Research Report 2022

**Creating Age-Friendly Cities**

**Establishment method of five-year execution plan**

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I. Overview of Changwon City's 5-Year Plan for an Age-Friendly City

1. Background on Age-Friendly City Planning
2. Progress of Age-Friendly City Planning
3. How to plan for the second phase of an age-friendly city

**I.** Overview of Changwon City's 5-Year Plan for an Age-Friendly City

1. Background on Age-Friendly City Planning

(1) Necessity of the study

O Establishing and promoting Changwon-type senior welfare policies for the growing elderly population

- The ratio of the elderly population to the total population of Changwon City was 14.4% in 2020 (14.4%), and the number of elderly people is increasing significantly due to the entry of baby boomers into the elderly population since that year, and was 16.6% in December 2022 (Statistics Korea, 2022).

- Changwon City's elderly population growth from 8.1% in 2010 to reach 14%, the threshold for entering an aging society, took about 10 years.

- The proportion of the elderly population is increasing steeply, with Korea's entry into the super-elderly society expected in 2025 (Statistics Korea B, 2022).

- As of November 2022, the proportion of elderly people in Changwon reached 16.6% (Statistics Korea, 2022), and the aging population is growing faster than the proportion of elderly people in future population estimates (Park Jong-seo, 2022).

- Changwon needs to build an age-friendly environment to meet the rapid change to an ultra-elderly society Changwon's overall population is declining, but the number of elderly people is increasing rapidly, so various elderly policies are needed (Lee, et al., 2020).

o Need for a mid- to long-term plan to maintain and develop Changwon as an age-friendly city

- The Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities (GNAFCC) was established and operated by the World Health Organization (WHO, 2007) in an effort to improve the quality of life of the elderly through 'Active Ageing' as the population ages, and to create an environment that enables 'Aging-in-Place' in the community.

- In October 2020, Changwon City was certified as a member of the WHO International Network of Age-Friendly Cities and implemented 38 projects under the first phase of the Age-Friendly City Plan under the three policy goals of 'creating a safe and convenient urban environment', 'realizing understanding and respectful generation integration', and 'supporting healthy and leisurely aging' (Lee et al., 2020).

- As the implementation period of the 1st Age-Friendly City Plan is completed, it is necessary to establish and promote policies to continuously improve the quality of life of the elderly by evaluating the 3-year plan and establishing the next 5-year plan.

O Need to establish a Changwon-type senior-friendly city plan that reflects the needs of the elderly

- The WHO recommends that older people should be seen as having abilities and resources and encouraged to participate and contribute to their communities (WHO, 2007).

- Older people are the most aware of what they need and are at the center of local government efforts to create age-friendly cities (WHO, 2019).

- Cities in the WHO International Network of Age-Friendly Cities are also encouraging the participation of the elderly, and it is necessary to strengthen the initiative of the elderly in the creation of age-friendly cities in Korea (Choi Hee-Kyung, 2016).

o Need for new old-age and creative elderly welfare policies due to socio-environmental changes

- Due to changes in the social environment caused by COVID-19, the needs of the elderly are diverse in areas such as economy and health.

- The COVID-19 crisis has revealed inequalities within the elderly population and the lack of civic politics for the elderly. With the widespread use of information and communication technology (ICT), the isolation and marginalization of the elderly have emerged, and welfare policies should be implemented to ensure the dignified lives of the elderly (Seok Jae-eun, 2021).

- With the launch of Changwon Special City in 2022, it is promoting social welfare benefits, improvement of living infrastructure, and win-win development projects for balanced regional development (202C卜2025), and the project to create a regional-based smart city in 2022 (2022〜2024) is underway, requiring new measures and improvement of the city's urban environment.

o Need for an elderly welfare plan that allows vulnerable people to live a comfortable life

-Age-friendly cities are urban environments that are friendly to all age groups, not just older people, and that take into account different levels of use (WHO, 2007).

-Active ageing is a lifelong process, and age-friendly cities allow all citizens to enjoy the environment, and can also contribute to improving the living conditions of vulnerable groups, such as improving the mobility and independence of people with disabilities and encouraging children and young women to participate in physical leisure and social activities (WHO, 2007).

o Rationale

- Article 7 of the Changwon City Ordinance on the Creation of an Age-Friendly City (Planning, etc.)

（2） Research Objectives

o This study analyzes the status of the elderly in Changwon based on the elderly status and elderly friendliness indicators of Changwon, and aims to establish a plan for the development of elderly welfare suitable for the local characteristics of Changwon through the convergence of the needs of the elderly and the inspection of elderly friendliness.

o To check the progress of the 1st Age-Friendly City Action Plan and evaluate the importance and satisfaction of the action plan according to the current situation in Changwon City to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

o Established a five-year plan for an age-friendly city to improve the living environment for the elderly and socially vulnerable and lay the foundation for continued certification as a WHO Age-Friendly City.

1. Progress of Age-Friendly City Planning

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Feb 2019 | Started research on the creation of Changwon-type age-friendly city (first phase) |
| May 2020 | Research on the creation of Changwon-type age-friendly city (first phase) Publication of report and application for WHO certification as an age-friendly city |
| Jul 2020 | Ordinance of Changwon City on the Creation of an age-friendly city  (No. 1648) Revised |
| Sep 2020 | Operation of Changwon City Age-Friendly City Creation Committee (15 members) |
| Oct 2020 | Certified as a WHO (World Health Organization) International Age-Friendly City |
| Feb 2022 | Changwon-type Age-Friendly City Creation Project (2nd Phase) |
| Apr 2022 | Changwon City Age-Friendly City TF Team Establishment (10 members including staffs and officials) |
| Apr 2022 | Changwon City Complaints Big Data Analysis (Changwon City Hall Information Communication Officer) |

How to establish a 5-year action plan for creating an age-friendly city

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| May 2022 | Collect and analyze statics of senior data |
| Jun 2022 | Factual Survey about senior (400 general citizens and 400 seniors) |
| Jul 2022 | Expert "IPA" (Priority-Execution) Survey |
| Aug 2022 | Conducts Senior Interview (FGI) |
| Oct 2022 | Meeting of the Creation Committee (Interim Report), Case Research |
| Nov 2022 | Workshop for detailed business director |
| Nov 2022 | 2nd phase Execution Plan (Draft)  Directors review the content of detailed business |
| Dec 2022 | Creation Committee (Final report) |

1. Method for the second phase of an age-friendly city plan establishment

(1) Scope of the study

o Temporal scope

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| -Base year: | 2022 |
| - Planning peiord: | 2023-2027（2nd phase) |

o Spatial scope

- Uicang-gu, Seongsan-gu, Masanhappo-gu, Masanhoewon-gu, Jinhae-gu in Changwon City

o Content Scope

- Who: Changwon City's Age-Friendly City does not only address people over the age of 65. It aims to create an urban environment where all citizens can age in place in their communities.

and therefore targeted at all ordinary citizens. In particular, it takes into account the age group that will enter the elderly generation during the period of the Second Plan.

- Analyzed based on WHO guidelines and Changwon City's three strategic goals

<Table I-1> Content scope of the study

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Changwon City | | WHO guidelines |
| Strategic Goals | Detailed Goals |
| Creating safe and convenient urban environments | * Making cities safer and more convenient * Create walkable neighborhoods * Create a safe transportation environment * Ensure housing stability | o External environment and facilities  o Ease of transportation ◦ Safety of living conditions |
| Achieving generational integration with understanding and respect | o Raise awareness of elderly policy   * Improving access to information * Foster intergenerational bonding * Ensuring a vibrant 100 years of healthy aging | o Respect and social inclusion  o Communication and information ◦ Healthcare and community care |
| Support a healthy, leisurely retirement | o Supporting colorful aging   * Enable social activation * Focus on mid-career jobs * Personalized senior job support | * Leisure and social activities * Leverage your human resources |

(2) Method of Plan Establishment

o The research for the establishment of Changwon City's 2nd Age-Friendly City Action Plan consisted of a survey, citizen sensitivity survey, expert survey, and literature review, as shown in <Table 1-2>.

o In the survey, we analyzed statistical data on the actual situation of Changwon City's senior citizens through objective indicators and analyzed big data on senior citizens' complaints.

o For the citizen experience survey, we conducted an elderly friendliness survey for Changwon citizens and analyzed the FGI (Focus Group Interview) of the elderly in Changwon City.

o In the expert survey and literature review, case studies were conducted to identify policy priorities through expert IPA analysis and to propose new issues for the second plan.

<Table I-2> Research Methods

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classification | Methods |
| Survey | Analysis of statistical data on Changwon City's senior-friendly status |
| (secondary source) | Changwon City Civil Affairs Big Data Analysis |
| Civic Survey | Changwon City Senior Friendliness Survey |
| Analyzing the Focus Group Interview (FGI) of Senior Citizens in Changwon City |
| Expert research and literature reviews | Expert lmportance-Performance Analysis (IPA) analysis |
| National and International Case Studies |

How to establish a 5-year action plan for creating an age-friendly city

O Analyzed statistical data on Changwon City's elderly-friendly status:

In order to establish the 2nd plan, we want to check the status and demographic situation of the elderly in Changwon City as of 2022, and check the environment for each area and the age-friendly indicators surveyed in the 1st plan. 2020 Gyeongsangnam-do Citizens' Awareness Survey data (raw data)

* Extract the data of elderly people over 65 years old from the 2021 Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey analysis data

o Senior Friendliness Survey:

To measure the degree of age-friendliness that Changwon citizens subjectively experience by utilizing the Changwon-type age-friendly policy quantitative evaluation indicators constructed in the 1st plan based on the WHO Age-Friendly City Guidelines.

o Big data analysis of civil complaints in Changwon City:

-Analyzing complaints, which are an active form of opinion expression, to identify words with a high frequency of expression through word clouds and indirectly listen to improvements to Changwon City. Due to the sensitivity of big data analysis, we want to identify the needs of each area of elderly friendliness based on the data analyzed by the information and communication officer of Changwon City Hall.

o Analyzing seniors FGIs:

- Conducted FGKs to directly address the specialized needs of vulnerable populations among seniors

o IPA: importance-Performance Expert Analysis

- To review the priority of action tasks through the analysis of the importance and performance of action tasks and policy goals for the creation of an age-friendly city in Changwon.

o National and International Case Studies

* In order to make a second action plan according to the current situation of Changwon City, we want to analyze the cases of other local governments and overseas cities to propose an action plan suitable for Changwon.

1. **Changwon City Age-Friendly Status**
2. Status of the aging population in Changwon
3. Changwon City Age-Friendly City Index Status
4. Current Status and Implications of Changwon City as an Age-Friendly City

**II.** Changwon City's Age-Friendly Status

1. Status of the aging population in Changwon

1）Ratio of elderly aging in Changwon

o According to Statistics Korea (2022), the proportion of elderly people in the country as of November 2022 was 17.9% (9,232,214), Gyeongnam 19.4% (636,124), and Changwon 16.6% (1的，402), indicating that the country is on the verge of entering an ultra-elderly society with an elderly population of more than 20%.

o High percentage of aging population

-At the end ofDecember 2021, the number of elderly people aged 65 and over in Gyeongnam was 18.4% (608,000), compared to 17.1% (8,851,000) nationwide.

-The proportion of people aged 65 and over in Changwon City exceeded 14% in 2020, entering the elderly society by UN standards, and reached 15.5% (160,000 people) in 2021.

-Compared to Suwon, Yongin, and Goyang, which were selected as special cities in 2022, the percentage of elderly people in Changwon as of 2021 was 11.7% (139,000), 13.9% (150,000), and 14.3% (154,000), showing the highest percentage of elderly people in the city.

o Growing pre-elderly population

-The proportion of people aged 60 to 64 who are about to enter the elderly generation is also higher in Changwon at 8.6% (88,000) than the national rate of 8.01% (4,136,000), and in other special cities, it is 6.8% (80,000) in Suwon, 5.9% (64,000) in Yongin, and 7.5% (81,000) in Goyang, indicating that the elderly population in Changwon is expected to increase.

<Table II-1> Population Trends in Korea, Special Provinces, and Changwon (2016-2021)

（Unit: thousand people, %）.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| National | 51,696 | 51,778 | 51,826 | 51,849 | 51,829 | 51,638 |
| 0-14 years old | 6,916 | 6,785 | 6,628 | 6,466 | 6,307 | 6,124 |
| 13.4 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 11.8 |
| 15-59 years old | 34,645 | 34,326 | 34,004 | 33,591 | 33,074 | 32,526 |
| 67.0 | 66.3 | 65.6 | 64.8 | 63.8 | 63.0 |
| 60-64 years old | 3,139 | 3,310 | 3,542 | 3,765 | 3,950 | 4,136 |
| 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.01 |
| Age 65 or older | 6,995 | 7,356 | 7,650 | 8,026 | 8,496 | 8,851 |
| 13.5 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 16.4 | 17.1 |

1） The term "elderly" in this study refers to those aged 65 and over under the Elderly Welfare Act, which is used by the United Nations to define an aging society (document 1) and is commonly used in various policies and statistical data in Korea.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Suwon | 1,194 | 1,202 | 1/201 | 1,194 | 1,186 | 1,183 |
| 0-14 years old | 176 | 173 | 167 | 161 | 154 | 148 |
| 14.8 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| 15-59 years old | 859 | 859 | 852 | 840 | 825 | 816 |
| 72.1 | 71.6 | 71.1 | 70.5 | 69.7 | 69,0 |
| 60-64 years old | 54 | 57 | 63 | 68 | 74 | 80 |
| 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 103 | 111 | 117 | 123 | 131 | 139 |
| 8.6 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 11.7 |
| Yongin | 991 | 1,004 | 1,035 | 1,059 | 1,074 | 1,077 |
| 0-14 years old | 170 | 167 | 168 | 166 | 162 | 157 |
| 17,2 | 167 | 16.2 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 14.6 |
| 15-59 years old | 665 | 671 | 688 | 702 | 707 | 705 |
| 67.2 | 67.0 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 66.0 | 65.5 |
| 60-64 years old | 46 | 48 | 53 | 57 | 60 | 64 |
| 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Age 65 or older | 108 | 116 | 125 | 133 | 143 | 150 |
| 10.9 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 13.9 |
| Goyang | 1,039 | 1,041 | 1,044 | 1,066 | 1,079 | 1,079 |
| 0-14 years old | 144 | 140 | 135 | 134 | 132 | 128 |
| 13.9 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 11.9 |
| 15-59 years old | 730 | 725 | 719 | 727 | 725 | 715 |
| 70.3 | 69.6 | 69.0 | 68.3 | 67.3 | 66.3 |
| 60-64 years old | 51 | 56 | 62 | 69 | 75 | 81 |
| 4.9 | 5.4 | 6,0 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| Age 65 or older | 114 | 120 | 126 | 135 | 145 | 154 |
| 11.0 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 14.3 |
| Gyeongnam | 3,373 | 3,380 | 3,373 | 3,362 | 3,340 | 3,314 |
| 0-14 years old | 472 | 465 | 454 | 442 | 429 | 414 |
| 14.0 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.5 |
| 15-59 years old | 2,210 | 2,186 | 2,155 | 2,115 | 2,060 | 2,005 |
| 65.5 | 64.7 | 63.9 | 62.9 | 61.7 | 60.5 |
| Age 60-64 | 210 | 223 | 240 | 255 | 270 | 285 |
| 6,2 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Age 65 or older | 480 | 504 | 523 | 548 | 580 | 608 |
| 14.2 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 17.4 | 18.4 |
| Changwon | 1,063 | 1,057 | 1,053 | 1,044 | 1,036 | 1,032 |
| 0-14 years old | 146 | 143 | 140 | 135 | 132 | 128 |
| 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.5 |
| 15-59 years old | 733 | 718 | 706 | 688 | 669 | 654 |
| 69.0 | 68.0 | 67.1 | 65.9 | 64.5 | 63.4 |
| 60-64 years old | 66 | 69 | 74 | 79 | 84 | 88 |
| 6.2 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Age 65 or older | 117 | 124 | 131 | 140 | 150 | 160 |
| 110 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 14,6 | 15,5 |

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety「Population Status by Age」

Note: December 2021 publication / data as of July 1 of each year

O Expect to see significant population fluctuations in the coming years as the baby boom generation moves from the working-age population to the elderly population.

The youth population continues to decline, and the working-age population is increasingly moving into the elderly.

In particular, the rapid rate at which baby boomers are moving into the elderly population, coupled with a declining working-age population, is expected to result in a significant increase in the rate of elderly population growth.

도표, 그래프, 스크린샷이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

7.13million (’55-’63)

Youth(631) productive life (3,738) elderly(815)

(10,000)

2020

0 15 65

Youth(631) productive life (3,738) elderly(815)

10,000

6.26million (’55-’63)

2035

0 15 65

[Figure II- 1] Population by key age groups vs. Baby Boomers (born 1995-1963) / 2020, 2035

Source: Statistics Korea, "Future Population Estimation Press Release”

O The proportion of baby boomers in Changwon City is expected to gradually decrease starting in 2025.

-Looking at future population projections, the percentage of baby boomers entering the working age category is expected to increase by 2025.

However, starting in 2030, their share of the working-age population is estimated to gradually decline as baby boomers move into the elderly population.

<Table II-2> Estimated future population of Changwon City's baby boom population (born in 95-63)

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2017 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 |
| Population | 256,280 | 267,705 | 267,616 | 250,562 | 234,686 |
| Ratio | 24.2 | 25.8 | 26.5 | 25.5 | 24.6 |

Source: Gyeongnam Statistics "Future Population Estimates-Future Population Estimates by Age by City and County" j Note: 17-21 years are current data, and 25, 30, and 35 years are estimated data.

1. Changwon City Distinguished Elderly Status

o Looking at the percentage of the elderly population in Changwon, the highest percentage of the elderly population aged 65 and over is in Masanhappo-gu (2.9%), followed by Masanhoewon-gu (20.0%), Jinhae-gu (15.7%), Uchang-gu (15.1%), and Seongsan-gu (10.3%).

o Masanhappo-gu and Masan Member District are classified as super old societies because they are over 20% by the UN standard. In addition, Uichang-gu and Jinhae-gu, excluding Seongsan-gu, are classified as aging societies as they are over 14% by UN standards.

o In terms of gender, the proportion of elderly women compared to men is higher in all wards except for the proportion of 65 to 74-year-olds in Seongsan-gu.

o In the case of pre-elderly people (60 to 64 years old), the highest percentage was found in Masanhappo-gu (19.1%), followed by Masanhoeown-gu (18.8%), Uchang-gu (18.4 mats), Seongsan-gu (17.3%), and Jinhae-gu (14.3%), indicating that the number of elderly people is expected to increase.

<Table II-3> Gender and Population Ratio of Senior Citizens in Changwon City (2022)

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Changwon City | | Uichang-gu | | Seongsan-gu | | Masanhappo-gu | | Masanhoewon-gu | | Jinhae-gu | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0-14 | 64,307 | 60,584 | 13,442 | 12,805 | 15,388 | 14,480 | 10,435 | 9,757 | 10,306 | 9,717 | 14,736 | 13,825 |
| 12.4 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 118 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 14.8 | 14.6 |
| 15 - 59 | 335,317 | 307,398 | 71,631 | 65,884 | 88,446 | 83,858 | 53,289 | 48,434 | 57,315 | 52,957 | 64,636 | 56,305 |
| 64.6 | 60.8 | 65.1 | 62.1 | 69,5 | 68.6 | 59.4 | 53.4 | 62.1 | 57.3 | 64.8 | 59-6 |
| 60 - 64 | 44,914 | 45,381 | 10,196 | 9,688 | 11,335 | 10,249 | 8,176 | 9,093 | 8,316 | 9,078 | 6,891 | 7,273 |
| 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 9,1 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 7.7 |
| 65 - 74 | 51,864 | 55,309 | 10,677 | 10,813 | 9,179 | 8,649 | 11,833 | 13,375 | 11,155 | 12,815 | 9,020 | 9,657 |
| 10.0 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 7,2 | 7.1 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 10.2 |
| 75 - 84 | 19( 059 | 26,925 | 3,491 | 4,952 | 2,426 | 3,411 | 5,004 | 7,319 | 4,427 | 5,909 | 3,711 | 5,334 |
| 3.7 | 5-3 | 3.2 | 4,7 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 5,6 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 5.6 |
| 85 or more | 3,619 | 10,287 | 669 | 2,033 | 455 | 1,571 | 990 | 2,784 | 714 | 1,870 | 791 | 2,029 |
| 0.7 | 2,0 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| Elderly Ratio | 16.3 | | 15.1 | | 10.3 | | 22.9 | | 20.0 | | 15.7 | |

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics," as of August 22.

O Among the administrative districts of Changwon City, the highest percentage of elderly people was found in Daesan-myeon (33.5%), followed by Dong (22.0%), Bonglim-dong (17.2%), Myeonggok-dong (14.9%), Uichang-dong (13.4%), Bukmyeon (12.5%), and Palyong-dong (10.2%).

o The proportion of elderly people in Daesan-myeon and Dong-eup exceeds 20% by UN standards, indicating that they belong to an ultra-elderly society.

o For pre-seniors (60 to 64 years old), Daesan-myeon had the highest percentage (13.4%), followed by Bonglim-dong (10.6%), Dong-eup (10.1%), Myeonggok-dong (9.9%), Uichang-dong (9.0%), Bukmyeon (12.5%), and Palyong-dong (10.2%).

<Table II-4> Percentage of elderly population by town, county, and district in Uichang-gu, Changwon (2022)

(Unit: people)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| By age (5 years old) | | Dong-eup | Buk-myeon | Daesan-myeon | Uichang-dong | Palyong-dong | Myeonggok-dong | Bonglim-dong |
| 0 - | 14 | 1,770 | 8,719 | 382 | 6,263 | 3,077 | 3,799 | 2,237 |
| 9.1 | 20.3 | 5.4 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 9.3 | 7.4 |
| 15 | - 59 | 11,483 | 25,598 | 3,356 | 32,598 | 18,079 | 26,893 | 19,468 |
| 58.8 | 59.5 | 47.7 | 65.1 | 70.3 | 65.9 | 64.8 |
| 60 | - 64 | 1,977 | 3,303 | 944 | 4,480 | 1,945 | 4,056 | 3,179 |
| 10.1 | 7.7 | 13.4 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 10.6 |
| 65 | - 74 | 2,590 | 3,526 | 1,334 | 4,589 | 1,856 | 4,100 | 3,495 |
| 13.3 | 8.2 | 19.0 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 11.6 |
| 75 | - 84 | 1,290 | 1,352 | 723 | 1,644 | 594 | 1,552 | 1,228 |
| 6.6 | 3.1 | 10.3 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| 85 or more | | 426 | 497 | 299 | 470 | 177 | 438 | 395 |
| 2.2 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Elderly (%) | | 22.0 | 12.5 | 33.5 | 13.4 | 10.2 | 14.9 | 17.2 |

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics / As of Aug. 22

O Among the administrative districts of Changwon City, Seongsan-gu has a relatively low percentage of elderly people compared to other districts, while the percentage of people in the 15-59 age group is high.

o The highest percentage of elderly people was found in Woongnam-dong (18.3%), followed by Yongji-dong (12.2%), Bansong-dong (11.6%), Jungang-dong (10,0%), Sapa-dong (10.0%), Gaeumjeong-dong (9.1%), Sangnam-dong (9.1%), and Seongju-dong (8.0%).

o The proportion of elderly people in Seongsan-gu is generally below 14%, which does not belong to an aging society, but the proportion of elderly people in Ngam-dong is above 14%, which belongs to an aging society according to UN standards.

o For pre-seniors (60 to 64 years old), the highest percentage was in Woognam-dong (10.2%), followed by Sangnam-dong (9.2%), Sapa-dong (9.0%), Gaeumjeong-dong (8.7%), Yongji-dong (8.6%), Bansong-dong (8.5%), Seongju-dong (8.4%), and Jungang-dong (7.8%).

<Table II-5] Percentage of elderly population in towns and villages in Seongsan-gu, Changwon-si (2022)

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ! by age(5 years old》) | | Bansong-dong | Yongji-dong | Jungang-dong | Sangnam-dong | Sapa-dong | Gaeumjung-dong | Seongju-dong | Woongnam-dong |
| 0 | ~ 14 | 5,401 | 3,174 | 3,243 | 3,356 | 5,406 | 5,176 | 3,416 | 696 |
| 13.4 | 112 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 9,3 |
| 15 | - 59 | 26,813 | 19,345 | 25,167 | 18,899 | 31,852 | 27,383 | 18,168 | 4,677 |
| 的.8 | 68.1 | 72.8 | 69.5 | 69.2 | 69.1 | 70.4 | 62.2 |
| 60 | ~ 64 | 3,431 | 2,441 | 2,700 | 2,491 | 4,162 | 3,437 | 2,157 | *765* |
| 8.5 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8,7 | 8.4 | 10.2 |
| 65 | ~ 74 | 3,310 | 2,334 | 2,418 | 1,686 | 3,148 | 2,549 | 1,521 | 862 |
| 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 11.5 |
| 75 | ~ 84 | 1,044 | 835 | 762 | 545 | 1,097 | 784 | 374 | 396 |
| 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 5.3 |
| 85 or more | | 331 | 284 | 266 | 203 | 374 | 289 | 158 | 121 |
| 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Elderly Ratio | | 11.6 | 12,2 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 18.3 |

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Resident Registration Population Statistics," as of August 22, 2018

o Among the administrative districts of Changwon City, the highest proportion of elderly people in Masanhappo-gu was found in Jinjeon-myeon (45.3%), followed by Gusan-myeon (39.9%), Jinbuk-myeon (38.9%), Jasan-dong (26.2%), Odong-dong (25.4%), Happo-dong (25.1%), Munhwa-dong (24.7%), Wanwol-dong (24.6%), Banwol-dong (23.2%), Sanho-dong (23.2%), Gyobang-dong (22.0%), Jindong-myeon (21.3%), Gapo-dong (18.5%), Wolyoung-dong (13.9%), and Hyeon-dong (13.8%).

o Except for Hyeon-dong, Wolyoung-dong, and Gapo-dong, the rest of the elderly population is above the UN standard of 20% and belongs to an ultra-low-cost society, confirming the high rate of aging compared to other districts.

o Gapo-dong was classified as a high-poverty society by the UN standard of 14% or more, while Hyun-dong and Wolyoung-dong were not in the super-aged or aged societies.

o For pre-senior citizens (60 to 64 years old), Gusan-myeon (15.4%) had the highest percentage, followed by Jinjeon-myeon (15.0%), Jinbuk-myeon (14.7%), Wanwol-dong (11.5%), Jisan-dong (11.2%), Happo-dong (10.9%), Odong-dong (10.6%), Jindong-myeon (10.2 objects), Banwol-dong (10.0%), Munhwa-dong (9.9%), Sanho-dong (9.8%), Gapo-dong (9.4%), Gyobang-dong (9.2%), Wolyeong-dong (7.8%), and Hyun-dong (7.1%).

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| By age (5 years old) | | Gusan-myeon | Jindong-myeon | Jinbuk-myeon | Jinjeon-myeon | Hyeon-dong | Gapo-dong | Wolyoung-dong | Munhwa-dong |
| 0 - | 14 | 156 | 1,527 | 103 | 99 | 2,814 | 141 | 6,704 | 728 |
| 3.9 | 13.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 20.4 | 6.8 | 15.9 | 6.7 |
| 15 | - 59 | 1,650 | 6,532 | 1,386 | 1,334 | 8,120 | 1,350 | 26,249 | 6,403 |
| 40.9 | 55.5 | 43.2 | 37.0 | 58.8 | 65.3 | 62.4 | 58.7 |
| 60 | - 64 | 620 | 1,195 | 471 | 541 | 980 | 194 | 3,266 | 1,081 |
| 15.4 | 10.2 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 9.9 |
| 65 | - 74 | 1,008 | 1,665 | 772 | 897 | 1345 | 280 | 4,081 | 1,737 |
| 25.0 | 14.2 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 9.7 | 13.5 | 9.7 | 15.9 |
| 75 | - 84 | 537 | 763 | 411 | 631 | 509 | 94 | 1,630 | 877 |
| 13.3 | 6.5 | 12.8 | 17.5 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 8.0 |
| 85 or more | | 67 | 80 | 63 | 108 | 49 | 8 | 124 | 83 |
| 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Elderly Ratio | | 39.9 | 21.3 | 38.9 | 45.3 | 13.8 | 18.5 | 13.9 | 24.7 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| By age (5 years old) | | Banwoljungang-dong | Wanwol-dong | Jasan-dong | Gyobang-dong | Odong-dong | Happo-dong | Sanho-dong |
| 0 - | 14 | 1,388 | 660 | 757 | 1,903 | 1,514 | 614 | 1,084 |
| 10.0 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| 15 | - 59 | 7,895 | 4,928 | 5,463 | 9,046 | 10,568 | 3,887 | 6,912 |
| 56.7 | 56.4 | 55.0 | 56.8 | 56.0 | 55.3 | 57.9 |
| 60 | - 64 | 1,398 | 1,005 | 1,114 | 1,466 | 2,003 | 764 | 1,171 |
| 10.0 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 9.8 |
| 65 | - 74 | 1,993 | 1,409 | 1,722 | 2,301 | 3,039 | 1,097 | 1,862 |
| 14.3 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 15.6 | 15.6 |
| 75 | - 84 | 1,149 | 685 | 828 | 1,114 | 1,633 | 610 | 852 |
| 8.3 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 7.1 |
| 85 or more | | 90 | 55 | 47 | 89 | 118 | 53 | 59 |
| 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Elderly Ratio | | 23.2 | 24.6 | 26.2 | 22.0 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 23.2 |

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics," as of August 22.

O Among the administrative districts of Changwon City, the elderly population of Masan Member District was found to be the highest in Hoeseong-dong (33.6%), followed by Hoewon 1-dong (32.8%), Hoeseong 2-dong (27.1%), Guam 1-dong (26.4%), Bongam-dong (24.5%), Yangdeok 1-dong (24.4%), Hoewon 2-dong (23.7%), Seokjeon-dong (23.5%), Hapseong 1-dong (22.3%), Guam 2-dong (22.0%), Yangdeok 2-dong (15.0%), and Naeseo-eup (14.2%).

o The proportion of elderly people in all towns and villages except Naeseo-eup and Yangdeok 2-dong is more than 20% according to the UN standard, indicating that they belong to an extremely old society.

o Naeseo-eup and Yangdeok 2-dong are classified as elderly societies with more than 14% according to UN standards, and all wards in Masan Member District are elderly societies.

o For pre-elderly people (60 to 64 years old), the highest proportion of Hoeseong-dong (13.4%), followed by Hoewon 1-dong (11.6%), Guam 1-dong (11.4%), Bongam-dong (11.4%), Synthetic 2 (11.3%), Yangdeok 1-dong (10.7%), Guam 2-dong (10.1%), Hapseong 1-dong (9.9%), Seokjeon-dong (9.8%), Hoewon 2-dong (9.5%), Yangdeok 2-dong (8.4%), and Naeseo-eup (8.1%).

<Table II-7> Percentage of elderly population by town, county, and district in Masan Member District, Changwon City (2022)

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| by age(5 years old》) | | Naeseo-eup | Hoewon1-dong | Hoewon2-dong | Seokjeon-dong | Hoeseng-dong | Yangdeok1-dong | Yangdeok2-dong | Hapseong1-dong |
| 0 | ~ 14 | 7,929 | 648 | 1,029 | 1,635 | 262 | 914 | 4,650 | 888 |
| 127 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 15.1 | 9.7 |
| 15 | - 59 | 40,733 | 4,967 | 5,633 | 9,466 | 2,856 | 6,148 | 18,900 | 5,333 |
| 65.0 | 49.2 | 56.4 | 56.9 | 48.6 | 56.5 | 61.5 | 58.4 |
| 60 | ~ 64 | 5/100 | 1,171 | 953 | 1,634 | 785 | 1,161 | 2,590 | 873 |
| 8.1 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 13.4 | 10,7 | 8.4 | 9.9 |
| 65 | ~ 74 | 5,714 | 1,960 | 1,522 | 2,528 | 1,193 | 1,793 | 3,142 | 1,329 |
| 9.1 | 19.4 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 20.3 | 16.5 | 10.2 | 14.6 |
| 75 | ~ 84 | 2,469 | 1,091 | 669 | 1,141 | 620 | 702 | 1,174 | 577 |
| 3.9 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 10.6 | 6.5 | 3.8 | 6.3 |
| 85 or more | | 716 | 260 | 177 | 238 | 160 | 164 | 291 | 129 |
| 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Elderly Ratio | | 14,2 | 32.8 | 23,7 | 23.5 | 33.6 | 24.4 | 15.0 | 22.3 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| By age (5 years old) | | Hapseong2-dong | Guam1-dong | Guam2-dong | Bongam-dong |
| 0 | - 14 | 426 | 659 | 771 | 212 |
| 5.7 | 7-6 | 8.3 | 6.7 |
| 15 | - 59 | 4,151 | 4,765 | 5,503 | 1,817 |
| 55.8 | 54.6 | 59.5 | 57.5 |
| 60 | - 64 | 839 | 999 | 930 | 359 |
| 11.3 | 114 | 10.1 | 114 |
| 65 | ~ 74 | 1,341 | 1,555 | 1,392 | 501 |
| 18.0 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 15.8 |
| 75 | - 84 | 548 | 593 | 531 | 221 |
| *1A* | 6,8 | 5.7 | 7.0 |
| 85 or more | | 128 | 156 | 114 | 51 |
| 1,7 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| Elderly Ratio | | 27.1 | 26.4 | 22.0 | 24.5 |

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics," as of August 22.

O Among the administrative districts of Changwon City, Jinhae-gu has the highest percentage of elderly people (33.6%), followed by Taebaek-dong (33.5%), Yi-dong (24.2%), Byeongam-dong (22.6%), Gyeonghwa-dong (20.6%), Chungmu-dong (20.3%), Woong1-dong (18,0%), Deoksan-dong (17.0%), Ungcheon-dong (13.5%), Jaeun-dong (13.5%), Seok-dong (12.3%), and Pungho-dong, (12.3%), followed by Ungdong 2-dong (9.4%).

o Chungmu-dong, Yeojwa-dong, Taebaek-dong, Gyeonghwa-dong, Byeongam-dong, and Lee-dong have an elderly population of more than 20% by the UN standard, indicating that they belong to an ultra-elderly society.

o Deoksan-dong and Ungdong 1-dong are classified as aging societies by UN standards with more than 14%. o The pre-elderly (aged 60 to 64) had the highest rate of mobility (10.7%), and all of the

Negatively, Taebaek-dong (10.4%), Gyeonghwa-dong (9.3%), Yeojwa-dong (9.2%), Eungdong-1 (9.0%), Byeongam-dong (8.7%), Jaeun-dong (7.8%), Deoksan-dong (7.2%), Pungho-dong (7.2%)，Seokdong (7.1%)，Ungcheon-dong (6.9%), Chungmu-dong (6.9%), and Eungdong-2 (5.1%).

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| By age (5 years old) | | Chungmu-dong | Yeojwa-dong | Taebaek-dong | Gyeonghwa-dong | Byungam-dong | Seok-dong | Yi-dong | Jaeun-dong |
| 0 ~ | 14 | 2,086 | 551 | 273 | 1,340 | 830 | 2,482 | 572 | 3,311 |
| 12.6 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 14.3 | 6.7 | 15.8 |
| 15 | - 59 | 9,966 | 4,272 | 1,853 | 6,340 | 4,216 | 11,539 | 4,973 | 13,212 |
| 60.2 | 50.6 | 48.9 | 57.9 | 57.4 | 66.3 | 58.4 | 62.9 |
| 60 | - 64 | 1,145 | 778 | 396 | 1,023 | 641 | 1,244 | 911 | 1,641 |
| 6.9 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 7.8 |
| 65 | - 74 | 1,863 | 1,439 | 702 | 1,379 | 964 | 1,421 | 1,343 | 1,863 |
| 11.3 | 17.1 | 18.5 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 8.2 | 15.8 | 8.9 |
| 75 | - 84 | 1,099 | 1,068 | 433 | 679 | 532 | 553 | 565 | 738 |
| 6.6 | 12.7 | 11.4 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 3.5 |
| 85 or more | | 396 | 329 | 133 | 194 | 165 | 161 | 154 | 237 |
| 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| Elderly Ratio | | 20.3 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 20.6 | 22.6 | 12.3 | 24.2 | 13.5 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Iby age (5 years old | | Deoksan-dong | Pungho-dong | Ungcheon-dong | Ungdong 1-dong | Ungdong 2-dong |
| 0 - | 14 | 1,553 | 4,982 | 2,372 | 870 | 7,339 |
| 15.5 | 19.6 | 18.3 | 11.2 | 16.6 |
| 15 | - 59 | 6,031 | 15,451 | 7,945 | 4,781 | 30,362 |
| 60.3 | 60.8 | 61.3 | 61.7 | 68.8 |
| 60 | - 64 | 719 | 1,835 | 894 | 696 | 2,241 |
| 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 5.1 |
| 65 | - 74 | 1,022 | 2,050 | 1,050 | 8,374 | 2,747 |
| 10.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 10.8 | 6.2 |
| 75 | - 84 | 516 | 823 | 507 | 389 | 1,143 |
| 5.2 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 2.6 |
| 85 or more | | 157 | 251 | 199 | 174 | 270 |
| 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Elderly Ratio | | 17.0 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 18.0 | 9.4 |

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics," as of August 22.

1. Percentage of vulnerable Elderly populations in Changwon under nursing care[[1]](#footnote-1) and elderly living alone

o Looking at the proportion of the elderly population in Gyeongsangnam-do as of 2021, it can be seen that the proportion is higher (5.85) compared to the nation (4.9).

o When examined by ward in Gyeongsangnam-do, it can be seen that Masanhappo-gu has the highest proportion of elderly people on urinary protection [Happo-gu (6.6%) > Member-gu (5.3%) > Jinhae-gu (4.3%) > Uichang-gu (3.9%) > Seongsan-gu (2.4%)].

<Table II-9> Percentage of elderly people receiving nursing care in Changwon (2021)

（Unit: people >>

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Total population （A) | Age 65 or older living alone | Elderly requiring protection | | | |
| 65-84 years old living alone | 8 Seniors age 5 and older | System (B) | Ratio  (B/A)x100 |
| National | 51,638,809 | 1,824,434 | 1,604,717 | 906r 161 | 2,510,878 | 4.9 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 3,314,183 | 145,671 | 126 432r | 65,711 | 192,143 | 5.8 |
| Changwon-si | 1,032,741 | 34,661 | 31,432 | 13,353 | 44,785 | 4.3 |
| Uichang-gu | 218/)27 | 6,339 | 5/776 | 2,628 | 8,404 | 3.9 |
| Seongsan-gu | 251,562 | 4,469 | 4,066 | 1,953 | 6,019 | 2.4 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 181,322 | 9,324 | 8,334 | 3,622 | 11,956 | 6.6 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 186,881 | 8,095 | 7,493 | 2,477 | 9,970 | 5.3 |
| Jinhae-gu | 194,949 | 6,434 | 5,763 | 2,673 | 8,436 | 4.3 |

Notes: （Number of people aged 85 and over + people aged 65 and over to 84 living alone） 4- Total population x 100

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Status as of early September 2022 / Statistics Korea. Population Census. As of the end of August 2022

（2） Basic Livelihood Recipients[[2]](#footnote-2) ）

o The number of basic needs recipients in Changwon City decreased slightly until 2017, but began to increase in 2018 and has increased significantly since 2020.

o Looking at the status of basic living recipients in Changwon City, it can be seen that Masanhappo-gu has the highest number of basic living recipients based on the total number of Changwon citizens (Happo-gu〉Hoewon-gu〉Uichang-gu〉Jinhae-gu > Seongsan-gu).

o When looking at recipients by age of Changwon citizens, it can be seen that the number of basic living recipients who are early elderly, aged 65-74, is the largest (65-74 > 75- 84〉85+).

(Units: people, %, households)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Total population | 1,070,604 | 1,063,907 | 1,057,032 | 1,053,601 | 1,044,740 | 1,036,738 | 1,032,741 |
| Number of beneficiaries | 26,571 | 25,706 | 2,4685 | 27,698 | 30,291 | 35,702 | 40,833 |
| Takeup Rate | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Number of households with regular supply | 17,356 | 17,351 | 17,078 | 19,413 | 21,394 | 25,214 | 29,115 |

(Unit: people)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| All citizens of Changwon (A) | | Beneficiaries by age of Changwon citizens (B) I | |
| Uichang-gu | 5,136 | 0-14 years old | 5,040 |
| Seongsan-gu | 1,903 | 15-59 years old | 17,732 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 5,239 | Age 60-64 | 4,188 |
| Age 65-74 | 8,166 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 5,173 |
| Age 75-84 | 5,410 |
| Jinhae-gu | 3,942 | Age 85 or older | 2,230 |

Source (A): Statistics Korea (2021) 「2019 Gyeongsangnam-do Changwon City Basic Statistics J

Source (B): Ministry of Health and Welfare (2022.7), "Number of recipients by age of basic life security (general)."j

(3) Elderly long-term care recipients

o The national and Gyeongsangnam-do long-term care receipt rates for the elderly have been steadily increasing since 2014, and while Gyeongsangnam-do has a higher receipt rate (11.1%) than the national average (10.2%), Changwon-si has a lower receipt rate (8.5%) than the national average (10.2%).

o Among the five wards in Changwon, Seongsan-gu has the lowest long-term care receipt rate for the elderly (7.1%) and the highest (9.8%), with Jinhae-gu having the closest ratio to the national average.

<Table II-11> Long-term care receipt for the elderly in Changwon City (2014-2021)

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | 2014 | | 2016 | | 2018 | | 2021 | |
| Number of beneficiaries | Takeup rate | Number of beneficiaries | Takeup rate | Number of beneficiaries | Takeup rate | Number of beneficiaries | Takeup rate |
| National | 433,779 | 6.7 | 520,043 | 7.4 | 648,792 | 8.5 | 899,113 | 10.2 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 28,561 | 6.4 | 33,657 | 7.0 | 43,611 | 8.3 | 67,748 | 11.1 |
| Changwon-si | 5,978 | 5.6 | 6,623 | 5.7 | 8,425 | 6.4 | 13,575 | 8.5 |
| Uichang-gu | 1,327 | 5.9 | 1,528 | 6.2 | 1,976 | 7.0 | 2,800 | 9.0 |
| Seongsan-gu | 769 | 6.4 | 864 | 6.4 | 1,028 | 6.6 | 1,731 | 7.1 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 1,646 | 5.8 | 1,740 | 5.7 | 2,186 | 6.5 | 3,344 | 8.3 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 1,152 | 4.8 | 1,273 | 4.8 | 1,540 | 5.2 | 2,815 | 7.9 |
| Jinhae-gu | 1,084 | 5.5 | 1,218 | 5.7 | 1,695 | *7.0* | 2,885 | 9.8 |

Source: National Health Insurance Corporation = "Statistics on Long-Term Care Insurance for the Elderly" / Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Statistics," each year

(4) Basic pensioners

o Gyeongsangnam-do's basic pension receipt rate is higher (72.5%) compared to the national rate (66.7%), which means that the proportion of elderly people in Gyeongsangnam-do is relatively higher compared to the national rate.

- Changwon City's basic pension recipients and receipt rate is 150,824 (65.7%).

When gender is taken into account, we can see that women have a higher relative number of basic pension claimants and receipt rates compared to men

<Table 11-12> Basic pension recipients and benefits in Changwon City (2020)

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | | National | Gyeongsangnam-do | Suwon-si | Goyang-si | Yongin-si | Changwon-si |
| Total | Total number of seniors | 8,481,654 | 579,940 | 131,703 | 145/188 | 142,549 | 150,824 |
| Number of beneficiaries | 5,659,751 | 420,744 | 80,366 | 88,338 | 68,439 | 99,029 |
| Takeup Ratio | 66.7 | 72.5 | 61.0 | 60.8 | 48.0 | 65.7 |
| Male | Total number of seniors | 3,674,253 | 244,868 | 56,955 | 分1,853 | 63,102 | 66,743 |
| Number of beneficiaries | 2,205,265 | 157,586 | 30,439 | 32,889 | 25r 562 | 38,276 |
| Takeup Ratio | 60.0 | 64.4 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 41.0 | 57.3 |
| Female | Total number of seniors | 4,807,401 | 355,072 | 74,748 | 83,335 | 79,447 | 84,081 |
| Number of beneficiaries | 3,454,486 | 263,158 | 49,478 | 54,801 | 42,317 | 60,753 |
| Takeup Ratio | 71.9 | 78.5 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 53.0 | 72.3 |

Sources: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2020)r "2020 Basic Pension" / Gyeongsangnam-do (2021)f "2021 Gyeongsangnam-do Basic Pension" L

1. Changwon City Elderly Friendly City Index Status
2. Age-Friendly Index Analysis Overview

<Table II-13> Age-Friendly Indicators

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Changwon City  Strategic goals | WHO guidelines | References |
| (1) Creating a safe and convenient urban environment | External Environment and Facilities | o Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey  O Changwon Municipal Research Institute  O Office for National Statistics  ODepartment of Public Safety |
| Transportation convenience | O Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey  O Traffic Accident Analysis System  O Road Transportation Authority  Changwon Institute of Municipal Affairs |
| ③ Safety of living environment | O Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey  Department of Health and Human Services  O Changwon Municipal Research Institute |
| (2) Realizing understanding and respect for generational integration | Respect and Social Inclusion | Department of Health and Human Services  O Changwon Municipal Research Institute |
| Communication and information | OPublic Wi-Fi  O Changwon Municipal Research Institute  O Changwon City Hall |
| Medical and community care | OKorea Health Insurance Organization  Department of Health and Human Services |
| (3) Supporting a healthy and leisurely retirement | Leisure and social activities | O Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey  Department of Health and Human Services  Changwon Institute of Municipal Affairs  O Changwon City Hall |
| Utilizing human resources | O Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey  Department of Health and Human Services  O Office for National Statistics |
| Note: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey | Table extracts older adults (65+) from raw data | |

1. Actual Analysis by Age-Friendly Indicators

(1) Creating a safe and comfortable urban environment

① External environment and facilities

o Regarding public buildings, Changwon City has the second highest percentage of barrier-free (BF) certified buildings after Incheon Metropolitan City (18.2%).

o No parks in Changwon have been certified as barrier-free.

o The cities with barrier-free certification for pedestrian paths are Seoul, Daegu, and Daejeon.

with the most certifications at 5.

<Table II-14> Percentage of public buildings certified as BF (Barrier Free) (202)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Public Buildings | Parks | Walkways |
| Provincial and metropolitan average | 16.7 | 1 | 1 |
| Seoul | 7,7 | 2 | 1 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | -. | 2 | -. |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 11.1 | -. | 1 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 18.2 | -. | -. |
| Gwangju Metropolitan City | -. | -. | -. |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 16.7 | 1 | 5 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | -. | -. | -. |

Source: Changwon Municipal Research Institute (2020: 119,134,143)

｛Unit: %)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification (in other cases) | Public Buildings | Parks | Walkways |
| Suwon, Gyeonggi-do | -. | 3 | -. |
| Goyang, Gyeonggi -do | -. | -. | -. |
| Yongin, Gyeonggi-do | -. | -. | -. |
| Changwon, Gyeongnam | 167 | -. | -. |

o Changwon City's community safety rating shows that fire, life safety, suicide, and infectious diseases are excellent with a rating of 2, while the safety ratings for crime and traffic accidents are moderate with a rating of 3 each.

o When comparing Suwon, Yongin, and Goyang districts, crime is rated 3, and the safety of other districts is generally rated 1-2, indicating that traffic accidents and crime are relatively low.

o Changwon City's safety ratings for suicide and infectious diseases increased by one level year-on-year.

<Table II-15> Regional Safety Rating Status (2020)

（Unit: Grade)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Suwon | Yongin | Goyang | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon |
| Traffic accidents | 1 | 1\* | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Conflagration | 1 | 2 | 1\* | 3\*\* | 2 |
| Crime | 5 | 1 | 2\* | 3 | 3 |
| Life Safety | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Suicide | 2 | 2 | 1\* | 2 | 2\* |
| Infectious diseases | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2\* |

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Local Safety Rating Status"

Stock price: December of the previous year

Note 2） : Local safety ratings are divided into five groups: metropolitan cities and provinces, basic cities and counties, and districts, with a ratio of 10% for the first grade, 25% for the second grade, 30% for the third grade, 25% for the fourth grade, and 10% for the fifth grade.

Note 3) : \* indicates number of grade increases year-over-year

OChangwon citizens' satisfaction with safety against natural disasters is 15.0%, which is 7.6% lower than the average of other special cities (22.6%) and 6.1% lower than the average of special metropolitan areas (21.1%).

<Table II-16: Safety satisfaction with natural disasters (typhoons, earthquakes, landslides, etc.) (2020)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classification (Other cities) | Index |
| Gyeonggi-Suwon | 27.1 |
| Gyeonggi-Goyang | 19.9 |
| Gyeonggi-Yongin | 20.7 |
| Gyeonggi-Changwon | 15.0 |

| Classification | Index |
| --- | --- |
| Special /Metropolitan average | 21.1 |
| Seoul | 24.9 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 25.2 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 15.3 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 19.8 |
| Gwangju Metropolitan City | 19.3 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 25.6 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 17.9 |

Source: Changwon Municipal Research Institute (2020:145)

（Unit: %）

o The air quality index for each city is categorized as 0-15 good, 16-35 fair, 36-75 poor, and 76 and above very poor for ultrafine particles. The fine particulate matter is categorized as 0-30 good, 31-80 moderate, 81-150 poor, and 151 and above very poor.

◦ Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si showed the same level of ultrafine dust at 13 µg/m3, but for fine dust, Gyeongsangnam-do showed 20µg/m3 and Changwon-si showed slightly higher at 22 µg/m .3

o The overall monthly average pollution levels for Changwon City are all in the good range, indicating good overall health.

<Table II-17> Air pollution by city (2021)

（Unit: µg/m3 ）

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Total | Suwon | Yongin | Goyang | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon |
| Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) | 14 | 13 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Fine Dust (PM10) | 27 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 22 |

Source: Statistics Korea, "Air Pollution by City by Month"

Note: As of October 2021, overall monthly average pollution levels are indicative and do not represent a national average.

O When looking at walking satisfaction in Changwon compared to Gyeongsangnam-do, the proportion of people who consider it good (moderately good or better) is higher.

O Changwon's residential area satisfaction rate (good) is 89.9%, 3.8% higher than Gyeongnam's residential area satisfaction rate (good) of 86.1%.

o Changwon's downtown area satisfaction (favorable) was 86.5%, 2.3% higher than Gyeongnam's downtown area satisfaction (favorable) of 84.2%.

<Table II-18> Walking Satisfaction (2021)

（Unit: *%）*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | | Changwon City | |
| Residential | Downtown | Residential | Downtown Area i |
| Very dissatisfied | 3.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 10.9 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 13.0 |
| Moderate | 48.4 | 53.9 | 51.5 | 55.5 |
| Slightly satisfied | 28.0 | 23.5 | 29,5 | 23.4 |
| Very satisfied | 9.7 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 7.6 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

② Transportation convenience

o When looking at traffic accident casualties by age group in Changwon City, the number of casualties under the age of 50 in 2021 is showing a decreasing trend compared to 2019 and 2020 (2019: 23 cases, 2020: 25 cases, 2021: 10 cases).

o While the proportion of injuries, serious injuries, and minor injuries among casualties was roughly similar from 2019 to 2021, the proportion of deaths among casualties aged 65 and older in 2021 was significantly higher than in the previous year, 2020 (2020: 28.8% / 2021: 53.8%).

<Table II-19> Traffic Accidents by Age Group in Changwon City (2019-2021)

（Unit: case, %）

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | |
| Death | Injured | Seriously Injured | Minor | Death | Injured | Seriously Injured | Minor | Death | Injured | Seriously Injured | Minor |
| 12 and under | 2 | 177 | 36 | 129 | 0 | 155 | 21 | 124 | 1 | 141 | 16 | 112 |
| 13-50 years old | 21 | 3,431 | 891 | 2,408 | 25 | 2,372 | 505 | 1,785 | 9 | 2,010 | 419 | 1,522 |
| 51-60 years old | 7 | 903 | 284 | 573 | 11 | 804 | 232 | 544 | 8 | 612 | 182 | 408 |
| 61-64 years old | 8 | 300 | 106 | 181 | 6 | 284 | 88 | 187 | 6 | 257 | 85 | 166 |
| Age 65-70 | 9 | 276 | 109 | 157 | 6 | 286 | W6 | 170 | 8 | 250 | 93 | 150 |
| Age 71 or older | 22 | 340 | 185 | 138 | 11 | 248 | 133 | 105 | 20 | 241 | 118 | 115 |
| Percentage of deaths over age 65 | 44.9 | 11.4 | 18.2 | 8.2 | 28.8 | 12.9 | 22.0 | 9.4 | 53.8 | 14.0 | 23.1 | 107 |

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration\_Casualties by age group by state, city, and district.

O Looking at the number of traffic accidents involving the elderly in Changwon City, there is an overall decreasing trend (2019: 703 / 2020: 670 / 2021: 615).

o Compared to 2020, the number of fatalities of elderly traffic accidents in Changwon City in 2021 was slightly higher (2020: 16 / 2021: 28).

<Table II-20> Traffic accidents for the elderly in Changwon (2019-2021)

(Unit: cases)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | | 2021 | | | |
|  | Death | Seriously Injured | Minor | Injured | Death | Seriously Injured | Minor | Injured | Death | Seriously Injured | Minor | Injured |
| Changwon-si | 30 | 290 | 352 | 31 | 16 | 252 | 376 | 26 | 28 | 218 | 347 | 22 |
| Uichang-gu | 9 | 62 | 91 | 3 | 7 | 73 | 92 | 2 | 9 | 39 | 87 | 1 |
| Seongsan-gu | 4 | 37 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 46 | 1 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 4 | 81 | 109 | 20 | 2 | 63 | 99 | 13 | 5 | 83 | 75 | 15 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 7 | 47 | 40 | 1 | 3 | 33 | 53 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 48 | 4 |
| Jinhae-gu | 6 | 63 | 87 | 6 | 2 | 72 | 111 | 8 | 6 | 54 | 91 | 1 |

Source: Traffic Accident Analysis System (2022)\_Accident Analysis by Region\_Elderly Accidents Note: Traffic accidents in which the victim or offender is an elderly person.

O Changwon has the 4th highest low-floor bus penetration rate compared to the 8 largest metropolitan areas (Seoul > Daegu > Daejeon > Changwon > Busan > Gwangju > Incheon > Ulsan).

Still low penetration (27.3%) compared to Seoul (50.7%), a publicmetropolis

<Table II-21> Comparison of low-floor buses in Changwon (2019)

(Unit: car，%)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Seoul | Busan | Daegu | Incheon | Gwangju | Daejeon | Ulsan | Changwon |
| Number of low-floor buses | 3,749 | 577 | 554 | 325 | 209 | 281 | 91 | 197 |
| Penetration rate | 50.7 | 23.0 | 36.2 | 13.8 | 20.0 | 27.7 | 12.2 | 27.3 |

Source: Changwon Municipal Research Institute (2019: 45)

o From 2019 to 2021, the number of traffic accidents among the elderly walking in Changwon City has shown a decreasing trend (2019: 838 cases / 2020: 657 cases / 2021: 598 cases).

o Looking at the number of traffic accidents in light of the increasing number of elderly people, the number of people per traffic accident is increasing.

<Table II-22> Traffic accidents among the elderly (2019-2021)

(Units: cases, people)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| Elderly | Number of traffic accidents | 586 | 503 | 469 |
| Population | 140,151 | 150,905 | 160,521 |
| Gundam population per car accident | 239 | 300 | 342 |
| Changwon | Incidents | 838 | 657 | 598 |
| Population | 1,044,740 | 1,036,738 | 1,032,741 |
| Number of people per traffic accident | 1,247 | 1,578 | 1,727 |

Source : Traffic Accident Analysis System (TAASK2022)

O When looking at the percentage of people in Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si who consider it important to solve local traffic safety, the overall numbers are similar.

O Changwon City has a higher percentage of solutions for drunk driving enforcement, driver/pedestrian safety awareness, and measures for elderly drivers than Gyeongnam as a whole.

O In the case of drunk driving enforcement, Changwon (13.7%) is 3.6% higher than Gyeongsangnam-do (10.1%), and in the case of elderly driver measures, Changwon (9.0%) is 2.5% higher than Gyeongsangnam-do (7.5%).

<Table II-23> Regional Transportation Safety Solutions (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon City |
| Speeding/Red Light Enforcement | 16.1 | 15.2 |
| DUI enforcement | 10.1 | 13.7 |
| Driver/pedestrian safety awareness | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| Improving childproofing | 3J | 1,5 |
| Older drivers | 7.5 | 9.0 |
| Eliminate illegal parking | 28.0 | 27.7 |
| Improving transportation safety | 8.9 | 7.2 |
| Others | 1.2 | 0.3 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

O When comparing satisfaction with transportation in Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si, the percentage of satisfaction with taxis is higher in Gyeongsangnam-do, and the percentage of satisfaction with city buses is higher in Changwon-si.

O [Gyeongsangnam-do: taxi(32.3%) > city bus(28.4%) > intercity bus(27.5%) > KTX(16.6%) > subway(10.7%)]

[Changwon City: City bus (50.6%) > taxi (46.4%) > intercity bus (32%) > KTX (19.2%) > underground rail (2.6%)]

o Overall, including Changwon City, the dissatisfaction rate with city buses in Gyeongnam is high.

(No. 1 dissatisfaction: city buses in both Gyeongsangnam-do (20.3%) and Changwon-si (10.4%))

<Table II-24> Satisfaction Rate with Transportation (2021)

(Unit: %)

Gyeongsangnam-do Changwon-si

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Taxi | Subway | KTX | Out of town  Bus | Downtown  Bus | Taxi | Subway | KTX | Out of town  Bus | Downtown  Bus |
| Very dissatisfied | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 8.8 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 14.6 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 8.7 |
| Moderate | 40.1 | 10.4 | 18.6 | 34.9 | 35.9 | 37.3 | 4.4 | 13.7 | 22.4 | 33.0 |
| Slightly satisfied | 22.5 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 18.8 | 20.1 | 35.0 | 1.8 | 13.4 | 22.6 | 37.4 |
| Very satisfied | 9.8 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 9.4 | 13.2 |
| Not applicable | 15.4 | 74.4 | 57.2 | 28.3 | 15.6 | 11.4 | 91.6 | 63.9 | 43.1 | 6.1 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

O When looking at the reasons for satisfaction with transportation in Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si, the percentage of satisfaction with bus arrival information was high (28.0%) in Gyeongsangnam-do, and the percentage of satisfaction with convenient bus facilities (vehicles, stops, etc.) was high (29.6%) in Changwon-si.

o Compared to Gyeongsangnam-do, Changwon-si showed a higher level of satisfaction with transportation, with 6.2% more people reporting 'convenient bus facilities' and 4.7% more people reporting 'convenient transit discounts'.

<Table II-25> Reasons for transportation satisfaction (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon City |
| Cheap compared to other methods | 22.7 | 17.0 |
| Bus arrival information | 28.0 | 23.8 |
| Convenient bus facilities (vehicles, stops, etc.) | 23.4 | 29.6 |
| Faster than other methods | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| Driver friendliness | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Convenience with transfer discounts | 16.4 | 21.1 |
| 其他 | 0.4 | 0.3 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

O When looking at the reasons for dissatisfaction with transportation in Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si, the highest percentage was due to the lack of bus routes (Gyeongsangnam-do: 52.5% / Changwon-si: 49.3%).

o The rate of reckless driving was 29% higher in Changwon than in Gyeongsangnam-do.

<Table II-26> Reasons for Transportation Dissatisfaction (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon City |
| Aging fleet, poor facilities | 5.2 | 10.7 |
| Unfriendly drivers | 13.3 | 10.7 |
| Lack of bus routes | 52.5 | 49.3 |
| Failure to honor dispatch intervals | 11.8 | 107 |
| Reckless Driving | 11.8 | 147 |
| Congestion in the car | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Others | 3.9 | 27 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

③ Housing stability

o The degree of housing cost burden in Changwon City is 263%, which is lower than the average of other special cities (28.7%) and the average ofspecial metropolitan areas (27.4%).

<Table II-27> Burden of housing expenses (rent, water bill, etc.) (2020)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classification | Index |
| Provincial and metropolitan average | 27.4 |
| Seoul | 32.0 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 36.0 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 32.0 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 32.0 |
| Gwangju Metropolitan City | 12.0 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 26.0 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 22.0 |

（Unit: %）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classificaiton (Others) | Index |
| Gyeonggi-Suwon | 30.0 |
| Gyeonggi-Goyang | 26.0 |
| Gyeonggi-Yongin | 30.0 |
| Gyeongnam-Changwon | 26.3 |

O Minimum Housing Standard means that the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport has set the minimum housing standards necessary for people to lead a comfortable and livable life, including area, waterproofing, and facilities.

O The percentage of households that do not meet the minimum housing standard in Changwon is 7.5%, which is high compared to special metropolitan areas and other special cities except Seoul.

<Table II-28> Percentage of households not meeting minimum housing standards (2020)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classificaiton (Others) | Index |
| Gyeonggi-Suwon | 6.2 |
| Gyeonggi-Goyang | 4.4 |
| Gyeonggi-Yongin | 4.0 |
| Gyeongnam-Changwon | 7.5 |

| Classification | Index |
| --- | --- |
| Provincial and metropolitan average | 5.0 |
| Seoul | 8.1 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 5.7 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 5.1 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 6.8 |
| Gwangju Metropolitan City | 2.0 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 3.5 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 3.8 |

Source: Changwon Municipal Research Institute (2020: 133)

（Unit: %）

o When comparing residential welfare facilities for the elderly by city, Suwon City has the most facilities (9).

o Changwon (2) and Yongin (0) have low numbers of residential welfare facilities for the elderly.

<Table II-29> Residential welfare facilities for the elderly (2022)

（Unit: Number)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Total | Nursing Homes | Senior Commons  Living Home | Senior Housing |
| National | 337 | 192 | 107 | 38 |
| Suwon | 9 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Yongin | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Goyang City | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 16 | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Changwon City | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

O When looking at satisfaction with living conditions in Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si, the overall satisfaction rate is high (63% or more satisfied).

o Overall, the rate of satisfaction with housing environment was higher in Gyeongsangnam-do than in Changwon-si (70.7% in Gyeongsangnam-do and 76.8% in Changwon-si), and the rate of dissatisfaction with parking lots was 5.1% lower in Changwon-si than in Gyeongsangnam-do.

<Table II-30> Residential Environment Satisfaction (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | | | Changwon CityI | | |
| Housing | Infrastructure | Parking Lot | Housing | Infrastructure | Parking Lot |
| Very dissatisfied | 2.8 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 5.1 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 10.6 | 8.5 | 16.0 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 14.3 |
| Moderately | 39.5 | 39.9 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 39.1 | 40-6 |
| Slightly satisfied | 312 | 32.3 | 24.5 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 27.0 |
| Very satisfied | 16.0 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 10.4 |
| Not sure | -. | -. | 1,7 | -. | -. | 2.6 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

O When comparing Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-do, it was found that Changwon-do's residency rate was 17.3% higher than Gyeongsangnam-do.

<Table II-31> Intent to stay in Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon City |
| No | 9.8 | 3.6 |
| Normal | 23.7 | 127 |
| Yes | 66.4 | 837 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

1. Achieve generational integration with understanding and respect

Respect and Social Inclusion

o Satisfaction with the local community is on par with the average for other special districts and 4.6% higher than the average for special districts (23.4%).

<Table II-32 Satisfaction with community (2020)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classification | Index |
| Provincial and metropolitan average | 23.4 |
| Seoul | 16.0 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 16.0 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 20.0 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 20.0 |
| Gwangju | 26.0 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 28.0 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 38.0 |

Source: Changwon Municipal Research Institute (2020: 114)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classification (Others) | Index |
| Gyeonggi-Suwon | 28.0 |
| Gyeonggi-Goyang | 28.0 |
| Gyeonggi-Yongin | 28.0 |
| Gyeongnam-Changwon | 28.0 |

O The approval rate for locating elderly care facilities near residences in Changwon is lower than the average of special metropolitan areas and other special cities, and all except Daegu Metropolitan City have higher approval rates than Changwon.

<Table II-33> Favorability of locating elderly care facilities near residence (2020)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classification | Index I |
| Provincial and metropolitan average | 50.3 |
| Seoul | 54.0 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 48.0 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 40.0 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 52.0 |
| Gwangju | 54.0 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 56.0 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 48.0 |

（Unit: %）

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classification (Others) | Index |
| Gyeonggi-Suwon | 55.3 |
| Gyeonggi-Goyang | 58.0 |
| Gyeonggi-Yongin | 58.0 |
| Gyeongnam-Changwon | 48.0 |

O When looking at the number of reports of elder abuse, Gyeongsangnam-do has the third highest rate compared to other metropolitan areas (Seoul, Busan, Gyeongsangnam-do).

O When compared by special cities, Changwon City has the highest rate of elder abuse reports (Changwon: 128 cases, Goyang: 108 cases, Suwon: 96 cases, Yongin: 85 cases).

<Table II-34> Number and Percentage of Elder Abuse Reports by City and District (2022)

| Classification | Case Number | Ratio |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Total system | 3,398 | 50.3 |
| Seoul | 736 | 10.9 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 494 | 7.3 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 329 | 4.9 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 379 | 5.6 |
| Gwangju | 219 | 3.2 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 154 | 2.3 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 178 | 2.6 |

| Classification | Case Number | Ratio |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Suwon | 96 | 1.4 |
| Yongin | 85 | 1.3 |
| Goyang | 108 | 1.6 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 492 | 7.3 |
| Changwon | 128 | 1.9 |

（Unit: cases, %）

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2022: 88), 『2021 Elder Abuse Reporting Tax

Notes: There is a difference between the overall elder abuse statistics (6,774 cases) and the statistics by type of elder abuse (10,624 cases) because elder abuse can be a combination of two or more types of abuse.

O When looking at the number of elder abuse types by special city, Changwon City has the highest total number of abuse cases (Changwon: 79 cases, Suwon: 70 cases, Goyang: 67 cases, Yongin: 55 cases). In particular, emotional abuse accounts for a high percentage (Changwon: 93% > Suwon: 78% > Goyang: 49%, Yongin: 47%). of the cases.

o Compared to Gyeongnam as a whole, it accounts for a large percentage of the total number of elder abuse cases <Table ||-35> Types of elder abuse by city and district｛2021）

（Unit: cases, %）

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Physical  Abuse | | Emotional  Abuse | | Grades  Abuse | | Economic  Abuse | | Neglect | | Self  Neglect | | abandonment | | Total | |
| Total | 4390 | 41.3 | 4,627 | 43,6 | 260 | 2.4 | 406 | 3.8 | 691 | 6.5 | 204 | 1.9 | 46 | 0.4 | 10,624 | 100 |
| Suwon | 70 | 45.2 | 78 | 50.3 | -. | -. | 3 | 1.9 | 2 | 1.3 | -. | -. | 2 | 1.3 | 155 | 100 |
| Yongin | 55 | 47.4 | 47 | 40.5 | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 11 | 9'5 | -. | -. | -. | -. | 116 | 100 |
| Goyang | 67 | 46.5 | 49 | 34,0 | 3 | 2.1 | 2 | 1.4 | 22 | 15.3 | -. | -. | 1 | 07 | 144 | 100 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 304 | 39.7 | 328 | 42.8 | 33 | 4.3 | 45 | 5.9 | 46 | 6.0 | 7 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.4 | 766 | 100 |
| Changwon | 79 | 39.5 | 93 | 46.5 | 2 | 1.0 | 11 | 5.5 | 14 | 7.0 | 1 | 0.5 | -. | -. | 200 | 100 |

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2022: 88), 「2021 Elder Abuse Status Reportj

Notes: There is a difference between the overall elder abuse statistics (6,774 cases) and the statistics by type of elder abuse (10,624 cases) because elder abuse can be a combination of two or more types of abuse.

O When looking at the number of shelter facilities for elderly victims of abuse, it is found to be at an average level compared to the rest of the country, and in Gyeongsangnam-do, one facility was established in Changwon-si.

<Table II-36> Shelters for Elderly Victims of Abuse (2022)

（Unit: Points)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Number | Classification | Number of Facilities i |
| National | 20 | Gyeonggi Province | 2 |
| Seoul | 1 | Gangwon Province | 1 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 1 | Chungcheongbuk-do | 1 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 1 | Chungcheongnam-do | 1 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 1 | Jeollabuk-do | 1 |
| Gwangju Metropolitan City | 1 | Jeollanam-do | 2 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 1 | Gyeongsangbuk-do | 2 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 1 | Gyeongsangnam-do （Changwon) | 1 |
| Sejong Special Self-Governing City | 1 | Jeju Special Self-Governing Province | 1 |

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2022) "Status of Elderly Welfare Facilities”

O Compared to the national estimated dementia prevalence of 7.24%, which was reported by the Dementia Relief Center "Dementia Today" in Changwon City, Gyeongsangnam-do, the prevalence of dementia in Changwon City is higher than 8% in all five wards.

o Estimated number of dementia patients: Happo-gu (3,500) > Uichang-gu (2,879) > Hoewon-gu (2,714) > Jinhae-gu (2,5) > Seongsan-gu (1,505)

<Table II-37> Status of dementia related to differentiated dementia in Changwon City (2022)

（Unit: people, *%）*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Number of patients | Prevalence |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 59,286 | 10.59 |
| Uichang-gu | 2,879 | 9.08 |
| Seongsan-gu | 1,505 | 8.61 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 3,500 | 9.67 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 2,714 | 8.43 |
| Jinhae-gu | 2,571 | 9.65 |

@ Communication and information

O Looking at the current status of the Changwon Information Education Center, the highest number of courses is in Masan Happo-gu and Jinhae-gu (Happo-gu and Jinhae-gu: 15 courses, Seongsan-gu: 12 courses, and Uichang-gu and Myeongbuk-gu: 10 courses).

o Seongsan-gu had the highest number of digital learning centers (5).

<Table II-38> Status of Changwon City Information Education Center (2022)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | | Changwon | Uichang-gu | Seongsan-gu | Masanhappo-gu | Masanhoewon-gu | Jinhae-gu |
| Information Training | Number of Places | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Center | Number of Courses | 62 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 15 |
| Digital Learning Center | Number of Learning Centers | 9 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

Sources: Changwon City Hall, Digital Learning Center {2022}

Note: The total number of courses excludes duplicate courses，Digital Sound Theater has different program details.

O When comparing the level of public Wi-Fi deployment in metropolitan areas, it is found to be significantly lower than other regional indicators (metropolitan average: 5.4km2, Changwon City: 1.6km2)

0 These figures show a low rate of public Wi-Fi deployment when compared to the metropolitan average of1 million (ex: 2.3km2 > Changwon City: 1.6km2）

<Table II-39> Public Wi-Fi Deployment Level（2020）

| City | Indicators（per km2） |
| --- | --- |
| Changwon City | 1.6 |
| Provincial and metropolitan average | 5.4 |
| Seoul | 9.8 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 5.4 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 3.6 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 5.3 |
| Gwangju Metropolitan City | 6.5 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | *4,2* |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 3.2 |

Source: Changwon Municipal Research Institute (2020: 127)

Notes: Public Wi-Fi per urban area; urban area refers to residential, commercial, industrial, and green areas (excluding sea areas).

| City | Index （per km2） |
| --- | --- |
| Average of 1 million metro areas | 2.3 |
| Suwon, Gyeonggi-do | 3.4 |
| Goyang, Gyeonggi-do | 2.5 |
| Yongin, Gyeonggi-do | 0'9 |
| Average of nearby cities | 1.1 |
| Jinju, Gyeongnam | 1.3 |
| Gimhae, Gyeongnam | 1.0 |

O Looking at the current status of public Wi-Fi in Changwon, Masan Happo-gu has the highest Wi-Fi penetration (Happo-gu〉Hoewon-gu〉Uichang-gu〉Seongsan-gu〉Jinhae-gu).

<Table II-40> Changwon City Public Wi-Fi Status (2022)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Changwon | Uichang-gu | Seongsan-gu | Masanhappo-gu | Masanhoewon-gu | Jingae-gu |
| 835 | 156 | 146 | 215 | 181 | 135 |

Source:Public Wi-Fi {2022》

Healthcare and community care

O Looking at the status of medical institutions by city and district, Changwon has the highest percentage of medical clinics (587), followed by pharmacies (428), dental clinics (331), and oriental medicine clinics (282).

<Table II-41> Status of Nursing Homes by Type by City and District (2022)

（Unit: Points)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Total | Advanced General Hospital | General Hospital | Hospital | Nursing Hospital | Mental Hospital | Clinic | Dental Hospital | Dental Clinic | Korean Medicine Hospital | Korean Medicine Clinic | Health Center and County Hospital | Health Center | Health Center Branch | Community Health Posts | Pharmacy |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 5,566 | 3 | 23 | 132 | 127 | 28 | 1,703 | 20 | 929 | 19 | 801 | 1 | 19 | 175 | 221 | 1,364 |
| Changwon | 1,761 | 1 | 9 | 45 | 39 | 4 | 587 | 7 | 331 | 8 | 282 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 428 |
| Uichang-gu | 362 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 68 | 2 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 105 |
| Seongsan-gu | 459 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 163 | 3 | 98 | 4 | 89 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 88 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 324 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 101 | 0 | 60 | 1 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 78 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 339 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 128 | 1 | 56 | 1 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 85 |
| Jinhae-gu | 277 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 90 | 3 | 49 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 72 |

Source: National Health Insurance Service, Korea Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (2/4/2022) "Health Insurance Statistics"

Note: Psychiatric hospitals added starting in 2021. Midwifery is excluded due to lack of association with older adults.

O Special cases of elderly medical welfare facilities Comparing the status of elderly care facilities and elderly care communal living homes by city, the lowest number of facilities (elderly:203〉yongin:120〉suwon:93 > Changwon:46) is secured.

<Table II-42> Healthcare and welfare facilities for the elderly (2022)

（Unit: Places)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Total | Senior Living Facilities | Aged Care Congregate Living Homes |
| National | 5,821 | 4,057 | 1,764 |
| Suwon | 93 | 72 | 21 |
| Yongin | 120 | 90 | 30 |
| Goyang | 203 | 158 | 45 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 238 | 196 | 42 |
| Changwon | 46 | 35 | 11 |

O Comparing home-based elderly welfare facilities by special city, Changwon City has the most home-based elderly welfare facilities (178).

<Table II-43> Home Elderly Welfare Facilities (2022)

（Unit: Points)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Total | Home Care  Services | Day and night protection services | Short-term protection services | Homebound bathing services | Home Care  Services | Welfare Medical Device Support Services | In-Home Supportive Services |
| National | 9,984 | 4,156 | 2,618 | 69 | 2,415 | 158 | 208 | 360 |
| Suwon | 167 | 68 | 32 | 0 | 50 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Yongin | 134 | 51 | 35 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Goyang City | 162 | 72 | 29 | 1 | 46 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Gyeongnam | 758 | 353 | 153 | 23 | 174 | 11 | 17 | 46 |
| Changwon City | 178 | 86 | 38 | 1 | 35 | 3 | 4 | 11 |

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2022) “Status of Senior Welfare Facilities”

（3） Supporting healthy and leisurely retirement

① Leisure and social activities

o When comparing leisure facilities for the elderly by city, Changwon City has a relatively high number of leisure facilities for the elderly (Changwon: 1,056 facilities, 866 for people, 579 for cats, and 532 for water).

<Table II-44> Leisure Facilities for the Elderly (2022)

（Unit: Points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Total | Senior Center | Senior Citizen Center | Senior Classes |
| National | 68,823 | 357 | 67,211 | 1,255 |
| Suwon | 532 | 6 | 514 | 12 |
| Yongin | 866 | 3 | 861 | 2 |
| Goyang | 579 | 3 | 569 | 7 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 7,599 | 20 | 7,490 | 89 |
| Changwon | 1,056 | 8 | 1,021 | 27 |

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2022｝「Status of Welfare Facilities for the Elderly」)

O Distinction When comparing leisure facilities for the elderly, it is found that there are relatively more leisure facilities for the elderly in Masanhappo-gu (Masanhappo-gu: 307 places > Uichang-gu: 250 places〉Jinhae-gu: 198 places〉Masanhoewon-gu: 183 places〉Seongsan-gu: 122 places）.

<Table II-45> Status of Leisure and Welfare Facilities in Changwon City (2022)

(Unit: Points)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total | Senior Welfare Center | Senior Citizen Center | Senior College (Classroom) |
| Changwon | 1,060 | 8 | 1,025 | 27 |
| Uichang-gu | 250 | 1 | 244 | 5 |
| Seongsan-gu | 122 | 0 | 117 | 5 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 307 | 3 | 297 | 7 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 183 | 2 | 177 | 4 |
| Jinhae-gu | 198 | 2 | 190 | 6 |

Source: Changwon City Hall website (June 2022), "Status of Changwon City Social Welfare Facilities, Senior Center, and Senior College (Senior Classroom)."

O When looking at leisure activities on weekends, Gyeongsangnam-do has the highest percentage of TV viewing (48.1%), followed by relaxation activities (13.9%), computer games (12.4%), etc.

O In Changwon, the proportion of TV viewing (68.8%) is higher than in Gyeongsangnam-do, followed by relaxation activities (14.4%) and hobbies and self-development activities (6.4%).

<Table II-46> Weekend leisure activities (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon-si |
| Watching TV  (Cable, IPTV, etc.) | 48.1 | 68.8 |
| Cultural arts (plays, movies, concerts, etc.) | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| Participation in cultural arts (art activities, playing a musical instrument, etc.) | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Watching sports | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Sports activities (soccer, tennis, golf, etc.) | 7.5 | 3.0 |
| Tourism (travel, camping, etc.) | 4.6 | 1.1 |
| Computer games，Internet browsing, etc. | 12.4 | 0.8 |
| Hobbies and personal development activities (cooking, reading, etc.) | 7.0 | 6.4 |
| Relaxing activities (sleep, sauna, etc.) | 13.9 | 14.4 |
| Social and other activities (volunteering, religion, etc.) | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Others | 1.5 | 1.2 |

O When looking at satisfaction with leisure activities, Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si differed in the percentage of "moderate" for cultural leisure facilities and overall leisure activities by more than half, but when comparing the percentage of satisfied and dissatisfied, the percentage of dissatisfied is relatively higher.

<Table II-47> Satisfaction with leisure activities (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classificaiton | Gyeongsangsnam-do | | Changwon-si | |
| Cultural and leisure facilities | The overall  Leisure | Cultural and leisure facilities | The overall  Leisure |
| Very dissatisfied | 8.7 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 21.8 | 20.3 | 16.9 | 15.2 |
| Moderate | 55.6 | 59.1 | 64.5 | 66.2 |
| Slightly satisfied | 11.9 | 116 | 13.4 | 137 |
| Very satisfied | 2,0 | 2,0 | 1.4 | 1,4 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

O Compared to Gyeongsangnam-do, Changwon-si has a 12.2% higher rate of "none" when it comes to attending events such as culture and arts.

o In Gyeongsangnam-do, the highest percentage of people attending cultural and artistic events is movies (73.4%), followed by sports (20.2%), museums (15.9%), etc.

o In Changwon-si, the highest percentage of people attending cultural and artistic events is in order of movies (32.6%), followed by sports (25.3%), concerts (15.8%), etc.

<Table II-48> Culture, Arts, and Sports-Type of Event Attendance (2021)

（Unit: %}

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon-si |
| Attendance | Yes | 20.8 | 8,6 |
| No | 79.2 | 91.4 |
| Concerts | | 11.9 | 15.8 |
| Theater, Yard Play | | 8.9 | 6.3 |
| Dance | | 1.2 | -. |
| Movies | | 73.4 | 32.6 |
| Museums | | 15.9 | 9.5 |
| Art Museums | | 14.2 | 10.5 |
| Sports | | 20.2 | 25.3 |
| Others | | 0.6 | -. |

O In Gyeongsangnam-do, when looking at the average number of times a person watched culture and arts, the rate of movie viewing was the highest (3.3 times), followed by sports (2.9 times), and other (2.2 times).

o Similar to Gyeongsangnam-do, the proportion of moviegoers (2.03 times) was the highest in Changwon-si, followed by sports (1.83 times), art museums (1.7 times), etc.

<Table II-49> Average number of cultural, arts, sports, and events attended (2021)

(Unit: count)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon-si |
| Concerts | 1.9 | 1.60 |
| Theater, Yard Play | 1.8 | 1.17 |
| Dance | 1.6 | - |
| Movie | 3.3 | 2.03 |
| Museums | 2.1 | 1.44 |
| Art Museums | 1.9 | 1.70 |
| Sports | 2.9 | 1.83 |
| Others | 2.2 | - |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

o Among the questions in the Community Needs Survey, those who responded with difficulty (4 to 6) to "Difficulties related to cultural and leisure activities" were as follows

O Compared to the national *average* (27.5%), Sacheon (56.6%) > Geoje (49.0%) > Changwon (37.4%) Tongyeong (28.9%) > Milyang (27.9%) in Gyeongsangnam-do reported that cultural leisure activities are difficult.

<Table II-50> Difficulty with cultural leisure activities (2018)

(Unit: %)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification / | Ratio | Classification / | Ratio |
| National |  | 27.5 | |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | | 28.3 | |
| Changwon | 37.4 | Haman | 29.0 |
| Jinju | 16.5 | Changnyeong | 80.6 |
| Tongyeong | 28.9 | Goseong | 46.4 |
| Sacheon | 56.6 | Namhae | 13.5 |
| Gimhae | 24.4 | Hadong | 2.8 |
| Milyang | 27.9 | Sancheong | 41.4 |
| Geoje | 49.0 | Hamyang | 15.1 |
| Yangsan | 21.4 | Geochang | 11.2 |
| Uiryeong | 2.7 | Hapcheon | 4.6 |

O When looking at satisfaction with the educational environment for continuing education, the number of respondents who were satisfied with the educational environment in Changwon City compared to Gyeongsangnam-do was 64.7%, and 59.8% in Gyeongsangnam-do, indicating that Changwon was 4.9% higher.

<Table II-51> Satisfaction with Education Environment - Lifelong Education (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon-si |
| Not at all | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| Not so much | 21.8 | 13.9 |
| Moderate | 35.4 | 33.4 |
| Kind of | 21.4 | 27.8 |
| Very much so | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Not sure | 14.7 | 19.9 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

O Changwon City has 18 public libraries, the fewest among the four special cities, and the number of people served by one public library is also the highest in Changwon City.

<Table II-52> Status of public libraries by special city (2022)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Number of people per room (people) | Number of libraries (number) | Population (people) | Notes |
| Goyang | 53,909 | 20 | 1,078,1189 | Municipal 19, Private1 |
| Suwon | 43,896 | 27 | 1,185,184 | Municipal 24, Education office 2, Private1 |
| Yongin | 56,761 | 19 | 1,078,451 | Municipal 18, Private 1 |
| Changwon | 57,003 | 18 | 1,026,057 | Municipal 14(province 1, city 13) Education office 4 |

Source: Changwon Internal resources (as of July 31, 2022)

o In terms of library membership to population ratio, Seongsan-gu (9%) > Jinhae-gu (24.1%) > Masanhoewon-gu (17%) > Masanhappo-gu (15%) > Uichang-gu (13.1%).

o In terms of the percentage of senior citizens (50+) among library members, Seongsan-gu (20,8%) > Masanhappo-gu (20.3%) > Masanhoewon-gu (19.1%) > Uichang-gu (16.3%) > Jinhae-gu (15.6%) > in order.

<Table II-53> Basic Status of Changwon City Distinguished Library (2022)

（2022. 7. 31. as of)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Population | Library Membership | Membership Ratio | Status of age over 50  (50+) |  | |
| Ratio of age over 50 | Books per capita |
| Seongsan-gu | 249,886 | 71,374 | 29 | 14,880 | 20.8 | 2.58 |
| Uichang-gu | 216,412 | 28,245 | 13.1 | 4,613 | 16.3 | 1.36 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 180,611 | 27,029 | 15 | 5,485 | 20.3 | 1.17 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 184,876 | 31,447 | 17 | 6,002 | 19.1 | 2.28 |
| Jinhae-gu | 194,272 | 46,843 | 24.1 | 7,320 | 15.6 | 2.24 |

Source: Changwon City internal data (2022)

O Public sports facilities are sports facilities owned and managed by the government or local governments and include professional sports facilities and recreational sports facilities.

O Professional sports facilities refer to facilities that can be used for competitions and athletes' training, whereas recreational sports facilities are those that can be easily accessed by city residents. Changwon City's per capita area of public sports facilities is 0.55m2 /person, which is 0.43m2 /person short of the average (0.98 m2/person) of other special cities.

<Table II-54> Public Sports Facilities Per Capita (2020)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Classification | Index (m2/person) |
| Provincial and metropolitan average | 0.47 |
| Seoul | 0.12 |
| Busan Metropolitan City | 0.28 |
| Daegu Metropolitan City | 0.29 |
| Incheon Metropolitan City | 0.68 |
| Gwangju Metropolitan City | 0.38 |
| Daejeon Metropolitan City | 0.30 |
| Ulsan Metropolitan City | 1.27 |

Source: Changwon Municipal Research Institute (2020: 87)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (Unit: people) | |
| Classification (in other cases) | Index (m2/person) |
| Suwon, Gyeonggi-do | 0.65 |
| Goyang, Gyeonggi-do | 2.01 |
| Yongin, Gyeonggi-do | 0.28 |
| Changwon, Gyeongnam | 0.55 |

② Utilizing human resources

O Comparing the status of elderly work support organizations by special city, Changwon City has five elderly work support organizations compared to one in other special cities.

<Table II-55> Status of Elderly Work Support Organizations (2022)

(units: places, people)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Senior Job Support Center | Number of Workers |
| National | 206 | 1,914 |
| Suwon | 1 | 9 |
| Yongin | 1 | 9 |
| Goyang | 1 | 8 |
| Gyeongsangnam-do | 26 | 154 |
| Changwon | 5 | 30 |

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare (2022)“Status of Elderly Welfare Facilities”

O When looking at the areas of support for the elderly in Changwon City, the highest percentage of support activities for vulnerable groups (9.5%) was for public facilities management (16.9 mats), followed by community environment improvement (16.5%), etc.

<Table II-56> Fields of support for senior citizen job projects (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon-si |
| Support to vulnerable populations | 25.9 | 29.5 |
| Utility Management Activities | 19.8 | 16.9 |
| Improving communities environment | 16.9 | 16.5 |
| Volunteer at a childcare center | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| School Zone Transportation Support | 4.9 | 1.7 |
| Welfare Assistants | 8.3 | 9.3 |
| Guide leisure activities | 4.9 | 3.3 |
| Passing down experience and knowledge activity | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Nono-care (Care program for senior) | 13.3 | 16.3 |
| Others | 0.4 | 0.4 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

o When looking at the employment and employment rates by age for each special city, Suwon City has a relatively high employment and employment rate (Suwon: 60.9% > Goyang: 60.3% > Changwon: 58.7% > Yongin: 57.6%).

o In Changwon City, the employment and employment rate for those aged 65 and older is higher than in other special cities. (Changwon: 45.9% > Goyang: 42.0% > Suwon: 35.3% > Yongin: 34.2%)

<Table II-57> Employed Persons and Employment Rate by Age (2022)

（Unit: thousand people, %）.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Suwon | | Goyang | | Yongin | | Changwon | |
| Employed | Employment Rate | Employed | Employment Rate | Employed | Employment Rate | Employed | Employment Rate |
| Total | 641.5 | 60.9 | 555.0 | 60.3 | 532.4 | 57.6 | 518.3 | 58.7 |
| 15 - 29 years old | 115.2 | 49.1 | 77.2 | 45.7 | 82.0 | 41.6 | 61.2 | 39.8 |
| 30 - 49 years old | 296.0 | 76.6 | 250.6 | 79.5 | 250.5 | 74.8 | 222.8 | 75.4 |
| 50 - 64 years old | 194.9 | 67.8 | 185.2 | 66.7 | 165.8 | 69.6 | 188.5 | 69.6 |
| 55 years of age or older | 150.8 | 46.5 | 153.7 | 46.2 | 123.2 | 41.6 | 159.2 | 46.7 |
| Age 65 or older | 35.3 | 24.4 | 42.0 | 26.5 | 34.2 | 22.1 | 45.9 | 28.1 |

Source: Statistics Korea (2022) "Regional Statistical Survey”

O Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si have relatively high percentages of "moderately satisfied" and "slightly satisfied" job satisfaction.

O Looking at the indicator of job satisfaction in detail, the average dissatisfaction with the indicator is 19% in Gyeongsangnam-do and 12.8% in Changwon-si, but the percentage of dissatisfaction with wages is relatively high at 27.5% and 21.2% in both Gyeongsangnam-do and Changwon-si.

<Table II-58> Job satisfaction (2021)

（Unit: %）

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon-si |
| Professions | Very dissatisfied | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 12.3 | 7.1 |
| Moderate | 49.9 | 55.1 |
| Slightly satisfied | 28.8 | 34.6 |
| Very satisfied | 6.2 | 1.9 |
| Wages | Very dissatisfied | 5.7 | 2.6 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 21.8 | 18.6 |
| Moderate | 47.2 | 46.8 |
| Slightly satisfied | 21.5 | 30.1 |
| Very satisfied | 3.9 | 1.9 |
| Work Hours | Very dissatisfied | 3.4 | 1.9 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 13.6 | 11.5 |
| Moderate | 51.4 | 52.6 |
| Slightly satisfied | 25.3 | 32.1 |
| Very satisfied | 6.3 | 1.9 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | | Gyeongsangnam-do | Changwon-si |
| Working Environment | Very dissatisfied | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 15.2 | 10.3 |
| Moderate | 50.2 | 52.6 |
| Slightly satisfied | 25,1 | 34.0 |
| Very satisfied | 6.1 | 19 |
| Employment Security | Very dissatisfied | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 15.3 | 12.2 |
| Moderate | 49.0 | 24.5 |
| Slightly satisfied | 23.7 | 26.9 |
| Very satisfied | 7.8 | 2.6 |
| Workers  Interests Protection | Very dissatisfied | 4.6 | 2.6 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 15.4 | 9.6 |
| Moderate | 512 | 57.1 |
| Slightly satisfied | 22.3 | 28.2 |
| Very satisfied | 6.4 | 2.6 |
| Overall  Satisfaction | Very dissatisfied | 2.7 | 0.6 |
| Slightly dissatisfied | 12.6 | 6.4 |
| Moderate | 54.7 | 60.3 |
| Slightly satisfied | 24.5 | 30.8 |
| Very satisfied | 5.5 | 1.9 |

Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey (2021)

1. Current Status and Implications of Changwon City as an Age-Friendly City

O Changwon City's ratio of seniors aged 65 and over to the total population based on demographic factors is 18.4%, which is 1.3% higher than the national rate of 17.1%. 1.3% higher than the national rate of 18.4%, indicating the need for continuous support and long-term measures for the elderly population.

* Comparative analysis of three other special cities with similar population size: Goyang, Yongin, and Suwon over the past five years (2016-2021) The increase in the proportion of the elderly ranged from 3.0% to 3.6%, but in Changwon, the increase was 4.5%. This shows that the proportion of elderly people in Changwon is higher than that of other special cities with similar population size, which means that Changwon needs to improve its urban environment as a special city with a large increase in the elderly population.
* In particular, policies for citizens entering the elderly should be expanded as the gap in the proportion of the elderly is expected to deepen after 2020, when the Korean baby boomers (1955-1963), whose birth rate has increased rapidly in Korean society, enter the elderly, and by 2035, when all baby boomers will be elderly.

o Based on the five districts of Changwon (Shengsan, Uichang, Masanhappo, Masanhoewon, and Jinhae), Masanhappo district has the highest aging rate (22.9 mats), and among the five districts, Masanhappo and Masanhoewon districts have already exceeded 20% of the elderly by UN standards, making it an ultra-elderly society.

It was found that there is a disparity in the proportion of the elderly population. This means that there is a disparity in the proportion of the elderly population even within the Changwon City area, which means that age-friendly policies should be implemented according to the region.

* Specifically, there are 12 Masanhappo-gu, 10 Masanhoewon-gu, 6 Jinhae-gu, and 2 Uchang-gu, while Seongsan-gu does not have any towns and villages classified as ultra-elderly communities. In detail, support should be provided according to the local characteristics of each town and village.

o Changwon City has a high percentage of elderly people compared to the national average, but the percentage of vulnerable groups is lower than the national average. It is necessary to provide support to the general elderly population while ensuring that there are no blind spots.

* Number of elderly people receiving long-term care (National: 4.9% > Changwon: 4.3%), number of elderly people receiving long-term care (National: 10.2% > Changwon: 8.5%), and number of basic pensioners and recipients (National: 66.7% > Changwon: 65.7%).

o Data on indicators related to Changwon's 1st strategic goals (① Creating a safe and convenient urban environment, ② Realizing understanding and respect for generational integration, and ③ Supporting healthy and leisurely retirement) in accordance with WHO guidelines showed that Changwon's standards were generally good compared to the rest of the country, but certain indicators related to the creation of an age-friendly city compared to other special cities with similar population sizes showed a number of declines, indicating the need for measures in related areas.

* Traffic accident safety rating and crime rating are 3, which is lower than other cities, and efforts are needed to improve the safety rating (Traffic accident safety rating: Suwon 1, Yongin 1, Cat 2, Crime safety rating: Suwon 5, Yongin 1, Cat 2).
* The number of residential welfare facilities for the elderly is low and needs to be expanded (Suwon: 9, Goyang: 8, Changwon: 3, Yongin: 2).
* The level of public Wi-Fi deployment is low, and related infrastructure needs to be expanded to improve information accessibility (average in special cases: 2.3 m2 Changwon: 1.6 m2)
* The number of medical welfare facilities for the elderly is the lowest during the special period, and related facilities need to be expanded (total: 203, capacity: 120, source: 93, window: 46).
* The number of public libraries in the city is the lowest, and it is necessary to expand public libraries for the leisure of the elderly (Suwon: 27, Goyang: 20, Yongin: 19, Changwon: 18).

-The area of public sports facilities per capita in Changwon is 0.55m2 /person, which is the average of other special cities (0.98m2 /person). There is a need to expand public sports facilities.

o Among the secondary data with quantitative figures of indicators that can be checked for age-friendliness, there were many data that could not be checked because they were only provided at the city or provincial level, and the data for Changwon City was not provided. Statistical surveys at the city, county, and district level are needed to identify the specificities of Changwon City, and it is necessary to understand the differences between the characteristics of Changwon City and other cities through surveys and interviews.

1. Changwon City Elderly Friendliness Analysis
2. Changwon City Age Friendly Survey
3. Changwon City Complaints Big Data Analysis
4. Changwon City Senior Citizens FGI
5. Expert IPA research
6. National and international case studies

**III.** Analysis of Changwon City's Age Friendliness

1. Changwon City Age Friendly Survey

1) Survey Design

O Survey Population

-The survey population is defined as citizens aged 18 or older living in Changwon City as of April 2022.

o Sampling method

-The sampling frame uses Stratified Assignment Random Sampling, a method of probability sampling in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample, with proportional allocation by region, gender, and age based on the April 2022 census of the Ministry of the Interior and Safety.

o Sample size

- The total valid sample used in the analysis was 800.

- Of the valid sample, 400 were general citizens and 400 were elderly (65+) o Sample error

-The results have a margin of error of ±3.46% at a 95% confidence level.

- Interpretation of findings cannot be interpreted as "statistically different" when the difference in response rates per item is within 6.92 percentage points.

- Sample error is due to the characteristics of the sample and the survey method and is used as a reference for interpreting the survey results.

o Survey Tools and Methods

- Use Structured Questionnaires as a survey tool

- The survey consisted of a face-to-face interview with a structured questionnaire.

Survey Design

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ■ |  | Contents |
| Populations | - Changwon citizens and senior citizens over 18 years old |
|  | |  |
| Sampling |  | * Reflects region/province/age population ratios as of April 2022 * Stratified Assignment Random Sampling |
|  | |  |
| Validation | | - 800 people (400 general, 400 seniors) |
|  | |  |
| Sample error |  | - Maximum allowable sampling error ±3.46%p (95% confidence level) |
|  | |  |
| Research Methods |  | -Face ToFace Interview |
|  | |  |
| Research Tools | | - Structured questionnaires |
|  | |  |
| Research Period |  | - Apr 18, 2022 to Jun 10, 2022 |
|  | |  |
| Investigative Agencies |  | - Gyeongnam Research |

[Figure III-1] Survey Design

3) Analysis results

o The effective sample used to analyze the results of the survey to establish a five-year action plan for creating an age-friendly city was as follows

o The population under the age of 65 was 400 (50%), and the population over the age of 65 was 400 (50%), separating the general public and the elderly, with 65 (8.1%) in their 20s and under, 59 (7.4%) in their 30s, 76 (9.5松) in their 40s, 136 (17.0%) in their 50s, 215 (26.9%) in their 60s, and 249 (31.1%) in their 70s and over.

<Table III-1> Characteristics of Survey Participants

（Unit: people, %）

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | | Sample | Ratio |
| Survey Classification | Under 65 | 400 | 50.0 |
| Age 65 or older | 400 | 50.0 |
| Area of residence (District) | Uichang-gu | 181 | 22.6 |
| Seongsan-gu | 161 | 20.1 |
| Masanhappo-gu | 167 | 20.9 |
| Masanhoewon-gu | 152 | 19.0 |
| Jinhae-gu | 139 | 17.4 |
| Gender | Male | 382 | 47.8 |
| Female | 418 | 52.3 |
| Age Range | 20 or less | 65 | 8.1 |
| 30s | 59 | 7.4 |
| 40s | 76 | 9.5 |
| 50s | 136 | 17.0 |
| 60s | 215 | 26.9 |
| 70+ years old | 249 | 31.1 |
| Residency type | Single-family homes (including detached and multi-family) | 335 | 41.9 |
| Townhouses/Villas | 78 | 9.8 |
| Apartment | 387 | 48.4 |
| Family type | Single | 162 | 20.3 |
| Married | 329 | 41.1 |
| Married couple + children (including grandchildren) | 181 | 22.6 |
| Parent+Child | 127 | 15.9 |
| Others | 1 | 0.1 |
| All | | 800 | 100.0 |

（1） Outdoor Environment and Buildings

O "Public spaces around my home are clean and pleasant": 1.9% not at all, 6.5% not at all, 32.5% moderately, 45.1% yes, and 14.0% very much yes. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under the age of 65 was 3.67, and the average for those over 65 was 3.59.

o "The roads in India that I frequently use are flat and free of obstacles, making it easy to walk around": 0.6% not at all, 13.1% not at all, 38.4% moderately, 39.6% agree, and 8.3% strongly agree. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under the age of 65 was 3.46, and the average for those over 65 was 3.38.

o 'At crosswalks or narrow alleys, drivers must yield to pedestrians to allow them to pass safely.

The results of the "I do" item were 2.0% not at all, 13.6% not at all, 35.5% moderately, 40.3% yes, and 8.6% strongly. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under 65 was 3.44, and the average for those over 65 was 3.36.

o "My neighborhood is safe because there is a clear separation between driveways and sidewalks": 3.0% did not agree, 11.9% disagreed, 32.5% agreed, 43.6% agreed, and 9.0% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under the age of 65 was 3.53, and the mean for those over 65 was 3.35.

o "Crosswalks in my neighborhood have varying lengths of time that the light stays green, so I don't have to rush to cross the street": 1.3% not at all, 9.5% not at all, 33.3% fairly, 46.9% agree, and 9.1% strongly agree. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under 65 was 3.62, and the average for those over 65 was 3.45.

o "Entrances and exits to public buildings are well spaced and have ramps to make it easier to get in and out": 0.8% did not agree, 9.9% disagreed, 36.0% agreed, 44.3% agreed, and 9.1% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average score for those under 65 was 3.59, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.43.

o "My neighborhood has facilities for walking and light exercise": 1.8% not at all, 6.1% not at all, 21.6% moderately, 53.1% agree, and 17.4% strongly agree. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 3.91, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.65.

o "Streets, parks, trails, etc. are well equipped with benches and restrooms that can be used when needed\*": 2.5% did not agree, 12.8% disagreed, 30.6% agreed, 42.3% agreed, and 11.9% strongly agreed. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under 65 was 3.54, and the average for those 65 and older was 3.43.

o "I feel safe and secure in my current neighborhood due to nighttime lighting and police patrols": 1.1% not at all, 10.6% not at all, 35.5% fairly, 42.9% somewhat, and 9.9% very much. On a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 3.52 and the mean for those 65 and older was 3.48.

o "Public facilities have preferential services for the elderly, such as specialized reception desks for the elderly": 4.6% did not agree, 24.8% disagreed, 42.0% agreed, 24.5% agreed, and 4.1% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under 65 was 3.09, and the average for those over 65 was 2.89.

o "Public buildings are equipped with amenities such as elevators and leveled rest chairs.

The results of the "many" items were 2.1% Not at all, 14.3% Not at all, 40.5% Fairly, 35.8% Yes, and 7.4% Strongly. On a scale *of* 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 3.46 and the mean for those 65 and older was 3.18.

o "Public restrooms are clean and equipped with sufficient safety facilities": 2.9% not at all, 13.4% not at all, 40.1% fairly, 36.3% yes, and *7.*4% *very much. When* analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under the age of 65 was 3.44, and the average for those over 65 was 3.20.

o "Public places in my neighborhood are safe because they have slip-resistant floors": 2.6% not at all, 13.1% not at all, 41.3% moderately, 37.1% agree, and 5.9% strongly agree. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under the age of 65 was 3.43, and the average for those over 65 was 3.18.

o "My neighborhood has enough signage to help me find my way around in case of an emergency, such as an accident": 4.5% did not agree, 19.3% disagreed, 39.8% agreed, 31.8% agreed, and 4.8% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under 65 was 3.24, and the average for those 65 and older was 3.02.

<Table III-2> Age-friendly conditions-Outdoor environment and building area analysis results

Survey Result

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Not at all  Not so  not | No | Moderate | Yes | Extremely yes | Evaluation | | |
|  | Public spaces around your home are clean and comfortable | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 1.9 | 6.5 | 32.5 | 45.1 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 32.5 | 59.1 |
| Under 65 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 29.5 | 47.3 | 15.0 | 8.3 | 29.5 | 62.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.0 | 6.5 | 35.5 | 43.0 | 13.0 | 8.5 | *35.5* | 56.0 |
|  | The road is flat and unobstructed, and it's easy to walk around. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 0.6 | 13.1 | 38.4 | 39.6 | 8.3 | 13.7 | 38.4 | 47.9 |
| Under 65 | 0.8 | 123 | 35.5 | 43.8 | 7.8 | 13.1 | 35.5 | 51.6 |
| Age 65 or older | 0.5 | 14.0 | 41.3 | 35.5 | 8.8 | 14.5 | 41.3 | 44.3 |
|  | At crosswalks or narrow alleys drivers allow pedestrians to pass safely. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 2.0 | 13.6 | 35.5 | 40.3 | 8.6 | 15.6 | 35.5 | 48.9 |
| Under 65 | 1.5 | 14.0 | 33.0 | 42.3 | 9.3 | 15.5 | 33.0 | 51.6 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.5 | 13.3 | 38.0 | 38.3 | 8.0 | 15.8 | 38.0 | 46.3 |
|  | My neighborhood is safe with clearly defined driveways and sidewalks. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 3.0 | 11.9 | 325 | 43.6 | 9.0 | 14.9 | *32.5* | *52.6* |
| Under 65 | 2.5 | 8.3 | 33.0 | 46.5 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 33.0 | 56.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 3.5 | 15.5 | 32.0 | 40.8 | 8.3 | 19.0 | 32乂）% | 49.1 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Survey results | | | | | Evaluation | | |
| Extremely no | No | Moderate | Yes | Extremely yes |
|  | In my neighborhood, the traffic lights stay blue for a long time, so I don't have to rush to cross the street. | | | | | Negative | Normal | Positive |
| All | 1.3 | 95 | 33.3 | 46.9 | 91 | 10.8 | 33.3 | 56.0 |
| Age under 65 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 31.8 | 50.8 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 31.8 | 60.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.5 | 11.0 | 34.8 | 43.0 | 8.8 | 13.5 | 34.8 | 51.8 |
|  | Public building entrances are well spaced and ramped for easy access. | | | | | Negative | Normal | Positive |
| All | 0.8 | 9.9 | 36.0 | 44.3 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 36.0 | 53.4 |
| Age under 65 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 36.0 | 47.0 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 36.0 | 56.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 13 | 128 | 36.0 | 41.5 | 8.5 | 14.1 | 36.0 | 50.0 |
|  | In my neighborhood, there are facilities to go for a walk or to get some exercise. | | | | | Negative | Normal | Positive |
| All | 18 | 61 | 216 | 53.1 | 17.4 | 7.9 | 21.6 | 70.5  Β |
| Age under 65 | 10 | 4.0 | 18.8 | 55.3 | 21.0 | 5.0 | 18.8 | 76.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.5 | 8.3 | 24.5 | 51.0 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 24.5 | 64.8 |
|  | Streets, park trails, etc. are well-placed with restroom and benches that can be used when needed. | | | | | Negative | Normal | Positive |
| All | 之 5% 之 | 1Z8 | 30.6 | 42,3 | 119 | 15.3 | 30.6 | 54.2 |
| Age under 65 | 1.5 | 120 | 29.8 | 445 | 123 | 13.5 | 29.8 | 56.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 3.5 | 13.5 | 31.5 | 40.0 | 11.5 | 170 | 31.5 | 51.5 |
|  | My current neighborhood is safe and crime-free, with nighttime lighting, police patrols, etc. | | | | | Negative | Normal | Positive |
| All | 1.1 | 10.6 | 35,5 | 42.9 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 35.5 | 52.8 |
| Age under 65 | 1.0 | 10,0 | 36.0 | 42.5 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 36.0 | 53.0 |
| Age 65 or older | 1.3 | 113 | 35.0 | 43.3 | 9.3 | 12.6 | 35.0 | 52.6 |
|  | There is a priority service such as reception desk for the elderly in public buildings. | | | | | Negative | Normal | 5 tablets |
| All | 4.6 | 248 | 42.0 | 24.5 | 41 | 294 | 410 | 28.6 |
| Age under 65 | 3.0 | 19.8 | 46.8 | 26.8 | 3.8 | 22.8 | 46.8 | 30.6 |
| Age 65 or older | 6.3 | 29.8 | 373 | 223 | 45 | 36.1 | 37.3 | 26.8 |
|  | The public building has convenience facilities such as elevator and sufficient rest chair. | | | | | Negative | Normal | 3 tablets |
| All | 2.1 | 14.3 | 40.5 | 35.8 | 7.4 | 16.4 | 40.5 | 43.2 |
| Age under 65 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 41.3 | 39.8 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 413 | 48.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.3 | 20,5 | 39.8 | 31.8 | 5.8 | 22.8 | 39.8 | 37.6 |
|  | Public restrooms are clean and well-equipped for safety. | | | | | Negative | Normal | Positive |
| All | 2.9 | 134 | 401 | 36.3 | 7.4 | 16.3 | 40.1 | 43.7 |
| Age under 65 | 10 | 11.0 | 39.0 | 40.8 | 8.3 | 12.0 | 39.0 | 49.1 |
| Age 65 or older | 4.8 | 15.8 | 41.3 | 31.8 | 6.5 | 20.6 | 41.3 | 38.3 |
|  | Public places in my neighborhood are safe because they have non-slip floors. | | | | | Negative | Normal | Positive |
| All | 2.6 | 13.1 | 41.3 | 37.1 | 5.9 | 15.7 | 41.3 | 43.0 |
| Age under 65 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 42.3 | 40.3 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 423 | 47.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 4.3 | 16.8 | 40.3 | 34.0 | 4.8 | 21.1 | 40.3 | 38.8 |
|  | In my neighborhood, there are enough signage to pinpoint the exact location in case of an unexpected event like an accident. | | | | | Negative | Normal | Positive |
| All | 4.5 | 19.3 | 39.8 | 公1.8 | 4.8 | 23 石% 石 | 39.8 | 36,6 |
| Age under 65 | 1.5 | 17,0 | 43.0 | 32.8 | 5.8 | 18.5 | 43.0 | 38.6 |
| Age 65 or older | 7.5 | 215 | 36.5 | 30.8 | 3.8 | 29.0 | 36.5 | 34.6 |

(2) Transportation

o For the statement "I can easily get to my desired destination using city buses", the results were 1.3% not at all, 7.3% not at all, 27.3% somewhat, 48.0% yes, and 48.0% very much.

Yes, 16.3%. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 3.74, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.68.

o "There are a sufficient number of seats for the elderly on city buses": 2.0% not at all, 12.0% not at all, 32.4% usually, 44.6% yes, 9.0% very much, and the analysis showed that 14.0% of the respondents rated it negatively, 32.4% rated it moderately, and 53.6% rated it positively. Based on the scale (*out of* 5), the average score for those under 65 was 3.55, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.39.

o "Free shuttle buses are available in places where it is difficult to use city buses": 22.0% not at all, 36.0% not at all, 26.6% moderately, 12.3% yes, and 3.1% strongly yes. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the mean for those under 65 was 2.45, and the mean for those over 65 was 2.33.

o For the statement "There are chairs and sunshades at city bus stops to make waiting comfortable", the results were 2.3% not at all, 10.3% not at all, 31.4% moderately, 43.9% agree, and 12.3% strongly agree. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under the age of 65 was 3.60, and the average for those over 65 was 3.47.

o "The bus driver waits for passengers to get off and on the bus in consideration of their safety when leaving and entering the bus": 4.3% not at all, 14.6% not at all, 39.5% usually, 33.6% agree, and 8.0% strongly agree. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 3.24, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.29.

o "City buses are regularly scheduled": 3.0% did not agree, 15.4% disagreed, 41.4% agreed, 35.3% agreed, and 5.0% strongly agreed. Based on the scale (out of 5), the mean for those under the age of 65 was 3.28, and the mean for those over 65 was 3.20.

o "City bus route maps and schedules are large, clearly labeled, and easy to read": 0.9% did not agree, 10.6% disagreed, 37.3% agreed, 41.5% agreed, and 9.8% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average for those under 65 was 3.55, and the average for those 65 and older was 3.43.

o "There are enough low-floor buses that are convenient for seniors with physical disabilities to use": 3.0% did not agree, 20.4% disagreed, 43.5% agreed, 30.0% agreed, and 3.1% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average score for those under 65 was 3.11, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.09.

o "Taxis are comfortable and accessible, with room for a wheelchair or walker": 8.3% not at all, 30.8% not at all, and 39.6% usually,

19.3% agree and 2.1% strongly agree. On a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 2.75 and the mean for those 65 and older was 2.78.

o "Taxi drivers are friendly and helpful when needed": 3.6% not at all, 25.1% not at all, 43.3% usually, 25.0% yes, and 3.0% strongly yes. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5) by age group, the average for those under 65 was 2.99, and the average for those over 65 was 2.98.

o "Parking is available at a low cost": 10.3% not at all, 33.5% not much, 37.4% moderately, 14.3% yes, and 4.6% very much. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 2.69, and the mean for those over 65 was 2.70.

o For the item "Provide seniors with a priority parking area to park close to buildings or stops", the results were 18.6% not at all, 37.8% not at all, 28.0% fairly, 13.4% agree, and 2.3% strongly agree. On a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under the age of 65 was 2.44 and the mean for those over 65 was 2.42.

<Table III-3> Age-friendly conditions-transportation area analysis results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Survey Results | | | | | | | | |
| Classification | Extremely no | No | Moderate | Yes | Extremely Yes | Evaluation | |  |
|  | You can easily get to your destination by taking a city bus | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 13 | 7.3 | 27.3 | 48.0 | 16.3 | &6 | 27.3 | 64.3 |
| Under 65 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 25.8 | 47.8 | 18.0 | 8.6 | 25.8 | 65.8 |
| 65 or older | 1.3 | 7.3 | 28.8 | 48.3 | 14.5 | 8.6 | 28.8 | 62.8 |
|  | City bus has sufficient number of priority seats. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 2.0 | 12.0 | *32.4* | 44.6 | 9.0 | 140 | 324 | 53.6 |
| Under 65 | 1.0 | 10,0 | 32.0 | 47.3 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 32.0 | 57.1 |
| 65 or older | 3.0 | 14.0 | 32.8 | 42.0 | 8.3 | 17.0 | 32.8 | 50.3 |
|  | It is available to use free shuttle bus in place where it is hard use city bus. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 220 | 36.0 | 26.6 | 12.3 | 3.1 | 23.4 | 26.6 | 15.4 |
| Under 65 | 19.3 | 37.0 | 27.5 | 12.5 | 3.8 | 56.3 | 27.5 | 16.3 |
| 65 or older | 24.8 | 35.0 | 25.8 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 59.8 | 25.8 | 145 |
|  | City bus stops are equipped with chairs and sunshades to make waiting comfortable. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 2.3 | 10.3 | 31.4 | 43.9 | 12.3 | 12.6 | 31.4 | 562 |
| Under 65 | 2.3 | 7.8 | 32.8 | 42.3 | 15.0 | 10.1 | 32.8 | 57.3 |
| 65 or older | 2,3 | 12,8 | 30.0 | 45.5 | 9.5 | 15.1 | 30.0 | 55.0 |
|  | Bus driver waits with respect the safety of passengers when departing and arriving on the bus. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 4.3% 146% | | 39.5% 33.6% 0% | | | 18.9 | 39.5 | 41.6 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| v | Surevey Results | | | | | Evaluation | | |
| Extremely no | No | Moderate | Yes. | Extremely yes |
| Under 65 | 4.5 | 15.0 | 40.5 | 32.0 | 8.0 | 19.5 | 40.5 | 40.0 |
| 65 or older | 4.0 | 14.3 | 38.5 | 35.3 | 8.0 | 18.3 | 38.5 | 43.3 |
|  | City buses are spaced at regular intervals. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 3.0 | 15.4 | 41.4 | 35.3 | 5.0 | 18.4 | 41.4 | 40.3 |
| Under 65 | 3.0 | 14.3 | 41.3 | 35.0 | 6.5 | 17.3 | 41.3 | 41.5 |
| 65 or older | 3.0 | 16.5 | 41.5 | 35.5 | 3.5 | 19.5 | 41.5 | 39.0 |
|  | City bus maps and schedules are large, clear, and easy to read. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 0.9 | 10.6 | 37.3 | 41.5 | 9.8 | 11.5 | 37.3 | 51.3 |
| Under 65 | 1.0 | 8.5 | 36.5 | 42.8 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 36.5 | 54.1 |
| 65 or older | 0.8 | 12.8 | 38.0 | 40.3 | 8.3 | 13.6 | 38.0 | 48.6 |
|  | There are enough low-floor buses to accommodate seniors with physical disabilities. | | | | | Negative | Usually | Positive |
| All | 3.0 | 20.4 | 43.5 | 30.0 | 3.1 | 23.4 | 43.5 | 33.1 |
| Under 65 | 2.8 | 18.3 | 48.5 | 26.3 | 4.3 | 21.1 | 48.5 | 30.6 |
| 65 or older | 3.3 | 22.5 | 38.5 | 33.8 | 2.0 | 25.8 | 38.5 | 35.8 |
|  | Taxi cabs are easy to reach and have space for a wheelchair and support device. | | | | | Negative | Usually | Positive |
| All | 8.3 | 30.8 | 39.6 | 19.3 | 2.1 | 39.1 | 39.6 | 21.4 |
| Under 65 | 8.0 | 33.8 | 37.0 | 18.0 | 3.3 | 41.8 | 37.0 | 21.3 |
| 65 or older | 8.5 | 27.8 | 42.3 | 20.5 | 1.0 | 36.3 | 423 | 21.5 |
|  | Taxi drivers are friendly and helpful. | | | | | Negative | Usually | Positive |
| All | 3.6 | 25.1 | 43.3 | 25.0 | 3.0 | 28.7 | 43.3 | 28.0 |
| Under 65 | 3.0 | 24.0 | 46.3 | 24.5 | 2.3 | 27.0 | 46.3 | 26.8 |
| 65 or older | 4.3 | 26.3 | 40.3 | 25.5 | 3.8 | 30.6 | 40.3 | 29.3 |
|  | Parking is available in low expense | | | | | Negative | Usually | Positive |
| All | 10.3 | 33.5 | 37.4 | 143 | 4.6 | 43.8 | 37.4 | 18.9 |
| Under 65 | 9.8 | 35.8 | 34.8 | 15.0 | 4.8 | 45.6 | 34.8 | 19.8 |
| 65 or older | 10.8 | 31.3 | 40.0 | 13.5 | 4.5 | 42.1 | 40.0 | 18.0 |
|  | Provide parking spaces for seniors to park close to buldings and stops. | | | | | Negative | Usually | Positive |
| All | 18.6 | 37.8 | 28.0 | 13.4 | 2.3 | 56.4 | 28.0 | 15.7 |
| Under 65 | 19.3 | 37.5 | 26.5 | 13.8 | 3.0 | 56.8 | 26.5 | 16.8 |
| 65 or older | 18.0 | 38.0 | 29.5 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 56.0 | 29.5 | 14.5 |

（3） Housing and living conditions

o "My current home is adequately equipped with facilities necessary for daily living, such as running water, toilets, heating, etc.": 0.6% did not agree, 3.9% disagreed, 27.3% agreed, 48.0% agreed, and 203% strongly agreed. The average score for those under 65 was 3.93, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.74. o "I would like to modify my current home to prevent accidents and reduce physical discomfort": 7.9% disagree, 19.0% disagree, 30.1% agree, 30.4% agree, and 12.6% strongly agree. Scale by Survey Subject (out of 5) Minutes

The average for those under the age of 65 was 3.24 and the average for those over 65 was 3.18. o "I feel safe inside my home because there are no thresholds that I could trip over.

The results were 6.3% not at all, 16.5% not at all, *27.*9% fairly, 37.6% somewhat, and 11.8% very much. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5) by age group, the average for those under 55 was 3.54, and the average for those 65 and older was 3.11.

o "When I want to move to another home, I have difficulty finding a home that meets my financial capabilities": 5.1% not at all, 14.4% not at all, 34.5% moderately, 31.1% yes, and 14.9% strongly. On a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 3.53, and the mean for those 65 and older was 3.20.

o "My current home is designed to allow me to evacuate in the event of a natural disaster, such as a fire or earthquake": 13.1% did not agree, 25.1% disagreed, 32.6% agreed, 24.0% agreed, and 5.1% strongly agreed. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 3.05, and the average score for those over 65 was 2.61.

o "Housing-related expenses are a large part of my living expenses": *6.6% did not agree,* 18.4% disagreed, 40.3% agreed, 23.6% agreed, and 11.1% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average for those under 65 was 3.25, and the average for those over 65 was 3.04.

o "Elderly people who have difficulty performing daily activities on their own and those who live alone can receive elderly care services": 3.5% disagreed, 15.9% disagreed, 44.9% agreed, 31.5% agreed, and 4.3% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average for those under 65 was 3.27, and the average for those over 65 was 3.07.

o "There is a good supply of housing options for the elderly, such as senior rental housing and senior group homes, that can be chosen in preparation for old age": 10.4% did not agree, 33.5% disagreed, 40.0% agreed, 14.1% agreed, and 2.0% strongly agreed. On a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 2.67 and the mean for those 65 and older was 2.61. o For "I have received services to help with home repairs or structural modifications for older adults," 57.1% disagreed, 21.0% disagreed, 12.8% agreed, 7.1% agreed, and 2.0% strongly agreed. Based on a scale of 1 to 5 (out of 5)

The average score for those under 65 was 1.73, and the average for those over 65 was 1.79.

<Table III-4> Age-Friendly Conditions-Housing and Residential Environment Area Analysis Results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Surevey Results | | | | | Evaluation | | |
| Extremely no | no | moderate | yes | Extremely yes |
|  | The house you live in is well-equipped with the facilities you need to live in, such as running water, heat, and a toilet. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 0.6 | 3.9 | 27.3 | 48.0 | 20.3 | 4.5 | 27.3 | 68.3 |
| Under 65 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 23.8 | 51.0 | 22.8 | 2.6 | 23.8 | 73.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 0.5 | 6.0 | 30.8 | 45.0 | 17.8 | 6.5 | 30.8 | 62.8 |
|  | I want to modify my home to prevent accidents and reduce physical discomfort | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 7.9 | 19.0 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 12.6 | 26.9 | 30.1 | 43.0 |
| Under 65 | 7.0 | 18.8 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 13.3 | 25.8 | 30.5 | 43.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 8.8 | 19.3 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 12.0 | 28.1 | 29.8 | 42.3 |
|  | Inside my house, I feel safe because there are no thresholds to trip over. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 6.3 | 16.5 | 27.9 | 37.6 | 11.8 | 22.8 | 27.9 | 49.4 |
| Under 65 | 3.5 | 12.3 | 26.3 | 43.0 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 26.3 | 58.0 |
| Age 65 or older | 9.0 | 20.8 | 29.5 | 32.3 | 8.5 | 29.8 | 29.5 | 40.8 |
|  | When you want to move to another home, you have trouble finding one that fits your budget. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 5.1 | 14.4 | 34.5 | 31.1 | 14.9 | 19.5 | 34,5 | 46.0 |
| Under 65 | 1.8 | 12.8 | 34.3 | 33.5 | 17.8 | 14.6 | 34.3 | 51.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 8.5 | 16.0 | 34.8 | 28.8 | 12.0 | 24.5 | 34.8 | 40.8 |
|  | The house you live in is designed to be evacuated in the event of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake or fire. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 13.1 | 25.1 | 32.6 | 24.0 | 5.1 | 38.2 | 32.6 | 29.1 |
| Under 65 | 9.5 | 19.8 | 34.0 | 30.0 | 6.8 | 29.3 | 34.0 | 36.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 16.8 | 30.5 | 31.3 | 18.0 | 3.5 | 47.3 | 31.3 | 21.5 |
|  | Housing is a big part of your current living expenses | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 6.6 | 18.4 | 40.3 | 23.6 | 11.1 | 25.0 | 40.3 | 34.7 |
| Under 65 | 4.3 | 17.5 | 41.0 | 23.8 | 13.5 | 21.8 | 41.0 | 37.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 9.0 | 19.3 | 39.5 | 23.5 | 8.8 | 28.3 | 39.5 | 32.3 |
|  | Elderly people who have difficulty performing daily activities on their own and those who live alone can receive elderly care services. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 3.5 | 15.9 | 44.9 | 31.5 | 4.3 | 19.4 | 44.9 | 35.8 |
| Under 65 | 1.0 | 13.3 | 47.8 | 33.8 | 4.3 | 14.3 | 47.8 | 38.1 |
| Age 65 or older | 6.0 | 18.5 | 42.0 | 29.3 | 4.3 | 24.5 | 42.0 | 33.6 |
|  | There is a good supply of housing options for seniors, including senior rental housing and senior group homes. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 10.4 | 33.5 | 40.0 | 14.1 | 2.0 | 43.9 | 40.0 | 16.1 |
| Under 65 | 8.3 | 33.8 | 43.3 | 12.8 | 2.0 | 42.1 | 43.3 | 14.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 12.5 | 33.3 | 36.8 | 15.5 | 2.0 | 45.8 | 36.8 | 17.5 |
|  | I've used services to help seniors with home repairs and structural modifications. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 57.1 | 21.0 | 12.8 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 78.1 | 12.8 | 9.1 |
| Under 65 | 61.0 | 16.5 | 13.8 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 77.5 | 13.8 | 8.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 53.3 | 25.5 | 11.8 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 78.8 | 11.8 | 9.6 |

（4） Social Activities/Social Participation (for Seniors)

o "There are senior centers, senior welfare centers, senior classes, walking and exercise facilities, etc. near my home where I can enjoy my leisure time": 2.3% not at all, 9.8% disagree, 31.5% agree, 48.8% agree, and 7.8% strongly agree, based on the scale (out of 5) for each respondent, the average score for those aged 65 and older was 3.50.

o "When I go to senior centers, welfare centers, senior classes, walking and exercise facilities, etc., there are many things to learn and play that I can participate in, which is fun and beneficial": 2.5% not at all, 15.8% disagree, 47.3% agree, 30.0% agree, and 4.5% strongly agree. o "Leisure, entertainment, and sports events are held at times that are convenient for participation": 4.3% disagree, 24.5% disagree, 46.8% agree, 21.3% agree, 30.0% strongly agree, and 3.3% strongly agree. Results of the analysis of the scale (out of 5) by survey target 65+ years old

Fungus scored 2.95

o "It is easy to get information about local events from government offices in Changwon City": 5.5% did not agree, 21.5% disagreed, 48.0% agreed, 23.3% agreed, and 1.8% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those aged 65 and older was 2.94.

o For the item "I am satisfied with my current social life, excluding professional activities," the results were 4.5% not at all, 15.8% not at all, 49.5% fairly, 27.5% yes, and 2.8% very much. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those aged 65 and older was 3.08.

o "There is a wide range of social activities that take into account the interests of the elderly": 3.8% did not agree, 19.0% disagreed, 46.5% agreed, 27.3% agreed, and 3.5% strongly agreed. The average score for those aged 65 and older was 3.08 on a scale of 1 to 5.

o "Social activities for older adults are available in a variety of spaces": 4.0% not at all, 15.8% not at all, 45.8% fairly, 31.5% yes, and 3.0% very much. The average score for those aged 65 and over was 3.14 on a scale of 1 to 5.

o "Methods and procedures for participating in social activities are easy and convenient for the elderly": 4.5% did not agree, 30.3% disagreed, 42.3% agreed, 20.5% agreed, and 2.5% strongly agreed. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those aged 65 and older was 2.86.

O "In my community, events are often organized to bring together younger and older generations," the results were 12.5% not at all, 38.0% not at all, 36.3% fairly, 11.8% yes, and 1.5% very much. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average score for those aged 65 and older was 2.52.

o "I can participate in a variety of leisure activities and attractions without having to pay for them": 9.8% not at all, 30.3% not at all, 40.8% fairly, 15.3% yes, and 4.0% very much. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average score for those aged 65+ was 2.74.

o "I have friends, spouse, etc. that I can rely on physically and mentally": 4.8% not at all, 14.5% not at all, 28.0% somewhat, 43.8% yes, and 9.0% very much. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average score for those aged 65 and older was 3.38.

<Table III-5> Analysis Results of Age-Friendly Conditions-Social Activities/Social Participation Area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Survey Results | | | | | Evaluation | | |
| Extremely no | no | Moderate | Yes | Extremely Yes |
| There are senior centers, senior centers, senior classes, and walking and exercise facilities around the neighborhood for leisure. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 2.3 | 9.8 | 31.5 | 48.8 | 7.8 | 12.1 | 31.5 | 56.6 |
| Going to senior centers, senior centers, senior classes, walking and exercise facilities, etc. is fun and beneficial because there is so much to learn and share. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 2.5 | 15.8 | 47.3 | 30.0 | 4.5 | 18.3 | 47.3 | 34.5 |
| Leisure, entertainment, and athletic events are held at times that are convenient for you to participate. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 4.3 | 24.5 | 46.8 | 21.3 | 3.3 | 28.8 | 46.8 | 24.6 |
| You can easily get information about local events from government offices in Changwon. My government office *不*  Easily get information about retrograde time | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 5.5 | 21.5 | 48.0 | 23.3 | 1.8 | 27.0 | 48.0 | 25.1 |
| I am satisfied with my social life now that I am no longer professionally active. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 4.5 | 15.8 | 49.5 | 27.5 | 2.8 | 20.3 | 49.5 | 30.3 |
| There are a variety of social activities that take into account the interests of seniors. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 3.8 | 19.0 | 46.5 | 27.3 | 3.5 | 22.8 | 46.5 | 30.8 |
| Older adults can participate in  （Arranged in a lively space with many activities  I am | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 40 | 15.8 | 45.8 | 31.5 | 3.0 | 19.8 | 45.8 | 34.5 |
| Participate in social activities  The par procedure is old  Easy and convenient | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 4.5 | 30.3 | 42.3 | 20.5 | 2.5 | 34.8 | 42.3 | 23.0 |
| Events are often organized in the community to bring together younger and older generations. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 12.5 | 38.0 | 36.3 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 50.5 | 36.3 | 13.3 |
| A lot of leisure activities can be done without the cost of L  Be part of the action | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 9.8 | 30.3 | 40.8 | 15.3 | 4.0 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 19.3 |
| Have a physical and mental support system, such as a cheerleader or spouse. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 4.8 | 14.5 | 28.0 | 43.8 | 9.0 | 19.3 | 28.0 | 52.8 |

（5） Respect and consideration (for the elderly)

0 "Public organizations are constantly seeking the opinions of older adults to understand what they need": 4.8% not at all, 24.0% not at all, 39.0% moderately, 30.0% agree, and 2.3% strongly agree. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those aged 65+ was 3.01.

o "Employees of public institutions and healthcare organizations are generally polite and friendly to older people": 2.5% not at all, 13.0% not at all, 39.0% fairly, 38.5% agree, and 7.0% strongly agree. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those aged 65+ was 3.35.

o The results of the item "We have a variety of policies that reflect the needs and preferences of the elderly" showed that 2.0% did not agree, 25.0% disagreed, 46.8% agreed, 24.8% agreed, and 1.5% strongly agreed. The average score for those aged 65 and older was 2.99 on a scale of 1 to 5.

o "There are more and more volunteer programs and services that are appropriate for older adults": 1.5% not at all, 13.3% not at all, 42.5% moderately, 38.8% yes, and 4.0% strongly yes. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those aged 65 and over was 3.31.

o "In my neighborhood, there is at least one event each year where I can socialize with neighbors, children, or young people": 15.3% did not agree, 32.0% disagreed, 34.8% agreed, 16.0% agreed, and 2.0% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average score for those aged 65 and older was 2.58.

o For "I feel socially respected," the results were 4.3% not at all, 19.0% not much, 49.8% fairly, 24.3% yes, and 2.8% very much. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those aged 65 and older was 3.02.

<Table III-6> Analysis of Age-Friendly Conditions-Respect and Care Area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Survey Results | | | | | Evaluation | | |
| Extremely no | no | Moderate | Yes | Extremely yes |
| Public facilities are continuously seeking for seniors opinions to understand what does seniors in need | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 4.8 | 24.0 | 39.0 | 30.0 | 2.3 | 28.8 | 39.0 | 32.3 |
| Employees in public and healthcare organizations are generally polite and friendly to older adults. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 2.5 | 13.0 | 39.0 | 38.5 | 7.0 | 15.5 | 39.0 | 45.5 |
| Various policies are being implemented to reflect the needs and preferences of the elderly. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 2.0 | 25.0 | 46.8 | 24.8 | 1.5 | 27.0 | 46.8 | 26.3 |
| Planting the benefits of volunteering and providing services to seniors. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 1.5 | 13.3 | 42.5 | 38.8 | 4.0 | 14.8 | 42.5 | 42.8 |
| In my neighborhood, the event that enable neighbors, children, or seniors to harmonize is held more than once a year. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 15.3 | 32.0 | 34.8 | 16.0 | 2.0 | 47.3 | 34.8 | 18.0 |
| I feel socially respected | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| 4.3 | 19.0 | 49.8 | 24.3 | 2.8 | 23.3 | 49.8 | 27.1 |

（6）Jobs (Civic Engagement and Employment) (for older adults)

o "It's easy to get information about jobs and starting a business": 7.8% not at all, 34.3% not at all, 42.5% fairly, 12.8% yes, and 2.8% very much. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average score for those aged 65 and older was 2.

o "There are vocational training programs that take into account the aptitudes of the elderly": 8.0% did not agree, 32.0% disagreed, 45.8% agreed, 12.5% agreed, and 1.8% strongly agreed. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average score for those aged 65 and over was 2.

o For the item "I can get counseling for re-entry into the workforce from a professional after retirement," the results were 9.5% not at all, 333% not at all, 45.3% fairly, 10.3% yes, and 1.8% very much. On a scale *of* 1 to 5, the average score *for those aged* 65 and over was 2.

o "I am willing to volunteer for people and organizations that need my help," with 7.5% not at all, 17.0% not at all, 46.5% somewhat, 23.3% yes, and 5.8% very much. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average score for those aged 65 and older was 3.03.

o "In my neighborhood, there are many opportunities for social activities or public work for seniors" survey results

4.8% not at all, 22.8% not at all, 44.8% fairly, 23.3% yes, and 4.5% very much. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those aged 65 and older was 3.00.

o "I am satisfied with my current job" results were 6.5% not at all, 19.0% not at all, 47.8% fairly, 21.5% agree, and 5.3% strongly agree. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those aged 65 and older was 3.00.

<Table 111-7> Analysis Results of Age-Friendly Conditions and Workplace (Civic Participation and Employment)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Survey Results |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extremely no | No | Moderate | Yes | Extremely yes |  | Evaluation |  | |
|  | Easily obtain information about employment and entrepreneurship. | | |  | Negative | Moderate | Positive | |
| 7.8 | 34.3 | 425 | 128 | 2.8 | 421 | 42.5 | 15.6 | |
| A vocational training program for the elderly is in operation. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | 5 tablets | |
| 8.0 | 32.0 | 45.8 | 12.5 | 1.8 | 40.0 | 45.8 | 14.3 | |
| After Retirement, I can get a consultation for re-employment with expert. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | 5 tablets | |
| 9.5 | 33.3 | 45.3 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 42.8 | 45.3 | 121 | |
| I have intention to volunteer for the person and facility in need. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | 5 tablets | |
| 7.5 | 17.0 | 46.5 | 23.3 | 5.8 | 24.5 | 46.5 | 29.1 | |
| In my neighborhood, there are lot of opportunities for senior job, social activities or public work. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive | |
| 4.8 | 22.8 | 44.8 | 23.3 | 4.5 | 27.6 | 44.8 | 27.8 | |
|  | I'm happy with what I'm doing | | |  | Negative | Moderate | Positive | |
| 6.5 | 19.0 | 47.8 | 21.5 | 53 | 255 | 47.8 | 26.8 | |

（7） Providing information on daily life (communication/information)

o In the area of "When using public institutions, hospitals, welfare centers, etc., if I have any questions, I am guided in a friendly and easy-to-understand manner," the survey results were 0.6% not at all, 10.0% not at all, 43.9% moderately, 39.6% somewhat, and 5.9% strongly. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average for those under the age of 18 was 3.44, and the average for those over 65 was 3.37.

o "Computers and the Internet are available for free or at a low cost at public institutions and welfare centers": 3.1% did not agree, 18.4% disagreed, 41.9% agreed, 32.0% agreed, and 4.6% strongly agreed. o "I am satisfied with the information and news provided by public institutions": 2.4% disagree, 18.4% disagree, 19.4% agree, 52.3% agree, 22.6% disagree, and 4.6% strongly agree. o "I am satisfied with the information and news provided by public institutions": 2.4% disagree, 19.4% disagree, 52.3% agree, 22.6% agree, and 4.6% strongly agree.

3.4%. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average age under 65 was 3.13, and the average age over 65 was 2.97.

o "Public institutions are good at communicating changes in administrative information quickly": 2.5% disagreed, 20.5% agreed, 45.3% agreed, 27.8% agreed, and 4.0% strongly agreed. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 3.19, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.02.

o "Notices and forms provided by public institutions are easy to read because the font size is large enough": 3.0% did not agree, 17.1% disagreed, 47.1% agreed, 28.8% agreed, and 4.0% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average for those under 65 was 3.25, and the average for those over 65 was 3.03.

o The results of the item "Information for the elderly is provided through a variety of media" showed that 4.8% did not agree, 28.5% disagreed, 45.0% agreed, 19.6% agreed, and 2.1% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 2.91, and the average score for those over 65 was 2.81.

o "Local information and local broadcasting reflect the interests of the elderly": 6.0% did not agree, 26.4% disagreed, 45.8% agreed, 19.5% agreed, and 2.4% strongly agreed. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 2.91, and the average score for those over 65 was 2.81.

o "The organization provides opportunities and places for seniors to learn about computers whenever they want," with 8.3% not at all, 29.1% not at all, 42.0% moderately, 16.5% agree, and 4.1% strongly agree. On a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 2.93, and the mean for those 65 and older was 2.66.

<Table III-8> Age-Friendly Conditions - Providing Information on Daily Life (Communication/Information) Area Analysis Results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Results | | | | | Evaluation | | |
| Extremely no | No | Moderate | Yes | Extremely yes |
|  | If you have any questions or concerns when using public transportation or welfare centers, they will guide you in an easy-to-understand manner. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 0.6 | 10.0 | 43.9 | 39.6 | 5.9 | 10.6 | 43.9 | 45.5 |
| Under 65 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 44.5 | 41.3 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 44.5 | 47.1 |
| Age 65 or older | 0.8 | 12.0 | 43.3 | 38.0 | 6.0 | 12.8 | 43.3 | 44.0 |
|  | Free or low-cost access to computers and the internet at public institutions and welfare centers. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Surevey Results | | | | | | | | |
| Classification | Extremely no | No | Moderate | Yes | Extremely  Yes Evaluation | | |  |
| All | 3.1 | 18.4 | 41.9 | 32.0 | 4.6 | 21.5 | 41.9 | 36.6 |
| Under 65 | 15 | 10,5 | 42.5 | 39.5 | 6.0 | 12.0 | 42.5 | 45.5 |
| Age 65 or older | 4,8 | 26.3 | 413 | 24,5 | 33 | 311 | 413 | 27.8 |
|  | I am satisfied with the information or news provided by the public library. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 24 | 19.4 | 52.3 | 22.6 | 3.4 | 218 | 52.3 | 26.0 |
| Under 65 | 2,5 | 15,3 | 52.5 | 26.0 | 3.8 | 17,8 | 52.5 | 29.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 23 | 215 | 52.0 | 19.3 | 3.0 | 25,8 | 比 0 | 22.3 |
|  | Public institutions can quickly communicate administrative information when it changes. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 25 | 20.5 | 45.3 | 27.8 | 4.0 | 23.0 | 45.3 | 31.8 |
| Under 65 | 2,0 | 18.0 | 43.8 | 31.8 | 4.5 | 20.0 | 43.8 | 36.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 3.0 | 23.0 | 4&8 | 23.8 | 3.5 | 26.0 | 46.8 | 27.3 |
|  | The information provided in the guides or documentation forms have an incremental font size and are intertwined with 5 plates. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 3.0 | 17.1 | 47.1 | 28.8 | 4.0 | 20.1 | 47.1 | 32.8 |
| Under 65 | 3,0 | 15,0 | 42.3 | 33.8 | 6.0 | 18.0 | 42.3 | 39.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 3.0 | 19.3 | 52.0 | 23.8 | 2.0 | 22.3 | 52.0 | 25.8 |
|  | Information on old age living for presbyopia is available through diverse media. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 4.8 | 28.5 | 45.0 | 19.6 | 2.1 | 33.3 | 45.0 | 21.7 |
| Under 65 | 45 | 29,0 | 415 | 21.5 | 3,5 | 33.5 | 41.5 | 25.0 |
| Age 65 or older | 5,0 | 28,0 | 48.5 | 17.8 | 0.8 | 33.0 | 48.5 | 18.6 |
|  | Local Information and Local Broadcasting Reflects the Perspectives of the Elderly | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 6.0 | 26.4 | 45.8 | 19.5 | 2.4 | 32.4 | 45.8 | 21.9 |
| Under 65 | 5,5 | 25,3 | 45.5 | 20.3 | 3,5 | 30.8 | 45.5 | 23,8 |
| Age 65 or older | 6.5 | 27.5 | 46,0 | 18.8 | 1.3 | 34.0 | 46.0 | 20.1 |
|  | If the elderly want to learn computer, provides opportunities and places for them to learn computers. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 8.3 | 29.1 | 42.0 | 16.5 | 4.1 | 37.4 | 42.0 | 20.6 |
| Under 65 | 6,5 | 25,0 | 43.3 | 20.0 | 5.3 | 31,5 | 43.3 | 25.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 10,0 | 33,3 | 40.8 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 43,3 | 40.8 | 16.0 |

（8）Community Social Services (Community Resources and Health) o "Programs and information for health care are sufficiently available at public institutions and welfare centers.

The results of the items were 2.3% not at all, 20.9% not at all, 41.9% fairly, 31.6% yes, and 3.4% strongly. On a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 3.21, and the mean for those 65 and older was 3.05.

o "Health centers and welfare centers are designed to be safe and easy to use": 1.6% not at all, 13.8% not at all, 44.3% moderately, 36.3% fairly, and 4.1% strongly. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 3.41, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.14.

o "There is a place close to my home where I can seek urgent help if I feel unwell or sick": 3.4% not at all, 16.8% not at all, 33.6% fairly, 39.3% agree, and 7.0% strongly agree. On a scale *of* 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 3.46, and the mean for those 65 and older was 3.14.

o "Health and welfare facilities are located in convenient locations for the elderly": 2.8% did not agree, 20.4% disagreed, 44.3% agreed, 29.0% agreed, and 3.6% strongly agreed. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under the age of 65 was 3.19, and the average for those over 65 was 3.02.

o "When using medical and welfare facilities, the procedures and standards are simple and convenient": 3.8% did not agree, 23.9% disagreed, 45.4% agreed, 23.4% agreed, and 3.6% strongly agreed. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average for those under the age of 65 was 3.08, and the average for those over 65 was 2.90.

o "There are enough regular health care services for the elderly": 2.3% did not agree, 20.1% disagreed, 41.9% agreed, 31.6% agreed, and 4.1% strongly agreed. On a scale of 1 to 5, the average for those under 65 was 3.18, and the average for those over 65 was 3.13.

o "If I need help with daily activities such as housework or caregiving, I can get help through social support": 1.4% not at all, 16.4% not very, 43.4% moderately, 34.5% somewhat, and 4.4% strongly. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 65 was 3.28, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.20.

o "Staff at health centers and social service facilities are respectful, friendly, and skilled in serving older adults": 2.5% not at all, 13.8% not at all, 43.4% somewhat, 36.0% agree, and 4.4% strongly agree. When analyzed on a scale of 1 to 5, the mean for those under 65 was 3.30, and the mean for those 65 and older was 3.22.

<Table III-9> Age-Friendly Conditions-Community Social Services (Community Resources and Health) Area Analysis Results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Results | | | | | Evaluation | | |
| Extremely no | No | Moderate | Yes | Extremely no |
|  | Public institutions and welfare centers provide sufficient information on health care. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 2.3 | 20.9 | 41.9 | 316 | 3.4 | 23.2 | 4L9 | 35.0 |
| Under 65 | 2.3 | 15.8 | 44.0 | 34.5 | 3.5 | 18.1 | 44.0 | 38.0 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.3 | 26.0 | 39.8 | 28.8 | 3.3 | 28.3 | 39.8 | 32.1 |
|  | Health centers and wellness centers are designed to be safe and accessible | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 1.6 | 13.8 | 44.3 | 36.3 | 4,1 | 15,4 | 44.3 | 40.4 |
| Under 65 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 44.0 | 41.8 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 44.0 | 46.6 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.5 | 18.8 | 44.5 | 30.8 | 3.5 | 21.3 | 44,5 | 34.3 |
|  | If you're feeling unwell and sick, there are places close to home where you can seek urgent help. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 3,4 | 16.8 | 33,6 | 39.3 | 7,0 | 20.2 | 33.6 | 46.3 |
| Under 65 | 2.8 | 13.3 | 30.3 | 43.3 | 10.5 | 16.1 | 30.3 | 53.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 4.0 | 20.3 | 37.0 | 35.3 | 3.5 | 243 | 37.0 | 38.8 |
|  | Make health and human services facilities accessible to older adults. | | | | has | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 2.8 | 20.4 | 44.3 | 29.0 | 3.6 | 23.2 | 443 | 32.6 |
| Under 65 | 13 | 17.8 | 45.8 | 31.0 | 4.3 | 19.1 | 45.8 | 35.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 4.3 | 23.0 | 42.8 | 27.0 | 3.0 | 27.3 | 42,8 | 30.0 |
|  | When using health and welfare facilities, simple procedures and standards make it convenient. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 3,8 | 23.9 | 45.4 | 23.4 | 3.6 | 27.7 | 45.4 | 27,0 |
| Under 65 | 2.8 | 21.5 | 45.0 | 26.3 | 4.5 | 24.3 | 45.0 | 30.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 4.8 | 26.3 | 45.8 | 20.5 | 2.8 | 31.1 | 45.8 | 23.3 |
|  | There is adequate access to regular health care for older adults | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 2.3 | 20.1 | 41.9 | 31.6 | 41 | 22.4 | 41.9 | 35.7 |
| Under 65 | 13 | 19.8 | 43.8 | 30.8 | 4.5 | 21.1 | 43.8 | 35.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 3.3 | 20.5 | 40.0 | 32.5 | 3.8 | 23.8 | 40.0 | 36.3 |
|  | Help with housework, caregiving, etc. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 1.4 | 16.4 | 43.4 | 315 | 44 | *17.8* | 43.4 | 38.9 |
| Under 65 | 1.0 | 14.0 | 45.3 | 35.5 | 4.3 | 15.0 | 45.3 | 39.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 1.8 | 18.8 | 41.5 | 33.5 | 4.5 | 20.6 | 41.5 | 38.0 |
|  | Staff at health centers and social service facilities are used to being respectful, friendly, and serving older adults. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 2.5 | 13.8 | 43.4 | 36.0 | 4,4 | 16.3 | 43.4 | 40.4 |
| Under 65 | 2.3 | 12.0 | 44.8 | 35.8 | 5.3 | 14.3 | 44.8 | 41.1 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.8 | 15.5 | 42.0 | 36.3 | 3.5 | 18.3 | 42.0 | 39.8 |

2) Living conditions and life satisfaction (1) Importance of age-friendly conditions by area

o When asked to rank the importance of each age-friendly condition, 23.5% ranked housing and living conditions first, followed by jobs 18.6%, community services 18.4%, respect and consideration 10.6%, transportation 10.3%, social activities and participation 9.1%, daily living information 5.5%, and outdoor environment and buildings 4.0%.

o When asked to rank the importance of each area of age-friendly conditions, the second most important area was community services 23.8%, social activities and social participation 14.8%, housing and living environment 14.3%, jobs 14.2%, daily living information 12.2%, respect and consideration 10.2%, transportation 8.3%, and outdoor environment and buildings 2.1%.



Outdoor environments and buildings

Daily life information

Socializing and social engagement

Transportation

Respect and consideration

Community Welfare Service

Job

Housing and living environments

Rank 2

Rank 1

[Figure III-2. Importance of age-friendly conditions areas

<Table III-10> Age-Friendly Priority Analysis Results

Important areas to create age-friendly conditions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Outdoor Environments and Buildings | Transportation | Housing and living environments | Socializing  and  Social Engagement | Respect and considerations | Jobs | Daily life  Informational | Community  Welfare  Services |
| Rank 1 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 23.5 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 18.6 | 5.5 | 18.4 |
| Under 65 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 26.8 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 21.5 | 4.5 | 14.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 3.8 | 9.3 | 20.3 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 15.8 | 6.5 | 22.0 |
| Rank 2 | 2.1 | 8.3 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 23.8 |
| Under 65 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 8.5 | 17.8 | 10.5 | 20.6 |
| Age 65 or older | 1.5 | 8.3 | 141 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 13.8 | 27.1 |

(2) Subjective safety and convenience of life

o "To what extent do you think Changwon City is safe for citizens to live in?" The results of the survey were: Not at all safe 0.3%, Not very safe 4.3%, Moderately safe 36.5%, Neutral

52.8% felt safe and 6.3% felt very safe. When analyzed on a scale (out of 5), the average for those under 65 was 3.61, and the average for those 65 and older was 3.60.

o "To what extent do you think Changwon City is convenient for citizens to live?" The results of the survey showed that 0.4% were not convenient at all, 6.0% were not convenient, 36.6% were moderately convenient, 51.1% were convenient, and 5.9% were very convenient. Based on the scale (out of 5), the average score for those under 55 was 3.59, and the average score for those over 65 was 3.53.

■ Negative Moderate ■ Positive

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| How safe do you think Changwon City is for its citizens to live safely? | 4.6% | **36.5%** | **59.1%** | |
|  |  |  | | |
| To what extent do you think Changwon is a safe place for citizens to live? | 6.4% | *36.6%* | | **57.0%** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

[Figure III-3] Subjective Safety and Convenience of Life

<Table Subjective safety and convenience of life analysis results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Surevey Results | | | | | |  | | | |
| Classification | To what extent do you think Changwon is a safe place for citizens to live? | | | | | | Evaluation | | | |
|  | | Not safe at all | Not safe | Normal | Secure | Very  Secure | | Negative | Moderate | Positive | |
| All | | 0.3 | 4,3 | 36.5 | 52.8 | 6.3 | | 4.6 | 36,5 | 59.1 | |
| Under 65 | | 0.3 | 5.3 | 33.3 | 55.5 | 5.8 | | 5.6 | 33.3 | 61.3 | |
| 65 or older | | 0.3 | 3.3 | 39.8 | 50.0 | 6.8 | | 3.6 | 39.8 | 56.8 | |
|  | | To what extent do you think Changwon is a convenient place for citizens to live? | | | | | | Evaluation | | | |
|  | | Not convenient at all | Inconvenient | Normal | Convenient | Very  Convenient | | Negative | Moderate | Positive | |
| All | | 0.4 | 6.0 | 36.6 | 51.1 | 5,9 | | 6.4 | 36,6 | 57.0 | |
| Under 65 | | 0.8 | 7.0 | 30.3 | 56.3 | 5.8 | | 7.8 | 30.3 | 62.1 | |
| 65 or older | | 0.0 | 5.0 | 43.0 | 46.0 | 6.0 | | 5.0 | 43.0 | 52.0 | |

（3） Travel time to use facilities

o The results of the survey on "Where to buy daily necessities such as markets and supermarkets during travel time to use facilities" showed that 23.3% walked less than 5 minutes, 51.5% walked 5-10 minutes, 22.4% walked 10-30 minutes, and 2.9% walked more than 30 minutes.

o 'The survey results for medical institutions such as hospitals and health centers showed that 8.6% walked less than 5 minutes, 33.8% walked 5-10 minutes, 46.9% walked 10-30 minutes, and 10.8% walked more than 30 minutes.

*Public* 'Administrative Welfare Center (Eup,myeon,dong Office)' The results of the survey showed that 8.0% walked less than 5 minutes, 39.1% walked 5-10 minutes, 44.9% walked 10-30 minutes, and 8.0% walked more than 30 minutes.

o "Senior (general) welfare center/senior welfare center": 4.0% walked less than 5 minutes, 23.6% walked 5-10 minutes, 44.5% walked 10-30 minutes, and 27.9% walked more than 30 minutes. o "Bus stop": 28.3% walked less than 5 minutes, 5-10 minutes walked.

53-1% walked 10-30 minutes, 16.5% walked less than 30 minutes, and 2.1% walked more than 30 minutes.

■ Less than 5 minutes of walking ■ Between 5-10 minutes of walking ■ Between 10-30 minutes of walking ■ More than 30 minutes of walking

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Markets, supermarkets, and other places to buy everyday items | 23.3 | 51.5 | 22.4% 2.9 |
| Healthcare organizations, such as hospitals and health centers | 8.6 | 46.9 | 10.8% |
| Local government welfare center (municipal office) I | 8.0  i | 44.9 | 8.0% |
| Elderly (General) Welfare Center/Senior Welfare Center for the Aged ; | | 44.5 | 27.9 |
| Bus stops | 28.3 | 53.1 | 16.55 2.1  L繼 |

[Figure |||-4] Travel time to access facilities

<Table 111-12> Travel time analysis results for facility use

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Results | | | |
| Less than a 5 minute walk | On foot  Less than 5-10 minutes | On foot  Less than 10-30 minutes | 30 minutes or more on foot |
|  | Time spent traveling to markets, supermarkets, and other places to buy everyday items | | | |
| All | 23.3 | 515 | 22.4 | 2.9 |
| Under 65 | 25.5 | 52.8 | 19.3 | 2.5 |
| Age 65 or older | 21.0 | 50.3 | 25.5 | 3.3 |
|  | How long it takes to get to a hospital, health center, etc. | | | |
| All | 8.6 | 33.8 | 46.9 | 10.8 |
| Under 65 | 9.0 | 38.3 | 42.0 | 10.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 8.3 | 29.3 | 518 | 10.8 |
|  | How long does it take to use an administrative welfare center (municipal office)? | | | |
| All | 8.0 | 39.1 | 44.9 | 8.0 |
| Under 65 | 7.8 | 45.5 | 39.5 | 7.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 8.3 | 32.8 | 50.3 | 8.8 |
|  | How long does it take to use senior welfare center/buldings? | | | |
| All | 4.0 | 23.6 | 44.5 | 27.9 |
| Under 65 | 5.0 | 27.3 | 40.8 | 27.0 |
| Age 65 or older | 3.0 | 20.0 | 48.3 | 28.8 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Survey Results | | | |
| Less than a 5 minute walk | On foot  Less than 5-10 minutes | On foot  Less than 10-30 minutes | 30 minutes or more on foot |
|  | How long it takes to get to a bus stop | | | |
| All | 28.3 | 53.1 | 16.5 | 2,1 |
| Under 65 | 31.0 | 51.5 | 15.0 | 2.5 |
| 65 or older | 25.5 | 54.8 | 18.0 | 18 |

（4） Life satisfaction

o "In every way, my life is close to what I want it to be," the results were 3.0% Not at all, 16.4% Not at all, 50.8% Fairly, 26.9% Yes, and 3.0% Strongly. On a scale (out of 5) The overall mean score was 3.11, and when analyzed by age group, the mean was 3.12 for those under 65 and 3.10 for those 65 and older.

o "My living conditions are good": 1.9% not at all, 14.4% not at all, 51.3% fairly good, 28.6% good, and 3.9% very good. On a scale of 1 to 5 The overall mean score was 3.18, and when analyzed by age group, the mean for those under 65 was 3.25, and the mean for those over 65 was 3.12.

o For "I am satisfied with my life", the results were 2.8% not at all, 14.6% not at all, 47.4% fairly, 30.8% yes, and 4.5% very much. On a scale of 1 to 5 The overall mean score was 3.20, and when analyzed by age group, the mean for those under 65 was 3.25 and the mean for those over 65 was 3.14.

o "So far, I've gotten the important things I wanted out of life": 3.8% not at all, 23.1% not at all, 40.9% fairly, 29.1% yes, and 3.1% very much. On a scale (out of 5) The overall mean score was 3.05, and when analyzed by age group, the mean for those under 65 was 3.09, and the mean for those over 65 was 3.01.

o "If I had to live my life over again, I would live it the same way I have always lived it," with 11.1% not at all, 27.8% not at all, 33-3% somewhat, 25.4% agree, and 2.5% strongly agree. On a scale (out of 5) The overall mean score was 2.80, and when analyzed by age group, the mean for those under the age of 18 was 2.80, and the mean for those over the age of 65 was 2.81.

o "How satisfied are you with your life?" scale-based (out of 5) analysis showed that the overall average score was 3.07, the average for those under 65 was 3.12, and the average for those over 65 was 3.11.

Negative Moderate ■Positive

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| My life is close to the life I want in every way | 19.4 | 50.8 | 29.9 |
| My living conditions are good | 16.3% | 51.3 | 32.5 |
| I am satisfied with my life | 17.4 | 47.4 | 35.3 |
| I’ve got important things I wanted | 26.9 | 40.9 | 32.2 |
|  |
| If I were to live my life over again, have to | 38.9 | 33.3 | 27.9 |
| I’d still live in same ways I’ve had done |

**[Figure** III-5] Life Satisfaction

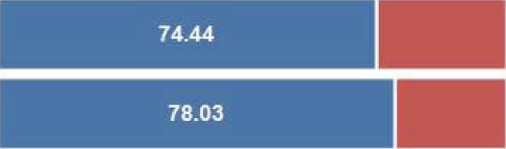
<Table 111-13> Life satisfaction analysis results

Findings

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | Extremetly no | No | Moderate | Yes | Extremely yes | Evaluation | | |
|  | My life is close to the life I want in every way | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 3.0 | 16,4 | 50.8 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 19.4 | 50.8 | 29.9 |
| Under 65 | 2.8 | 16.5 | 50.0 | 28.0 | 2.8 | 19.3 | 50.0 | 30.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 3.3 | 16.3 | 51.5 | 25.8 | 3.3 | 19.6 | 51.5 | 29.1 |
|  | My living conditions are good | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 1.9 | 144 | 513 | 28.6 | 3.9 | 16.3 | 51.3 | 32.5 |
| Under 65 | 1.8 | 14.3 | 45.8 | 34.0 | 4.3 | 16.1 | 45.8 | 38.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 2.0 | 14.5 | 56.8 | 23.3 | 3.5 | 16.5 | 56.8 | 26.8 |
|  | I am satisfied with my life | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 2.8 | 14.6 | 47.4 | 30.8 | 4.5 | 17.4 | 47.4 | 35.3 |
| Under 65 | 2.3 | 14.5 | 44.0 | 34.3 | 5.0 | 16.8 | 44.0 | 39.3 |
| Asang, age 65 | 3.3 | 14.8 | 50.8 | 27.3 | 4.0 | 18.1 | 50.8 | 31.3 |
|  | I've gotten what I wanted out of life so far | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 3.8 | 23.1 | 40.9 | 29.1 | 3.1 | 26.9 | 40.9 | 32.2 |
| Under 65 | 3.0 | 24.3 | 36.5 | 33.5 | 2.8 | 27.3 | 36.5 | 36.3 |
| Age 65 or older | 4.5 | 22.0 | 45.3 | 24.8 | 3.5 | 26.5 | 45.3 | 28.3 |
|  | If I had my life to live again, I would live it the way I've always lived it. | | | | | Negative | Moderate | Positive |
| All | 比 1 | 27.8 | 33.3 | 25.4 | 2.5 | 38.9 | 33.3 | 27.9 |
| Under 65 | 11.3 | 29.3 | 29.8 | 27.5 | 2.3 | 40.6 | 29.8 | 29.8 |
| Age 65 or older | 11.0 | 26.3 | 36.8 | 23.3 | 2.8 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 26.1 |

(5) Resident satisfaction and intention to stay

o "Out of 100, how satisfied are you with your current residence in Changwon City?" with a minimum score of 0 and a maximum score of 100, and an average score of 74.44, with an average score of 務.28 for those under 65 and 73.61 for those over 65.

o "On a scale of 0 to 100, how much do you want to continue living in Changwon City?" had a minimum score of 0, a maximum score of 100, and an average score of 78.03. The average score for those under 65 years old was 77.70, and the average score for those over 65 years old was 78.36.

How satisfied are you with your current residence in Changwon? (out of 100)

how much do you want to continue living in Changwon City? (out of 100)

[Figure III-6] Resident Satisfaction and Intent to Stay

<Table III-14> Residential satisfaction and intention to continue residence analysis results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | On a scale of 1-100, how satisfied are you with your current residence in Changwon? | | | On a scale of 1 to 100, how much do you want to continue living in the City of Changwon? | | |
|  | Average score | Minimum score | Maximum score | Average score | Minimum score | Maximum score |
| All | 74.44 | 0 | 100 | 78.03 | 0 | 100 |
| Under 65 | 75.28 | 0 | 100 | 77.70 | 0 | 100 |
| Age 65 or older | 73.61 | 30 | 100 | 78.36 | 30 | 100 |

1. Changwon City Civil Affairs Big Data Analysis

1）Analysis Overview

o Demand analysis for creating age-friendly cities

In the case of other local governments, to establish an action plan for an age-friendly city, the opinions of the elderly are collected directly by organizing a policy monitoring group for the elderly, which conducts policy proposal activities directly.

In order to more effectively reflect the opinions of Changwon citizens, this study commissioned an analysis of senior citizens' complaints on the Changwon Special City website and utilized the data.

2）Survey Design

- Analysis period: Recent 5 years (2017 〜 2021)

- Analysis data: Citizen complaints received through the Changwon Special City website

* Analysis subject: Information and Communication Officer, Changwon City Hall (Big Data Analysis)

Analytics keywords

（Required) Select keywords that refer to seniors and can be extracted

- 65 years old, elderly, elderly, elderly, elderly, elderly, grandmother, grandfather, elderly, elderly

（Inclusion Words) Selection of inclusion words by goal according to Changwon City's three policy goals

<Table III-15> Keywords by area for complaint analysis

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Changwon City Policy Goals | WHO Age-Friendly Zones | Contains |
| (1) Create a safe and convenient urban environment | Outdoor environments and facilities | bus, vehicle, park, crosswalk, parking, safety, construction, facility, sidewalk, road, environment, house, parking lot, residence, street, cleaning, pedestrian, floor |
| Transportation convenience |
| Residential safety |
| （2）Realization of understanding and respect for generational integration | Respect and social engagement | Exercise, Pharmacy, Information, Human Rights, Dementia, Generation, Health Center, Disability, Hospital, Event, Internet, Medical |
| Communication and information |
| Healthcare and local care |
| （3）Supporting a healthy and leisurely retirement | Leisure and social activities | library, jobs, engagement, leisure, senior center, part-time, employment, volunteer, senior, senior citizens, service, senior citizens, social activities |
| Leverage your human resources |

- Data collected: 1,254 posts of elderly complaints from Citizen's Voice complaints

Analysis method: Conducting a word cloud analysis of complaint analysis posts with keywords corresponding to the indicators of age-friendly cities, focusing on posts that are highly relevant to the research project, and highlighting key case descriptions.

3) Analysis results

1. Creating safe and comfortable urban environments

o Changwon City's policy goal, "Creating a safe and comfortable urban environment," is composed of the areas of ① external environment and facilities, © transportation convenience, and ③ residential environment safety in the Age-Friendly City Index.

There were many complaints that mentioned the word "infrastructure", which is the basic facilities for maintaining the life and functioning of the city.

Specifically, we found a desire to improve and renovate existing urban infrastructure, as well as requests for urban infrastructure for the elderly and stability near senior housing facilities.

<Table III-16> Keyword derivation in the area of creating a safe and convenient urban environment Conclusion (in order of post frequency)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Keyword | Road | Safety | Facility | Parking | Vehicles | Bus | Distance | Park | Residence |
| Frequency | 326 | 262 | 214 | 190 | 186 | 178 | 176 | 167 | 146 |
| Keyword | Construction | Pathway | Environment | Parking lot | Cleaning | House | Crosswalk | Ground | Pedestrian |
| Frequency | 130 | 109 | 105 | 97 | 93 | 93 | 84 | 59 | 40 |

o In the area of "Strengthening the safety and convenience of cities," there were 262 posts about "parks," with a high number of complaints; in the area of "Creating a walking-friendly living environment," there were 326 posts about "roads," 186 posts about "vehicles," and 146 posts about "residences" in the area of "Securing residential safety," with a high number of complaints.

o Overall, keywords related to transportation appeared frequently in the category of creating a safe and convenient urban environment, regardless of the area. For 'parks', apartments, sidewalks, and facilities were identified, and for 'roads', keywords related to living areas such as apartments, parks, libraries, and houses were frequently identified.

O Keywords about "vehicles" are related to driving, such as parking, parking lots, signals, pedestrians, etc.

Keywords such as construction and noise were found in relation to 'residence', and some keywords for leisure facilities such as parks and paths were also found.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Enhancing safety and convenience in cities | Creating walkable neighborhoods |
| 텍스트, 폰트, 그래픽, 그래픽 디자인이(가) 표시된 사진  자동 생성된 설명 | 텍스트, 폰트, 그래픽, 그래픽 디자인이(가) 표시된 사진  자동 생성된 설명 |
| © \Creating safe transportation | Securing Housing Safety |
| 폰트, 텍스트, 그래픽, 로고이(가) 표시된 사진  자동 생성된 설명 | 텍스트, 폰트, 그래픽, 그래픽 디자인이(가) 표시된 사진  자동 생성된 설명 |

[Figure 111-7] Safe and Convenient Urban Environments word cloud.

o major complaint cases

*"Please make Ant a safe place for the elderly and our residents to pass through. "*

*"As the existing overpass ages, I have concerns about using it. It is narrow and* steep *elderly people cannot use this*

*I'm having trouble with forgiveness."*

*"There is equipment for infants and elderly people, but the equipment is decaying due to lack of park maintenance, and there are many young people in the area. Please install exercise equipment that young people can also use."*

*"The park's aging stairs make it too dangerous for older adults to go up and down."*

- Ensure stability

*"This is a neighborhood where there are only elderly people. Crosswalk markings are also necessary for those with disabilities."*

*"There are vacant houses in a town with many elderly residents. There is a possibility of burglaries and crimes by youths. I would like to request the installation of CCTV for crime prevention. "*

*"We don't have any CCTV in our neighborhood, where most of the people are elderly, and we keep getting delayed* because we *don't have the budget. "*

*"I'm walking down the street and fall, and.... is riding my bike and I dodge a car*

*I'm almost in the road, and I'm getting caught dragging a basket of elderly people... ''*

*"Children's school routes are not functioning as sanctuaries for children, even though they are protected areas. During school hours, they are assisted by senior traffic safety volunteers, but at other times and on holidays, there are many hazards."*

1. Achieve generational integration with understanding and respect

o Changwon City's policy goal,“Realizing Generational Integration with Understanding and Respect," consists of the areas of ① Respect and Social Integration, ② Communication and Information, and ③ Promotion of Medical Care and Community Care in the Age-Friendly City Indicators.

* Many of the complaints mentioned the need to improve access to information and environments that allow seniors to maintain a healthy lifestyle and live independently.
* Specifically, we were able to check the lack of rest items in the senior exercise environment, request for continuation of irregular health programs, request for notification of educational programs in Changwon, bus notifications, and updating information in the senior state number (114).

<Table III-17> Keywords for realizing understanding and respectful generational integration (in order of post frequency)

**Keyword** Exercise Hospitals Disabled Generations Information Events

Frequency 123 98 89 63 47 40

**Keyword** Internet Health Center Clinic Pharmacy Human Rights Demetntia

Frequency 28 25 20 13 9 5

O In the area of "Improving Human Rights Awareness for the Elderly," there were 9 posts about human rights, 63 posts about generations in the area of "Promoting Intergenerational Bonding," 47 posts about information in the area of "Strengthening Access to Information," and 123 posts about exercise in the area of "Ensuring Active 100 Years of Age." The number of complaints was high.

o Under "Realizing Understanding and Respectful Generational Integration," keywords such as facilities and equipment are derived for "Exercise" for healthy living; under "Pharmacy," keywords such as distance to hospitals and clinics, traffic lights, and access to transportation are derived for "Information," and keywords such as buses, libraries, public facilities, and route centers that are used by the elderly are derived.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Improvement of Human Rights Awareness for the Elderly | Foster intergenerational bonds |
| Lack of examples | Lack of examples |
| Strengthen information accessibility | Vibrant 100 Years of Age Guarantee |
| 폰트, 그래픽, 그래픽 디자인, 상징이(가) 표시된 사진  자동 생성된 설명 | 텍스트, 폰트, 그래픽, 그래픽 디자인이(가) 표시된 사진  자동 생성된 설명 |

[Figure 111-8] Understanding and Respecting Generational Integration word cloud

o Major complaint cases

Stay healthy and live independently

*"The outdoor life class run by the gymnasium is only open from March to October, so the elderly are not able to participate in the winter when they are less active and need to exercise. It would be nice to be able to do those classes indoors as well."*

*"There is a promenade in the city center that is heavily used by citizens, and the elderly are feeling very uncomfortable because there is no place for them to take a break from playing* sports. *"*

- Make information more accessible

*"Bus information terminals are not installed at bus stops, making it difficult for the elderly to check routes on their smartphones. "*

*"I noticed that there is no contact number for 114, which is mainly used by elderly people who do not have good internet access, and requested a correction, but it is not being managed. "*

*"An elderly person wants to use Changwon City's education program after retirement, but it is difficult to check. I think it would be good to send* a *notification via text service when there is an educational recruitment."*

1. Support a healthy and comfortable retirement

o Changwon City's policy goal of "supporting healthy and leisurely old age" is composed of the areas of ① leisure and social activities and ② utilization of human resources in the indicators of an age-friendly city.

-The most common complaints were about expanding employment opportunities for seniors and access to family and leisure activities for seniors.

-Employment program integration, comparison with other employment policies, reduction of discomfort in family activities, expansion of leisure activities, etc.

<Table 111-18> Keyword results for healthy and leisurely retirement support area (by post frequency)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Keyword | Job | Library | Employment | Golden Years | Participant | Volunteer | Senior Center |
| Frequency | 51 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 5 | 21 |
| Keyword | Irregular Worker | Leisure | Professions | Volunteer work | Elderly age | Social Activities |  |
| Frequency | 14 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 |  |

In the areas of "Support for colorful elderly life" and "Support for activating social activities", there were 31 posts about "libraries", 28 about "participation", and 21 about "senior centers". In the areas of "Focused support for jobs for middle-aged and elderly people" and customized elderly job support, there were 51 posts about "jobs", 29 about "employment", 14 about "irregular jobs", and 29 about "old age" and 25 about "volunteering".

- For healthy and leisurely retirement, we identified keywords such as Changwon Facilities Corporation, job, certificate, 65 years old, participation, retirement age, etc. for inquiries about expanding employment opportunities for the elderly, and keywords such as senior center, library, lake, tennis, bicycle, etc. for access to family and leisure activities for the elderly.

Supporting colorful aging

Focused support for mid-career jobs

Enable social activism

'

Personalized senior job support



텍스트, 폰트, 그래픽 디자인, 그래픽이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

[Figure 111-9] Healthy and Affordable Retirement word cloud

o Major complaint cases

- Access to family and leisure activities for older adults

*"I have difficulty walking, so I used to participate in the Chrysanthemum Festival by watching the vehicles and feel a sense of belonging, but I am disappointed that I can no longer do so. Please give the elderly a chance to watch. "*

*"We need to create a cultural environment. In Changwon City, there are not enough spaces for families to enjoy leisure on holidays. Also, when we move as a family, we are often judged by others because the conditions are not good."*

Expanding employment opportunities for seniors

*"The Yangsan Facility Management Corporation has ensured work stability for the elderly, allowing them to maintain stable employment and life security. I hope this program can be implemented not only in Yangsan but also in Changwon City. "*

*"I would like it to be more accessible to unemployed workers. I propose this because I think older unemployed workers should be able to get information easily. Currently, various support programs are provided by various administrative agencies, which makes it difficult to utilize them. "*

1. Changwon City Senior Citizens FGI

1) Survey Overview and Participant Characteristics

o Age-friendly cities emphasize efforts to identify the direct needs of the elderly. In the Focus Group Interview (FGI) with the elderly, we aimed to identify the level of age-friendliness and needs perceived by the elderly for the creation of an age-friendly city in Changwon, and conducted the FGI in consideration of three living areas.

o A total of 13 people participated in the group interview, with 7 males and 6 females by gender. By age group, 5 people in their 60s, 7 people in their 70s, and 1 person in their 80s, and by living area, 4 people in Changwon, 4 people in Masan, and 5 people in Jinhae.

<Table IIM9: Older adult FGI participant characteristics

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Participants | Gender | Age Range | Living Areas |
| 1 | A | M | 60s | Changwon  (Formerly Changwon City) |
| 2 | B | M | 70s |
| 3 | C | M | 70s |
| 4 | D | M | 70s |
| 5 | E | M | 70s | Jinhae  (Formerly Jinhae City) |
| 6 | F | F | 60s |
| 7 | G | F | 60s |
| 8 | H | M | 70s |
| 9 | I | F | 80s |
| 10 | J | F | 70s | Masan  (Formerly Masan City) |
| 11 | K | F | 60s |
| 12 | L | F | 60s |
| 13 | M | M | 70s |

2) Analysis results

o Based on the findings of the participant interviews, the needs of the elderly for an age-friendly environment in Changwon are grouped into the following 11 themes

**<Table III-20>** FGI analysis contents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Interview Contents | Topic | Key Contents |
| （1） Safe and convenient  Creating urban environments | Creating a safe and comfortable sidewalk environment | * Uneven sidewalks make walking uncomfortable and need to be fixed quickly * Safety is compromised by unmaintained sidewalks * High chin between road and sidewalk * High satisfaction with heated chairs, cold shelters, and shade. * Expanded shade, cooling fog, and hoped-for stop shades * Want to install rest chairs (filial piety chairs) at intersections, etc. |
| Improving transportation and caring for the elderly | * Need for more low-floor buses and increased service in rural areas * Extended crosswalk walking time, traffic light remaining time indicators needed * Users of senior priority parking zones are satisfied, but awareness of senior parking zones is low and needs to be expanded * Awareness of elderly driving consideration stickers is low, and consideration is not well practiced * Need incentives to turn in driver's licenses for seniors * Perceived improved culture of caring for older adults |
| ③ Expanded housing support | * Want to relax income standards for housing improvement assistance . Need to improve living conditions for rental housing * Expand public silver housing or rental apartments |
| （2）Realization of understanding and respect for generational integration | ④ Support for vulnerable populations | * Information is available at welfare centers, but it is difficult to learn, and support is needed to increase access to information for vulnerable populations such as the elderly living alone. * There is an information gap among the elderly, and there is a fear of information utilization * this difficulty, need for support at the eye level of the elderly, difficulty in obtaining information on informatization education * Difficulty using kiosks, need to introduce specialized kiosks for the elderly |
| ⑤ Difficulties of generational convergence | - Engaging with younger generations is difficult, and older people need to make an effort to understand younger generations.  - Experienced being taken care of on public transportation, and interacting with younger generations to form bonds |
| ⑥ Ensure healthy aging | * Seniors satisfied with healthcare, but need support for their chronic conditions   . The high majordomo of the Neo-Germanic languages.  Su1 to other cities GHae1- 3Region Perceived low quality of medical services, need to improve quality of medical personnel, medical services, etc.   * High desire for safety verification services using ICT such as AI speakers and safety devices |
| （3） Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement | ⑦ Expand leisure programs according to demand | * Need to scale high-demand programs * High satisfaction with various social activities (volunteering, chu1mi.leisure) |
| ⑧ Expanding jobs for the elderly | . Need more jobs   * Need to improve the quality of jobs, including customized senior job support * Disappointment with age-based selection over actual physical ability * Relaxed qualifications mean more merit-based hiring |
| (4) Other | ⑨ Need for a support system for the elderly during disasters | - Physical support was provided, but the welfare center program was discontinued, and depression and dementia problems occurred. |
| ⑩ Regional characteristics | * Relatively high desire in Masan and Jinhae regions * （The Masan area feels less vibrant, has more elderly people, and lacks parks than the Changwon area. * Jinhae residents feel support has been reduced since integration, and desire for welfare center shuttle buses is high |
| ⑪ Satisfaction with life | - Perceives the world as a good place to live and is content |

（1） Creating a safe and convenient urban environment

1. Create safe and comfortable sidewalks

O Sidewalks are not as well maintained as driveways and construction seems to be delayed. Sidewalk blocks are uneven or cracked due to street tree root growth. Elderly people feel uncomfortable walking due to physical aging, such as not being able to lift their legs as much when walking.

*Older people have shorter strides and they don't lift their legs as much as younger people, so they get tripped up and dragged, and the sun goes down, and the sidewalks get bumpy and they get tripped up and broken, and the sidewalks keep getting repaired, and the sidewalks are in good shape, but the sidewalks are in shambles, and younger people are more or less just walking, and it's very uncomfortable and dangerous for older people." (Participant A)*

*I live in building 00, and when I walk up here, there are a lot of bumpy sidewalks, and there are a lot of things like that, because the trees are big (grow)... Older people.*

It's hard to *walk... (Participant G)*

*If the sidewalk blocks were laid well, it might be a little better, but it's very uncomfortable to get up and walk around with this thing - I've talked about it a few times, and I don't know why, because when you run, the roots of the street trees stretch out, and it gets up.*

o Unmaintained sidewalks are leading to injuries among seniors, jeopardizing their safety.

*There are a lot of sewer manholes with big holes, and I got my foot stuck in one and broke a bone, so I spent about nine months in pain.*

*Younger people more or less just walk, but for older people it's quite uncomfortable, it's quite dangerous, apart from being uncomfortable, it's quite dangerous, because I've fallen down a couple of times, because the road is like this, and then it's well, you can't see it at night. （Participant A}*

*If you walk on the sidewalk, there are roots of silver trees and things like that, and the trees are so stubby that they come out of the street, so I fell once and got really hurt.*

*The sidewalks where people get off the bus and walk up to the hotel are very bumpy right now, so they often fall while walking (Participant F).*

O Also complains of difficulty walking due to high curb cuts between crosswalks and sidewalks

*There is a lot of difference between the road side of the crosswalk and the sidewalk block, so there are many parts that get caught in the foot. Myeonggok roundabout is gone due to construction, but there is a phenomenon of getting caught in other places with high chins. （Participant B）*

◦ High satisfaction with "heated chairs" and "cold shelters" at bus stops in winter, and "shade" around crosswalks in summer.

*If you look at the fish market, one side is warmed up to let in heat,* so *that's how it is, thank you very much.*

*I'm so grateful that they keep the chairs warm in winter. I'm so grateful for that, and why do they do this with plastic to keep the elderly and citizens from getting cold while waiting for the bus in the winter?" (Participant K)*

*I think you're doing a really good job with that (shading), and I think you're doing a good job with* the *gradual implementation of* it.

o However, shade trees are currently installed mainly in urban centers with a large number of people, and we would like to see them expanded to smaller roadsides where people move around a lot. They also want to install cooling fog (fog spray system) to reduce the ambient temperature as a heat wave countermeasure, and install shade screens at bus stops.

*I would like to see more of them. There are shade trees on the big roads, but not on this little road, so I would like to see some（crosswalk shade* shelters）. *（Participant A）*

*They are installed in places where people can see them, but they are only on the big roads, and not on the smaller roads that people use a lot. （Participant B）*

*In Seoul right now, there are shade trees, but when it's hot, there's a fog sprayer that you can take with you and spray water. （Participant C）*

*The bus stop...it's made of acrylic, but it's so hot these days that it doesn't cover the sun, so it would be nice if you could put up a plastic awning on top of the acrylic, and then put some black, black fabric next to it.*

O Would like to see resting chairs (filial piety chairs) installed at intersections, on wide roads, and in prominent locations for elderly people who are uncomfortable waiting for the crosswalk walk signal. In some wards, residents' associations have installed filial piety chairs, but the locations are not satisfactory.

*When the elderly people walk by, they have no real place to sit, so they lean on the rods. I wish they would remove the rods and put up a round chair to block the cars. （Participant L）*

*In our building, there are filial piety chairs，,, When the signal waiting time is long, older people are uncomfortable standing for a long time, so if you pull the chair like this, it will go like this. Then when you sit down and stand up, it will automatically click. It's good that they did that, but they should have put it in a place like this, but it's just tied to a tree, so you don't even know it's there, honestly. （Participant K）*

1. Improving transportation and accommodating seniors

o I know that low-floor buses are in operation, but I want them to be expanded. The lack of low-floor buses in towns and villages with a high proportion of elderly people makes traveling inconvenient, and they want them to be expanded.

*There are some, but not many, so I think it's small compared to the big cities where they are located.*

*I would like to see more of that. People with leg problems Real elderly people have a hard time getting on the bus,* and there *are many people who have a hard time if they are not supported (Participant C)*

*There are low-floor buses, but in the countryside, when the old buses come in, it becomes too inconvenient for the elderly people in the countryside to get on and off, so we have to take a taxi with just three or four people.*

*I'd rather have something like that (low-floor bus) in the countryside. The buses with stairs are called third floor buses, second floor buses, and first floor buses. The one with the stairs is the third floor. If you step on one at the bottom and go up, you get to the third floor. （Participant K）*

o When crossing a traffic light, seniors perceive the walking time as fast. They are also concerned about safety accidents, as there is a risk of accidents in the case of seniors who are late or have limited mobility. Therefore, they want to increase the walking signal time and install a remaining time indicator on crosswalk signals.

*It's a four-lane road, so it's not that wide, but the light changes too quickly. The crossing signal starts blinking when you're about two-thirds of the way across, and it* changes *when all the young people have passed, but then the light turns red before all the older people have passed. That's why I asked them to install a light* that shows *how many seconds are left, and even now I see people getting off the bus running, and I think, "Oh, my God, I'm going to have an accident. I'm going to have an accident. I keep thinking about it. （Participant M）*

*The younger kids, it's like now the numbers start dropping off at 20 or something. The younger kids & cross it when it gets to 10. You can run across it or you can walk across it, but if it's over 60, I do it. You should never cross it with a number below 10. If you're busy, I'll walk across your legs, and you'll fall off. （Participant K）*

o Seniors often go to public institutions rather than department stores or private businesses. Elderly people are satisfied with the prioritized parking zones at public institutions and multi-use facilities. However, awareness of senior priority parking is low and needs to be expanded.

*(Senior priority parking area) It's right across the street from the civil affairs office in the parking lot of Jinhae-gu Office. It's not just individuals who come and go, but mainly groups, so it's basically a well-invested facility. （Participant H）*

*I've seen a lot of handicapped parking spots, but I haven't seen anything like this for the elderly. Pregnant women, and then if you go to a department store, there's a parking area for women, but not for the elderly. （Participant B）*

*I saw something like this for people with disabilities and pregnant women, but I didn't see any senior parking spaces. （Participant C）*

*I need a parking space for the disabled, and then I need one for the elderly, and I don't think they do it because I don't drive a lot, but I think they should do it honestly. （Participant A)*

o There is also a low level of awareness of the senior driver sticker, and some seniors are not familiar with it, and some even wear a novice driver sticker. They feel that they are not treated well even if they have the senior driver sticker.

*In my opinion, when a person over 70 years old drives, if you put something behind the driver like a novice driver behind the driver, if you put something behind the elderly driver or something, even if the car* in *front of you is going slowly, it will be less bumpy (Participant K).*

*There are some people who don't know what it is because they don't recognize it yet... Really, I* always *knew this (senior driving consideration sticker) for the first time. If you know it, people will see it and say, "Oh, an elderly person is riding." I heard it for the first time* today. *（Participant F)*

*I got two of these because I was greedy. I put them in front of me and behind me... I put it on the front and back, so even if you don't see the car going in front of you, you'll see it if you follow behind. Most of them are using Klaxon. I put it on the front and back, two of them, but it's useless. （Participant E）*

*One of my friends is a good driver even though it's less than 70 degrees, but he has a novice driver on his car... What's wrong with you, I said, so even if I go slowly, if there is a novice driver behind me, I will not overtake and go. （Participant K）*

O Older adults perceive fewer benefits to surrendering their driver's license, and often regret it, and do not encourage others to do so.

*They say that if you turn in your driver's license, they'll give you 100,000 won for transportation. That's one time, so it's one time. They all regret it. That's why they say, "You can't pay it, but you should never pay it." (Participant J)*

*No one guides. I regret it all." (Participant M)*

*It's not just once a year or once a year, it's just once a year, but it's just once a year.” (Participang K)*

O Perceived an improved culture of consideration for seniors on buses or crossing traffic lights

*And the drivers are more considerate these days (Participant L)*

*There are many kinds of drivers. But the knights are all nice these days (Participant J)*

*It's not the same as it was in the old days and the drivers are different nowadays (Participant M)*

*When the traffic light is a little red, the car stops when a person passes by, and the car stops, and the training is good." (Participant J)*

1. Expanding Housing Assistance

O There are many people who would like to receive home improvement assistance but cannot because they do not meet the income threshold. They want the income threshold to be relaxed

*I live alone, but when I find out about the improvement of the housing environment, I leave everything else behind, and the government's initiative is 910,000 won, which I heard yesterday, and if you go over 910,000 won, you can't get any support. （Participant C*

o They are often unable to make improvements to their housing, such as removing thresholds, because their current home is not their home. However, participants feel the need to improve their housing for safety and convenience reasons

*I don't have anything to say about housing stability, I'm living there and I can't do anything about it, it's just the way it is. There shouldn't really be a threshold. （Participant B）*

*I'm living in someone else's house, not my own, and I feel very uncomfortable with the threshold and the jamb of the bathroom door. （Participant A）*

*（Threshold) That's the one you trip over the most. （Participant C*

o There are many neighborhoods where public rental housing has difficult occupancy conditions and weak housing conditions. We hope to expand the supply of public rental housing.

*In order to do that in Changwon, you have to have a lot of rental apartments and rental houses... I heard that about 20% of the elderly in Changwon are living alone/，and they live in tiny rooms and cook their meals in the kitchen, and there are tons of people like that. （Participant A）*

*I get a lot of texts saying that they are building a lot of rental housing and recruiting, but when I look, they keep giving me places where I can't afford to go and live... If Changwon City has a plan in the future, please secure a lot of silver so that many elderly people can live alone. （Participant A）*

(2) Realizing understanding and respectful generational integration

1. Support for vulnerable populations

o Welfare centers and related organizations- You can get welfare and living information through local newspapers. So

I had to work hard to get the information I wanted, and I felt that more support was needed for older adults living alone or with limited mobility who lacked a social support network.

*But here, sometimes the health center or the city, they come and do publicity. They give us information about the story, so we can talk about it.*

*We have to look for it .No one teaches, I'm now living alone*

*I've been living here for 14 years, and I can only get all the information by running around with my hands and feet (Participant A).*

*However, most of this information appears in the Changwon City Bulletin, although there are times when it is broadcast. （Participant E）*

*I think it's good that people who can get information like this are still lucky, but* those who are not, *such as the elderly who live alone and can't move anywhere, are the same as the real world and live* in a *wall, so I think the government should do some research on how to help such people (Participant B).*

0 Some older adults (Participants G and K) have excellent information literacy skills and are working or volunteering, but even if they have a smartphone, they may only use the phone function or have a fear or reluctance to use information.

*As the times change, smartphones are constantly being upgraded, so many people don't know how to use them. There are so many people who don't know about it, and they only know how to receive and make calls. The phones are bought by their children as* good *things, but they can't use them. It's very frustrating because our elderly people don't know about it." (Participant G)*

*（Searching on smartphone）I can do that, but I'm scared of so many other things. So I don't do it at all, because I'm afraid that something bad will happen if I touch it wrong...... I'm doing important things now, but I'm not confident in myself, so I'll have to try to be confident in myself （Participant F）.*

*I'm thinking about learning something like that: but the things that adults learn are things that I just don't like, so my head hurts（Participant K*

O Difficulty utilizing computers and smartphones. Welfare centers provide information literacy education, but improvements are needed to strengthen access to information, such as education at the level of the elderly, repeated education tailored to the characteristics of the elderly (increasing the number of classes), and provision of educational information.

*Elderly classes are repeated classes for the elderly... We take computer classes and go to smartphones, and the teacher teaches us in detail, but when we leave the classroom door, they forget ••• The teacher's teaching is easy because he is at eye level, so if you say something difficult, the elderly can't understand it. They are elderly people who barely learn Hangul in the countryside, but if you say gallery, they don't even have a gallery concept. (Participant K)*

I wish *there were more kiosks and smartphone training and this once or twice a week...it's a machine that we adults need to be exposed to so we can understand it. （Participant G）*

*I know that the ward office and the city provide computer education to the elderly, but I don't know how to apply for the education or where to find the education (Participant H).*

◦ They are familiar with many kiosks that have been introduced recently, but they are reluctant to use them because they are difficult to use and they are seen by people behind them. Therefore, it is proposed to introduce a dedicated kiosk for the elderly.

*If you go to a hospital or a supermarket or something like that nowadays, there are a lot of people who go to the monitor and make a payment. The most important thing now is the kiosk, because whether you go to a hospital or a cafe, they all have kiosks." (Participant G)*

*What I'd like to suggest is that if you go to a station, a terminal, a fast food restaurant, and there are three or four kiosk machines, but one of them is an old man, and the menu is big, and it's like this... Adults can't be as fast as young people, and the young people behind the rum don't say anything, but the bullets are flying... The back of my head is stinging. The elderly kiosk, even if I use it slowly, the elderly person behind me can't be fast (Participant K).*

*There are several vending machines in the terminal, and one of them is for the elderly, so why don't you take it and do that? （Participant K）*

1. The challenges of generational convergence

O Agrees that rapid social change has led to a deepening cultural gap and heterogeneity between generations. They also believe that because the society has changed to an individualistic society, it is not appropriate to ask young people to honor and respect the elderly as before, and that the younger generation does not want to interact with them. Therefore, it is necessary for the elderly to understand the younger generation according to the changing times.

*That's the water and oil. It's hard to keep up. We need that. We need the generations to fuse together to make a* good *country, and some generations don't want that. "You have to be good to be treated like that, and then you have to be down there, but even if you try to do that, it doesn't seem to work, so I think that's the reality (Participant B).*

*We are working on improving awareness for the elderly, and when I see the kids writing on the awareness, I hope they don't ride during rush hour. It takes a lot of time to ride and they are busy, but there are some kids who don't write that kind of thing." (Participant L)*

*If you go to the gym in the city, they give a discount to the elderly, half price, but the working people go in the morning to go to the gym and play* sports, *but the elderly don't have any sleep, so they come to the gym early in the morning, so that's really the problem, the elderly should come later, so that's where the public opinion is, if they don't give a discount or if they give a discount, the elderly go from what time to what time for the younger people... (Participant K)*

*（I think it's really hard to find that now, because it's so out of touch with the times, because it's a personal time... I mean, society is following the culture, so there's nothing you can do about it. I think it's better to just adapt to the younger time, and the older people should just adapt to the younger time, and try to understand it a little bit, and then follow it... (Participant E)*

*I don't necessarily blame the younger people, but the older people need to restrain themselves a* bit, *but they can't... （Participant J）*

The experience of being taken care of when using public transportation such as the O bus, and bonding with younger generations through exchange programs.

*Nowadays, my son is a good boy, so he gets up when adults are around. He gets up for everyone. (Participant J)*

*There is a YouTube with young college students, and there is a neologism matching game with young college students, and there is a professional like that, so we can feel a little closer to the young people now, and the older people now, and the young people now, and the bond is a* little bit like *this（participant fantasy*

1. Ensuring healthy aging

O The elderly are highly satisfied with the healthcare initiatives implemented to manage chronic diseases and eliminate medical dead zones, but want support for chronic diseases to be maintained and expanded.

*In my case, I'm now getting a diabetes check at the health center for free, and I'm using it well (Participant C).*

*Whether it's obesity or hyperlipidemia or whatever, there are all these underlying diseases that the elderly have. 00 I applied for the education at the health center, and it's been going on for a month now, and it's a very* good *education level, and I tell my neighbors and my friends that I go there... (Participant H)*

*There is a program called 'Smart Healthcare' at the welfare center. Last year, we received it once for 6 months or 7 months... When I saw the results, my hyperlipidemia decreased, my weight decreased, and everything was good, so the second time we are doing it now, I hope they will continue to do more projects like this. （Participant G）*

*If you're older, you probably have blood pressure and diabetes, so now you have to go to the hospital, and some people who are a little richer have all the blood pressure and diabetes machines at home, but some people don't, so I think it would be nice if the city could support that a little bit.*

o Some participants perceive the quality of medical services at local hospitals to be low. When they have major illnesses, they seek treatment at hospitals in the metropolitan area because the doctors there are less specialized than those in the big cities, so they want to improve the quality of medical care in Changwon; they want a general hospital to be established; and they want the quality of service to be improved in terms of the friendliness of the medical staff.

*There are hospitals, but there are a lot of hospitals that don't treat it right. I know from experience, my wife had bone marrow cancer for 10 years, and it's not treated at all here.*

*So I think it would be better if there was a* big *general hospital here, you know, something like that, you know, (Participant A)*

*（Medical staff） Here, it's about third grade, and in Seoul, it's about first grade. （Participant B）*

*Even if there is a big hospital, he needs people to come, but they don't come (Participant D).*

*The doctors are a little less authoritarian than they used to be, and they explain things a little better, but I think it's still a long way off, because there's a three-hour wait, and then you go to a general hospital or something, and you get kicked out in about three minutes and two seconds (Participant C)*

o AI (Artificial Intelligence), IOT (Internet of Things) Confirmed high desire for sensor-enabled elderly care services

*Once, I was making miso stew, and I live alone. When I was making miso stew, I forgot* and *went to the store, and when I came back, there was just a lot of smoke in the room, and there are all these facilities (safety devices). The welfare center I go to does it, and the fire department does it, and the fire department does it. （Participant E）*

*My daughter-in-law asked me to buy one of those（A1 speaker）because I'm living alone now. （Participant* 幻

*If I don't use my phone for 24 hours, my daughter and I have a connection to the community center. Now that I live alone, I mainly play computer and television because I have nowhere to talk. （Participant C）*

（3） Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement

Expanding leisure programs based on demand

o For leisure programs, active programs such as exercise and singing are in high demand. Popular programs are run by selecting users based on the welfare center's criteria, so it is hoped that popular programs will be expanded.

*Before, aerobics and karaoke classes were the most popular. Karaoke classes were the most popular.（ParticipantK*

*And I do a lot of* exercise." *(Participant J)*

*So I think it would be good to expand it a little bit, because the number of people is limited, because the budget of Changwon City is （limited）, so it's not possible （Participant B）.*

o Participate in various social activities (volunteering, hobby and leisure programs, etc.) at the senior center and are satisfied. They are especially satisfied with participating in volunteer activities that allow them to help others.

*（Volunteer, hobby, and leisure programs for seniors to participate in) We are satisfied. （Participant L)*

*When you're at the welfare center, you actually get to do a lot of things. （Participant M)*

*So when the elderly come to the welfare center, they don't want to come out because this is a paradise for the elderly.*

*I also work at the welfare center here and* do *volunteer work (Participant K).*

*I do a lot of volunteer work." (Participant F)*

*And now I'm able to go to the welfare center and get help, and* then I'm able to take *that help and I'm able to give back, so it's a great feeling to be able to give back. It's a great feeling to be able to give back.*

2) More jobs for seniors

o Among the activities to lead a healthy old age, seniors showed the most interest and desire in senior work projects. Seniors perceive participation in senior work programs not only as a way to preserve their old age income, but also as a way to improve their health and enhance social relationships. However, there are cases where they cannot participate because they do not meet the participation criteria or there are not enough jobs. They hope that the number of jobs will continue to increase in the future.

*It's not just about giving money to the elderly, it's also about preventing loneliness, because if the elderly stay at home alone, they get depression*, and if you get them *outside, you prevent loneliness first, and if they walk a few steps, they get exercise. And it's about people.*

*If you have a system, you'll probably be able to talk* to them and *listen to their stories and talk about yourself, so you'll have socialization... （Participant K）*

*I know they're doing this for the health of the elderly, because if they stay at home, it's free, and if they don't move around, they're going to lose a lot of health... So it's a very* good thing, and it's a *shame that they're cutting back because they should keep expanding. （Participant B）*

o There is a view that the quality of jobs is not guaranteed due to the difficulty in matching seniors with jobs that reflect their skills and experience. Not only is there a lack of jobs based on their experience, but even if they are in good health, it is difficult to find a job after the age of 65 due to safety concerns. In addition, some jobs are poorly managed, and efforts are needed to improve the quality of jobs.

*I think it's going to be a little bit difficult to match people with jobs that reflect their skills and experience. （Participant M）*

*If you're older, like I said, if you're over 65, they just retire you, they don't give you a job. For example, if I say I've done 00, there's no job for 00 in senior jobs. （If I say I worked in 00, there's no job for me... What did I do, what did I do, （match me with a job in a related field） It's almost impossible, they won't give me a job.（Participant* C）

*If you go to the field, your age doesn't match the reality, because of safety, if you're 65 years old, you're 65 years old, you have nothing to do, no matter what skills you have in the past (Participant B).*

*I'm not in favor of that, I don't have a job, and then they [day laborers] go in the morning and they just get* a *stamp and they come back, so I don't think that's a good idea.*

*I mean, you know, you're working all day to clean up the streets and pick up and stuff like that, and some of the people in some of the jobs, when I look* at them, they're just *sitting in the shade under that tree in pairs, and they're like, "Oh, it's time," and they're like, "It's time," and they're like, "It's time," and they take their clothes off and go home in a bag. And then they're like, "It's time to go," and they just take their clothes off and throw them in a bag and go home (Participant J).*

*I used to have that business. I had Nono-Care (care program for seniors), and it was a really* good nail, *but it was like a servant. I'd go and clean up after them, take care of them, and if they needed anything.*

*I went there to give him the um, but he said, "Aren't you making money because of me?" and did all the arrogant things like a servant （Participant K）*

O Selecting older adults for jobs based on their age rather than their abilities. Job selection should take into account the actual physical abilities of the older adult.

*After the age of 65, because of safety, the cutoff is the age whether you are healthy or not... Industrial jobs, hard labor, you can't go to 65 even if you have the ability (Participant B)*

*People come out and they're 65 years old and they're healthy and they have nowhere to go. Once they're stuck there (Participant A).*

*Because they just cut you off based on your age (Participant C)*

*I applied for a public job last year and got rejected because I wasn't old enough...* Then they *asked me to do a physical fitness test because I have as much physical strength as those people and I can handle it... Don't just look at my age, so I had an argument once. I went there and said, "If I can do it, why not?" (Participant B)*

*To put it simply （even if you are older） People who can come to the welfare center on their own should get a job (Participant M).*

o In addition to age, you may not be able to work because you don't have the income or credentials to qualify.

*My husband got into a lot of debt, and when he was about to retire, he paid off the debt, but it wasn't much, so he only got half a pension, and he didn't get any benefits. Since there are* so many *jobs, I think it would be nice if they set a certain amount of money (Participant J)*

*The smartphone instructor I saw told me to get certified so I could work at the welfare center, but we have to take online classes on a PC to do that. Even if we use a PC at home to take the training, is it difficult1 （Participant G）?*

（4） Others

Need for a support system for the elderly in case of disaster

o In disaster situations such as COVID-19, material support was provided, but welfare facilities and programs were not available due to the closure of welfare center programs. As a result, some elderly people do not go to welfare centers because they are less active outside, and depression or dementia may occur.

*The welfare center gave me 50 of them once in the summer. I also got one from the ward. The ward gave me a* dozen *(Participant E).*

*Right now, the welfare center program has been canceled due to the coronavirus (Participant K).*

*（Welfare center program）We couldn't do it because of the coronavirus (Participant M).*

*Before, I had that since health gymnastics, and now it's all out, so yoga is simple, so because of Corona, it's not even now... What's wrong with that excuse that you don't come even though it was a little easier before this (Participant L)*

*I don't know if it's because of the coronavirus, but I haven't seen her for a few months, and then she went to a nursing home. He was a baby. There are so many people like that now (Participant J)*

*Because of Corona, the economy is suffering a lot, and young people are suffering, but the elderly are the ones who have suffered the most, because they say that the number of dementia patients has increased. They are standing alone, they are locked up. This is why depression in the elderly is linked to dementia, so they said it was really bad (Participant K).*

Regional characteristics

o Relatively speaking, （Former）Masan and （Former）Jinhae areas reveal regional needs. In Masan, which has a high proportion of elderly people, the elderly also feel that the city lacks vitality due to the high proportion of elderly people.

*If you go to Changwon, the streets are a little lively, because there are many young people... There are many young people, many office workers, but even here in Changwon, the Masan area is an aging and dead city. Everyone walks around slowly, and young people look like beans in a drought... (Participant K)*

o The Jinhae area feels that welfare benefits have decreased due to the integration of Changwon City, and especially regrets that the welfare center shuttle bus has been discontinued.

*When I look at it, I don't know about other people, but when I look at it, there are a lot of parts of Changwon that are not #Ajin after the merger of Changwon City, there are a lot of parts.*

*It's very bad for us in Jinhae-gu. Happy call That's when we were in Jinhae-si, there were a lot of things that made us* happy. *Honestly, there are too many things that have become bad because we are going to merge with* Changwon-si*.*

*In fact, Jinhae was very serious, even within ourselves." (Participant H)*

*In the old days, there was a shuttle bus, so after the shuttle bus disappeared, the elderly could not walk up (Participant I).*

*Isn't the shuttle bus the most important thing?*

1. Satisfaction with life

o Although there are wishes for more comfortable living conditions for seniors, seniors using welfare centers expressed satisfaction with their lives.

*My country is a* good *country (Participant I)*

*It's really* a *livable country, and even now, my country, I think, there's no place in the world that's as* livable as the one *I'm in right now. How good is the life, really. Not many people are starving to death." (Participant E)*

*But I'm always the happiest because I'm always the happiest. Every time I put on my mask, I'm always happy today. I'm happy today, I'm always smiling, I'm always smiling, I'm always doing that, so I'm happy today, I'm happy these days, I'm happy. To be honest（Participant F）*

**4.** Conclusion

This chapter analyzes the results of focus group interviews (FGIs) with 13 older adults living in Changwon, Masan, and Jinhae to understand their perceptions of Changwon's age-friendliness and their needs. We summarize the main findings of the interviews in three sections and draw policy implications for consideration.

1） Creating a safe and convenient urban environment

o Interviewees felt that the unmaintained sidewalk environment made walking uncomfortable and threatened their safety. Therefore, efforts to improve the quality of the walking environment are needed to ensure safe walking for the elderly.

0 Satisfaction with the currently installed and operated 'shade trees' and 'heaters' and 'cold shelters' at bus stops in winter was high. However, in the case of 'shade trees', they were installed in the center of the city center where there is a lot of foot traffic, so they wanted to expand the installation.

spraying system) and installation of sunshades at bus stops. With recent climate change, heat waves and cold waves are becoming more severe, and it is necessary to expand and implement this project for the elderly who are vulnerable to heat and cold illnesses.

O People wanted to install resting chairs (filial piety chairs) in places with long pedestrian crossing signal times and were dissatisfied with the current locations of resting chairs. In order to provide a convenient sidewalk environment for the elderly, it is necessary to install more resting chairs at intersections and wide roads, and it is necessary to install them in places that are highly accessible to the elderly without interfering with walking.

O High demand for more low-floor buses requires continued expansion of low-floor bus operations so that citizens can use public transportation safely and conveniently in the future.

O Interviewees perceive crosswalks to have fast walk times, so it is necessary to increase the duration of walk signals in areas that are heavily used by older adults, and to install residual time indicators on crosswalks.

O Although the satisfaction level with the 'Senior Priority Parking Zones' and 'Senior Driving Consideration Stickers' in public facilities and multi-use facilities was high, it was pointed out that citizens' awareness of the project was low. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the awareness of citizens through publicity about the installation of priority parking zones for the elderly and campaign activities to spread a culture of consideration for elderly drivers.

0 On the other hand, interviewees perceive that there are few benefits for returning driver's licenses for elderly drivers, so there is a need for projects to support transportation for the elderly, such as public transportation passes.

O Regarding housing support, interviewees would like to see the income thresholds for eligibility for housing improvement support and for public landlord tenancy conditions relaxed. They also agreed that their current residence is not their own, but that it needs to be improved for the safety and convenience of the elderly. Therefore, efforts to secure housing facilities for low-income seniors and improve their living conditions are needed.

2） Realizing understanding and respectful generational integration

O Interviewees use welfare centers and local newspapers for welfare and living information. However, elderly people who are unable to use welfare centers due to mobility issues and those who live alone with a lack of social support networks may be vulnerable to information acquisition and need support.

O Elderly people have a high desire to utilize smartphones and computers. However, they still complain of difficulties in acquiring skills, so it is necessary to implement education (such as repeated training) that takes into account the characteristics of the elderly.

0 Many interviewees complained of difficulties and burdens in using kiosks, which have been expanding in recent years, and suggested introducing kiosks exclusively for the elderly. Therefore, it is necessary to consider implementing kiosk usage education and designating kiosks for the elderly, disabled, and other socially vulnerable groups who have difficulty using kiosks to expand their accessibility, as well as designating kiosks for the elderly in places where many kiosks are operated (terminals, fast food outlets, etc.).

O When it comes to generational convergence, interviewees agreed that rapid social change and personalization have led to a growing cultural divide and sense of disparity between generations. For generational convergence, not only the younger generation but also the older generation needs to make efforts to understand the younger generation. Participants are currently participating in generation convergence programs at welfare centers and gaining bonds. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and continue to implement various types of generation convergence programs in the future.

O Most of the elderly people interviewed were very interested in chronic diseases and health, and were highly satisfied with the healthcare programs provided by welfare centers and health centers. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and implement various healthcare programs for the elderly in the future.

O There is a high demand for elderly care services using AI (Artificial Intelligence) and IoT (Internet of Things) sensors, and participants who are using these services are highly satisfied. Due to the high satisfaction level of users and the continuous increase in single-person households, it is necessary to expand the scope and budget of AI care services.

3）Support for a healthy and leisurely retirement

o Interviewees were engaged in a variety of leisure and social activities (volunteering, hobby and leisure programs, etc.). and were highly satisfied. Therefore, it is necessary to expand the project in cooperation with various institutions (libraries, welfare centers, community centers, etc.) and develop various types of programs that take into account the characteristics of the elderly.

O Older adults had the highest desire to participate in senior work projects. They perceived participation in senior work as necessary for seniors not only to generate income, but also to improve social relationships and health, and they hope that safe and stable jobs will be created in the future.

O On the other hand, there is a somewhat negative opinion regarding customized job support for the elderly that reflects their capabilities and experience. Therefore, it is necessary to regularly survey and manage the desired jobs and working conditions of the elderly to provide customized job matching support. In addition, various new job opportunities need to be developed according to social changes.

4） Other

O Interviewees mentioned the difficulties of the elderly due to COVID-19 (crying due to the non-operation of welfare facilities, an increase in dementia). Therefore, there is a need for disaster response support for the elderly, who are a typical disaster vulnerable group.

0 Overall high satisfaction with their current life. On the other hand, the welfare experience of the elderly living in Masan and Jinhae is relatively low, and efforts are needed to improve the welfare experience of all citizens by developing the welfare balance of Changwon City.

**4.** Expert IPA research

1）Analysis Overview

o Purpose of investigation

-Prepare the basis for the second phase of the plan to create an age-friendly city by checking the policy goals according to the action plan for creating an age-friendly city in Changwon City.

- Identifying the actual situation of age-friendly city policies and measuring priorities to guide the direction of the 5-year action plan

2）Research Methods

o Target: Experts in the field of senior welfare in Changwon City. A total of 100 respondents were targeted, including city and ward officials in charge of social welfare and elderly welfare, practitioners at senior welfare centers, and academics including research institutes and universities. A total of 92 questionnaires were returned, and 88 were analyzed after excluding non-responses.

o The survey period was conducted for about one month from June 23 to July 20, 2022. Public officials and senior welfare center practitioners collected the questionnaires with the cooperation of Changwon City Hall and ward offices, and the responses to the online questionnaire or questionnaire form were compiled.

o Questionnaire content

Importance and implementation of 8 areas of WHO guidelines and 3 policy goals of Changwon-type age-friendly city (out of 7), 12 detailed goals (out of 7), and free opinions on age-friendly city creation

<Table III-21> IPA questionnaire configuration

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Classification | | Questionnaire content |
| WHO guidelines  Eight zones | | ①outdoor environment and facilities ②transportation convenience ③housing stability ④Respect and social inclusion ⑤Communication and information ⑥Health and community care ⑦Leisure and social activities ⑧Utilization of human resources |
| Actions to create an age-friendly city in Changwon | Creating safe and convenient urban environments | ①Enhancing the safety and convenience of cities ②creating a walking-friendly living environment ③Createtransportation environment ④Secure housing stability |
| Achieve generational integration with understanding and respect | ⑤Improve awareness of elderly policy ⑥Improve access to information ⑦Improve intergenerational bonding ⑧Ensure a vibrant 100 years of healthy aging |
| Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement | ⑨Supporting a colorful senior life ⑩ Supporting social activities ⑪Focused support for middle-aged jobs ⑫Customized support for senior jobs |

3) Analysis results

(1) General characteristics of the survey population

o The general characteristics of the survey population are shown in the table below.

In terms of gender, there were 22 males (25%) and 66 females (75%), with a majority of females, and the age range was 40 to 30 (34.1%), 30 to 29 (33.0%), 50 to 17 (193%), and 20 to 12 (13.6%). In terms of final education, 43 (48.9%) graduated from a four-year university, 19 (21.6%) graduated from a graduate school, 18 (20.5%) graduated from a graduate school, and 8 (9.1%) graduated from a two- or three-year university. 35 (39.8%) were city and district officials, 34 (38.6%) were senior citizens' centers, and 19 (21.6%) were academics (research institutes universities). The average number of years of experience in their current job is 8.33 years, and the average number of years of experience in social welfare is 10.20 years.

<Table III-22> General Characteristics of Survey Participants (IPA)

(Units: people, %)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Classification | Frequency | Ratio |
| Gender | Male | 22 | 25.0 |
| Female | 66 | 75.0 |
|  | 20s | 12 | 13.6 |
| Age | 30s | 29 | 33.0 |
| 40s | 30 | 34.1 |
|  | 50+ years old | 17 | 19.3 |
|  | Graduated from a 2-3 year college | 8 | 9.1 |
| Final Education | Graduated from a four-year college or university | 43 | 48.9 |
| Graduate School Graduate | 18 | 20.5 |
|  | Graduate Doctoral Exit | 19 | 216 |
| Work Areas | City and town officials | 35 | 39.8 |
| Senior Center | 34 | 38.6 |
|  | Academia (Research Institutes and Universities》) | 19 | 21.6 |
| years at current job | 8,33 ± 6.28 | | |
| Years of social work experience | 10.20 ± 7.69 | | |
| Total | | 88 | 100 |

(2) Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA)

o Ranking and gap analysis of the importance and implementation of each of the eight WHO Age-Friendly Cities areas

When analyzing the importance (out of 7) of the eight areas according to the WHO Guidelines for Age-Friendly Cities, we found that '⑥ Healthcare and Local Care' scored 6.16, '② Convenience of Transportation' scored 6.07, '⑧ Utilization of Human Resources' scored 6.01, '⑦ Leisure and Social Activities' scored 5.99, '⑤ Communication and Information' scored 5.95, '⑥ Outdoor Environment and Facilities' scored 5.92, '⑤ Stability of Housing Environment scored 5.92, and '④ Respect and Society' scored 4.

Integration" with a score of 5.86

-After analyzing the implementation level (out of 7) of the eight areas according to the WHO Age-Friendly City Guidelines, '⑧ Utilization of human resources' scored 4.0, '⑦ Leisure and social activities' scored 4.70, '⑥ Healthcare and community care' scored 4.48 points, '② Convenience of transportation' 4.20 points, '① Outdoor environment and facilities' 4.17 points, '⑤ Communication and information' 4.19 points, '④ Respect and social integration' 4.09 points, and '③ Safety of housing environment' 4.06 points.

- In general, the importance of each area was higher than 5.8 on a 7-point scale, while the execution of each area was generally in the 4-point range, indicating that the execution was lower than the importance. Means comparison analysis using paired-samples t-tests showed significant differences (＜.001) in all areas.

＜Table III-23＞Importance-Satisfaction Ratings and Rankings for the Eight Areas of Senior-Friendly Cities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zones | Importance | | Performance | | Importance - Performance | | |
|  | Average | Rank | Average | Rank | Difference | t | Rank |
| ①External environment and facilities | 5. 92± 0.961 | 6 | 4. 17± 1.219 | 5 | 1.744 | 11.703\*\*\* | 5 |
| ②Transportation convenience | 6. 07± 0.905 | 2 | 4. 20± 1.291 | 4 | 1.872 | 11.218\*\*\* | 2 |
| ③Residential environment stability | 5. 92± 0.923 | 6 | 4. 06± 1.099 | 8 | 1.860 | 12.117\*\*\* | 1 |
| ④Respect and Social Inclusion | 5. 86± 0.842 | 8 | 4. 09± 1.351 | 7 | 1.767 | 10.494\*\*\* | 4 |
| ⑤Communication and information | 5. 95± 0.866 | 5 | 4. 09± 1.224 | 6 | 1.860 | 12.048\*\*\* | 3 |
| ⑥Health and Community Care | 6. 16± 0.824 | 1 | 4. 48± 1.253 | 3 | 1.686 | 10.612\*\*\* | 6 |
| ⑦Leisure and Social Activities | 5. 99± 0.847 | 4 | 4. 70± 1.199 | 2 | 1.291 | 8.572\*\*\* | 8 |
| ⑧Utilization of human resources | 6. 01± 0.901 | 3 | 4. 71± 1.216 | 1 | 1.302 | 8.744\*\*\* | 7 |

\*p< .05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001

O Ranking and difference analysis of importance and execution by action tasks for creating an age-friendly city in Changwon City

As a result of analyzing the importance (out of 7) of each action task in Changwon City, '② Creating a living environment that is convenient for walking' 6.14 points, '① Strengthening the safety and convenience of the city' 6.11 points, '⑧ Ensuring a vibrant 100-year-old healthy old age' 6.08 points, '⑩ Supporting the activation of social activities' 6.06 points, '③ Creating a safe transportation environment' 5.97 points, '⑨ Supporting colorful old age' 5.95 points, '⑪ Focusing on jobs for the middle-aged and elderly' 5.95 points, '⑥ Strengthening access to information' 5.90 points, '⑫ Supporting customized jobs for the elderly' 5.86 points, '⑤ Improving recognition of senior citizens' 5.67 points, '④ Securing housing stability' 5.58 points, '⑦ Promoting intergenerational bonding' 5.56 points.

-After analyzing the implementation level of each action task (out of 7 points) of Changwon City, '⑩Supporting the activation of social activities' 5.00 points, '©Supporting colorful old age life' 4.74 points, '⑬Supporting customized senior jobs' 4.70 points, '②Creating a walking-friendly living environment' 4.的 points, '⑪Wanting to concentrate middle-aged jobs' 4.41 points, '⑧ Ensuring a healthy 100-year-old life' 4.36 points, '① Strengthening the safety and convenience of cities' 4.19 points, '③ Creating a safe transportation environment' 4.07 points, '⑥ Strengthening access to information' 4.07 points, '⑤ Improving awareness of elderly policy' 3.88 points, '⑦ Promoting intergenerational bonds' 3.62 points, and '④ Securing housing stability' 3.14 points.

- In general, the importance of each area was higher than 5.5 out of 7 points, while the implementation level of each area was generally in the range of 3 to 4 points, indicating that the implementation level was lower than the importance. Most of the action items in "Creating a Safe and Convenient Urban Environment" were ranked high in importance except for "© Securing Housing Stability," and most of the action items in "Realizing Understanding and Respectful Intergenerational Integration" were ranked low in importance except for "⑧ Ensuring Healthy and Active 100-Year-Olds". In the action map, "Supporting a healthy and leisurely old age" was mostly ranked high, while "Realizing understanding and respectful generational integration" was mostly ranked low. Mean comparison analysis using a large sample t-test showed significant differences (p＜.00l) in all areas.

＜Table III-24＞Importance-Satisfaction Evaluation and Ranking of Action Tasks in Changwon City

Importance Runtime Importance-Runtime

Average Rank Average Rank Difference t Rank

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Enhancing safety and convenience in cities | 6.11 | + Β | 0.887 | 2 | 4.19 | + Β | 1249 | 7 | 1.918 | 11.868... | 3 |
| Secure  Convenient | Create a walking-friendly living environment | 6.14 | + Β | 0.828 | 1 | 4.63 | + Β | 1.329 | 4 | 1.512 | 9.490\*\*\* | 9 |
| Urban Environment  Composition | ③Create a safe traffic environment | 5.97 | + Β | 1.011 | 5 | 4,07 | + Β | 1.501 | 8 | 1.895 | 10.592\*\*\* | 4 |
| ④Secure housing stability | 5.58 | + Β | 1.324 | 11 | 3.14 | + Β | 1,266 | 12 | 2.44  2 | 13.555 | 1 |
| Understanding and  Respectful | ⑤Improve awareness of elderly policy | 5.67 | + Β | 1.051 | 10 | 3.88 | 土 | 1.322 | 10 | 1.788 | 10.42 广 | 6 |
| ⑥Improving access to information | 5.90 | + Β | 0.933 | 8 | 4.07 | + Β | 1.186 | 9 | 1.826 | 12.101, | 5 |
| Generational Integration | ⑦ Promote intergenerational bonding | 5.56 | + Β | 1.170 | 12 | 3.62 | + Β | 1,422 | 11 | 1.941 | 10.443\*\*\* | 2 |
| Realization | ⑧Ensure a vibrant 100 years of healthy aging | 6.08 | + Β | 0.910 | 3 | 4.36 | + Β | 1319 | 6 | 1,721 | 10.269 | *7* |
|  | ⑨Support for colorful aging | 5.95 | + Β | 1.016 | 6 | 474 | + Β | 1,374 | 2 | 1.209 | 7.496\*\*\* | 10 |
| Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement | Support for social activation | 6.06 | + Β | 0.886 | 4 | 5.00 |  | 1.218 | 1 | 1.058 | 7 52V\*. | 12 |
| ⑪Focus on mid-career jobs | 5.95 | 土 | 0.893 | 6 | 4.41 | + Β | 1.287 | 5 | 1.547 | 10.969, | 8 |
|  | ©Customized Senior Work Support | 5.86 | + Β | 0.996 | 9 | 4.70 | + Β | 1311 | 3 | 1.163 | 8,411\*\*\* | 11 |

\*p<\_05, \*\*p<.01, *\*\*\*p<* .001

o Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA)

IPA analysis is a tool proposed by Manilla and James (1997) and is a method used in various fields because it can derive strategic perspectives for each quadrant by organizing four quadrants with importance on the X-axis and execution on the Y-axis. The first quadrant with high importance and execution is called Keep up the good work, the second quadrant with high importance but low execution is called Concentrate here, the third quadrant with low importance and low execution is called Low Priority, and the fourth quadrant with low importance but high execution is called Possible Overkill (Jung Chul, Seo Yong Seok. 2010).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | First | Second | Third | Fourth |
| Meaning | High importance  High performance | High importance  Low performance | Low importance  Low performance | Low importance  High performance |
| Direction | Maintain | Concentrate | Low rank | Exceed |

High importance

텍스트, 스크린샷, 폰트, 번호이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

First Quadrant

Second Quadrant

High importance

High importance

Fourth Quadrant

Third Quadrant

Low importance

［The Meaning and Direction of the IPA Analysis Quadrants in Figure］

o IPA analysis by WHO Age-Friendly Cities 8 areas

As a result of the IPA analysis of each of the eight areas of the Age-Friendly City Guidelines, the areas that need to be maintained in the first quadrant are '⑥ Medical and community care', '⑦ Leisure and social activities', and '⑧ Utilization of human resources'.

In the -2 quadrant, the area that needs to be focused on is '② Ease of transportation'.

In the third quadrant, the areas that need to be improved gradually are: (1) External environment and facilities, (2) Housing stability, (3) Respect and social integration, and (4) Communication and information.

No areas in the fourth quadrant are over-exerted

라인, 도표, 스크린샷, 평행이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

WHO Performance Average

① External environment andfacilities ② Ease of transportation ③ Stability of housing ④ Respect and social integration ⑤ Communication and Information ⑥ Medical Care and Community Care ⑦ Leisure andSocial Activities ⑧ Utilization of Human Resources

[Figure III-11] Analysis of the Importance and Performance of the Eight Areas of Age-Friendly Cities

o IPA analysis by action tasks in Changwon City

According to the IPA analysis of the action tasks of Changwon City, the areas that need to be maintained in the first quadrant are '©Creating a walking-friendly living environment', '®Securing a healthy old age of 100 years', '⑨Supporting colorful old age life', and '⑩Supporting social activity activation'.

In the second quadrant, the areas that need to be focused on are "① Strengthening the safety and convenience of cities," and "③ Creating a safe transportation environment.

The areas that need to be gradually improved in the third quadrant are '④ Securing housing stability', '⑥ Improving awareness of elderly policy', and '⑦ Promoting intergenerational bonding'. The area that requires excessive effort in the fourth quadrant is '⑬ Supporting customized jobs for the elderly'.

- The importance of '⑥Improving access to information' is the same as the average importance, indicating that it is on the borderline between the focus area and the ability to improve gradually.

도표, 라인, 스크린샷, 평행이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

Changwon City Performance Average

1) Strengthening the safety and convenience of cities, (2) Creating a walkable living environment, (3) Creating a safe transportation environment,  
Securing5) Improving awareness of elderly policy, (6) Enhancing access to information, and (7) Promoting intergenerational bonding

⑧Securing a healthy100years old，⑨Supporting a colorful old age，⑩Supporting social activities，  
⑪Focused support for jobs, ⑫Customized support for jobs

[Figure 111-12] Analysis of importance and execution of action goals for Changwon City's Age-Friendly City

o The overall results of the IPA are shown in the table below.

-The focus item of the WHO area was convenience of transportation, and the maintenance items of the Changwon City Action Plan were ① strengthening the safety and convenience of the city, and ③ creating a safe transportation environment.

**the<Table** III-25> IPA result synthesis

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WHO Areas | Keep | and enhancements | | Changwon practice subject | Maintenance and enhancement items |
| External environment and facilities |  |  | Low Priority | Enhancing safety and convenience in cities | Focus |
| Convenience of transportation | Focus |  |  | Create a walking-friendly living environment | Keep |
|  |  | ③Create a safe traffic environment | Focus |
| ③Residential environment stability |  |  | Low Priority | ④Secure housing stability | Low priority |
| Respect and Social Inclusion |  |  | Low Priority | ⑤Improve awareness of elderly policy | Low priority |
|  |  | ⑥Improving access to information | Focus/Low Priority |
| ⑤Communication and information |  |  | Keep | ⑦ Promote intergenerational bonding | Keep |
| Healthcare and community care |  | Keep |  | ⑧Ensure a vibrant 100 years of healthy aging | Keep |
|  |  | ⑨Support for colorful aging | Keep |
| ⑦ Leisure and social activities |  | Keep |  | ⑩Support for activating social activities | Keep |
| ⑧Utilization of human resources |  | Keep |  | ⑪Focus on mid-career jobs | Keep |
|  |  | ⑫Personalized senior job support | Excess |

-The maintenance items in the WHO area were ⑥ healthcare and community care, ⑦ leisure and social activities, and ⑧ utilization of human resources, while the maintenance items in the Changwon City Action Plan were ② creating a living environment that is convenient for walking, ⑧ ensuring a healthy old age of 100 years, ⑨ supporting colorful old age, and ⑩ supporting social activities.

4) Sintering

o The IPA analysis is intended to derive relative priorities among the various guideline areas and actions, and just because an area is identified as an incremental improvement area or an area of excessive effort in the IPA analysis does not mean that it is unimportant. It is an area that has already been shown to be necessary in the creation of an elderly-friendly area, so it has all the basic needs. Therefore, it is appropriate to utilize the results not to screen out unimportant projects, but to create a strategy for each project.

-In the eight areas of the Elderly Friendly City, '①External Environment and Facilities', which is an area of gradual improvement, has a score of 5.92 while the implementation level is 4.20; '③Residential Environment Stability', which has a score of 5.92 and a half while the implementation level is 4.22; '④Respect and Social Integration', which has a score of 5.86 while the implementation level is 4.09; and '⑤Communication and Information', which has a score of 4.09. '④ Respect and social integration', which is the least important, is also close to 6 out of 7, with a significant difference of 1.767 points from the implementation level.

In Changwon City's action plan, '④ Securing Housing Stability', an area of gradual improvement, has an importance of 5.58 while the implementation level is 3.18, '⑤ Improving Awareness of Elderly Policy' has an importance of 5.67 while the implementation level is 3.89, '© Strengthening Access to Information' has an importance of 5.90 while the implementation level is 4.07, and '⑦ Promoting Intergenerational Bonding' has an importance of 5.56 while the implementation level is 3.89. '⑬ Support customized jobs for the elderly', which is an area of excessive effort, has an importance score of 5.86 and an execution score of 4.69. '⑦ Promote intergenerational bonding', which is the least important, also has a score of 1.941, a difference of nearly 2 points.

-The only overage area, "⑬ Support customized older adult work," was classified as an overage area rather than a sustained area by a small difference in importance from the average. This may be due to the relatively high level of implementation and recognition of the elderly work task compared to other practices, which may explain the low level of importance. Since it was identified as a maintenance area in the eight areas of age-friendly cities, it is suggested to check the detailed projects of the relevant actions, but to approach them in the direction of maintaining them by strengthening the qualitative parts.

Maintain and Focus Areas contain many guideline areas and practice areas that can be supported with some infrastructure and short-term business focus (Human Resources



social activities), and many areas that are directly related to life or safety (healthcare and community care, urban safety, safe transportation).

As for the incremental improvement areas, there are many areas that cannot be implemented in a short period of time and are costly (external environment, housing stability) or require a lot of effort to change perceptions (respect and social integration, awareness, intergenerational bonding).

O Overall, the Maintenance and Focused Efforts areas will continue to utilize existing resources to deliver the three sub-projects of the Action Plan, while the Action Plan projects that require urgency will require investment of resources for rapid improvement. In the area of gradual improvement, it is proposed to have a long-term plan and seek gradual development of projects that need to change the urban environment and sentiment.

5. national and international case studies

1} Recent domestic and international trends

1. Domestic Trends

O As of September 2022, 40 cities in South Korea have been recognized by the Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities.

Network for Aging Friendly Cities & communities (GNAFCC) as a member city.

o Based on the eight areas of the Age-Friendly Guide, each local government will plan and implement new areas and specific tasks based on its analysis and local characteristics.

Busan City (2019): Creating an age-friendly city from a preventive perspective and realizing an age-integrated society

* Suwon City (2019): Business development and leadership under the central government-led master plan for the elderly.

and citizen utilization

* Yongsan-gu (2020): Meeting the educational needs of the elderly, non-face-to-face welfare, and utilizing IoT Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (2020): Reflecting COVID-19 changes and discovering specialized businesses considering Jeju's characteristics Bucheon City (2021): Ensuring 'safety' in viral and infectious disease situations such as the COVID-19 situation

1. International trends

o As of September 2022, 47 cities in 1,3 countries around the world are members of the GNAFCC.

o To develop age-friendly cities and communities, GNAFCC is conducting case studies. The case studies share the experiences of various cities on (1) political engagement, (2) understanding the situation, (3) developing strategies and action plans, and (4) evaluating results.

Case study cities include Akita, Japan; Basque, Spain; Brussels, Belgium; Dijon, France; Guadalajara, Mexico; Roncoche, Chile; Manchester, United Kingdom; Melville, Australia; Ottawa, Canada; and Portland, United States.

o Investigated various overseas examples of age-friendly cities with specialized projects that stand out.

* Guadalajara, Mexico (2020): Creating green spaces in the city and universal design Cleveland, USA (2017): Housing for intergenerational integration Implementation of nature-friendly projects around the center

Orange County, California, USA (2020): Continuous Improvement for Accessible Transportation

Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (2018): Utilizing social media to understand the elderly.

Manchester, England (2017): Take a seat, a campaign to improve older people's access to the community.

一 Japan, Chigasaki (著水峰市) (2021): Providing an all-generational support center and cultural and welfare guidance.

Melville, Australia (2017): Creating an age-friendly environment through partnerships with local businesses (Melville Plan).

Dijon, France (2017): Review of the right to mobility in the city，Discussion on age issues involving a wide range of residents.

HongKong (2018): Education and healthcare，one-stop multi-integration project (CADENZA).

2) Specialized projects for age-friendly cities at home and abroad

o In order to complement the parts that were not included or were weak in the first phase of the Changwon Special Case among the specialized projects for age-friendly cities, we derived areas and cases that meet the three policy goals through a review of the projects of other local governments at home and abroad.

o Domestic and international sectors and practices include

<Table III-26> Domestic and overseas examples of Changwon City's policy goals for an aging-friendly city

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3 Policy Goals for Changwon City's 1st Age-Friendly City | Sectors and practices |
| Creating safe and convenient urban environments | Universal design, management of old buildings using artificial intelligence, free buses, longevity, and creation of age-friendly villages |
| Achieve generational integration with understanding and respect | Age-friendly monitoring groups, information access, and literacy,  Mental Health, Wellbeing, Hygiene & Healthcare, Disasters & Crises, Community |
| Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement | Job Development, Volunteer Point System |

1. Creating a safe and convenient urban environment

① Universal Design

o Universal Design refers to products and social environments that can be easily used by anyone, regardless of all factors that may cause individual differences, such as gender, age, socio-cultural factors, disability, etc.

o *It* includes barrier-free in a broad sense and is becoming an integral part of many local governments' efforts to create age-friendly cities.

- Yongsan-gu (2020)[[3]](#footnote-3) )The "Senior Welfare Facility Project Applying Universal Design" is a public facility.

Developing and applying space-specific universal design guidelines for senior leisure welfare facilities to realize a safe and convenient city for all.

In addition, Yongsan-gu is promoting the creation of youth jobs through age-friendly customized housing management through the "Producing Affordable Customized Housing Management Professionals" project.

Suwon City (2019)[[4]](#footnote-4) )The 「Universal Design Guideline Application」 project establishes a legal and policy system for mandatory application of UD and consultation during design Support

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (2020)[[5]](#footnote-5) [[6]](#footnote-6) )The "Jeju Universal Design (UD) Spreading" project is promoted to spread the introduction of Jeju Universal Design considering the characteristics of the Jeju region.



[Figure III-13. Jeju Universal Design

Source: Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Urban Design Officer

o Dijon, an eastern French city that joined the WHO's Age Friendly Cities list in 2010, reviewed the accessibility of its tram platform to facilitate access to the city center for older adults.

- As a result, more benches and chairs have been installed in city centers and the boundaries between roadways and pedestrian spaces have been blurred. The increase in foot traffic also led to the placement of more public restrooms, making them more accessible to the elderly.



[Figure 111-14] Urban pedestrianization project in Dijon, France.

Source: GNAFCC, Resource Library, Dijon, France

O Guadalajara, Mexico, joined the WHO Network of Age-Friendly Cities in 2014, emphasizing infrastructure improvements in areas with large populations of older people, as well as the provision of green spaces and utilization of public buildings for older people.

The Guadalajara 2020-2024 report ([[7]](#footnote-7) ) emphasizes universal design, including daily care, to create green spaces for older adults.

Demonstrated the number of universally designed accessible pathways in parks used by older adults that are easy to use for everyone, including older adults and people with disabilities, with plans to continue to expand.



[Figure III-15: Applying Universal Design to a City Park in Guadalajara, Mexico

SOURCE: metropoli amigable con las personas mayores 2020-2024



Old building management using AI

o Strengthening the social safety net through the integration of the 4th industrial revolution in the welfare field and expanding social welfare, including incorporating new technologies such as AI.5G into infrastructure close to people's lives.

Yongsan-gu (2020)[[8]](#footnote-8) )The "Safety Management of Old Buildings Using the Internet of Things (I0T)" project is a project that utilizes the Internet of Things (IoT) using artificial intelligence (AI) technology for elderly people with long residence times in *housing.*

A service system that integrates the management of old buildings and related information has been underway for 23 years and 20 locations. Through this, a lifecycle-specific building management system is established to integrate and manage the historical information of buildings managed separately by individual laws and organizations, creating a total system that allows local residents, building owners, inspectors, and government officials to easily and conveniently provide building-related information.

③ Free bus for the elderly

O Ansan City promoted the 'Free Bus for the Elderly' in November 202010) to provide free transportation support for the initially low-income group with a budget of 55 billion won per year, supporting 40,000 won per quarter and up to 160,000 won.

o Later, in May 2022, it will be extended to all citizens from the existing 65+ basic pensioners.

Ansan City Senior Citizen's ID Card **[G-PASS]**

**G-PASS is a** transportation card issued by Nonghyup. Can be used immediately after issuance!



[Figure 111-16. Transportation Card by Target in Ansan City

Source: Anshan City Official Blog

o The Mars Program is being implemented with an expanded budget and targeted outreach.

In November 2020, the free transportation policy was expanded from the initial free transportation policy for children and adolescents aged 7 to 18 to include young people aged 23 and under and seniors aged 65 and over, and all fares are covered.

o Some local governments (Dongjak-gu, Gangbuk-gu, etc.) operate 'welfare buses' or 'free shuttle buses for transportation disadvantaged people (elderly, disabled, pregnant women, infants, etc.) as well as the elderly.

1. Ansan City Hall, **2 0 2 0,** 'Ansan City: First Irsil Free Bus in the Capital Region' **(2 0 2 0.11.30.)**
2. Anshan City Government, **2 0 2 2,** Anshan City, Free Transportation for the Elderly Up to 65 **Chairs** Award Electricity Abuse'' **(2 0 2 2.5.S.).**
3. Free Transportation in Hwaseong City[**https://savebus.hscitj.go.tr/u8ei78iteIiitro/servicePage.do**](https://savebus.hscitj.go.tr/u8ei78iteIiitro/servicePage.do)

Operate free shuttle buses for the elderly and other transportation disadvantaged

Disability Vouchers Disability Jobs Disability Assistive Technology Businesses

Noakja Dong Gyopomweakja舍 for FreeSurveyBus MoonYoung

Operation of the Gangbuk Sioux Language Interpretation Center

Seoryul Poetry Love PC

borrowers Other discount programs Salary support Shared housing rental agency Charter housing program for people with severe disabilities

Family Raising Support Program for People with Disabilities Housing Convenience Support for

A Business Description: Operation and maintenance of free shuttle **buses** for the elderly and vulnerable.

Operating entity: Gangbok Disability Welfare Center (Delegated Operation)

* Recommended for:Elderly, elderly, pregnant, and caregivers
* Operation: 4 trains per day (Monday - Saturday), 2 trains on Saturdays and Sundays

Operation status: 1 Jasang bus and 1 CfMG bus \* 33km in total

Vehicle Routes

Route and timetable **display**

[Figure III-17] Operation of Free Shuttle at Gangbuk-gu Office

Source: Gangbuk-gu Office website（[https://https://www.gangbuk.go.kr/www/contents.do?key=450）](https://www.gangbuk.go.kr/www/contents.do?key=450%ef%bc%89)

o Furthermore, we operate a 'welfare circulation bus' that circulates between major welfare organizations in the region to provide transportation convenience for the transportation-challenged and support social participation.

* Example: 'Welfare Circulation Bus' for the Transportation Disadvantaged in Yangpyeong County

The Welfare Circulation Bus is commissioned and operated by the Yangpyeong County Disability Welfare Center to circulate between major local welfare institutions such as the Disability Welfare Center, Veterans Hall, and Senior Welfare Center, providing transportation convenience for the transportation-challenged and supporting social participation.

* Piloted since 2015 and ongoing through 2022

West

Eastern Region

34-seater welfare circulation bus

25-seater welfare circulation bus



Yangpyeong County Disability Welfare Center

[Figure 111-18] Yangpyeong County Welfare Circulation Bus Route

Source: Yangpyeong County Disability Welfare Center YouTube Channel

1. Provide transportation

o Ottawa, Canada's capital city, joined the WHO Age Friendly Cities list in 2011 and implemented a number of strategies to improve transportation and mobility (2015-2017)

Adjusted crossing times at 53 congested intersections and improved 130 stops to make them more accessible

Installed 150 benches at 22 stations and installed traffic light countdown timers at 48 intersections.

Resurfaced more than 2,600 streets to prevent falls o Orange County, California, USA, was recognized as a WHO Age Friendly City in 2016.

Created a Master Aging Plan (2022-2027) to promote affordable, safe, and accessible transportation for seniors in all areas of the county - Updated the Transportation Guide for Orange County every two years

**Goal 2: Increase access to and awareness of affordable, safe, and equitable mobility options for older adults in all parts of Orange County.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVE 2.1** | Increase access to transportation information and travel trainJng, | |
| **strategy 2.1,1** | Educate older adults on how to access transit information. | |
| **INDICATORS** | | **responsible agencies** |

**2.1.1a** | Orange County Transportation Guide for Older Adults is updated every 2 years. OCDOA, with support from Orange County Public | Transit (OCPT), Chapel Hill Transit (CUT), GoTriangJe

[Figure 111-19] Orange County Transit Update Plan Providing free bus routes to senior living facilities.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **OBJECTIVE 2.2** | Expand availability and improve transportation options for older adults. | |
|  | | |
| **strategy 2,2,1** | Pursue funding and planning solutions to increase transit service houri, frequency, and equitable access to more destinations. | |
| **INDICATORS** |  | **responsible agencies** |
| 2g.**1 a** Fare-free transportation to Senior Centers is made available to older adutts throughout the county. | | 0(D0A, OCPT.CHT.GoTriangle |

[Figure III-20: Directions to Orange County Senior Living Facilities

1. Long-life Chair

o The Longevity Chair was first implemented in Namyangju, Gyeonggi Province.

-Providing chairs near crosswalks for elderly people who have difficulty waiting for traffic signals and therefore jaywalking.

-A number of local governments, including 10 in Namyangju, 13 in Guri, and 3 in Gwacheon, have expanded the installation to support walking safety for the elderly.



[Figure III-21] Promote the Guri-si Longevity Chair

Source: Guri City Official Blog

⑥ Establishment of senior-friendly villages

o The increase in the number of elderly people has led to the need to create a community environment for government-led community care (community integrated care) projects that reflect the needs and characteristics of the elderly.

O There is a movement in many municipalities to create age-friendly villages to address issues within the communities where residents live.

Busan Metropolitan City[[9]](#footnote-9) [[10]](#footnote-10) [[11]](#footnote-11) ) is a 'Jungden Village Creation Project' that aims to support the physical environment and welfare programs in two locations in Busan, which is similar to Suwon's 'Yuljeon-dong Carnation Village Operation', but in Suwon's case, it went further and planned to create entrepreneurial senior jobs within the community.

Yongsan Relief is planning to build the nation's first dementia safe village in accordance with the government's National Dementia Responsibility System in 2017 to build a long-term care facility dedicated to dementia that ensures autonomy and daily life.

Sejong City also established a dementia-friendly environment by creating a dementia-safe village that organized dementia infrastructure through community resource surveys, etc.

o An age-friendly village is not just the concept of a village as in the example above, but the physical environment and infrastructure that make up the village.

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province[[12]](#footnote-12) ) is creating a neighborhood park to promote health through senior-centered living sports.

Established a plan to create an elderly-friendly park as an alternative to social marginalization and narrow leisure life through the "Operation of neighborhood parks to promote sports for the elderly" as a business.

Bucheon City (9 ) is taking the lead in creating an age-friendly town by creating shelters for the elderly in public and collective buildings that can be quickly evacuated during climate crises such as heat waves and cold waves through the "Installation of 'Masil' shelters for the elderly in public and collective buildings (heat shelters, fine dust shelters, etc.)" project.

In Sejong City2 ®, the dispute mediation function per route, which is often used by the elderly, can also be seen as an example related to the creation of an age-friendly village through the "Establishment of a Dispute Mediation Committee and Legal Advice".

0 Several municipalities have nationalized dementia and are pursuing initiatives to support it.

0 Manchester, UK, became a WHO Age-Friendly City in 2010 and has been working on an Age-Friendly City Plan (2017-2021) ever since.

* 'Take a Seat' Campaign motivates seniors to be more confident in using shops and malls when they go out and actively integrate into the community.

More than 300 buildings (shops, department stores, cafes, restaurants, salons, travel agencies, etc.) in 28 regions have been implemented since its launch in 2015

* In addition, theu We are Age-Friendly" sticker on the store's glass invites seniors to feel free to use the store.



[Figure 111-22. Promotional video for Manchester's "Take a Seat" campaign

Source: Centre for Ageing Better,https： //ageing-better.org. uk/stories/j^e-friendly-nottingham-take-seat

19）Kim Hyun-jung - Kim Mi-hee - Lee Sang-woo - Chae Joo-seok，2021. Research on Evaluation of the Implementation of Bucheon City's Elderly Friendly Urbanization and Establishment of Mid- and Long-term Plans, Yuhan University Industry-University Cooperation Center

20）Korea Institute of Industrial Development, 2019, Sejong-type Age-Friendly Urbanization Research Service

1. Realizing Understanding and Respectful Generational Integration ① Elderly Friendly Monitoring Group

o Age-friendly monitoring groups are being implemented in many local governments to check the progress of age-friendly cities.

Here is an overview of the "Elderly Policy Monitoring Group" on the Age-Friendly Seoul website. To create an age-friendly city, it is important to identify the needs of the elderly, collect their opinions, and directly reflect them, as well as periodically establish and evaluate action plans according to WHO guidelines.

Reflecting this, the Elderly Policy Monitoring Group started as a pilot project in 2012 and has been ongoing to the present, with the participation of seniors over 65, baby boomers in their 50s, and younger generations, conducting research and discussion activities on Seoul's elderly policy.

o However, there is diversity among local governments in the composition of the monitoring groups.

<Table III-27> Status of promoting age-friendly monitoring groups by local governments

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Busan  (19-23) | Sejong (20-22) | Suwon  (20-24) | Jeju Special  City  (21-25) | Yongsan-gu  (21-23) | Mapo-gu  (22-24) |
| Subject | Seniors who belong to an institution or organization or are otherwise actively engaged in social activities such as volunteering. | 16 years of age or older  Creating age-friendly cities  Concerned citizens | 19 years of age and older, and  Interested in creating an age-friendly city  Citizen | Seniors 65 and older | Seniors 55 and older | 10s to 20s:  7 people  30s to 40s:  7 people  50 to 64 years old:  7 people  Age 65 or older:  9 people |
| Size | 50 people  (15 separate student committee members) | Around 20 people | 0 people  (unlimited) | Around 30 people | 30 people | 30 people |
| Budget | 20 million won | 6 million | 1.7 million | 25 million | 6 million | 3 million |
| Main | Busan Welfare Development Institute Senior Social Research Center | Elderly  Disability and | Department of Aging | Jeju Research Institute  Aging Society  Research Center | Elderly  Teens and | Elderly and disabled and |

Examples of age-friendly monitoring groups in other regions show that there are no unified standards, but rather a variety of targets, scales, budgets, and actors depending on the circumstances and characteristics of each local government.

In the case of Mapo, the proportional representation of all ages and the recognition of volunteer hours according to the duration of the activity. In addition, if there is a separate organization that conducts research on the local aging society, check that the organization operates a monitoring group for the creation of an age-friendly city.

O Dijon, an eastern French city that joined the WHO's list of Age Friendly Cities in 2010, created the I'Observatoire de I'Age [Observatory of Age] platform to engage residents in creating an age-friendly urban environment. platform to create an age-friendly urban environment.

As of 2017, a total of 83 members (public officials: 10 / residents: 39 / resident representatives: 9 / retiree representatives: 6 / institutional heads: 4 / experts: 10 / scholars: 5) are comprised of local citizens from various fields to prioritize and compromise on various perspectives and age-related issues.

텍스트, 스크린샷, 웹 페이지, 웹사이트이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

*© Dijon, France - Working group of I'Observatoire* de *I'Age*

［Figure 111-23] Dijon Age-Friendly Monitoring Group meeting and platform homepage, France

Source: GNAFCC, Resource Library, Dijon, France / http7/www.agisme.fr/

Access to information

O Information accessibility for the elderly continues to be a concern. According to Busan's own sensitivity survey on the situation of the elderly and policy organizations, 49% of the elderly do not have access to PCs and online media, and only 3.7% do not own a cell phone.

o Various projects are being promoted as smart devices become more popular and education is needed for the 4th industrial revolution.

Information Technology Education［Busan2 1):Customized Information Technology Education for the Elderly，Jeju: Smart School for the Elderly，Bucheon[[13]](#footnote-13) [[14]](#footnote-14) ): Informationization Education for the Information Vulnerable (Elderly)］

Health program using smart devices and ICT technology for the 4th Industrial Revolution (Yongsan[[15]](#footnote-15) ): Healthy aging program using senior ICT)

Welfare portal platform using the 4th industry (Sejong[[16]](#footnote-16) ): Welfare portal welfare resource platform construction project, Busan: 50+ Busan portal operation), YouTube channel using SNS (Bucheon: Opening and operating a baby boomer information sharing YouTube channel, "Online 50+ Center"), and other projects that can be actively used in addition to education were planned.

o However, it is also necessary to consider a comprehensive information guidebook for welfare and living that takes into account the existing lifestyle of the elderly (Busan: Production and distribution of a comprehensive information guidebook for the elderly; Busan: Production and distribution of a newspaper for the elderly).

o Hong Kong established the concept of an age-friendly city in 2008 by establishing the Hong Kong Council for Social Services (HKCSS).

- In terms of age-friendly policies, Hong Kong has promoted the "CADENZA Project" at the educational level, which stands for "Celebrate their Accomplishments； Discover their Effort and never Ending Zest as they Age" and emphasizes the importance of old age.

It is promoted as a sustainable community project and provides one-stop multi-integrated health community care services for middle-aged and elderly people. Managed by the Chinese University of Hong Kong, it aims to foster academic leadership in the field of gerontology by combining the concepts of integration of medicine and society.[[17]](#footnote-17) ）.



[Figure III-24. Introduction to the CADENZA Project in Hong Kong

Source: <https://jcch.org.hk/>

O Chigasaki, Japan, a city in the center of Kanagawa Prefecture, became a WHO Age-Friendly City in 2018 and announced the 2021 Chigasaki City Welfare Plan[[18]](#footnote-18) ）.

- To provide easy-to-understand information to the elderly, Chigasaki established an online platform to access different cultures and levels of well-being through the "Community Comprehensive Care Support System.

텍스트, 지도, 스크린샷이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

[Figure III-25. Chigasaki Welfare Resource Map

Source: Chigasaki City Elderly Welfare Plan and long-Term Care Insurance Business  
Plan(FY202l-FY2023)

③ Literacy education

o It is necessary to provide various learning programs to improve the literacy and life skills of non-literate and low-educated seniors who missed out on school-age education in the past, who have become relatively more vulnerable to the rising education levels and rapid technological advancements due to the spread of the fourth industrial revolution.

o This aligns with the goal of an age-friendly city, which is to ensure that all citizens are healthy, safe, and socially engaged.

O Literacy education is provided by each local government to lay the foundation for various revitalization programs, including education to complement education, adult literacy education, education to improve vocational skills, humanities education, cultural arts education, and civic participation education.

In addition to basic literacy education, education teacher training (Busan26 [[19]](#footnote-19) [[20]](#footnote-20) ) and university management (Suwon University) are being conducted, and digital literacy education (Bucheon[[21]](#footnote-21) ) is also being promoted in response to rapid social change.

④ Mental Health

O Mental health for all generations, including older adults, should be about supporting them to live as individuals in their communities, not just as clinical patients.

O As with physical illness, mental health of older adults needs to be promoted through early detection and appropriate intervention.

Establishment of a mental health prevention system for the elderly that focuses on dementia projects such as depression and suicide prevention projects (Uiwang) and comprehensive mental health checkups for the elderly (Suwon) (Ulsan3 功)

In addition to general counseling, care services that include non-face-to-face counseling services using the Fourth Industrial Revolution [Yongsan: Operation of Safety and Health Management Solution (IoT) for Elderly Living Alone], mental health programs that reflect the current situation [Bucheon: Psychological test program for the elderly (in response to depression caused by Corona Blue)], and projects that can strengthen their autonomy as an elderly person (Busan: Senior citizen training project, Yongsan: Internet content production centered on the elderly) are promoted.

⑤ Well-dying

o Recognizing death as a part of life and a natural part of aging, and finding meaning in the present moment, is emerging as one of the most important factors in a society with an increasingly elderly population.

To improve awareness, Sejong3 1）The city of Sejong holds lectures to understand the meaning of dignity and everyday life in the "Creating a Culture of Well-being at the Beautiful End of Life" project.

At the hospice level, the city of Busan[[22]](#footnote-22) [[23]](#footnote-23) [[24]](#footnote-24) [[25]](#footnote-25) aims to improve the quality of life at the household level by providing comprehensive support for not only patients at the end of life but also their families through the "Operation of Community Care Center at the End of Life" project. In addition, Bucheon City33） conducts consultation and registration for advance directives and organ and human tissue donation through the "Participation in Self-Determination of Advance Care" project.

In addition, Busan has a project for the elderly living alone without connections,r , which supports funeral services for the elderly living alone without connections. As such, well-being initiatives should be examined from multiple perspectives.

© Hygiene & Healthcare

o If older people have good hygiene and access to the community support and health care they need, tensions in their families can be reduced (WHO[[26]](#footnote-26) [[27]](#footnote-27) [[28]](#footnote-28) ），2007).

In terms of hygiene, Sejong City provided bathing expenses (bathing coupons twice a month) to elderly people over 70 years old who receive basic living allowance (based on housing benefits), and Bucheon City3 6) provided masks and air purifiers as a support project for vulnerable groups to prevent fine dust damage.

Plans for car support, IoT-based indoor air quality measurement business, etc.

In terms of access to healthcare, Jeju has selected cafes in close proximity to hospitals as a place where the elderly can interact and promote their health, with nurses regularly visiting care cafes to conduct health checks, chronic disease management checks, and even connect with local medical institutions if necessary (Jeju[[29]](#footnote-29) ): Health Café 'Saleecafe').

On the educational level, Bucheon City[[30]](#footnote-30) has identified a project to train professional lecturers to prevent misuse of medicines and create an environment for safe use of medicines through itinerant education on the safe use of medicines, and to provide itinerant education on the safe use of medicines for the elderly, such as senior centers and community centers, with a target of 50 cases per year by 25 years.

o Cleveland, located in northern Ohio, USA, joined the WHO Network of Age-Friendly Cities in 2014 and published an Age-Friendly Action Plan[[31]](#footnote-31) ) (2017-2019)

At the time of the business plan, 64% of survey respondents did not own or know if they had access to enough medical equipment.

Consider partnering with a local nonprofit to develop a strategy to ensure that affordable, durable, high-quality medical equipment is available to all who need it.

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**PnjraDi E**

[Figure 111-26] Plan for the Cleveland Medical Equipment Exchange

Source: City of Cleveland homepage (<https://www.clevelandohio.gov/(2ityofCleveland/Home/Go> vernment/CityAgencies/Aging/AgeFriendlyCleveland)

1. Disasters and crises

O In the case of disasters and crises, businesses that utilize the characteristics of local governments also appeared.

In the case of Busan City (4 0), the "Lonely Parent Safety Relief Call Service" targets children whose families are socially active outside of Busan, and in addition to existing crisis prevention projects, the service provides a service to check the safety of lonely parents by utilizing safety activists (using local resources) when they cannot be contacted, helping to reduce anxiety.

As an extension of the same project, Yongsan-gu is promoting the "Mobile Healthcare Service" project, which is expanded from the existing crisis response project through telephones to detect and quickly report emergencies through a mobile app not only for the elderly population but also for adults aged 19 and over who have at least one risk factor for chronic diseases.

1. Community

o Regarding community formation, Changwon has previously promoted generation convergence programs as a task to promote generational bonding.

The Jeju Special Self-Governing Province's "Community Kitchen (Healthy Meal) Operation" project can form a community with neighbors and help the social isolation and depression of the elderly living alone, and can be seen as an effectively planned project to promote healthy independent living in old age and social capital formation among the elderly.

o Melville, Australia, one of the pilot cities of the Age Friendly Cities Project in 2007, became an Age Friendly City in 2010. It recently launched the Age-Friendly Melville Plan as a five-year initiative starting in 2017.

Partnered with AMP Garden City, the largest regional shopping center in the city of Melville, to build a business network to create an age-friendly shopping center.

Age-friendly modeling has been incorporated into the shopping center expansion plan, and the city's resources have been invested to make the development more age-friendly. In addition, the "Garden City memory Cafe" in the shopping center can be seen as a supportive measure for the elderly's primary disease as a resting place for people with dementia and their caregivers. [[32]](#footnote-32) [[33]](#footnote-33)



[Figure III-27] Melville AMP Garden City Senior Friendly Space

Source: GNAFCC, Resource Library, Melville, Australia

o Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, joined the WHO Age friendly city program in 2016. In collaboration with the Executive Office of the Sharjah Age friendly city program, Sharjah has published the "Practices of Sharjah Age friendly City Program 2018" to develop and implement a strategic plan for age-friendly urban areas ([[34]](#footnote-34) ).



[Figure III-28: Public service announcement about honoring the elderly in Sarja

Source: GNAFCC, Practices of Shariah Age Friendly City Program 2018

* Sarja produced a short film focusing on the importance of respecting the elderly for a respect and social inclusion perspective
* Produce a short film on the status and role of the elderly in society and the role of the elderly in the community, and deliver it through radio and video media.
* Other activities include uploading positive images of older adults and posts to raise awareness of elderly issues through social media (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, Youtube, etc.)

1. Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement

Job Development

o In Busan[[35]](#footnote-35) ), beyond the job support project for prudent people, we are promoting a new job project "Development and Support of Jobs Suitable for Prudent People" in the social and economic field suitable for the current prudent people, a unique generation called the baby boomer generation.

O Just like borrowing a book from a library in the form of a new job, the Human Library wants to experience empathy, communication, and sharing in civil society in the form of talent donation so that all generations can live together through the "Human Book Library" project.

Chigasaki, Japan, is a city in the center of Kanagawa Prefecture, which became a WHO Age-Friendly City in 2018 and announced the Chigasaki Welfare Plan for 2021[[36]](#footnote-36) .

Strengthening employment support for seniors to help employ older adults as the birthrate ages

一 The Lifetime Support Desk provides employment counseling and placement services to job seekers, including middle-aged and older adults, and provides information on activity opportunities in various systems such as government, volunteer, civic, and club organizations.

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자동 생성된 설명

**Lifetime Support Desk**

**Tlie Chi^asaki City Silver Human Resource C'cnter opcralcs it with the cooperation of the city government. Concierges provide consultation on specific activity opporl uni lies such as cniploymcnl, volunteer work, civic aelivhies，and hobby clubs to tho\*>c who have**

**retired or have settled** do、vn **to raise children and come lo consult with us.**

[Figure 111-29. Chigasaki City Lifetime Support Desk

Source: Chigasaki City Elderly Welfare Plan and long-Term Care Insurance Business Plan (FY2021-FY2023)

Volunteer Point System

o Through the "Excellent Volunteer Incentive System" project run by Mapo-gu[[37]](#footnote-37) , the city issues "Excellent Volunteer Certificates" through the volunteer incentive system. It is issued to residents who have fulfilled more than 100 hours of volunteer activities, and is based on the 'Support for Volunteer Activities in Mapo-gu, Seoul' revised in 21.

20% discount for public facilities in Mapo (parking lots, community centers, art centers, sports facilities, youth facilities, etc.

o Cleveland, located in northern Ohio, USA, joined the WHO Network of Age-Friendly Cities in 2014 and published an Age-Friendly Action Plan (2017-2019).

Although it is a simple project to plant a garden near senior housing and senior centers, the utilization of space and intergenerational interaction through the products generated by the project can increase the participation and respect of the elderly in volunteer activities.

Gardening is identified in this plan as a successful activity that can foster intergenerational interaction, as demonstrated through Summer Sprout, a collaboration between OSU Extension and the City of Cleveland.

Developed a strategy with a local nonprofit to increase seniors' access to the city through intergenerational interaction, volunteerism, and access to community gardens.



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Summer Sprout

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About

| *2021 Summer Sprout Community )* | |
| --- | --- |
|  | *Gardening Program Snapshot* |
| **148** | **Community Gardens** |
| **3,876** | **Community Gardeners** |
| **44** | **Acres of Garden Area** |
| **15** | **Acres of Production Space** |
| **21,844** | **Pounds of Produce Donated** |

**■ C"nposnng an Site36** firawing**Fruit: *36* T® Oanatei Produce: *26***

**Inward: M "h.e"wd\*"|i"Wen!J6**

[Figure 111-30] Cleveland gardening business (Summer Sprout) homepage and performance

Source:https://u.osu.edu/summersprout/about/; 2021 Summer Sprout Report

46) GNAFCC, Age-Friendly Cleveland Action Plan 2017-2019

1. 2nd Age-Friendly City Action Plan

（2023~2027) Proposal

1. Direction of establishing the 2nd Action Plan for Changwon City as an Age-Friendly City

2. Vision and goals of the 2nd Action Plan

**IV.** Propose **2nd** Age-Friendly City Action Plan

1. Direction for establishing the 2nd Action Plan for Changwon City as an Elderly Friendly City

o This study was conducted to propose a plan for establishing a five-year action plan for an age-friendly city in Changwon. o Based on the evaluation system proposed in the first Changwon-type age-friendly city study, general citizens, Changwon city officials, and relevant experts participated in the evaluation of the first action plan and proposed the second action plan through actual inspection and experience survey. The evaluation of the 1st Action Plan by public officials (project managers) and experts was conducted by the Gyeongnam Research Institute ([[38]](#footnote-38) ), and the identification of current issues and proposal of the 2nd Action Plan through actual inspection and experience survey was conducted by the Changwon Welfare Foundation.

o In terms of the evaluation results and the main points of the second action plan, 19 projects were found to be more than 100% on track to achieve their goals, 13 projects were in progress, and 6 projects were found to be insufficient.

- Based on the evaluation results, we emphasized "diversifying methods of identifying and promoting non-face-to-face welfare services, enhancing media literacy capabilities of the elderly, expanding citizen participation, systematizing procedures such as evaluation methods and processes, strengthening the role of collaborative public-private governance (Age-Friendly City Council), and applying gender and cultural perspectives."

-In addition, the report concluded that it is necessary to improve the process and evaluation system of the action plan, establish a transparent procedure for modifying and changing the action plan, establish a plan to enhance the sustainability of the project, and improve the process of collecting citizens' opinions periodically. This is considered to be a key improvement for the operation of the second five-year plan.

-Raised the need for proactive responses to emerging infectious diseases (such as expanding non-face-to-face welfare services).

o Changwon Welfare Foundation conducted a survey on the actual situation of senior citizens through the analysis of statistical data on the actual situation of senior citizens in Changwon City and big data analysis of civil complaints, a survey on citizens' feelings through the survey on senior citizens' friendliness and the analysis of senior citizens' FGI (Focus Group Interview), an expert IPA (Importance-Performance Analysis) analysis, and an expert survey and literature review through domestic and international case studies.

-According to the study, Changwon City has fewer elderly people than other Gyeongnam regions, but the proportion of elderly people aged 65 and older is increasing rapidly, indicating the need for policies to support aging citizens. The percentage of vulnerable elderly people is not high compared to the nation or Gyeongnam.

The proportion of vulnerable seniors is high in districts with a large elderly population, so measures are needed according to the district.

-There were not many statistical data related to the actual situation of the elderly at the city level, but there were many indicators of elderly friendliness in the recently conducted Gyeongsangnam-do Social Survey and the "Indicator Development Study for Realizing Inclusive City Changwon," which was conducted by the Changwon Municipal Research Institute to derive indicators of inclusive cities. Although there were many indicators that Changwon City complied with, the indicators for safety were relatively low, and it was found that it was necessary to build information access infrastructure and expand leisure facilities.

O Although the existing unit projects are operating in the first phase, the contents that were expressed as desires basically suggest maintaining and expanding the existing unit projects in the first phase. The main findings are shown in Table IV-U, and based on them, we propose the following improvement plan for the second phase of Changwon-type senior-friendly city.

The analysis of the importance of transportation in creating a safe and convenient urban environment showed a high level of importance, and the survey and interviews also showed a high level of desire for convenience, cost, and safety of transportation, suggesting that support for transportation for the elderly should be strengthened in the future, and projects to strengthen the walking environment for the elderly to walk safely are needed. In addition, there is a high desire for projects that can prevent heat and cold illnesses, and disaster-related indicators are low, so it is necessary to set goals for disaster and safety management, and projects for the safety of the elderly are needed. In addition, the needs of vulnerable groups within the elderly population that have emerged due to COVID-19 should be identified and related projects should be further examined.

In order to realize understanding and respectful generational integration, it is mostly necessary to strengthen information access, so it is necessary to enhance the media literacy capabilities of the elderly through information access projects such as informationization education for the elderly, who are among the representative information vulnerable people in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. In addition, the desire for healthcare is also high, and health support services for the elderly, including chronic diseases, should be expanded.

Expanding leisure activities and strengthening job programs are necessary to support healthy and leisurely retirement. ...Although the show showed that there is an overabundance of job programs for the elderly, interviews with the elderly and other indicators show that they are important, so rather than discontinuing them, we should review related policies and consider improving their quality.

o To establish new unit projects, it is suggested to review the projects that have been shown in domestic and international case studies. In particular, it is necessary to review the feasibility of promoting the free bus for the elderly, the Senior Friendly Monitoring Group, home treasure education for the elderly, mental health projects for the elderly, and disaster management projects for the elderly as new unit projects.

<Table IV-1> Research findings for establishing the second action plan

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| First Policy Goal | Complaint Analysis | Survey | Senior Interview | IPA Analysis |
| Creating safe and convenient urban environments | - Repairing roads and more  - Make the city more safe | - Senior Preferential Service at Public Facilities  - Free shuttle buses, reserved parking for seniors, low-cost parking, and comfortable taxis.  - Home repair services for the elderly, housing for the elderly, etc.  - Housing structures that can be evacuated in case of disaster  - Signage to locate them in case of accidents | - Need to improve the quality of walking environment  - Expansion of heat and cold disease business  - Need for disaster response support for the elderly  - Promote senior driver programs and spread caring culture  - Linking and expanding transportation support projects for the elderly  - Improve housing conditions for low-income seniors | - Making cities more reliable and convenient: Focus  - Creating a walkable living environment: Maintain  - Create a safe transportation environment: Focus  - Ensure housing stability: Low priority |
| Practice generational integration with understanding and respect | - Making information more accessible  - Staying healthy | - Need for intergenerational communication opportunities  - Need to provide opportunities and places to learn computers and provide a variety of senior living information.  - Support for long-term health care services | - Support for vulnerable people such as the elderly living alone, and education on informationization tailored to the elderly  - Develop and expand generation convergence programs  - Various health programs, including chronic disease management, etc.  - Expanding elderly care services utilizing AI (artificial intelligence) and IoT (Internet of Things) | - Elderly Policy Awareness: Low Priority  - Improving Access to Information: High/Low Priority  - Promote intergenerational bonding: Low priority  - Ensuring vibrant, healthy centenarians: Maintain |
| Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement | - Need to create a culture that makes leisure activities more accessible  - Expand employment opportunities for the elderly | - Cost-free leisure and social activities, and a convenient process for participating in them  - Providing job search information  - Vocational training programs for the elderly  - Re-employment counseling after retirement | - Expand senior leisure programs  - Top Desires for Senior Work Programs  - Need for new jobs that fit older adult skills | - Supporting colorful aging: Retention.  - Support for active socialization: Maintained  - Mid-life job focus support: Maintained  - Customized Senior Jobs Support: Excessive |

1. Goals and Objectives for Year 2 Action Plan

o Based on the results of the research, the second phase of the Changwon-type age-friendly city aims to create a happy ecosystem that realizes the value of old age. The policy vision was set as 'Realizing a city that realizes the value of old age' with the intention of creating a physical environment where citizens can continue to live in Changwon as they age, strengthening intergenerational communication, supporting health and care, and providing social participation activities.



- Colorful Aging in Place

- Focused Support for Mid-Life Jobs

- Customized senior job support

- Empowerment of the Elderly and Generational Integration

- Strengthening access to information

- Ensuring healthy aging

- Supporting mental health

- Making cities more reliable and convenient

- Create walkable living environments

- Create a safe and considerate transportation environment

- Supporting disaster and crisis response

- Securing housing stability

Support leisurely and vibrant retirement

Achieving healthy city with understanding and respect

Creating safe and convenient urban environments

Social Activities

Health and Caring

Communication

Physical environment Improvements

Communication and Information

Respect and Social Integration

Convenience of transorportation

Environment and facility

Utilization of human resource

Utilization of human resource

Leisure and social activities

Medical and reginal caring

Housing Stable

Realizing the value of aging in place with Age Friendly Cities

텍스트, 스크린샷, 폰트, 번호이(가) 표시된 사진

자동 생성된 설명

Detailed Goal

Policy Direction

Policy Goal

Area

Policy Vision

j Area |， Enemy Wf |

Wav Environment and Editorial

Human Resources

Leverage

| Create safe and convenient urban environments | Enabling healthy cities with understanding and respect | Want to age in place with ease and vitality |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * Making cities safer and more convenient * Create walkable neighborhoods * Create a safe and caring transportation environment   - Disaster and Crisis Response Support   * Housing Stability Bulletin | * Human Rights and Generational Integration * Improving access to information * Ensuring Healthy Aging * Mental Health Support | - Colorful Senior Living  : - Focus on mid-career jobs  I  : - Customized senior job supports |

［Figure IV-1] Policy Vision System for the 2nd Implementation Plan for the Changwon-type Age-Friendly City

o The policy goals and sub-goals for the Changwon Type 2 Action Plan are proposed to be changed as shown in Table V-l, with 3 policy goals, 12 sub-goals, and 38 unit projects in the first period, and 3 policy goals, 12 sub-goals, and 48 unit projects in the second period.

* In the policy goal of "Creating a safe and convenient urban environment," we added the goal of "Supporting disasters and crises" to prevent the increasing number of disasters and safety issues for the elderly. In addition, the goal has been changed to "Creating a safe and considerate transportation environment" to reflect that the project aims to spread a culture of consideration for elderly pedestrians and drivers, not just a safe transportation environment.
* The policy goal of "Realizing a Healthy City with Understanding and Respect" has been changed to a policy goal that intuitively reflects the health projects of the subprojects. Among the sub-goals, we consolidated projects of similar nature and changed the titles to better reflect the related sub-projects.

Added the goal of "supporting mental health" to the physical health-focused goals, and changed each goal to be more intuitive.

Under the policy goal of "Supporting leisurely and energetic retirement", the policy objective has been changed to reflect sub-objectives such as leisure activities and job projects. In the sub-objectives, the "Support for Social Activity" project is more heterogeneous than homogeneous among the sub-projects, so it is consolidated into a more appropriate sub-objective.

<Table IV-2> Changes in policy goals and specific targets for the second period of Changwon's age-friendly city

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period 1 Policy Goals | Term 1 Objectives | | |
| Creating safe and convenient urban environments | Making cities safer and more convenient | | |
| Create walkable neighborhoods | | |
| Create a safe transportation environment | | |
| Ensure housing stability | | |
| Achieve generational integration with understanding and respect | Raising awareness of elder policy | | |
| Improving access to information | | |
| Foster intergenerational bonding | | |
| Ensuring a vibrant 100 years of healthy aging | | |
| Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement | Supporting colorful aging | | |
| Enable social activation | | |
| Focus on mid-career jobs | | |
| Personalized senior job support | | |
| Period 2 Policy Goals | | Year 2 Goals |
| Creating safe and convenient urban environments | | Making cities safer and more convenient |
| Disaster and crisis response support |
|  |
| Create walkable neighborhoods |
| Safe and caring  Transportation |
| Ensure housing stability |
| Enabling healthy cities with understanding and respect | | Strengthening the Rights of the Elderly and  Generational Integration |
| Improving access to information |
| Ensuring healthy aging |
| Mental health support |
| Relaxed and  Energetic  Retirement Support | | Colorful aging  Support |
| Focus on mid-career jobs |
| Personalized senior job support |

3. Key Priorities by Field **1）** Detailed business list for the **1st term**

<Table **IV-3>** Detailed business list for **period 1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Policy objectives | Goals | Business name | Department | 分类 |
| Secure  Convenient  Urban Environment  Composition | 1. Making cities safer and more convenient | Expanded Arms Dealer Buildings (Public, Private) | Aging, Disability and Economic Revitalization Division | 1-1 |
| Promotion of Changwon City Citizen Safety Insurance | Citizen Safety Division | 1-2 |
| Regional Smart City Creation Project | Strategic Industries Division | 1-3 |
| 2. Create a walkable living environment | Promoting real-name sidewalks | Construction Roads Division | 2-1 |
| Creating a smart traffic light | Transportation Policy Division | 2-2 |
| Install crosswalk shade shelters | Citizen Safety Division | 2-3 |
| Expanding urban respite | Architecture and | 2-4 |
| 3. Create a safe transportation environment | Expanded low-floor bus operations | Neurotrauma Diagnostics | 3-1 |
| Establishment and operation of priority parking for seniors | The elderly and disabled | 3-2 |
| Issue Senior Driving Stickers | Transportation Policy Division | 3-3 |
| Drive personalized traffic safety education | Transportation Policy Division | 3-4 |
| 4. Ensure housing stability | Creating socially inclusive housing | Housing Policy Division | 4-1 |
| Providing senior rental housing | Housing Policy Division | 4-2 |
| Achieving healthy cities with understanding and respect | 5 Nǐn jīng bài inàng gà sun | Changed dementia terminology | Health Care Division | 5-1 |
| Promote projects to strengthen the rights of the elderly | The elderly and disabled | 5-2 |
| 6. Make information more accessible | Administrative Welfare Center Civil Affairs Office Creating an Age-Friendly Environment | Municipal Affairs Division | 6-1 |
| 7. Foster intergenerational bonding | Run a generational integration program | The elderly and disabled | 7-1 |
| Established Changwon Wellbeing Center | Safety Experience Corps | 7-2 |
| 8.  Ensuring a vibrant 100 years of healthy aging | Expansion of telemedicine services utilizing ICT | Changwon Health Policy Division | 8-1 |
| Operate Smart Healthcare Systems | Changwon Health Promotion Division | 8-2 |
| Outreach to underserved populations | Health Care Division | 8-3 |
| Memory Nurturing Happiness Empathy Dementia Integrated Management Project | Health Care Division | 8™4 |
| Gugu Gugu Eighty-Eight Silver Life Youth Project | Changwon Health Promotion Division | 8-5 |
| Promote Gyeongnam-type community care pilot project | Department of Social Work | 8-6 |
| ICT-linked artificial intelligence integrated care project | The elderly and disabled | 8-7 |
| Supporting a healthy and comfortable retirement | 9.  Colorful  Aging in place  Support | Run a senior cultural class | Seongsan Library | 9-1 |
| Run a program per San Ershan Wuhan Sanpai route | The elderly and disabled | 9-2 |
| Building a senior center to keep seniors happy and entertained | The elderly and disabled | 9-3 |
| Create an age-friendly store | Economic Revitalization Division | 9-4 |
| Expanded golf course at senior park | Department of Athletics | 9-5 |
| 10. glide x circle | Run a library senior program | Masterpiece Library | 10-1 |
| Senior Jobs (Social Activity Support) 60,000 jobs created | The elderly and disabled | 10-2 |
| 11. Focus on mid-career jobs | Customized vocational skills training program for middle-aged and elderly | Job Creation Division | 11-1 |
| Senior Social Contribution and Career Opportunities | Job Creation Division | 11-2 |
| 12.  Qualified Seniors Job Application | Developing age-appropriate jobs with the Senior Competency Survey Tool | The elderly and disabled | 12-1 |
| Supporting age-friendly workplaces and strengthening the rights of the elderly | The elderly and disabled | 12-2 |
| Expanded operation of organizations dedicated to work for the elderly (senior clubs) | The elderly and disabled | 12-3 |
| Changwon 6080 Senior Social Activity Hanmadang held | The elderly and disabled | 12-4 |

2） Detailed business list for the 2nd term

<Table IV-4> Detailed business list for period 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Policy objectives | Goals | Business name | Department | Period 2 | 1st |
| Secure  Convenient  Urban Environment  Composition | 1. Making cities safer and more convenient | Expand Accessible Buildings (Public, Private) | The elderly and disabled | 1-1 | 1-1 |
| Economic Development Division |
| Safe Alleyway Creation Project Using CPTED Technique | Architecture and | 1-2 | New |
| Regional Smart City Creation Project | Future New Industries Division | 1-3 | 1-3 |
| 2. Support disaster and crisis response | Promotion of Changwon City Citizen Safety Insurance | Safety | 2-1 | 1-2 |
| Vulnerable Populations Yellow Sticker Project | Changwon Fire Headquarters Response and Prevention Division | 2-2 | New |
| Senior-centered safety training | Changwon Fire Headquarters Safety Experience Operation Team | 2-3 | New |
| Established Changwon Well Aging Safety Experience Center | Changwon Fire Headquarters Safety Experience Operation Team | 2-4 | 7-2 |
| In-person first aid training | Safety | 2-5 | New |
| Promoting heat wave preparedness to reduce heat wave casualties to zero | Disaster Response Division | 2-6 | 2-3  （Change |
| 3. Create a walkable living environment | Sidewalk Maintenance | Construction Roads Division | 3-1 | 2-1 |
| Expanding urban rest areas | Architecture and | 3-2 | 2-4 |
| Crosswalk Safety Light Project | Transportation Policy Division | 3-3 | New |
| 4. Transport environment with safety and consideration | Expanded low-floor bus operations | Neurotrauma Diagnostics | 4-1 | 3-1 |
| Free city bus rides for seniors | Neurotrauma Diagnostics | 4-2 | New |
| Older driver license surrender | Transportation Policy Division | 4-3 | New |
| Establishment and operation of priority parking for seniors | The elderly and disabled | 4-4 | 3-2 |
| Issue Senior Driving Stickers | Transportation Policy Division | 4-5 | 3-3 |
| Drive personalized traffic safety education | Transportation Policy Division | 4-6 | 3-4 |
| 5.  Ensure housing stability | Creating socially inclusive housing | Housing Policy Division | 5-1 | 4-1 |
| Providing senior rental housing | Housing Policy Division | 5-2 | 4-2  （Change |
| Gogo City Hahado Prefecture Haejonggangsil Lee Jon-gun | 6. strengthen the human rights of the elderly and  Generational Integration | Promote projects to strengthen the rights of the elderly | The elderly and disabled | 6-1 | 5-2 |
| Run a generational integration program | The elderly and disabled | 6-2 | 7-1 |
| 7.  Making information more accessible | Administrative Welfare Center Civil Affairs Office Creating an Age-Friendly Environment | Citizen Communications Officer | 7-1 | 6-1 |
| Digital Competency Training | Information Technology Officer | 7-2 | New |
| The elderly and disabled |
| Customized welfare information notification 'Welfare Membership' | Department of Social Work | 7-3 | New |
| 8. Ensure healthy aging | Run a telehealth practice for ICIW | Masan Health Center Bo^雄^Department | 8-1 | 8-1 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Policy objectives | Goals | Business name | Department | Period 2 | Period 1 |
|  |  | ICT-linked artificial intelligence integration | The elderly and disabled | 8-1 | 8-7 |
| Visiting the Underserved | Changwon Health Center Gunning Management Division | 8-2 | 8-3 |
| Masan Health Center Jingjing Guanla 2卜 |
| Jinhae Health Center |
| Nine Eighty Eight Youth Project | Changwon Public Health Center Health Promotion Center | 8-3 | 8-5 |
| Masan Health Center |
| School of Public Health and Health Administration |
| Assistance with the cost of artificial joint surgery for seniors | Changwon Public Health Center Gunging Symptoms Division | 8-4 | New |
| Masan Health Center Jingguan Lala |
| Jinhae Health Center |
| Oral Health Business | Changwon Health Center Gunningjungjinpa | 8-5 | New |
| Masan Health Center Health Administration Go卜 |
| Korea Health and Welfare Organization Health Administration Division |
| 9.  Mental Health  Support | Integrated Mental Health Promotion Project | Changwon Health Center Gungeumgwanlala | 9-1 | New |
| Masan Health Center Jingguan Ragua |
| Jinhae Health Center |
| Memory Nurturing Happiness Empathy Dementia Integrated Management Project | Changwon Public Health Center Gunjingguan Division | 9-2 | 8-4 |
| Masan Health Center Jingguan Lapa |
| Jinhae Health Center |
| It's a great way to stay active. | 10.  Colorful  Aging in place  Support | Establishment of mid- and long-term plans for senior welfare centers | The elderly and disabled | 10-1 | New |
| Continuing Education for the Centenarian Age | Continuing Education Division | 10-2 | New |
| Create a Library Book Café | Seongsan Library and | 10-3 | New |
| Run a library senior program | Seongsan Library and | 10-4 | 10-1 |
| Uchang Library and |
| Masan Happo Library and |
| Enabling programs per senior to support leisure in later life | The elderly and disabled | 10-5 | 9-2 |
| Building a senior center to keep the elderly happy and entertained | The elderly and disabled | 10-6 | 9-3 |
| Creating an Age-Friendly Storefront | Economic Development Division | 10-7 | 9-4 |
| Establishment of a senior park golf course | Department of Athletics | 10-8 | 9-5 |
| Establishing a Senior Monitoring Group | The elderly and disabled | 10-9 | New |
| 11. Focus on mid-career jobs | Discretionary Contributions and Career Opportunities | Job Creation Division | 11-1 | 11-2 |
| 12. Customized senior job support | Strengthening senior work and social activity support programs | The elderly and disabled | 12-1 | 10-2 |
| Developing age-appropriate jobs through geriatric competency surveys | The elderly and disabled | 12-2 | 12-1 |
| Supporting age-friendly workplaces and strengthening the rights of the elderly | The elderly and disabled | 12-3 | 12-2 |
| Establishing a senior workforce agency | The elderly and disabled | 12-4 | 12-3 |

1. For the purposes of this metric, the frail elderly population is defined as those living alone, ages 65-84, and those 85 and older. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The National Basic Livelihood Security System is categorized by benefits (livelihood, medical, housing, and education benefits). This is a public assistance program that is paid according to the circumstances to those who meet the selection criteria. General recipients are all recipients except those who are guaranteed livelihood by the state or local government, such as residents of facilities (AIDS shelters, homeless shelters, or Korea Legal Protection Corporation facilities). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
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