



AGE-FRIENDLY ASSESSMENT FOR AGE-FRIENDLY JEJU

APRIL 2017

*Jeju Ageing-Society Research Center
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province*

CONTENTS

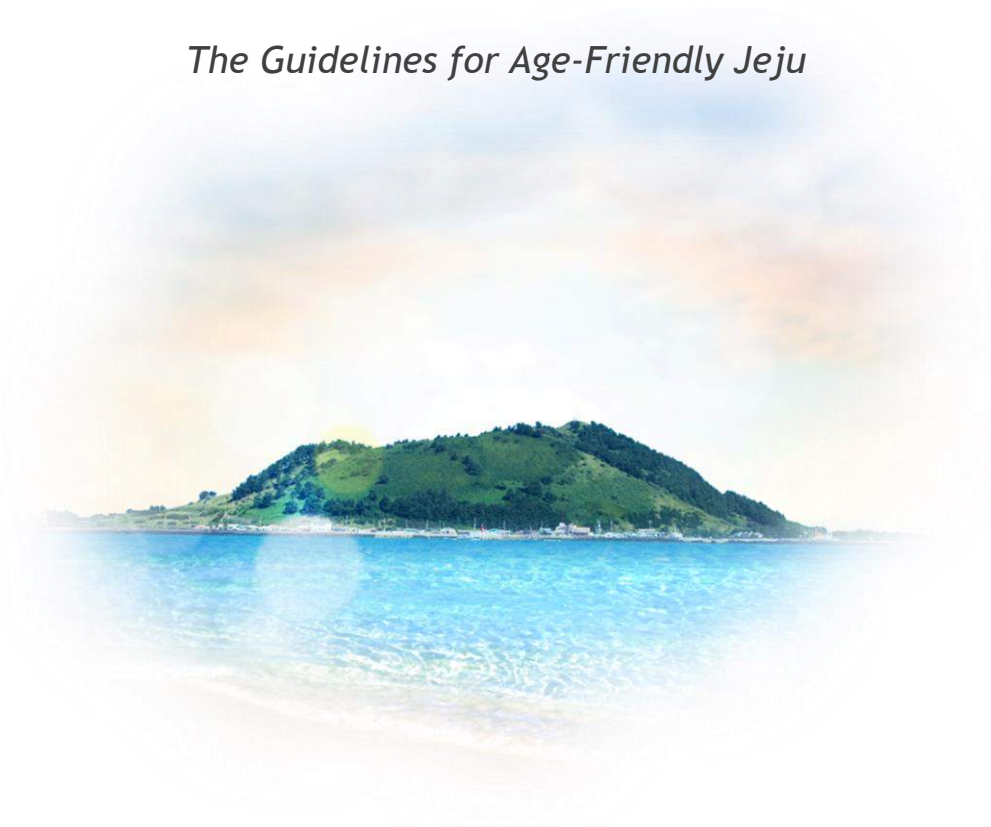


3

The Age-Friendly Baseline Assessment

20

The Guidelines for Age-Friendly Jeju



01 The Age-Friendly Baseline Assessment

I. Demographic Characteristics of the Jeju Elderly

1. Change in the Elderly Population of Jeju Island

- The total population of Jeju Province has risen on a continuous basis since 2000, reaching 641,597 in 2016 facing the era of a 600,000+ population (Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, 2016).
- The said population growth is deemed to be the result of migration from other Korean cities and provinces or overseas regions to Jeju in pursuit of farming or other types of rural lifestyle, as well as migration for cultural purposes and marriage.
- As shown in <Table 1-1> on the change in the elderly population of Jeju Island, the ratio of the local elderly people increased continuously, surpassing 13.9% of the total population in December 2016.

<Table 1-1> Change in the Elderly Population of Jeju Island

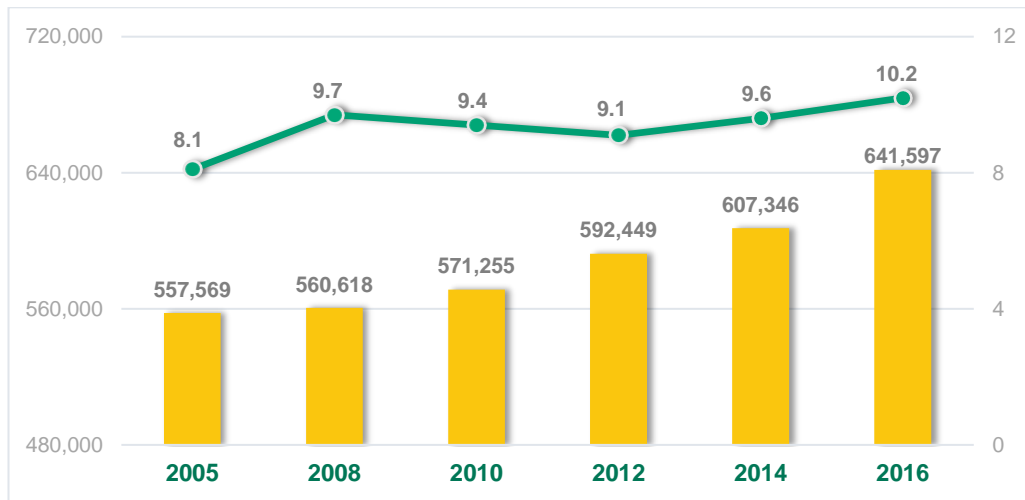
(Units: person(s), %)

	Year 2005	Year 2008	Year 2010	Year 2012	Year 2014	Year 2016
Total Population (A)	557,569	560,618	571,255	592,449	607,346	641,597
Population of those aged 65 or over (B)	55,795	64,191	69,641	76,060	82,411	89,189
Population of those aged 80 or over (C)	10,437	11,617	13,700	15,762	19,063	22,070
Population of those aged 85 or over (D)	4,538	6,275	6,549	6,942	7,953	9,163
B/A (%)	10.0	11.4	12.2	12.8	13.5	13.9
C/B (%)	18.7	19.9	19.7	20.7	23.1	24.7
D/B (%)	8.1	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.6	10.2

- In particular, the population of the oldest old aged 85 or over increased from 3,849 persons in 2000 to 9,163 persons in 2016.
- The population ratio of the long-lived elderly aged 85 or over stands at a higher level than any other cities and provinces. Jeju Province has also been the region with the highest 'longevity ratio (the ratio of the persons aged 85 or over among those aged 65 or over)' in Korea over the past 40 years (Ko Seung-hahn et Yi So-jeong, 2014).

- <Graph 1-1> shows the recent change in the population of the long-lived elderly aged 85 or over on Jeju Island, which hit 3,849 in 2000, 4,538 in 2005, 6,261 in 2009, 6,549 in 2010, 6,942 in 2012, and 7,267 in 2013. Compared with 2000, the population of the long-lived elderly aged 85 or over rose by 88.8% as of 2013.

<Graph 1-1> Change in the Population of the Long-Lived Elderly Aged 85 or Over on Jeju Island



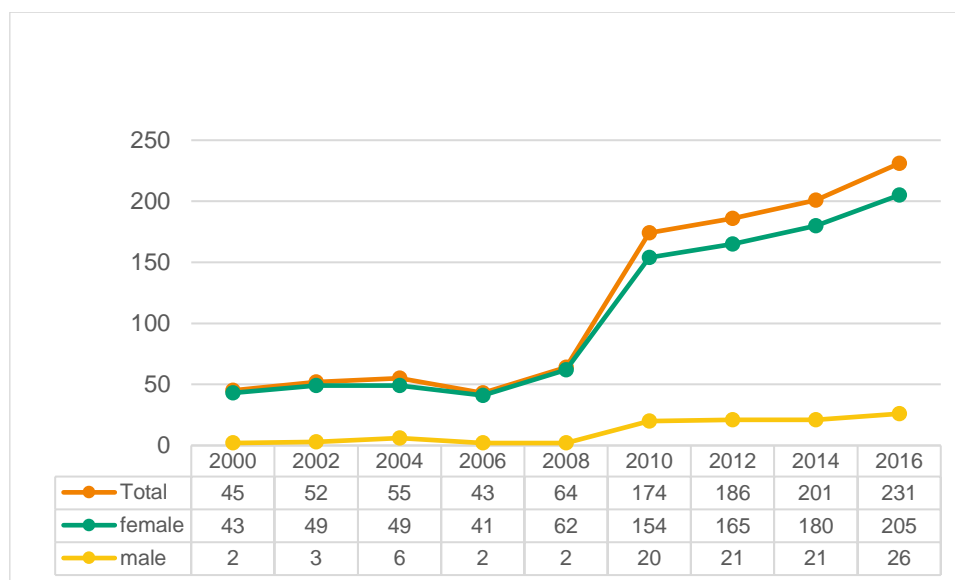
2. Population Status of the Oldest-Old Aged 100 or Over

- The Oldest-old aged 100 or over of Jeju Island were tallied at 174 in 2010, 186 in 2012, 201 in 2014, 231 in 2016.¹
- The population of the local oldest-old aged 100 or over has been on the rise in general since 2000. The rising trend is expected to continue further on.
- As Jeju shows a more rapid aging of its population than other Korean cities and regions, the creation of an age-friendly environment on the island as well as policy creation for its elderly citizens should reflect the characteristics and needs of the entire elderly population including the long-lived elderly aged 100 or over.



¹ The sharp population increase of those aged 100 or over from 64 in 2008 to 174 in 2010 is considered the result of the difference between the demographic statistics on the registered residents aged 100 or over and the actual residents aged 100 or over.

<Graph 1-2> Change in the Population of the Long-Lived Elderly Aged 100 or Over



Source: Annual 'Statistical report on the registered population', Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Annual 'Internal Database', Welfare Division for Seniors and Disabled People, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

3. Analysis on Policies of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Related to the Aging of the Society

- Below is the review of the major preparatory initiatives of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province for the aged society and the status of the policies related to the aging of the society, conducted for an analysis on Jeju's senior welfare policy trends.
- Representative preparatory initiatives of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province for the aging society include the 2nd 'Mid-Term Preparatory Plan for the Low Birth Rate and Aged Society for 2011-2015 (Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, 2011)' and the 'Municipal Ordinance of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province on Protection and Support for Elderly Residents Aged 100 and Over'.

1) Major Preparatory Initiatives of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province for the Aged Society²

A. Mid-Term Preparatory Plan for Aged Society: 3rd Mid-Term Preparatory Plan for the Aged Society for 2016-2020

² Major preparatory initiatives of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province for the aged society are based on 'The Mid-Term Preparatory Plan for the Low Birth Rate and Aged Society' of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and its 'Municipal Ordinance on Protection and Support for Elderly Residents Aged 100 and Over'.

- **Vision: Establishing a welfare community for all on Jeju Island**
- **Goal: Creating a community where children's laughter and elderly hope coexist**
- **Initiatives for the aged society**
 - ① Turn Jeju Island into an age-friendly community for the benefit of local seniors by ensuring a healthy senior life through the guaranteed income and a chance for social participation and by establishing responsive infrastructures to the change of times (including entering an era of 'homo hundred')
 - ② Build a warm community where senior members can enjoy their lives
 - *Develop a master plan on joining the WHO Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities and open the Aged Society Research Center as a way to create infrastructures for an age-friendly community that residents of all ages find comfortable*
 - *Strengthen the social safety nets for a safe and healthy senior life by offering an expanded elderly care service, emergency relief and fire control service for the safety of the elderly, and hearing aids and dentures for low-income elders, while responding actively to dementia through the Jeju Metropolitan Center for Dementia*
 - *Offer a broad range of leisure welfare options and lifelong education opportunities for an active senior life by further distributing and diffusing leisure and cultural programs for an era of homo hundred*
- **Initiatives for strengthening preparatory infrastructures for a low birth rate and aged society**
 - ① Overcome the low birth rate crisis by running a solution network for low birth rates, offer a variety of educational courses on increasing local public awareness, and ramp up the promotional campaign efforts
 - ② With regard to the educational initiatives for a low birth rate and aged society, aim to strengthen education for children through various curricula and education programs as well as parents and teachers through educational programs, workshops, and conferences
 - *Promote Jeju-style 'small weddings' to reform an unappealing Korean wedding tradition seeking empty formalities and vanity as well as high wedding costs*
 - *Run the Family Growth Academy program for local households to help establish an enhanced role of men as fathers and husbands*
 - *Build up practical gender equality policies by conducting a gender impact assessment for public employees and educating Jeju people on demographic segmentation by life cycle*
 - ③ Offer more opportunities for female teachers to be promoted to administrative positions for a more gender-friendly educational environment

- ④ Lighten the financial burden of public employees with two or more children and give them preferential treatment on in-house personnel management reviews
- ⑤ Join the WHO Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities to establish a living condition that residents find comfortable and sustainable into old age
- ⑥ Secure leisure and cultural infrastructures for the elderly including adding more functions to welfare centers for the elderly and halls for senior citizens in preparation for a rapid increase in the elderly population, as baby boomers are moving into retirement and life expectancy is increasingly extended
- ⑦ Support the elderly citizens in leading a healthy life by promoting content innovation to offer them leisure and cultural programs that keep up with change by time
- ⑧ Run a variety of preventive and promotional education programs to empower senior citizens

B. Municipal Ordinance on Protection and Support for Elderly Residents Aged 100 and Over

- ***Jeju Special Self-Governing Province enacted an ordinance to protect and support the elderly residents aged 100 and over, give them ‘longevity allowances’ for the stability of their lives, and offer them specialized welfare services as a way to help them lead a healthy and comfortable extended life.***

 - *The ordinance is officially named ‘Municipal Ordinance of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province on Provision of Longevity Allowances and Protection and Support for Elderly Residents Aged 100 and Over (Municipal Ordinance of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province No. 789).*
 - *The ordinance stipulates that those aged 80 or over with their addresses registered in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province under the Resident Registration Act are defined as ‘long-lived elders’, and those aged 100 or over as ‘100+-year-old elders’.*

- *The roles of the Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province defined by the ordinance are as follows:*
 - > The Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province should develop and discover a range of welfare policies and programs for the local elderly including offering them longevity allowances in order to protect and support them for a healthy extended life.
 - > The Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province should provide a comprehensive service to the elderly people aged 100 and over under the Welfare of Older Persons Act. Currently, the elderly citizens should cover the expenses for the welfare services at their own expenses.
 - > The Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province may commemorate the long-lived elderly who turned 100 years old and offer them a commemorative or symbolic souvenir to publicize their monumental anniversaries.
- *Currently, the elderly residents aged 80 or over receive a monthly longevity allowance of KRW 25,000.*

4. Policies of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Concerning Welfare for the Elderly

A. Elderly Care Service

> Comprehensive Elderly Care Service

- **Eligibility:** *Those aged 65 and over that are ranked as Class-A or Class-B recipients of Long-Term Care Insurance for Elderly Persons (with the income that equates to 160% of Korea's average monthly household income)*
- **Aid in detail:** *Visiting Service, Daycare Service, Light housekeeping, etc.*

> Basic Elderly Care Service

- **Eligibility:** *Those aged 65 and over who are not necessary for caregiving service*
- **Aid in detail:** *Lone elderly life management service (through caretakers), safety check through phone calls, housekeeping coaching, service networking*
 - ※ *Established the only team leader in the nation*
 - ※ *Higher monthly transportation and telecommunication costs than national average (KRW 200,000 per month)*

B. Preventive Health Care

> Early Diagnosis of Dementia

- **Eligibility:** *All elderly persons*
- **Aid in detail:** *After getting free tests using screening instruments at regional health centers, seniors receives financial support (for a certain proportion of his or her copayment they should cover for medical services) when getting a more precise diagnostic check on dementia*

at government-appointed hospitals.

➤ **Medical Aid for Elderly Persons with Dementia**

- **Eligibility:** All elderly persons
- **Aid in detail:** Monthly pharmaceutical expenses and consultation fees for the treatment of dementia worth KRW 30,000

C. Support through Pensions and Insurances

➤ **Basic Elderly Pension**

- **Eligibility:** Those aged 65 and over who are the only members of their respective families and have an income recognized as KRW 1,190,000 or lower, or who live with their spouses and have their income recognized as KRW 1,904,000 or lower
- **Aid in detail:** Graded provision of basic elderly pension for elderly single-member households (KRW 20,000 – KRW 206,050) and elderly married-couple households (KRW 40,000 – KRW 329,680)

➤ **Financing the Copayment of Long-Term Care Insurance for Elderly Persons**

- **Eligibility:** Any low-income elderly citizens that are housed in facilities for Class-1 or Class-2 recipients of Long-Term Care Insurance for Elderly Persons (The eligibility is extended to Class-3 when it comes to island residents.), or those others that are in the next lowest income bracket
- **Aid in detail:** 50% of the copayment (excluding the expenses for non-covered services) of Long-Term Care Insurance premium

➤ **Financing the National Health Insurance Premium and Long-term Care Insurance Premium**

- **Eligibility:** Self-employed elderly, disabled, and households in the next lowest income bracket that are insured under the National Health Insurance Act with the monthly premium of KRW 10,000 or less
- **Aid in detail:** Full Support of National Health Insurance Premium

D. Employment Support for the Elderly

➤ **Subsidy for Elderly Employment Promotion**

- **Eligibility:** Businesses registered in Jeju Province with fewer than 50 ordinary employees including elderly workers aged 65 or over
- **Aid in detail:** 3 hours a day, three days a week, KRW 200,000 ~ 220,000 per month

➤ **Job Creation Program for the Elderly**

- **Eligibility:** Those aged 65 and over who are registered in Jeju Province
- **Aid in detail:** Offer a monthly stipend worth KRW 200,000 for labor (three hours each day for up to three days per week)

E. Welfare

- > **Finance the Bathing Assistance of the Low-Income Elderly**
 - **Eligibility:** Any elderly aged 65 and over that receive the basic living expenses
 - **Aid in detail:** Provide KRW 6,000 per person each month (i.e. KRW 72,000 each year)
- > **Finance the Haircuts of the Low-Income Elderly**
 - **Eligibility:** Any elderly aged 65 and over that receive the basic living expenses
 - **Aid in detail:** Provide KRW 5,000 per person each month (i.e. KRW 60,000 each year)
- > **Finance the Medical Expenses of the Low-Income Elderly**
 - **Eligibility:** Any elderly recipients of the basic living expenses and those that are in the next lowest income bracket
 - **Aid in detail:** Provide KRW 150,000 per person each month
- > **Longevity Benefit**
 - **Eligibility:** Elderly people aged 80 and over
 - **Aid in detail:** Provide KRW 25,000 per person
- > **Finance the Dentures for the Low-Income Elderly**
 - **Eligibility:** Low-income elderly persons
 - **Aid in detail:** Provide KRW 250,000 ~ 500,000 per low-income elderly person
- > **Finance the Hearing Aids for the Low-Income Elderly**
 - **Eligibility:** Low-income elderly persons
 - **Aid in detail:** Provide up to KRW 340,000 per low-income elderly person
- > **Offer Meal Delivery Services for the Low-Income Homebound Elderly Persons**
 - **Eligibility:** Low-income stay-at-home elderly persons
 - **Aid in detail:** Deliver meals worth KRW 4,500 per person each
- > **Finance Elderly Nursing Care**
 - **Eligibility:** Any low-income elderly persons aged 65 and over that are housed in care facilities as single-member households and receive the basic living expenses
 - **Aid in detail:** Finance the paid nursing care services worth up to KRW 900,000 for the eligible elderly who are hospitalized
- > **Finance Elderly Physiotherapy Services**
 - **Eligibility:** Any persons housed in nursing homes (Aid is offered to the appointed physiotherapist of the nursing home of concern.)
 - **Aid in detail:** Provide KRW 1,900,000 per person
- > **Finance Personal Hygiene Items for the Elderly**
 - **Eligibility:** Elderly persons housed in nursing homes

- **Aid in detail:** Finance the hygiene materials for 30% of the accommodation capacity of the respective nursing homes (for up to KRW 36,000,000 each year)

➤ **Finance the Management of Halls for Senior Citizens**

- **Eligibility:** Halls for senior citizens
- **Aid in detail:** Finance the operational expenses, including heating and cooling costs, cable TV subscription fees, and snacks

II. Characteristics of the Elderly of Jeju Island and Relevant Policy Status

- The analyses on WHO’s ‘Global Education Cities: A Guide’ and preceding domestic studies, as well as the discussions among researchers, led to the selection of the questions A to H as below.
- The select questions went through a preliminary test for elderly residents of Aewol-eup in Jeju City. Based on the preliminary test, the content and the number of the questions were adjusted.
- As suggested during the preliminary test, the font size was enlarged, considering that the questionnaire was developed for the elderly. (Font 13 in the HWP file format)

A. Outdoor Spaces & Buildings

- *My neighborhood is safe in that its roads and sidewalks are clearly distinguished.*
- *My neighborhood has even streets that make walking on them or using sidewalks convenient.*
- *My neighborhood is well equipped with crosswalks.*
- *I need not hurriedly cross the roads because the traffic signals in my neighborhood stay green long enough.*
- *I find it comfortable to enter any public buildings (e.g. Village Hall, Welfare Center for the Elderly, Hall for Senior Citizens, etc.) in my village because they have convenience facilities (e.g. ramps, elevators, etc.) at the entrance.*
- *My neighborhood is established with facilities for walks and light exercises (e.g. neighborhood parks).*

B. Transportation

- *I can travel to different destinations easily by intercity or intracity buses.*
- *I have a bus stop near my house that I can access easily.*
- *The bus stop I use is comfortable because it has seats and an awning (or a roof).*

- *The bus drivers start and stop the vehicles slowly for the safety of passengers who get in and out of the bus.*
- *The taxi drivers take great care of safety when passengers get in and out of the taxi.*
- *When driving on my own, I can find the directions to my destination easily because of big, clear traffic signals that are easy to spot.*
- *I drive with ease because the roads in my neighborhood are wide.*
- *The taxi fare is affordable and not burdensome.*

C. Housing

- *My house is safe because it has no threshold that I might trip over.*
- *I try to be careful of the wet floor of my bathroom.*
- *I find it uncomfortable to prepare meals and wash dishes in my kitchen because the sink and the cupboard need adjusting to my height.*
- *My house is well equipped with the cooling and heating systems.*
- *I can use the cooling and heating systems of my house without any financial burden.*
- *My neighborhood is safe because patrols and police officers check it frequently.*
- *I have convenience facilities (including pharmacies, hospitals, clinics, health centers, shops, and grocery stores) within walking distance from my house.*

D. Social Participation

- *I have a Hall for Senior Citizens, the Welfare Center for the Elderly, the School for the Elderly, or other facilities for walks and exercises where I can spend my spare time.*
- *I use the Hall for Senior Citizens, the Welfare Center for the Elderly, the School for the Elderly, or other facilities for walks and exercises for four times or more per week.*
- *The Hall for Senior Citizens, the Welfare Center for the Elderly, the School for the Elderly, or other facilities for walks and exercises are enjoyable and helpful because I can participate in many lessons and games there.*
- *I actively participate in my neighbors' family events (e.g. weddings, funerals, etc.) and in the meetings of the Senior Citizens Association, the activities of my alumni (or the social club of those of my age), and the grave weeding service (Beolcho) and ancestral rites (Jesa) of my close and distant relatives (Munjung).*
- *I have friends, family members, or relatives that I can have a heart-to-heart conversation with.*

E. Respect & Social Inclusion

- *Employees of public institutes (including the provincial and city offices, community center, and health center) and those of medical institutes are generally polite and kind to the elderly.*
- *My villagers respect the elderly and are polite to them.*
- *My village holds one or more events (e.g. sports events, meal treats for the elderly, etc.) every year where I can have an enjoyable time with other villagers including children and youth.*

F. Civic Participation & Employment

- *I participate actively in the neighborhood meetings and share my ideas.*
- *I am interested in volunteering (without any stipend) for those other people and institutes that need my assistance.*
- *I can find jobs easily whenever I want to work to make money.*
- *My neighborhood (or village) have many opportunities for public labor and for paid volunteer works.*

G. Communication & Information

- *I can hear important news and information about my village without difficulty from the head of my village, the Senior Citizens Association, or the Village Council.*
- *I have people who help me easily understand the news and information that can be useful for my everyday life.*
- *Young men of my grandchildren's age understand me (and my Jeju language, in particular) well, and they have no communication issues.*
- *I am accustomed to using my telephone or mobile phone, and can use them easily if necessary.*
- *Public institutes including the Community Centers (for eup, myeon, or dong) as well as the provincial and city offices make a timely and correct notice on the changes in administration information (e.g. address names, elderly support initiatives, etc.).*
- *Public institutes including the Community Centers (for eup, myeon, or dong) as well as the provincial and city offices distribute written notices and issue documents in big letters that I can read easily.*

H. Community Support & Health Service

- *I live close to the agencies that I can ask for assistance or relief when I get hurt or fall ill (e.g. medical institutes, 119 emergency service, etc.).*

- *The Health Center (or its regional office) in my village offer regular checkups and vaccination services.*
- *I have an elderly care service available at low (or no) cost when I have difficulties with my mobility or need other assistance.*
- *My neighborhood (or village) offer welfare services for the elderly such as grocery shopping, light housekeeping, or having conversations with the elderly.*

III. Results and Interpretation of the Survey on the Age-Friendliness of Jeju Island

1. Overview

1) Purposes of Survey

- The survey aims at apprehending the sectoral age-friendliness of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province by collecting empirical data.
- It was also conducted based on the subjective awareness of the elderly aged 65 and over who currently reside in Jeju in order to develop policy initiatives with a focus on the end users.
- The empirical inspection offers advice on the direction that Jeju Province should take to build an age-friendly community as well as the challenges the Province has yet to resolve.

2) Sample Design

- The survey was conducted for the elderly aged 65 and over who currently inhabit Jeju.
- However, those that are incapable of responding to the one-to-one interview were excluded from the sample.
- The sample was designed to factor in the regional proportion of the sample respondents (tallied at 500 persons) to the total elderly population of the eup, myeon, and dong regions of Jeju Province.³
- The respondents were sampled using quota sampling to reflect the population ratio of the elderly aged 65 and over in each of the 43 eup, myeon, and dong regions of Jeju Province. Within the sample regions, the respondents were selected randomly.

³ The statistics on the registered population of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province shows that the total elderly population as of December 31st, 2013, was 79,455 persons, including 52,482 in Jeju City and 26,973 in Seogwipo City (Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, 2013).

- The answers were collected from the final 500 elderly respondents of the interview survey, The data from 497 persons were used for data analysis, excluding the missing values.
- The data was collected by experienced interviewers, using structured interview questions given in the self-administered questionnaire. The survey was conducted through one-to-one interviews.

3) Data Analysis

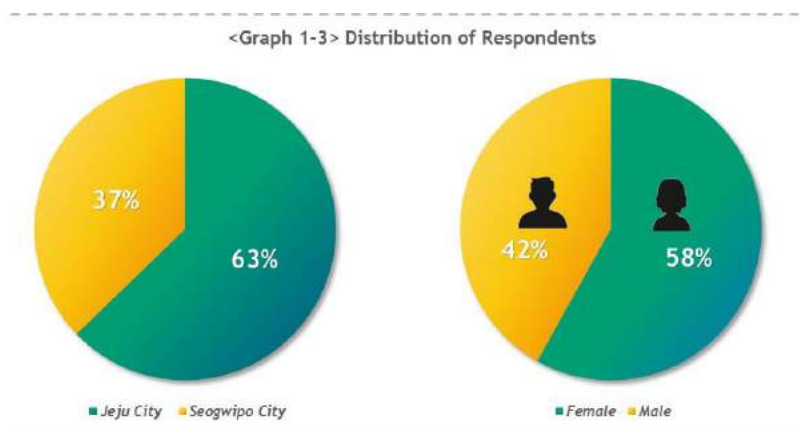
- The collected data went through computer processing, using the SPSS WIN 22 Program, a statistical package for the social sciences, after the verification process.
- The data was analyzed mainly by the methods of frequency analysis and cross-tabulation analysis.

4) Analysis Variables

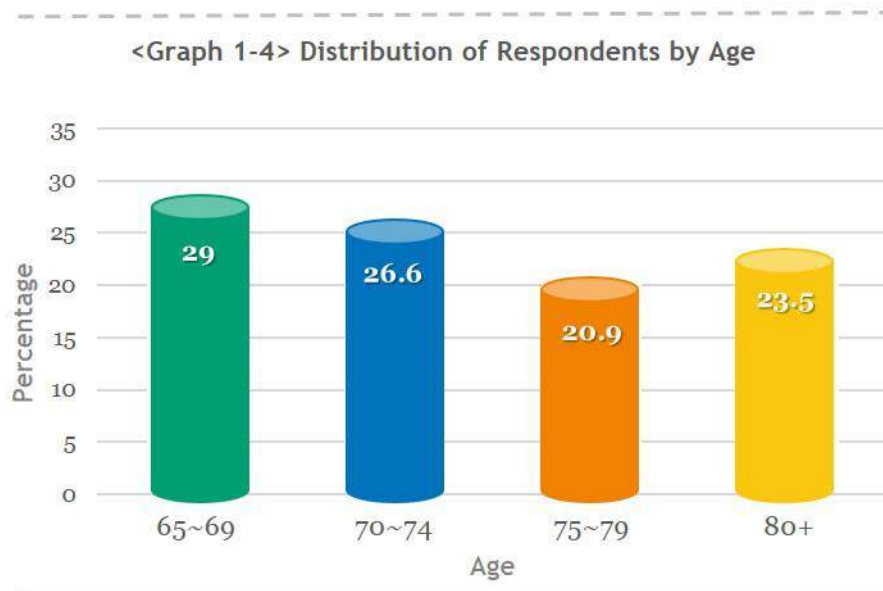
- The variables presented in the questions for the analysis include the sociodemographic characteristics (i.e. gender, age, academic ability, marital status, average monthly income, home ownership, etc.), evaluation factors for age-friendliness (i.e. outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, respect & social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, and community support and health service), and variables that predict happiness.

2. Sociodemographic Characteristics

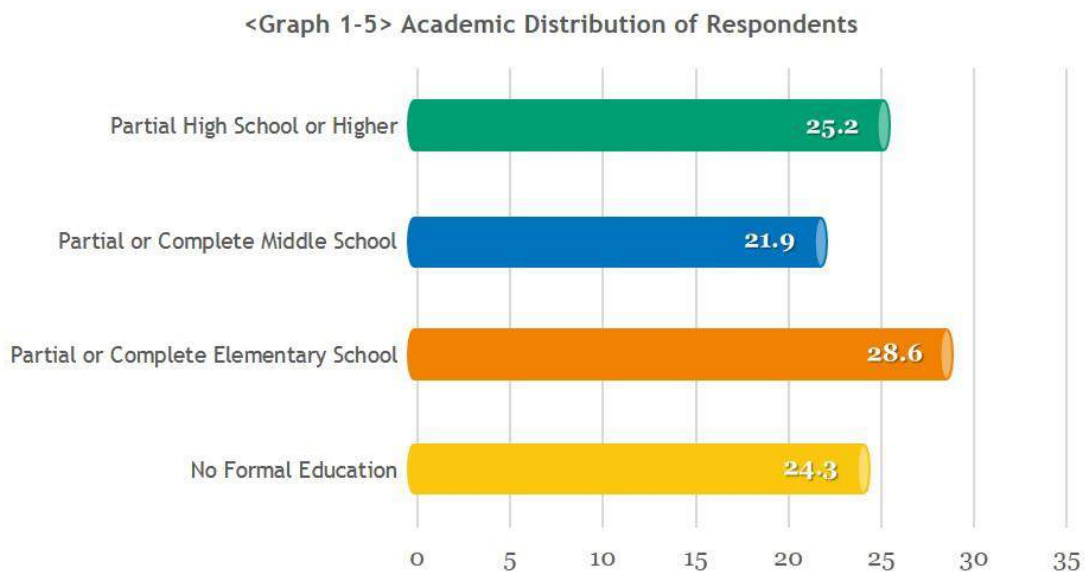
- When it comes to region, the 500 respondents consist of 62.8% (312 persons) inhabiting Jeju City and 37.2% (185 persons) in Seogwipo City. In terms of gender, 41.9% (208 persons) were male, while 58.1% (289 persons) were female.



- 29% (144 persons) of the respondents were aged between 65 and 69, while the ratio of those aged between 70 and 74 was 26.4% (132 persons). Those aged between 75 and 79 took up 20.9% (104 persons), and the others aged 80 or over stood at 23.5% (117 persons).

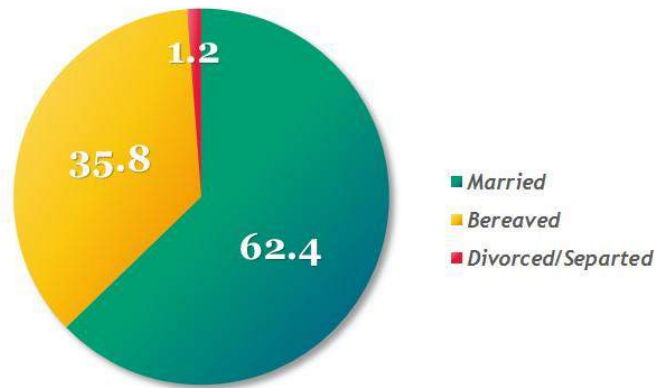


- When it comes to academic ability, 24.3% (120 persons) of the respondents received no formal education, while 28.6% (141 persons) went halfway through or graduated from elementary school. Those who received a partial or complete middle school education took up 21.9% (108 persons). 25.2% (124 persons) had the academic ability of high school education (whether complete or incomplete) or higher.



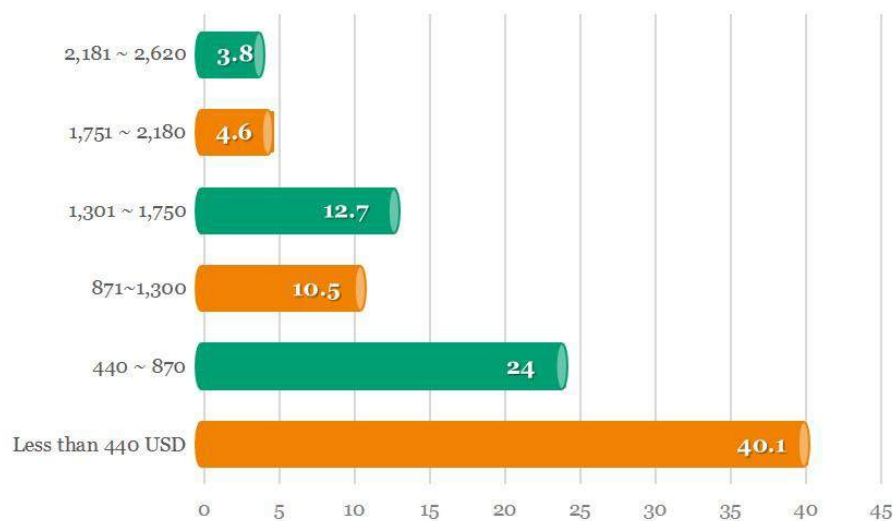
- 62.4% (307 persons) of the respondents were married (living with spouse), 35.8% (176 persons) bereaved, 1.2% (6 persons) divorced/separated, and 0.4% (2 persons) never married. 0.2% (1 person) was classified into the 'other' category.

<Graph 1-6> Marital Status of Respondents



- The respondents with the average monthly income of KRW 500,000 or lower showed the highest ratio of 40.3% (199 persons). Those with that of KRW 510,000 or over and less than KRW 1,000,000 were tallied at 24.1% (119 persons), showing the second highest ratio.
- The ratio of those earning between KRW 1,510,000 and KRW 2,000,000 every month was 12.8% (63 persons), while 12.3% (61 persons) earned KRW 2,000,000 or more. Those in the income bracket of KRW 1,000,000 or over and KRW 1,500,000 or less took up the smallest ratio of 10.5% (52 persons).

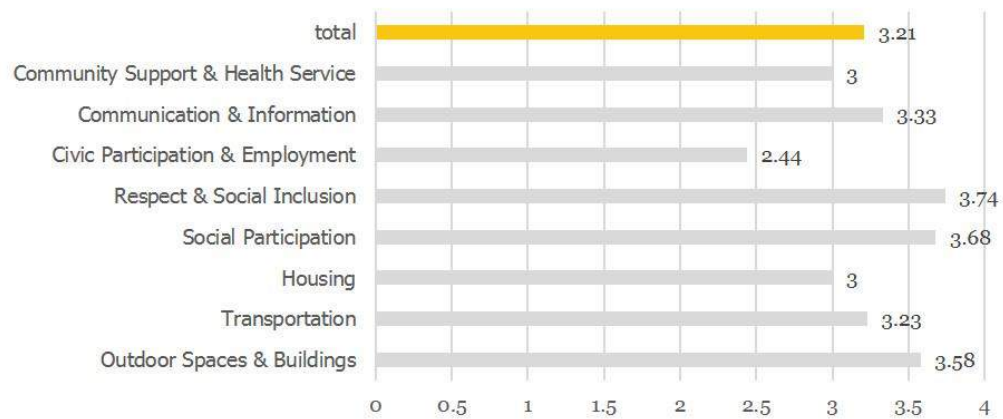
<Graph 1-7> Average Monthly Income



3. Total Score for Age-Friendliness

- Jeju Island earned the total score of 3.21 points for its age-friendliness, a bit higher than the ordinary level of 3 points.
- Combining the sectoral points, the category of ‘Respect and Social Inclusion’ exhibited the highest score of 3.74 points, followed by ‘Social Participation (3.68 points)’, ‘Outdoor Spaces and Buildings (3.58 points)’, and ‘Communication and Information (3.33 points)’ in order.
- The category of ‘Civic Participation & Employment’ received the lowest score of 2.44 points. ‘Housing’ and ‘Community Support and Health Service’ gained 3 points respectively, below than the total average of 3 points.

<Graph 1-8> Total Score for Age Friendliness of Jeju



Note: Sectoral Total Score for Age-Friendliness (Average) = Sectoral Total Score/Number of Sectoral Questions
 Total Score for Age-Friendliness (Average) = Sum of Sectoral Total Scores/Number of Total Questions
 Score Range: 1~5 points

<Table 1-2> Average Scores for Age-Friendliness by Respondent and Category

		Number of Cases	Outdoor Spaces & Buildings	Transportation	Housing	Social Participation	Respect & Social Inclusion	Civic Participation & Employment	Communication & Information	Community Support & Health Service
Gender	Male	206	3.58 (0.7)	3.31 (0.5)	3.07 (0.4)	2.58 (0.8)	3.40 (0.6)	3.01 (0.7)	3.40 (0.65)	3.02 (0.7)
	Female	275	3.57 (0.7)	3.11 (0.6)	2.95 (0.5)	2.33 (0.8)	3.28 (0.6)	2.98 (0.7)	3.28 (0.6)	2.98 (0.7)
Age	65-69	141	3.63 (0.7)	3.35 (0.6)	3.05 (0.5)	2.59 (0.8)	3.43 (0.7)	2.93 (0.6)	3.43 (0.37)	2.93 (0.6)
	70-74	129	3.60 (0.8)	3.25 (0.7)	2.99 (0.5)	2.28 (0.7)	3.30 (0.6)	2.93 (0.7)	3.30 (0.6)	2.93 (0.7)
	75-79	100	3.53 (0.6)	3.19 (0.6)	3.05 (0.4)	2.54 (0.7)	3.37 (0.5)	3.19 (0.7)	3.37 (0.5)	3.19 (0.7)
	80 or over	109	3.55 (0.7)	2.90 (0.5)	2.92 (0.5)	2.31 (0.8)	3.21 (0.6)	3.01 (0.8)	3.21 (0.6)	3.01 (0.8)
Monthly Income	Less than KRW 500,000	186	3.59 (0.7)	2.86 (0.6)	2.90 (0.4)	2.25 (0.9)	3.25 (0.6)	2.91 (0.8)	3.25 (0.6)	2.91 (0.8)
	KRW 500,000 or over and less than KRW 1,000,000	118	3.44 (0.7)	3.16 (0.5)	2.93 (0.5)	2.33 (0.7)	3.29 (0.6)	3.08 (0.7)	3.29 (0.6)	3.08 (0.7)
	KRW 1,000,000 or over and less than KRW 1,500,000	52	3.53 (0.7)	3.32 (0.6)	3.17 (0.8)	2.72 (0.8)	3.47 (0.6)	3.10 (0.7)	3.47 (0.6)	3.10 (0.7)
	KRW 1,500,000 or over and less than KRW 2,000,000	61	3.66 (0.8)	3.60 (0.5)	3.10 (0.5)	2.61 (0.6)	3.48 (0.6)	3.05 (0.7)	3.48 (0.6)	3.05 (0.7)
	KRW 2,000,000 or over	61	3.77 (0.7)	3.49 (0.5)	3.26 (0.5)	2.77 (0.8)	3.42 (0.7)	2.97 (0.7)	3.42 (0.5)	2.97 (0.7)
Academic Ability	No official education	112	3.44 (0.7)	2.75 (0.6)	2.85 (0.5)	3.67 (0.8)	3.84 (0.7)	2.08 (0.8)	3.17 (0.6)	2.86 (0.8)
	Elementary school or below	138	3.66 (0.7)	3.00 (0.6)	2.99 (0.5)	3.66 (0.7)	3.74 (0.7)	2.38 (0.8)	3.32 (0.6)	2.97 (0.7)
	Middle school or below	106	3.55 (0.7)	3.29 (0.5)	2.97 (0.4)	3.58 (0.6)	3.75 (0.7)	2.54 (0.7)	3.43 (0.6)	3.06 (0.7)
	High school or over	121	3.64 (0.8)	3.47 (0.5)	3.19 (0.5)	3.79 (0.7)	3.64 (0.7)	2.74 (0.7)	3.41 (0.6)	3.09 (0.7)
Marital Status	Spouse alive	300	3.62 (0.7)	3.34 (0.5)	3.07 (0.5)	3.76 (0.7)	3.78 (0.7)	2.57 (0.8)	3.43 (0.6)	3.04 (0.7)
	Bereaved or single/divorced	175	3.50 (0.7)	2.92 (0.7)	2.89 (0.5)	3.56 (0.8)	3.69 (0.7)	2.20 (0.7)	3.15 (0.6)	2.92 (0.8)
Cohabitation among Family	Alone	139	3.54 (0.7)	2.86 (0.5)	2.89 (0.5)	3.57 (0.7)	3.68 (0.7)	2.21 (0.7)	3.18 (0.6)	2.92 (0.7)
	Cohabiting with family member(s)	341	3.60 (0.7)	3.33 (0.6)	3.05 (0.5)	3.73 (0.7)	3.77 (0.7)	2.54 (0.8)	3.40 (0.6)	3.036(0.7)
City	Seogwipo City	183	3.57 (0.7)	3.36 (0.4)	2.95 (0.5)	3.74 (0.7)	3.89 (0.7)	2.28 (0.7)	3.42 (0.6)	2.74 (0.6)
	Jeju City	298	3.59 (0.7)	3.19 (0.6)	3.04 (0.5)	3.65 (0.7)	3.66 (0.7)	2.54 (0.8)	3.28 (0.6)	3.13 (0.7)
Region	Urban	283	3.68 (0.7)	3.22 (0.7)	3.16 (0.4)	3.73 (0.7)	3.53 (0.7)	2.60 (0.8)	3.29 (0.6)	3.16 (0.7)
	Rural	198	3.43 (0.7)	3.22 (0.7)	3.16 (0.4)	3.61 (0.7)	4.04 (0.6)	2.22 (0.7)	3.39 (0.6)	2.77(0.7)

02 Guidelines for the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework

I . Overview

1. Diagnosis of Age-Friendliness of Jeju Island and Pinpointing of Core Issues

1) Diagnosis of Age-Friendliness of Jeju Island

- Diagnostic research was conducted on the level of the age-friendliness of Jeju Island to pinpoint essential issues for turning Jeju into an age-friendly community and create strategic initiatives.
- The diagnostic research was carried out in three major categories, including ‘External Environment’, ‘Social Participation, Civic Participation and Employment’, ‘Respect, Social Inclusion, Communication and Information and Community Service’.
- The diagnosis analyzed the data from ‘A Study on the Actual Condition of the Elderly’, a 2014 report released by the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, and ‘A Survey for the Evaluation Research on the Level of Age-Friendliness of Jeju Island’ conducted by Research Center for Jeju Longevity Culture affiliated with the Jeju Development Institute analyzed the Focus Group Interview (FGI) with elderly persons and experts.

2) Pinpointing of Core Issues

- External Environment
 - *Guaranteeing the universal settlement of the elderly through an extended distribution and renovation of potential houses*
 - *Guaranteeing free transportation of the elderly*
 - *Guaranteeing universal welfare services for the daily lives of the elderly*
- *Social Participation and Employment*
 - *Insufficient educational and leisure programs tailored to the special needs of the elderly*
 - *Difficulties with securing budget for the social participation of the elderly*
 - *Limited opportunities for the elderly to participate in decision-making*
 - *Few opportunities to utilize the knowledge and functions of the elderly*
 - *Insufficient jobs*
 - *Limited varieties of employment for the elderly*

- *Respect, Social Inclusion, Communication and Information and Community Service*

- *Necessity for respect and solicitude for the elderly as well as intergenerational cohesion*
- *Inadequate system for information delivery*
- *Urban and rural differences between the level of welfare services provided for the elderly*
- *Insufficient support for those elderly persons that are immobilized and confined to a bed*
- *Insufficient services provided under the Long-Term Care Insurance for Elderly Persons*
- *Necessity of support programs for the supporters of the elderly*

2. Guidelines for the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework

1) Core Values of the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework

Core Values:

People-oriented, Mutual existence and inclusion, Network, Happiness

People-oriented

- The elderly experience the weakening of their social influence following their retirement from the workplace and their reduced financial strength. The consequential recognition of the elderly as the socially disadvantaged makes them prone to direct and indirect exclusion. It is therefore necessary to recognize them as equal to the other members of the society by prioritizing the value and dignity of 'humanity', without any generational discrimination

Mutual existence and inclusion

- Jeju should pursue a local community where all its members (whether they are children, women, disabled, foreign, or from multi-cultural families) lead a comfortable life of harmony without being discriminated for their place of origin, social class, gender, or age.

Network

- Creating an age-friendly community is difficult to accomplish without collective effort. That is why a cooperative approach by both the private and administrative sectors is necessary. Importance should be placed on establishing a network system where various groups (including the elderly) and institutes participate through joined efforts.

Happiness

- It is essential to make the residents of the community feel happy in their daily lives.

3. Vision and Objectives of the Jeju Age-Friendliness Community Framework



- Policy directions for the creation of ‘Healthy, Active Era of Centenarian’
 - **Build up an active support system for the creation of an age-friendly community featuring the authenticity of Jeju Island**
 - **Reflect the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework in the future vision of Jeju and its Free International City project**
 - **Link the initiative to the income and job creation through strengthened connectivity with the economy and the industry**
 - **Contribute to increasing the local competitiveness of Jeju**
 - **Seek the improvement of the quality of life of the Jeju people**

4. Issues and Strategic Agendas by Category

- External Environment

	Diagnosis of Age-Friendliness (ISSUE)	Strategic Agendas (INITIATIVE)
Create a safe and pleasant age-friendly residential environment		
1	The elderly find it very inconvenient to move within their houses, and are greatly anxious about getting injuries from falling out of bed.	Provide extended support for the house renovation for the safety of the elderly
2	Few houses meet the need of the elderly for health care and leisure activities.	Supply more houses exclusively for the elderly
Create a safe and convenient community		
3	The neighborhood of the elderly is unsafe because of insufficient patrols and police checks.	Create a safe environment for outdoor activities at all times, whether it is day or night
4	The elderly have insufficient convenience facilities near their residences.	Enhance the elderly accessibility to convenience facilities
Create senior-friendly commuting environment and services		
5	The elderly find it difficult to go out because it is inconvenient to get on and off of the bus and dangerous due to heavy traffic.	Create an urban environment with a barrier-free access to public transport
6	The elderly find it burdensome to use a taxi because of the high taxi fare.	Activate the demand responsive transport service (taxi service) for vulnerable road users including the elderly

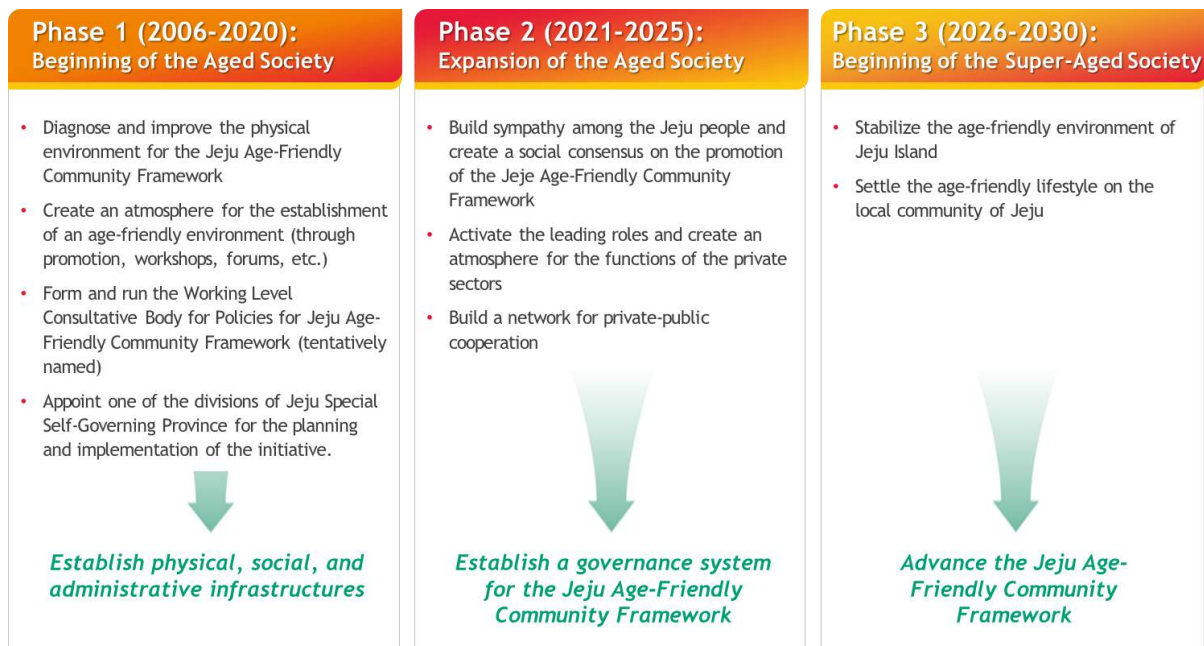
- Social Participation, Civic Participation and Employment

Diagnosis of Age-Friendliness (ISSUE)		Strategic Agendas (INITIATIVE)
Create an environment for basic social participation		
1	The existing leisure facilities for the elderly often lack accessibility and have trouble securing sufficient space.	Establish a long-term plan on building infrastructures for leisure facilities including securing existing local facilities
Diversify programs for social participation		
2	The leisure programs have insufficient diversification strategies to meet the need and characteristics of the elderly.	Develop and provide on-demand programs such as village-based programs with a focus on neighborhood relationships
3	It is necessary to encourage the demographic groups with a high possibility of exclusion to participate in social activities.	Develop and provide programs for the elderly, and the male elderly, in particular
Support elderly employment and improve work environment		
4	There is insufficient consideration of new occupations available for the elderly.	Develop and distribute new occupations that are suitable for the Jeju elderly
5	Excluding those working in the agricultural and fisheries industries, the elderly find it difficult to get new jobs after retirement.	Establish and run an intermediate support organization to provide an active service for the vocational training and job opportunities
6	Many of the elderly continue to be economically active for a long time, but have insufficient access to their work environment.	Check the work environment of the elderly and develop improvement measures
Offer expanded opportunities for the elderly to make social contribution and civic participation		
7	It is difficult to find jobs suitable for the elderly and opportunities for their social contribution.	Provide integrated information on jobs for the elderly and opportunities for their social contribution
8	The elderly are seldom given opportunities to make their voice heard or participate in the policy-making process.	Establish a system where the elderly participate in developing the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework and monitor it

- Respect and Social Inclusion, Communication and Information, Community Service

Diagnosis of Age-Friendliness (ISSUE)		Strategic Agendas (INITIATIVE)
Establish a system for the respect for the elderly and the activities for social inclusion of the community		
1	Increasingly little respect is paid for the elderly, and further, more care should be taken of the elderly.	Create an environment for respect and solicitude for the elderly
2	Insufficient effort is made to create an environment where families and the community respect the elderly.	Create an environment where families and the community respect the elderly
3	Few activities are available for social cohesion where the elderly can participate with younger generations.	Develop policies and programs for social cohesion among the elderly and the young.
Enhance the access to information and the accuracy of communication by diversifying the means of information delivery		
4	The elderly feel alienated due to insufficient communication on news and information.	Have the elderly feel included by promoting communication considering the types of information and news as well as the characteristics of the elderly
5	Insufficient information is provided that can be useful for senior life.	Provide a variety of information on living
Diversify leisure programs and shorten the gap in receiving community service		
6	The elderly in the rural areas find it uncomfortable to use health and medical services.	Make multifaceted approaches to provide more health and medical services to the rural areas
7	The programs available at the welfare centers for the elderly/halls for senior citizens lack diversity, and result in conflicts between new members and existing members.	Develop age-appropriate programs to diversify the programs available at the welfare centers for the elderly/halls for senior citizens and their user groups
Lessen the burden of the long-term care providers		
8	The immobilized elderly that are confined to bed have difficulties with transportation and visits to hospitals, etc.	Equip more vehicles with beds and promote user-friendliness
9	Those who care for their elderly family members that have been ill experience a serious level of physical and emotional stress depending on the condition of the patient and the period of care.	Develop a mentoring program for different caretaking skills depending on the condition of the patient and for the period of care given to the patient

5. Stepwise Strategies for the Materialization of Jeju Age-Friendly Community



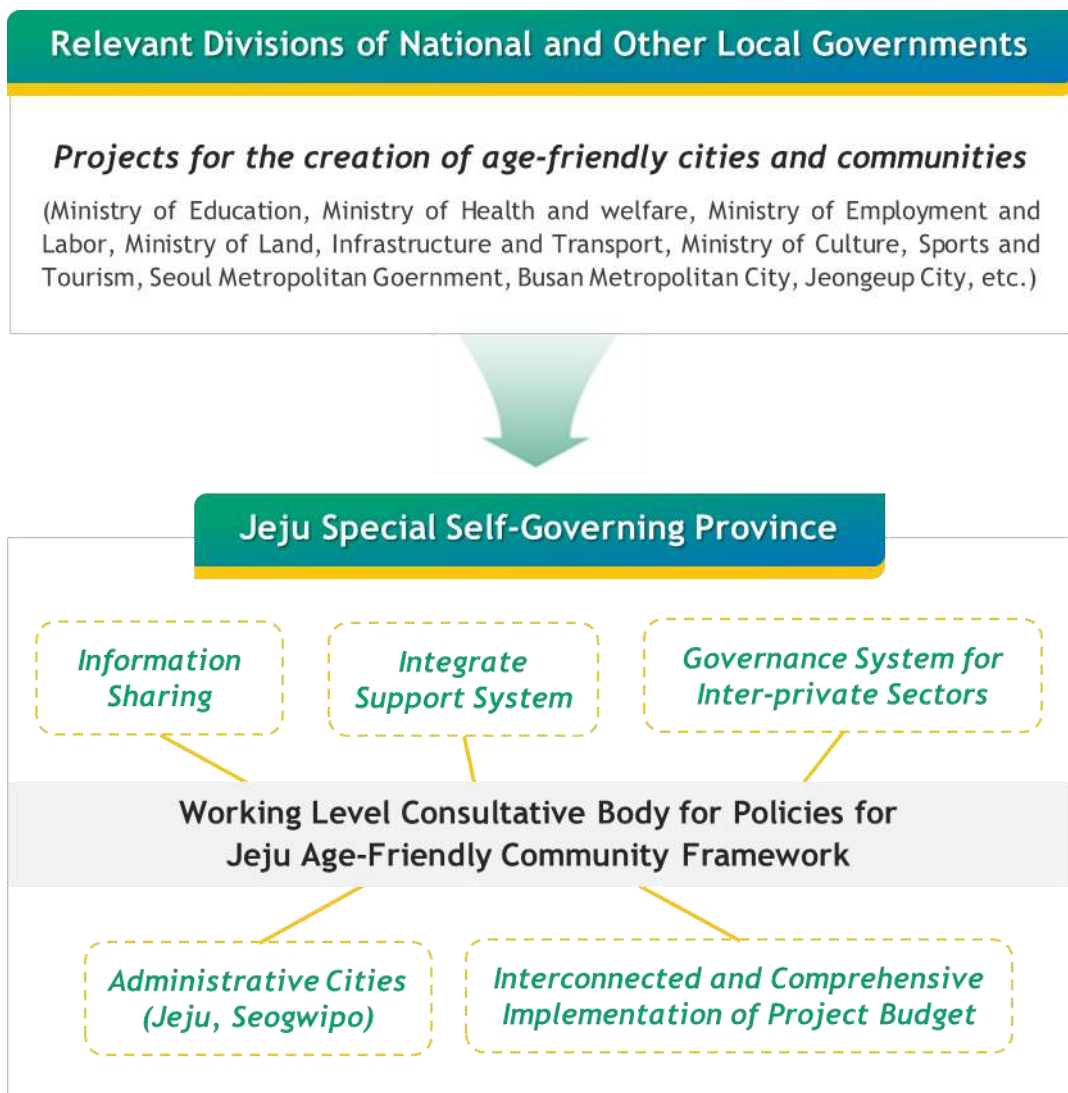
Phase 1 (2016-2020): Beginning of the Aged Society

- The strategic objective of Phase 1 of the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework is to create a safe, comfortable, and pleasant residential environment in order to prepare the foundation for stable and vibrant senior life and its sustainability.
- For this, it is essential to build physical and socioeconomic infrastructures.
- To build infrastructures, it is first required to build sympathy among the Jeju people, followed by the creation of foundation for their consensus. Particular consultation and cooperation is necessary among Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council, senior groups (or institutes), welfare institute for the elderly, health and medical institutes, and various NGOs.
- A further requirement is the establishment of a system for cooperation among working-level divisions of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province under strong administrative leadership. For a more efficient promotion of the initiative, it is necessary for Jeju to build another system for cooperation with the relevant divisions of the national government as well as other local governments (that already joined the WHO Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities).

Phase 2 (2021-2025): Expansion of the Aged Society

- The strategic objective of Phase 2 of the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework is to stabilize the governance system based on private-public cooperation.
- Phase 1 is focused on the promotion system led by administrative institutes. Phase 2 should be based on the social sympathy and consensus to create a social foundation for the all-inclusive participation of the Jeju people.

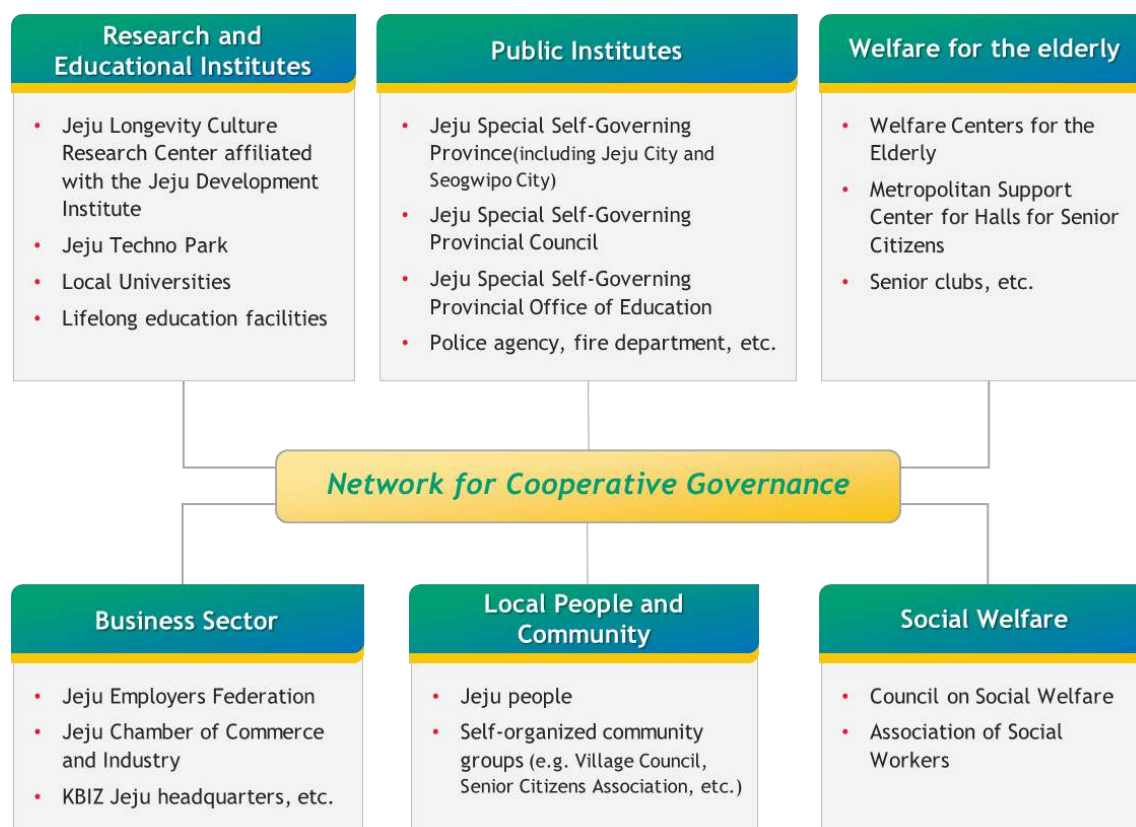
Promotion System for Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework



- The Office of Education should participate in the initiative as a support institute to prepare support measures for necessary institutional improvement and education on the elderly issues.

- An environment is required that can encourage voluntary participation of the private sector. Additionally, the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council and the Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Office of Education should participate as support institutes.
- The participants from the private sector, in particular, should include a variety of civic actors such as women, disabled people, and children, as well as the elderly, having no vulnerable group left behind.

Governance System for Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework



Phase 3 (2026-2030): Beginning of the Super-Aged Society

- The strategic objective of Phase 3 of the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework is to finally establish Jeju as an age-friendly community by stabilizing and advancing the Jeju Age-Friendly Community Framework.
- In Phase 3, the stabilized initiative will result in diverse ripple effects, and further, new values and cultures.
- As other regions across Korea are expected to contain a super-aged society, the age-friendly communities will enjoy an upgraded prestige. Further advancing the age-friendly community of Jeju will also be essential.

Next Steps

- Connect the elderly-related policies and services of Jeju with the creation of an age-friendly environment
 - *The policies on welfare services for the elderly that are currently implemented by Jeju Special Self-Governing Province exhibited no connectivity with the creation of an age-friendly environment.*
 - *From the long-term perspective, developing policies reflecting the creation of an age-friendly environment is necessary.*
- Introduce a local-friendly evaluation system
 - *The existing evaluation system has limitations in comprehending the applicability and effectiveness of the evaluation as well as the level of age-friendliness felt by the Jeju people.*
 - *A local-led evaluation system focused on end users should be introduced for an efficient evaluation and feedback.*

