

- **Expert Survey and AHP Analysis Results**

1. Purpose of the Survey

This expert survey was conducted to support the formulation of Jinju City's Second Phase Age-Friendly City Action Plan (2026-2030) under the WHO Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities (GNAFCC).

The primary objectives of the survey were:

- to assess the performance and continuity needs of the First Phase programs,
- to evaluate policy priorities across the eight WHO age-friendly domains, and
- to determine the strategic priority of newly proposed Second Phase programs.

This survey was not a citizen satisfaction survey, but a policy-oriented expert evaluation designed to inform evidence-based decision-making.

2. Survey Participants and Methodology

○ Participants

- Experts in the fields of age-friendly policy, social welfare, urban planning, transportation, public health, and local administration
- Total number of respondents: 57 experts

○ Survey Period

- Conducted in 2025 (refer to Chapter 3 and Chapter 6 of the official report)

○ Method

- Structured questionnaire administered online
- Application of the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

3. Survey Structure

The survey consisted of three major components:

- ① Evaluation of the 56 First Phase programs
 - Program recognition
 - Policy importance
 - Necessity of continuation into the Second Phase
- ② Assessment of the eight age-friendly domains
 - Relative priority of each domain
 - Pairwise comparisons among domains
- ③ Evaluation of the ten newly proposed Second Phase programs
 - Policy necessity
 - Administrative feasibility
 - Strategic priority

4. Application of the AHP Method

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was applied as a multi-criteria decision-making tool to systematically structure expert judgments and quantify relative priorities.

The AHP procedure included:

- Step 1: Definition of the overall goal

(selection of strategic priority programs for the Second Phase)

- Step 2: Construction of the hierarchical structure
 - Upper level: eight age-friendly domains of Jinju City
 - Lower level: First Phase programs and Second Phase new programs
- Step 3: Pairwise comparison of criteria and alternatives
- Step 4: Calculation of weights and consistency verification

All consistency ratios (CR) satisfied acceptable thresholds, confirming the reliability of the analytical results.

5. Key Findings

- The majority of the 56 First Phase programs demonstrated a high level of necessity for continuation, particularly in the domains of safety, transportation, housing, and social participation.
- Among the eight domains, relatively higher policy priorities were identified in:
 - Safe Living Environment
 - Age-Friendly Transportation
 - Social Participation
 - Communication and Information
- The ten newly proposed Second Phase programs were evaluated as strategically complementary to existing programs, with strong linkages to policy impact, administrative feasibility, and inter-domain synergy.

6. Use of AHP Results in the Second Phase Planning

The AHP analysis results were not used as a standalone decision-making tool.

Instead, they served as foundational input for the subsequent POL (Policy-Oriented Linkage) analysis.

By cross-validating expert-based AHP results with objective administrative data through the POL framework, Jinju City enhanced the robustness, objectivity, and policy credibility of the Second Phase strategic priority selection process.