VI

Results of the Age-Friendliness Survey and Guidelines

Overview of the Questionnaire for the Age-Friendliness Survey

- Period: January 28(Thursday) ~ February 16(Tuesday) 2021[20days]
- Target: 600 residents in their 40s or older in the district (people in their 40s or older)
- Ocntents: Identifying the age-friendliness and understanding the needs in 8 areas, such as residential environment, transportation, jobs, information provision, etc.
- Method: Questionnaire to visitors to the district administrative welfare center and senior citizens' facilities
 - * FGI (Focus Group Interview) investigation was not conducted according to the spread of Covid-19, but further survey can be carried out as required when the Covid situation is mitigated.

Status of respondents and survey results

- Status of respondents
 - ☐ Status by age

Age	Sum	40~59yrs	60~65yrs	66~70yrs	71~75yrs	76~80yrs	81yrs ~
Number of respondents (person)	503	154	120	89	64	51	25
Ratio(%)	100	30.6	23.9	17.7	12.7	10.1	5

☐ Status by gender

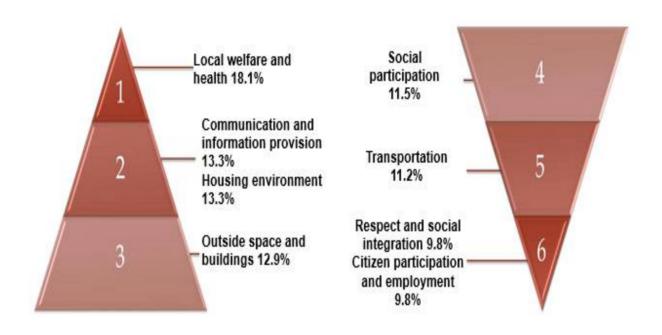
Age	Sum	Man	Woman
Number of respondents (person)	503	242	261
Ratio(%)	100	48.1	51.9

☐ Status by the duration of residence

Age	Sum	5yrs or less	5~10yrs	10~20yrs	20yrs or more
Number of respondents (person)	503	72	102	132	197
Ratio(%)	100	14.3	20.3	26.2	39.2

Result of survey

According to the survey, the elderly in our district are overwhelmingly satisfied with local welfare and health services (18.1), and are less satisfied with respect and social integration (9.8) and civic participation and employment (9.8).



☐ Analysis of results

- 67.2% of respondents answered "Very yes" or "Yes" to the question "I think it is a good policy to support free shingles and dignity maintenance costs which are implemented only in our district" in the area of local welfare and health services. This shows that senior citizens prefer services that have a direct impact on their lives in a short time.
- About 40% of respondents have lived in our district for more than 20 years, so they have a high sense of settlement, but it is found that they feel vulnerable about heating and cooling facilities, security and security.
- 62.6% of the respondents responded positively to "Most of the important news in our district are delivered through banners, Hwadojin newsletter, and community leaders." However, only 27.7% of the respondents answered, "I actively participate in meetings of neighborhoods such as community meetings." This suggests that the local network through community leaders works well for simple information delivery through, but insufficient for presenting and discussing opinions, etc.

ldentifying strategic direction through SWOT analysis

Strength

- Excellent health and wellness policies and infrastructure relative to population
- · Residents' high sense of settlement
- Convenient transportation system and completed urban infrastructure
- Higher quality of life index for senior citizens compared to other districts
- Cities with culture and history during the modern era of opening ports

SO strategy

- Support for total medical care through dementia safety centers and health centers.
- Expanding care by utilizing advanced devices such as IoT safety phones
- Maintaining an age-friendly policy with high satisfaction and bridging the gap between generations

Weakness

- · Decreased production population
- Insufficient support for middle-aged people
- Decreased regional vitality due to deepening aging
- · High ratio of old houses
- Low social participation rate among senior citizens

WO strategy

- Need to improve poor residential environment through active urban regeneration
- Promote positive image of senior citizens through human rights education and intergenerational exchanges

Opportunity

- Nationwide consideration about preparing countermeasures for the aged society
- · Revitalization of urban regeneration projects
- Policy shift toward increasing the quality of life for all generations
- District Office's strong commitment to senior citizens' policies
- The number of GNAFCC membership among local governments in Korea has increased.

ST strategy

- Long-term and continuous policy preparation for the post-aged society by joining the WHO GNAFCC
- Efforts to reduce the cost of support for the old life of middle-aged people by strengthening support for the preparation of old age.

Threat

- Increase in the elderly population and decrease in the birthrate
- Increased support costs due to the growing elderly population
- Population decline and youth population outflow
- Deepening the financial gap between local governments
- Non-face-to-face culture spread due to Covid-19
- Alienation of senior citizens due to accelerated digitization

WT strategy

- Need to bring in the production population through urban regeneration projects, etc.
- Introduction of various systems to prevent lonely deaths
- Need to develop non-face-to-face support services for the post-Covid era

Development of Guidelines for Creating an Age-friendly City

8 areas	Goals	Basic Direction	Note
Local welfare and health	Deliver distinctive customized services Strengthen local care services	 Maintain and expand existing satisfactory health services Strengthen care using cutting-edge technologies such as IoT and ICT Expand basic pension to stabilize old life 	
Communication and information	Strengthen accessibility to information using traditional and modern media Expand the accessibility to non-face-to-face media for the post-Covid era	 Strengthen the operation of Hwadojin Newsletter, the most effective means of public relations, Support advanced media utilization to adapt to smart environments 	
Job and citizen participation	 Support for a wide range of jobs to enable a vibrant life after retirement. Developing policies that allow the elderly to participate directly 	 Creating an environment where the elderly are not discriminated against Expand opportunities for job participation Cultivating human resources through the operation of job-type courses Direct participation in senior citizens' policies through the operation of the monitoring group for age-friendly city, etc. 	
Leisure and social activities	 Increase the sense of belonging to society by expanding participation in the district administration. Encourage social participation by supporting leisure facilities for the elderly 	Improve the way of participate in the district administration suited to the post-corona era Expand support for leisure facilities through operation support for senior citizen centers, etc.	
Respect and social integration	 Expand events and policies for reconciliation and conflict resolution between generations Develop policies to improve human rights for the elderly 	 Provide information for senior citizens not to be left out Provide a place for intergenerational harmony through open-senior facilities, etc. Protection of human rights for senior citizens who enter nursing homes 	
Outside space and buildings	Establish a safe urban environment	Establish a green environment by responding to climate change Strengthen security facilities to create a safe urban environment	
Traffic	 Establish a safe transportation environment for the elderly Develop policies for the transportation vulnerable 	 Expand the supply of special transportation means for the transportation vulnerable Implement improvement work for transportation-related facilities for the safety of residents 	
Housing	Provide elderly-friendly residential environment services	Operate environmental improvement projects with high accessibility Provide palpable housing support to low-income households	