

# 1. Reanalysis of the secondary data

- For the development of the 2nd phase Age-Friendly City Action Plan, instead of a survey on the conditions and needs of the elderly, this research relied on the analysis on secondary data
  - This study reanalyzed data from the Seoul Elderly Survey (2022) and Seoul Elderly Survey (2204) to understand the needs and demands of the elderly residents in Mapo-gu
- Results of the 2022 Seoul Elderly Survey (June–August 2022)
  - Elderly people in Mapo-gu spend longer time inside their homes during the day, and except for 'parks' and 'religious facilities', they have lower usage rates of external facilities compared to the average of Seoul's seniors
    - Compared to the Seoul average, usage rates of 'health centers' and 'public hospitals' are significantly lower, requiring examination of accessibility or perception
    - For 'parks' and 'riverside areas' which have high satisfaction and high future usage intention, accessibility improvements are needed. For administrative budget-invested projects with very low usage intention such as 'welfare centers', 'senior centers', 'senior colleges/classrooms', 'district offices and neighborhood centers', and 'cultural facilities', reviews are necessary
  - While Senior residents of Mapo-gu use subway very often, they seldom walk, suggesting that not only bus stability issues but also good accessibility to transportation such as Line 6 and the Gyeongui–Jungang Line are factors
    - However, mentions of slopes, stairs, and sidewalks in mobility inconveniences and fall experiences are high, requiring improvements
  - Although the proportion of elderly living in old houses is high, satisfaction with the safety of home facilities where they spend the most time is high, indicating that the quality of housing is better than the Seoul average
  - Compared to the average senior residents of Seoul, those of Mapo-gu watch more TV for during leisure time. For the leisure time not watching TV, they mainly engage in hobbies or social relationship activities, but satisfaction is relatively low
  - While the employment rate, health-purpose work, and employer rates are higher than the Seoul average, job position, average income, livelihood-purpose work,

job satisfaction, and future employment intention are all lower

- Supports such as elderly job subsidies or food vouchers are needed to maintain an appropriate level of elderly living
- They evaluate the possibility of their own solitary death lower than the Seoul average, but show high personal will regarding preparation for solitary death or life-extending medical actions, and the rate of elder abuse experience is higher than the Seoul average
- Compared to the Seoul average, interest in information about health, economic support, financial fraud, funerals, and childcare is high, while interest in information about jobs, housing, nursing homes, and leisure is low
  - Information acquisition channels are much higher for TV and people around them compared to Seoul, with no respondents saying they obtain information through the internet or public institutions, indicating the need to review the district's information delivery system and support for information education
- Compared to the Seoul average, health status is poor, and while musculoskeletal diseases are fewer, the rate of circulatory system diseases such as hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes is very high
  - While there are many who exercise five or more days a week, other elderly people have little physical activity, requiring customized support for physical activities by separating target groups

## ■ Results of the 2024 Seoul Elderly Survey (June–July 2024)

- Elderly people in the Northwest region show high frequency of going out and exercise participation, with many elderly people participating in work, displaying characteristics of active elderly with high awareness of social participation and health management
- On the other hand, the evaluation of subjective health status was the most negative among Seoul's five regions, which can be interpreted as active elderly evaluating their health more poorly and perceiving it more sensitively
  - Actively engaged elderly tend to compare themselves with younger and healthier people, potentially leading them to evaluate their own health relatively poorer
  - Elderly in the Northwest region have relatively high work participation rates and may experience work-related stress or physical fatigue, which can lead to actual health burdens,

thus requiring appropriate support for elderly working conditions and environments

- Elderly in the Northwest region have very high religious institution usage and average usage time, indicating that religious facilities function as major hubs for elderly leisure activities within the region
- While the use of traditional elderly leisure facilities is increasing, satisfaction with senior centers is very low, making qualitative improvements to facilities and programs urgent
  - Usage rates of senior centers (11.2% → 16.9%) and elderly welfare centers (3.6% → 6.6%) increased significantly from 2022 to 2024
- The fall accident experience rate among elderly in the Northwest region is about twice as high as the Seoul average, but the average annual number of falls is lower in the Northwest region than the Seoul average, indicating relatively fewer repeated falls
  - The high frequency of outings and exercise participation activity of elderly in the Northwest region may be associated with the increased rate of fall experiences, and the physical environment of walking (slopes, road conditions, safety of public facilities, etc.) may affect the fall rate
- Evaluation of housing environments showed a decrease in positive response rates from 2022 to 2024, with bathroom safety equipment and soundproofing found to be relatively lacking
  - Respondents indicated that support handles, elimination of level differences, and safe flooring are primarily needed to prevent safety accidents in homes, showing a particular need for housing renovation support for fall prevention
- Elderly in the Northwest region have high rates of both current employment and desire for future employment, and cite counseling for suitable jobs and provision of job (employment) information as the most necessary job-seeking support
  - In terms of employment status, the proportion of temporary workers is high after self-employed individuals, and since the average monthly work income is relatively low, demands for preferred job support policies may differ from other regions

## 2. Focus Group Interview(FGI)

- FGI was conducted to 22 residents of Mapo-gu age 65 or over

〈표 4-1〉 FGI results

Areas	Contents
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Parks and large supermarkets are adequately supplied in the area, making them convenient to use</li> <li>▪ Increasing number of elderly generations participating in grandchild care (need to expand daycare centers in the area)</li> <li>▪ Need to renovate senior center functions in connection with daycare centers</li> <li>▪ Absence of university hospitals in the area (use of Severance Hospital in Seodaemun-gu)</li> </ul>
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of separation between bicycle lanes on Gyeongui Line Forest Road creates risk of collisions between bicycles, kickboards, and pedestrians</li> <li>▪ Uphill roads near Gongdeok-dong and Nogosan-dong have high fall risks (elderly using wheelchairs and walking aids experience difficulty in transit)</li> <li>▪ Regional imbalance in community bus routes and stop locations</li> <li>▪ Need for new community bus routes that circulate within the region</li> <li>▪ Long dispatch/waiting times when calling taxis for the disabled due to wheelchair and walking aid usage</li> <li>▪ Inconvenience in using taxis (difficulty using Kakao Taxi without the app)</li> <li>▪ Welfare center parking lots are too small, making it difficult to park buses and cars (frequent cases of welfare center users' vehicles being ticketed for illegal parking)</li> <li>▪ Limited parking spaces in Mangwon 2-dong residential area</li> <li>▪ Need to improve jaywalking issues near welfare centers</li> <li>▪ Poor public transportation convenience in the Sangam-dong area</li> </ul>
Community support and health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High satisfaction with health center text message notification service</li> <li>▪ Tangible effects from the operation of "Our Neighborhood Care Group"</li> <li>▪ Serious street smoking problems due to the installation of 1-meter smoking areas on Red Road</li> <li>▪ Shortage of social workers compared to the size of elderly population</li> <li>▪ Need for active identification of welfare blind spots (elderly with mobility difficulties)</li> </ul>
Social Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Difficulty using welfare centers due to distance (residential areas around Gongdeok five-way intersection)</li> <li>▪ Need for additional welfare centers in areas with transportation inconveniences</li> <li>▪ Need to develop detailed programs for the elderly (programs by grade/level)</li> <li>▪ Need to introduce programs suitable for the elderly among welfare center programs</li> <li>▪ Need to provide activity environments reflecting the characteristics of senior centers visited by diverse elderly</li> <li>▪ Low participation in leisure activities among elderly participating in job programs</li> <li>▪ Need to provide humanities lectures for the elderly generation</li> </ul>

Areas	Contents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High entry barriers for new users of senior centers</li> <li>▪ Very limited leisure and culture programs at senior centers</li> <li>▪ Need for priority registration for Mapo District elderly when applying for welfare center courses</li> <li>▪ Significant variations in age groups and main activities among senior centers by area</li> </ul>
Respect and Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Noticeable substantial improvement in elderly living conditions compared to the past</li> <li>▪ Lack of opportunities for interaction between young and elderly generations</li> <li>▪ Need for regular events and education to improve self-awareness among the elderly generation</li> <li>▪ Creating a society where the elderly and citizens mutually care for and respect each other</li> </ul>
Civic Participation and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sufficient job supply but shortage of jobs in preferred areas</li> <li>▪ Need to provide diverse jobs considering variations in education and career backgrounds</li> <li>▪ High response to participation in "Filial Meal Table" (public jobs)</li> <li>▪ Linking local demands with public jobs such as babysitters and school attendance helpers</li> <li>▪ Need more silver instructors centered on senior centers</li> <li>▪ Public jobs should be expanded for the physical and mental health of the elderly</li> <li>▪ Need to change the title of senior center president</li> <li>▪ Difficulty in mobility when delivering side dishes to vulnerable groups (public jobs) due to geography, lack of transportation between areas, etc.</li> <li>▪ High participation in Mapo-gu elderly job fairs</li> <li>▪ Need for employment incentives for private companies in Mapo-gu when hiring the elderly</li> </ul>
Communication and Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Taxi reservation apps are difficult to use and require help from others (elderly living alone cannot get help from family)</li> <li>▪ Need to benchmark other local governments regarding the introduction of elderly transportation means such as 100 won taxis</li> <li>▪ High demand for information technology education but very limited recruitment numbers</li> <li>▪ Lack of participation opportunities due to recruiting participants by drawing lots</li> <li>▪ Need to improve information delivery channels for elderly welfare</li> <li>▪ Existence of elderly who want to use various programs but have difficulty accessing information</li> <li>▪ Information is accessed through the newsletter (My Hometown Mapo), but delivery is slower for houses compared to apartments</li> </ul>