

[Attachment 2]

# 예산군 고령친화 기준 평가 결과 (Yesan-gun-baseline-assessment)

2022. 03.



# 1 Age-friendliness Survey

## 1.1 Survey Overview

### 1) Survey Purpose

- It is intended to check the status of the age-friendly city Yesan-gun by conducting a survey on the residents of Yesan-gun, and to use it as basic data for the establishment of an age-friendly city by identifying the age-friendliness and importance of each field.
- It is intended to identify the needs of the external environment and facilities, residential environment safety, convenience of transportation, leisure and social activities, social participation and employment, social respect and integration, communication and information, health and community care of age-friendly city Yesan-gun, and reflect them in the establishment of detailed projects.

### 2) Questionnaire Design

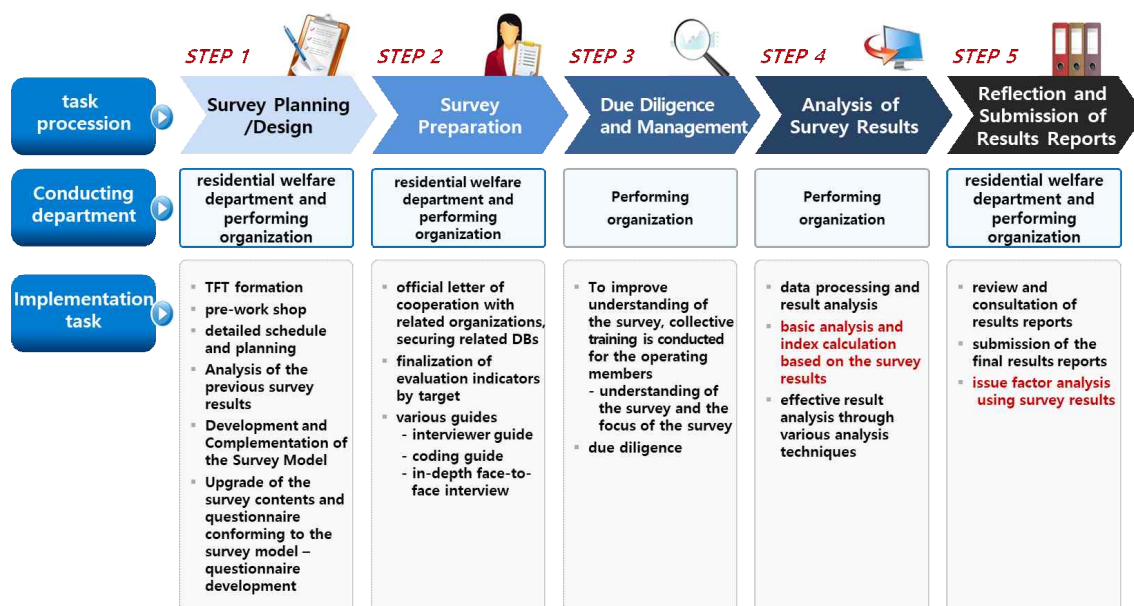
- The Yesan-gun Age-Friendliness Survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaires, and 405 samples were collected according to the quota sampling method.

[Table 1-1] Age-Friendliness questionnaire design

category	contents
survey subjects	◆ Yesan-gun residents, 405 adult aged 55 or older
survey period	◆ April 22 ~ May 5, 2021 (13 days)
survey region	◆ All Yesan-gun area
survey method	◆ face-to-face interview using structured questionnaires
sampling	◆ 405 samples according to the quota sampling
survey contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yesan-gun external environment and facilities(12 items)</li> <li>◆ Yesan-gun residential environment safety (10 items)</li> <li>◆ Yesan-gun convenience of transportation (8 items)</li> <li>◆ Yesan-gun leisure and social activities (8 items)</li> <li>◆ Yesan-gun social participation and employment (10 items)</li> <li>◆ Yesan-gun social respect and integration (10 items)</li> <li>◆ Yesan-gun communication and information (8 items)</li> <li>◆ Yesan-gun health and community care (8 items)</li> <li>◆ General characteristics of respondents (10 items)</li> </ul>
analysis method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SPSS 18.0, MS excel</li> </ul> <pre> graph LR     A[Editing errors and omissions checking] --&gt; B[Punching Coding Coding and data entry of survey results]     B --&gt; C[Data Cleaning error checking of the input data]     C --&gt; D[Data Processing SPSS 18.0]           </pre>

### 3) Implementation System of the Survey

- The survey was conducted in five stages from survey planning/design to reflecting and submitting the results report, and the questionnaire was upgraded through consultation with the conducting departments from the development stage of the survey model.



[Fig 1–1] Implementation System of the Age–Friendliness Survey

### 4) Analysis Method

#### ■ Index Analysis

- Analysis of overall age-friendliness index and index by item through analysis of differences(T-test, ANOVA) between groups (inter-group statistical significance verification through post-test)

#### ■ Correlation Analysis

- Statistical analysis of how correlated and to what extent they are related to each other through estimation and testing of correlation coefficients for major indices

#### ■ Analysis of Improvement Tasks

- Coordinate analysis centered on satisfaction evaluation compared to importance (relative importance) to extract and utilize priority and management indices of policy improvement through IPA(importance-performance analysis).

- IPA(Importance Performance Analysis) measures the importance and satisfaction of each evaluation factor that users consider important in a product or service<sup>1)</sup>, and evaluates various attributes using importance and satisfaction.
- In this study, IPA was conducted by applying age-friendliness, a concept similar to satisfaction, and the analysis method is as follows.
  - IPA determines which variables among the attributes to be surveyed are meaningful, sets the location on the matrix using the importance and age-friendliness of each attribute, and compares and analyzes them.
  - In general, IPA examines each factor on a Likert 5-point scale, and then sets the importance and age-friendliness coordinates of each factor with the Y-axis of the matrix as the importance and the X-axis as the age-friendliness (or satisfaction).
  - IPA consists of four quadrants, each quadrant has different characteristics, and it is necessary to establish a response strategy accordingly.
  - The first quadrant is the top-priority improvement area. Its importance is high but its age-friendliness is evaluated low, so it is the area that needs the fastest improvement, and since it is not satisfied with the current service, it is necessary to invest most intensively and its capabilities need to be exerted actively.
  - The second quadrant is a gradual improvement area, and both importance and age-friendliness are evaluated low, so there is no need for investment or interest beyond the current situation and has a low priority.
  - The third quadrant is the status quo area. Its importance is low but age-friendliness is high. If the over-invested resources in this area are invested in a gradual improvement area or the top priority improvement area, better results can be obtained and efforts are needed to maintain the status quo.
  - The fourth quadrant is a relatively strong area, and the attributes corresponding to this area have high importance and high age-friendliness, so management is needed to maintain the current state continuously.)

---

1) Oh, H., "Revisiting Importance Analysis", Tourism Management, Kenya Tourism Report, Vol.22 No.6, 2001, pp.617-627.

[Table 1–2] Quadrant Characteristics and Responses of IPA

quadrant	area	characteristics	responses
First Quadrant	top priority improvement area	high importance/ low age-friendliness	top priority investment & improvement efforts
Second Quadrant	gradual improvement area	low importance/ low age-friendliness	Investment in other areas/low priorities
Third Quadrant	maintaining status quo area	low importance/ high age-friendliness	enhancement of surplus capabilities
Fourth Quadrant	maintenance & enhancement area	high importance/ high age-friendliness	maintenance/continuous management of the status quo

Note) Y-axis:importance, X-axis:age-friendliness

## 5) Survey Questionnaire

- The survey questionnaire of the age-friendly city Yesan-gun is divided into two major categories: questions related to the eight areas of the age-friendly city and general characteristics of respondents, and consists of a total of 84 questions.

[Table 1–3] Age–friendliness–related Questionnaire

category		# of items	details
Respondents' general characteristics		10	sex, age, marriage status, child(y/n), residence, period of residence
Age-friendliness Questionnaire	external environment & facilities	12	age-friendliness and importance related to external environment & facilities
	residential environment safety	10	age-friendliness and importance related to residential environment safety
	convenience of transportation	8	age-friendliness and importance related to convenience of transportation
	leisure & social activities	8	age-friendliness and importance related to leisure & social activities
	social participation & employment	10	age-friendliness and importance related to social participation & employment
	social respect & integration	10	age-friendliness and importance related to social respect & integration
	communication & information	8	age-friendliness and importance related to communication & information
	health & community care	8	age-friendliness and importance related to health & community care
total		84 items	

## 6) Respondents' general characteristics

- In this study, a total of 405 respondents were surveyed using a face-to-face interview questionnaire, and 52.8% of all 405 respondents were male and 47.2% were female.
- By age, "65-74 years old" was the highest at 35.5%, followed by "75 years old or older" at 33.5% and "55-64 years old" at 31.0%.
- As for the residential area, the "eup area" was 11.1%, and the "myeon area" was 88.9%, so the proportion of respondents in the Myeon area was relatively high.
- The demographic and sociological characteristics of household members, housemates, health status, housing type, home ownership type, occupation, and residence period are as follows.
  - The number of household members was the highest at 52.9% for "2~3", followed by 37.5% for "1", 8.8% for "4~5", and 0.8% for "5 or more".
  - For housemates, "spouse" was the highest at 46.2%, followed by "alone" at 30.7%, "child" at 12.2%, and "parent and spouse" at 3.8%.
  - As for the type of housing, "Stand-alone housing" was the highest at 76.7%, followed by "Apartment/Officetel" at 12.4%, "Multi-family Housing" at 9.2%, and "Other" 1.0%.
  - As for the type of home ownership, "owned" was the highest at 80.9%, followed by "lease" at 6.9%, "free" at 5.1%, and "monthly rent" at 4.6%.
  - For occupation, "unemployed" was the highest at 31.9%, followed by "other" at 31.4%, "housewife" at 11.1%, and "professional" at 8.8%.
  - For residence period, "More than 10 years" was the highest at 77.3%, followed by "5 to 10 years" at 13.0%, "3 to 5 years" at 5.2%, and "1 to 3 years" at 3.7%.
  - For residence, Yesan-eup and Gwangsi-myeon were the highest at 11.1%, followed by Daesul-myeon, Shinyang-myeon, 9.2%, Deoksan-myeon, 8.7% Bongsan-myeon, Eungbong-myeon, and 7.7% Godeok-myeon.

[Table 1–4] Demographic Characteristics

category		frequency (number)	ratio(%)	note
Sum		405	100.0	
sex	male	210	52.8	
	female	188	47.2	
age	55-64	124	31.0	
	65-74	142	35.5	
	75 or more	134	33.5	
residence	eup area	45	11.1	
	myeon area	359	88.9	
family size	1	137	37.5	
	2-3	193	52.9	
	4-5	32	8.8	
	5 or more	3	0.8	
housemates	alone	138	30.7	
	spouse	208	46.2	
	spouse and grand children	9	2.0	
	children	55	12.2	
	parent	13	2.9	
	parent and spouse	17	3.8	
	grand children	10	2.2	
health status	very healthy	50	12.5	
	healthy	154	38.5	
	normal	101	25.3	
	not healthy	77	19.3	
	very bad	18	4.5	
housing type	stand alone	309	76.7	
	Multi-family Housing	37	9.2	
	Apartment/Dfficetel	50	12.4	
	Non-residential Bldg	1	0.2	
	Senior Housing/Living Facilities	2	0.5	
	others	4	1.0	
home ownership type	owned	317	80.9	
	lease	27	6.9	
	monthly rent	18	4.6	
	free	20	5.1	
	others	10	2.6	

	category	frequency (number)	ratio(%)	note
occupation	professional	35	8.8	
	executive/management	2	0.5	
	clerical work	20	5.0	
	technical profession	4	1.0	
	sales/service	5	1.3	
	production/technical	14	3.5	
	self-employed	22	5.5	
	housewife	44	11.1	
	unemployed	127	31.9	
	others	125	31.4	
residence period	less than 1 year	3	0.7	
	1-3 years	15	3.7	
	3-5 years	21	5.2	
	5-10 years	52	13.0	
	10 years or more	310	77.3	
residence	Yesan Eup	45	11.1	
	Sabgyo Eup	29	7.2	
	Daesul Myeon	37	9.2	
	Sinyang Myeon	37	9.2	
	Gwangsi Myeon	45	11.1	
	Daeheung Myeon	26	6.4	
	Eungbong Myeon	31	7.7	
	Duksan Myeon	35	8.7	
	Bongsan Myeon	35	8.7	
	Godeuk Myeon	31	7.7	
	Sinam Myeon	29	7.2	
Oga Myeon	24	5.9		

Note) Effective frequency and effective ratio only (excluded no responses)



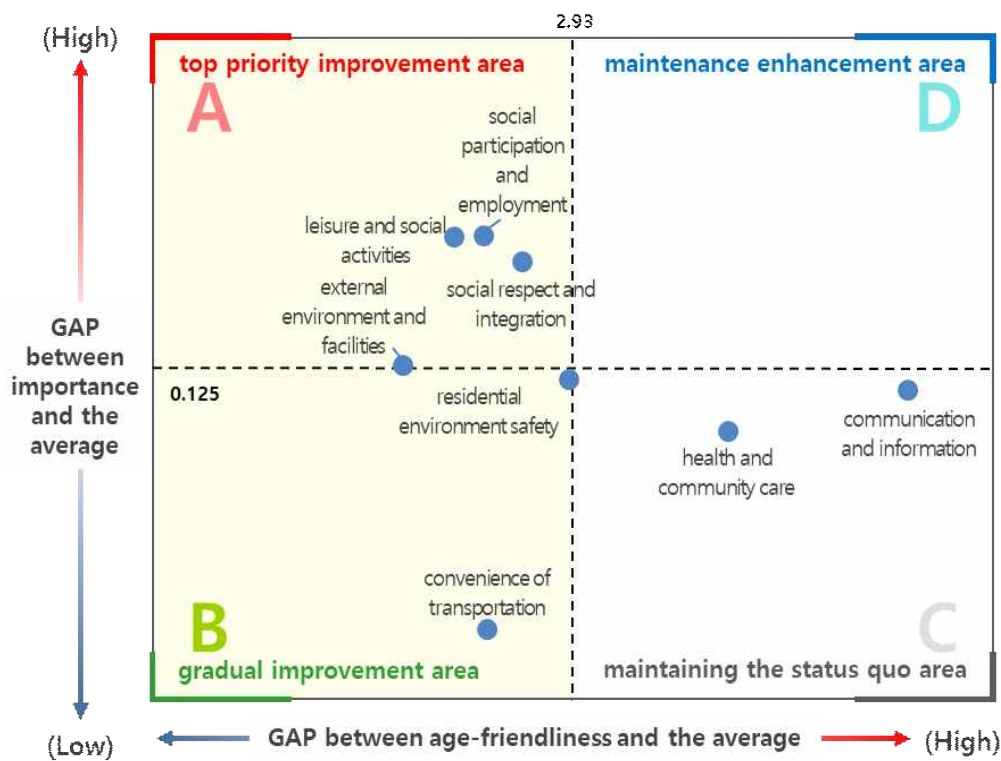
## 1.2 IPA for age–friendliness diagnosis of Yesan–gun

### 1) IPA by Area

- It is intended to extract and utilize the priority and management indicators of policy improvement by conducting an IPA (Importance-performance analysis) that identifies the conditions for creating an age-friendly city Yesan-gun and derives improvement tasks through relative comparison of importance and age-friendliness.
- Through IPA of the eight major areas of age-friendly city Yesan-gun, improvement tasks for each field are derived by dividing them into top priority improvement area, gradual improvement area, status quo area, and maintenance enhancement area.
- Areas requiring top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↓ , importance ↑ ) are social participation and employment, leisure and social activities, social respect and integration, external environment and facilities, which are judged to require the top priority investment.
- Areas requiring the gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↓ , importance ↓ ), are residential environment safety and convenience of transportation, which are judged to need to be improved from a mid- to long-term perspective.
- Areas requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑ , importance ↓ ) are health and community care and communication and information, which appear to be high in satisfaction in spite of low importance.)
- Area requiring the maintenance enhancement (aged affinity ↑ , importance ↑ ) is an area that requires continuous maintenance efforts, but has not been identified.

[Table 1–5] IPA by area

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ social participation and employment</li> <li>▪ leisure and social activities</li> <li>▪ social respect and integration</li> <li>▪ external environment and facilities</li> </ul>
second(B)	gradual improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ residential environment safety</li> <li>▪ convenience of transportation</li> </ul>
third(C)	maintaining the status quo area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ health and community care</li> <li>▪ communication and information</li> </ul>
fourth(D)	maintenance enhancement area	-



[Fig. 1-2] IPA by Area

[Table 1-6] IPA index analysis by area

Area #	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	external environment and facilities	2.85	0.125
2	residential environment safety	2.93	0.124
3	convenience of transportation	2.89	0.109
4	leisure and social activities	2.87	0.133
5	social participation and employment	2.89	0.133
6	social respect and integration	2.91	0.131
7	communication and information	3.09	0.124
8	health and community care	3.00	0.121
	average	2.93	0.125

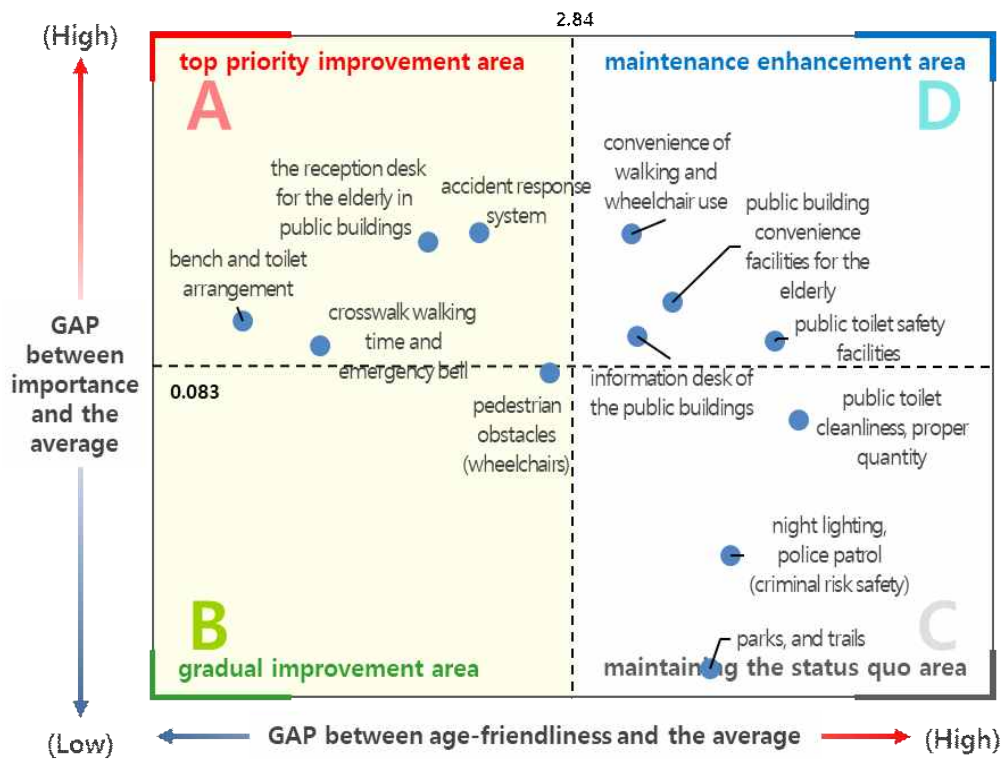
## 2) IPA by Area

### (1) Area 1 : external environment and facilities

- IPA was conducted by investigating 12 indicators for the diagnosis of age-friendliness in the area of the external environment and facilities.
- Areas that require top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↑) are the reception desk for the elderly in public buildings, accident response system, bench and toilet arrangement, and crosswalk walking time and emergency bell, which are considered to require the top priority investment.
- The area requiring a gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↓) is pedestrian obstacles (wheelchairs), which is judged to need to be improved from a mid- to long-term perspective.
- Areas requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↓) are public toilet cleanliness, proper quantity, night lighting, police patrol (criminal risk safety), parks, and trails, which are relatively satisfactory despite the low importance.
- Areas requiring maintenance and enhancement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are convenience of walking and wheelchair use, public building convenience facilities, information desk of the public buildings, and public toilet safety facilities, which are judged to need continuous maintenance efforts.

[Table 1-7] IPA on external environment and facilities

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ the reception desk for the elderly in public buildings</li> <li>◆ accident response system</li> <li>◆ bench and toilet arrangement</li> <li>◆ crosswalk walking time and emergency bell</li> </ul>
second(B)	gradual improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ pedestrian obstacles (wheelchairs)</li> </ul>
third(C)	maintaining the status quo area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ public toilet cleanliness, proper quantity</li> <li>◆ night lighting, police patrol (criminal risk safety)</li> <li>◆ parks, and trails</li> </ul>
fourth(D)	maintenance and enhancement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ convenience of walking and wheelchair use</li> <li>◆ public building convenience facilities for the elderly</li> <li>◆ information desk of the public buildings</li> <li>◆ public toilet safety facilities</li> </ul>



[Fig. 1-3] IPA on external environment and facilities

[Table 1-8] IPA index analysis on external environment and facilities

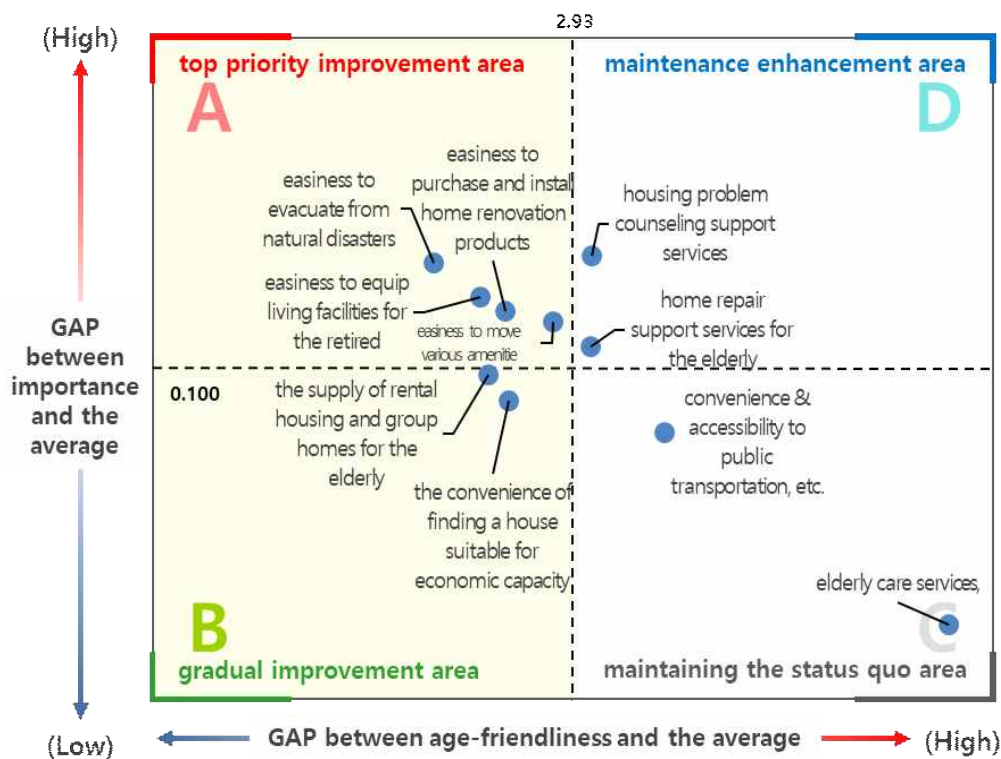
#	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	parks, and trails	2.94	0.070
2	bench and toilet arrangement	2.60	0.085
3	pedestrian obstacles (wheelchairs)	2.82	0.083
4	crosswalk walking time and emergency bell	2.66	0.084
5	night lighting, police patrol (criminal risk safety)	2.95	0.075
6	accident response system	2.77	0.089
7	public building convenience facilities for the elderly	2.91	0.086
8	the reception desk for the elderly in public buildings	2.73	0.089
9	information desk of the public buildings	2.89	0.085
10	convenience of walking and wheelchair use	2.88	0.089
11	public toilet cleanliness, proper quantity	3.00	0.081
12	public toilet safety facilities	2.99	0.084
	average	2.84	0.083

## (2) Area 2 : residential environment safety

- IPA was conducted by investigating 10 indicators for the diagnosis of age-friendliness in the residential environment safety area.
- Areas requiring top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↑) are easiness to evacuate from natural disasters, easiness to equip living facilities for the retired, easiness to purchase and install home renovation products, and easiness to move various amenities, which are considered to require the top priority investment.
- Areas requiring a gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↓) are the supply of rental housing and group homes for the elderly, and the convenience of finding a house suitable for economic capacity, which are judged to need to be improved from a mid- to long-term perspective.
- Areas requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↓) are convenience & accessibility to public transportation, etc. and elderly care services, which are relatively satisfactory despite low importance.
- Areas requiring maintenance and enhancement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are housing problem counseling support services and home repair support services for the elderly, which are judged to need continuous maintenance efforts.

[Table 1–9] IPA on residential environment safety

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ easiness to evacuate from natural disasters</li> <li>◆ easiness to equip living facilities for the retired</li> <li>◆ easiness to purchase and install home renovation products</li> <li>◆ easiness to move various amenities</li> </ul>
second(B)	gradual improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ the supply of rental housing and group homes for the elderly</li> <li>◆ the convenience of finding a house suitable for economic capacity</li> </ul>
third(C)	maintaining the status quo area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ convenience &amp; accessibility to public transportation, etc.</li> <li>◆ elderly care services,</li> </ul>
fourth(D)	maintenamce and enhancement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ housing problem counseling support services</li> <li>◆ home repair support services for the elderly</li> </ul>



[Fig. 1-4] IPA on residential environment safety

[Table 1-10] IPA index analysis on residential environment safety

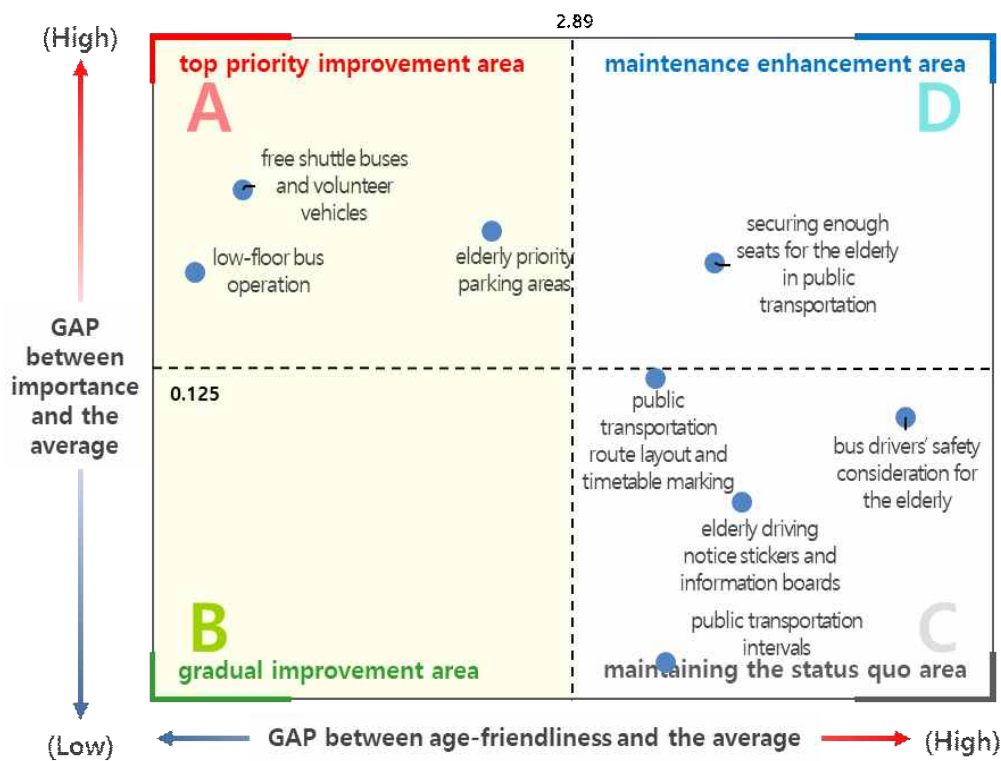
#	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	the convenience of finding a house suitable for economic capacity	2.81	0.095
2	easiness to purchase and install home renovation products	2.80	0.107
3	easiness to equip living facilities for the retired	2.76	0.109
4	easiness to evacuate from natural disasters	2.67	0.113
5	home repair support services for the elderly	2.96	0.102
6	housing problem counseling support services	2.96	0.114
7	elderly care service	3.60	0.065
8	the supply of rental housing and group homes for the elderly	2.77	0.098
9	convenience & accessibility to public transportation	3.09	0.091
10	easiness to move various amenities	2.89	0.106
	average	2.93	0.100

### (3) Area 3 : Convenience of Transportation

- IPA was conducted by investigating 8 indicators for the diagnosis of age-friendliness in the convenience of transportation area.
- Areas requiring top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↑) are free shuttle buses and volunteer vehicles, low-floor bus operation, and elderly priority parking areas, which are judged to require the top priority investment.
- Area requiring a gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) is an area that requires improvement from a mid- to long-term perspective but has not been identified.
- Areas requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↓) are public transportation route layout and timetable marking, bus drivers' safety consideration for the elderly, elderly driving notice stickers and information boards, and public transportation intervals, which are relatively satisfactory despite low importance.
- Area requiring maintenance and enhancement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) is securing enough seats for the elderly in public transportation, which is judged to need continuous maintenance efforts.)

[Table1-11] IPA on the convenience of transportation

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ free shuttle buses and volunteer vehicles</li> <li>◆ low-floor bus operation</li> <li>◆ elderly priority parking areas</li> </ul>
second(B)	gradual improvement area	-
third(C)	maintaining the status quo area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ public transportation route layout and timetable marking</li> <li>◆ bus drivers' safety consideration for the elderly</li> <li>◆ elderly driving notice stickers and information boards</li> <li>◆ public transportation intervals</li> </ul>
fourth(D)	maintenance enhancing area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ securing enough seats for the elderly in public transportation</li> </ul>



[Fig 1-5] IPA on the convenience of transportation

[Table 1-12] IPA index analysis on the convenience of transportation

#	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	public transportation intervals	3.00	0.098
2	public transportation route layout and timetable marking	2.99	0.124
3	low-floor bus operation	2.43	0.133
4	free shuttle buses and volunteer vehicles	2.49	0.141
5	securing enough seats for the elderly in public transportation	3.06	0.134
6	bus drivers' safety consideration for the elderly	3.29	0.120
7	elderly priority parking areas	2.79	0.137
8	elderly driving notice stickers and information boards	3.09	0.112
	average	2.89	0.125

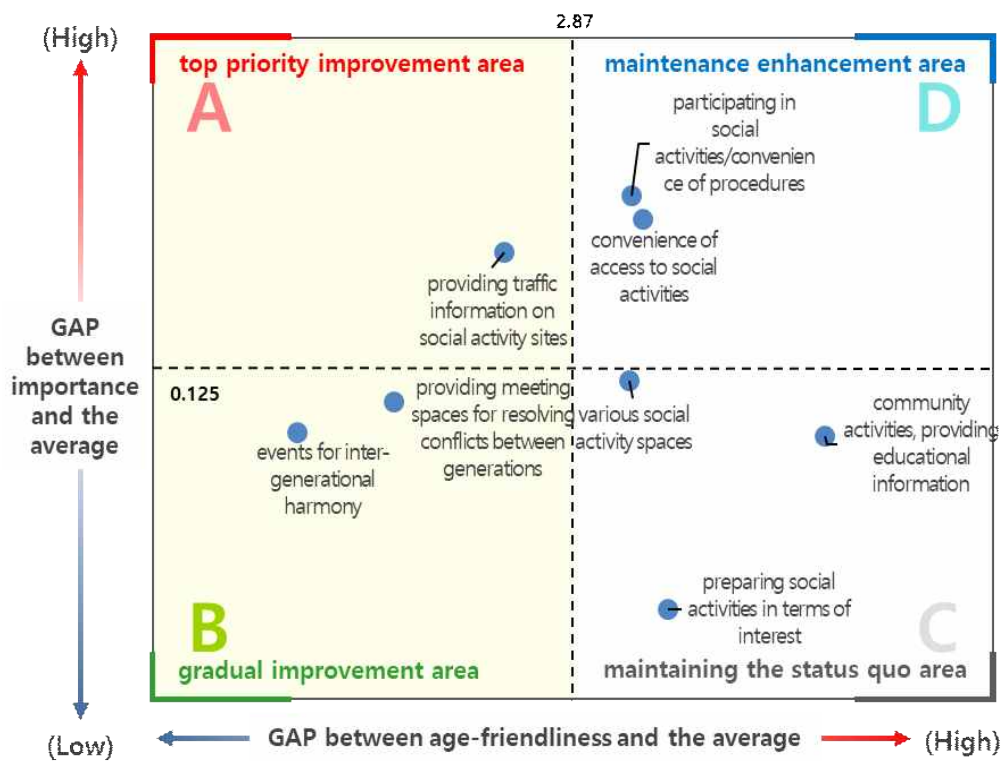


#### (4) Area 4 : leisure and social activities

- IPA was conducted by investigating eight indicators for the diagnosis of age-friendliness in the area of leisure and social activities.
- Area requiring top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↑) is providing traffic information on social activity sites, which is judged to need the top priority investment.
- Areas requiring a gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↓) are providing meeting spaces for resolving conflicts between generations and events for inter-generational harmony, which are judged to need improvement from a mid- to long-term perspective.
- Areas requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↓) are various social activity spaces, community activities, providing educational information, and preparing social activities in terms of interest, which are relatively low in importance, but relatively satisfactory.
- Areas requiring maintenance and enhancement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are participating in social activities/convenience of procedures, and convenience of access to social activities. which are judged to need continuous maintenance efforts.)

[Table 1–13] IPA on leisure and social activities

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ providing traffic information on social activity sites</li> </ul>
second(B)	gradual improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ providing meeting spaces for resolving conflicts between generations</li> <li>◆ events for inter-generational harmony</li> </ul>
third(C)	maintaining the status quo area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ various social activity spaces</li> <li>◆ community activities, providing educational information</li> <li>◆ preparing social activities in terms of interest</li> </ul>
fourth(D)	maintenamce and enhancement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ participating in social activities/convenience of procedures</li> <li>◆ convenience of access to social activities</li> </ul>



[Fig. 1-6] IPA on leisure and social activities

[Table 1-14] IPA index analysis on leisure and social activities

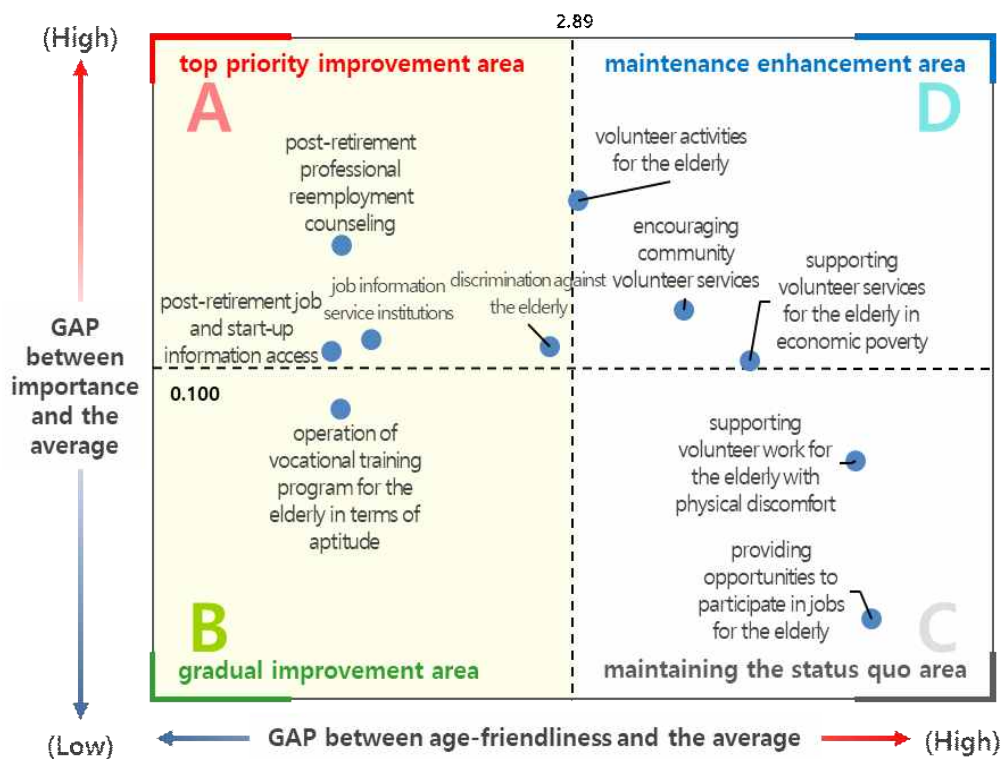
#	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	preparing social activities in terms of interest	2.96	0.110
2	various social activity spaces	2.93	0.124
3	community activities, providing educational information	3.11	0.121
4	participating in social activities/convenience of procedures	2.93	0.135
5	convenience of access to social activities	2.94	0.134
6	providing traffic information on social activity sites	2.80	0.132
7	events for inter-generational harmony	2.60	0.121
8	providing meeting spaces for resolving conflicts between generations	2.70	0.123
	average	2.87	0.125

## (5) Area 5 : social participation and employment

- IPA was conducted by investigating 10 indicators for the diagnosis of age-friendliness in the area of social participation and employment.
- Areas requiring top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are post-retirement professional reemployment counseling, post-retirement job and start-up information access, job information service institutions, and discrimination against the elderly. which are considered to require the top priority investment.
- Area requiring a gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↓) is operation of vocational training program for the elderly in terms of aptitude, which is judged to need improvement from a mid- to long-term perspective.
- Areas requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↓) are supporting volunteer work for the elderly with physical discomfort and providing opportunities to participate in jobs for the elderly, which are relatively low in importance, but relatively satisfactory.
- Areas requiring maintenance and enhancement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are volunteer activities for the elderly, encouraging community volunteer services, and supporting volunteer services for the elderly in economic poverty. which are judged to need continuous maintenance efforts.

[Table 1–15] IPA on social participation and employment

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ post-retirement professional reemployment counseling</li> <li>◆ post-retirement job and start-up information access</li> <li>◆ job information service institutions</li> <li>◆ discrimination against the elderly</li> </ul>
second(B)	gradual improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ operation of vocational training program for the elderly in terms of aptitude</li> </ul>
third(C)	maintaining the status quo area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ supporting volunteer work for the elderly with physical discomfort</li> <li>◆ providing opportunities to participate in jobs for the elderly</li> </ul>
fourth(D)	maintenamce and enhancement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ volunteer activities for the elderly</li> <li>◆ encouraging community volunteer services</li> <li>◆ supporting volunteer services for the elderly in economic poverty</li> </ul>



[Fig. 1-7] IPA on social participation and employment

[Table 1-16] IPA index analysis on social participation and employment

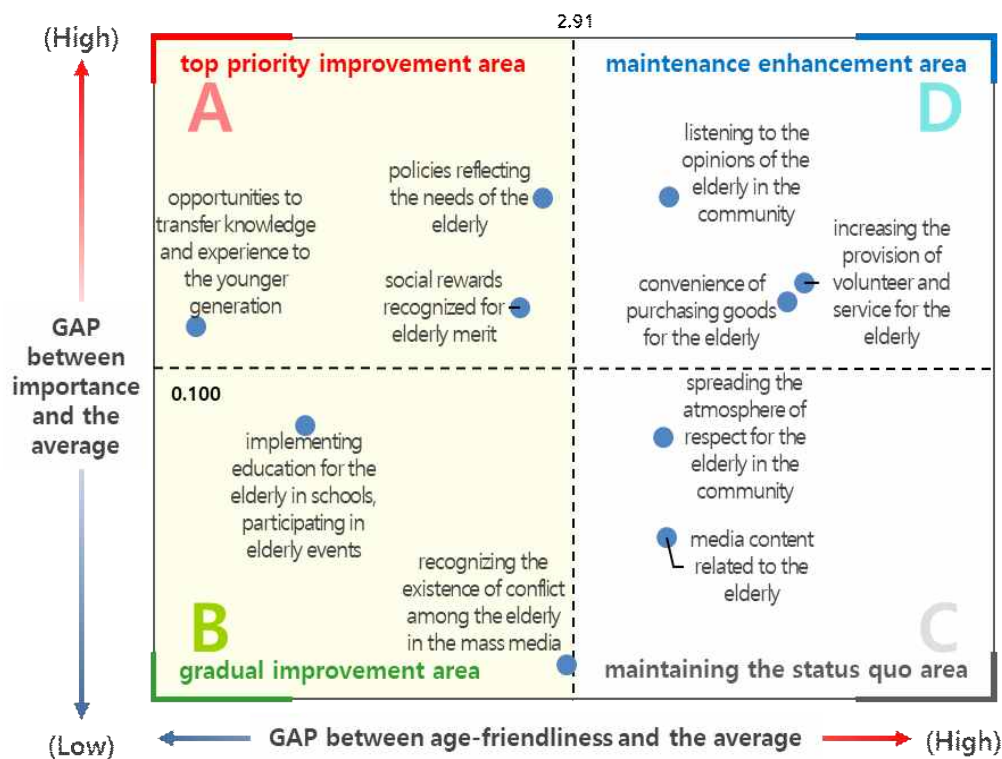
#	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	supporting volunteer work for the elderly with physical discomfort	3.16	0.094
2	supporting volunteer services for the elderly in economic poverty	3.06	0.100
3	volunteer activities for the elderly	2.90	0.110
4	encouraging community volunteer services	3.00	0.103
5	providing opportunities to participate in jobs for the elderly	3.18	0.084
6	discrimination against the elderly	2.87	0.101
7	operation of vocational training program for the elderly in terms of aptitude	2.67	0.097
8	post-retirement professional reemployment counseling	2.67	0.107
9	job information service institutions	2.70	0.101
10	post-retirement job and start-up information access	2.66	0.101
	average	2.89	0.100

## (6) Area 6 : social respect and integration

- IPA was conducted by investigating 10 indicators for the diagnosis of age-friendliness in the area of social respect and integration.
- Areas requiring top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are policies reflecting the needs of the elderly, social rewards recognized for elderly merit, and opportunities to transfer knowledge and experience to the younger generation, which are considered to require the top priority investment.
- Area requiring a gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↓) are implementing education for the elderly in schools, participating in elderly events, and recognizing the existence of conflict among the elderly in the mass media, which are judged to need improvement from a mid- to long-term perspective.
- Areas requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↓) are spreading the atmosphere of respect for the elderly in the community, media content related to the elderly, which are relatively low in importance, but relatively satisfactory.
- Areas requiring maintenance and enhancement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are listening to the opinions of the elderly in the community, increasing the provision of volunteer and service for the elderly, and convenience of purchasing goods for the elderly. which are judged to need continuous maintenance efforts.

[Table 1-17] IPA on social respect and integration

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ policies reflecting the needs of the elderly</li> <li>◆ social rewards recognized for elderly merit</li> <li>◆ opportunities to transfer knowledge and experience to the younger generation</li> </ul>
second(B)	gradual improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ implementing education for the elderly in schools, participating in elderly events</li> <li>◆ recognizing the existence of conflict among the elderly in the mass media</li> </ul>
third(C)	maintaining status quo area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ spreading the atmosphere of respect for the elderly in the community</li> <li>◆ media content related to the elderly</li> </ul>
fourth(D)	maintenance and enhancement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ listening to the opinions of the elderly in the community</li> <li>◆ increasing the provision of volunteer and service for the elderly</li> <li>◆ convenience of purchasing goods for the elderly</li> </ul>



[Fig 1–8] IPA on social respect and integration

[Table 1–18] IPA index analysis on social respect and integration

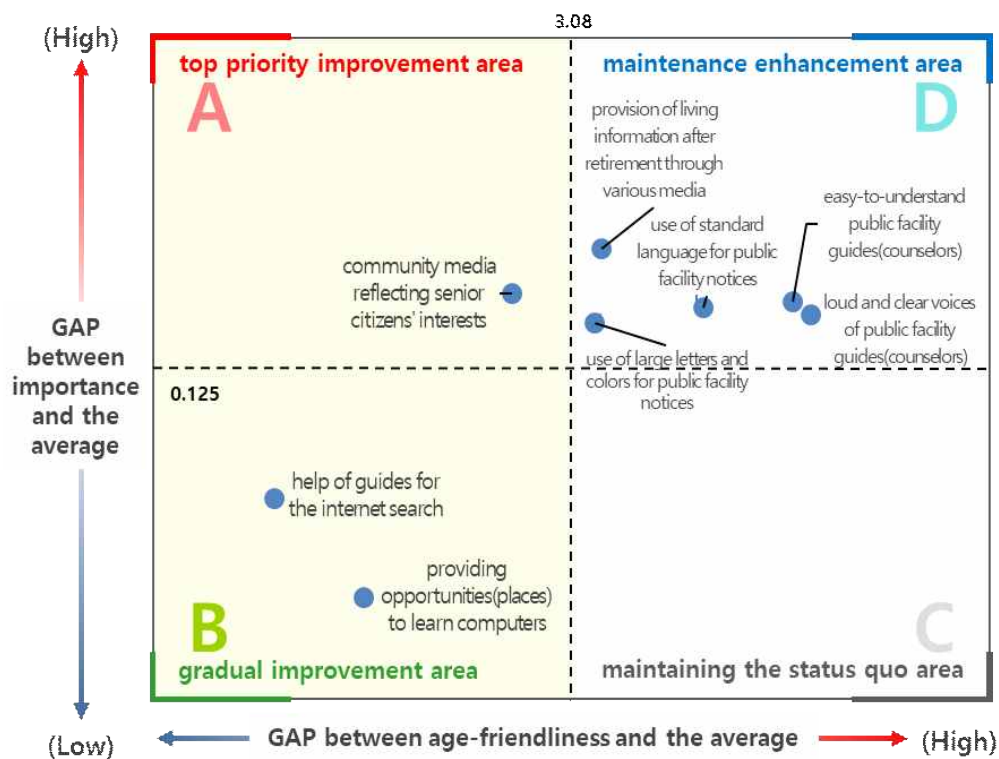
#	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	implementing education for the elderly in schools, participating in elderly events	2.65	0.096
2	opportunities to transfer knowledge and experience to the younger generation	2.54	0.103
3	media content related to the elderly	3.00	0.090
4	recognizing the existence of conflict among the elderly in the mass media	2.90	0.082
5	spreading the atmosphere of respect for the elderly in the community	3.00	0.096
6	social rewards recognized for elderly merit	2.86	0.104
7	policies reflecting the needs of the elderly	2.88	0.110
8	increasing the provision of volunteer and service for the elderly	3.13	0.105
9	convenience of purchasing goods for the elderly	3.11	0.104
10	listening to the opinions of the elderly in the community	3.00	0.110
	average	2.91	1.00

## (7) Area 7 : communication and information

- IPA was conducted by investigating 8 indicators for the diagnosis of age-friendliness in the area of communication and information.)
- Area requiring top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) is community media reflecting senior citizens' interests, which is considered to require the top priority investment.
- Area requiring a gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↓) are help of guides for the internet search and providing opportunities(places) to learn computers, which are judged to need improvement from a mid- to long-term perspective.
- Areas requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↓) are relatively low in importance but relatively satisfactory, but are not identified.
- Areas requiring maintenance and enhancement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are provision of living information after retirement through various media, use of standard language for public facility notices, use of large letters and colors for public facility notices, easy-to-understand public facility guides(counselors), loud and clear voices of public facility guides(counselors). which are judged to need continuous maintenance efforts.

[Table 1–19] IPA on communication and information

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	◆ community media reflecting senior citizens' interests
second(B)	gradual improvement area	◆ help of guides for the internet search ◆ providing opportunities(places) to learn computers
third(C)	maintaining the status quo area	-
fourth(D)	maintenance and enhancement area	◆ provision of living information after retirement through various media ◆ use of standard language for public facility notices ◆ use of large letters and colors for public facility notices ◆ easy-to-understand public facility guides(counselors) ◆ loud and clear voices of public facility guides(counselors)



[Fig 1-9] IPA on communication and information

[Table 1-20] IPA index analysis on communication and information

#	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	use of large letters and colors for public facility notices	3.09	0.128
2	use of standard language for public facility notices	3.20	0.129
3	loud and clear voices of public facility guides(counselors)	3.30	0.128
4	easy-to-understand public facility guides(counselors)	3.29	0.129
5	provision of living information after retirement through various media	3.10	0.134
6	community media reflecting senior citizens' interests	3.01	0.130
7	help of guides for the internet search	2.78	0.114
8	providing opportunities(places) to learn computers	2.87	0.107
	average	3.08	0.125

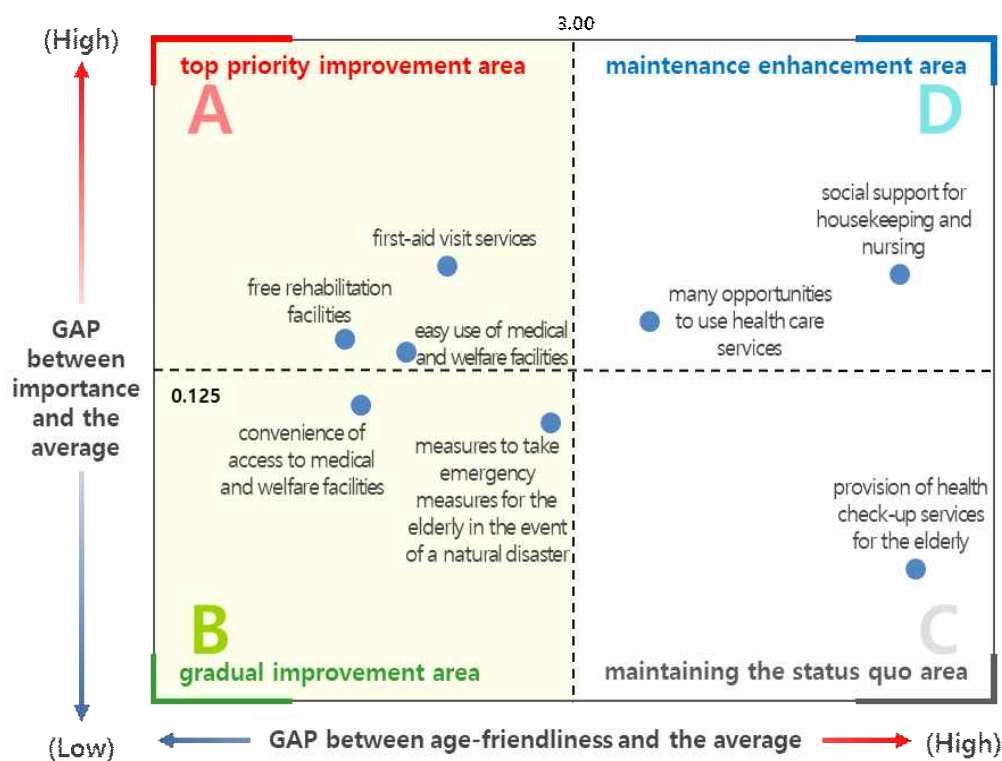


## (8) Area 8 : health and community care

- IPA was conducted by investigating 8 indicators for the diagnosis of age-friendliness in the area of health and community care.
- Area requiring top priority improvement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are first-aid visit services, free rehabilitation facilities, easy use of medical and welfare facilities, which is considered to require the top priority investment.
- Area requiring a gradual improvement (age-friendliness ↓, importance ↓) are convenience of access to medical and welfare facilities and measures to take emergency measures for the elderly in the event of a natural disaster, which are judged to need improvement from a mid- to long-term perspective.
- Area requiring maintenance of the status quo (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↓) is provision of health check-up services for the elderly, which is relatively low in importance but relatively satisfactory.
- Areas requiring maintenance and enhancement (age-friendliness ↑, importance ↑) are many opportunities to use health care services, social support for housekeeping and nursing, which are judged to need continuous maintenance efforts.

[Table 1-21] IPA on health and community care

quadrant	area	details
first(A)	top priority improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ first-aid visit services</li> <li>◆ free rehabilitation facilities</li> <li>◆ easy use of medical and welfare facilities</li> </ul>
second(B)	gradual improvement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ convenience of access to medical and welfare facilities</li> <li>◆ measures to take emergency measures for the elderly in the event of a natural disaster</li> </ul>
third(C)	maintaining the status quo area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ provision of health check-up services for the elderly</li> </ul>
fourth(D)	maintenance and enhancement area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ many opportunities to use health care services</li> <li>◆ social support for housekeeping and nursing</li> </ul>



[Fig. 1-10] IPA on health and community care

[Table 1-22] IPA index analysis on health and community care

#	area	age-friendliness	importance
1	convenience of access to medical and welfare facilities	2.85	0.123
2	easy use of medical and welfare facilities	2.88	0.126
3	provision of health check-up services for the elderly	3.25	0.113
4	many opportunities to use health care services	3.06	0.128
5	social support for housekeeping and nursing	3.24	0.131
6	free rehabilitation facilities	2.84	0.127
7	first-aid visit services	2.91	0.131
8	measures to take emergency measures for the elderly in the event of a natural disaster	2.99	0.122
	average	3.00	0.125

### 3) Comprehensive Results for Improvement

- As a result of gathering the top priority improvement items and gradual improvement items for each of the eight areas derived through IPA, the results are as follows.

[Table 1–23] Comprehensive Results of IPA

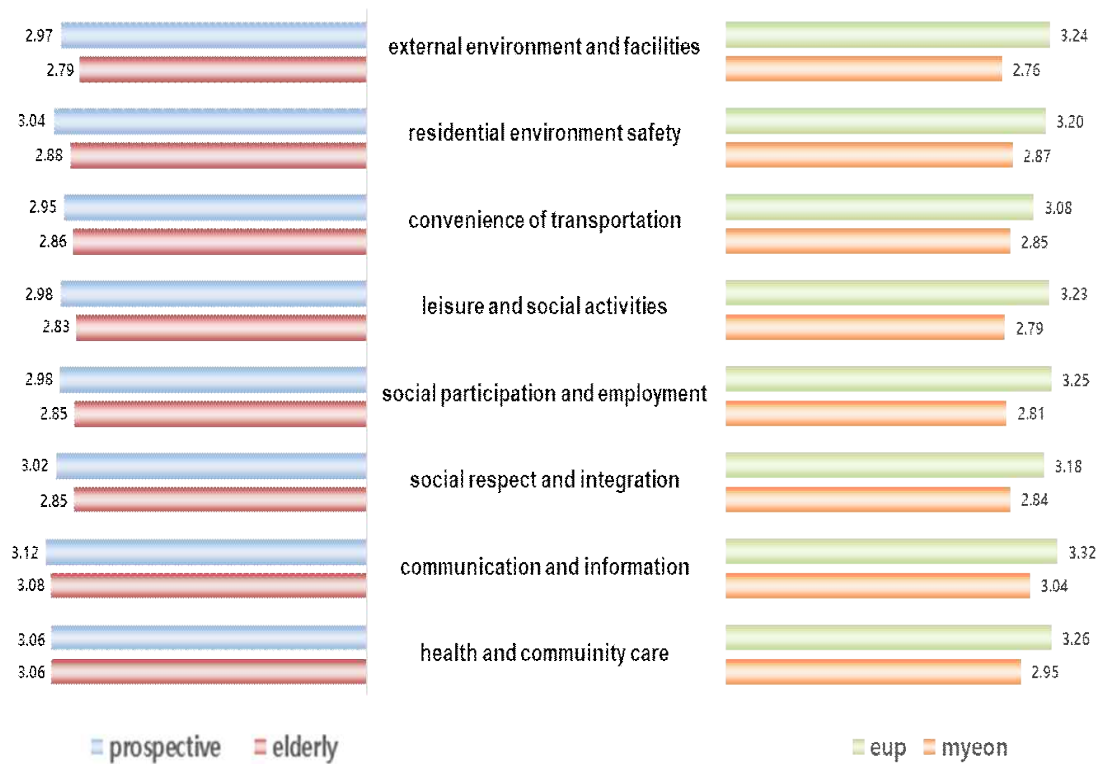
category		top priority improvement item	gradual improvement item
overall age-friendliness		social participation and employment/ leisure and social activities/ social respect and integration/ external environment and facilities	residential environment safety/ convenience of transportation
area 1	external environment and facilities	the reception desk for the elderly in public buildings/ accident response system/ bench and toilet arrangement/ crosswalk walking time and emergency bell	pedestrian obstacles (wheelchairs)
area 2	residential environment safety	easiness to evacuate from natural disasters/ easiness to equip living facilities for the retired/ easiness to purchase and install home renovation products/ easiness to move various amenities	the supply of rental housing and group homes for the elderly/ the convenience of finding a house suitable for economic capacity
area 3	convenience of transportation	free shuttle buses and volunteer vehicles/ low-floor bus operation/ elderly priority parking areas	-
area 4	leisure and social activities	providing traffic information on social activity sites	providing meeting spaces for resolving conflicts between generations/ events for inter-generational harmony
area 5	social participation and employment	post-retirement professional reemployment counseling/ post-retirement job and start-up information access/ job information service institutions/ discrimination against the elderly	operation of vocational training program for the elderly in terms of aptitude
area 6	social respect and integration	policies reflecting the needs of the elderly/ social rewards recognized for elderly merit/ opportunities to transfer knowledge and experience to the younger generation	implementing education for the elderly in schools, participating in elderly events/ recognizing the existence of conflict among the elderly in the mass media
area 7	communication and information	community media reflecting senior citizens' interests	help of guides for the internet search/ providing opportunities(places) to learn computers
area 8	health and community care	first-aid visit services/ free rehabilitation facilities/ easy use of medical and welfare facilities	convenience of access to medical and welfare facilities/ measures to take emergency measures for the elderly in the event of a natural disaster

### 1.3 Analysis of differences by group for diagnosis of age-friendliness in Yesan-gun

#### 1) diagnosis of age-friendliness

##### (1) comparative analysis of the eight major areas by group

- As a result of the comparative analysis of the eight major areas by group, there is a statistically significant difference in the age-friendliness between prospective and elderly in the areas of external environment and facilities, residential environment safety, leisure and social activities, social participation and employment.



[Fig. 1-11] A comparative graph of the eight major areas by group

- The difference according to the residential area is that the age-friendliness of the eup area is relatively higher than that of the myeon area in all eight major areas, so it is judged that the age-friendliness of the eup area is good.

[Table 1–24] A comparative analysis of the eight major areas by group.

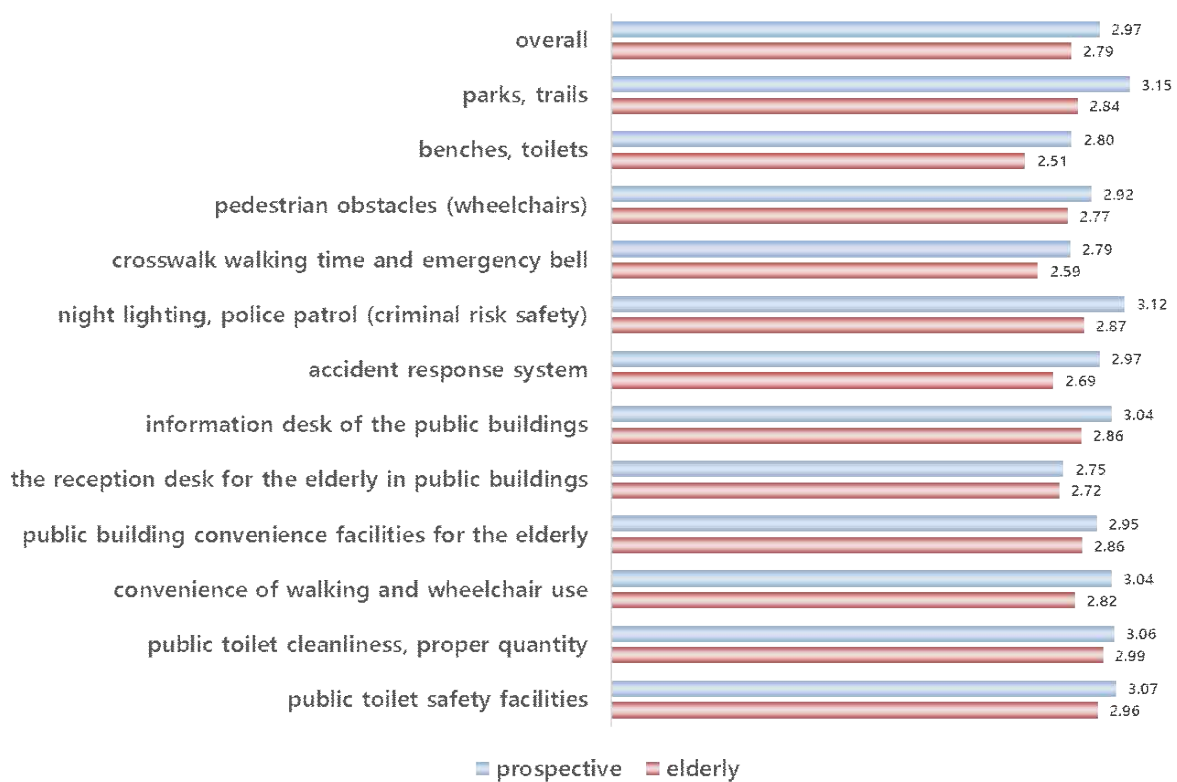
area	comparison by age				comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis		average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	p	eup	myeon	t	p
external environment and facilities	2.97	2.79	2.19**	0.030	3.24	2.76	5.80***	0.000
residential environment safety	3.04	2.88	2.08**	0.038	3.20	2.87	4.45***	0.000
convenience of transportation	2.95	2.86	1.24	0.214	3.08	2.85	2.78***	0.006
leisure and social activities	2.98	2.83	1.83*	0.068	3.23	2.79	5.45***	0.000
social participation and employment	2.98	2.85	1.66*	0.098	3.25	2.81	5.78***	0.000
social respect and integration	3.02	2.85	2.22**	0.027	3.18	2.84	3.80***	0.000
communication and information	3.12	3.08	0.57	0.569	3.32	3.04	3.88***	0.000
health and community care	3.06	3.06	1.05	0.294	3.26	2.95	4.12***	0.000

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

(2) comparative analysis of the external environment and facilities by group

■ Comparison by Age

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on the external environment and facilities, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level with 2.97 for the prospective elderly and 2.79 for the elderly.



[Fig. 1–12] comparative graph by age on the external environment and facilities

- In terms of the details, parks & trails, benches, toilets, night lighting, police patrols (criminal risk safety), accident response systems, public facility information facilities, and convenience of walking and wheelchair use were found to be more age-friendly to the prospective elderly than to the elderly..

[Table 1–25] comparative analysis by age on the external environment and facilities

details	comparison by age			
	average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	p
overall	2.97	2.79	2.19**	0.030
parks, trails	3.15	2.84	2.46**	0.014
benches, toilets	2.80	2.51	2.18**	0.030
pedestrian obstacles (wheelchairs)	2.92	2.77	1.24	0.218
crosswalk walking time and emergency bell	2.79	2.59	1.63	0.105
night lighting, police patrol (criminal risk safety)	3.12	2.87	2.39**	0.017
accident response system	2.97	2.69	2.80***	0.005
information desk of the public buildings	3.04	2.86	1.69*	0.092
the reception desk for the elderly in public buildings	2.75	2.72	0.21	0.833
public building convenience facilities for the elderly	2.95	2.86	0.79	0.432
convenience of walking and wheelchair use	3.04	2.82	2.15**	0.033
public toilet cleanliness, proper quantity	3.06	2.99	0.57	0.572
public toilet safety facilities	3.07	2.96	1.04	0.297

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## ■ Comparison by Residence

- As a result of comparative analysis by residence on the external environment and facilities, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level with 3.24 for the eup area and 2.76 for the myeon area.



[Fig. 1-13] comparative graph by residence on the external environment and facilities

- In all items, the age-friendliness of the eup area is clearly higher than that of the myeon area, indicating that it is necessary to improve the external environment and facilities of the myeon area.



[Table 1–26] comparative analysis by residence on the external environment and facilities

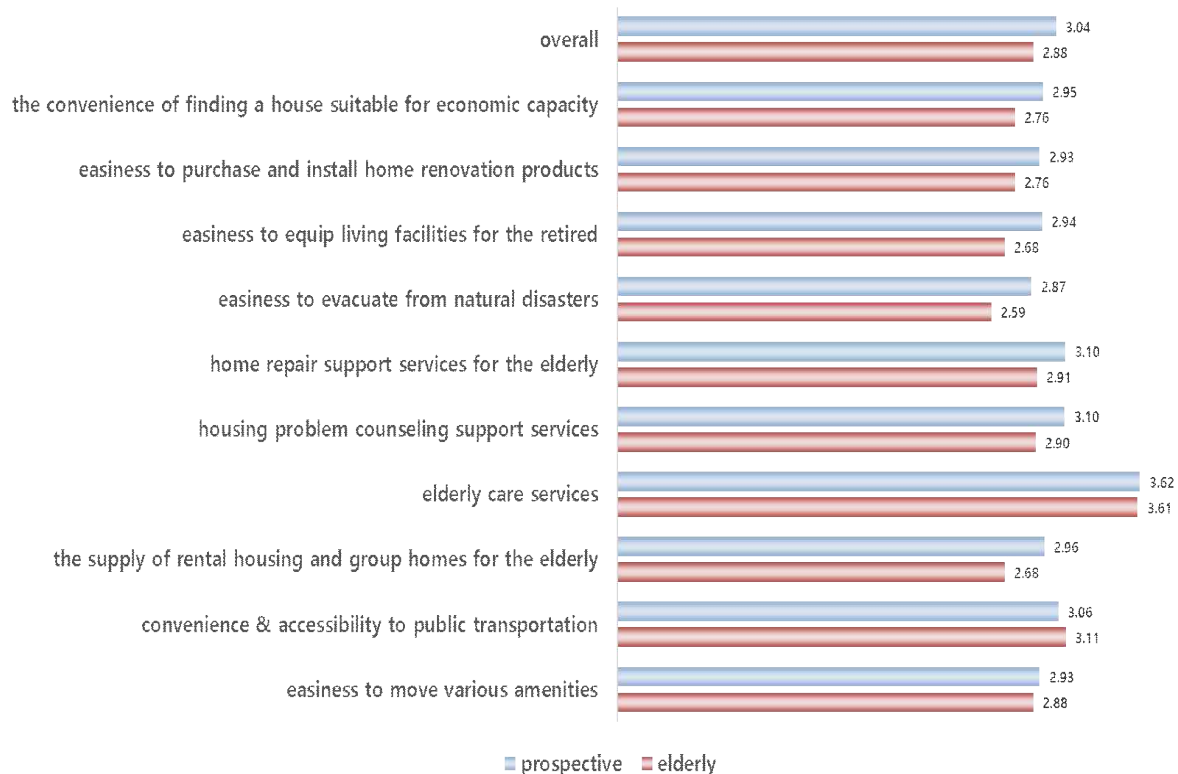
details	comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis	
	eup	myeon	t	p
overall	3.24	2.76	5.80***	0.000
parks, trails	3.42	2.84	4.60***	0.000
benches, toilets	3.34	2.44	6.95***	0.000
pedestrian obstacles (wheelchairs)	3.21	2.74	3.80***	0.000
crosswalk walking time and emergency bell	3.11	2.56	4.62***	0.000
night lighting, police patrol (criminal risk safety)	3.41	2.86	5.59***	0.000
accident response system	3.14	2.69	4.12***	0.000
information desk of the public buildings	3.24	2.84	3.70***	0.000
the reception desk for the elderly in public buildings	3.09	2.65	3.72***	0.000
public building convenience facilities for the elderly	3.26	2.80	3.79***	0.000
convenience of walking and wheelchair use	3.12	2.83	2.82***	0.005
public toilet cleanliness, proper quantity	3.32	2.94	3.33***	0.001
public toilet safety facilities	3.23	2.94	2.80***	0.006

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

### (3) comparative analysis of the residential environment safety by group

#### ■ Comparison by Age

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on the residential environment safety, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level with 3.04 for the prospective elderly and 2.88 for the elderly.



[Fig. 1-14] comparative graph by age on the residential environment safety

- In terms of the detailed items, the age-friendliness of the prospective elderly is higher than that of the elderly in easiness to move, easiness to equip living facilities for the retired, easiness to evacuate from natural disasters, home repair support services for the elderly, housing problem counseling support services, the supply of rental housing and group homes for the elderly.

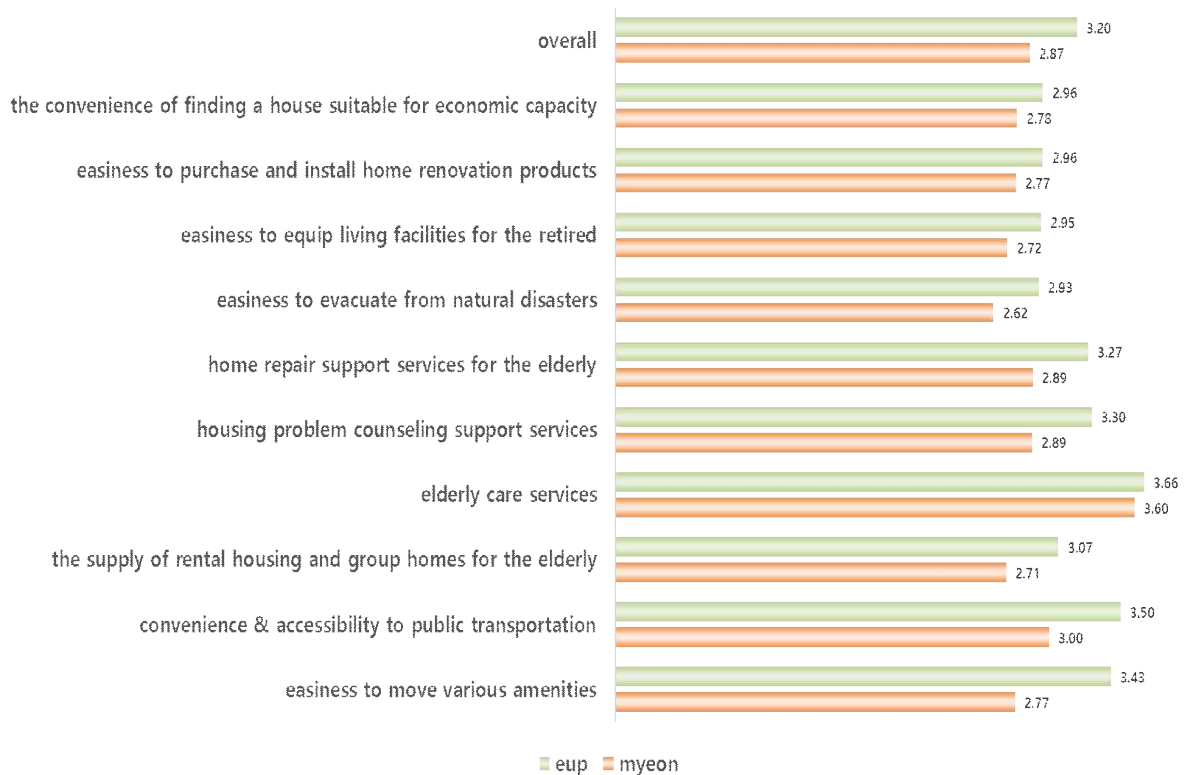
[Table 1–27] comparative analysis by age on the residential environment safety

details	comparison by age			
	average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	p
overall	3.04	2.88	2.080**	0.038
the convenience of finding a house suitable for economic capacity	2.95	2.76	1.699*	0.090
easiness to purchase and install home renovation products	2.93	2.76	1.590	0.113
easiness to equip living facilities for the retired	2.94	2.68	2.442**	0.015
easiness to evacuate from natural disasters	2.87	2.59	2.469**	0.014
home repair support services for the elderly	3.10	2.91	1.673*	0.095
housing problem counseling support services	3.10	2.90	1.886*	0.060
elderly care services	3.62	3.61	0.297	0.883
the supply of rental housing and group homes for the elderly	2.96	2.68	2.412**	0.017
convenience & accessibility to public transportation	3.06	3.11	-0.447	0.655
easiness to move various amenities	2.93	2.88	0.370	0.711

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## ■ Comparison by Residence

- As a result of comparative analysis by residence on the residential environment safety, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level with 3.20 for the eup area and 2.87 for the myeon area.



[Fig. 1–15] comparative graph by residence on the residential environment safety

- In easiness to equip living facilities for the retired, easiness to evacuate from natural disasters, home repair support services for the elderly, housing problem counseling support services, the supply of rental housing and group homes for the elderly, convenience and accessibility to public transportation, easiness to move various amenities, the age-friendliness of the eup area is higher than that of the myeon area, indicating that it is necessary to improve the residential environment safety of the myeon area.

[Table 1–28] comparative analysis by residence on the residential environment safety

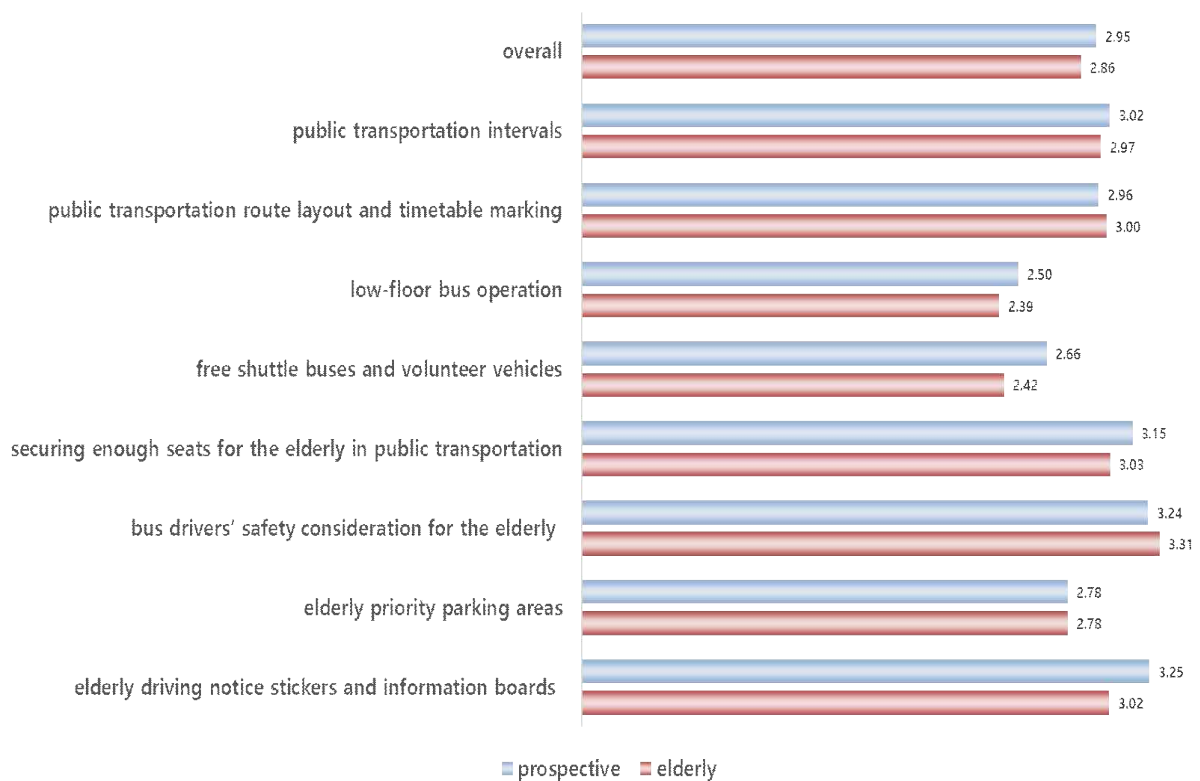
details	comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis	
	eup	myeon	t	p
overall	3.20	2.87	4.45***	0.000
the convenience of finding a house suitable for economic capacity	2.96	2.78	1.501	0.136
easiness to purchase and install home renovation products	2.96	2.77	1.579	0.117
easiness to equip living facilities for the retired	2.95	2.72	2.027**	0.045
easiness to evacuate from natural disasters	2.93	2.62	2.500**	0.014
home repair support services for the elderly	3.27	2.89	2.732***	0.007
housing problem counseling support services	3.30	2.89	3.752***	0.000
elderly care services	3.66	3.60	0.566	0.573
the supply of rental housing and group homes for the elderly	3.07	2.71	3.011***	0.003
convenience & accessibility to public transportation	3.50	3.00	3.646***	0.000
easiness to move various amenities	3.43	2.77	5.835***	0.000

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

#### (4) comparative analysis of the convenience of transportation by group

##### ■ Comparison by Age

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on the convenience of transportation, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level with 3.20 for the prospective elderly and 2.87 for the elderly.



[Fig. 1–16] comparative graph by age on the convenience of transportation

- In terms of the detailed items, the age-friendliness of the prospective elderly is higher than that of the elderly in free shuttle buses and volunteer vehicles, elderly driving notice stickers and information boards.
- For the rest items, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference.

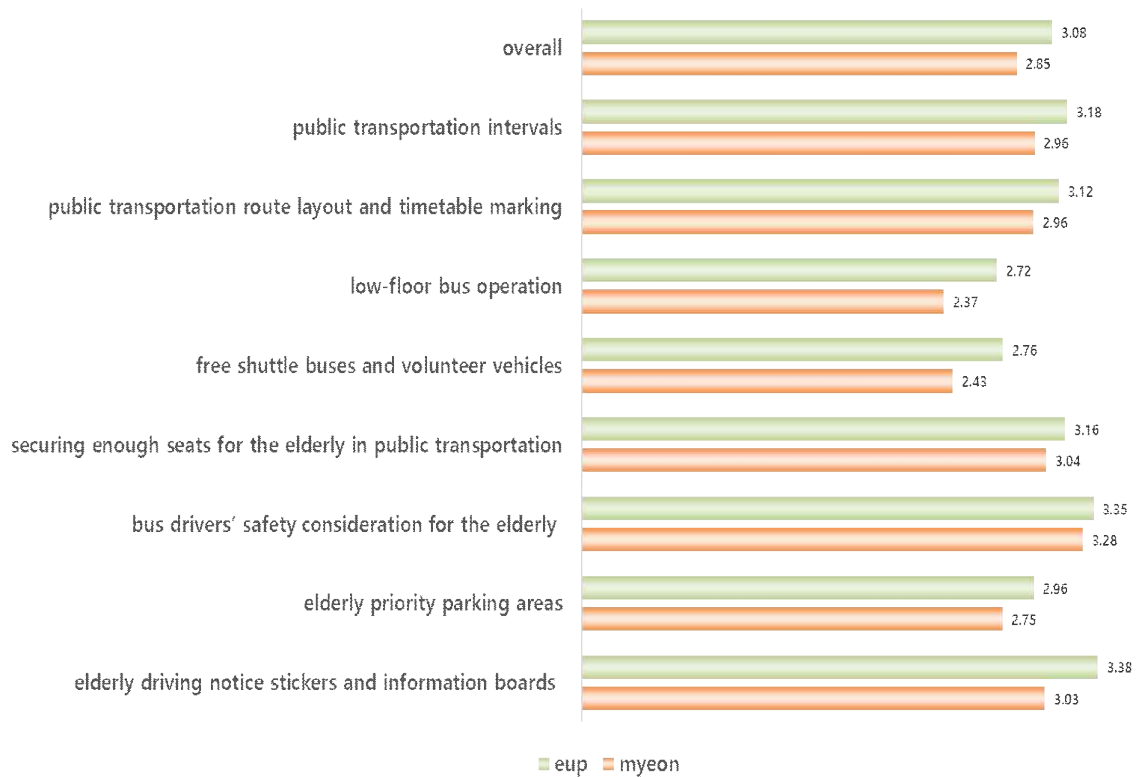
[Table 1–29] comparative analysis by age on the convenience of transportation

details	comparison by age			
	average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	p
overall	2.95	2.86	1.24	0.214
public transportation intervals	3.02	2.97	0.496	0.620
public transportation route layout and timetable marking	2.96	3.00	-0.447	0.655
low-floor bus operation	2.50	2.39	0.990	0.323
free shuttle buses and volunteer vehicles	2.66	2.42	2.109**	0.036
securing enough seats for the elderly in public transportation	3.15	3.03	1.209	0.227
bus drivers' safety consideration for the elderly	3.24	3.31	-0.625	0.532
elderly priority parking areas	2.78	2.78	0.004	0.997
elderly driving notice stickers and information boards	3.25	3.02	1.906*	0.057

Note) \*\*\* :  $p < 0.01$ , \*\* :  $p < 0.05$ , \* :  $p < 0.1$

## ■ Comparison by Residence

- As a result of comparative analysis by residence on the convenience of transportation, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 99% confidence level with 3.08 for the eup area and 2.85 for the myeon area.



[Fig. 1-17] comparative graph by residence on the convenience of transportation

- In public transportation intervals, low-floor bus operation, free shuttle buses and volunteer vehicles, elderly priority parking areas, elderly driving notice stickers and information boards, the age-friendliness of the eup area is higher than that of the myeon area, indicating that it is necessary to improve the convenience of transportation of the myeon area.



[Table 1–30] comparative analysis by residence on the convenience of transportation

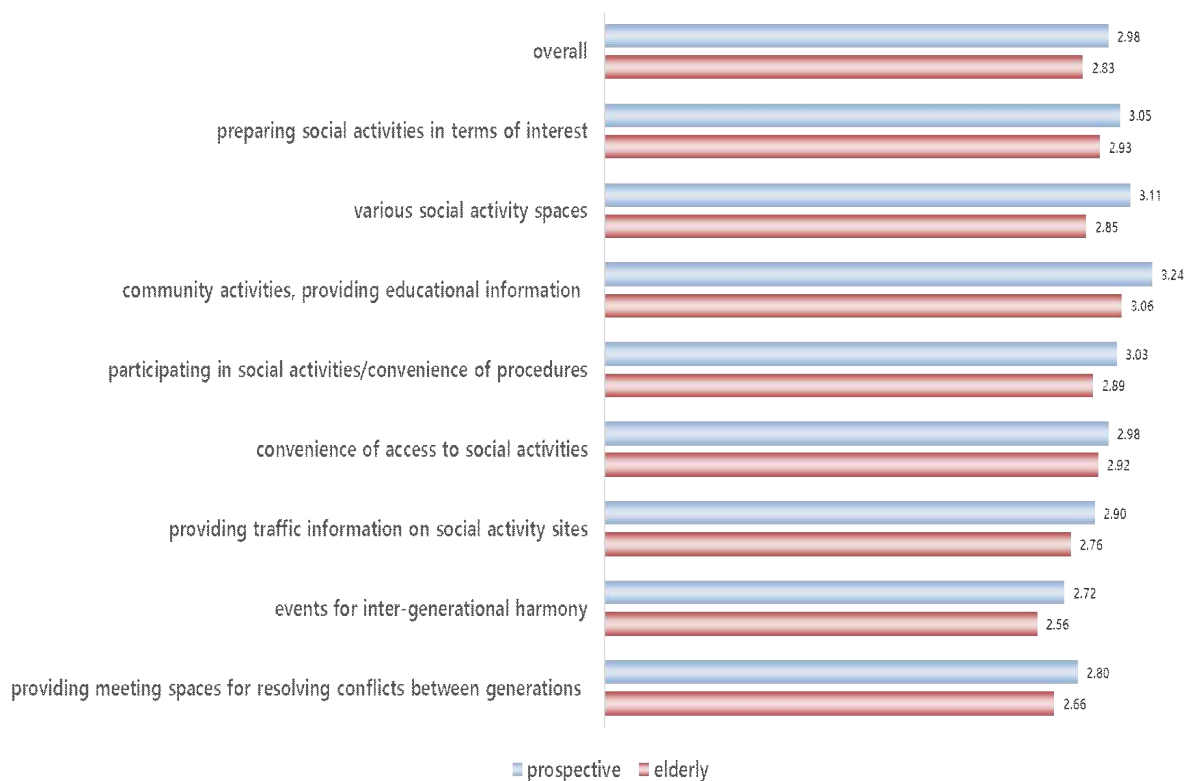
details	comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis	
	eup	myeon	t	p
overall	3.08	2.85	2.78***	0.006
public transportation intervals	3.18	2.96	1.663*	0.097
public transportation route layout and timetable marking	3.12	2.96	1.289	0.198
low-floor bus operation	2.72	2.37	2.668***	0.008
free shuttle buses and volunteer vehicles	2.76	2.43	2.709***	0.008
securing enough seats for the elderly in public transportation	3.16	3.04	1.211	0.228
bus drivers' safety consideration for the elderly	3.35	3.28	0.575	0.566
elderly priority parking areas	2.96	2.75	1.927*	0.056
elderly driving notice stickers and information boards	3.38	3.03	2.405**	0.017

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

(5) comparative analysis of the leisure and social activities by group

■ Comparison by Age

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on the leisure and social activities, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level with 2.98 for the prospective elderly and 2.83 for the elderly.



[Fig. 1–18] comparative graph by age on the leisure and social activities

- In terms of the detailed items, the age-friendliness of the prospective elderly is higher than that of the elderly in various social activity spaces, community activities & providing educational information.

[Table 1-31] comparative analysis by age on the leisure and social activities

details	comparison by age			
	average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	유의확률(p)
overall	2.98	2.83	1.83*	0.068
preparing social activities in terms of interest	3.05	2.93	1.092	0.276
various social activity spaces	3.11	2.85	2.389**	0.017
community activities, providing educational information	3.24	3.06	1.706*	0.089
participating in social activities/convenience of procedures	3.03	2.89	1.377	0.169
convenience of access to social activities	2.98	2.92	0.510	0.610
providing traffic information on social activity sites	2.90	2.76	1.286	0.199
events for inter-generational harmony	2.72	2.56	1.591	0.113
providing meeting spaces for resolving conflicts between generations	2.80	2.66	1.308	0.192

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## ■ Comparison by Residence

- As a result of comparative analysis by residence on the leisure and social activities, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 99% confidence level with 3.23 for the eup area and 2.79 for the myeon area.



[Fig. 1–19] comparative graph by residence on the leisure and social activities

- In all items, the age-friendliness of the eup area is clearly higher than that of the myeon area, indicating that it is necessary to improve the the leisure and social activities of the myeon area.

[Table 1–32] comparative analysis by residence on the leisure and social activities

details	comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis	
	eup	myeon	t	p
overall	3.23	2.79	5.450***	0.000
preparing social activities in terms of interest	3.35	2.88	4.460***	0.000
various social activity spaces	3.42	2.82	5.804***	0.000
community activities, providing educational information	3.46	3.04	3.343***	0.001
participating in social activities/convenience of procedures	3.26	2.85	3.749***	0.000
convenience of access to social activities	3.32	2.85	4.473***	0.000
providing traffic information on social activity sites	3.16	2.73	3.960***	0.000
events for inter-generational harmony	2.92	2.53	3.389***	0.001
providing meeting spaces for resolving conflicts between generations	2.99	2.64	2.936***	0.004

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

(6) comparative analysis of the social participation and employment by group

■ Comparison by Age

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on the social participation and employment, it was found that there was statistically significant difference at 90% confidence level with 2.98 for the prospective elderly and 2.85 for the elderly.



[Fig. 1–20] comparative graph by age on the social participation and employment

- In terms of the detailed items, the age-friendliness of the prospective elderly is higher than that of the elderly in operation of vocational training program for the elderly in terms of aptitude, post-retirement professional reemployment counseling, post-retirement job and start-up information access.

[Table 1–33] comparative analysis by age on the social participation and employment

details	comparison by age			
	average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	p
overall	2.98	2.85	1.66*	0.098
supporting volunteer work for the elderly with physical discomfort	3.23	3.13	0.942	0.347
supporting volunteer services for the elderly in economic poverty	3.10	3.05	0.523	0.601
volunteer activities for the elderly	2.96	2.87	0.817	0.414
encouraging community volunteer services	3.10	2.96	1.322	0.187
providing opportunities to participate in jobs for the elderly	3.20	3.17	0.314	0.754
discrimination against the elderly	2.90	2.85	0.463	0.644
operation of vocational training program for the elderly in terms of aptitude	2.83	2.59	2.250**	0.025
post-retirement professional reemployment counseling	2.81	2.61	2.007**	0.046
job information service institutions	2.81	2.64	1.619	0.107
post-retirement job and start-up information access	2.83	2.59	2.359**	0.019

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## ■ Comparison by Residence

- As a result of comparative analysis by residence on the social participation and employment, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 99% confidence level with 3.25 for the eup area and 2.81 for the myeon area.



[Fig. 1–21] comparative graph by residence on the social participation and employment

- In all items, the age-friendliness of the eup area is clearly higher than that of the myeon area, indicating that it is necessary to improve the the leisure and social activities of the myeon area.



[Table 1–34] comparative analysis by residence on the social participation and employment

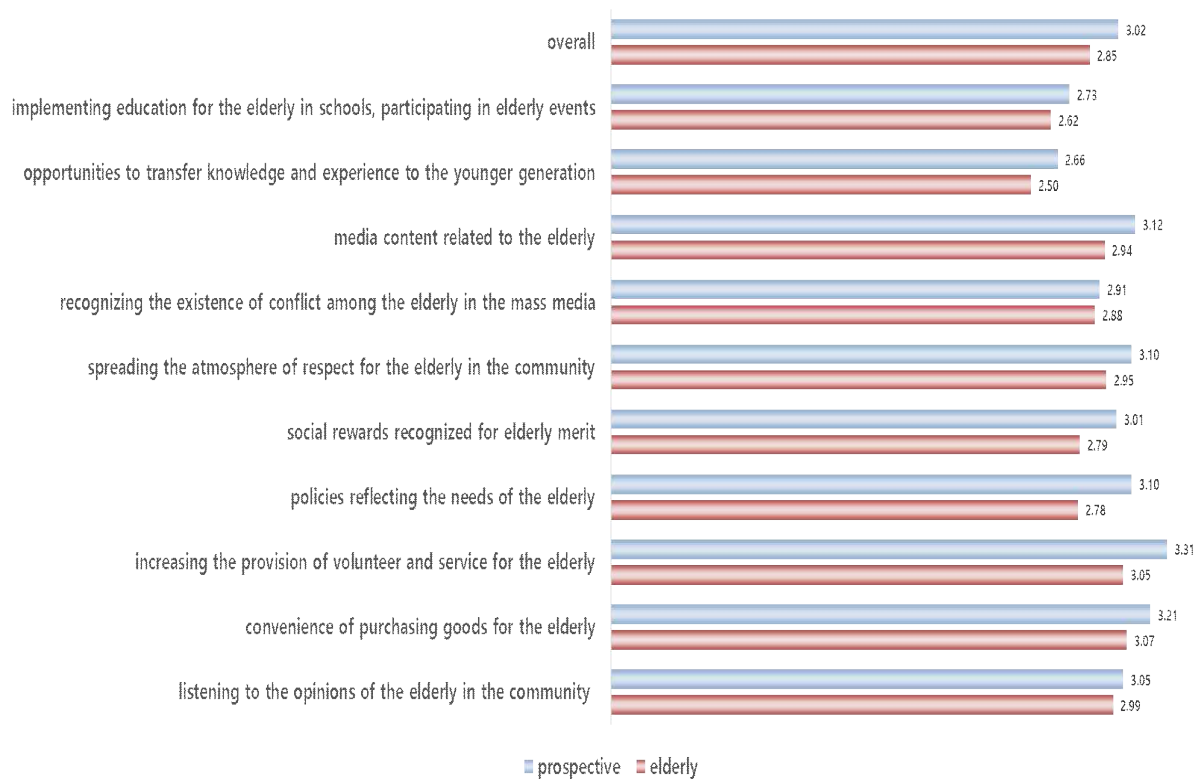
details	comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis	
	eup	myeon	t	p
overall	3.25	2.81	5.780***	0.000
supporting volunteer work for the elderly with physical discomfort	3.41	3.11	3.138***	0.002
supporting volunteer services for the elderly in economic poverty	3.31	3.01	2.469**	0.014
volunteer activities for the elderly	3.24	2.82	3.265***	0.001
encouraging community volunteer services	3.32	2.93	3.928***	0.000
providing opportunities to participate in jobs for the elderly	3.54	3.10	3.462***	0.001
discrimination against the elderly	3.12	2.81	2.797***	0.006
operation of vocational training program for the elderly in terms of aptitude	3.10	2.57	4.633***	0.000
post-retirement professional reemployment counseling	3.16	2.56	5.482***	0.000
job information service institutions	3.12	2.60	5.136***	0.000
post-retirement job and start-up information access	3.16	2.55	5.644***	0.000

Note) \*\*\* :  $p < 0.01$ , \*\* :  $p < 0.05$ , \* :  $p < 0.1$

(7) comparative analysis of the social respect and integration by group

■ Comparison by Age

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on the social respect and integration, it was found that there was statistically significant difference at 95% confidence level with 3.02 for the prospective elderly and 2.85 for the elderly.



[Fig. 1–22] comparative graph by age on the social respect and integration

- In terms of the detailed items, the age-friendliness of the prospective elderly is higher than that of the elderly in opportunities to transfer knowledge and experience to the younger generation, social rewards recognized for elderly merit, increasing the provision of volunteer and service for the elderly.

[Table 1–35] comparative analysis by age on the social respect and integration

details	comparison by age			
	average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	p
overall	3.02	2.85	2.220**	0.027
implementing education for the elderly in schools, participating in elderly events	2.73	2.62	1.095	0.275
opportunities to transfer knowledge and experience to the younger generation	2.66	2.50	1.681*	0.094
media content related to the elderly	3.12	2.94	1.591	0.113
recognizing the existence of conflict among the elderly in the mass media	2.91	2.88	0.242	0.809
spreading the atmosphere of respect for the elderly in the community	3.10	2.95	1.459	0.145
social rewards recognized for elderly merit	3.01	2.79	2.118**	0.035
policies reflecting the needs of the elderly	3.10	2.78	2.995***	0.003
increasing the provision of volunteer and service for the elderly	3.31	3.05	2.568**	0.011
convenience of purchasing goods for the elderly	3.21	3.07	1.290	0.198
listening to the opinions of the elderly in the community	3.05	2.99	0.582	0.561

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## ■ Comparison by Residence

- As a result of comparative analysis by residence on the social participation and employment, it was found that there was a statistically significant difference at 99% confidence level with 3.18 for the eup area and 2.84 for the myeon area.



[Fig. 1-23] comparative graph by residence on the social respect and integration

- In all items, the age-friendliness of the eup area is clearly higher than that of the myeon area, indicating that it is necessary to improve the the social respect and integration of the myeon area.

[Table 1–36] comparative analysis by residence on the social respect and integration

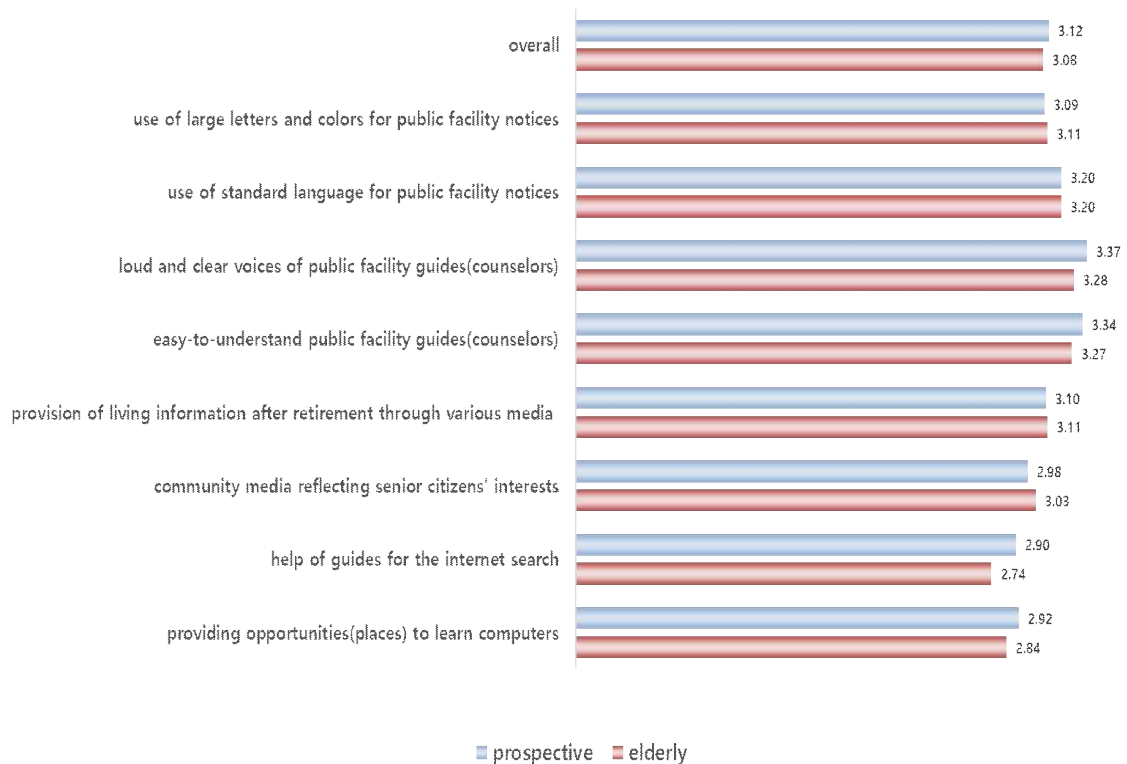
details	comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis	
	eup	myeon	t	p
overall	3.18	2.84	3.800***	0.000
implementing education for the elderly in schools, participating in elderly events	2.96	2.58	3.287***	0.001
opportunities to transfer knowledge and experience to the younger generation	2.91	2.47	4.060***	0.000
media content related to the elderly	3.26	2.94	2.386**	0.017
recognizing the existence of conflict among the elderly in the mass media	3.19	2.84	3.160***	0.002
spreading the atmosphere of respect for the elderly in the community	3.22	2.95	2.264**	0.024
social rewards recognized for elderly merit	3.08	2.81	2.506**	0.013
policies reflecting the needs of the elderly	3.19	2.81	2.919***	0.004
increasing the provision of volunteer and service for the elderly	3.42	3.07	2.832***	0.005
convenience of purchasing goods for the elderly	3.34	3.07	2.548**	0.012
listening to the opinions of the elderly in the community	3.20	2.96	1.771*	0.077

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## (8) Comparative Analysis by Group on Communication and Information

### ■ Comparison by Age

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on communication and information, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference with 3.12 for the prospective elderly and 3.08 for the elderly.



[Fig. 1–24] comparative graph by age on communication and information

- The average is 3 or higher, and the overall age-friendliness in the communication and information is high, and the responses of the prospective elderly and the elderly are similarly distributed.

[Table 1–37] comparative analysis by age on communication and information

details	comparison by age			
	average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	p
overall	3.12	3.08	0.570	0.569
use of large letters and colors for public facility notices	3.09	3.11	-0.163	0.871
use of standard language for public facility notices	3.20	3.20	-0.020	0.984
loud and clear voices of public facility guides(counselors)	3.37	3.28	0.884	0.377
easy-to-understand public facility guides(counselors)	3.34	3.27	0.661	0.509
provision of living information after retirement through various media	3.10	3.11	-0.002	0.998
community media reflecting senior citizens' interests	2.98	3.03	-0.553	0.581
help of guides for the internet search	2.90	2.74	1.554	0.121
providing opportunities(places) to learn computers	2.92	2.84	0.709	0.479

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## ■ Comparison by Residence

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on the convenience of transportation, it was found that there was statistically significant difference at 99% confidence level with 3.32 for the eup area and 3.04 for the myeon area.



[Fig. 1–25] comparative graph by residence on communication and information

- In use of standard language for public facility notices, loud and clear voices of public facility guides(counselors), easy-to-understand public facility guides(counselors), community media reflecting senior citizens' interests, help of guides for the internet search, providing opportunities(places) to learn computer, the age-friendliness of the eup area is clearly higher than that of the myeon area, indicating that it is necessary to improve the the social respect and integration of the myeon area.



[Table 1–38] comparative analysis by residence on communication and information

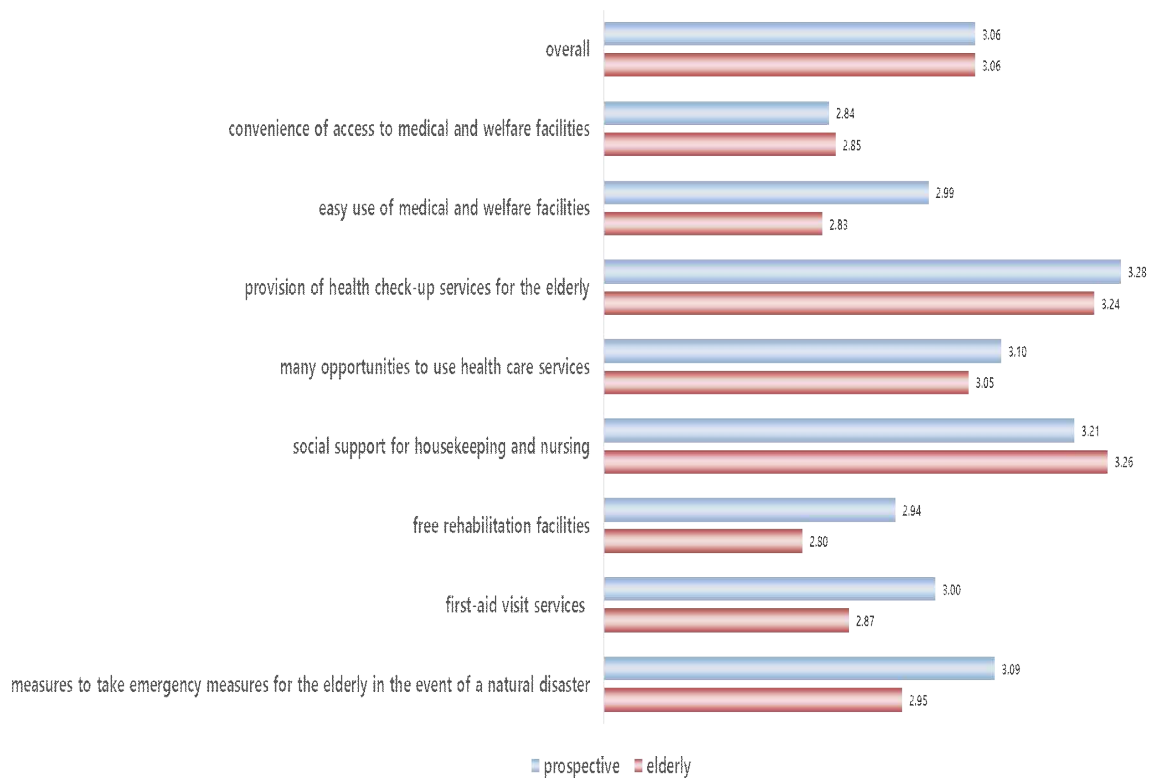
details	comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis	
	eup	myeon	t	p
overall	3.32	3.04	3.880***	0.000
use of large letters and colors for public facility notices	3.23	3.07	1.392	0.165
use of standard language for public facility notices	3.36	3.16	1.655*	0.099
loud and clear voices of public facility guides(counselors)	3.57	3.25	3.344***	0.001
easy-to-understand public facility guides(counselors)	3.49	3.25	2.553**	0.012
provision of living information after retirement through various media	3.24	3.07	1.386	0.167
community media reflecting senior citizens' interests	3.20	2.98	1.866*	0.063
help of guides for the internet search	3.16	2.70	4.486***	0.000
providing opportunities(places) to learn computers	3.28	2.78	4.624***	0.000

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## (9) comparative analysis by group on health and community care

### ■ Comparison by Age

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on health and community care, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference with 3.06 for the prospective elderly and 3.06 for the elderly.



[Fig. 1–26] comparative graph by age on health and community care

- The average is 3 or higher, and the overall age-friendliness in health and community care is high, and the responses of the prospective elderly and the elderly are similarly distributed.

[Table 1–39] comparative analysis by age on health and community care

details	comparison by age			
	average		difference analysis	
	prospective	elderly	t	p
overall	3.06	3.06	1.050	0.294
convenience of access to medical and welfare facilities	2.84	2.85	-0.092	0.926
easy use of medical and welfare facilities	2.99	2.83	1.550	0.122
provision of health check-up services for the elderly	3.28	3.24	0.452	0.652
many opportunities to use health care services	3.10	3.05	0.480	0.631
social support for housekeeping and nursing	3.21	3.26	-0.489	0.625
free rehabilitation facilities	2.94	2.80	1.282	0.201
first-aid visit services	3.00	2.87	1.154	0.250
measures to take emergency measures for the elderly in the event of a natural disaster	3.09	2.95	1.214	0.225

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1

## ■ 거주지별 비교

- As a result of comparative analysis by age on health and community care, it was found that there was statistically significant difference with 3.26 for the eup area and 2.95 for myeon area.



[Fig. 1-27] comparative graph by residence on health and community care

- In convenience of access to medical and welfare facilities, easy use of medical and welfare facilities, free rehabilitation facilities, first-aid visit services, measures to take emergency measures for the elderly in the event of a natural disaster, the age-friendliness of the eup area is clearly higher than that of the myeon area, indicating that it is necessary to improve the the social respect and integration of the myeon area.

[Table 1–40] comparative analysis by residence on health and community care

details	comparison by residence			
	average		difference analysis	
	eup	myeon	t	p
overall	3.26	2.95	4.120***	0.000
convenience of access to medical and welfare facilities	3.20	2.77	4.386***	0.000
easy use of medical and welfare facilities	3.18	2.82	3.227***	0.002
provision of health check-up services for the elderly	3.34	3.23	1.037	0.301
many opportunities to use health care services	3.19	3.03	1.289	0.198
social support for housekeeping and nursing	3.34	3.22	1.258	0.210
free rehabilitation facilities	3.16	2.77	3.423***	0.001
first-aid visit services	3.27	2.83	4.327***	0.000
measures to take emergency measures for the elderly in the event of a natural disaster	3.36	2.90	4.180***	0.000

Note) \*\*\* : p<0.01, \*\* : p<0.05, \* : p<0.1