

Chapter 4

Suyeong-gu
Age-friendly
Elderly Perception
Survey

Section 1

Survey Overview

Section 2

Survey Contents

Section 3

Survey Results

2. Chapter 4 Suyeong-gu Age-friendly Elderly Perception Survey

가) Section 1 Survey Overview

1) 1. Purpose of the Survey

This survey aims to prepare basic data for the creation of an age-friendly city in Suyeong-gu based on an awareness survey on age-friendliness among the elderly living in Suyeong-gu. Age-friendliness is aimed at identifying the extent to which the community where the elderly live creates an environment in various aspects of life for ‘Active old age’, ‘Staying in the community’, and ‘Integration of generations’. Therefore, the purpose of this survey was to identify the degree of awareness among the elderly about age-friendliness in Suyeong-gu and to explore ways to improve the creation of an age-friendly city. Furthermore, based on the survey results, we intend to present promotion tasks and policy formulation directions for creating age-friendly cities and use them as basic data for developing guidelines for joining the WHO Age-Friendly Cities International Network

2)

3) 2. Survey Period

August 1 to August 26, 2022

4) 3. Survey Target and Data Collection

가) 1) Survey Target

Elderly people over 60 years of age living in Suyeong-gu

나) 2) Sampling

The questionnaire of 555 people was collected using the gender and the 2-way allocation sampling for each of the 10 dongs in Suyeong-gu. Answers that do not meet the age criteria (over 60), answer that did not respond to the required date of birth and a high-missing answer. Excluding these, a total of 542 data were analyzed as effective samples

<Table 4-1> Sampling Results

(Unit: Person)

Category	Sampling			Valid Samples		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	555	236	319	542	233	309
Namcheon 1-dong	57	25	32	54	24	30
Namcheon 2-dong	45	20	25	44	20	24
Suyeong-dong	63	25	38	63	25	38

Mangmi 1-dong	64	27	37	63	27	36
Mangmi 2-dong	42	17	25	41	17	24
Gwangan 1-dong	61	25	36	58	25	33
Gwangan 1-dong	51	24	27	51	24	27
Gwangan 1-dong	49	20	29	49	20	29
Gwangan 1-dong	61	26	35	59	26	33
Millak-dong	62	27	35	60	25	35

다) 3) Collecting Data Method

The survey method for data collection was conducted using two methods: a 1:1 interview survey and a self-filled survey. Most of the surveys were conducted using 1:1 interviews, and some surveys were self-filled, but when receiving the questionnaire from the user agency, the staff directly checked so that there were no missing questions

나.

다. Section 2 Survey Contents

1) 1. Demographic Sociological Characteristics

The demographical-sociological characteristics of respondents examined gender, age, place of residence and period of residence in Suyeong-gu, final education, marriage status, number of cohabiting family members including themselves, household type, religion, average monthly household income, subjective economic level, Public aid recipients status, current economic activity status, job type, housing type, housing type, disability, current participation in volunteer activities, and welfare facilities currently in use

2) 2. Health Behavior

To examine the respondents' health behavior, they investigated their current smoking status, annual frequency of drinking, and degree of physical activity over a week

3) 3. Age-friendliness in the Eight Interconnected Domains

Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, Transportation, Housing, Social Participation, Respect and Social Inclusion, Civic Participation and Employment, Communication and Information, Community Support and Health Services, which are the Eight interconnected domains of WHO age-friendly cities, were measured on a 5-point scale for each question (1 - Strongly disagree, 2 - Disagree, 3 - Neutral, 4 - Agree, 5 - Strongly agree), and the higher the score, the higher the score, the more positive the perception of Suyeong-gu in each area. The regulations for each of the Eight interconnected domains of age-friendliness are the same as <Table 4-2>

4) 4. Overall Perception

Quality of life, degree of depression, subjective level of health, attachment to place, active old age, and experience of discrimination were measured to understand the respondents' overall perception. The quality of life used a reconstructed scale by Kwak Yong-hwan et al. (2012) based on research by Diener et al. (1999), which emphasized the subjective perception of individual lives. It consists of 7 questions, including 'I am satisfied with my current life', 'I am generally satisfied with myself', and 'I am currently happy'. All questions were measured on a 5-point Likert scale of 1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, and 5- Strongly agree, and a higher score meant a higher quality of life.

The level of depression uses a shortened scale of the Korean version of the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Sentiment Scale (CES-D), which consists of 10 questions. They were asked to respond on a 4-point scale (0-Extremely rare (Less than 1 day), 1-Occasionally (1-2 days), 2-Often (3-4 days), and Almost most (5-7 days)) about how many depression-related symptoms they felt and acted in the past week. If the total combined score is 10 or above, it is determined that there are depressive symptoms.

The subjective health level was measured with a single question, and is widely used as a convenient Index for measuring the respondent's overall health status and ease of interpretation and analysis (Bergner, 1985). We asked them to answer this question with 1-Very Good, 2-Good, 3-Normal, 4-Bad, and 5-Very Bad

Place attachment uses a scale developed by Kim Min-kyu and Park Su-jung (2013), and uses a Korean-style scale that can measure the level of belonging to a place based on various overseas studies that developed scales of place belonging, place identity, and place dependency. It consists of a total of 13 questions: 7 questions about place identity, 3 questions about social bonds, and 3 questions about location dependency, and on a 5-point scale (1 - Strongly disagree, 2 - disagree, 3 - Neutral, 4 - Agree, 5 - Strongly agree), the higher the attachment to the place of residence is interpreted as the higher the attachment to the current place of residence.

Active aging examines 30 sub-factor questions that focus on participation in a scale developed by Yoo Kyung et al. (2014) as active participation. This question consists of questions that comprehensively explore various activity areas such as self-development activities, daily and active social activities, family activities, leisure activities, religious activities, and volunteer activities. Based on their experience over the past month, they were asked to respond on a Likert 5-point scale (1- Strongly disagree, 2- Disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, 5- Strongly agree), and the higher the score, the higher the level of participation in the activity.

The discrimination experience scale used in the 2006 Social Discrimination Survey on the Elderly conducted by the National Human Rights Commission was used to determine the extent of the respondents' experience of discrimination. This scale was written directly by Won Young-hee et al. (2006) to investigate the situation, and consists of 13 questions on physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and social discrimination experienced by the elderly. Responses were asked to respond to their experiences over the past year on a 4-point Likert scale (1 - Not at all, 2 - Sometimes, 3 - Often, 4 - Always), and the higher score means that they experienced discrimination against the elderly more often.

<Table 4-2> Survey Contents

Category		Survey Contents	Number of Questions
Demographic sociological characteristics		Gender, date of birth on resident registration, place of residence, period of residence in Suyeong-gu, final education, marital status, number of households living together, household type, religion, average monthly household income, subjective economic level, public aid recipients status, current economic activity status, Job type, type of housing, types of housing occupancy, presence or absence of disability, current participation in volunteer activities, current service being used	19
Health behavior		Subjective health level, current smoking status, current drinking status, physical activity	4
Age-friendliness by Eight interconnected domains	Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	Comfort, sufficient parks and walking paths, safe walking paths, anti-slip installation of walking paths, safe crosswalks, pedestrian concessions, bicycle paths, safe neighborhoods, ease of service access, special customer service system, convenient facilities and building structures, clean public toilets, sufficient outdoor chairs	13
	Transportation	Appropriate public transportation fees, ease of use of public transportation, links to public transportation in Suyeong-gu, public transportation links in Busan, safe public transportation, public transportation services for the disabled, sufficient seats for the elderly, safety considerations for the elderly when getting on and off the bus, convenient bus location, provision of transportation information, free shuttle and volunteer vehicle use, appropriateness of taxi costs and friendly drivers, securing visibility for drivers, encouraging safe driving maintenance training for elderly drivers, putting in place safety measures for elderly drivers, sufficient parking space	16
	Housing	Affordable housing facilities, air conditioning and free movement within the space, appropriate costs for home renovation and supply of goods, clean public and private rental housing, provision of services needed at home, appropriate housing selection, safe environment, adequate living environment for the elderly with disabilities	8
	Social Participation	Easy access to various social activities, events, meetings, and festivals, hosting events that suit multiple generations, participation at low cost, provision of transportation for participation in social activities, provision of information related to events, participation in community activities where the elderly are not excluded, and promotion of exchange and intimacy among residents	8
	Respect and Social Inclusion	Establishing an atmosphere of respect and consideration for the elderly, considering the opinions of the elderly, being polite and friendly to users, showing the elderly without prejudice in the media, including the elderly in community activities, expanding opportunities for the elderly to learn and participate in the elderly in schools, encouraging active participation in decision-making processes, and providing various economic benefits and services	8

	Civic Participation and Employment	Opportunities to participate in volunteering, a wide range of employment opportunities, provision of re-employment education after retirement, provision of various employment and entrepreneurship information, experience of age discrimination in employment and entrepreneurship, provision of post-retirement re-employment counseling, operation of vocational training programs, and work environments reflecting the characteristics of the elderly and people with disabilities	8
	Communication and information	Provision of quick and accurate information, direct oral transmission of information, provision of information using large letters and colors, simple and clear communication, clear automatic telephone answering service, request help when using unmanned cash registers, use of free computers and the Internet in public places, and provision of training on how to use electronic devices	8
	Community Support and Health Services	Access to medical and welfare facilities, delivery of clear medical and welfare service information, simple procedures and standards for using medical and welfare facilities, low financial burden when using medical and welfare services, provision of personalized medical and welfare services, provision of regular medical services, provision of sufficient integrated care services, activities as volunteers for local residents, and use of a convenient emergency medical system	9
Overall perception		Location attachment, active old age, discrimination experience, degree of depression, quality of life	13, 30, 13, 10, 7

5)

6) 5. Analyzing Data Method

Data pre-processing, frequency analysis, technical statistical analysis, and multiple regression analysis were performed using the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) program for the collected data. echnical statistical analysis examines respondents' demographical-sociological characteristics, senior-friendliness for each of the Eight interconnected domains measured on a 5-point Likert scale, and the overall perception of the elderly (attachment to places, active old age, discrimination experiences, quality of life, etc.). A correlation analysis was performed to examine the correlation between the Eight interconnected domains and the quality of life and the degree of depression, and multiple regression analysis was performed to examine the effects of each of the Eight domains on the level of depression and quality of life after controlling for demographic sociological variables

Section 3 Survey Results

7) 1. General Characteristics of Respondents

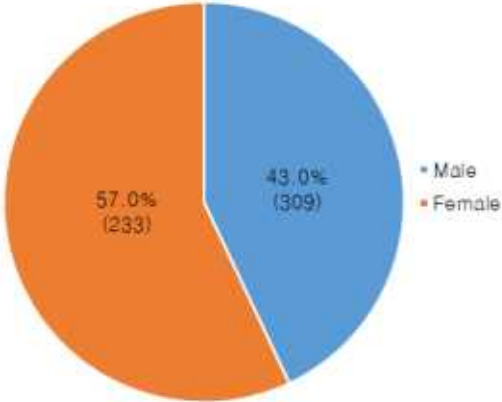
7) 1) Gender

The gender of the respondents was 233 Male (43.0%) and 309 Female (57.0%), and the

proportion of elderly female among all respondents was relatively high

<Table 4-3> Gender

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Male	233	43.0
Female	309	57.0



<Figure 4-1> Gender

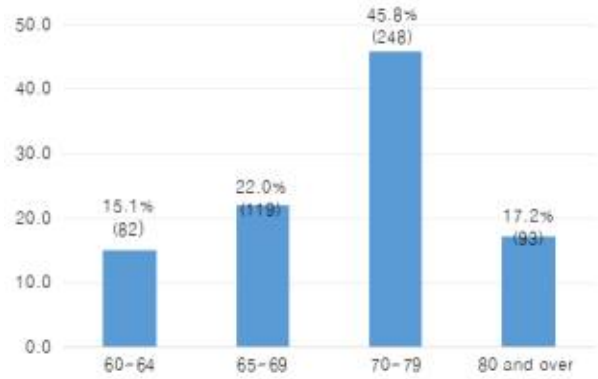
(1)

나) 2) Age

The average age of the respondents was 72.7 years old, and among all subjects, there were 248 elderly people between the ages of 70 and 79, accounting for 45.8% of the total. The proportion of ultra-elderly people over the age of 80 was also the third highest at 17.2%

<Table 4-4> Age

Category	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	72.7	7.0	60.0	100.0



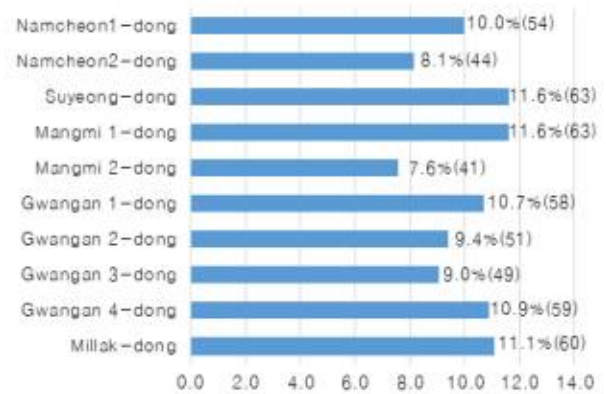
<Figure 4-2> Age

다) 3) Residence area

The distribution of respondents by region of residence in Suyeong-gu was balanced at around 10% for each Dong, but in the case of Mangmi 2-dong, the participation rate (7.6%) was relatively low

<Table 4-5> Area of Residence

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Namcheon 1-dong	54	10.0
Namcheon 2-dong	44	8.1
Suyeong-dong	63	11.6
Mangmi 1-dong	63	11.6
Mangmi 2-dong	41	7.6
Gwangan 1-dong	58	10.7
Gwangan 2-dong	51	9.4
Gwangan 3-dong	49	9.0
Gwangan 4-dong	59	10.9
Millak-dong	60	11.1



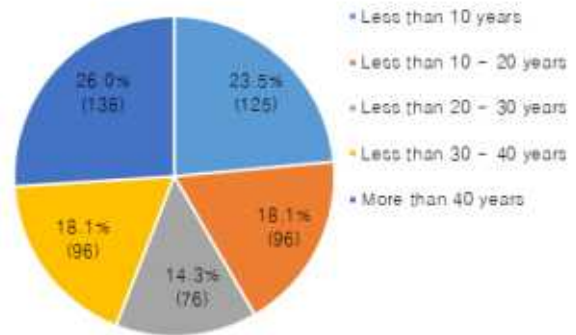
<Figure 4-3> Area of Residence

라) 4) Period of Residence

The average length of residence of the elderly in Suyeong-gu is 24.9 years, showing the characteristics of living in the Suyeong-gu community for a very long period of time. If you look at the actual response rate, those who have lived for a long time of 40 years or more account for 26%, the largest number of all respondents

<Table 4-6> Period of Stay

(N=531)				
Category	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Period of residence (Years)	24.9	16.8	1.0	80.0



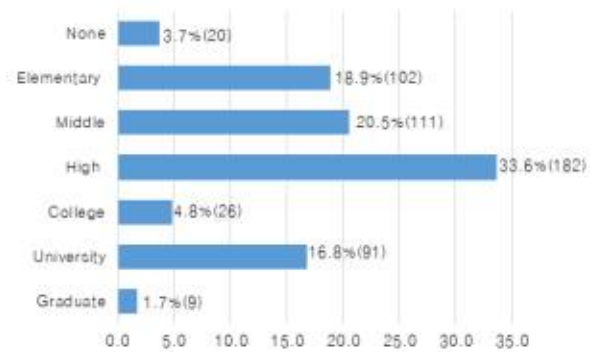
<Figure 4-4> Period of Stay

마) 5) Final Education

The final academic record of respondents was highest at 33.6% of the total, with 182 high school graduates, followed by middle school graduates (20.5%), elementary school graduates (18.9%), and university graduates (16.8%)

<Table 4-7> Final Education

(N=541)		
Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
None	20	3.7
Elementary	102	18.9
Middle	111	20.5
High	182	33.6
College	26	4.8
University	91	16.8
Graduate	9	1.7



<Figure 4-5> Final Education

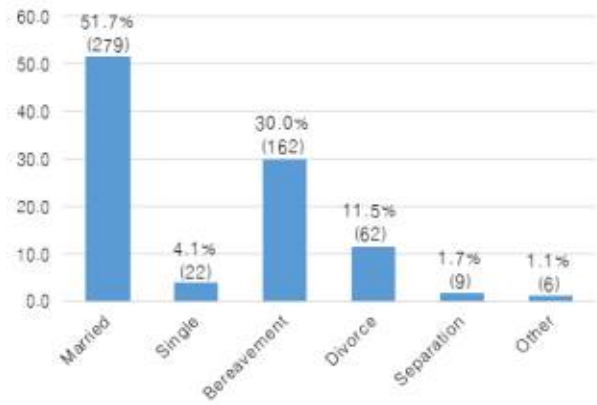
(1)

바) 6) Marital Status

In the case of marital status, the highest number of married people was 279, accounting for 51.7% of all respondents, followed by bereavement(30%) and divorce(11.5%)

<Table 4-8> Marital Status

(N=540)		
Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Married (Cohabiting with a spouse)	279	51.7
Single	22	4.1
Bereavement	162	30.0
Divorce	62	11.5
Separation	9	1.7
Other	6	1.1



<Figure 4-6> Marital Status

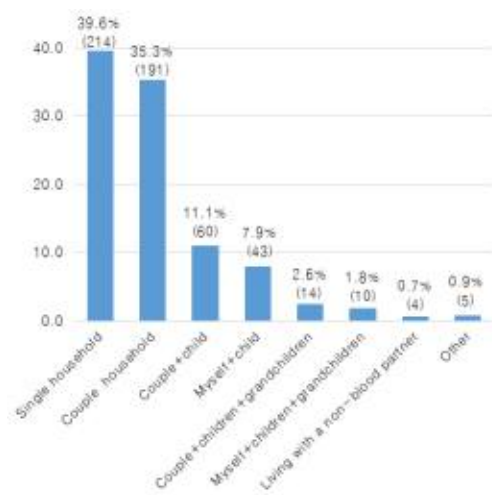
사)

아) 7) Household type and number of family members living together

Looking at the household types of respondents, single-person households with 214 people were the highest, accounting for 39.6% of the total, followed by married households (35.3%) and households with couples and children (11.1%). Also, it was found that the average number of households living together was about 2 persons.

<Table 4-9> Household Type and Number of Household Members Living Together (Including yourself)

Category		Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)		
Household Type (N=541)	Single Household (Myself)	214	39.6		
	Couple Household (Myself+spouse)	191	35.3		
	Couple+Child	60	11.1		
	Myself+Child	43	7.9		
	Couple+Children+Grandchildren	14	2.6		
	Myself+Children+Grandchildren	10	1.8		
	Living with a Non-blood Partner	4	0.7		
	Other	5	0.9		
Number of Cohabiting Households (Person) (N=532)		Average	standard deviations	Minimum	Maximum
		1.9	1.0	1	7



<Figure 4-7> Household Type

자)

차) 8) Religion

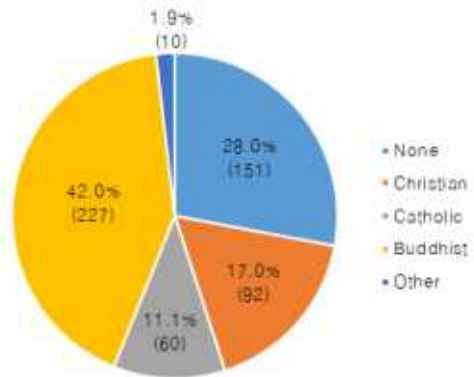
Looking at the religious distribution of respondents, 42% (227) of the elderly answered

Buddhism and were the highest, followed by martial arts (28%), Christianity (17%), Catholicism (11.1%), and others (1.9%)

<Table 4-10> Religion

(N=540)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
None	151	28.0
Christian	92	17.0
Catholic	60	11.1
Buddhist	227	42.0
Other	10	1.9



<Figure 4-8> Religion

카)

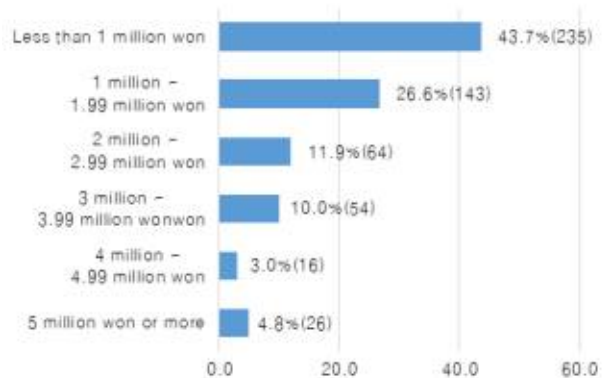
타) 9) Average monthly household income

The average monthly household income of the elderly in Suyeong-gu showed that 235 (43.7%) of all respondents had a low income of less than 1 million won, followed by 100 to less than 1.99 million won (26.6%), followed by 200 to less than 2.99 million won (11.9%). It is judged that many households have low monthly average household income due to a decrease in earned income after retirement of the elderly and a low income replacement rate of the national pension. On the other hand, it is expected that this is because wealthy elderly people with high assets in Suyeong-gu actually participated relatively poorly in the survey.

<Table 4-11> Average Monthly Household Income

(N=538)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Less than 1 million won	235	43.7
1 million ~ 1.99 million won	143	26.6
2 million ~ 2.99 million won	64	11.9
3 million ~ 3.99 million won	54	10.0
4 million ~ 4.99 million won	16	3.0
5 million won or more	26	4.8



<Figure 4-9> Average Monthly Household Income

(1)

파) 10) Subjective Economic Level

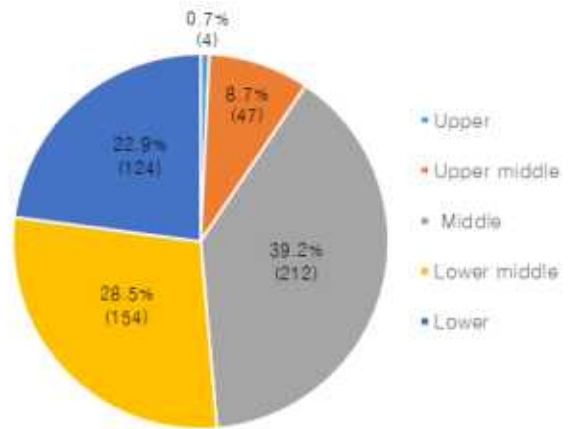
The subjective economic level of the Upper middle class elderly in Suyeong-gu was the highest at 39.2% of the total. The Lower middle class (28.5%) and the lower class (22.9%)

were in order. The rate of recognizing that one's economic level is relatively Upper class and Upper middle class is low.

<Table 4-12> Subjective Economic Level

(N=541)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Upper	4	0.7
Upper Middle	47	8.7
Middle	212	39.2
Lower Middle	154	28.5
Lower	124	22.9



<Figure 4-10> Subjective Economic Level

하)

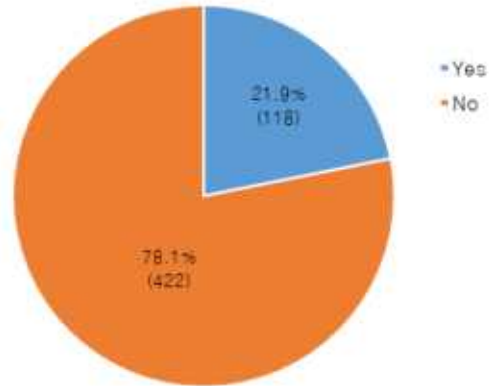
가) 11) Public aid recipients status

Of all elderly respondents, 118 (21.9%) were low-income seniors currently receiving a Public aid.

<Table 4-13> Public Aid Recipients Status

(N=540)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Yes	118	21.9
No	422	78.1



<Figure 4-11> Public Aid Recipients Status

나)

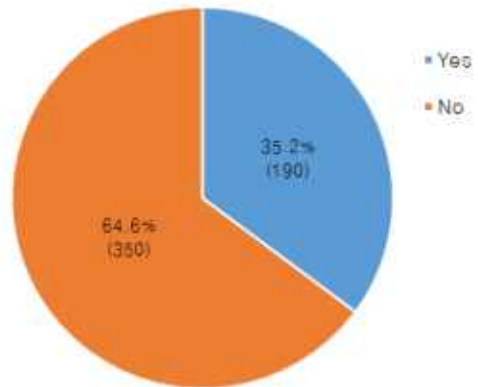
다) 12) Current economic activity

Regarding current economic activity, it was found that 64.8% of all respondents are not economically active. On the other hand, elderly people in Suyeong-gu, which is 35.2% of all respondents, participate in economic activities, so it appears that there is still a large population that is economically active even in old age.

<Table 4-14> Economic Activity

(N=540)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Yes	190	35.2
No	350	64.8



<Figure 4-12> Economic Activity

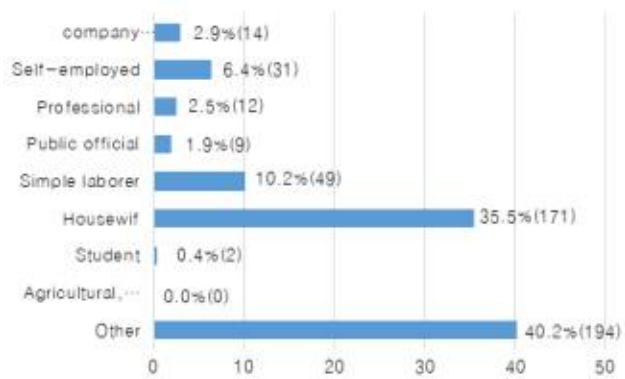
러) 13) Job type

In the case of job type, 40.2% of all respondents answered ‘Other’, accounting for the highest proportion. ‘Other’ job types are identified as senior citizens who are engaged in volunteer activities, senior jobs, disabled activities, fixed-term work, public work, construction, special employment, artists, and grandchild care activities, including unemployment, retirement, the public aid recipients and the low income class. Housewives (35.5%) and single-labor workers (10.2%) in order.

<Table 4-15> Job Type

(N=483)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Company Employee	14	2.9
Self-employed	31	6.4
Professional	12	2.5
Public Official	9	1.9
Simple Laborer	49	10.2
Housewife	171	35.5
Student	2	0.4
Agricultural, Livestock and Fisheries Industries	0	0.0
Other	194	40.2



<Figure 4-13> Job Type

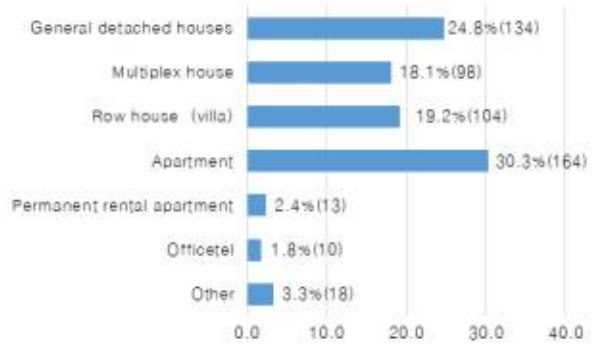
머) 14) Type of Housing

Looking at the types of housing where elderly people live in Suyeong-gu, 164 (30.3%) of all respondents answered apartments, accounting for the largest share, followed by general detached houses (24.8%), row houses (19.2%), and multiplex houses (18.1%). In the case of Suyeong-gu, on the other hand, the percentage of people living in permanent rental apartments is relatively low at 2.4%

<Table 4-16> Type of Housing

(N=541)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
General Detached Houses	134	24.8
Multiplex House	98	18.1
Row House (Villa)	104	19.2
Apartment	164	30.3
Permanent Rental Apartment	13	2.4
Officetel	10	1.8
Other	18	3.3



<Figure 4-14> Type of Housing

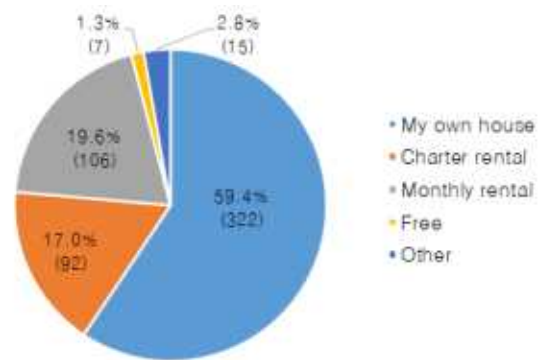
버)

서) 15) Types of Housing Occupancy

In the case of the housing occupancy type, the ratio of 'My own house' was highest at 59.4% of all respondents, followed by monthly rent (19%), charter rental (17%), other (2.8%), and free (1.3%)

<Table 4-17> Types of Housing Occupancy

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
My Own House	322	59.4
Charter Rental	92	17.0
Monthly Rental	106	19.6
Free (Official Residence, Company Housing, etc.)	7	1.3
Other	15	2.8



<Figure 4-15> Types of Housing Occupancy

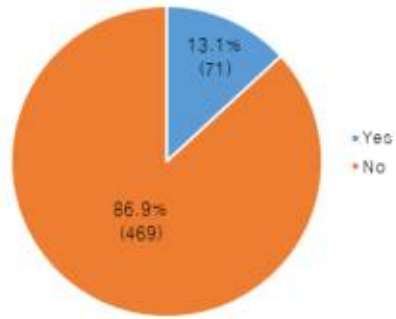
어) 16) Disability

Among the elderly who participated in the responses, 469 (86.9%) said they had no disabilities, so it was known that they were physically healthy.

<Table 4-18> Disability

(N=540)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Yes	71	13.1
No	469	86.9



<Figure 4-16> Disability

저)

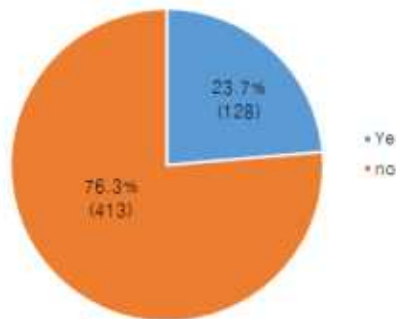
차) 17) Current Participation in Volunteer Activities

It can be seen that among all respondents, 23.7% are currently participating in volunteer activities, while those who do not participate are very high at 76.3%. In the case of the elderly in Suyeong-gu, it is believed that there is a need to more actively encourage social participation through volunteer activities.

<Table 4-19> Volunteer Activity Status

(N=541)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Yes	128	23.7
No	413	76.3



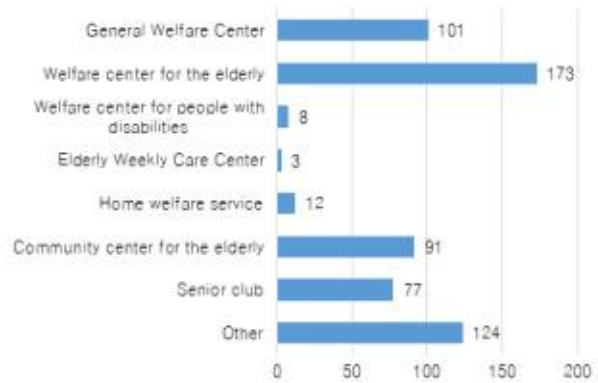
<Figure 4-17> Volunteer Activity Status

카) 18) Services Currently in Use

The services currently used by the elderly in Suyeong-gu who responded to the survey are mainly at welfare centers for the elderly (38.1%), followed by others (27.3%), general welfare centers (22.2%), community center for the elderly (20%), and senior clubs (17%). Other responses include the Korean Seniors' Association, libraries, village health centers, communities to share love, health care visits to public health centers, singing classes, senior colleges, Literacy schools, social sports centers, residents' self-government programs, customized care for the elderly, and welfare facilities.

<Table 4-20> Services Being Used
(Duplicate Responses)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
General Welfare Center	101	22.2
Welfare Center for the Elderly	173	38.1
Welfare Center for People with Disabilities	8	1.8
Elderly Weekly Care Center	3	0.7
Home Welfare Service	12	2.6
Community Center for the Elderly	91	20.0
Senior Club	77	17.0
Other	124	27.3



<Figure 4-18> Services Being Used
(Duplicate Responses)

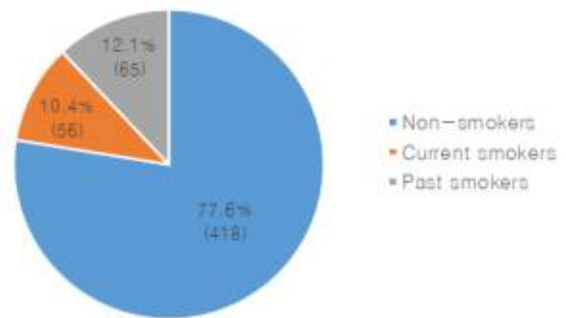
8) 2. Respondent's Health Behavior

가) 1) Current Smoking Status

77.6% (418) of respondents were the most common non-smokers, followed by 12.1% of past smokers and 10.4% of current smokers.

<Table 4-21> Smoking Status

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Non-smokers	418	77.6
Current Smokers	56	10.4
Past Smokers	65	12.1



<Figure 4-19> Smoking Status

(1)

나) 2) Current Drinking Status

About half of the respondents, 51.7% (280 persons), were non-drinkers, followed by 12.9% of those who drank alcohol once a month and 12.7% who drank 2 to 4 times a month.

<Table 4-22> Drinking Status

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
Non-drinkers (not drinking at all)	280	51.7
Not drinking at all in the last year	38	7.0
Less than once a month	70	12.9
Once a month	45	8.3
2 to 4 times a month	69	12.7
2 to 3 times a week	31	5.7
At least 4 times a week	9	1.7



<Figure 4-20> Drinking Status

다)

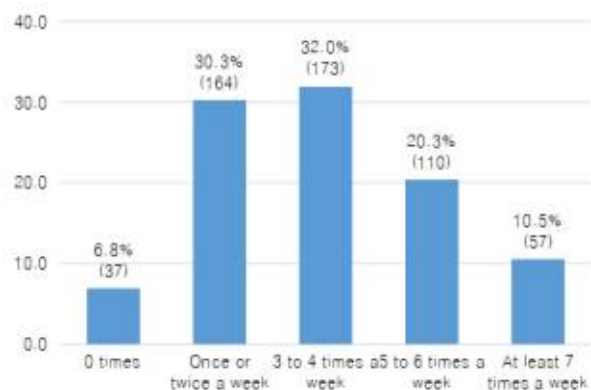
라) 3) Physical Activity

All but 6.8% of respondents were found to be physically active on a regular basis. Physical activity 3 to 4 times a week was the most common, followed by 30.3% 1 to 2 times a week, 20.3% 5 to 6 times a week, 20.3%, and 10.5% 7 or more times a week, and the majority of respondents continued physical activity.

<Table 4-23> Physical Activity

(N=541)

Category	Frequency (Person)	Ratio (%)
0 times	37	6.8
Once or twice a week	164	30.3
3 to 4 times a week	173	32.0
5 to 6 times a week	110	20.3
At least 7 times a week	57	10.5



<Figure 4-21> Physical Activity

9) 3. Seniors' Awareness map in Eight Interconnected Domains to Create an Age-friendly City

가) 1) Overall Awareness of the Eight Interconnected Domains

If you look at the perception of the elderly in Suyeong-gu about Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, Transportation, Housing, Social Participation, Respect and Social Inclusion, Civic Participation and Employment, Communication and Information, Community Support and Health Services, which are the Eight interconnected domains of WHO, it can be seen that they are better equipped than Neutral in all areas except the areas of Civic Participation and Employment. Suyeong-gu, in particular, has been shown to positively perceive the

overall living infrastructure of the local community, such as Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, Transportation, Community Support and Health Services. However, in domains such as Civic Participation and Employment, Communication and Information, and Social Participation, it can be seen that the citizens of Suyeong-gu need more active participation and interaction.

<Table 4-24> Overall Awareness of the Eight Interconnected Domains

Category	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	3.5	0.7	1	5
Transportation	3.4	0.6	1	5
Housing	3.1	0.8	1	5
Social Participation	3.1	0.8	1	5
Respect and Social Inclusion	3.2	0.8	1	5
Civic Participation and Employment	2.9	0.7	1	5
Communication and Information	3.0	0.7	1	5
Community Support and Health Services	3.3	0.7	1	5
Total	3.2	0.7	1	5



<Figure 4-22> Overall Awareness of the Eight Interconnected Domains

나)

다) 2) Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

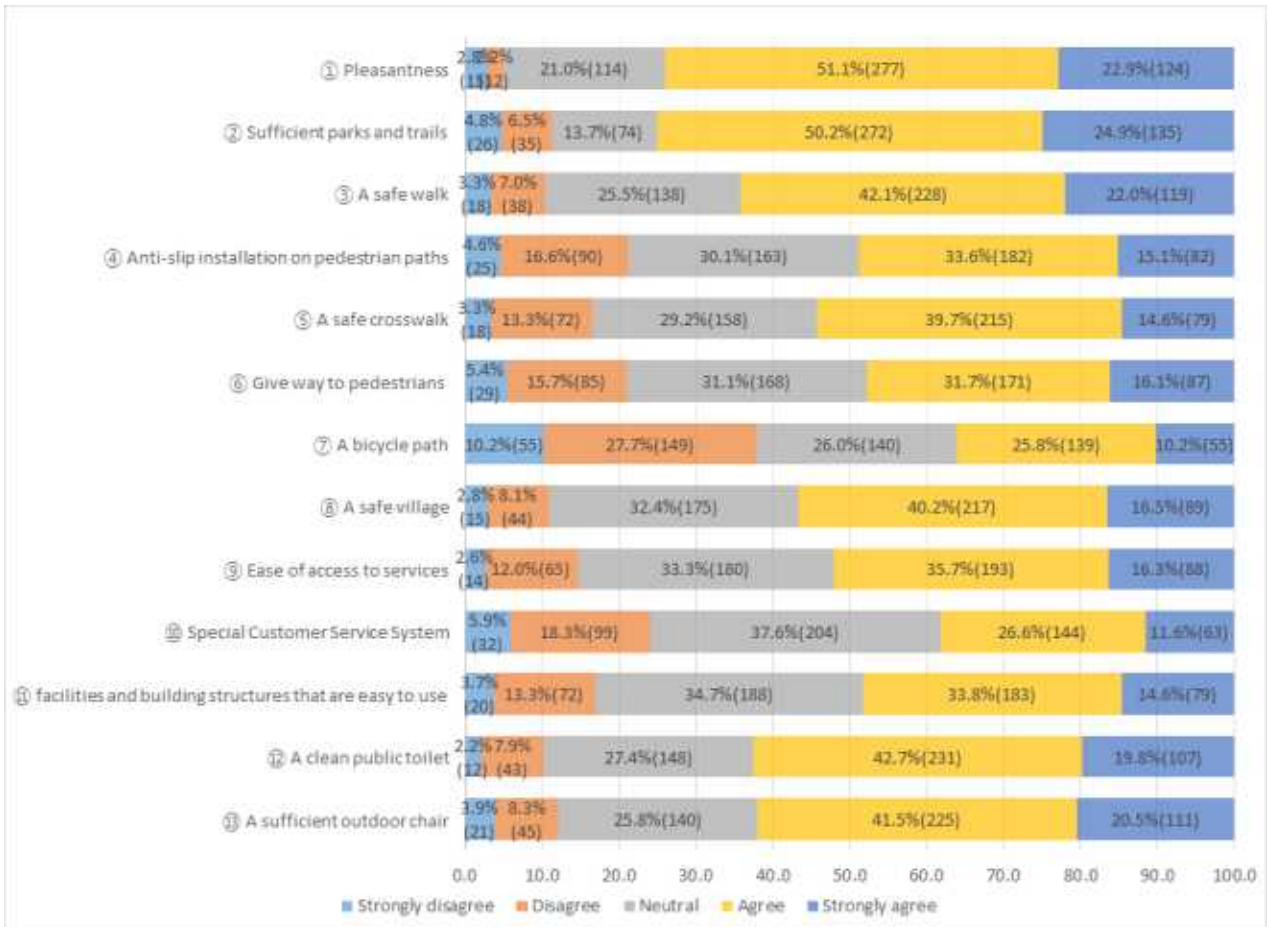
Suyeong-gu appears to have an overall positive perception of ‘Outdoor Spaces and Buildings’. It can be seen that the Outdoor Spaces and Buildings in Suyeong-gu are clean and comfortable, that sidewalks including parks, walking paths, and pedestrian crossings are safe, and that public toilets are clean and that public places are well equipped with chairs. They also felt safe from crime and natural disasters, and recognized that it was easy for the elderly to access the services they needed. However, it appears that they recognize that special customer service systems such as separate counters for the elderly and bicycle paths are relatively lacking.

<Table 4-25> Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

(Unit: Point)

No.	Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	Average	Standard Deviation
1	The Suyeong-gu is clean and comfortable.	3.9	0.9
2	There is a park or walking path around the house that you can easily use.	3.8	1.0
3	The sidewalks that are frequently used are safe and easy to walk around.	3.7	1.0
4	The sidewalk is anti-slip, It is connected to the driveway so that wheelchairs can walk around.	3.4	1.1
5	There are sufficient pedestrian crossings, and visual and audible signals, button-type walking signals, and appropriate crossing times are provided so that pedestrians can cross the road safely.	3.5	1.0
6	Drivers give way to pedestrians at intersections or pedestrians first.	3.4	1.1
7	There is a separate bike path.	3.0	1.2
8	Our neighborhood is safe from crime and natural disasters.	3.6	0.9
9	Services needed by the elderly are provided and are easily accessible.	3.5	1.0
10	There is a special customer service system, such as a separate window for the elderly.	3.2	1.1
11	Various facilities and buildings are structured so that the elderly can easily use (elevators, ramps, sufficient signs, stair railings, etc.).	3.4	1.0
12	The public toilets are clean, well-maintained, and easy to use.	3.7	0.9
13	There are plenty of outdoor chairs (benches) that can be conveniently used in public places such as parks and bus stops.	3.7	1.0

If you look at the response rate for each question on ‘Outdoor Spaces and Buildings,’ you can see that the percentage that answered Agree was highest for all categories other than No.7 (Bicycle paths), No.10 (Special customer service system), and No.11 (Facilities and building structures that are easy to use). The percentage of people who answered that it was Neutral, Agree, or Strongly agree to all questions ranged from 75.8% to 95%, indicating a high overall positive perception of Outdoor Spaces and Buildings in Suyeong-gu. However, in questions related to bicycle paths, 10.2% answered that this was Strongly disagree, 27.7% answered that it was Disagree, and it was determined that there is a need to expand bicycle paths in Suyeong-gu, 5.9% answered that this is Strongly disagree, and 18.3% answered that it is necessary to establish a special customer service system such as a separate window for the elderly.



<Figure 4-23> Response Rate for each Outdoor Spaces and Buildings Question (Unit: %)

라) 3) Transportation

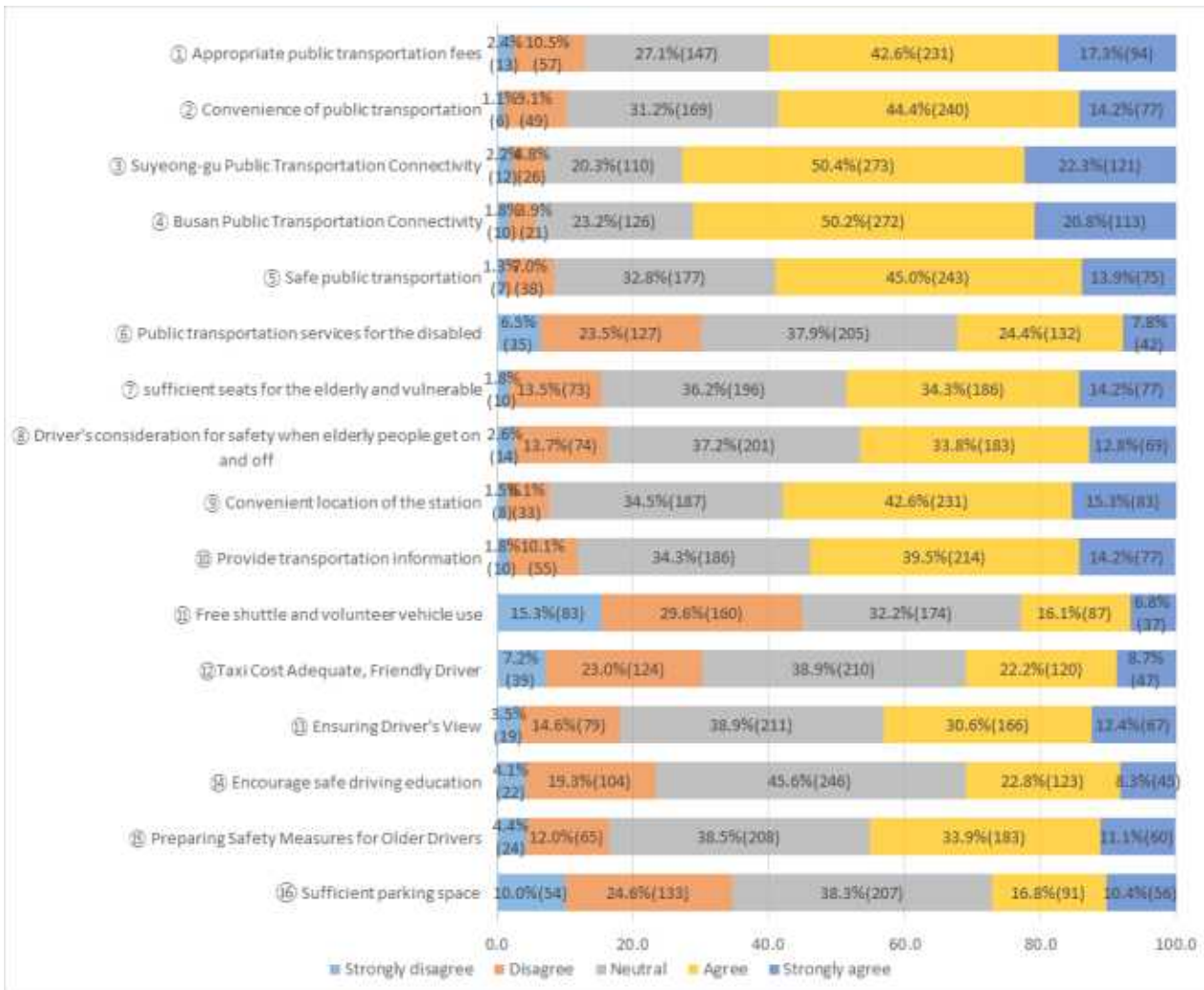
In the transportation area, Suyeong-gu appears to recognize everything above Neutral except No.11 (Free shuttle and volunteer vehicles) and No.16 (Parking spaces for the elderly and the disabled). In particular, public transportation in Suyeong-gu was well connected to Suyeong-gu and all of Busan, and was perceived as being safe and clean at reasonable prices. You can also see that the bus stop is located in a convenient location, that information about public transportation is provided, and that it is recognized that there are enough seats. However, it was recognized that it was difficult to use free shuttles or volunteer vehicles in places where it is difficult to use public transportation, and it appears that there are insufficient public transportation services and parking spaces that can be used by the elderly with disabilities.

<Table 4-26> Transportation

			(Unit: Point)	
No.	Transportation	Average	Standard Deviation	
1	Currently, public transportation fares are reasonable for the elderly.	3.6	1.0	
2	Public transportation has regular dispatch intervals and runs frequently at night, on weekends, and on public holidays.	3.6	0.9	
3	Public transportation (buses, subways, taxis, etc.) in Suyeong-gu is well connected, and you can easily get to your desired destination.	3.9	0.9	
4	The entire city of Busan is well connected by public transportation (bus, taxi, subway, etc.), and you can easily get to any place you want.	3.8	0.9	
5	Public transportation that is safe for the elderly to use (e.g. There are enough underfloor buses), and they are clean and well-maintained.	3.6	0.9	
6	There are plenty of public transportation services available to elderly people with disabilities.	3.0	1.0	
7	Public transportation has plenty of seats for the elderly.	3.5	1.0	
8	Public transport drivers consider the safety of the elderly when getting on and off.	3.4	1.0	
9	The bus stop is conveniently located and is safe and clean.	3.6	0.9	
10	Information on how to use public transportation and the means of transportation that can be used is provided.	3.5	0.9	
11	In places where public transportation is difficult, you can use free shuttles or volunteer vehicles.	2.7	1.1	
12	When using a taxi, the cost is reasonable, and the driver is kind enough to help you.	3.0	1.0	
13	There are no obstacles in the driveway that obstruct the driver's view.	3.3	1.0	
14	Maintenance training for safe driving is encouraged for all drivers.	3.1	1.0	
15	Measures for the safety of elderly drivers (enhanced accident coping ability tests, benefits for returning driver's licenses, etc.) are in place.	3.4	1.0	
16	There are plenty of convenient parking spaces for the elderly and the disabled.	2.9	1.1	

Looking at the response rate for each ‘Transportation’ question, it was found that in all categories other than No.11 (Free shuttle and volunteer vehicle use) and No.16 (Sufficient parking space), the percentage that answered Neutral, Agree, Strongly agree was between 69.8% and 94.3%. In particular, it can be seen that 42.6% to 50.4% of all respondents answered Agree, and 13.9% to 22.3% said Strongly agree in terms of public transportation

fees, convenience, connectivity, safety, and bus stop locations, and overall satisfaction with public transportation in Suyeong-gu is high. However, in the categories of public transportation services for people with disabilities, free shuttle and volunteer vehicle use, and sufficient parking space, 30%, 44.9%, and 34.6% responded that this was Strongly disagree and Disagree, and it was determined that public transportation services for people with disabilities, free shuttles or volunteer vehicles, and the expansion of parking spaces for the elderly and the disabled is necessary.



<Figure 4-24> Response Rate for each Transportation Question (Unit: %)

4) Housing

Of the 8 questions relating to ‘Housing facilities’ for the elderly, all except No.6 (Selecting an appropriate place of residence) and No.8 (Providing a living environment for the elderly with disabilities) were recognized as being above Neutral. It was found that the elderly in Suyeong-gu recognized that the cooling and heating of the current house were generally well-equipped and safe to live in old age. It can also be seen that affordable housing facilities for the elderly are well equipped, public and private rental housing is well managed, and the elderly recognize that they can receive the services they need at home at a reasonable price. However, it appears that they are negatively aware of housing renovation plans, supplies, and costs that reflect the needs of the elderly, and the provision of a living environment where disabled elderly people can live.

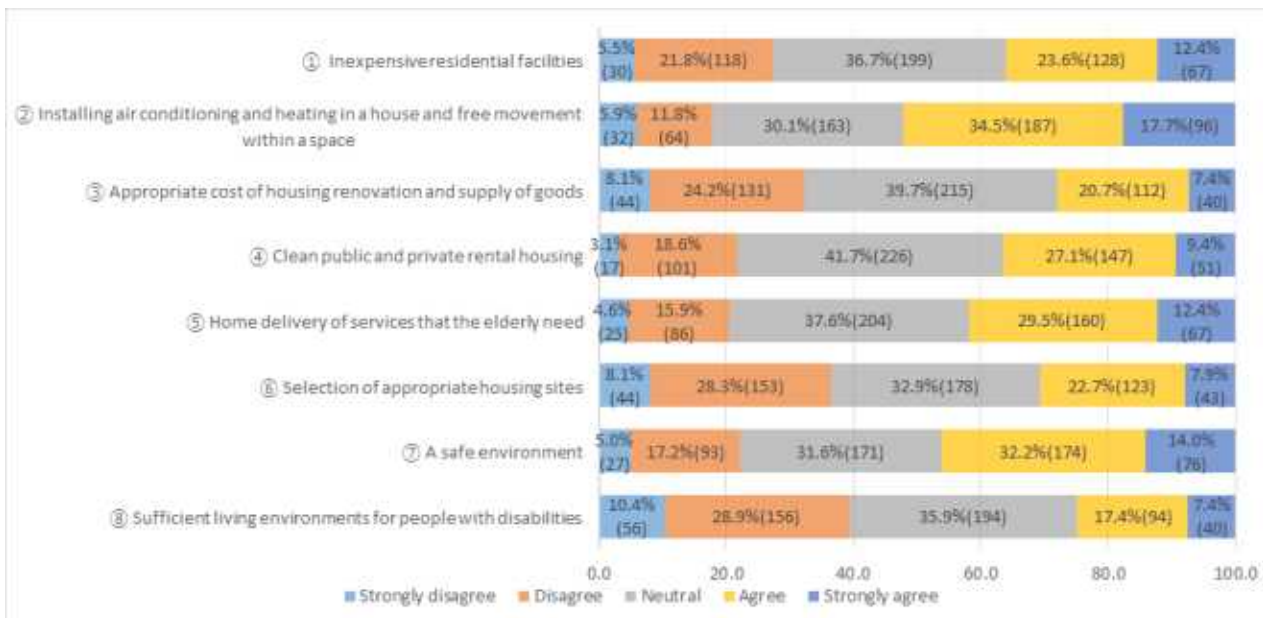
<Table 4-27> Housing

(Unit: Point)

No.	Housing	Average	Standard Deviation
1	There are good housing facilities (welfare housing for the elderly, nursing facilities, shared living homes for the elderly, etc.) that the elderly can use at a reasonable price.	3.2	1.1
2	The house I currently live in has good air conditioning and heating, and is designed so that I can move freely.	3.5	1.1
3	Housing facilities reflect the needs of the elderly and are being supplied with housing renovation plans and supplies at an appropriate cost.	3.0	1.0
4	Public and private rental housing is clean, safe and well-managed.	3.2	1.0
5	Elderly people can stay at home and receive the services they need (medical care, welfare, care, etc.) at a reasonable price.	3.3	1.0
6	You can choose the right place of residence you want within the community.	2.9	1.1
7	The house I currently live in is in a safe environment not only for the present but also for old age.	3.3	1.1
8	A sufficient living environment is provided for elderly people with disabilities to live in.	2.8	1.1

If you compare the response rate for each question about ‘Housing facilities’, you can see that the percentage of responses that were Neutral was the highest for all categories. In the category about installing air conditioning and heating in a house and free movement within a space, it was found that 34.5% answered Agree, 17.7% answered Strongly agree, and the percentage that answered Agree and Strongly agree about the safety of residential facilities was 32.2% and 14%, respectively, showing a high percentage of people who perceive the living environment as safe. However, the appropriate cost of housing

renovation and supply of goods, selection of appropriate housing sites, and sufficient living environments for people with disabilities were relatively high at 32.3%, 31.4%, and 38.9%, and it was determined that the cost of renovating a house and the supply of goods needed to be carried out smoothly according to the needs of the elderly, and that services that can help in choosing an appropriate place to live are needed. Also, it is thought that it is necessary to provide sufficient living environments for elderly people with disabilities to live.



<Figure 4-25> Response Rate for each Residential Facility Question (Unit: %)

마)

바) 5) Social Participation

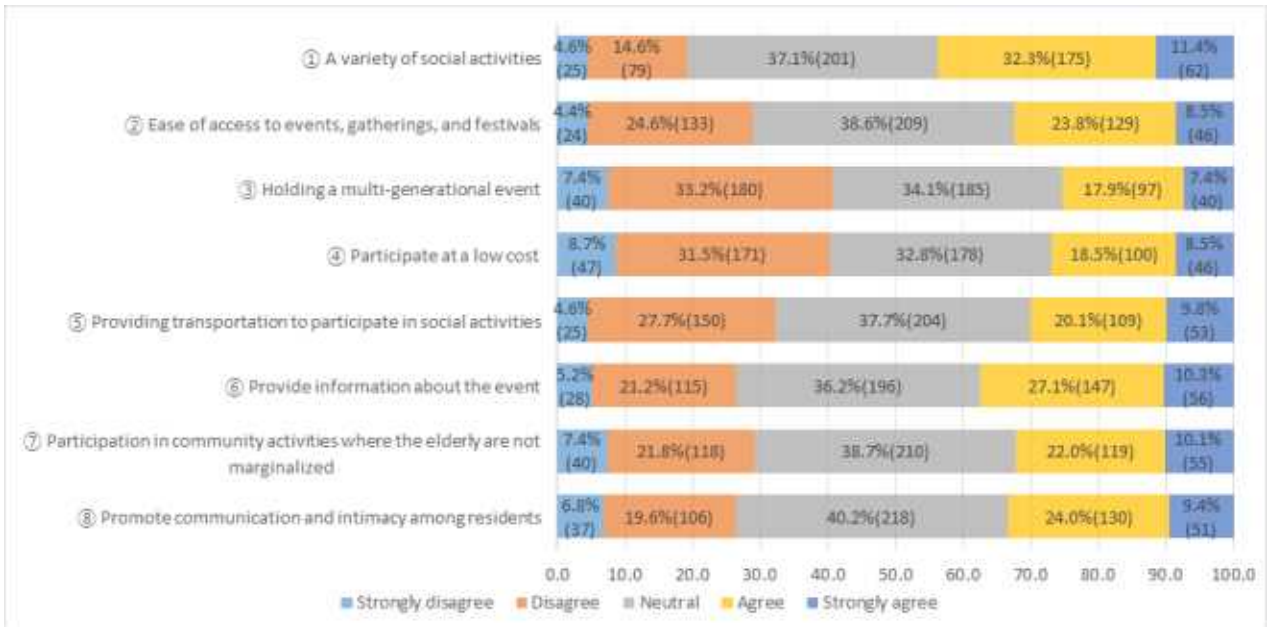
Of the 8 questions on the participation of the elderly in society, all but No.3 (Events or meetings involving generations) and No.4 (Events for the elderly) were perceived as being above Neutral. Suyeong-gu has a variety of social activity programs for the elderly to participate in, and is well-equipped with transportation and information services so that they can easily visit events, meetings, and festivals. However, when it comes to events and gatherings where multiple generations can participate together, responses were less than Neutral, and were relatively poor. Also, although Suyeong-gu is a special tourist zone where many young people visit, there is still a shortage of activities and attractions that the elderly can participate in at a reasonable price, and opportunities to hang out with the younger generation are still scarce.

<Table 4-28> Social Participation

(Unit: Point)

No.	Social Participation	Average	Standard Deviation
1	There are various social activities (religion, culture, hobbies, leisure, volunteering, etc.) that the elderly can participate in.	3.3	1.0
2	Events, gatherings, and festivals for the elderly are held in places that are easily accessible.	3.1	1.0
3	There are many events and gatherings where different generations can participate together.	2.8	1.0
4	There are many activities and attractions that seniors can participate in at a low cost.	2.9	1.1
5	Sufficient means of transportation are provided for the elderly to participate in social activities (events, meetings, festivals, etc.).	3.0	1.0
6	You can easily obtain information about events held in Suyeong-gu.	3.2	1.0
7	All seniors can participate in various community activities without being left out.	3.1	1.1
8	Community meetings and activities promote exchange and closeness among residents.	3.1	1.0

If you compare the distribution of responses to each question of Social Participation, you can see that the percentage of respondents who answered Neutral was the highest in all eight domains. 32.3% of the respondents said Agree and 11.4% said Strongly agree to various social activities that the elderly can participate in, and 31.5% said Disagree and 8.7% said Strongly disagree to opportunities to participate at substantially low cost, so it is necessary to make social participation opportunities for the elderly free or at low cost. In particular, when it comes to whether there are many events where different generations meet, 33.2% of all respondents answered Disagree, and 7.4% answered Strongly disagree, indicating that opportunities for intergenerational exchange are scarce. Therefore, in order for Suyeong-gu to become an age-friendly city in the domain of Social Participation, it was determined that it would be necessary to increase opportunities for the elderly to participate in society by providing free or lower cost events where the younger generation and the elderly in Suyeong-gu can meet together.



<Figure 4-26> Response Rate for each Social Participation Question (Unit: %)

사) 6) Respect and Social Inclusion

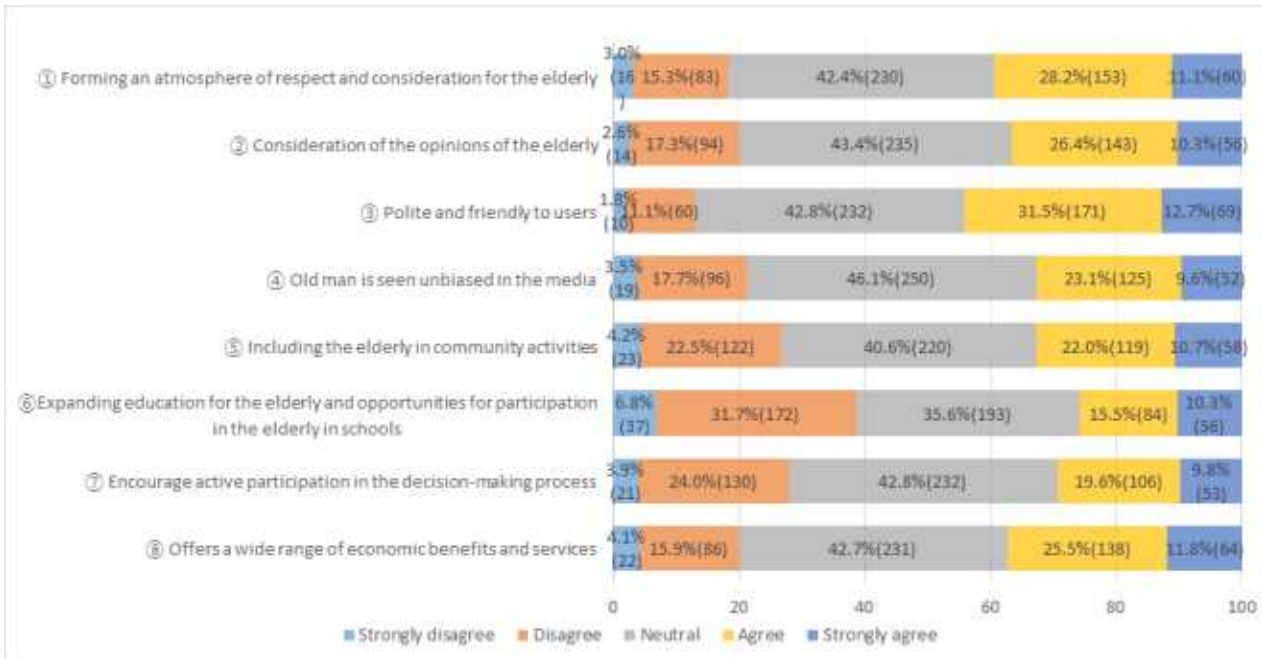
In the ‘Respect and Social Inclusion’ domain, it can be seen that Suyeong-gu generally respects the elderly in the local community and sees their contributions and participation in the community more positively than Neutral. In particular, there is a high trend of respectfully and friendliness in the attitude of private and public service providers, such as administrative welfare centers, welfare centers for the elderly, and welfare facilities for the elderly within the local community. Also, since the degree of reflection of the opinions of the elderly is perceived to be higher than Neutral in the service provision process, it appears that they actively participate in the decision-making process of community policies and services. However, it can be seen that opportunities to learn about aging and the elderly and opportunities for the elderly to participate in school activities in elementary, middle, and high schools are relatively lacking because they perceive opportunities for the elderly to participate in school activities as below Neutral.

<Table 4-29> Respect and Social Inclusion

(Unit: Point)

No.	Respect and Social Inclusion	Average	Standard Deviation
1	There is an overall sense of respect and consideration for the elderly in the local community.	3.3	1.0
2	We consider the opinions of various elderly people in order to provide more desirable services.	3.2	0.9
3	Private and public service providers are courteous and friendly to users.	3.4	0.9
4	The image of an elderly person seen in the media is reflected without prejudice.	3.2	1.0
5	Include the elderly in community activities for families.	3.1	1.0
6	Schools (elementary, middle, and high schools) provide opportunities to learn about aging and the elderly, and the elderly have opportunities to participate in school activities.	2.9	1.1
7	Recognize the contributions of the elderly to the community and encourage active participation in community decision-making processes.	3.1	1.0
8	It provides various benefits and services to the elderly who need financial help.	3.3	1.0

If you look at the response rate for each Respect and Social Inclusion question, you can see that the percentage that answered Neutral was the highest for all questions. However, the item with the highest positive perception was the attitude of private and public services where 31.5% of all subjects answered Agree, and 12.7% answered Strongly agree, and it can be seen that there is a high percentage of elderly people in Suyeong-gu who are polite and friendly about services provided by the local community. The second highest question is also about whether various benefits and services are provided to the elderly who need financial help, and it can be seen that various services for the elderly are well provided in the local community in Suyeong-gu. However, education about aging is lacking in elementary, middle, and high schools, and it appears that opportunities for children, young people, and the elderly to work together are still scarce, indicating that efforts to promote interaction between generations are still needed.



<Figure 4-27> Response Rate for each Respect and Social Inclusion Question (Unit: %)

아) 7) Civic Participation and Employment

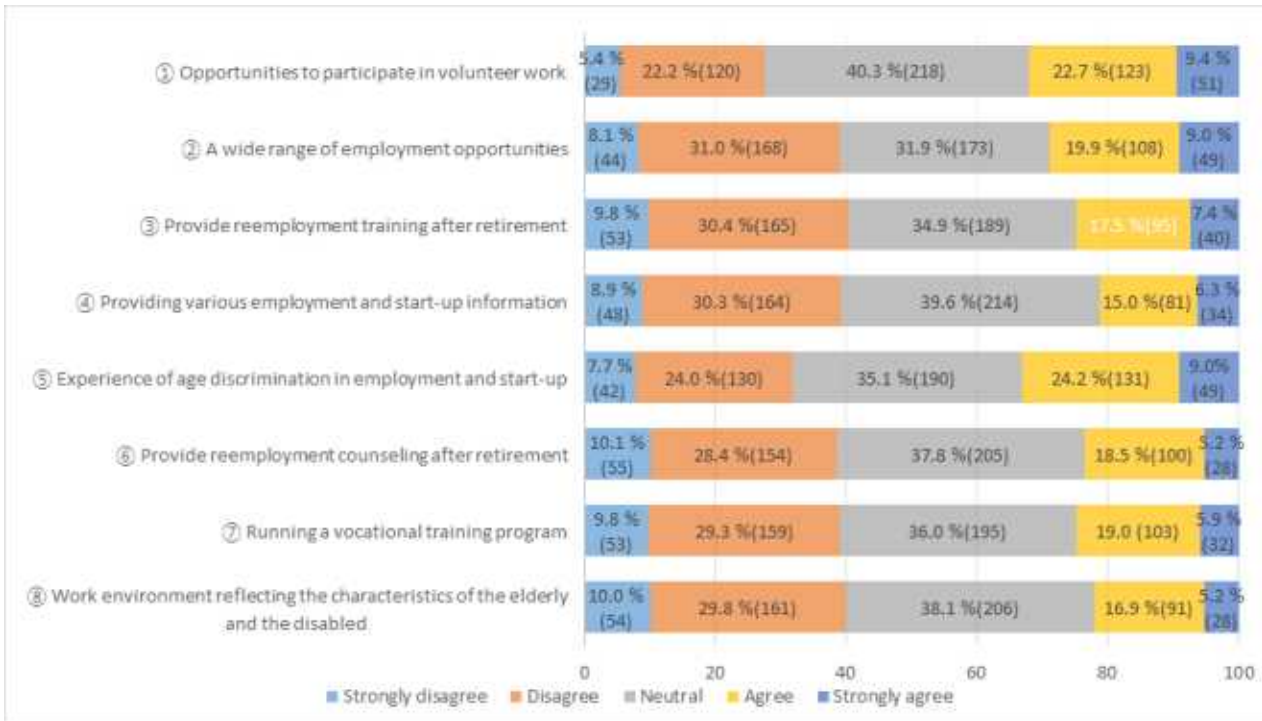
The domains of Civic Participation and Employment can be broadly categorized into environments for the elderly to volunteer and re-enter the workforce. It was found that the average perception of whether there are many opportunities to participate in volunteering is Neutral, and other than that, the provision of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for the elderly is generally perceived as lacking below Neutral. In particular, it appears that the management of employment and entrepreneurship education, information provision, counseling, and vocational training programs for retired elderly people is perceived below Neutral.

<Table 4-30> Civic Participation and Employment

(Unit: Point)

No.	Civic Participation and Employment	Average	Standard Deviation
1	There are many opportunities for seniors to volunteer.	3.1	1.0
2	A wide range of employment opportunities are offered to the elderly.	2.9	1.1
3	Training is provided for re-employment after retirement.	2.8	1.1
4	Various information for the elderly to find employment and start a business is provided.	2.8	1.0
5	I have experienced discrimination based on age when it comes to employment and starting a business.	3.0	1.1
6	Counseling is provided for re-employment after retirement.	2.8	1.0
7	A vocational training program that takes into account the aptitude of the elderly is being operated.	2.8	1.0
8	The work environment where the elderly and the disabled work is designed to reflect the characteristics and needs of the elderly and people with disabilities.	2.8	1.0

Looking at the response rate for each Civic Participation and Employment questions, it was found that the percentage of all questions recognized as below Neutral was the highest. In particular, 24.2% of those who experienced age-based discrimination answered Agree and 9% Strongly agree, indicating that about 1/3 of all subjects experienced age-based discrimination in employment and start-ups in old age. Therefore, it is thought that it is necessary to continue educating the elderly, citizens, and businesses in Suyeong-gu about ageism and carrying out community campaigns to overcome it. Less than 20% of respondents said Agree to provide re-employment education opportunities after retirement, counseling, vocational training programs, and work environment questions that reflect the characteristics of the elderly and the disabled, and less than 10% said Strongly agree. Therefore, it is necessary to expand services for employment and start-ups of the elderly after retirement, and to actively encourage the participation of the elderly in Suyeong-gu by promoting them.



<Figure 4-28> Response Rate for each Civic Participation and Employment Question (Unit: %)

자) 8) Communication and Information

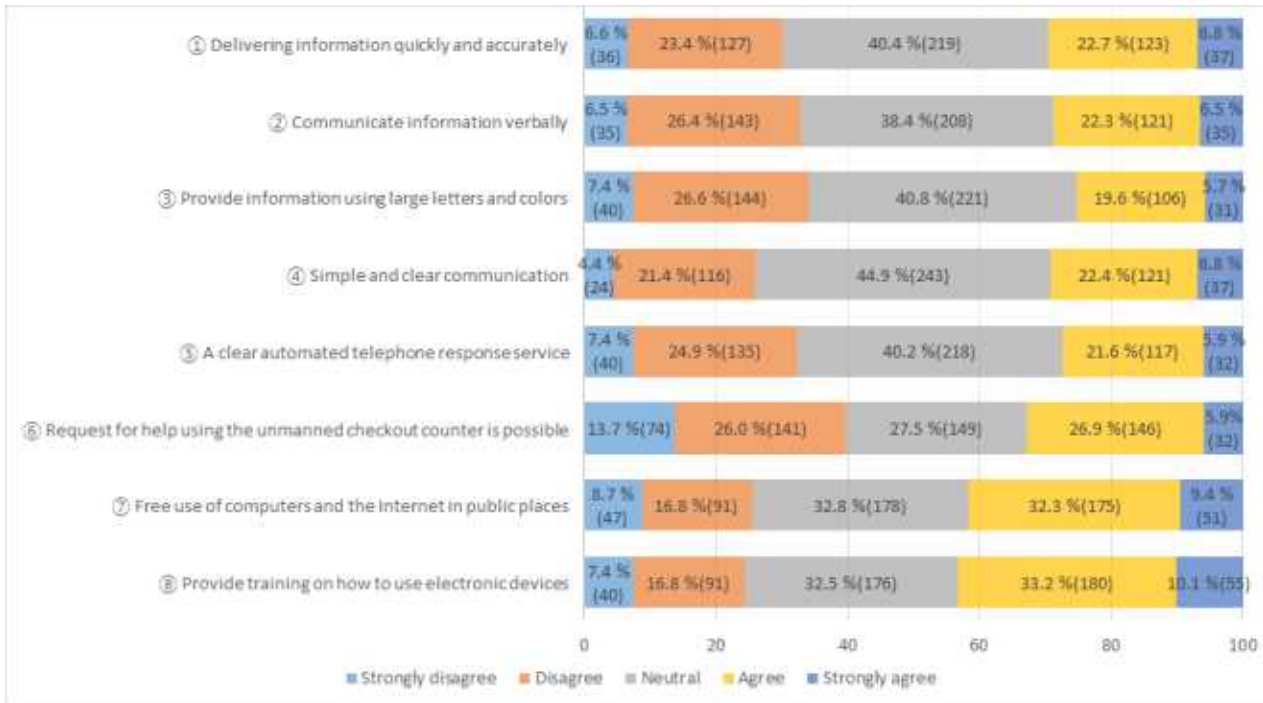
In the domains of Communication and Information, the focus was on the smooth provision and acquisition of information, and on average, they were perceived as 'Neutral'. Computers and the Internet can be used free of charge in public places, and opportunities to learn how to use electronic devices (Computers, Smartphones, Internet, etc.) are provided. All communication is simple and clear, and information is transmitted directly verbally when necessary for information acquisition. However, automatic telephone answering services are not being implemented slowly, and information transmitted through various media is difficult to grasp information at once due to character size limitations, so it is necessary to find ways to improve readability. In addition, due to the 4th Industrial Revolution and the activation of non-face-to-face services due to COVID-19, some difficulties are complaining in using kiosks and unmanned convenience stores, so measures to reduce the information gap are needed.

<Table 4-31> Communication and Information

(Unit: Point)

No.	Communication and Information	Average	Standard Deviation
1	Information needed by the elderly is provided quickly, accurately, and regularly within the community.	3.0	1.0
2	If necessary, information is delivered directly to the elderly verbally.	3.0	1.0
3	Information necessary for the elderly (official documents, television subtitles, electronic devices, etc.) uses large letters and colors to make it easier to distinguish the letters.	2.9	1.0
4	All communication is easy, simple and clear.	3.1	0.9
5	Automatic telephone answering services are clear and slow.	2.9	1.0
6	You can get help when using unmanned cash registers (kiosks, unmanned convenience stores, etc.).	2.9	1.1
7	Computers and the Internet can be used free of charge in public places such as public institutions and libraries.	3.2	1.1
8	Suyeong-gu provides opportunities and places to learn how to use electronic devices (computers, smartphones, the Internet, etc.).	3.2	1.1

It can be seen that the percentage of ‘Neutral’ and ‘Agree’ responses in the domains of Communication and Information was the highest. There is a high level of difficulty in not being able to provide proper assistance when using unmanned cash registers. There is a need to revitalize digital education with ‘Disagree’ 26.0% and ‘Strongly disagree’ 13.7% and establish ways to use unmanned cash registers alone in real life without difficulty. Next, when providing information through various media, information cannot be properly acquired due to difficulties in readability was ‘Disagree’ 26.6% and ‘Strongly disagree’ 7.4%, and it was found that information was provided to the elderly, but approximately 30% of respondents experienced information exclusion. It is necessary to prepare measures for smooth information acquisition.



<Figure 4-29> Response Rate for each Communication and Information Question (Unit: %)

ㄱ) 9) Community Support and Health Services

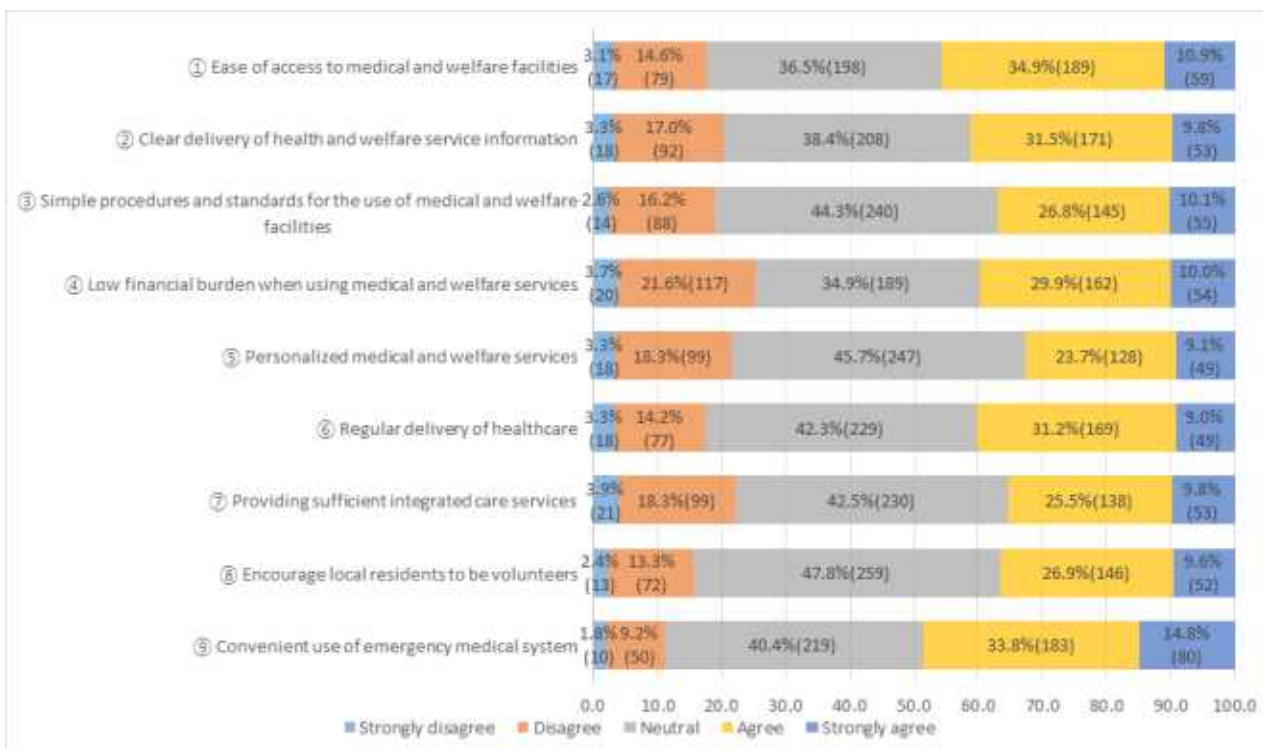
In Community Support and Health Services, surveys were conducted focusing on accessibility, sufficiency, diversity, and convenience. All categories showed 3 points, indicating that Community Support and Health Services were provided appropriately. In particular, they responded that medical and welfare facilities are located in places that are easily accessible. Also, relevant information is easily transmitted, and it is said that procedures and standards are simple and convenient when using it. In addition, medical services for health promotion are provided on a regular basis. The economic burden of using services, the provision of customized services, and the level of integrated care services need to be improved.

<Table 4-32> Community Support and Health Services

No.	Community Support and Health Services	(Unit: Point)	
		Average	Standard Deviation
1	Medical and welfare facilities are conveniently located for the elderly to use.	3.4	1.0
2	Information on medical and welfare services is conveyed clearly and easily.	3.3	1.0
3	It is convenient because procedures and standards are simple when using medical and welfare facilities.	3.3	0.9
4	There is no financial burden in using community medical and welfare services.	3.2	1.0
5	We expand home care services to provide personalized medical	3.2	0.9

	and welfare services.		
6	There are many opportunities to receive regular medical services for health promotion.	3.3	0.9
7	When senile diseases (dementia, stroke, etc.) are diagnosed, there are sufficient integrated care services within the community that can be used.	3.2	1.0
8	Local residents are encouraged to apply as volunteers to help the elderly using various community health and welfare services.	3.3	0.9
9	The community where I live has an emergency medical system that is convenient to use in the event of an emergency.	3.5	0.9

Overall, respondents' perceptions of Community Support and Health Services were positive. Due to the diverse and numerous health care facilities in the jurisdiction, it is possible to respond immediately in the event of an emergency medical emergency, which has been shown to be highly convenient. In addition, there are good plans for local residents to volunteer to provide necessary services to those who need help in terms of medical care and welfare. However, when using medical and welfare services, it is necessary to reconsider the economic burden and parts where integrated care services are not sufficiently provided.



<Figure 4-30> Response Rate for each Question on Community Support and Health Services (Unit: %)

10) 4. Respondent's Overall Perception

가) 1) Quality of Life

The overall quality of life of the respondents scored a total of 5 points to 3.4, and they were satisfied with their overall life. In particular, the question ‘I am currently happy’ was shown with a score of 3.6, and it can be seen that the quality of life of the elderly is positive. The majority of respondents were found to be satisfied with their current life, living environment, and themselves. On the other hand, there is a need to provide activities that can improve the sense of achievement in old age due to lack of sense of achievement and lack of parts that do not match life and ideals

<Table 4-33> Quality of Life

(Unit: Point)

Category	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
I'm satisfied with my current life.	3.5	1.1	1	5
Overall, I'm satisfied with myself.	3.5	1.1	1	5
I'm currently happy.	3.6	1.1	1	5
I'm currently enjoying my life.	3.4	1.1	1	5
I have achieved important things in life.	3.2	1.1	1	5
There are many parts of my life that are consistent with my ideals.	3.1	1.1	1	5
I am satisfied with my current living conditions.	3.5	1.1	1	5
Total	3.4	1.0	1	5

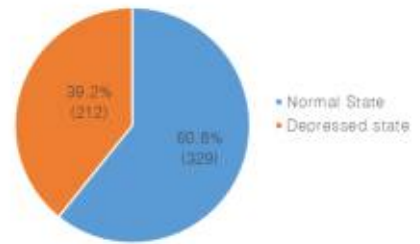
나) 2) The Degree of Depression

4 out of 10 respondents appear to be experiencing depression, so it is necessary to find ways to relieve depression among the elderly

<Table 4-34> Depressing Degree

(N=541)

Category	Avg	SD	Min	Max
Things that were usually casual felt bothersome and distressing.	0.7	0.7	0.0	3.0
No matter what I did, it was hard to focus.	0.6	0.7	0.0	3.0
I was quite depressed.	0.6	0.7	0.0	3.0
Everything felt difficult.	0.7	0.8	0.0	3.0
I've been relatively well.	1.6	1.1	0.0	3.0
I felt afraid.	0.6	0.7	0.0	3.0
I couldn't sleep well	1.0	0.9	0.0	3.0
I lived without major complaints.	1.7	1.1	0.0	3.0
I felt alone in the world.	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.0
I couldn't do anything at all.	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.0
Total	8.6	4.7	0.0	27.0



<Figure 4-31> Depressing Degree

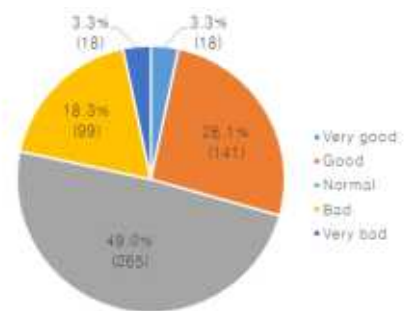
다)

라) 3) Subjective Health Level

As for the subjective level of health, the highest percentage answered 'Normal' at 49.0%, followed by 'Good' 26.1% and 'Bad' 18.3%. 'Very good' and 'Very bad' were 3.3%, and overall, the subjective health level of respondents was higher than 'Normal'

(N=541, Unit: Point)

	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Subjective Health Level	2.9	0.8	1	5



<Table 4-35> Subjective health level

<Figure 4-32> Subjective Health Level

마) 4) Location Attachment

Overall, respondents showed a high level of attachment to their current place of residence, with a score of 3.7. In particular, he has a lot of love for Suyeong-gu, and it is said that much of his life is related to Suyeong-gu. It also appears to have formed good memories, uniqueness, and positive relationships with Suyeong-gu. On the other hand, in the field of leisure life, the score is relatively low, so there is a need to promote leisure activities where the elderly can participate in the jurisdiction

<Table 4-36> Location Attachment

(Unit: Point)

No.	Location Attachment	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	I feel like Suyeong-gu is a part of me.	3.7	0.9	1.0	5.0
2	Suyeong-gu is very special to me.	3.7	1.0	1.0	5.0
3	Much of my life is related to the area around Suyeong-gu.	3.8	0.9	1.0	5.0
4	I have a lot of love for Suyeong-gu.	3.9	0.9	1.0	5.0
5	I feel things in Suyeong-gu that I can't feel anywhere else.	3.7	0.9	1.0	5.0
6	A visit to Suyeong-gu says a lot about me.	3.6	0.9	1.0	5.0
7	If I enjoy my leisure life in a Suyeong-gu, I can feel my true self.	3.6	0.9	1.0	5.0
8	I have a good memory of being with a friend in Suyeong-gu.	3.7	0.9	1.0	5.0
9	The time I spent with my friends in Suyeong-gu helped me develop a bond with them.	3.7	0.9	1.0	5.0
10	I have a conversation with a friend about Suyeong-gu.	3.6	0.9	1.0	5.0
11	I don't want to spend my leisure time in Suyeong-gu anywhere else.	3.3	1.1	1.0	5.0
12	For me, there aren't many other places that can replace Suyeong-gu as a place to enjoy leisure activities.	3.4	1.0	1.0	5.0
13	I can't imagine a better place for leisure than a Suyeong-gu.	3.3	1.1	1.0	5.0
Location attachment		3.6	0.7	1.0	5.0

바) 5) Active Old Age

Overall, respondents appeared to be living an active old age. They maintain strong family relationships by asking their children and grandchildren for their best regards. Also, there were many cases where they were active while communicating with friends over the phone, and it was shown that they were actively attending conferences. In other words, respondents are smoothly forming relationships with people around them, such as family and friends. On the other hand, they show a passive attitude towards religious activities, and participation in various amusement activities using Community center for the elderly is relatively low. In other words, many respondents are active in non-face-to-face activities but are passive in face-to-face activities, so it is necessary to find ways to participate in face-to-face activities without difficulty

<Table 4-37> Active Old Age

(N=541, Unit: Point)

No.	Active Old Age	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	Participate in training to learn new things.	3.2	1.1	1.0	5.0
2	Learn new things using educational programs such as reading or TV.	3.3	1.1	1.0	5.0
3	Take courses or special lectures that help you develop yourself.	3.0	1.1	1.0	5.0
4	There are things you do for the goals you want to achieve in life.	3.1	1.1	1.0	5.0
5	Do activities to make use of your abilities.	3.1	1.1	1.0	5.0
6	Do regular religious ceremonies (Prayer, Reading religious books, etc.) at home.	3.0	1.2	1.0	5.0
7	I go to places such as churches, cathedrals, and temples for religious life.	3.1	1.2	1.0	5.0
8	Meet people who believe in the same religion and talk about religion.	3.0	1.2	1.0	5.0
9	Go to a religious gathering place you believe in to clean up or teach someone.	2.4	1.2	1.0	5.0
10	I go to places such as churches, cathedrals, and temples to listen to religious lectures.	2.9	1.3	1.0	5.0
11	I spend time playing with people. (Go, Hwatu, Korean chess, etc.)	2.5	1.2	1.0	5.0
12	I go to Community center for the elderly or town hall to meet people.	2.5	1.2	1.0	5.0
13	Talk to people in a park or shelter.	3.0	1.1	1.0	5.0
14	Sometimes I travel with friends or family.	3.2	1.1	1.0	5.0
15	Participate in social gatherings (Social gatherings, Reunions, etc.)	3.3	1.2	1.0	5.0
16	Actively participate in economic surveys.	3.4	1.1	1.0	5.0
17	Call your child or grandchild and ask them how they are.	3.6	1.0	1.0	5.0
18	Use communication devices (Phones, Computers, etc.) to talk with friends.	3.5	1.1	1.0	5.0
19	Counseling children about their concerns and lives.	3.2	1.1	1.0	5.0
20	I work to take care of my family.	3.0	1.2	1.0	5.0
21	It helps families with their work.	3.0	1.2	1.0	5.0
22	It helps with the education of grandchildren.	2.6	1.2	1.0	5.0
23	Volunteer regularly.	2.6	1.2	1.0	5.0

24	We do volunteer activities for the community.	2.6	1.2	1.0	5.0
25	Other than family members, they take care of people who are older and have reduced mobility.	2.5	1.1	1.0	5.0
26	Teach or counsel people in the local community.	2.3	1.1	1.0	5.0
27	Do hobbies (Listening to music, Reading, etc.)	3.2	1.1	1.0	5.0
28	Enjoys cultural life (Movies, Concerts, etc.)	3.0	1.1	1.0	5.0
29	Do sports (Walking, Gateball, etc.) with people.	3.2	1.1	1.0	5.0
30	Participate in programs (Meditation, Singing classes, etc.) at cultural centers or welfare centers.	2.9	1.2	1.0	5.0
Active Old Age		3.0	0.7	1.0	5.0

사) 6) Discrimination Experience

Respondents' experience of discrimination was low, with an average score of 1.5. However, it appears that they have experienced discrimination in carrying out activities to utilize their abilities. Overall, however, the degree of discrimination experienced is low

<Table 4-38> Discrimination Experience

(Unit: Point)

No.	Discrimination Experience	Average	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
1	I have heard words or harsh expressions that ignore me because I am an old man.	1.5	0.7	1.0	4.0
2	I've heard words that disparage old people.	1.5	0.7	1.0	4.0
3	I have felt that people have a repulsion or dislike of my older appearance.	1.4	0.6	1.0	4.0
4	I was treated like I couldn't see or hear well because I was an old man.	1.5	0.7	1.0	4.0
5	When I was sick, I didn't think much of my old age as a doctor or people around me.	1.6	0.7	1.0	4.0
6	I once pretended not to care about other genders because I was looking at others.	1.4	0.7	1.0	4.0
7	I have been embarrassed for being interested or talking about sex.	1.3	0.6	1.0	4.0
8	There was a time when other people couldn't trust what I said or did because I was an old man.	1.5	0.7	1.0	4.0
9	There was a time when he pretended not to know what I was curious about because he was an old man, or he didn't answer me, saying, "You don't have to know."	1.5	0.7	1.0	4.0
10	There was a time when I was not asked because I was considered not to be able to do it properly because I was an old man even though I could do it.	1.5	0.7	1.0	4.0
11	Opinions have been ignored or excluded in the decision-making process because they are elderly.	1.4	0.7	1.0	4.0
12	When I enter a cafe or restaurant because I am an elderly person, the owner or customer has been indifferent or uncomfortable.	1.4	0.6	1.0	4.0
13	I've been told to 'act your age'.	1.3	0.6	1.0	4.0
Discrimination Experience		1.5	0.5	1.0	4.0

Depression

가) 1) Correlation Analysis Results

A correlation analysis was conducted to confirm the correlation between the Eight interconnected domains related to age-friendly cities, depression, and quality of life. The overall correlation coefficient between statically correlated variables was statistically significant from .25 to .75 at the significance level $p < .001$. The variable that showed the highest static correlation was ‘Community Support and Health Services’ and ‘Communication and Information’, with a correlation coefficient of .75 ($p < .001$). In other words, the more positive the perception of ‘Community Support and Health Services’, the more positive the perception of ‘Communication and Information.’ Next, the correlation coefficient for ‘Outdoor space and buildings’ and ‘Traffic’ was .74 ($p < .001$). In other words, the more positive the perception of ‘Outdoor Spaces and Buildings’, the more positive the perception of ‘Transportation.’ The variable that showed the lowest static correlation was ‘Civic Participation and Employment’ and quality of life with a correlation coefficient of .24 ($p < .001$). It has been shown that the higher the awareness of ‘Civic Participation and Employment’, the higher the perception of quality of life. On the other hand, depression and ‘Transportation’, ‘Respect and Social Inclusion’, ‘Communication and Information’, and ‘Community Support and Health Services’ showed an improper correlation, and the correlation coefficient was $-.098$ to $-.091$, which was statistically significantly verified at the significance level $p < .05$. In other words, it has been shown that the more positive the perception of ‘Respect and Social Inclusion’, ‘Communication and Information’, and ‘Community Support and Health Services,’ the lower the degree of depression

<Table 4-39> Results of Correlation Analysis of Age-friendly Environment, Degree of Depression, and Quality of Life

	Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	Transportation	Housing	Social Participation	Respect and Social Inclusion	Civic Participation and Employment	Communication and Information	Community Support and Health Services	Depression	Quality of life
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	1									
Transportation	.736***	1								
Housing	.604***	.698***	1							
Social Participation	.572***	.655***	.694***	1						
Respect	.580***	.660***	.677***	.731***	1					

and Social Inclusion										
Civic Participat ion and Employment	.505***	.598***	.629***	.634***	.646***	1				
Communi cation and Informati on	.509***	.626***	.609***	.692***	.720***	.730***	1			
Communi ty Support and Health Services	.530***	.630***	.644***	.658***	.702***	.600***	.752***	1		
Depressi on	-.056	-.093*	-.066	-.073	-.091*	-.028	-.098*	-.095*	1	
Quality of life	.318***	.390***	.336***	.341***	.309***	.239***	.247***	.294***	-.364***	1

↳) 2) Regression Analysis Results

In order to determine the impact of the perception of age-friendly cities on quality of life while age, gender, education, marriage status, and average monthly income are controlled, a regression analysis was conducted by dividing each of the Eight interconnected domains of age-friendly cities. The analysis showed that all the Eight interconnected domains had a significant impact on quality of life. In other words, it has been shown that positive perceptions of the Eight interconnected domains of age-friendly cities have a positive impact on quality of life

In addition, in order to determine the impact of the perception of age-friendly cities on the degree of depression while age, gender, education, marriage status, and average monthly income were controlled, a regression analysis was conducted by dividing each of the Eight interconnected domains of age-friendly cities. The analysis showed that among the Eight interconnected domains, ‘Transportation’ and ‘Respect and Social Inclusion’ had a significant impact on the degree of depression. In other words, it was confirmed that the more positive the perception of ‘Transportation’ and ‘Respect and Social Inclusion’, the lower the degree of depression

<Table 4-40> Age-friendly City, Degree of Depression, Quality of Life Regression Analysis Results

Variable Name	Quality of Life		Depression	
	B(SE)	β	B(SE)	β
Outdoor Spaces and Buildings	.451***(.056)	.324	-.450(.293)	-.066
Transportation	.603***(.059)	.394	-.724*(.318)	-.097
Housing	.377***(.049)	.307	-.251(.258)	-.042
Social Participation	.388***(.047)	.327	-.352(.247)	-.061
Respect and Social Inclusion	.395***(.049)	.323	-.609*(.256)	-.102
Civic Participation and Employment	.306***(.054)	.232	-.180(.275)	-.028
Communication and Information	.313***(.052)	.244	-.560*(.266)	-.089
Community Support and Health Services	.379***(.053)	.290	-.597*(.273)	-.094

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001