

# Baseline Assessment

## Section 1. Analysis of the Aging Status and Conditions in Seogu, Busan

### 1. Necessity and purpose

- The city of the elderly proposed by the WHO recommends building and developing a model adapted to the regional conditions and circumstances of the executing city. Indeed, each city has different environmental, socio-cultural, and economic situations, such that the development of appropriate urban policies acts as a success factor in the creation of an age-friendly city
- Seogu, Busan has already entered a super-aged society since 2015, and the elderly population is expected to expand further with the aging of the baby boomers, so it is necessary to actively prepare as an elderly city
- Therefore, recognizing the need for policy and social support for the elderly, as a prerequisite, it is necessary to realize a city where the elderly can live well by joining the WHO-friendly city
- To this end, it is necessary to precede the survey on the status of the elderly in Seogu, Busan, as well as the survey on welfare infrastructure and policies for the elderly
- It is, therefore, necessary to be aware of the condition and status of Seogu's current seniority in terms of outdoor space and building, transportation, housing, social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, community support, and health services

## 2. Demographic aspects

- Busan is the first metropolitan city to enter the super-aged society among special cities and metropolitan cities, with a population of over 65 years old accounting for more than 20% of the total population
  - Seogu, the proportion of the total elderly population in the region, which represents the elderly population, is high
  - At a country level, the Busan Seogu aging index is relatively high
- According to the current status of elderly households in Seogu, Busan, 4.6% of the total single-person households in Busan, 3.8% of the two-person households, and 3.8% of the households with three or more people were surveyed
- From 2017 to 2021, the number of single-person households aged 65 or older continues to increase, and the proportion of elderly households living alone increased from 11.8% in 2017 to 14.2% in 2021, increasing by 2.4%

## 3. Living aspects

### 1) Physical environment (outdoor space and building, transportation, housing)

- Seogu had 65.2% higher satisfaction with public transportation (bus), but it was confirmed that residential satisfaction (44.8%), pedestrian environment satisfaction (37.5%), and social safety satisfaction (31.9%) were somewhat lower
- There are a total of 1,278 heated shelters provided by Busan City, and 24 out of 16 administrative districts in Seogu with Jung-gu
- In 2020, Seogu had 12.8 traffic accidents per 1,000 cars, and the statistics showed an increase of 3.2% and an annual average of 0.3%
- In 2020, there were 104 pedestrian traffic accidents in Seogu
- According to the current state of the urban park construction area per 1,000 population, it declined sharply in 2019, then increased rapidly in

2020, doubling in 2015

- In Seogu, there are 123 on-road parking lots, 172 off-road parking lots, 1,612 attached parking lots, and 1,907 on-road parking lots are used for a total of fee, 17 off-road parking lots, and 155 free parking lots
- A total of 2,812 streetlights were installed in Seogu, Busan, except for other roads, followed by Gudeok-ro (305), Bosu-daero (249), and Chungmudae-ro (203), and Heukgyo-ro (5), Okcheon-ro (7) had fewer streetlights
- According to the distribution status of old houses for more than 30 years by the administrative district of Busan, 13,483 houses were found to be old houses in Seogu, which accounted for 5.20%
- According to a comparative survey of households by type of residence for senior citizens aged 60 or older across the country, Busan, and Seogu, Busan, the proportion of people living in detached houses or apartments is high
- In the case of Busan, the number of senior households living in apartments was highest at 51.0%, followed by senior households living in individual homes at 33.2%. On the other hand, in Seogu, older households living in individual homes were highest at 54.7%, followed by older households living in apartments at 29.8%
- Looking at the gender ratio of apartment ownership by age over 60, 59.01% of those aged 60 to 69 owned apartments, of which 43.01% were male and 56.99% were female. 31.08% of those aged 70 to 79 owned apartments, of which 46.73% were men and 53.27% were women, 9.92% were found to own apartments, 45.18% were men and 54.82% were women
- Overall, women 60 years of age and older were found to own more apartments than men, and 17.43% of the overall senior population in Seogu apartments were homeowners

**2) Social, cultural, and economic environment (social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment)**

- According to the Busan Metropolitan Government's labor and income indicators, in the Seogu, working satisfaction ranked 12th in Busan at 42.6%, wage satisfaction ranked 11th at 29.4%, employment safety satisfaction ranked 8th at 38.8%, working environment satisfaction ranked 12th with 35.6%
- To support social activities for the elderly, the Busan Seogu Senior Club (an agency dedicated to jobs for the elderly) provides customized jobs to the elderly, and eight market-type and four social service-type jobs are operated
- There are nine traditional markets mainly used by the elderly, and it has been confirmed that there are two in Dongdaeshin-dong, two in Seodaeshin-dong, one in Ami-dong, two in Chungmu-dong, one in Nammin-dong, and one in Amnam-dong
- Among traditional markets, Chungmu-dong Dawn Market is the biggest, and 1023 stores are recorded when the total number of stores is combined

**3) Informatization/community health (communication and information, community support and health services)**

- As of 2021, 27,502 out of the total population of 105,146 in Seogu, accounting for 26.15% of the total population, of which 21,044 are elderly people receiving basic pensions, accounting for 76.52% of the population aged 65 or older
- There were 120 elderly-related facilities in Seogu, Busan, and elderly welfare centers and dementia relief centers were found to be somewhat insufficient compared to the elderly population, but the number of leisure facilities and senior citizen centers was found to be large
- As a result of confirming the distribution of senior citizens' facilities by

administrative district, it is somewhat unevenly arranged, and there are no senior residential welfare facilities at all, so it is necessary to implement policies on the construction of senior citizens' homes

- In the case of elderly medical welfare facilities, 226 people are using them in four elderly care facilities, and it has been confirmed that there are no elderly care communal living families
- Looking at the current status of social services for people with disabilities in Seogu, 90 people live in 3 residential facilities, 4 use facilities, and 4 vocational rehabilitation facilities
- According to the current status of major social welfare facilities in Seogu, Busan, there are 5 regional facilities, 10 children and youth facilities, 11 women's and family facilities, and 11 disabled facilities, indicating that the proportion of elderly facilities is somewhat high
- Looking at the current status of free meals provided to low-income seniors as a meal delivery business in Seogu, there are currently four restaurants, with an average daily use of about 55 senior people
- In Seogu, there are Busan National University Hospital, Dong-A University Hospital, Kosin University Hospital, and Samyuk Busan Hospital, which are affiliated with universities, and many medical institutions are distributed
- According to the current status of workers at medical institutions in Seogu, a total of 7,515 people are employed, and by administrative district (dong), there are many workers in Dongdaesin 3-dong, Seodaesin 1-dong, Amnam-dong, and Seodaesin 4-dong, and Chodang-dong.
  - Percentage of medical personnel: doctors (18.04%), dentists (1.02%), oriental doctors (0.76%), pharmacists (1.77%), midwives (0.04%), nurses (53.83%), nursing assistants (9.62%), medical technicians (13.57%), medical recorders (1.34%)

## Section 2 Analysis of social investigations in Seogu, Busan.

### 1. Overview

- It is necessary to analyze the basic needs of the elderly living in Seogu, Busan, by reviewing the social survey contents of Seogu, Busan, along with the analysis of aging conditions and conditions
- The population of all 500 households in Seogu, the population of the 3rd Seogu Busan Metropolitan City Community Security Survey, is analyzed by sampling the elderly population aged 60 or older
  - The purpose of the sample composition is to collect both the perspective of the prospective elderly and the perspective of the current elderly to establish a mid-to-long-term elderly-friendly city for three years

### 2. Analysis results

#### 1) Outdoor space and building (Satisfaction of the residential environment - The walking environment in the area)

- As a result of the satisfaction survey on the walking environment, 16.2% said they were very satisfied, 31.9% said they were slightly satisfied, 24.2% said they were usually dissatisfied, 22.4% said they were slightly dissatisfied, and 5.3% said they were very dissatisfied
- Generally, 48.1% of positive and 27.7% of negative responses were surveyed, indicating that most were positive about the walking environment

#### 2) Transportation

##### ■ Commuting and commuting status and means of transportation

- It is found that the elderly usually do not commute or commute to

school, and it is found that they travel on foot (43.4%) or use city buses and village buses (30%) when commuting

- Satisfaction with using public transportation (city/village buses, intercity/express buses, taxis, and subways)
  - Public transportation most frequently used by the elderly was found to be city and village buses (97.7%), and intercity and express buses (68.3%) were found to have a relatively low utilization rate
  - According to the satisfaction survey, subway, light rail, and Donghae line (35.4%) were the most satisfying means of transportation, while intercity and express bus (2.6%) were the most dissatisfied means of transportation, and taxis (0.4%) were the lowest
- Major moving area (Busan city)
  - It was found that 53.7% of the elderly commute to work in Seogu, followed by Saha-gu (12.4%) and Jung-gu (11%), which are geographically close to Seogu

### 3) Housing

- Satisfaction with Residential Environment - Housing
  - According to a survey of satisfaction with the current housing, 16.4% said they were very satisfied, 37.3% said they were slightly satisfied, 31.2% said they were usually slightly dissatisfied, 12.3% said they were slightly dissatisfied, and 2.8% said they were very dissatisfied
  - Generally, 53.7% of positive and 15.1% of negative opinions were confirmed to be positive in terms of the housing environment
- Satisfaction of Residential Environment - Infrastructures such as Water Supply and Sewerage
  - As a result of the satisfaction survey on infrastructures such as water and sewage, 18.1% said they were very satisfied, 36.1% said they were slightly satisfied, 30% normal, 12.4% slightly dissatisfied, and 3.4% very

dissatisfied.

- Typically, 54.2 percent of positive and 15.8 percent of negative opinions appear to be relatively positive

■ Satisfaction with Residential Environment - Parking Lot Use

- According to the survey, only 14.1% said they were very satisfied with the use of parking lots in the residential environment, 26.7% said they were slightly satisfied, 28.5% said they were slightly dissatisfied, 23.6% said they were slightly dissatisfied, and 7.1% said they were very dissatisfied
- Overall, 40.8% of positive and 30.7% of negative views were relatively negative when parking was used

#### 4) Leisure and social activities

■ Satisfaction with cultural leisure facilities

- As a result of the survey on satisfaction with cultural leisure facilities of the elderly, 1.5% said they were very satisfied, 12.1% satisfied, 68.3% normal, 16.4% dissatisfied, and 1.6% very dissatisfied
- It was confirmed that satisfaction with cultural recreational facilities was at a normal level

■ Cultural facilities to be expanded first

- Among cultural facilities, sports facilities (34.2%) were the highest, followed by performance facilities (22%) and local cultural welfare facilities (20.4%)
- In contrast, opinions on the expansion of cultural facilities (1.7%) and library facilities (9%) were just under 10%

■ Satisfaction with leisure use.

- According to a survey of the satisfaction level of leisure use among the elderly, only 1.6% said they were very satisfied, 12.6% said they were slightly satisfied, 63% said they were usually dissatisfied, 20% said they



were slightly dissatisfied, and 2.8% said they were very dissatisfied

- Satisfaction with leisure activities is 'normal', and on average 14.2% of positive and 22.8% of negative opinions were considered to be relatively low

■ Reasons for dissatisfaction with leisure life

- As a result of the survey on reasons for dissatisfaction in leisure life, it was confirmed that the elderly felt dissatisfied with leisure life due to poor physical strength or health (27.3%), 17% said they felt dissatisfied with leisure life due to COVID-19, 8.6% said they were dissatisfied with lack of time, and 7.7% said they lacked leisure facilities
- On the other hand, the opinion that traffic is inconvenient (0.5%) in leisure life or that there is nobody to enjoy leisure (0.5%) is weak

■ The use of leisure time on weekends or holidays

- It was found that most of the elderly usually watch TV (85%) and rest activities (64.2%) on weekends or holidays, and it was confirmed that they do not enjoy separate outdoor leisure activities

■ Attendance rate for cultural and artistic events

- The elderly did not watch cultural and artistic events at a rate of 93.6%, indicating that the elderly had very low participation in cultural life
- As a result of checking which cultural life the elderly who have experienced watching cultural events mainly experienced, movies were the highest at 84.5% and music and concerts were the highest at 18.5%. By contrast, dance (2.2%) and sport (3.0%) are small

■ Opportunities for lifelong education

- As a result of the survey on lifelong education opportunities, 40.2% of the respondents said they were not familiar with lifelong education, confirming that most of the elderly were not aware of lifelong education
- Even though they know about lifelong learning, more respondents reported that they do not have the opportunity to receive a lifelong

education

■ Desired content of lifelong education

- As a result of the survey on the content desired when completing lifelong education, health-related (49.6%) was the most, followed by leisure sports (16.7%) and culture and arts (14.3%)

## 5) Employment and social participation

■ the state of economic activity

- As a result of the survey on the state of weekly economic activities of the elderly, 35.9% of the respondents said they had engaged in activities, and 64.1% of the respondents said they did not engage in economic activities. The reason for not engaging in economic activities is that there is an important reason for childcare or housework (52.9 percent)

■ Satisfaction with the work (wage worker)

- According to a survey of wage workers' satisfaction with what they do now, 45 percent said it was normal, followed by 30.6 percent who said they were slightly satisfied, confirming that they were positive about what they do now

■ Satisfaction with Working Conditions of Wage Workers-Wages/Income

- According to a survey of wage workers' satisfaction level with wages and income, 41.0% of the respondents said they were average, followed by slightly dissatisfied (25.1%), slightly satisfied (23.5%), very satisfied (7.6%), and very dissatisfied (2.9%)

■ Working hours satisfaction

- According to a survey of wage workers' satisfaction with working hours, 48.2% of the respondents said they were average, followed by slightly satisfied (25.8%), slightly dissatisfied (15.5%), very satisfied (9.2%), and very dissatisfied (1.3%)

**■ Satisfaction with Working Conditions of Wage Workers - Working Environment**

- 48.9% of the respondents said that the results of the survey on satisfaction with the working environment of wage workers were average, followed by slightly satisfied (25.0%), slightly dissatisfied (15.9%), very satisfied (8.9%), and very dissatisfied (1.4%)

**■ Satisfaction with Working Conditions of Wage Workers - Overall Satisfaction**

- According to the overall satisfaction survey of wage workers, 50.6% of the respondents said they were average, slightly satisfied (25.8%), slightly dissatisfied (14.4%), very satisfied (8.4%), and very dissatisfied (0.8%)

**■ Competitive factors for employment**

- As a result of the survey on employment competitiveness factors of the elderly, 40.8% had working experience in similar businesses, followed by human relations (18.7%), government, obtaining specific certificates (18.4%), Busan's employment support policy project (13.6%), education (3.4%), other (2.9%), and field training (2.1%)
- If you experience retirement after a lifetime of one job, you may be afraid to start a new job with the perception that you are an elderly person, and the elderly believe that preparing for a second job based on their working experience is highly competitive
- Therefore, when creating jobs for the elderly, it is necessary to propose a plan to provide employment policies that can demonstrate their abilities based on their full skills and careers

**■ Difficulties in employment in Busan**

- According to a survey of difficult factors in job preparation in Busan, 31.1 percent of respondents reported that the economic situation was difficult and unstable. The following order was gender and age discrimination (20.6%), lack of industrial infrastructure (16.0%), lack of

technical education (9.4%), and lack of employment information (8.1%)

- These results indicate that local governments should ease the factors of age restrictions, secure an industrial base for manpower absorption, provide employment information, and provide technical education opportunities, and ultimately suggest that policies are needed to address economic and social unrest

■ Sufficient jobs in the district

- After checking to see if there were enough jobs in the region, 41.0% of respondents indicated that they were moderate

■ Job search path

- According to the survey on how the elderly obtained job information, 90.4% said they had no experience in using it, and most of the job seekers were mainly through public employment support institutions (63.7%), followed by relatives, friends, colleagues (27.2%), private employment agency(23.2%), public media (14.3%), Internet employment sites (10.9%), and other (4.5%)

■ Factor for choosing a job

- Wage was the highest at 73.2% in choosing a job, followed by employment stability (37.0%), working environment (35.5%), working hours (23.8%), aptitude and interest (18.6%), rewarding/self-fulfillment (7.0%), development/future (6.4%), and honor/reputation (1.5%)
- In the case of the elderly, wages and employment stability are inevitably important factors in their working activities

■ Support policies for employment expansion

- According to the survey, job expansion was the highest at 62.3%, followed by job placement (18.1%), corporate attraction and employment promotion (9.0%), start-up support (5.8%), vocational training (4.6%), and other (0.2%)
- In the end, it appears that environmental conditions for the elderly to work should be prioritized

■ Satisfaction with the employment expansion policy

- According to the satisfaction survey of employment expansion policies, 52.3% of those interviewed said: “ordinary“, followed by “not sure“ (17.2%), “not very dissatisfied“ (14.1%), “not very satisfied“ (13.6%), “very dissatisfied“ (2.1%), and “very satisfied“ (0.8%), indicating that most of the elderly do not know or are dissatisfied with the policy.

■ Income satisfaction

- Among seniors, 16.9% reported having no income and, following a survey of income satisfaction for 83.1% with income, 45.8% reported having a middle income, followed by slightly dissatisfied (33.9%), slightly satisfied (11.8%), very dissatisfied (7.1%), and very satisfied (1.4%)