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Chapter 1. Analysis of the Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun

Section 1. The Status of Age-Friendliness in Goseong-gun

Section 2. The Current Situation of the Elderly

Section 3. Goseong-gun Policies related to Age-friendliness

Section 4. Conclusion

Chapter 1. Analysis of the Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun

Section 1. The Status of Age-Friendliness in Goseong-gun

1. Geographic status

Location and area

- Located at the southern end of the land part of the Korean Peninsula and the southernmost part of the central part of the southern coast of Gyeongsangnam-do
- The administrative district borders the sea to the east, Sacheon city to the west, Tongyeong and Geoje city to the south, Changwon city to the northeast, and Jinju city to the northwest.
- The total area is 517.93km², accounting for 0.5% of the nationwide area and 4.9% of the Gyeongnam area.

<Table 1-1> Geographic location

End	Address	Longitude and latitude		Extended distance
		East longitude	North latitude	
East end	San49, Yongjeong-ri, Donghae-myeon	128° 30' 03"	35° 00' 42"	East-west 39km
West end	895-10, Deokho-ri, High-myeon	128° 06' 02"	34° 54' 41"	
South end	San203-3, Deokmyeong-ri, Hi-myeon	128° 07' 56"	34° 53' 07"	North-south 32km
North end	San 111-1, Gacheon-ri, Gacheon-myeon	128° 16' 23"	35° 07' 46"	

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

□ Climate

- The southeast and southwest regions are located in the sea, and the west, south, and north are land-based peninsula areas, which are part of the maritime climate zone, with seasonal winds blowing in the southeast in summer and northwest in winter.
- The Average temperature over the last 10 years is 15.4° C, the highest temperature is 39.5° C, lowest temperature -14.7° C, with an average rainfall of 1,536.9mm

□ The lay of the land

- The ley line of Goseong-gun is from northeast to southwest, and the terrain is high in the northwest and inclined to the southeast, and there are no large rivers or high mountains, so it is inexperienced, but it is undulating in all directions, and rivers flow in all directions from the center of the county
- It is a ria-style coast with many coastal islands and bays and is a suitable area for agriculture and fishing with large and small fields formed along small rivers
- In the 5th Comprehensive National Territory Plan (2020-2040), it is located at the path of the inland route according to the Southern Coast Wide-area Tourism Route, and is included in the Hallyeo Metropolitan Area in the Marine Leisure Tourism Plan, and is designed as a marine healing base including two marinas.

□ Administrative district

- The administrative district of Goseong-gun consists of 263 administrative districts, 119 Beopjeong-ri, 13-myeon, 1-eup.
- Of the total area of 517.93km², the Donghae-myeon is the widest with 53.87km² (10.4%), and the Guman-myeon is the smallest with 22.23km² (4.3%)

〈Table 1-2〉 Administrative district and area

(Unit: km²)

Administrative district	Goseong -eup	Samsan -myeon	Hail -myeon	Hi -myeon	Sangri -myeon	Daega -myeon	Yeonghyeon -myeon
Area	44.11	35.11	30.98	38.06	46.00	52.25	32.17
Administrative district	Yeongo -myeon	Gaecheon -myeon	Kuman -myeon	Hwehwa -myeon	Maam -myeon	Donghae -myeon	Georeu -myeon
Area	22.77	40.48	22.23	29.67	33.70	53.87	36.56

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

2. Population Status

Population Status

- As of July 2020, Goseong-gun consists of 26,123 households with a population of 25,971 men and 25,766 women, with a total population of 51,737 people.
- Among the total population, the youth population (0-14 years old) was 4,612 (8.9 percent), the productive population (15 to 64 years old) was 31,181 (60.3 percent), and the elderly population (65 years old or older) was 15,944 (30.82 percent). The elderly population represents more than 20% of the total population, making it a super-aged society

〈Table 1-3〉 Population status of Goseong-gun

(Base: 2020. 7., Unit: household, persons, %)

Total	No. of households		Male		Female	
			Persons	Rate	Persons	Rate
51,737	26,123		25,971	50.2	25,766	49.8
	The youth population (0-14 years old)		The productive population (15~64 years old)		The elderly population (65 years old or older)	
	Persons	Rate	Persons	Rate	Persons	Rate
	4,612	8.9	31,181	60.3	15,944	30.8

*Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status

Population trend

- Looking at the population trend in Goseong-gun over the five years from 2015, it has continued to decline since 2015, with a decrease of about 3,008 people compared to five years ago.

〈Table 1-4〉 Population change by year in Goseong-gun

(Unit : Persons, %)

Classification	Population			Population growth rate (Goseong)	Population growth rate (Gyeong-nam)
	Total	Male	Female		
2015	55,284	27,715	27,569	△1.1	0.4
2016	54,703	27,452	27,251	△1.1	0.3
2017	54,060	27,064	26,996	△1.2	0.2
2018	53,243	26,675	26,568	△1.5	△0.2
2019	52,276	26,208	26,068	△1.8	△0.3

*Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status

- Specifically, if we look at the population trend by Eup and Myeon, it appears that there is a slight decrease in all administrative districts.
- The area with the lowest population decline was the Hi-myeon, which decreased 0.4% (11 people) over the five-years, while the Georyu-myeon decreased 12.9% (653 people) over the five-years, with the biggest change in the rate of increase and decrease.

<Table 1-5> Population Trend by Eup and Myeon

(Unit: Persons)

Classification	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	55,284	54,703	54,060	53,243	52,276
Goseong-eup	26,067	25,922	25,691	25,313	24,922
Samsan-myeon	1,820	1,842	1,825	1,831	1,795
Hail-myeon	1,913	1,886	1,894	1,915	1,896
Hi-myeon	2,832	2,818	2,815	2,889	2,821
Sangri-myeon	1,722	1,679	1,655	1,642	1,629
Daega-myeon	1,698	1,688	1,685	1,700	1,650
Yeonghyeon-myeon	891	876	881	892	883
Yeongo-myeon	1,563	1,518	1,528	1,499	1,449
Gaecheon-myeon	1,250	1,219	1,217	1,167	1,150
Kuman-myeon	1,095	1,096	1,058	1,032	1,016
HweHwa-myeon	3,911	3,838	3,740	3,648	3,640
Maam-myeon	1,944	1,939	1,896	1,867	1,803
Donghae-myeon	3,498	3,399	3,370	3,278	3,195
Georeu-myeon	5,080	4,983	4,805	4,570	4,427

*Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status

- On the other hand, the number of elderly people over 65 years of age continued to increase, from 25.7% of the total old population in 2015 to 29.8% in 2019, and now exceeding 30%.
- Besides, the growth rate of the elderly population was 0.9% in 2015 to 2.8% in 2019, and the rate of aging gradually increased.

<Table 1-6> The Change of the Elderly Population by Year

(Unit: Persons, %)

Classification	The elderly population	Population ratio	Rate of increase
2015	14,222	25.7	0.9
2016	14,462	26.4	1.7
2017	14,842	27.5	2.6
2018	15,158	28.5	2.1
2019	15,577	29.8	2.8

*Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status

Status of the elderly living alone

- As of December 2018, 4,021 elderly people living alone in Goseong-gun accounted for 25.70% of the 15,158 elderly people aged 65 or older, which is 7.32% of the total population in Goseong-gun.
- The number of senior citizens living alone in Goseong-gun continues to increase to 3,895 in 2016, 3,936 in 2017, and 4,021 in 2018.

<Table 1-7> Status of elderly people living alone by year

(Unit: Persons, %)

Classification	2016	2017	2018
Persons	3,895	3,936	4,021
Rate	17.6	17.7	18.2

*Source: Statistics Korea, the ratio of elderly households living alone (Si/Gun/Gu)

□ The current status of elderly basic livelihood security recipients

- As of December 2018, there were a total of 975 senior citizens receiving Basic Livelihood Security in Goseong-gun, accounting for 6.43% of the total aged population in Goseong-gun.
- Of the elderly basic living security recipients, 661 were women, more than twice as high as 314 men.
- According to the classification by type of basic livelihood security, the number of general beneficiaries is 758, followed by special recipients (112), facility recipients (95), conditional recipients (8), and other recipients (2).

〈Table 1-8〉 Status of Elderly Basic Livelihood Security Recipients

(Base: 2018., Unit: Persons)

Classification	Age between 65 - 69	Age between 70 - 74	Age between 75 - 79	Age between 80 - 89	90 years old or older	Total
General beneficiaries	180	151	168	218	41	758
Special recipients	14	17	33	42	6	112
Facility recipients	21	9	12	32	21	95
Conditional recipients	4	1	2	1	0	8
Other recipients	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	219	179	216	293	68	975
Male	108	73	73	55	5	314
Female	111	106	143	238	63	661
Total	219	179	216	293	68	975

*Source: Social Security Information Service, Social Security Statistics

3. Housing and Transportation Status

□ Housing status and supply rate

- As of 2018, the total number of houses in Goseong-gun was 29,016, showing a 112.3% housing supply rate compared to 25,842 households in Goseong-gun.
- By type, detached dwelling (21,529), followed by the apartment (4,960), Apartment unit in a private house (1,212), row houses (537), house within commercial building (440), and multi-family houses (338).

〈Table 1-9〉 Housing status and supply rate

(Unit: Units, %)

Classifi- cation	No. of houses						Total	Housing supply rate
	Detached dwelling	Multi family house	Apartment	Row houses	Apartment unit in a Private house	House within commercial building		
2016	20,450	307	4,862	515	1,157	375	27,666	107.0
2017	21,251	332	4,891	515	1,187	428	28,604	110.8
2018	21,529	338	4,960	537	1,212	440	29,016	112.3

*Source: Goseong-gun statistical yearbook (2019)

- Among the housing types, the growth rate was highest in house within commercial building(65 units, 17.33%), followed by multi-family house (31 units, 10.10%), detached dwelling (1,079 units, 5.28%), and apartment unit in a private house (55 units, 4.75%), attached house (22 units, 4.27%), apartment (98 units, 2.02%) in order
- Although the number of apartments increased to 98 the second highest, the urbanization process in Goseong-gun is judged to be slow due to the low increase and growth rate compared to detached houses.

No. of vehicles registered

- As of 2018, the number of vehicles registered in Goseong-gun totaled 32,176 vehicles, an increase of 2.53% from 31,382 vehicles in 2016.
- Among the cars registered in 2018, 18,249 cars (56.72%), 7,372 trucks (22.91%), 5,337 two-wheeled vehicles (16.59%), 1,079 vans (3.35%) and 139 special cars (0.43%).
- Of the 18,249 passenger cars, 17,911 cars (98.15%) are own cars, 0.37 cars per person, 0.69 cars per household

<Table 1-10> Vehicle registration status

(Unit: units)

Classification	Total	Car	For institutional and business	own cars			Van	Truck	Special car	Two-wheeled vehicle
				own cars	Per person	Per household				
2016	31,382	17,592	394	17,198	0.35	0.67	1,139	6,776	124	5,481
2017	31,726	17,897	374	17,523	0.36	0.68	1,094	6,909	142	5,410
2018	32,176	18,249	338	17,911	0.37	0.69	1,079	7,092	139	5,337

*Source: Goseong-gun statistical yearbook (2019)

Parking lot secured status

- Parking lots increased from 1,301 in 2016 to 1,481 in 2018, and the number of parking spaces increased from 12,631 in 2016 to 13,680 in 2018, but the rate of securing parking lot was only 40% (40.3% in 2016, 42.5% in 2018)

<Table 1-11> Parking lot security status

(Unit: Number, plane, %)

Classification	Street Parking		Non-street parking		Attached to building		Total		Parking lot securing rate
	No	Plane	No	Plane	No	Plane	No	Plane	
2016	11	691	19	902	1,271	11,038	1,301	12,631	40.3
2017	11	691	21	902	1,386	11,330	1,418	12,923	40.7
2018	12	659	21	924	1,455	12,097	1,488	13,680	42.5

*Source: Goseong-gun statistical yearbook (2019)

□ Road and traffic volume

- As of 2018, the total length of roads in Goseong-gun was 502,064 meters, of which 474,691 meters opened and 361,424 meters were paved, with a 76.14 percent pavement rate.
- For roads that have been opened and paved, 91,383m for general national roads, 143,648m for local roads, and 103,173m for cities and guns.

<Table 1-12> Road status

(Unit: meters)

Classification	Total length of road	Opened length of road	Paved length of road				
			Highway	General national road	Local road	City and gun road	
2016	501,064	469,576	348,391	23,220	91,383	143,648	90,140
2017	501,064	470,981	350,704	23,220	91,383	143,648	92,453
2018	502,064	474,691	361,424	23,220	91,383	143,648	103,173

*Source: Goseong-gun statistical yearbook (2019)

- Looking at the traffic volume of the inter-regional traffic network passing through Goseong-gun, the daily traffic volume of Donggoseong IC on the Tongyeong Daejeon-Jungbu Expressway toward Goseong IC is the highest with 29,679 vehicles, followed by 24,588 vehicles in the daily section of National Route 14 Goseong-eup to Jinjeon-myeon.

<Table 1-13> Traffic volume by section of highway, national road, and local road

(Unit: km, Units/day)

Classification	Section	length	2016	2017	2018
Tongyeong Daejeon · Jungbu Expressway	Donggoseong IC–Goseong IC	5.1	30,385	30,791	29,679
	Goseong IC–Yeonhwasan IC	17.3	20,520	18,295	19,853
National Route14	Tongyeong–Goseonggeup	14.6	17,234	17,671	16,494
	Goseonggeup–Jinjeonmyeon	19.9	25,829	25,490	24,588
National route 33	Goseonggeup–Sacheoneup	30.8	7,866	8,122	8,124
National route77	Geungokri–Georyumyeon	29.5	3,415	3,165	3,073
	Georeumyeon–kwangdomyeon	11.8	6,693	5,412	4,795
	Samsanmyeon–Sacheonsi	31.9	3,340	3,879	4,076
Local road 1001	Himyeon–Sachonmyeon	11.4	1,521	1,884	2,337
Local road 1002	Yangsanri–hwehwamyeon	9.7	2,940	2,487	2,692
	hwehwamyeon–Jinjunmyeon	13.2	1,385	1,281	1,293
Local road 1007	Maammyeon–Yeongomyeon	15.0	1,809	1,983	1,924
Local road 1009	Dangdongri–Seongnaeri	9.8	7,724	6,684	6,499
	Seongnaeri–Yeongomyeon	22.2	3,798	3,104	5,204
Local road 1010	Samsan–myeon–Seongnaeri	12.8	4,264	3,444	3,352
	SongHakri–Yangchonri	17.4	3,046	2,893	3,221
Local road 1016	Sachonri– chukbunjungri	6.3	3,845	4,191	4,431
	Manglimri–Yeonghyeonmyeon	7.1	1,531	1,731	1,605

*Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport Traffic Information System

□ The status of public transportation

- As of 2018, public transportation in Goseong-gun was operated by one rural bus company (Goseong Bus), a total of 19 vehicles.
- The service route operates 18 routes and 34 systems
- In areas where rural buses do not operate, Bravo Happy Taxi operates to provide convenient transportation.

〈Table 1-14〉 Rural Bus Route

Starting	Stopover	Destination
Garyong	Donghaeilju-Gongi-Doksil-Songjung-Anjung-Health center-Anjung-Songjung-Gumanilju-Namjin-Shinchon-Hi-Gobong	Goseong
Goseong	Jangbaek-jwabuchun-Guman-Daega-Yanghwa-Amjun-Sedong-Gobong-Shinduk-Daega-Maam	Gumgok
Goseong	Pogyo-Hwadang-Songjung-Anjung-Gokyong-Bongbal-Jongsaeng-Shinchon-Donghaeilju-Daega	Gumgok
Goseong	Anjung-Hwadang-Donghaeilju-Yanghwa-Gobong-Namjin-Dongchon-Donghaeilju-Anjung	Goseong
Goseong	Yanghwa-Maam-gwae-Maam-Donghaeilju-Julgol-Bongbal-Pogyo-walpyung	Goseong
Gumgok	Maam-Julgol-Gobong-Jongsaeng-Health center-Daega-Dongchon-Guman-Maam	Goseong
Garyong	Donghaeilju-Junpo-Sungjun-Walpyeong-Sungjun-Namjin-Gunpo-Health center-Doksil-Donghaeilju-Gonji-Gumanilju-Pogyo	Goseong
Garyong	gwabuchun-Namjin-Guman-Daega-Walpyeong-Anjung-Walpyeong-Guman	Goseong
Goseong	Sedong-Gobong-Health center-Pogyo-Daega-Guman-Anjung-Usan-Daega-Guman	Garyong
Gumgok	Guman-Daega-Anjung-Usan-Walpyeong-Guman-Maam-Yanghwa-Donghaeilju	Goseong
Gumgok	Gobong-Bongbal-Gwabuchun-Hi-Guhyun-Hwadang-Maam-Daega	Goseong
Goseong	Daega-Usan-Donghaeilju-Songjung-Hwadang-Gongi-Maam-Sungjun-Guman-Yanghwa-Guman	Gumgok
Goseong	Walpyeong-Hi-Shinduk-Walpyeong-Junpo-Danghangpo-Gumanilju주-Anjung-Walpyeong-Donghaeilju	Garyong
Goseong	Guman-Gumanilju-Jangbaek-Daega-Gwae-Maam-Health center-Doksil-Gwabuchun	Goseong
Goseong	Dongchon-Namjin-Shinduk-Hi-Gongi-Gwabuchun-Pogyo-Walpyeong	Goseong
Goseong	Jongseong-Amjun-Gokyong-Danghangpo-Dongchon-Donghaeilju-Anjung-Usan-Songjung-Hwadang	Garyong
Goseong	Donghaeilju-Sedong-Bongbal-Maam-Gwae-Daega-Anjung	Goseong
Goseong	Songjung-Anjung-Daega-Guman-Pogyo-Gwabuchun-Amjun-Sedong	Goseong

*Source: Gyeongsangnam-do bus management balance analysis system

4. Environment

Water supply and sewerage

- As of 2018, the water supply population of Goseong-gun was 43,486, and the supply rate was 79.8%.
- Water supply capacity is 35,101m³/day, water supply is 11,692m³/day, and water supply per person per day is 269 l .
- The water supply rate by Eup/Myeon was 99.6% in the Eup area and 62.1% in the Myeon area, showing a significant difference.

<Table 1-15> Water supply status

(Base: 2018., Unit: persons, %, m³/day)

Classification	Total population	Water supply population	Supply rate	Facility capacity	Water supply
Goseong-gun	54,494	43,486	79.8	35,101	11,692
Eup area	25,743	25,631	99.6	11,765	6,735
Myeon area	28,751	17,855	62.1	23,336	4,957

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

**Total population includes foreigners

- As of 2018, the population subject to sewage treatment in Goseong-gun was 35,010, and the supply rate was 64.3%.
- The population subject to the biological (secondary) treatment of sewage was 361, and the population subject to advanced (tertiary) treatment was 34,649
- The sewage supply rate by eup/myeon was 89.2% in the eup area and 41.6% in the myeon area, showing a significant difference.

<Table 1-16> Sewage supply status

(Unit: persons, %, m³/day)

Classification	Total population	Target population	Biological (secondary)	Advanced (tertiary)	Supply rate
Goseong-gun	54,494	35,010	361	34,649	64.3
Eup area	25,743	23,120	—	23,120	89.2
Myeon area	28,751	11,890	361	11,529	41.6

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

**Total population includes foreigners

□ Waste collection and disposal status

- As of 2018, the collected wastes in Goseong-gun totaled 4,671 tons, representing 31 tons of household waste, 3,487 tons of design waste discharged from business sites, 234 tons of construction waste, and 919 tons of designated waste.
- The disposal method of the collected waste is 1,901 tons for landfill, 43 tons incineration, 2,699 tons for recycling, 17 tons for sea area discharge, and 11 tons for others.

<Table 1-17> Waste collection and treatment status

(Base: 2018., Unit: ton)

Classification	Total	Household waste	Workplace waste	Construction waste	Designated waste
Total	4,671	31	3,487	234	919
Landfill	1,910	10	1,015	–	876
Incineration	43	14	10	–	19
Recycling	2,699	7	2,445	234	13
Sea area discharge	17	–	17	–	–
Others	11	–	–	–	11

*Source: Statistical Yearbook of Goseong County (2019)

**Sea area discharge is only for seafood processing residues, fish and shellfish, etc. in accordance with the enforcement regulations of the Marine Management Act.

□ Environmental pollutant discharge facilities

- As of 2018, the number of air pollution emission facilities in Goseong-gun totaled 62, down 5 from 67 in 2016.
- As of 2018, the number of water pollution emission facilities in Goseong-gun totaled 94, down one from 95 in 2016.
- As of 2018, there were 83 noise-producing facilities in Goseong-gun, an increase of 2 from 81 in 2016.
- No significant difference in environmental pollutant discharge facilities compared to 2016.

<Table 1-18> Status of environmental pollutant discharge facilities

(Unit: Units)

Classifi- cation	Atmosphere (gas, dust, fumes and odors)					Water quality (wastewater)			Noise vibration	Total		
	Type1	Type2	Type3	Type4	Type5	Type3	Type4	Type5				
2016	67	5	5	1	30	26	95	3	1	91	81	243
2017	67	5	4	1	29	28	101	5	2	94	80	248
2018	62	5	3	3	27	24	94	3	4	87	83	239

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

5. Safety

□ Crime status

- As of 2018, the total number of crime in Goseong-gun was 1,509, and the number of arrests was 1,374, and the arrest rate was 91.1%.
- The number of crimes decreased by 432 compared to 1,941 in 2016, but the arrest rate decreased by 3.5% from 94.6% in 2016.

<Table 1-19> Crime occurrence and arrest status

(Units: Case, %)

Classifi- cation	Total			Barbarous offence		Larceny	
	Occur	Arrested	Arrest rate	Occur	Arrested	Occur	Arrested
2016	1,941	1,837	94.6	23	22	181	111
2017	1,697	1,545	91.0	20	14	174	103
2018	1,509	1,374	91.1	24	17	157	103
Classifi- cation	Violent offence		Intellectual offence		Violation of public morals		
	Occur	Arrested	Occur	Arrested	Occur	Arrested	
2016	305	282	337	381	8	8	
2017	247	231	330	302	6	5	
2018	181	173	336	282	5	5	
Classifi- cation	Other criminal offenses		Special offence		/		
	Occur	Arrested	Occur	Arrested			
2016	125	126	962	907			
2017	100	102	820	768			
2018	113	114	693	680			

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

□ Disaster/accident occurrence and damage status

- As of 2018, there were 787 disasters and accidents in Goseong-gun, and a total of 377 people were injured or killed.
- As for disasters and accidents, road traffic accidents were the most common with 658 cases, followed by 120 fires, 6 maritime disasters, and 3 forest fires.
- The number of casualties is 371 in road traffic accidents, 5 in fires, and 1 in distress, and the total number of deaths from accidents is 24.
- Disaster victims are counted as four victims in one household
- Property damage totaled 831,000 won, with 483,000 won for movable assets and 348,000 won for real estate.

〈Table 1-20〉 Status of disasters, accidents and damage

(Base: 2018., Unit: case, person, household, KRW 1,000)

Class- ificatio n	Total		Fire		Forest fire		Road traffic accident		Disaster at sea	
	Case	person	Case	Person	Case	Pers on	Case	Person	Case	Person
2016	733	351	141	6	1	—	591	345	—	—
2017	741	365	151	—	10	—	580	365	—	—
2018	787	377	120	5	3	—	658	371	6	1
Class- ificatio n	Human injuries			The outbreak of victims		Property damage				
	Total	Death	Injury	The number of households	Person	Total	Movable assets	Real estate		
2016	351	22	329	1	2	907	447	460		
2017	365	9	356	2	4	463	230	233		
2018	376	24	352	1	4	831	483	348		

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

□ Regional safety index

- The regional safety index provided by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security is a measure of the safety level of each local government by utilizing various safety-related statistics.
- Grades are calculated for six areas of the traffic accident, fire, crime, life safety, suicide, and infectious diseases, and classified from grade 1 to grade 5 (Natural disaster fields are closed due to the revision of related regulations, the closer to the first grade, the safer)
- As of 2019, the regional safety index of Goseong-gun was 5th grade for traffic accidents, 5th grade for fires, 3rd grade for crimes, 2nd grade for living safety, 2nd grade for suicide, and 3rd grade for infectious diseases.
- A situation in which countermeasures are required mainly in the areas of traffic accidents and fires, which have a large drop in rating compared to the previous year.

<Table 1-21> Regional safety index

(Unit: grade)

Classification	Traffic accident	Fire	Crime	Life safety	Suicide	Infectious disease
2016	5	3	5	2	4	3
2017	4	4	4	2	2	3
2018	2	3	4	3	3	4
2019	5	5	3	2	2	3

*Source: Ministry of public administration and security regional safety index

6. Businesses and employment

□ No. of businesses and employees

- In 2018, the number of businesses with one or more employees was 4,661, an increase of 2.6% from 2017 (4,541), but the number of employees was 20,260, a 2.0% decrease from 2017 (20,684).
- Accommodation and restaurants (1,119, 24.0%) account for the largest number of businesses, while manufacturing (5,600, 27.6%) has the largest number of workers.

〈Table 1-22〉 No. of businesses and employment by industry

(Unit: Units, name, %)

Classification	2017				2018			
	Business		Employee		Business		Employee	
	Unit	Ratio	Persons	Ratio	Unit	Ratio	Persons	Ratio
Whole industry	4,541	100.0	20,684	100.0	4,661	100.0	20,260	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	17	0.4	142	0.7	22	0.5	123	0.6
Manufacturing	557	12.3	6,187	29.9	541	11.6	5,600	27.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply business	6	0.1	610	2.9	19	0.4	606	3.0
Water, sewage and waste treatment, raw material recycling	11	0.2	82	0.4	14	0.3	87	0.4
Construction	213	4.7	1,689	8.2	216	4.6	1,592	7.9
Wholesale and retail	1,082	23.8	2,186	10.6	1,086	23.3	2,141	10.6
Transportation and warehousing	284	6.3	695	3.4	308	6.6	722	3.6
Accommodation and restaurant business	1,062	23.4	2,177	10.5	1,119	24.0	2,277	11.2
Information and communication industry	28	0.6	134	0.6	26	0.6	126	0.6
Finance and insurance	51	1.1	479	2.3	50	1.1	434	2.1
Real estate	97	2.1	193	0.9	104	2.2	185	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical service industry	63	1.4	222	1.1	69	1.5	228	1.1
Business facility management, business support and rental service	63	1.4	440	2.1	67	1.4	368	1.8
Public administration, national defense and social security administration	45	1.0	1,148	5.6	45	1.0	1,634	8.1
Education service industry	168	3.7	1,243	6.0	178	3.8	1,291	6.4
Health and social welfare service industry	155	3.4	1,645	8.0	151	3.2	1,522	7.5
Arts, sports and leisure related service industries	94	2.1	461	2.2	98	2.1	391	1.9
Associations and organizations, repair and other personal service businesses	545	12.0	951	4.6	548	11.8	933	4.6

*Source: Gyeongsangnam-do Statistics DB

□ The status of economic activities and employment

- As of 2018, 31,000 of the 46,100 people aged 15 years or older in Goseong-gun were economically active, with 67.4 percent of the population participating in economic activities, 30,000 employed, and 1,100 unemployed, with 65.1 percent employed and 3.4 percent unemployed.
- Compared to 2016, the economic activity participation rate decreased by 1.5%, the employment rate decreased by 1.7%, and the unemployment rate increased by 1.7%.

<Table 1-23> Status of economic activity and employment

(Unit: thousand people, %)

Classifi- cation	Population over 15 years old					Economic activity participation rate	Empl- oyment rate	Unempl- oyment rate	
	Economically active population		Non- economically active population	Economic activity participation rate	Empl- oyment rate				Unempl- oyment rate
	Employed	unemployed							
2016	46.7	32.2	31.6	0.6	14.5	68.9	67.8	1.7	
2017	46.8	32.4	31.3	1.2	14.4	69.3	66.8	3.6	
2018	46.1	31.0	30.0	1.1	15.1	67.4	65.1	3.4	

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

- The number of employed people aged 65 or older was 7,800, and the employment rate was 53.9%.
- The employment rate of the elderly population decreased by 4.0% compared to 2016.

<Table 1-24> Status of employment by age

(Unit: 1,000people, %)

Classifi- cation	Age between 15-29		Age between 30-49		Age between 50-64		Age over 65	
	Employed	Employment rate	Employed	Employment rate	Employed	Employment rate	Employed	Employment rate
2016	2.4	35.8	10.8	81.3	10.6	80.6	8.1	57.9
2017	2.3	35.4	10.1	79.3	10.6	78.9	8.3	58.4
2018	1.8	29.2	9.7	80.1	10.8	79.7	7.8	53.9

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

7. Health and social security

☐ Medical institution

- As of 2018, there were the total of 46 medical institutions with 1,011beds in Goseong-gun, and the majority of them were concentrated in Goseong-eup (36 medical institutions, 78.3% / 596 beds, 59.0%).
- Public health institutions are counted as 1 public health center, 13 public health center branches, and 12 public health clinics.

<Table 1-25> Current status of medical institutions

(Base: 2018, Unit: number)

Classi- fication	Total		Hospital		Assisted living facility		Clinic	Dental clinic	Oriental medical clinic	Health center	Health center branch	Health clinic
	No	Bed	No	Bed	No	Bed	No	No	No	No	No	No
Total	46	1,011	3	642	2	369	19	10	12	1	13	12
Goseong-eup	36	596	2	227	2	369	15	9	8	1	1	—
Samsan-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hail-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hi-Myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Sangri-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Daega-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Younghyun-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Youngo-myeon	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Gaechu-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guman-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hwehwa-myeon	6	415	1	415	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	1
Maam-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Donghae-myeon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Georeu-myeon	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

□ Medical workers

- As of 2018, the total number of medical workers in Goseong-gun (including public medical workers) is 515
- The total number of private medical workers is 432 and the total number of public medical workers is 83, and 78.9% (341) of private-sector workers are concentrated in Goseong-eup, showing a wide gap between Eup and Myeon.
- The total number of public health workers is 83, with 32 health centers, 39 health center branches, and 12 health clinics.

<Table 1-26> Medical worker

(Base: 2018, Unit: Persons)

Classification	Total	Doctor	Dentist	Oriental doctor	Pharmacist	Nurse	Nurse's aide	Medical technician	medical record technician	Health center	Health center branch	Health clinic
Total	515	47	10	16	5	99	180	70	5	32	39	12
Goseong eup	378	36	9	12	4	78	141	57	4	32	5	—
Samsan myeon	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Hail myeon	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
HI Myeon	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Sangri myeon	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Daega myeon	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Young hyun myeon	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Yungo myeon	13	1	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	—
Gaechu myeon	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guman myeon	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hwehwa myeon	81	9	1	2	1	21	31	12	1	—	2	1
Maam myeon	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Donghae myeon	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Georeu myeon	8	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—

*Source: Goseong-gun Statistical Yearbook (2019)

□ Assisted living facilities

- As of June 30, 2020, 10 assisted living facilities in Goseong-gun is located, consisting of 2 public facilities, six private corporations, and two individuals.
- The capacity of assisted living facilities is 355, there are 291 members and 215 employees.

<Table 1-27> The status of assisted living facilities

(Base: 2020.06.30, Unit: persons)

Classifi- cation	Facility name	Address	Name of corporation (organization)	Capacity		Worker
				Capa- city	Current member	
The elderly medical welfare facilities	Goseong-gun Senior Nursing home	103-10 Namporo 79th Street, Goseong-eup	Goseong-gun (Haegwang, a social welfare corporation)	52	37	27
	Goseong-gun Dementia Care Hospital	125 Namporo 79th Street, Goseong-eup	Goseong-gun (Haegwang, a social welfare corporation)	64	57	44
	Hanol House of Life	147-7 Byungsan 3rd Street, Samsan-myeon	social welfare corporation Hanol House of Life	45	45	33
	Goseong Seniors	520 Daega Street, Daega-myeon	Haegwang, a social welfare corporation	72	61	40
	Hyokyung's house	3268-92 Namhaean Street, Maam-myeon	Social welfare corporation Goseong peace house	60	42	29
	Youngnam Bok Ji Won	120 Jangjwa 3rd Street, Donghae-myeon	(Foundation) International Moral Association	29	14	12
	Sunny House	1452 Okchun Street, Youngo-myeon	Private	9	8	8
	Low Fence	57 Dongwe 27th Street, Goseong-eup	(Foundation) Christian korea baptist maintenance foundation	6	7	8
	Sweet House	271 Danghangman Street, Maam-myeon	Private	9	11	8
	Goseong Love House	Jukge 1st Street, Goseong-eup	Goseong care social cooperative	9	9	6

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

□ Facilities for the elderly

- As of June 30, 2020, there are 325 leisure facilities for the elderly in Goseong-gun (322 Senior centers, 3 classes for the elderly), and 7 welfare facilities for the elderly at home.
- The total number of employees working at home welfare facilities for the elderly is 194

<Table 1-28> The status of facilities for the elderly

(Base: 2020.06.30, Unit: persons)

classification	Facility name		Address	Corporation (Organization) name	Employee		
Facility for use	Leisure for the elderly	Senior centers		321 sites including Namsan Senior Center in Goseong-eup	Village Operation	-	
		senior class	Korean Senior Citizens' Association Goseong-gun Branch of Senior Citizens school		133 Namporo 79th Street, Goseong-eup	Korean Senior Citizens' Association	-
			Goseong Longevity School		12 Jungangro 25th Street, Goseong-eup	Goseong church	-
			Hwehwa Citizen's School		30-10 Kwaninro, Hwehwa-myeon	Hwehwa Senior College	-
	welfare for the elderly at home	Goseong Senior Citizen Support Center		95-1 Jukgae 1st Street, Goseong-eup	Private	6	
		Geumgangwon General Home Center		3955-22 Namhaeanro, Hwehwa-myeon	Social welfare corporation Geumgangwon	40	
		Central Home Economics Welfare Center		147 Namporo, Goseong-eup	Private	39	
		Goseong Integrated Support Center		95-1 Jukgae 1st Street, Goseong-eup	Goseong-gun Care and Social Cooperative	60	
		100 years old Goseong Home Welfare Center		116 Sungnaero, Goseong-eup	Private	10	
		Danson Home Senior Welfare Center		1493-6 Okchunro, Youngo-myeon	Private	29	
		Charmbit Home Senior Welfare Center		2nd floor 25 Jungangro 15th Street, Goseong-eup	Private	10	

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

□ Long-term care institution for the elderly

- As of June 30, 2020, there are 38 long-term care institutions for the elderly in Goseong-gun, including 10 medical welfare facilities, consisting of 10 facility benefits (medical welfare facilities for the elderly), 6 home-based benefits, and 22 home long-term care facilities.

<Table 1-29> Status of long-term care institutions for the elderly

(Base: 2020.06.30.)

Name of nursing institution	Type	Address
Goseong-gun Senior Nursing Home	Facility benefit	103-10 Namporo 79th Street, Goseong-eup
Goseong-gun Dementia Care Hospital	Facility benefit	125 Namporo 79th Street, Goseong-eup
Goseong Seniors	Facility benefit	520 Daegaro, Daega-myeon
Hanol House of Life	Facility benefit	147-7 Byungsan 3rd Street, Samsan-myeon
Sunny House	Facility benefit	1450 Okchunro, Youngo-myeon
Hyokyung's House	Facility benefit	3268-92 Namhaeanro, Maam-myeon
Low Fence	Facility benefit	57 Dongweiro 27th Street, Goseong-eup
Youngnam Bokjiwon	Facility benefit	120 Jangjiwa 3rd Street, Donghae-myeon
Sweet House	Facility benefit	271 Danghanmanro, Maam-myeon
Goseong Love House	Facility benefit	95 Jukgae 1st Street, Goseong-eup
Kumkangwon Comprehensive Jaega Center	Home benefits	3955-22 Namhaeandaero, Hweihwa-myeon
Central Property Senior Welfare Center for the Elderly	Home benefits	147 Namporo, Goseong-eup
Goseong Integrated Support Center	Home benefits	95-1 Jukgae 1st Street, Goseong-eup
100 years old Goseong Home Welfare Center	Home benefits	116 Sungnaero, Goseong-eup
Dansoni Home Senior Welfare Center	Home benefits	1493-6 Okchunro, Youngo-myeon
Charmbit Home Senior Welfare Center	Home benefits	2nd floor 25 Jungangro 15th Street, Goseong-eup
Goseong Nursing Care Dispatch Center		57 Dongweiro 27th Street, Goseong-eup
Yeonam Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	1450 Okchunro, Youngo-myeon
The elderly world	Long-term home care	2nd floor 32 Exporo, Hwehwa-myeon
Gahyeon Welfare Center	Long-term home care	119 Sungnaero, Goseong-eup
Yeonhwa Home Welfare Center	Long-term home care	1493-6 Okchunro, Youngo-myeon
Goseong Sarang Home Welfare Equipment Center	Long-term home care	Unit 103 36-17 Baedunro 29th Street, Hwehwa-myeon
Goseong First Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	2nd floor, 212 Dongweiro, Goseong-eup
Jeongdown House Day Care Center	Long-term home care	271 Danghangmanro, Maam-myeon
Eden Elderly Welfare Center	Long-term home care	하이먼 하이로 245 Hiro, Hi-myeon
Gyeongnam Care Support Center Social Cooperative	Long-term home care	1st floor 77 Sungnaero, Goseong-eup
Happy World Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	605 Georeuro, Georeu-myeon
Jangsu Home Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	3rd floor 137 Sungnaero, Goseong-eup
Happiness Together Center	Long-term home care	27 Chunam 1st Street, Hail-myeon
Purnae Home Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	Unit 201 Sungnaero 144th Street, Goseong-eup
Youth Era Home Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	7 Dongweiro 156th Street, Goseong-eup
Gaon Home Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	82-10 Sungnaero 112nd Street, Goseong-eup
Onnuri Home Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	27-19 Hwejinro, Hwehwa-myeon
Goseong Social Service Center	Long-term home care	188-4 Dongweiro, Goseong-eup
Dangdong Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	144-27 Dangdong 3rd Street, Georeu-myeon
Woori Home Rehabilitation Center	Long-term home care	56 Gwaninro, Hwehaw-myeon
Himchan Home Welfare Center	Long-term home care	Ma 3Dong Unit106 58 Jungangro 25th Street, Goseong-eup
Wang Dynasty Senior Welfare Center	Long-term home care	3rd floor, 16 Jungangro 43rd Street, Goseong-eup

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

Section 2. The Current Situation of the Elderly

- This content was surveyed on 1,000 senior citizens aged 65 or older living in Goseong-gun as of July 22, 2019, which may differ in some way from the current status of the above

1. Family · social relationship

- Among the elderly living in Goseong-gun, 61.0% of the elderly are not living alone.
 - The cohabitee of the elderly living not alone were spouses (68.1%), children (21.3%), grandchildren (7.3%), parents, siblings, sisters (2.0%), and others (1.3%).
- The majority of the elderly living alone in Goseong-gun had lived alone for more than 5 years.
 - The period of living alone is in the order of more than 5 years (78.4%), 3 to 5 years (12.2%), 1 to 3 years (6.4%), and less than 1 year (3.0%).
 - Long-term living alone for more than 5 years is more common among women (79.1%) than men (73.9%)
- The main reason for living alone is the bereavement or separation of the spouse.
 - Reasons for living alone are bereavement or separation from spouse (80.2%), children in other regions (7.5%), hate to leave where they live (6.9%), because it is comfortable to live alone (1.3%), economic activities of the person or spouse (1.1%), because children want to live separately (0.9%), and other reasons accounted for 2.1%.

- Discomfort caused by living alone is greatest when sick
 - The most uncomfortable aspects of living alone are no one to care for when sick (36.3%), difficulty in handling daily life problems (20.0%), economic difficulties (16.3%), loneliness (15.6%), psychological and safety anxiety (9.1%), other (2.7%)

- 27.9% of the elderly in Goseong-gun do not have friends or neighbors they usually get along
 - The proportion of women (26.6%) and men (29.9%) who do not have close friends or neighbors is similar. 47.4% of people over the age of 85 answered that they do not have close friends or neighbors. The number of meetings with friends and neighbors is 63.6% almost every day and 23.9% once or twice a week, indicating that the majority of the elderly have frequent social relationships.

2. Health

- Half of the elderly in Goseong-gun are in poor health
 - In response to their usual health status, 49.1% said they were in bad health with relatively bad (42.0%) and very bad (7.1%).
 - Women (58.9%) showed poor health compared to men (34.7%)
 - Usual health status deteriorates in proportion to age

- The majority of the elderly in Goseong-gun are able to move normally
 - The responses to the status of movement were mild discomfort (44.1%), no discomfort (32.6%), need of cane and auxiliary walker (19.6%), need of wheelchairs and motor scooters (2.0%), and be unable to move alone (1.7%).

- One-quarter of the elderly in Goseong-gun have dementia symptoms
 - During the past year (18.07.22.~19.07.21), 26.6% of the elderly in Goseong-gun answered that they had experienced symptoms of dementia.
 - Women (32.3%) have a higher experience of dementia than men (18.1%)
 - Due to the low percentage of dementia patients, the dementia screening rate is also low at 32.8%.
 - The reason for non-examination for dementia is that 76.2% did not feel any abnormal symptoms

- More than one-third of the elderly in Goseong-gun have severe pain that interferes with their daily lives
 - About the presence of severe pain that interferes with daily life, 37.5% answered that they had pain
 - The proportion of women (45.9%) was higher than that of men (24.9%).
 - The presence of pain increases with age

- 12% of the elderly in Goseong-gun experience decreased motivation and depression
 - The causes of depression are physical and mental disorders (45.1%), and loneliness (32.1%), financial difficulties (9.5%), family conflicts (6.1%), deaths of family and friends (3.1%), and conflict with others (0.7%) followed by other reasons 3.4%
 - Women (13.8%) have a higher experience of depression than men (9.3%)

- 4.2% of senior citizens in Goseong are seriously contemplating suicide
 - The reasons for suicidal thoughts were physical and mental illnesses and disabilities (71.9%), economic difficulties (10.8%), loneliness (9.3%), conflict between family members (5.2%), and deaths of family and friends (2.8%).

- One-third of the the elderly in Goseong-gun usually exercise.
 - 34.4% of the elderly in Goseong-gun usually exercise.
 - The frequency of exercise appeared in the order of daily (45.0%), 1-2 times per week (33.2%), 3-4 times per week (19.8%), and 1-2 times per month (2.0%).
 - The usual places to exercise are around the house (59.3%), sports facilities or mountains (18.4%), homes (8.1%), senior centers and welfare centers (6.1%), private/commercial sports facilities (4.2%), public exercise facilities (2.9%), health centers and health centers (0.4%), and other places account for 0.6%.

3. Health and Welfare

- Some of the elderly in Goseong-gun experienced life-threatening emergencies.
 - 7.6% of senior citizens in Goseong-gun experienced life-threatening situations for one year
 - Experience in emergency situations increases proportionally with age
 - In case of an emergency, medical institutions outside the region (63.0%) are used more frequently

- More than half of the elderly in Goseong-gun have experience in using public health centers and health center branches.
 - 65.5% of senior citizens in Goseong-gun have experience using services from health centers and health center branches over a year
 - Women (67.5%) use slightly higher than men (62.7%)
 - The utilization rate increases in proportion to the age, and then decreases rapidly from the age of 85 or older.

- General care is the main service used by senior citizens in health centers.
 - The services used by the elderly in public health centers appear in order of general care (53.2%), vaccination (34.2%), oriental medicine (7.2%), health education and programs (3.4%), and others (2.0%)

- The age group with the highest rate of use of general medical services was over 85 years old (64.1%)
- 80.8% said they were satisfied with these services

- Half of the elderly in Goseong-gun use senior centers almost every day.
 - 61.4% of senior citizens have used the center more than once a year, and 49.4% have used it almost every day.
 - Women (70.5%) have a higher senior center utilization rate than men (47.9%)
 - 78.1% said they were satisfied with the use of the senior centers.

- The main means of transportation for senior citizens in Goseong-gun is a city bus
 - The transportation methods used by senior citizens in Goseong-gun were city buses (41.1%), private vehicles (21.1%), vehicles owned by family and others (20.2%), motorcycles (7.1%), taxis (6.9%), bicycles (2.8%), and electric cars(0.8%).
 - According to gender, men have the highest use of their own cars (44.6%) while women have the highest use of city buses (56.7%)

4. Economy

- 30.2% of the elderly in Goseong-gun are employed
 - 30.2% of senior citizens in Goseong-gun work and 69.8% do not work
 - By gender, men (45.4%) have a higher employment rate than women (19.9%)
 - The older the person, the lower the employment rate.

- The majority of the elderly are non-wage workers.
 - 18.0% of employed people are wage earners and 82.0% are non-wage workers
 - Wage workers appeared in order of temporary workers (9.9%), day laborers (4.6%), and regular workers (3.5%), and regular workers are only present at the age of 65-69.
 - Non-wage workers are self-employed (63.9%), unpaid family workers (14.8%), and self-employed workers (3.3%) who have employees.

- A small number of senior citizens in Goseong-gun are willing to work again
 - Currently, 5.3% of senior citizens are willing to work regardless of whether they have a job or not, and 7.7% of men are higher than women (3.7%)
 - 70-74 years of age (11.6%) have the highest intention to be re-employed, followed by 65-69 years (8.7%), 75-79 years (1.7%), and those aged 80 and over have no intention to re-employment.

- The average monthly income of many senior citizens is less than one million won.
 - The average monthly income of the elderly before tax for one year appeared in order of less than 500,000 to 1 million won (39.4%), less than 500,000 won (29.5%), less than 1 to 1.5 million won (17.4%), 1.5 to less than 2 million won (6.6%), and 2 to 2.5 million won (4.1%), 3 million won or more (2.3%), 2.5 to less than 3 million won(0.7), 68.9% of all seniors have incomes of less than 1 million

- The average monthly living expenses of the elderly is less than 1 million won
 - The average monthly living expenses expenditure of elderly people for one year appears in the order of less than 500,000 won to less than 1 million won (39.2%), less than 500,000 won (38.3%), less than 1 million to 1.5 million won (16.0%), 1.5 to less than 2 million won (4.3%), 2 to Less than 2.5 million won (1.3%), 3 million won or more (0.5%), 2.5 to less than 3 million won (0.4%), about 80% of all senior citizens spend less than 1 million won

- The most burdensome expenditure for the elderly in Goseong-gun is the health and medical expenses.
 - The most burdensome items among living expenses appeared in order of health and medical expenses (55.7%), food expenses (24.8%), housing expenses (10.7%), congratulations and condolence expenses (4.8%), transportation and communication expenses (2.8%), others (0.8%), and education expenses (0.4%).)

5. Retirement

- A quarter of the elderly in Goseong-gun are satisfied with their standard of life
 - Overall satisfaction with the life of the elderly in Goseong-gun appeared in order of average (50.6%), satisfaction (25.0%), and dissatisfaction (24.4%)
 - Men are more satisfied than women (30.7%, 21.1%) and less dissatisfied (17.9%, 28.8%)
 - Satisfaction is inversely proportional to age, dissatisfaction is in proportion to age

- Half of the elderly in Goseong-gun are dissatisfied with their health
 - Satisfaction with the health status of the elderly in Goseong-gun appeared in order of dissatisfaction (49.9%), moderate (32.1%), and satisfaction (18.0%).
 - Compared to men (36.7%), women (59.0%) have a relatively higher dissatisfaction rate.

- Most of the senior citizens in Goseong-gun are not satisfied with their economic conditions.
 - The satisfaction of the elderly in Goseong-gun appeared in order of normal (42.9%), dissatisfaction (40.2%), and satisfaction (16.9%).
 - Men are more satisfied (21.9%, 13.5%) and less dissatisfied than women (33.5%, 44.7%)

- The elderly in Goseong-gun are satisfied with their social relationships.
 - Satisfaction with social relations of the elderly in Goseong-gun was in the order of normal (46.3%), satisfaction (39.6%), and dissatisfaction (14.1%).
 - There is no significant gender difference for satisfaction and dissatisfaction
 - Satisfaction is higher than dissatisfaction in almost all age groups, but it is reversed in 85 years or older.

6. Dementia Relief Center

- More than half of the elderly in Goseong-gun do not know the Dementia Relief Center, and most of them have no experience of using it
 - 56.9% do not know about Dementia Relief Center and 43.1% do
 - As the age group goes up, awareness goes down
 - 21.9% of the elderly have experience in Dementia Safety Centers, and 78.1% have no experience in using them.
 - The experience of using the Dementia Safety Center increases with age.

- The most recognizable business in the Dementia Relief Center is early screening for dementia.
 - The recognition of the projects of the Dementia Relief Center in Goseong-gun is early screening for dementia (42.5%), dementia prevention management project (18.2%), dementia treatment cost support project (9.5%), the operation of dementia prevention shelter(6.8%), and roaming detector support (6.8%).), dementia awareness improvement project (6.0%), dementia family class (2.9%) in order.

- The recognition and utilization of mental health welfare centers are very low
 - 6.4% of the elderly are aware of the mental health welfare center operated by Goseong-gun, of which only 9.2% have experience in using it (0.6% of all respondents)

- More than half of the elderly living alone have regular visitors
 - 69.3% of the respondents said that there are people who usually visit, and 30.7% of the respondents said that there are no people who usually visit.
 - The number of visits was more than 10 times a month (31.5%), 4 to 6 times a month (31.5%), 1 to 3 times a month (25.9%), and 7 to 9 times a month (11.1%).
 - The frequency of visits is generally higher in men.
 - The number of visitors to the elderly living alone (home) appears in order of public resources (39.1%), family and relatives (35.4%), acquaintances such as neighbors and friends (25.0%), and private resources (0.5%).

Section 3. Goseong-gun Policies Related to Age-friendliness

- In Goseong-gun, policy projects related to outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, residential facilities, social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, support from the local community, closely related to the eight areas of the World Health Organization (WHO) age-friendly cities are underway in 29 projects and 10 departments.

1. Outdoor spaces and buildings

- 4 projects 2 departments: Greenery Park, Construction department

〈Table 1-30〉 Outdoor spaces and buildings

Project name	Details	Department in charge
Creation of a barrier-free sharing path for walking together	A barrier-free sharing road is created in Namsan Park, an urban park representing Goseong, to improve the environment so that all Goseong residents, including the elderly, the disabled, pregnant women, and children, can use the park comfortably and safely.	Greenery park
Elimination of damaged trees around the residential area	In order to promote the lives and safety of residents caused by damaged trees around the residential areas, trees at risk of disaster are removed in advance to ensure the safety of civilians.	Green park
Improvement of the elderly safety zone	Elimination of small-scale inconveniences of local residents and creation of a safe village pedestrian environment.	Construction
Installation and maintenance of streetlights and security lights	Creation of a safe walking environment by repairing old street lamps and establishing security lights	Construction

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

2. Transportation

4 projects 1 department: Urban Transportation department

<Table 1-31> Transportation

Project name	Contents	Department in charge
Expansion of Happy Taxi Operations	Provision of transportation convenience to residents by resolving the inconvenience of public transportation in the marginalized areas and realization of transportation welfare in remote areas with customized transportation models	City Transportation
Special transportation means for vulnerable road users	Improvement of the quality of life by guaranteeing the right to move for vulnerable road users (the disabled, the elderly, pregnant women, temporary wheelchair users, etc.)	City Transportation
Operation of bus safety assistance	Improvement of public transportation image by providing services to the elderly who have difficulty using them	City Transportation
Expansion and operation of public parking lots	Activation of local community and smooth traffic flow by expanding and operating public parking lots	City Transportation

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

3. Residential facilities

4 projects 2 departments :Architecture Development, Construction departments

<Table 1-32> Residential facilities

Project name	Contents	Department in charge
Public Silver Housing Support Project	Provides customized residential welfare services to low-income seniors over 65 years of age by installing mixed residential welfare facilities	Architecture Development
Land improvement project	Relieving the inconvenience of the elderly, disabled by improving the sweat zone of aging houses	Architecture Development
A project to renovate living conditions in vulnerable areas	Improving the living environment in vulnerable areas where the residential environment is poor and improving the basic quality of life to enhance the satisfaction of residents' life	Construction
Rural area residential environment improvement project	Improving the residential environment in rural areas	Architecture Development

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

4. Social participation

2 projects 2 departments: Welfare Support and Sports Promotion departments

〈Table 1-33〉 Social participation

Project name	Details	Department in charge
Activation of the function of senior centers	Expansion of opportunities for lifelong learning for Goseong citizens by activating the function of leisure welfare facilities for the elderly for rejuvenating retirement	Welfare support
Creation of a culture of one sport per resident	Encouragement of interest and participation in creating a culture of one-person sports per Goseong resident, contributing to improving the health of the residents and creating a healthy community atmosphere.	Sports promotion

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

5. Respect and social inclusion

3 projects, 2 departments: Resident Life , Welfare Support departments

〈Table 1-34〉 Respect and social inclusion

Project name	Details	Department in charge
Strengthen the honorable treatment of persons of national merit and war veterans	Increased awareness of national security, creation of a social climate where people of national merit are honored, and life stabilization by promoting functional veterans affairs	Resident Life
Senior's day event	Promotion of a sense of filial piety, a traditional Korean custom, by increasing interest and respect towards senior citizens.	Welfare Support

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

6. Civic participation and employment

□ 4 projects 2 departments: Welfare Support, Job Economy departments

<Table 1-35> Civic participation and employment

Project name	Contents	Department in charge
Revitalizing the senior citizens' job project	Increasing the elderly's earned income and promoting social participation	Welfare support
Public work project	Providing a stable employment base by providing public jobs suitable for the disadvantaged, such as low-income families and unemployed people.	Job economy
Community-based job business	The promotion of environment maintenance around local resources such as Eup and Myeon downtown and public facilities	Job economy
Local community job project	The promotion of employment and living stabilization by directly providing jobs to the employment-vulnerable	Job economy

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

7. Communication and information

□ 1 project, 1 department: Goseong-gun Administration Innovation

<Table 1-36> Communication and information

Project name	Contents	Department
Policy publication to promote open communication administration	Strengthen communication by installing digital information boards for Goseong-gun government public information in major facilities visited by senior citizens	Goseong-gun administration innovation division

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

8. Community support and health services

- 8 projects, 3 departments: Resident Life, Welfare Support departments, Public Health Center

<Table 1-37> Community support and health services

Project name	Contents	Department in charge
Operation and Functional Activation of Welfare Facilities for the Elderly	Guaranteed comfortable retirement life by providing facilities and home-based care services	Welfare Support
senior centers' s meal assistance support project	Ensuring a happy old-age life by providing a pleasant environment and sanitary meals to senior citizens using the senior centers	Welfare Support
365 Relief Ward Project	The plan is to reduce the time and economic burden on families by providing caregivers to inpatients, such as those aged 65 or older	Public health center
Promotion of Goseong gun-type community care	Providing integrated services, such as welfare, health and care, so that vulnerable people in need of care can live a healthy life in the community.	Resident life
Happy old life customized service support	Support customized services for elderly people living alone	Welfare Support
Operation of happiness plus memory filling center	Promoting the improvement of the quality of life of Goseong residents by providing customized health care services using idle government offices in the health clinic	Public health center
Operation of the Dementia Safety Center and a shelter for dementia patients	Improving the quality of life of dementia patients, their families, and civilians by providing integrated dementia management services through dementia prevention, counseling, early diagnosis, and resource connection	Public health center

*Source: Goseong-gun main business plan

Section 4. Conclusion

1. The status of Goseong-gun

- A situation in which the number of elderly people continues to increase, while the number of elderly people continues to decrease, accelerating the aging process.
- The number of senior citizens living alone in Goseong-gun accounts for 25.70% of the total elderly population and 7.32% of the total population in Goseong-gun.
- According to the housing status, the highest growth rate is detached home and the lowest is apartments, indicating that Goseong-gun's urbanization process is slow.
- The status of vehicle registration in Goseong-gun is steadily increasing, but the rate of securing parking lots is only 40%.
- The water supply rate in Myeon area (62.1%) compared to the Eup area (99.6%) is lower in the Myeon area, and the sewage supply rate is 41.6% in Myeon area, which is less than half.
- The regional safety index shows a large drop in the rating of traffic accidents and fires, and measures are required in the relevant areas
- Medical institutions and medical workers are also concentrated in Eup area, which is feared to cause a medical vacuum in Myeon area

2. Survey on the actual conditions of the elderly

Family and social relations

- Among the elderly living in Goseong-gun, 39.0% of the elderly live alone, and the majority of the elderly live alone for longer than 5 years.
- The most inconvenient thing about living alone is that there is no one to care for when sick (36.3%)
- 27.9% of the elderly in Goseong-gun do not have friends or neighbors they usually get along with each other

Health

- In response to their usual health status, 49.1% said they were in bad health with relatively bad (42.0%) and very bad (7.1%).
- During the past year (18.07.22.~19.07.21), 26.6% of the elderly in Goseong-gun answered that they had experienced symptoms of dementia.
- 12% of the elderly in the Goseong group experienced decreased motivation and depression, and the causes of depression were physical and mental disorders (45.1%), loneliness and loneliness (32.1%), economic difficulties (9.5%), and family conflict (6.1%). , Death of family and friends (3.1)%, conflict with others (0.7%), followed by other reasons (3.4%)

Health and welfare

- Some of the elderly in Goseong-gun experience life-threatening emergencies
- 65.5% of the elderly in Goseong-gun for one year have experience using the services of public health centers and public health center branches, and the services mainly used are general medical treatment.
- 61.4% of the elderly used senior centers at least once a year, and 49.4% used it almost every day.

Economy

- 30.2% of the elderly in Goseong-gun are working, and 18.0% of the employed are wage workers, and 82.0% are non-wage workers.
- The average monthly income of many elderly people is less than 1 million won, and the average monthly living expenses are also less than 1 million won.
- The most burdensome items among living expenses appear in order of health and medical expenses (55.7%), food expenses (24.8%), housing expenses (10.7%), congratulations and condolence expenses (4.8%), transportation expenses, and communication expenses (2.8%), others (0.8%), and education expenses (0.4%).

Life in Old age

- Overall satisfaction with the life of the elderly in Goseong-gun was normal (50.6%), satisfaction (25.0%), dissatisfaction (24.4%) in order.
- Satisfaction with the health status of the elderly in Goseong-gun was in the order of dissatisfaction (49.9%), normal (32.1%), and satisfaction (18.0%).
- Satisfaction with the economic status of the elderly in Goseong-gun was in the order of normal (42.9%), dissatisfaction (40.2%), and satisfaction (16.9%).
- Satisfaction with social relations of the elderly in Goseong-gun was in the order of normal (46.3%), satisfaction (39.6%), and dissatisfaction (14.1%).

The awareness of Dementia Relief center

- More than half of the elderly in Goseong-gun do not know the Dementia Relief Center, and most of them have no experience in using it.
- 6.4% of the elderly are aware of the mental health welfare centers operated by Goseong-gun, of which only 9.2% have experience of using them (0.6% of all respondents).
- 69.3% of the respondents, the elderly living alone in Goseong-gun said they usually have visitors and 30.7% said they do not.

3. The Status of Goseong-gun Policies

- A total of 29 projects are underway in 10 departments for Goseong-gun's policy related to age-friendly in 8 areas of the age-friendly city.
- A number of projects are being carried out in the areas of outdoor spaces and buildings (4), community support and health services (8), and transportation (4), while only a small number of projects are being carried out in the areas of social participation (2), communication and information (1), and respect and social engagement (2), resulting in policy bias.

Chapter 2. Baseline Assessment of Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun

section 1. Diagnosis of Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun

section 2. Civilian Participation in Roundtable Discussion

section 3. Conclusion

Chapter 2. Baseline Assessment of Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun

Section 1. Diagnosis of Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun

1. Outline of survey

Objectives

- The purpose of the project is to create a good living conditions for urban area through an age-friendly diagnosis related to the eight major areas of Goseong-gun, and to provide a foundation for developing into an age-friendly city in the future by utilizing it as basic data in establishing basic plans, guidelines, and implementation tasks for the age-friendly city in Goseong-gun.

Diagnosis period

- Citizens' Survey period : 2020. 08. 24. ~ 09. 02.
- Roundtable Discussion : 2020. 09. 25.

Survey targets and sampling

- A group of subjects : 45,357 adult men and women living in Goseong-gun
 - As of July 2020, Ministry of Public Administration and Security resident registration demographics standards
 - Non-aged population(age between 19~49) : 15,069 (Male 8,518, Female 6,551)
 - Pre-aged population(age between 50~64): 14,344 (Male 7,617, Female 6,727)
 - Elderly population(65years old or older): 15,944 (Male 6,473명, Female 9,471)
- Sample group: 526
 - Selecting samples in consideration of gender and regional population

- For the elderly group (pre-aged population + elderly population), the sample size is calculated within the range of 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, and 1/3 level of sample size is applied to the non-aged population.
- Non-aged population: 130(Male 71, Female 59)
- Pre-aged population: 180(Male 96, Female 84)
- Elderly population: 216(Male 90, Female 126)

<Table 2-1> Age-friendliness sample composition-1

(Criteria: July 31, 2020, Units: Persons)

Sample composition	Male			Female		
	19-29	30-39	40-49	19-29	30-39	40-49
Goseong-eup	13	12	17	11	13	16
Samsan-myeon	0	1	2	0	0	1
Hail-myeon	1	0	2	1	0	0
Hi-myeon	1	1	1	0	1	2
Sangri-myeon	0	0	1	0	0	0
Daega-myeon	0	0	1	0	0	0
Yeonghyeon-myeon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yeongo-myeon	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gaecheon-myeon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuman-myeon	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hwehwa-myeon	0	1	2	1	1	2
Maam-myeon	0	0	1	0	0	1
Donghae-myeon	0	2	2	0	0	1
Georeu-myeon	3	1	3	2	2	4
Subtotal	20	18	33	15	17	27

<table 2-2> Age-friendliness sample composition-2

Sample composition	Male					Female				
	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-
Goseong-eup	28	12	8	14	6	26	15	12	18	7
Samsan-myeon	2	2	0	3	1	2	1	2	2	2
Hail-myeon	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	2
Hi-myeon	4	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	6	2
Sangri-myeon	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
Daega-myeon	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	2
Yeonghyeon-myeon	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	2
Yeongo-myeon	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	2
Gaecheon-myeon	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kuman-myeon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hwehwa-myeon	4	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	3
Maam-myeon	2	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Donghae-myeon	6	4	1	5	2	3	2	2	4	5
Georeu-myeon	6	3	2	3	2	4	2	3	5	4
Subtotal	61	35	25	45	20	53	31	33	54	39
Total	526									

□ Research contents

- Setting age-friendly diagnosis questions in Goseong-gun by referring to various literature and inspection items in the eight major areas of the WHO's age-friendly city international network

<Table 2-3> Age-friendliness assessment survey composition

Domain		Survey content	No. of questions
physical environment	Outdoor spaces and Buildings	Sufficient rest facilities, pedestrian pathways, safe pedestrian crossings, environment and safety, services for the elderly, facilities for the elderly, adequate public toilets, etc.	16
	Transportation	Convenience of public transportation, age-friendly transportation, preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation, vehicles for the elderly, etc.	10
	Residential facilities	Proper housing cost, home renovation, age-friendly housing structure, provision of services for housing maintenance, age-friendly housing environment, convenient accessibility, etc.	10
Socio-economic environment	social participation	Expansion of social participation opportunities, provision of social participation information, convenience of access to social activities, and Harmony between different generations in the community	8
	Respect and social inclusion	Providing education to change the perception about the elderly, the image of the elderly in the media, the presence of the elderly in the community, community help for the elderly, respect for the elderly in the community	10
	Civic Participation and Employment	Securing volunteers for the elderly, volunteering activities for the elderly, employment of the elderly, provision of job training for the elderly, and provision of job information for the elderly	10
Health and social services	Communication and Information	Visual provision of information, auditory provision of information, age-friendly information, age-friendly information technology (computer and Internet), ease of obtaining information	11
	Community Support and Health Services	Access to medical and welfare facilities, provision of health services, customized medical welfare, first aid for the elderly, economic factors	9
Policy satisfaction and demographic characteristics		Satisfaction with the elderly-friendly policy, gender, age, residence, educational background, marital status, the number of household members, cohabitation type, health condition, disability status, national basic livelihood security, housing type, state ownership, economic activities, occupation, etc.	15
Total			99

2. Respondent General Status

□ Demographics

- The results of demographic characteristics of 130 non-aged population , 180 pre-aged population, and 216 elderly population in Goseong-gun were as follows.

〈Table 2-4〉 Demographic characteristics

(Unit: Persons, %)

Classification		Non-aged		Pre-aged		Aged	
Gender	Male	71	13.5	96	18.3	90	17.1
	Female	59	11.2	84	16.0	126	24.0
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0
Residence	Goseong-eup	82	63.1	81	45.0	65	30.1
	Samsan-myeon	4	3.1	7	3.9	10	4.6
	Hail-myeon	4	3.1	6	3.3	13	6.0
	Hi-myeon	6	4.6	10	5.6	15	6.9
	Sangri-myeon	1	0.8	7	3.9	10	4.6
	Daega-myeon	1	0.8	7	3.9	9	4.2
	Yeonghyeon-myeon	0	0.0	2	1.1	9	4.2
	Yeongo-myeon	2	1.5	5	2.8	8	3.7
	Gaecheon-myeon	0	0.0	3	1.7	8	3.7
	Kuman-myeon	7	5.4	13	7.2	14	6.5
	Hwehwa-myeon	2	1.5	5	2.8	9	4.2
	Maam-myeon	5	3.8	15	8.3	19	8.8
	Donghae-myeon	15	11.5	15	8.3	19	8.8
	Georeu-myeon	1	0.8	4	2.2	8	3.7
Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0	
Academic background	Elementary school graduate	0	0.0	13	7.2	107	49.5
	Middle school graduate	2	1.5	28	15.6	44	20.4
	High school graduate	52	40.0	100	55.6	28	13.0
	College graduate (2years course)	36	27.7	14	7.8	1	0.5
	College graduate (4years course)	36	27.7	20	11.1	1	0.5
	Graduate school graduate	3	2.3	2	1.1	1	0.5
	No academic background	0	0.0	1	0.6	29	13.4
	No response	1	0.8	2	1.1	5	2.3
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0

(Unit: Persons, %)

Classification		Non-aged		Pre-aged		Aged	
Marital status	Single	56	43.1	4	2.2	2	0.9
	Married	68	52.3	151	83.9	135	62.5
	Divorced/separated	4	3.1	14	7.8	3	1.4
	bereavement	1	0.8	10	5.6	75	34.7
	Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	No response	1	0.8	1	0.6	1	0.5
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0
Household members	1	12	9.2	22	12.2	73	33.8
	2~3	59	45.4	125	69.4	133	61.6
	4~5	56	43.1	30	16.7	6	2.8
	Over 6	2	1.5	2	1.1	3	1.4
	No response	1	0.8	1	0.6	1	0.5
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0
Health	Very healthy	48	36.9	27	15.0	11	5.1
	Healthy	67	51.5	113	62.8	83	38.4
	Normal	9	6.9	24	13.3	48	22.2
	Discomfort	4	3.1	12	6.7	58	26.9
	Great discomfort	1	0.8	1	0.6	15	6.9
	No response	1	0.8	3	1.7	1	0.5
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0
Disability status	disability	1	0.8	16	8.9	29	13.4
	Non-disability	127	97.7	164	91.1	184	85.2
	No response	2	1.5	0	0.0	3	1.4
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0
National basic livelihood security	Recipient	0	0.0	7	3.9	10	4.6
	Non-recipient	129	99.2	171	95.0	203	94.0
	No response	1	0.8	2	1.1	3	1.4
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0
Housing type	House	42	32.3	128	71.1	179	82.9
	Row house · Multiplex housing	13	10.0	15	8.3	5	2.3
	Apartment · studio flat	72	55.4	26	14.4	28	13.0
	Houseless	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.9
	Single room	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	0.9
	Other	2	1.5	7	3.9	0	0.0
	No response	1	0.8	1	0.6	0	0.0
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0

Chapter 2. Baseline Assessment of Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun

(Unit: Persons, %)

Classification		Non-aged		Pre-aged		Aged	
House Ownership	Self-owned	94	72.3	156	86.7	201	93.1
	Charter	21	16.2	10	5.6	3	1.4
	Monthly rent	11	8.5	6	3.3	4	1.9
	free of charge	1	0.8	6	3.3	5	2.3
	Other	2	1.5	2	1.1	2	0.9
	No response	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.5
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0
Occupation	Profession	9	6.9	7	3.9	1	0.5
	Business management	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0
	Office worker	20	15.4	9	5.0	0	0.0
	Professional skill	3	2.3	2	1.1	0	0.0
	Sales services	35	26.9	33	18.3	12	5.6
	Production and technology	10	7.7	16	8.9	2	0.9
	Self-employment	19	14.6	43	23.9	19	8.8
	Housewife	8	6.2	14	7.8	49	22.7
	Student	9	6.9	1	0.6	0	0.0
	Not employed	6	4.6	5	2.8	67	31.0
	Farming and fishing	7	5.4	41	22.8	63	29.2
	Other	4	3.1	7	3.9	3	1.4
	Total	130	100.0	180	100.0	216	100.0

3. Diagnosis of Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun(qualitative)

Diagnosis of Age-friendliness

- To diagnose the age-friendliness of Goseong-gun, the research is analyzed on the eight areas of the WHO's age-friendly city international network and the satisfaction level of the current senior policies in Goseong-gun.
- Consists of a 5-point Likert scale from 1 point (not at all) to 5 points (very much)

Outdoor spaces and buildings

- Assesses 16 questions with 7 factors including sufficient rest facilities, pedestrian pathways, safe pedestrian crossings, environment and safety, services for the elderly, current status of local amenities, and proper public restroom
- Sufficient rest facilities

- There are easily accessible parks or trails around the house
 - The streets, parks, walking trails, etc. are well equipped with benches and toilets that can be used when necessary.
- pedestrian pathways
- The walkway is wide enough for wheelchairs.
 - The floor of the frequently used walkway has no obstacles, so it's convenient to walk around.
- Safe pedestrian crossings
- When crossing a crosswalk, the crossing time (walking time) is adequately set.
 - Crosswalks are equipped with special traffic lights and emergency bells for the elderly.
 - At intersections or crosswalks, drivers yield so that pedestrians can safely pass
- Environment and safety
- My current neighborhood is safe from the danger of crime due to night lights and police patrols.
 - There is a well-equipped response system for accidents such as falls, outbreaks, and injuries that are likely to occur to the elderly
 - The living environment (water, air, waste disposal, etc.) around where I live is clean and pleasant.
- Services for the elderly
- Various public facilities and buildings are equipped with information facilities for the elderly
 - There are preferential services such as reception desks for the elderly in public buildings.
- Current status of local amenities
- In the buildings of public institutions, convenience facilities such as elevators and enough rest chairs are provided.
 - It is easy to walk or move in a wheelchair, and it is convenient for the elderly with various physical abilities.

Chapter 2. Baseline Assessment of Age-friendliness in Goseong-gun

○ proper public restroom

- Public toilets are clean and the number of toilets is adequate.
- Public toilets are equipped with safety facilities (safety handles, non-slip floors, switches, emergency bells, etc.)

<Table 2-5> Outdoor spaces and buildings (Classification by elderly Group)

Classification	Questions	Total	Non-aged	Pre-aged	Aged
Sufficient rest facilities	The current status of park and trail construction	3.33	3.11	3.36	3.43
	The current status of bench and toilet placement	3.02	2.89	3.01	3.10
	Overall sufficient rest facilities	3.17	3.00	3.18	3.26
pedestrian pathways	Width of the pathways (wheelchair)	2.91	2.85	2.79	3.03
	Floor obstructions	3.06	2.98	2.99	3.17
	Overall pedestrian pathways	2.98	2.92	2.89	3.10
Safe pedestrian crossings	Sufficient crossing time	3.11	3.22	3.13	3.03
	Presence of traffic lights and emergency bells for the elderly	2.50	2.53	2.44	2.52
	Driver's spirit of yield	2.95	2.97	2.98	2.91
	Overall safe Pedestrian Crossing	2.85	2.91	2.85	2.82
Environment and safety	The current status of safety from crime	3.43	3.24	3.52	3.47
	Accident response system	3.19	3.06	3.13	3.32
	Comfort in living conditions	3.56	3.45	3.46	3.72
	Overall environment and safety	3.40	3.25	3.37	3.50
Services for the elderly	Provision of information facilities for the elderly	3.10	3.08	3.19	3.05
	Senior preferential service	3.10	2.93	3.10	3.21
	Overall services for the elderly	3.11	3.01	3.14	3.13
Current status of local amenities	Provision of convenient facilities in public institutions	2.96	3.05	2.99	2.88
	Convenient for the elderly	3.04	2.98	3.02	3.08
	Overall current status of local amenities	3.00	3.02	3.01	2.98
Proper public restroom	Cleanliness and adequacy of public toilets	2.96	2.92	3.02	2.93
	preparation of safety facilities for public restrooms	3.09	3.02	3.09	3.13
	Overall proper public restroom	3.02	2.97	3.06	3.03
Overall outdoor spaces and buildings		3.08	3.02	3.08	3.12

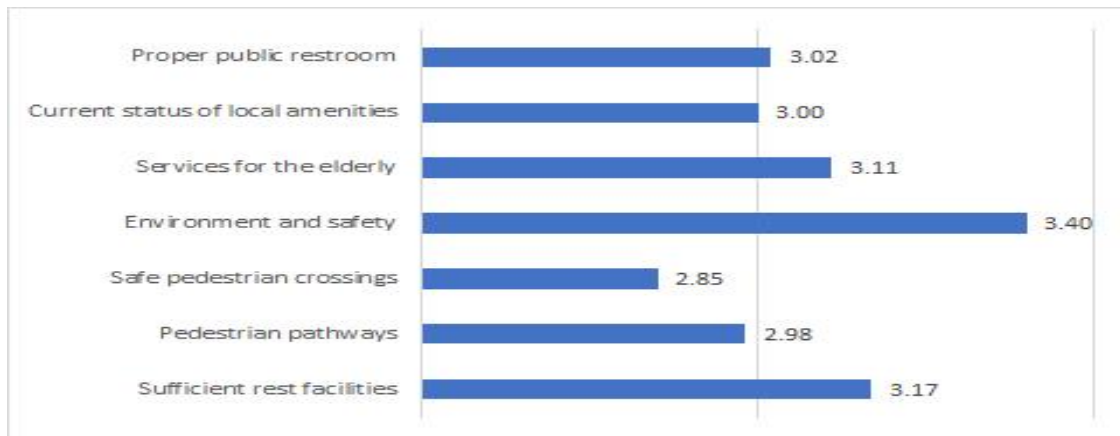
*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

<Table 2-6> Outdoor spaces and buildings (Classification by Eup • Myeon)

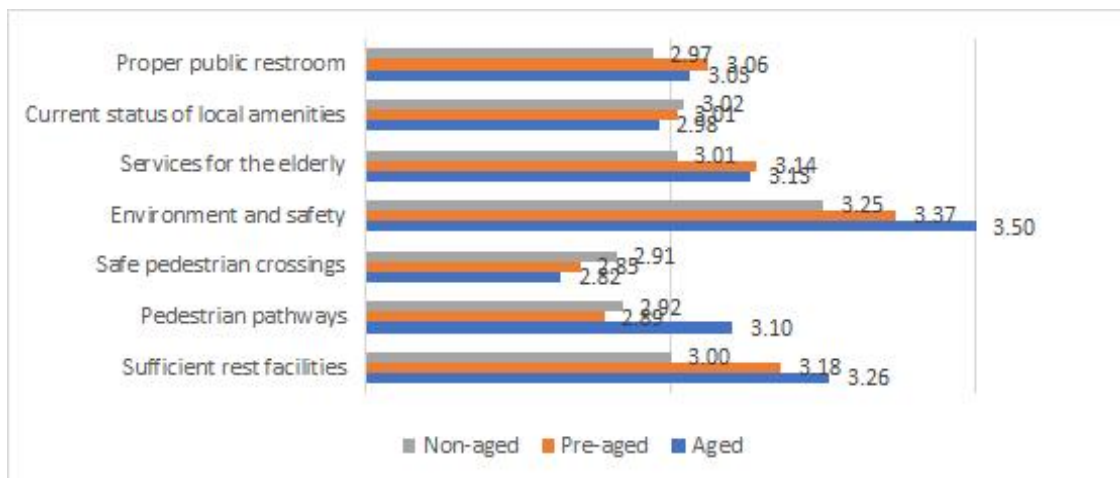
Classification	Questions	All	Eup	Myeon
Sufficient rest facilities	The current status of park and trail construction	3.33	3.33	3.32
	The current status of bench and toilet placement	3.02	3.13	2.93
	Overall sufficient rest facilities	3.17	3.23	3.13
Pedestrian pathways	Width of the pathways (wheelchair)	2.91	3.07	2.78
	Floor obstructions	3.06	3.13	3.01
	Overall pedestrian pathways	2.98	3.09	2.90
Safe pedestrian crossings	Sufficient crossing time	3.11	3.35	2.93
	Presence of traffic lights and emergency bells for the elderly	2.50	2.86	2.22
	Driver's spirit of yield	2.95	3.13	2.81
	Overall safe Pedestrian Crossing	2.85	3.11	2.65
Environment and safety	The current status of safety from crime	3.43	3.47	3.40
	Accident response system	3.19	3.24	3.15
	Comfort in living conditions	3.56	3.62	3.52
	Overall environment and safety	3.40	3.45	3.36
Services for the elderly	Provision of information facilities for the elderly	3.10	3.14	3.07
	senior preferential service	3.10	3.07	3.13
	Overall services for the elderly	3.11	3.11	3.10
Current status of local amenities	Preparation of convenient facilities in public institutions	2.96	3.08	2.88
	Convenience for the elderly	3.04	3.15	2.95
	Overall current status of local amenities	3.00	3.11	2.91
Proper public restroom	Cleanliness and adequacy of public toilets	2.96	3.05	2.88
	Preparation of safety facilities for public restrooms	3.09	3.21	2.99
	Overall proper public restroom	3.02	3.13	2.94
Overall outdoor spaces and buildings		3.08	3.19	3.00

*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

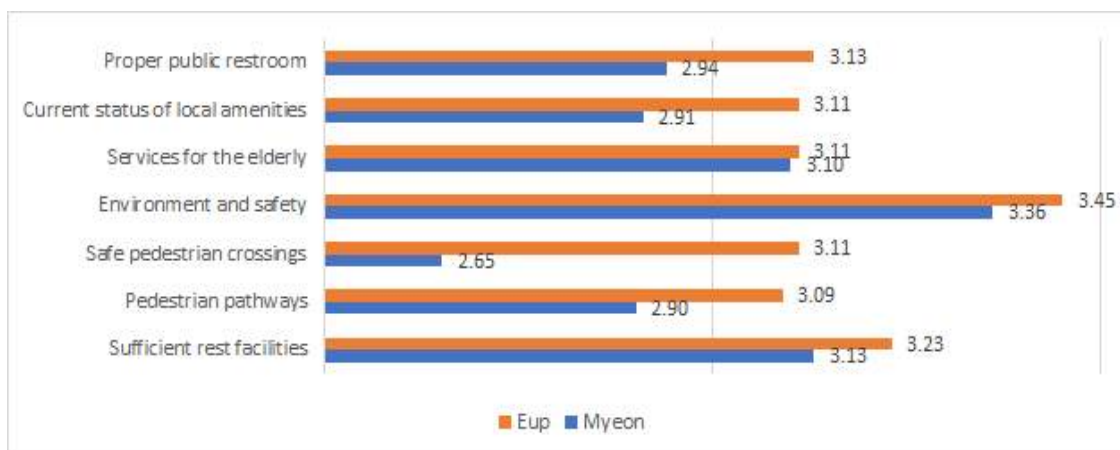
<Picture 2-1> Outdoor spaces and buildings



<picture 2-2> Outdoor spaces and buildings (By elderly group)



<Picture 2-3> Outdoor spaces and buildings(By Eup and Myeon)



- The field that received the highest scores in outdoor spaces and buildings areas were 'comfort in living condition' and 'safety and crime prevention' next.
- On the other hand, the field that received the lowest score was 'presence of traffic lights and emergency bells for the elderly', showing the lowest score in all groups.
- The second inconvenience is the 'width of the pedestrian pathways (wheelchair)'.
 - The non-aged group and the pre-aged group responded with 2.85 points and 2.79 points, respectively, whereas the aged group responded with 3.03 points, showing a slight difference.
 - Appears to be 3.01 in Eup and 2.79 in Myeon.
 - Therefore, wheelchair movement in Myeon area is showed as more uncomfortable
- Areas where elderly groups feel more uncomfortable than other groups are answered with "sufficient crossing time" and "provision of information facilities for the elderly".
 - The physical discomfort of the elderly is not considered in the crossing time
 - It is interpreted that the non-aged group and the pre-aged group evaluated the existence of information facilities for the elderly, and the aged evaluated the effectiveness of the information facilities for the elderly.
 - Considering that the actual elderly group responded as the second most inconvenient item to prepare convenient facilities in public institutions, the need to improve public institutions into a more age-friendly structure emerged.
- Driver's spirit of yield was the third most uncomfortable item.
 - The overall group average was 2.95 points, and the group averages were 2.97, 2.98, and 2.91, respectively, indicating dissatisfaction with the driver's spirit of yield at all ages
 - In comparison to the Eup area (3.13), the Myeon area (2.81) was found to be more dissatisfied
- Overall, the satisfaction level of the myeon area is lower than that of the Eup area

Transportation

- Diagnose made 10 questions on 4 factors: Convenience of using public transportation, age-friendly means of transportation, preferential treatment of public transportation, and priority vehicles for senior citizens.
- Convenience of using public transportation
 - There is a constant interval between public transportation (rural and fishing village buses and public buses).
 - The route map and timetable of public transportation are large and clearly marked, making it easy to recognize.
 - The bus stop is designed to wait safely and get on and off comfortably.
- age-friendly transportation
 - A low-floor bus (the entrance is low in height and the interior is wide) is in operation for the elderly with physical disabilities.
 - Free shuttles or volunteer vehicles are available in places where public transportation is difficult to use.
- Preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation
 - There are enough seats for the elderly in public transportation.
 - Bus drivers take care of the safety of the elderly when starting, stopping, and getting on and off the bus.
 - Public transport fares are stable and appropriate for use.
- Senior priority vehicle
 - There is enough priority parking spaces for the elderly.
 - There are stickers or signs notifying the self-driving of the elderly

<Table 2-7> Transportation(Classification by elderly group)

Classification	Questions	All	Non-aged	Pre-aged	Aged
Convenience of using public transportation	Interval of public transportation	3.18	2.92	3.13	3.39
	Route map and timetable	3.10	2.82	3.07	3.28
	Safety and convenience of bus stop	3.34	3.13	3.34	3.46
	Overall convenience of using public transportation	3.21	2.96	3.18	3.38
age-friendly transportation	Low-floor bus service	2.61	2.56	2.57	2.67
	The operation of free shuttle and volunteer vehicle	2.77	2.63	2.72	2.89
	Overall age-friendly transportation	2.69	2.60	2.65	2.78
Preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation	The current status of the presence of preferential seats for the elderly	3.23	3.05	3.22	3.35
	Safety care for the elderly	3.36	3.08	3.39	3.50
	Rate Suitability	3.52	3.35	3.46	3.67
	Overall preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation	3.37	3.16	3.36	3.51
Senior priority vehicle	Senior parking areas	2.81	2.78	2.81	2.83
	Notice of self-driving for the elderly	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.63
	Overall senior priority vehicle	2.71	2.70	2.71	2.73
Overall transportation		3.05	2.89	3.03	3.17

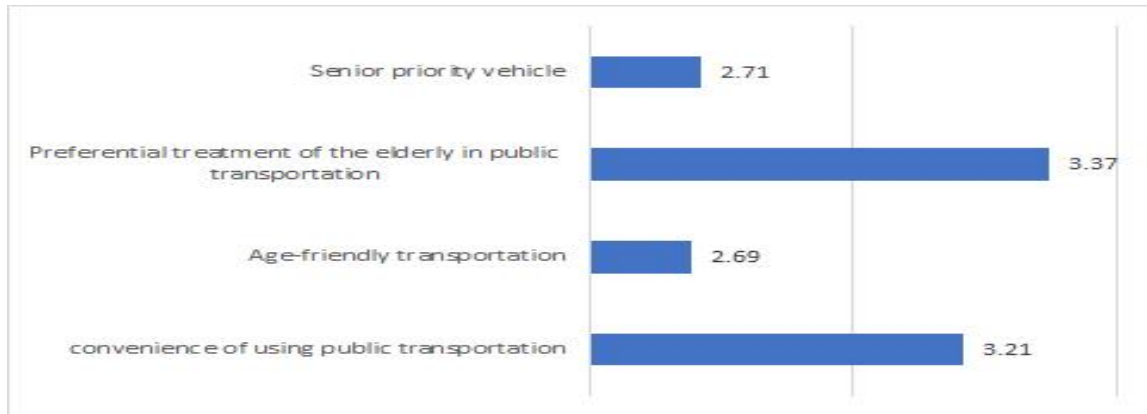
*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

<Table 2-8> Transportation(Eup · Myeon classification)

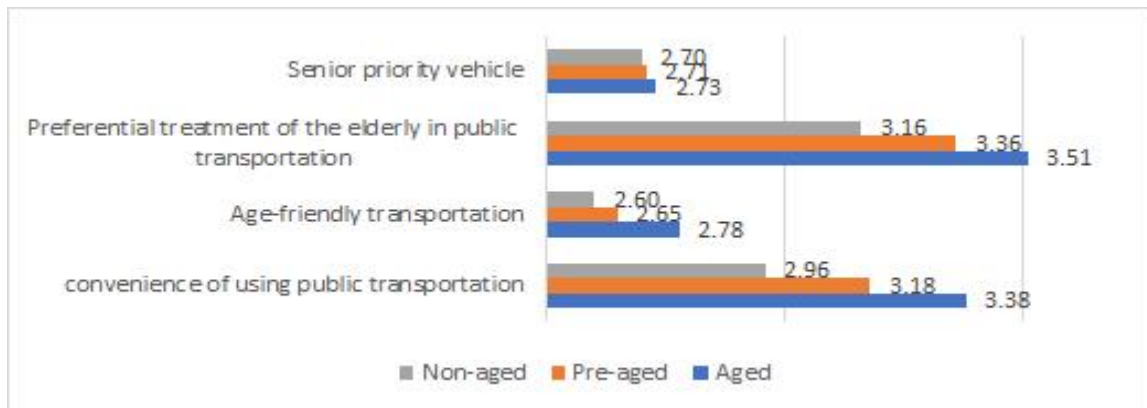
Classification	Questions	All	Eup	Myeon
Convenience of using public transportation	Interval of public transportation	3.18	3.11	3.23
	Route map and timetable	3.10	3.09	3.10
	Safety and convenience of bus stop	3.34	3.32	3.35
	Overall convenience of using public transportation	3.21	3.18	3.23
age-friendly transportation	Low-floor bus service	2.61	2.66	2.57
	The operation of free shuttle and volunteer vehicle	2.77	2.94	2.64
	Overall age-friendly transportation	2.69	2.80	2.60
Preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation	The current status of the presence of preferential seats for the elderly	3.23	3.26	3.21
	Safety care for the elderly	3.36	3.31	3.40
	Rate Suitability	3.52	3.42	3.59
	Overall preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation	3.37	3.33	3.40
Senior priority vehicle	Senior parking areas	2.81	2.84	2.79
	Notice of self-driving for the elderly	2.61	2.64	2.59
	Overall senior priority vehicle	2.71	2.74	2.69
Overall transportation		3.05	3.06	3.05

*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

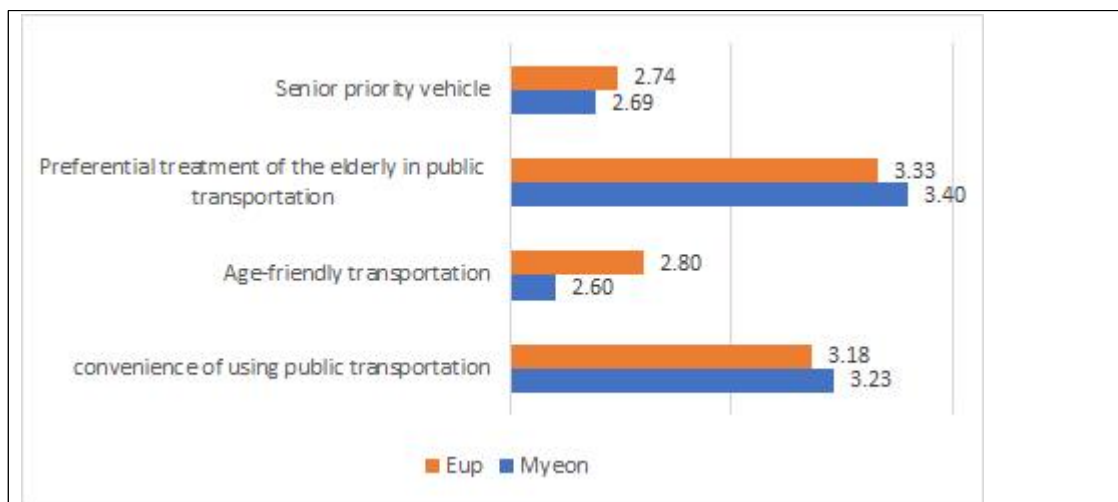
<Picture 2-4> Transportation



<Picture 2-5> Transportation (By elderly group)



<Picture 2-6> Transportation (By Eup and Myeon)



- The areas with the highest scores in the transportation were 'rate suitability', followed by 'safety care for the elderly' and 'safety and convenience of bus stop'.
- On the other hand, the sectors that received the lowest score appear in two areas: 'Operation of low-floor bus' and 'notice of self-driving for the elderly'.
- Next, it appears in the order of 'the operation of free shuttle and volunteer vehicle' and 'parking areas for senior citizens only'.
- Non-aged groups were found to be dissatisfied with 'routine map and timetable' and 'interval of public transportation', but scores above 3.0 in the pre-aged and aged groups
- Similar results are shown for each Eup and Myeon as a whole.

Residential facilities

- Diagnosis made 10 questions on 6 factors such as adequate housing cost, home renovation, age-friendly housing structure, housing maintenance services, age-friendly housing environment, and convenient accessibility
- Adequate housing cost
 - When you want to move to another house, it is difficult to find a house suitable for your financial situation.
- Home renovation
 - You can easily purchase items (toilet safety bar, non-slip, threshold ramps, emergency bell, etc.) that can renovate your home in case you are old and have difficulty moving.
- age-friendly housing structure
 - The house I currently live in is well equipped with the necessary facilities for retirement.
 - The current house is well designed to evacuate in the event of a natural disaster, such as fire or an earthquake.
- Housing maintenance service
 - In Goseong-gun, there is a service that supports house repairs or house structure changes (reconstruction) for the elderly and the weak.
 - Consultation and support services are well conducted regarding housing issues.
- age-friendly housing environment
 - Elderly people who are unable to live their daily lives by themselves and those who live alone can receive senior care services.
 - The supply of rental housing for senior citizens and group homes for senior citizens is going well.
- Convenient accessibility
 - The residential areas are convenient to use public transportation and is located within a short distance.
 - It is convenient to move from residential areas to public institutions, medical institutions, and various amenities.

<Table 2-9> Residential facilities (Classification by elderly group)

Classification	Questions	All	Non-aged	Pre-aged	Aged
Adequate housing cost		2.81	2.57	2.91	2.87
Home renovation		2.96	2.86	2.94	3.04
age-friendly housing structure	The current status of facilities for an old house	2.94	2.85	2.87	3.06
	Evacuation structure of the current house	2.78	2.88	2.76	2.73
	Overall age-friendly housing structure	2.88	2.72	2.93	2.95
Housing maintenance services	Home repair (remodeling) support service for the elderly	3.05	2.95	3.03	3.13
	Housing-related counseling and support services	2.78	2.65	2.75	2.88
	Overall housing maintenance services	2.86	2.86	2.82	2.90
age-friendly housing environment	Senior Care Service	3.02	3.05	3.05	2.99
	The current supply status of rental housing and group homes for the elderly	2.61	2.67	2.55	2.62
	Overall age-friendly housing environment	2.91	2.80	2.89	3.01
Convenient accessibility	Convenience of using public transportation in residential areas	2.85	2.88	2.79	2.87
	Convenience of living in residential areas	2.85	2.87	2.82	2.87
	Overall convenient accessibility	2.82	2.86	2.80	2.81
Overall residential facilities		2.87	2.82	2.85	2.91

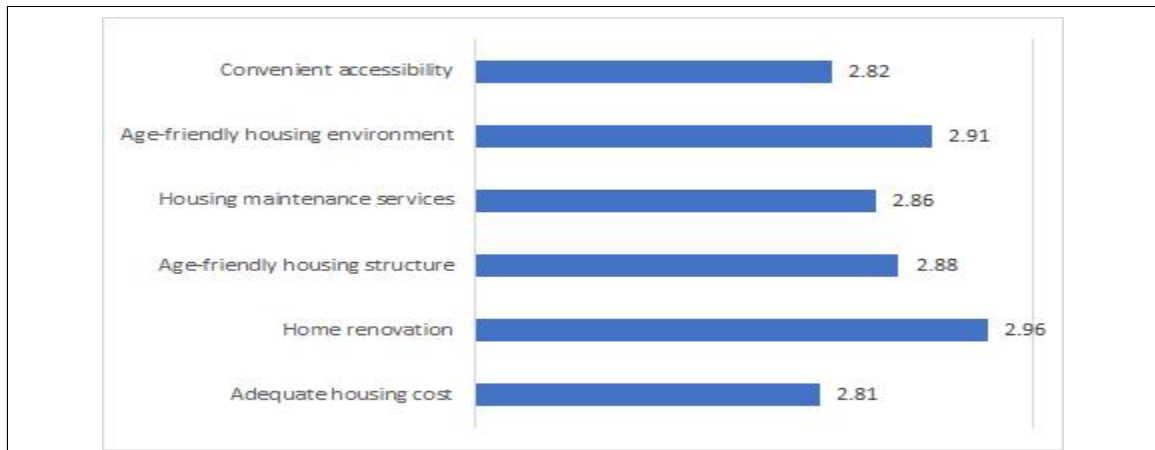
*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

<Table 2-10> Residential facilities (Classification by Eup · Myeon)

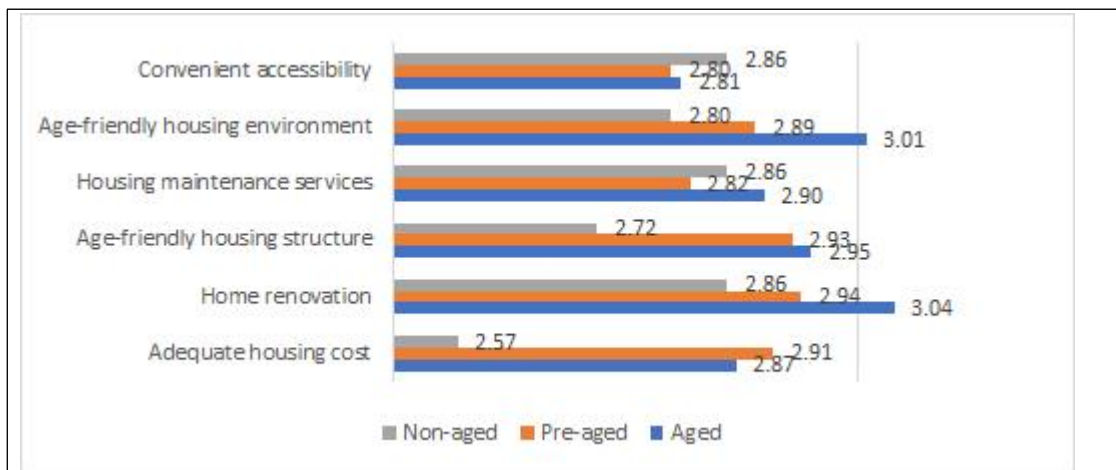
Classification	Questions	All	Eup	Myeon
Adequate housing cost		2.81	2.75	2.85
Home renovation		2.96	2.99	2.94
age-friendly housing structure	The current status of facilities for an old house	2.94	2.97	2.92
	Evacuation structure of the current house	2.78	2.91	2.67
	Overall age-friendly housing structure	2.88	2.87	2.90
Housing maintenance service	Home repair (remodeling) support service for the elderly	3.05	3.02	3.07
	Housing-related counseling and support services	2.78	2.72	2.83
	Overall housing maintenance services	2.86	2.94	2.80
age-friendly housing environment	Senior Care Service	3.02	3.07	2.99
	The current supply status of rental housing and group homes for the elderly	2.61	2.65	2.58
	Overall age-friendly housing environment	2.91	2.87	2.95
Convenient accessibility	Convenience of using public transportation in residential areas	2.85	2.88	2.82
	Convenience of living in residential areas	2.85	2.98	2.76
	Overall convenient accessibility	2.82	2.86	2.79
Overall residential facilities		2.87	2.89	2.84

*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

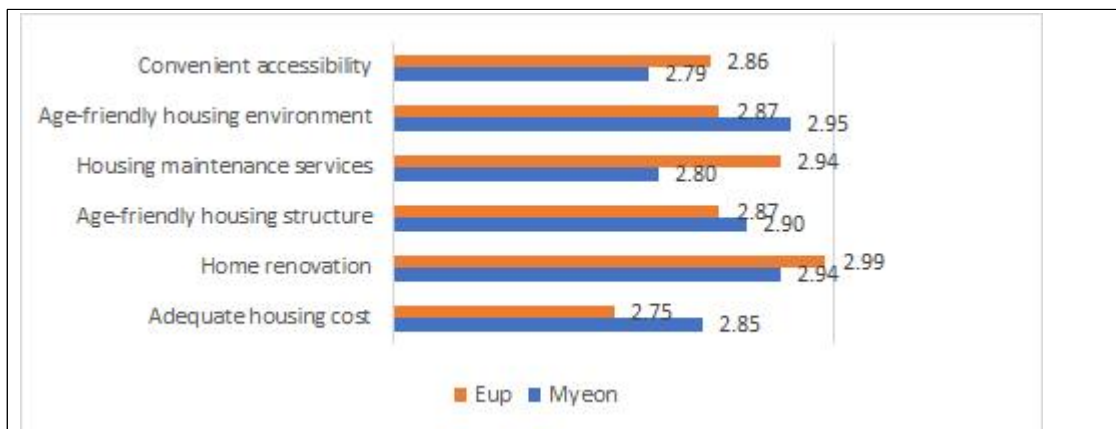
<Picture 2-7> Residential facilities



<Picture 2-8> Residential facilities (By elderly group)



<Picture 2-9> Residential facilities (By Eup and Myeon)



- Overall, the residential facilities area showed a satisfaction level of less than 3.0 and scored more than 3.0 points in only two areas: house repair (remodeling) support service for the elderly and senior care service
- If you look at it by region, you will see similar results by Eup and Myeon.

Social participation

- Diagnosis made 8 questions on 4 factors including expansion of opportunities for social participation, provision of information on social participation, the convenience of access to social activities, and harmony among different generations in the local community
- Expansion of social participation opportunities
 - Various social activities (religion, culture, hobbies, leisure, volunteer activities, etc.) are prepared in consideration of the interests of the elderly.
 - Social activities that the elderly can participate in are carried out in other spaces (welfare center, school, library, lifelong education center, park, etc.)
- Provision of information on social participation
 - In Goseong-gun or Eup (Myeon) offices, information related to community activities and education is systematically provided.
 - Social activities participation method and procedures are easy and convenient for the elderly
- The convenience of access to social activities
 - Social activities are held in places where the elderly can easily visit.
 - Sufficient transportation information is provided for the elderly to participate in social activities.
- Harmony among different generations in the local community
 - Events for harmony between the young and the elderly are often held in the community.
 - Sufficient spaces such as meeting places and facilities are provided to resolve conflicts between generations.

<Table 2-11> Social participation (Classification by elderly group)

Classification	Questions	All	Non-aged	Pre-aged	Aged
Expansion of social participation opportunities	Social activity arrangement	3.21	3.10	3.19	3.28
	Social activity spaces	3.26	3.16	3.20	3.38
	Overall expansion of social participation opportunities	3.23	3.13	3.19	3.33
Provision of social participation information	Provision of Information by public institutions	3.13	3.12	3.07	3.18
	Convenience of Social Participation Procedure	3.01	2.88	3.03	3.07
	Overall provision of social participation information	3.07	3.00	3.05	3.13
The convenience of access to social activities	Accessibility to places	3.00	2.98	2.97	3.04
	Provision of traffic information when participating in social activities	2.94	2.95	2.91	2.95
	Overall convenience of access to social activities	2.97	2.97	2.94	3.00
Intergenerational union	Holding an event of harmony between generations	2.64	2.61	2.59	2.71
	Intergenerational harmonic activity space	2.57	2.56	2.50	2.63
	Overall intergenerational union	2.60	2.58	2.54	2.67
Overall social participation		2.97	2.92	2.93	3.03

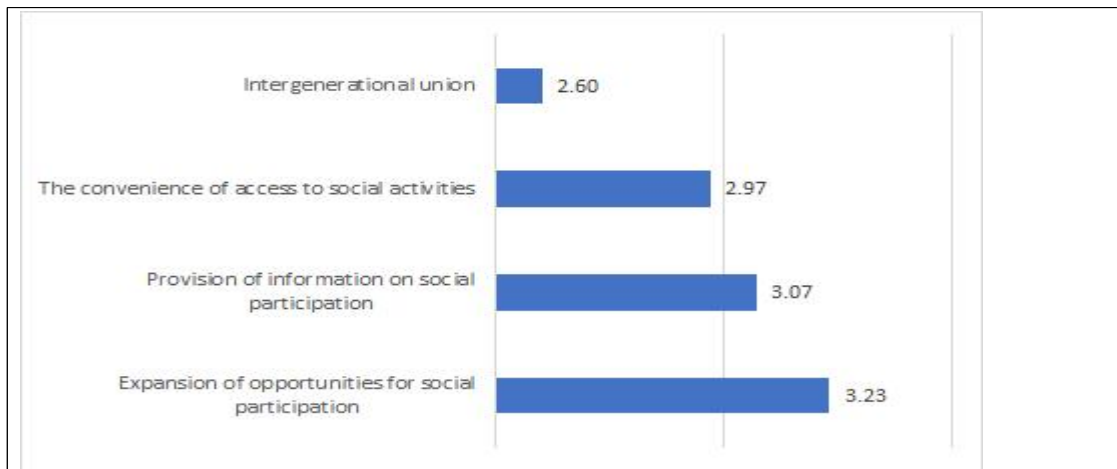
*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

<Table 2-12> Social participation (Classification by Eup · Myeon)

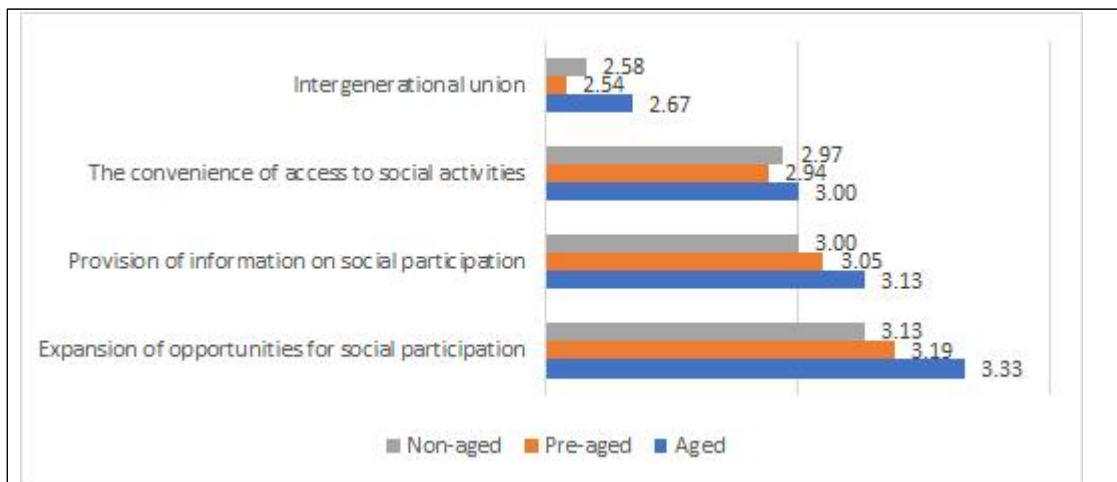
Classification	Questions	All	Eup	Myeon
Expansion of social participation opportunities	Social activity arrangement	3.21	3.26	3.16
	Social activity space	3.26	3.27	3.25
	Overall expansion of social participation opportunities	3.23	3.27	3.21
Provision of social participation information	Provision of Information by public institutions	3.13	3.21	3.06
	Convenience of Social Participation Procedure	3.01	3.07	2.96
	Overall provision of social participation information	3.07	3.14	3.01
The convenience of access to social activities	Accessibility to places	3.00	3.07	2.94
	Provision of traffic information when participating in social activities	2.94	2.99	2.90
	Overall convenience of access to social activities	2.97	3.03	2.92
Intergenerational union	Holding an event of harmony between generations	2.64	2.74	2.57
	Intergenerational harmonic activity space	2.57	2.65	2.50
	Overall intergenerational union	2.60	2.70	2.54
Overall social participation		2.97	3.03	2.92

*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

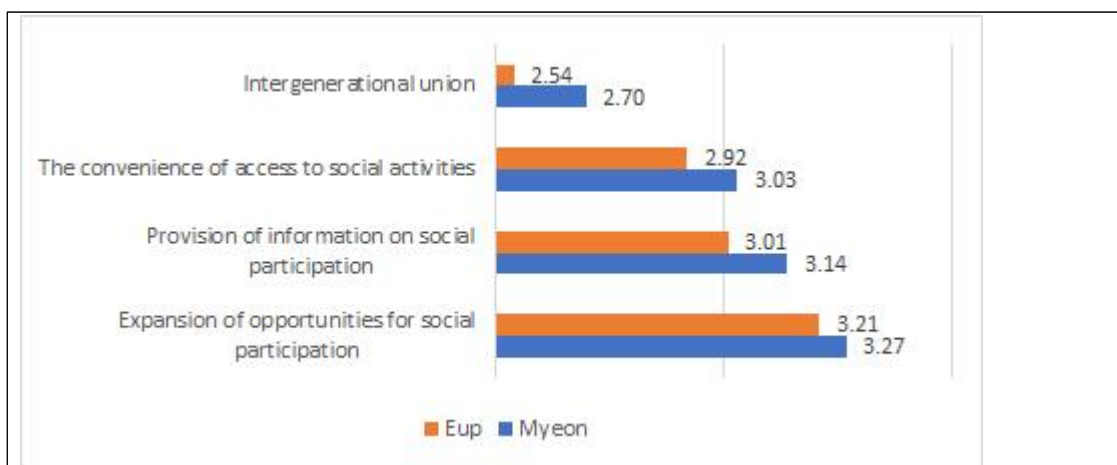
<Picture 2-10> Social participation



<Picture 2-11> Social participation(By elderly group)



<Picture 2-12> Social participation(By Eup and Myeon)



- The field that received the highest score in the social participation area was 'social activity space', followed by social activity arrangement'.
 - In the case of 'social activity space', especially in the elderly group, high scores are shown in the bar chart above, and the difference in scores between Eup and Myeon is very small, so it represents that the social activities of the elderly group are mainly conducted through the village hall and senior centers.
- On the other hand, the field that received the lowest score was 'intergenerational harmonic activity space', followed by 'holding an event of harmony between generations'.
 - The lowest score shows intergenerational harmony in those two different fields, and it is believed that Goseong-gun is mainly engaged in social activities by generation
- In terms of 'convenience of social participation procedures' and 'accessibility to places,' it is interpreted that the non-aged group in the Myeon area has a great interest in social activities of the elderly.
- There is a gap between Eup and Myeon in 'information provision of public institutions', 'convenience of social participation procedures', 'accessibility to places', and 'spaces for holding intergenerational harmony events and activities'.

Respect and social inclusion

- Diagnosis made 10 questions on 5 factors such as provision of education to change perception about the elderly, the image of the elderly in the media, the presence of the elderly in the community, help from the local community for the elderly, and respect for the elderly in the community
- Provision of education to change the perception about the elderly
 - The school provides education for the aged and the elderly, and the elderly should participate in school events.
 - Opportunities are provided for the elderly to pass on knowledge and experiences as advisors to the younger generation.
- The image of the elderly in the media
 - You can often see things related to the elderly in newspapers and broadcasting.
 - In the mass media, the elderly are highlighted as the existence of social and economic burdens and conflicts (reverse arithmetic questions).
- The presence of the elderly in the community
 - In Goseong-gun, there is an atmosphere of respect and consideration for the elderly as valuable beings.
 - As a generation of senior citizens, they receive various social compensation (such as basic old-age pension, transportation, culture and convenience facilities, etc.) in recognition of their past contributions.
- Help from the local community for the elderly
 - Various policies are being implemented that reflect the needs and the preferences of the elderly.
 - The provision of appropriate volunteering and services to the elderly is gradually increasing.
- Respect for the elderly in the community
 - It is easy to purchase the elderly goods (such as a cane) that the elderly need.
 - In the community, opinions are regularly sought to figure out what the elderly need

<Table 2-13> Respect and social inclusion (Classification by elderly group)

Classification	Questions	All	Non-aged	Pre-aged	aged
Provision of education to change perception about the elderly	Perception education on the elderly	2.92	2.81	2.84	3.06
	Provision of opportunities to pass on knowledge and experience for the elderly	2.84	2.69	2.80	2.95
	Overall	2.88	2.75	2.82	3.01
The image of the elderly in the media	Exposure of the elderly in the mass media	3.09	2.95	3.14	3.13
	Conflict existential elderly	2.89	2.95	2.86	2.88
	Overall	2.99	2.95	3.00	3.00
The presence of the elderly in the community	An atmosphere of respect for the elderly	3.10	3.04	3.12	3.12
	Social compensation for the elderly	3.26	3.15	3.24	3.35
	Overall	3.18	3.09	3.18	3.23
Help from the local community for the elderly	Policies to reflect the needs and preferences of the elderly	3.20	3.11	3.18	3.27
	Appropriate volunteering and services provision	3.29	3.27	3.39	3.23
	Overall	3.25	3.19	3.29	3.25
Respect for the elderly in the community	Ease of purchasing goods for the elderly	3.22	3.20	3.23	3.23
	Continuous listening to elderly opinions	3.06	3.12	3.00	3.08
	Overall	3.14	3.16	3.12	3.16
Overall respect and social inclusion		3.09	3.03	3.08	3.13

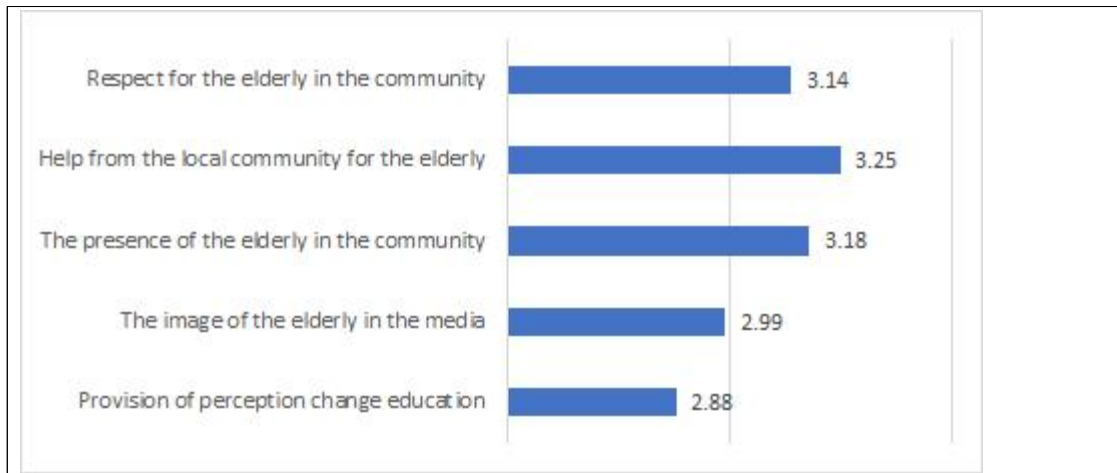
*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

〈Table 2-14〉 Respect and social inclusion(Eup · Myeon Classification)

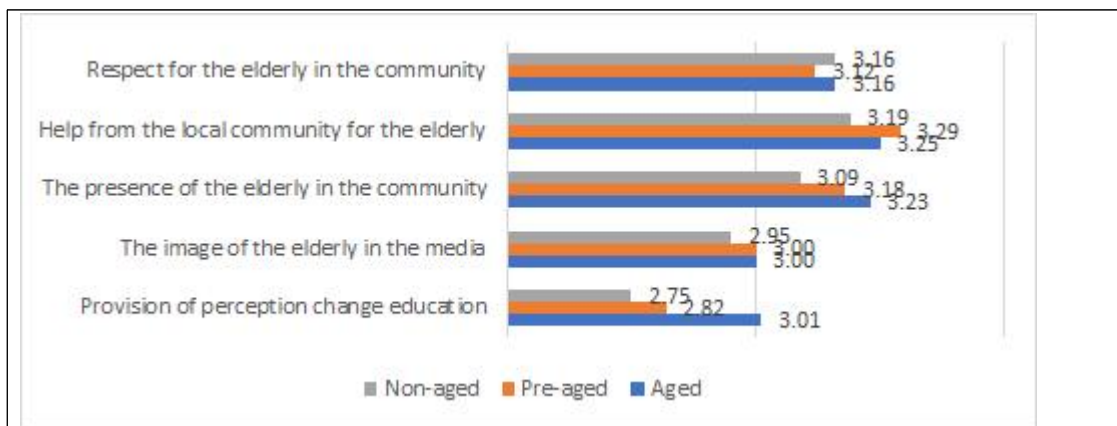
Classification	Questions	All	Eup	Myeon
Provision of education to change perception of the elderly	Perception education on the elderly	2.92	2.93	2.92
	Provision of opportunities to pass on knowledge and experience for the elderly	2.84	2.88	2.81
	Overall	2.88	2.91	2.86
The image of the elderly in the media	Exposure of the elderly in the mass media	3.09	3.09	3.08
	Conflict existential elderly	2.89	2.90	2.88
	Overall	2.99	3.00	2.98
The presence of the elderly in the community	An atmosphere of respect for the elderly	3.10	3.14	3.07
	Social compensation for the elderly	3.26	3.30	3.23
	Overall	3.18	3.22	3.15
Help from the local community for the elderly	Policies to reflect the needs and preferences of the elderly	3.20	3.20	3.20
	Appropriate volunteering and services provision	3.29	3.37	3.23
	Overall	3.25	3.29	3.22
Respect for the elderly in the community	Ease of purchasing goods for the elderly	3.22	3.31	3.15
	Continuous listening to elderly opinions	3.06	3.09	3.04
	Overall	3.14	3.20	3.10
Overall respect and social inclusion		3.09	3.12	3.06

*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

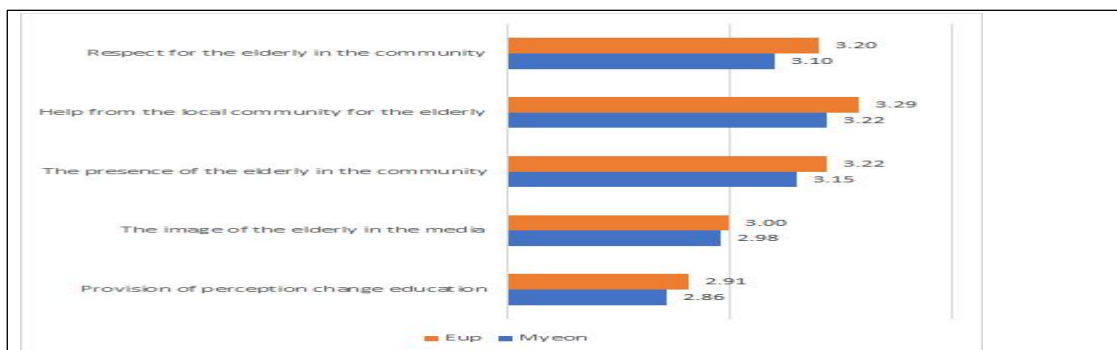
<Picture 2-13> Respect and social inclusion overall



<Picture 2-14> Respect and social inclusion (By elderly group)



<Picture 2-15> Respect and social inclusion (By Eup and Myeon)



- The highest points in respect and social inclusion are 'providing appropriate volunteering and services', followed by 'social compensation for the elderly'.
 - The non-aged and pre-aged groups scored the highest on 'appropriate volunteering and services provision', while the elderly group scored the lowest among the three groups (3rd priority).
 - The elderly group has the highest score in the "social compensation for the elderly"
- On the other hand, the field that received the lowest score was 'providing opportunities to pass on knowledge and experience to the younger generation', followed by 'the elderly with conflicting existence' and 'perception education on the elderly'.
 - Contrary to the overall results, the elderly group responded with the most negative response to the 'conflict existential elderly', followed by 'Providing the opportunity to pass on knowledge and experience to the younger generation' and 'Education on perception of the elderly', so the results must be interpreted carefully.
- Looking at each region, overall results are similar for each Eup and Myeon.

Citizen participation and employment

- The diagnosis made 10 questions on 5 factors, such as securing volunteers for the elderly, volunteering activities of the elderly, hiring the elderly, provision of job training services for the elderly, and provision of job information for the elderly.
- Securing volunteers for the elderly
 - Volunteer support is available for the elderly with physical disabilities
 - Volunteering is being actively carried out to help the elderly in financial difficulties.
- Volunteering activities of the elderly
 - There are various volunteer activities that senior citizens can participate in.
 - Volunteer services are generally encouraged and supported in the community.
- Employment of the elderly
 - Job participation opportunities are systematically provided to the elderly.
 - There is no discrimination against the elderly in hiring, employment retention, promotion, training, etc.
- Provision of job training services for the elderly
 - There is a vocational training program that takes into account the aptitude of the elderly.
 - After retirement, the elderly can consult a specialist for reemployment.
- Provision of job information for the elderly
 - There are many service agencies where you can get job information from.
 - Jobs and start-up information that can utilize their career after retirement can be easily accessed.

<Table 2-15> Citizen Participation and Employment (Classification by elderly group)

Classification	Questions	All	Non-aged	Pre-aged	Aged
Securing volunteers	Volunteer application availability	3.42	3.32	3.41	3.50
	Activation of volunteering	3.29	3.24	3.26	3.35
	Overall securing volunteers	3.36	3.28	3.34	3.42
Volunteer activities of the elderly	Diversity of volunteer work available to senior citizens	3.23	3.08	3.22	3.32
	Encourage and support volunteer service	3.22	3.13	3.18	3.30
	Overall volunteer activities of the elderly	3.22	3.10	3.20	3.31
Employment of the Elderly	Provision of opportunities to participate in jobs for the elderly	3.23	3.22	3.13	3.31
	Prohibition of discrimination against the elderly	2.72	2.68	2.69	2.77
	Overall employment of the elderly	2.97	2.95	2.91	3.04
Provision of job training services	Vocational training considering elderly aptitude	2.73	2.62	2.73	2.80
	Post-retirement reemployment counseling	2.72	2.70	2.63	2.81
	Overall providing training services	2.73	2.66	2.68	2.81
Provision of job information	Job information service agency	2.70	2.68	2.63	2.76
	Providing information on jobs and start-ups	2.66	2.69	2.59	2.70
	Overall providing job information services	2.68	2.69	2.61	2.74
Overall citizen participation and employment		2.99	2.94	2.95	3.06

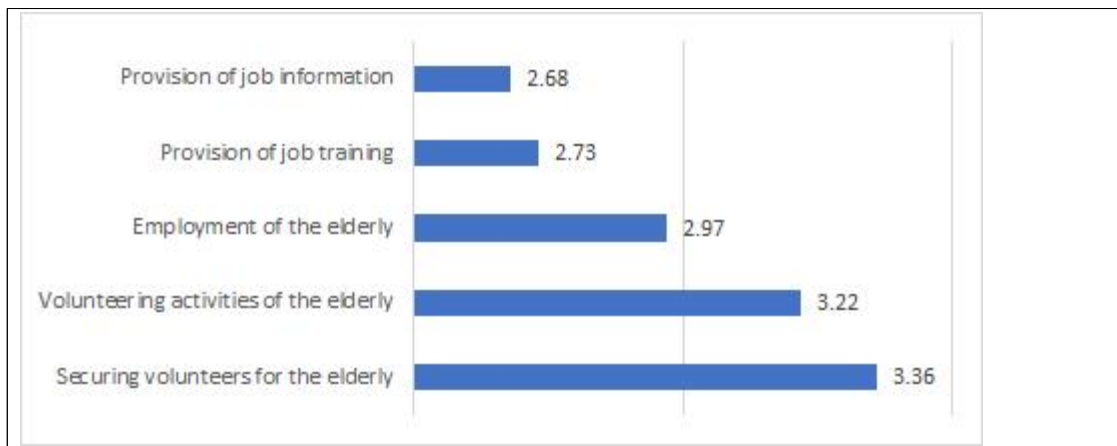
*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

<Table 2-16> 시민참여와 고용(읍·면 분류)

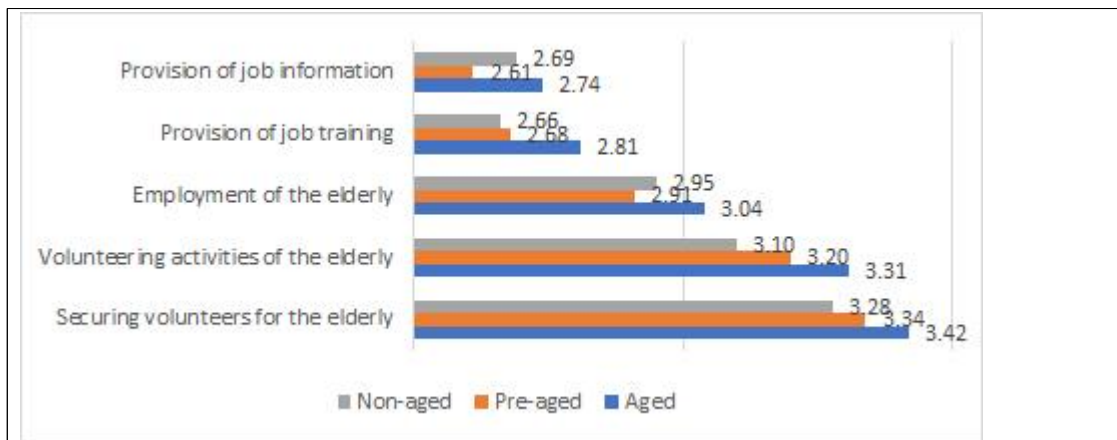
Classification	Questions	All	Eup	Myeon
Securing volunteers	Volunteer application availability	3.42	3.33	3.49
	Activation of volunteering	3.29	3.25	3.32
	Overall securing volunteers	3.36	3.29	3.41
Volunteer activities of the elderly	Diversity of volunteer work available to senior citizens	3.23	3.22	3.23
	Encourage and support volunteer service	3.22	3.24	3.20
	Overall volunteer activities of the elderly	3.22	3.23	3.22
Employment of the Elderly	Providing opportunities to participate in jobs for the elderly	3.23	3.29	3.18
	Prohibition of discrimination against the elderly	2.72	2.75	2.69
	Overall employment of the elderly	2.97	3.02	2.94
Provision of job training	Vocational training considering elderly aptitude	2.73	2.76	2.71
	Post-retirement reemployment counseling	2.72	2.78	2.68
	Overall providing training services	2.73	2.77	2.69
Provision of job information	Job information service agency	2.70	2.81	2.61
	Providing information on jobs and start-ups	2.66	2.78	2.57
	Overall providing job information services	2.68	2.80	2.59
Overall citizen participation and employment		2.99	3.02	2.97

*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

<Picture 2-16> Overall citizen participation and employment



<Picture 2-17> Overall citizen participation and employment (By the elderly group)



<Picture 2-18> Overall citizen participation and employment (By Eup and Myeon)



- The highest score in the areas of citizen participation and employment was 'volunteer application availability', followed by 'activation of volunteer work' and 'diversity of volunteer work available to senior citizens'
 - In particular, these fields showed higher satisfaction in Myeon area.
- On the other hand, the lowest score was 'provision of jobs and start-up Information', but the five categories of 'job information services agency', 'prohibition of discrimination against the elderly', 'post-retirement reemployment counseling' and 'vocational training considering elderly aptitude' showed low satisfaction without much difference.
 - The score difference between the top five satisfaction categories and the bottom five categories is very large

Communication and Information

- Diagnosis made 11 questions on 5 factors such as visual provision of information, auditory provision of information, provision of age-friendly information, age-friendly information technology, ease of obtaining information
- Visual provision of information
 - Public facilities guides use large letters and colors to make it easier for the elderly to distinguish letters.
 - Public facilities guides use standard words that are straightforward and easy for the elderly to understand.
- Auditory provision of information
 - In public facilities, guides and counselors speak loudly and clearly depending on the hearing condition of the elderly
 - In public facilities, guides and counselors use familiar words centered on standard language to make the content easier to understand.
- Provision of age-friendly information
 - Information on retirement for the elderly is provided through various media.
 - Local information magazines and local broadcasts reflect the interests of the elderly.
- Age-friendly information technology
 - You can get support from a guide person for guidance and information search using the Internet.
 - Goseong-gun provides opportunities and places for the elderly to learn computers whenever they want.
- Ease of obtaining information
 - I can get enough information for my old life from places I often go (such as senior centers, welfare center, cultural center, etc.).
 - I am getting various information for life from people around me
 - Public institutions in Goseong-gun systematically deliver the information necessary for retirement.

<Table 2-17> Communication and information (Classification by elderly group)

Classification	Questions	All	Non-aged	Pre-aged	Aged
Visual provision of information	The letter size and font color that are easy to distinguish in the guide	3.22	3.06	3.20	3.34
	The use of standard language in guide text	3.28	3.17	3.26	3.36
	Overall visual provision of information	3.25	3.12	3.23	3.35
Auditory provision of information	The loud and clear voice of the counselors	3.23	3.21	3.16	3.31
	The use of standard language of the consultant	3.22	3.27	3.26	3.17
	Overall auditory provision of information	3.23	3.24	3.21	3.24
Provision of age-friendly information	Provision of information on retirement	3.12	3.11	3.09	3.16
	Reflection of the interests of the elderly in the media	3.04	3.11	2.95	3.08
	Overall age-friendly information provision	3.08	3.11	3.02	3.12
Age-friendly information technology	Supporting guide staff for information retrieval	2.84	2.98	2.73	2.85
	Provision of computer training opportunities	2.94	3.07	2.94	2.87
	Overall age-friendly information technology	2.89	3.03	2.83	2.86
Ease of obtaining information	Ease of obtaining information on old life	3.12	3.13	3.12	3.12
	Acquisition of information from the surroundings	3.07	3.15	3.04	3.05
	Information transmission from public institutions	3.04	3.08	3.02	3.04
	Overall ease of obtaining information	3.08	3.12	3.06	3.07
Overall communication and information		3.10	3.12	3.07	3.12

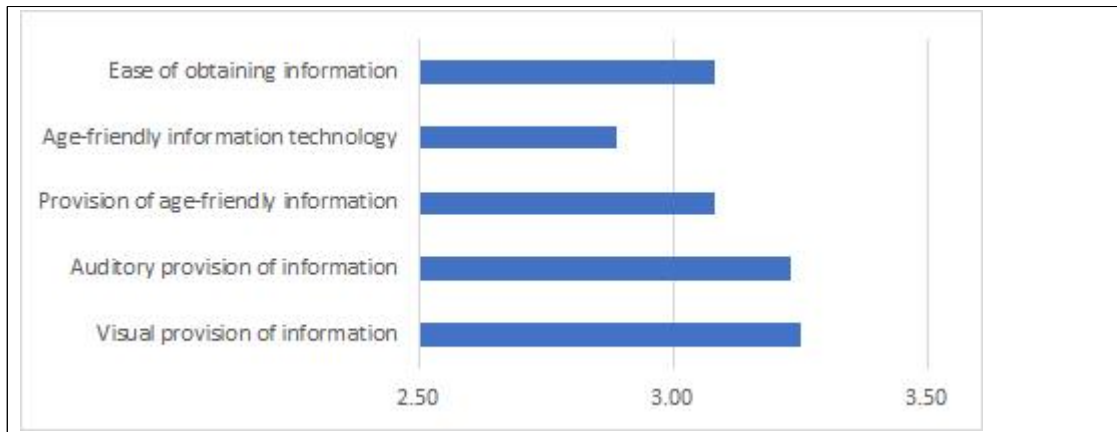
*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

<Table 2-18> Communication and information (Classification by Eup and Myeon)

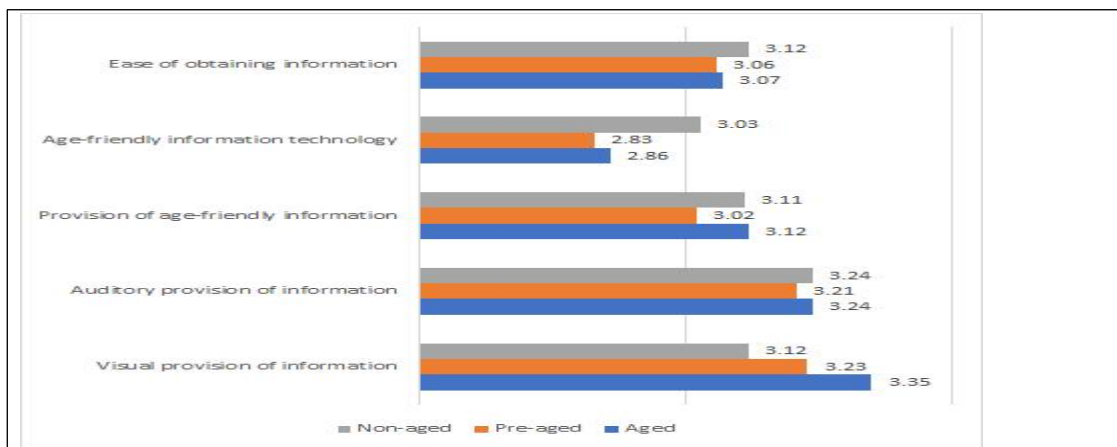
Classification	Questions	All	Eup	Myeon
Visual provision of information	The letter size and font color that are easy to distinguish in the guide	3.22	3.19	3.25
	The use of standard language in guide text	3.28	3.29	3.27
	Overall visual provision of information	3.25	3.24	3.26
Auditory provision of information	The loud and clear voice of the counselor	3.23	3.28	3.20
	The use of standard language of the consultant	3.22	3.26	3.19
	Overall auditory provision of information	3.23	3.27	3.20
Age-friendly information provision	Provision of information on retirement	3.12	3.09	3.15
	Reflection of the interests of the elderly in the media	3.04	3.04	3.05
	Overall age-friendly information provision	3.08	3.06	3.10
Age-friendly information technology	Supporting guide staff for information retrieval	2.84	2.91	2.79
	Provision of computer training opportunities	2.94	3.03	2.88
	Overall age-friendly information technology	2.89	2.97	2.83
Ease of obtaining information	Ease of obtaining information on old life	3.12	3.12	3.12
	Acquisition of information from the surroundings	3.07	3.19	2.97
	Information transmission from public institutions	3.04	3.08	3.01
	Overall ease of obtaining information	3.08	3.13	3.04
Overall communication and information		3.10	3.13	3.08

*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

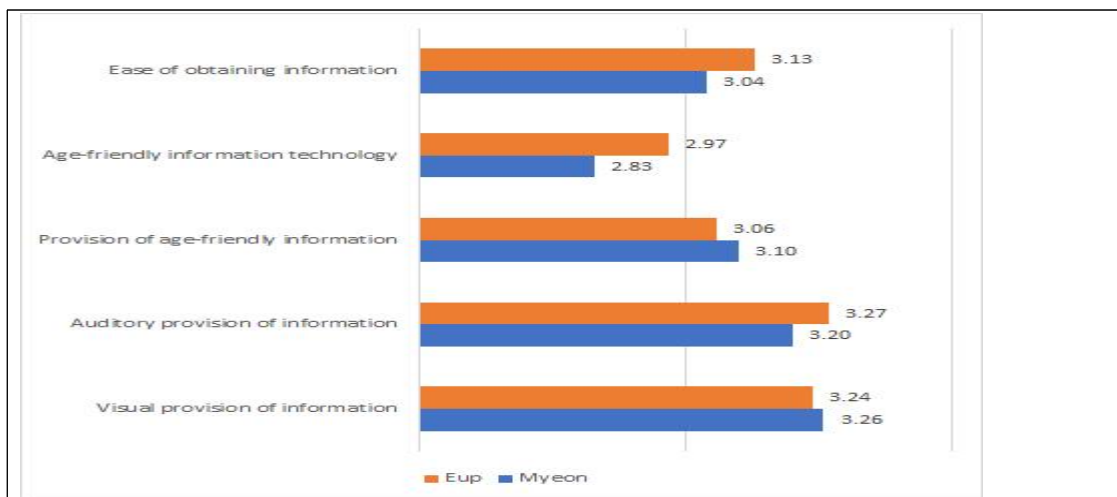
<Picture 2-19> Communication and information



<Picture 2-20> Communication and information (By elderly group)



<Picture 2-21> Communication and information (By Eup and Myeon)



- The highest score in communication and information is 'use of standard language in the guide'.
 - All areas related to the clarity of visual and auditory communication, including 'the loud and clear voice of the counselor', 'the letter size and font color that are easy to distinguish in the guide, and 'the use of the standard language of the consultant', generally showed high satisfaction.
- On the other hand, the sectors that received the lowest score were 'supporting guide staff for information retrieval,' and 'provision of computer education opportunities,' showing that information technology is very less friendly to the elderly.
 - In particular, the provision of computer education opportunities in Myeon area was lower than that of Eup area, with a large difference in score
- Compared to Eup area, 'acquisition of information from the surroundings' in Myeon area is much lower
 - It determines that the level of dissemination of important information to Myeon area is low.

Community support and health services

- Diagnosis made 11 questions on 5 factors, such as accessibility to medical and welfare facilities, provision of health services, customized medical welfare, emergency measures for the elderly, and financial burdens
- Accessibility to medical and welfare facilities
 - Medical and welfare facilities are located in a convenient place for the elderly.
 - When using medical and welfare facilities, the procedures and standards are simple and convenient.
- Provision of health services
 - Regular health check-up services are provided for the elderly.
 - There are many opportunities to receive health care services (health education and nutrition and exercise classes) to improve health.
- Customized medical welfare
 - If you need help in your daily life, such as housekeeping or nursing, you can get help through social support.
 - There is a facility where the elderly with disabilities can receive rehabilitation treatment (physical therapy, occupational therapy) for free.
- Emergency measures for the elderly
 - Seniors who are ill can receive on-site services for first aid
 - There are emergency measures for the elderly in case of natural disasters such as extreme cold, heat waves, and heavy rain.
- Financial burdens
 - There is no financial burden when using hospitals or welfare facilities.

<Table 2-19> Community support and health services (Classification by elderly group)

Classification	Questions	All	Non-aged	Pre-aged	Aged
Accessibility to medical and welfare facilities	Location of medical and welfare facilities	3.17	3.16	3.20	3.15
	Simple and convenient use of medical and welfare facilities	3.16	3.08	3.09	3.25
	Overall accessibility to medical and welfare facilities	3.16	3.12	3.15	3.20
Provision of health services	Regular health check-up service	3.20	3.16	3.15	3.25
	Health care service for health promotion	3.05	3.12	2.98	3.06
	Overall provision of health services	3.12	3.15	3.07	3.16
Customized medical welfare	Whether social support can be utilized if help is needed	3.17	3.18	3.20	3.15
	Free rehabilitation treatment facilities availability	2.88	2.95	2.92	2.80
	Overall customized medical welfare	3.03	3.06	3.06	2.98
First aid for the elderly	On-site services for first aid	3.08	3.18	3.11	3.00
	Emergency Measures Against Natural Disasters	3.05	3.06	2.99	3.10
	Overall emergency measures for the elderly	3.07	3.12	3.05	3.05
Financial burden		2.91	2.90	2.91	2.93
Overall community support and health services		3.07	3.09	3.06	3.08

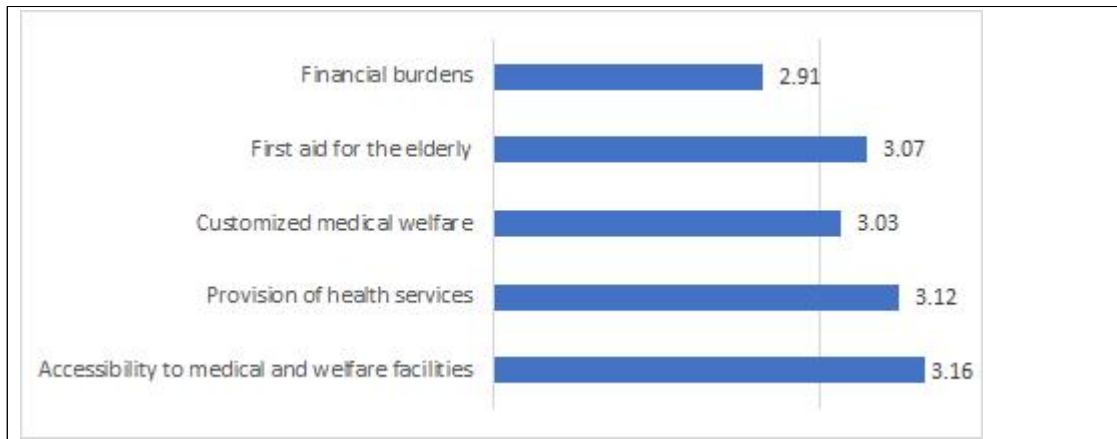
*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

<Table 2-20> Community support and Health services (Classification by Eup · Myeon)

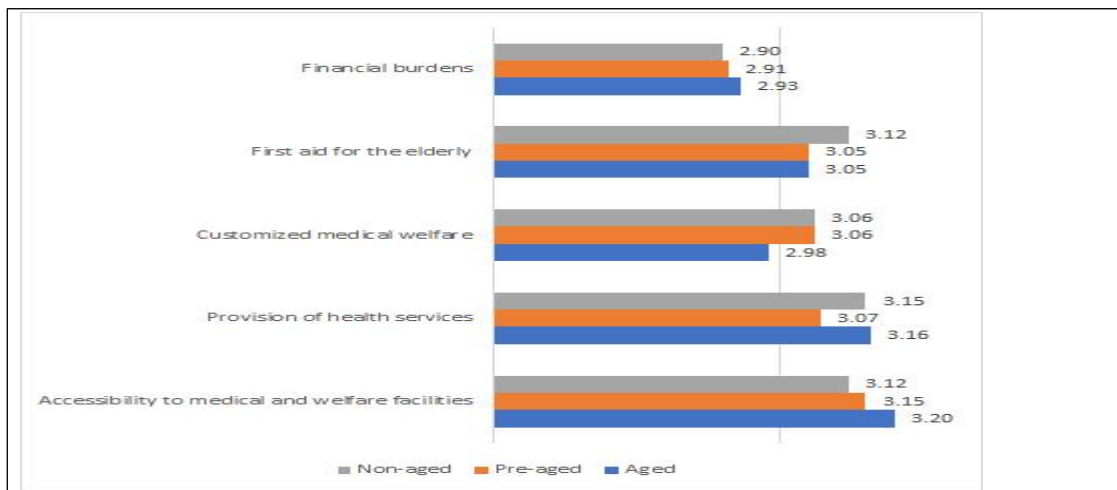
Classification	Questions	All	Eup	Myeon
Accessibility to medical and welfare facilities	Location of medical and welfare facilities	3.17	3.52	2.90
	Simple and convenient use of medical and welfare facilities	3.16	3.35	3.01
	Overall accessibility to medical and welfare facilities	3.16	3.43	2.95
Provision of health services	Regular health check-up service	3.20	3.33	3.10
	Health care service for health promotion	3.05	3.18	2.95
	Overall provision of health services	3.12	3.25	3.03
Customized medical welfare	Whether social support can be utilized if help is needed	3.17	3.32	3.06
	Free rehabilitation treatment facilities availability	2.88	2.99	2.79
	Overall customized medical welfare	3.03	3.16	2.93
First aid for the elderly	On-site services for first aid	3.08	3.22	2.97
	Emergency Measures Against Natural Disasters	3.05	3.15	2.97
	Overall emergency measures for the elderly	3.07	3.19	2.97
Financial burden		2.91	3.00	2.85
Overall community support and health services		3.07	3.23	2.96

*Red marks for points less than 3.0 among individual questions

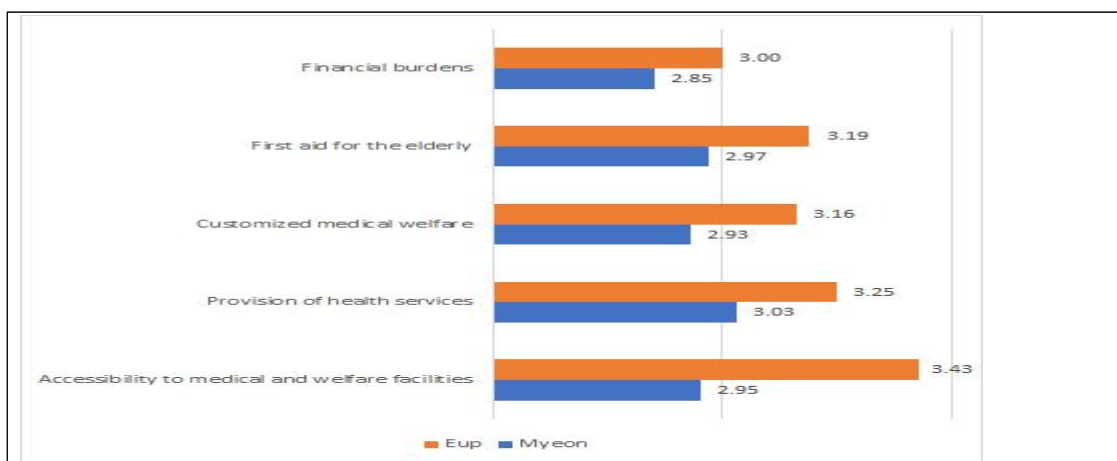
<Picture 2-22> Community support and health service



<Picture 2-23> Community support and health service (By elderly group)



<Picture 2-24> Community support and health service (by Eup and Myeon)



- In terms of community support and health services, the difference between Eup and Myeon is more obvious than that of the elderly.
 - The lowest score in Eup area was 'free rehabilitation facility availability' with 2.99 points
 - On the other hand, Myeon area showed less than 3.10 in all fields, and it was interpreted that the difference in the level of health and welfare between Eup area and Myeon area appears large
 - As a result of examining whether the difference between Eup and Myeon was statistically significant through the average difference test (t-test), it was found that dissatisfaction was expressed within 95% of the significance level in all fields except the economic burden.

Section 2. Civillian Participation in Roundtable discussion

Based on the quantitative assessment of age–friendliness analyzed through resident surveys, a roundtable discussion with local residents was held to identify problems and corresponding solutions.

Outline of a roundtable discussion

○ Date : September 25, 2020 (Fri) 13:30~17:10

○ Venue: Moiza Hall, Goseong–gun Youth Center

○ Detailed schedule

Time	Time required (minutes)	Details
13:30 ~ 14:00	30	Participant registration
14:00 ~ 14:15	15	Opening ceremony
14:15 ~ 14:35	20	Description of the age–friendly city and the progress
14:35 ~ 14:50	15	Presentation of agenda and guidance on how to proceed
15:00 ~ 16:30	90	Selection(per team) and discussion of items under agenda as specified in Table(3)
16:30 ~ 17:00	30	Presentations of results of discussion for each team (3teams)
17:00 ~ 17:10	10	Criticism (feedback) and closing



1. Physical environment

Outdoor spaces and buildings

- Pedestrian walking environment is found to be unsafe
- As the risk of traffic accidents for pedestrians increases in outdoor parking spaces caused by the lack of parking spaces in the town, it is necessary to secure parking spaces such as parking towers and improve pedestrian safety through administrative guidance at the same time.
- The narrow or non-existent sections of the sidewalk increase the risk of accidents for pedestrians, so it is necessary to secure a pedestrian pathways.
- The risk of accidents due to road damage is high, so continuous repair and road maintenance projects are required.
- Since there is a high risk of accidents among bus users at night due to the lack of lighting at bus stops, it is important to ensure safety such as lighting and night reflector installation.
- Since there are many traffic lights that do not have an auxiliary means to indicate crossing time, the elderly cannot predict the crossing time, it is necessary to install auxiliary signals (number-type, arrow-type crossing time indicator).
- As there is a problem that the efficiency of the intersection signal system in some areas is inferior, it is suggested that the efficiency can be improved by changing the shape of a roundabout.
- Although there is a shortage of rest areas for senior citizens in public institutions, considering the time of stay, the purpose of visit, and utilization rate of rest areas of senior citizens, it cannot be judged simply as insufficient spaces.

<Table 2-21> Outdoor spaces and buildings

Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Risk of the pedestrian environment ◆ Difficulty in predicting crossing time at the crosswalk ◆ Lack of convenient facilities such as rest chairs in public institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Continuous implementation of various measures such as securing parking spaces, administrative guidance, and improving pedestrian pathways ◆ Need to install auxiliary signals to predict crossing time at the crosswalk ◆ Need to determine the actual demand for rest facilities in public institutions before installing and expanding them

Transportation

- As the number of elderly drivers is expected to continue to increase, an institutional review of parking spaces for senior citizens is needed, but the reality is skeptical.
- General driver training for elderly drivers is required as no concessions or considerations are made due to the negative perception on elderly drivers.
- Although there is no senior-friendly public transportation such as low-floor buses, it is difficult to introduce low-floor buses due to obstacles such as budget problems and speed bumps.
- It is necessary to prepare long-term measures through the operation of the TF, which consists of administrative, private, and experts, to guarantee the right to move for the elderly in the long term.

<Table 2-22> Transportation

Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Difficulty in using public transportation due to dispatch interval ◆ Lack of concessions and consideration for elderly drivers ◆ Lack of elderly-friendly public transportation and guarantee of elderly people's right to move 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Short-term solutions isn't effective, long-term solutions need to be sought ◆ Driver education for concession and consideration for the elderly ◆ Formation and operation of a private-public cooperation TF to guarantee the right to move for the elderly

□ Residential facilities

- When the elderly move, there are many obstacles such as stairs and thresholds, so continuous efforts to eliminate the obstacles must be accompanied.
- As the elderly will experience economic problems such as security when improving housing, the government should ease financial support standards and find customized housing improvement projects.
- In addition to the basic living recipients and the people in the poverty live, there are elderly people who have difficulties related to housing, so it is necessary to continuously discover elderly people who are in blind spots.
- Need to expand the elderly group homes by village for the elderly living alone in Goseong-gun

<Table 2-23> Residential facilities

Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Problems with accessibility from residence to destination ◆ Experience economic problems when improving an old house ◆ The existence of blind spots for housing welfare other than basic recipients and the next lowest income bracket ◆ Problems of the elderly living alone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Continuous removal of obstacles, by installing ramps and curb ramps, is required ◆ Need to find customized housing improvement projects and ease financial support ◆ Need to make an efforts to discover and resolve welfare blind spots ◆ Need to make an efforts to spread group home

2. Socio-economic environment

Social participation

- Identified as a lack of intergenerational interaction
- Lack of practical intergenerational exchange programs
- Even if the program is held, there is a problem that the elderly cannot recognize due to lack of information. Therefore, it is necessary to revitalize the provision of information using means with high accessibility for the elderly, such as village heads, senior centers, and bus stops, or to organize information integration platforms for each village.
- As inter-generational interaction events are concentrated in Eup (the gap between Eup and Myeon) it is necessary to support events, programs, etc. in Myeon area as well.
- Due to the lack of transportation for social activities, etc., an institutional arrangement for transportation support is required (Happy Taxi, providing transportation by the applicants in villages or units)
- Planning a communication program between generations through sisterhood relations with villages by the school (class)
- By operating a village school, the elderly can directly prepare a place for intergenerational exchange activities.

〈Table 2-24〉 Social participation

Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lack of information related to the interaction ◆ Interaction events and programs are concentrated in Eup, resulting in a large gap between Eup and Myeon. ◆ Lack of transportation for participation in social activities ◆ Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Need to activate information provision or form an information integration platform using highly accessible means for the elderly ◆ Need to plan a balanced program by Eup and Myeon ◆ Institutionalization of transportation support for participants in social activities (Happy Taxi, Ri-unit transportation, etc.) ◆ Sisterhood relationship between school (class) and village ◆ Providing opportunities for the elderly to exchange generations through the operation of village schools

□ Respect and social inclusion

- It is understood that there is not enough opportunity to pass on the knowledge and experience of the elderly and that senior citizens are not participating in school events, etc.
- Although there are many elderly people with helpful experiences for future generations, there is no understanding of the content, so it is necessary to find seniors through a thorough investigation.
- Propose a plan to assign managers of village centers for each village as a method of transferring knowledge and experience and to take charge of program planning, connection with schools, etc. and operation of programs
- The media is biased toward the behavior of some elderly people (elderly’s Taegeukgi meeting, Sarangjeil Church meeting, etc.), but responded that the problem of perception toward the elderly did not appear.
- When carrying out projects related to respect for the elderly and social inclusion, it is recognized that planning by one side of the administration is being carried out without a process of collecting opinions from the elderly, so it is suggested to listen to the elderly and make them participate in the planning process
- In order to express respect for the elderly, we propose a movement for ‘Good Mutual Respect and Greetings’ through the cooperation of a number of organizations

<Table 2-25> Respect and social inclusion

Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lack of opportunities to transfer knowledge and experience, such as poor participation in school events, etc. ◆ Various experience that can help future generations are neglected ◆ It is recognized that the progress of projects related to respect and social inclusion is being carried out by only the administration (desk theory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Need to discover experienced people through total investigation ◆ Many opinions need to be heard before the project proceeds ◆ Elderly participation is required in the planning process ◆ Proposal for the “Good Mutual Respect and Greeting” campaign

Civic participation and employment

- When providing jobs for the elderly, the capabilities and needs of the parties are not reflected and placed
- Since there are no opportunities for vocational training, or institutions to support for the preparation of the retirement, there is a need to open retirement or old age preparation institutions and education and training institutions for the elderly.
- In the case of Myeon area, there is an agricultural-oriented economic activities, so there is less interest in the areas related to employment, so it is necessary to identify the characteristics of Eup and Myeon and implement separate policies.
- Proposal of economic activity support plan by discovering village companies, not just conducting a simple elderly job program

<Table 2-26> Civic participation and employment

Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ When providing jobs for the elderly, the person's ability and needs are not reflected ◆ There is no vocational training provider or retirement support agency ◆ There is no difference in employment policy between Eup and Myeon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Need to open a retirement preparation institution and training institution for the elderly ◆ It is necessary to implement separate employment policies by Eup and Myeon areas ◆ Proposal for diversification of job provision for the elderly, such as discovering village companies

3. Health and social services

Communication and information

- Not only is it difficult to use a computer and a smartphone, but there is a fear of access, so it is necessary to improve awareness of the elderly.
- In the case of the Myeon area, they want to learn about computers and smartphones, but there is insufficient opportunities to learn, so education needs to be expanded.
- The illiteracy rate of the elderly is also high, so it is necessary to pre-examine or teach Korean (those in their 80s or older)
- For the elderly, learning takes a long time, so it is necessary to learn regularly and repeatedly as an age-specific education program.
- In the case of Myeon area information delivery, most of them are wired broadcasting through village directors, and there is always a possibility of missing information when they are absent.
- In fact, the Myeon area is a system in which information is transmitted and exchanged between people, and there is a lot of loss or distortion of information during the oral transmission of information, so it is necessary to ensure the accuracy of information delivery.

<Table 2-27> Communication and information

Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Difficulty in using computers and smartphones and fear of access ◆ Less opportunity to use smartphone education ◆ Possibility of omission by transferring information through a wired method ◆ Possibility of loss and distortion during information transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Need to improve the perception of computers and smartphones ◆ Need to expand smartphone education planning and repeat learning by age group ◆ Need to improve the recording function speaker or information delivery system ◆ Need to secure the accuracy of information delivery

□ Community Support and Health Services

- Access to medical and welfare facilities is the biggest reason for the inconvenience of transportation, so it is necessary to visit and receive medical treatment directly through the use of public health personnel.
- Since there is no intermediate medium in the first aid problem, a network using the nearest neighbors is required.
- However, in rural areas, neighbors are often absent during farming season, so emergency contact measures and emergency mobile services need to be organized.
- Seek for a solution to move together when using the hospital due to more injuries or loss of roads caused by accidents on the way to the hospital
- In the case of Myeon area, transportation is the biggest problem rather than an economic burden, and it is necessary to provide transportation and manpower to Myeon area rather than to Eup unit.

<Table 2-28> Community Support and health Services

Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The biggest reason for accessibility is the inconvenience of transportation ◆ Absence of intermediate media for first aid measures ◆ Possible accidents while moving to a hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Need for services to visitors through the use of public health personnel ◆ Need to systematize network or emergency mobile service that utilizes nearby neighbors ◆ Seeking ways to use the hospital with some people together ◆ Support volunteers for transportation and human resources in Myeon rather than in Eup units

Section 3. conclusion

- Areas with low satisfaction in outdoor spaces and buildings are represented by pedestrian environments, crosswalks, and amenities within public institutions.
 - The pedestrian environment is blamed for illegal parking, inappropriate walking pathways, and road damage.
 - Pedestrian crossing appears to be inconvenient for elderly pedestrians because it is difficult to predict the crossing time.
 - It is reported that there are insufficient amenities in public institutions, but identifying the actual demand is required

- Areas of low satisfaction in the transportation sector include age-friendly transportation such as low-floor buses and senior citizens' priority vehicles.
 - Parking spaces for senior citizens appears to require institutional review
 - On the other hand, self-driving notices for senior citizens are less effective due to inconsiderate behavior toward elderly drivers.
 - Senior-friendly transportation, such as low-floor buses, is expected to be difficult to introduce due to various obstacles

- In the case of residential facilities, it shows low satisfaction in most areas such as housing cost, renovation, consultation, accessibility, and rental housing for the elderly.
 - Due to the shortage of housing costs, it appears that there are elderly people who have difficulties related to housing in addition to basic living recipients and the people in the poverty line.
 - Economic burden such as security is appearing for the elderly in the situation of housing renovation
 - The situation requiring the spread of rental housing and group homes for the elderly living alone

- In the case of social participation, there is a lack of inter-generational exchanges, a lack of harmonious activities and space between generations, and a lack of traffic information to participate in social activities.
 - Intergenerational exchanges and related programs are lacking, and ongoing programs are either concentrated in Eup area or the information is not delivered to the elderly.
 - Opinions suggest that transportation itself is insufficient even if there is a willingness to participate in social activities

- In the areas of respect and social inclusion, perception education about the elderly, opportunities to pass on knowledge and experience to future generations, and satisfaction in the field of the image of the elderly in the mass media are low
 - In fact, there is not enough opportunity to pass on the knowledge and experience of the elderly, and the participation of the elderly in school events, etc. is insufficient
 - The media's bias toward the aggressive and anti-social behavior of some elderly people appears, but responded that it has not been extended to the issue of perception of the elderly in the community.
 - Points out that, when conducting projects related to respect and inclusion for the elderly, one-sided administrative planning is being carried out without collecting opinions from the elderly.

- Areas with low satisfaction in the areas of civic participation and employment include discrimination against senior citizens, training services, and provision of job information.
 - In fact, the majority of the jobs offered to the elderly appear to be one-sided arrangements that do not reflect the abilities and desires of the elderly.
 - There are no vocational training opportunities, training institutions, and retirement preparation organizations.
 - In the case of the Myeon area, agricultural-focused economic activities have led to a decline in interest in employment policies.

- The areas of low satisfaction in communication and information areas are indicated by the age-friendly information technology and the acquisition of information from the surroundings.
 - Responded with difficulty and fear about the actual use of the information device
 - Even if you want to learn how to use information devices, there is a big gap in educational opportunities between Eup and Myeon.
 - In addition, the illiteracy rate was also answered as high.
 - Information transfer in myeon area is limited to some methods, so there are many missing and distorted information during delivery

- In the area of community support and health services, the gap between Eup and Myeon is noticeable
 - As for access to medical and welfare facilities, transportation inconvenience is the most problematic.
 - In the case of the Myeon area, the quantitative analysis showed that the economic burden was large, but transportation was a bigger problem.
 - There is no role of intermediate media when emergency measures are required