Education

### (1) Schools

Type	Total	Kindergartens	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	University	Other Schools
Number of schools	55	33	20	14	11	1	1
Number of students	58,918	3,777	21,455	13,767	15,129	4,565	225
Number of staff	3,399	261	1,099	690	930	349	70

Data source : Yeonsu Statistical Yearbook (2009)

### (2) Private institutions and reading rooms

Number of institutions	Private institutions		Reading Rooms
	Number of students	Number of teachers	
356	30,252	1,453	27

Data source : Yeonsu Statistical Yearbook (2009)

### (3) Public libraries

Type	Yeonsu Public Library	Yeonsu Children's Library
Staff (persons)	25	6
Seats	1,307	500
Number of books	123,922	34,099
Annual visitors	1,327,602	249,403
Budget (thousand Korean won)	1,030,000	316,861

Data source : Yeonsu Statistical Yearbook (2009)

## Analysis of Priority Health Problems

While the overall health status of Yeonsu citizens is fairly good, preparations for the ageing population in the near future is required. Yeonsu citizens mostly have healthy lifestyles except smoking, which is higher than the national average, and physical activity, which is lower than average. The Yeonsu Healthy City Program is expected to emphasize promoting physical activity.

### 1. Analysis of the population

- Yeonsu is a young city, with the percentage of the young population (0-14 years) and their parents (40-49 years) are higher than national average.
  - 0-14 years 18% (National average 17%)
  - 40-49 years 21.2% (National average 17.5%)
- Yeonsu is not yet an ageing society – the percentage of population over 65 years of age is 6.8% (National 10.6%, Incheon 8.3%), however, it is expected that the percentage will reach 8% in 2014.

### 2. Analysis of citizens' health

- The age-adjusted mortality rate is 414.4 deaths per 100,000 population, which is lower than the rate of Incheon(429.6 deaths per 100,000 population). Yeonsu citizens' medical utilization rate is lower than national average, which suggests a relatively fair health status.
- However, male smoking rate is higher than national average(Yeonsu 49.9%, National 47.7%), and the smoking cessation effort is low (Yeonsu 44.6%, National



57.3%).

- Yeonsu citizens' participation in physical activity is low. 17.8% of Yeonsu citizens participate in medium-strength activity at least 5 times a week, compared to the national average at 25.9%.
- More people feel "stress" in Yeonsu(33.0%) than average(28.9%), however, depression(Yeonsu 6.1%, National 14.5%) and suicidal thoughts(Yeonsu 8.2%, National 17.4%) are low.

### **3. Priority area in the "Local Health and Medical Plan (2010-2014)"**

- Background : The priority area was selected in a participatory process of the staff at Yeonsu Public Health Center and external experts, and by reflecting the needs of the community and considering the available resources and capacity.
- Principles : The priority should be universal to all community members, should be manageable within the range of resources and capacity of the Public Health Center. Preventive and health promotion services are encouraged for effectiveness.
- Process : A core group was formed within the Public Health Center, who carried out the selection process through six meetings, including those with external experts and with interviews and survey of staff.
- Result : "Mobile health examination for disease prevention" was selected as the priority area.