

Baseline Assessment

1. Analysis of the Current State and Conditions of Aging in Seo-gu

1) Demographic Aspect

- Busan is a major city that entered a super-aged society first among special self-governing cities and metropolitan cities, with the population aged 65 and over accounting for more than 20% of the total population, and this proportion is increasing
- The population aged 65 and over as a proportion of Busan's total population has been increasing every year since 2022
- In 2022, it was 21.5%, in 2023 22.65%, and in 2024 23.92%, gradually increasing, and in 2025 it accounted for 25.29%
- Looking at the status of the elderly population by district and county in Busan, among the 16 administrative districts, Haeundae-gu has the highest number (87,332), followed by Busanjin-gu (87,090) and Saha-gu (76,273)
- Although Seo-gu has a relatively low population of 31,567, its proportion of the elderly population to the total population is 31.2%, ranking third highest among Busan's basic local governments, indicating that aging is progressing faster there than in other basic local governments
- In Seo-gu, the population aged 0-14 and the economically active population aged 15-64 decrease every year, while the elderly population aged 65 and above continues to increase
- Since 2022, Seo-gu has seen a continuous annual decline in the population aged 0-14 and the economically active population, while the elderly population increased by 4.1 percentage points compared to 2022, indicating that the pace

of aging is accelerating.

- A survey of Seo-gu's annual elderly dependency ratios showed that, as of 2024, it stood at 44.7%, which is 7.8 percentage points higher than Busan's elderly dependency ratio of 36.9%, and 17.3 percentage points higher than the national elderly dependency ratio.
- Examining the trend of changes in the elderly population by administrative district (dong) from 2022 to 2025, it was found that the elderly population is increasing in every administrative district (dong) of Seo-gu, Busan.
- Looking at the structural characteristics of the elderly population, as of 2025, there are 13,474 men (42.5%) and 18,194 women (57.5%), indicating a relatively high proportion of women, and the proportion of women is also higher than that of men in the age-sex ratio.

2) Physical Aspect

- Looking at the housing status of the elderly population in Seo-gu, as of 2023, a total of 12,793 elderly people own homes.
- The housing types of the elderly population in Busan were investigated by residence type, including single-family houses, apartments, row houses, multi-family houses, housing within non-residential buildings, and other forms of residence other than housing.

3) The Aspect of social, cultural, and economic environment

- A representative form of economic participation is the use of labor power. To support social activities for senior employment, Seo-gu provides customized job opportunities to elderly people seeking work through the Busan Seo-gu Senior Club (the dedicated agency for senior employment), and supports them in the form of a community project team.
- There are a total of 88 senior leisure and welfare facilities in the Seo-gu District,

and the survey found 2 senior welfare centers, 82 senior citizen centers, and 4 senior classrooms.

- In 2021, there were 81 senior facilities in Seo-gu, but with an increase of 7 senior centers, the total became 88
- According to the distribution status, elderly leisure and welfare facilities are confirmed to be installed in each administrative district (dong) in proportion to the ratio of the elderly population to the total population of the Seo-gu region. Therefore, Aminam-dong, which has the largest elderly population, has the most facilities installed, followed by Nambumin 2-dong and Ami-dong

4) The Aspect of Informatization, Community Health, and Care Environment

- As of 2025, out of Seo-gu's total population of 101,892, 31,602 are aged 65 or older, accounting for 31.2% of the total population. Among them, 23,466 are elderly recipients of the basic pension, making up 74.2% of the elderly population aged 65 or older.
- Looking at the distribution of senior facilities by administrative district (dong) in Seo-gu, it has been confirmed that a total of 140 facilities are established, including 2 senior welfare centers, 91 senior citizen centers, 4 senior classrooms, 19 home-based senior welfare facilities, 19 home-based long-term care institutions, 4 senior medical welfare facilities, and 2 senior clubs.
- The number of Seo-gu districts has increased slightly compared to 2021 (120 locations), and a total of 140 locations will be installed in 2026
- Compared with 2021, the number of senior centers increased by 16, and the number of home-based elderly welfare facilities increased by 10
- Seo-gu elderly medical welfare facilities consist only of elderly care facilities, and there are no elderly care group homes. A total of 4 locations are in operation, and it has been confirmed to have a capacity of 379 people.
- Looking at the status of medical institutions in the Seo-gu region, a total of 145

hospitals have been established, including 4 general hospitals, 3 hospitals, 62 clinics, 5 long-term care hospitals, 36 dental hospitals and clinics, 33 Korean medicine hospitals and clinics, and 1 public health center, with a total of 5,016 beds available for use.

- Seo-gu is geographically well situated for managing critical illnesses, as it is home to university-affiliated tertiary general hospitals such as Pusan National University Hospital, Dong-A University Hospital, Kosin University Hospital, and Samyook Busan Hospital, and it has been found that the infrastructure for medical facilities is very well established.
- The total number of personnel working in Seo-gu medical institutions is 8,018, including 1,374 full-time physicians, 73 dentists, 46 oriental medicine doctors, 144 pharmacists, 4,529 nurses, 713 nursing assistants, 1,060 medical technicians, and 79 medical record technicians.
- The highest concentration of healthcare workers is found in Dongdaesin 3-dong, where Dong-A University Hospital, a general hospital, is located; Ami-dong, where Pusan National University Hospital is located; and Amnam-dong, where Kosin University Hospital is located, but Chodang-dong and Nambumin 2-dong have no healthcare workers
- Proportion of healthcare workers: doctors (17.1%), dentists (0.9%), oriental medicine doctors (0.6%), nurses (56.5%), pharmacists (1.8%), nursing assistants (8.9%), medical technicians (13.2%), medical record technicians (1.0%)

2. Analysis of Society Research

1) Overview

- To assess the age-friendly status of Seo-gu, Busan, this study aims to analyze the current state and conditions of aging, review the contents of the social survey of Seo-gu, Busan, and analyze the basic needs of the elderly population residing in Seo-gu.
- Analysis was conducted using the elderly population aged 60 and above, selected from a sample of all households in Seo-gu, of which 1,754 households were surveyed in the “2025 Busan (Seo-gu) Social Survey.”
- The reason for selecting the elderly population aged 60 and above, rather than the elderly population aged 65 and older as the elderly population standard in sample composition, is to incorporate both the perspective of the prospective elderly population and that of the current elderly population to establish a mid-to long-term age-friendly city.
- The “2025 Busan (Seo-gu) Social Survey” consists of 49 common items, and only the responses provided by elderly respondents aged 60 and above among these items were extracted and used as basic data for assessing age-friendliness
- In the 2024 Busan (Seo-gu) Social Survey, a survey was conducted on the items “Health, Safety, Environment, Family, Social Integration, Other.” In the 2025 Busan (Seo-gu) Social Survey, a survey was conducted on the items “Labor, Housing & Transportation, Culture & Leisure, Income & Consumption, Other.” Since the survey is conducted separately for odd and even years, there may be items in the 2025 Busan (Seo-gu) Social Survey that do not fall under the eight key items of an age-friendly city

2) Composition of Age-Friendly Index Items

- To assess the WHO's eight domains of age-friendly cities, the 2025 Seo-gu Social Survey was utilized to establish the following specific items that align intending to develop an age-friendly city
- External spaces and buildings (2 items), transportation (3 items), housing (3 items), leisure and social activities (7 items), respect and social integration (2 items), jobs and social participation (6 items)

3) Analysis Results

(1) Outdoor space and buildings

● Residential environment satisfaction: the surrounding pedestrian environment

- According to the survey on satisfaction with the surrounding pedestrian environment, 19.5% said they were very satisfied, 25.2% somewhat satisfied, 29.4% neutral, 21.6% somewhat dissatisfied, and 4.3% very dissatisfied
- Responses regarding satisfaction with the residential environment in terms of the surrounding pedestrian environment were found to be relatively high

● Residence satisfaction: parking available

- Residential Environment Satisfaction: According to the survey on satisfaction with parking lot use, 17.5% responded that they were very satisfied, 21.1% somewhat satisfied, 27.4% neutral, 18.5% somewhat dissatisfied, and 15.5% very dissatisfied
- Responses regarding satisfaction with the residential environment in relation to parking lot use were highest when rated as average, and although there was a strong tendency toward satisfaction, the proportion of dissatisfied respondents

was also somewhat relatively high

(2) Transportation

● Satisfaction with public transportation use: city and village buses

- Among the elderly population aged 60 and over in the Seo-gu region, 96.7% responded that they use public transportation (city-to-village buses)
- Among people who use city buses or village buses, 26.3% responded that they were very satisfied, 43.7% said somewhat satisfied, 20.2% said neutral, 7.0% said somewhat dissatisfied, and 2.8% said very dissatisfied
- It was found that a very large number of respondents answered that they were satisfied with city-to-town and town-to-town buses

● Satisfaction with public transportation: subway, light rail, Donghae Line

- Among the elderly population aged 60 and over in Seo-gu, 94.9% responded that they use public transportation (subway, light rail, Donghae Line)
- Among people using public transportation (subway, light rail, Donghae Line), 31.0% responded that they were very satisfied, 34.2% somewhat satisfied, 17.7% neutral, 10.9% somewhat dissatisfied, and 6.2% very dissatisfied

● Commuting or attending school and transportation options

- Among the elderly population in Seo-gu, 38.9% commute, with walking accounting for the highest proportion at 37.0%, followed by bicycle use at 2.1%, motorcycle use at 1.4%, city-to-village bus use at 29.0%, subway use at 6.0%, private car use at 24.1%, and other categories at 0.3%
- It was found that commuting was not done by intercity express buses, commuter buses, rail (such as KTX), taxis, or as a single-person mode of transportation

(3) Housing

● Settlement Period for Districts and Counties

- A survey of physicians residing in Seo-gu found that 58.7% responded that they were very much so, 29.1% that they were somewhat so, 10.9% that they were just so-so, 0.8% that they were not very much so, and 0.5% that they were not at all so-so
- The percentage of people who want to continue living in Seo-gu is very high, at 87.8%

● Residential Environment Satisfaction: Housing

- In the survey on residential environment satisfaction with housing, 22.1% responded that they were very satisfied, 33.8% somewhat satisfied, 30.0% neutral, 10.1% somewhat dissatisfied, and 4.0% very dissatisfied
- In terms of satisfaction with the living environment (housing), it was found to be relatively satisfactory

● Residential environment satisfaction: infrastructure such as water and sewage systems

- In a survey on residential environment satisfaction regarding infrastructure such as water and sewage systems, 22.3% responded that they were very satisfied, 38.1% somewhat satisfied, 26.9% neutral, 9.3% somewhat dissatisfied, and 3.4% very dissatisfied
- Satisfaction with infrastructure such as water supply and sewage systems was found to be above average, indicating relatively high satisfaction

(4) Social participation and leisure

■ Leisure Activity Satisfaction

- Responses to satisfaction with leisure activities were as follows: 7.1% were very satisfied, 10.5% somewhat satisfied, 60% neutral, 19.9% somewhat dissatisfied, and 2.5% very dissatisfied
- Satisfaction with leisure activities among the elderly in Seo-gu was found to be average to very high

■ Leisure activities on weekends or holidays (multiple answers allowed)

- When asked to allow multiple responses regarding leisure activities on weekends or holidays, the most frequently selected responses were watching video content at 74.3%, followed by rest activities at 72.2%. Other: Cultural and artistic viewing 10.9%, participation in cultural and artistic activities 1.2%, sports viewing 0.1%, sports activities 7.4%, tourism activities 2.5%, computer games and internet searching 2.9%, hobbies and self-development 5.6%, social and other activities 9.0%, others 0.6%
- In a leisure activity survey, watching video content and rest activities were found to be measured at very high levels compared with other activities

■ Attendance rate at cultural and artistic events

- To investigate attendance rates at cultural and artistic events, we surveyed whether respondents had experience with such events, and found that 11.1% responded that they had, while 88.1% said they had not
- Using the response criterion of “having experience,” we investigated the attendance rates at specific events and found that, based on the proportion of respondents who said they had attended music concerts, performances, or concerts, 14.0% had attended; 5.1% had attended theater or traditional Korean

folk theater; 0.9% had attended dance; 89.4% had attended film; 6.0% had visited museums; 5.0% had visited art galleries; 4.1% had attended literary events; 6.5% had attended sports events; and 0% had attended other events

- In terms of attendance at cultural events, films showed the highest results

● Opportunities for Lifelong Learning

- The responses regarding opportunities for lifelong education were as follows: 1.1% strongly agreed, 13.4% somewhat agreed, 41.2% neutral, 8.8% somewhat disagreed, and 2.0% strongly disagreed. Regarding opportunities for lifelong education, 33.6% responded that they were not sure

● Desired lifelong education completion content

- 24.6% responded that they wished to complete lifelong education, while 75.4% responded that they did not wish to complete it
- In responses to the desire to complete lifelong education, health-related reasons (33.2%) were the highest, followed by leisure and recreational sports (24.7%) and culture and the arts (18.4%)

● Satisfaction with Cultural and Leisure Facilities

- The results regarding satisfaction with cultural and leisure facilities in Seo-gu were as follows: 5.9% responded that they were very satisfied, 13.5% somewhat satisfied, 58.6% neutral, 19.8% somewhat dissatisfied, and 2.2% very dissatisfied
- Satisfaction with cultural and leisure facilities in Seo-gu was found to be at an average level, with the proportion dissatisfied being higher than the proportion satisfied

● Cultural facilities that need to be expanded first

- Priority should be given to expansion in the Seo-gu districts. Among cultural facilities, 19.1% responded that it is a performance facility, 6.7% an exhibition

facility, 4.7% a library facility, 20.0% a local cultural welfare facility, 3.6% a cultural dissemination welfare facility, 44.2% a sports facility, and 1.6% others

- The elderly population responded that the cultural facility that should be expanded most urgently is a sports facility (44.2%)

(5) Respect and social inclusion

● Satisfaction with life and emotional experience: overall satisfaction with life

- We divided the overall life satisfaction into three levels: “not satisfied at all” (0 points), “not satisfied at all” (10 points), and “very satisfied” (10 points) to examine detailed satisfaction
- Satisfaction with life may reflect not only one’s personal life but also the everyday satisfaction of living within Seo-gu, and is therefore considered a potential indicator of social satisfaction and sense of security
- Based on the “average” (5 points) standard, the highest distribution was between 5 and 8, and judging from the average score of 6.3, it appears that overall satisfaction with life is high

● Satisfaction with life and emotional experience: overall satisfaction with the area of residence

- Satisfaction with life and emotional experience: overall satisfaction with the place of residence is also not satisfied at all. Satisfaction was divided into 0 to very satisfied and 10 points to investigate detailed satisfaction
- Based on the distribution of scores between 5 and 8, which is the most common for the average score (5), and considering that the average score is 6.2, satisfaction with the area of residence also appears to be generally high

(6) Civic participation and employment

● Weekly economic activity status

- According to a survey on the state of economic activity in the Seo-gu District over one week, 40.3% responded that it had, while 59.7% said it had not
- Among those who responded that they had done so, the proportion who engaged in job-seeking activities was 0.4%, those preparing for employment were 0.7%, and those enrolled in or preparing to enroll in a regular educational institution were 0%
- Most respondents said they did not do it: 71.0% cited childcare or housework, 22.4% said they rested, 4.8% reported health difficulties, and 0.8% answered “other.”

● Job availability within the district (county)

- The results of a survey on the job adequacy of the elderly population in Seo-gu showed that 0.7% responded that it was very much so, 8.8% said it was somewhat so, 51.9% said it was average, 32.9% said it was not quite so, and 5.7% responded that it was not so
- About 84.8% of respondents in Seo-gu answered that jobs are average or that they are not very good, indicating that they feel there are somewhat insufficient jobs

● Wage worker satisfaction with working conditions: overall satisfaction

- The overall satisfaction survey of working conditions among wage workers showed that 10.3% responded that they were very satisfied, 42.6% were somewhat satisfied, 40.0% were neutral, 6.2% were somewhat dissatisfied, and 1.0% were dissatisfied with the previous part
- Based on the standard of “average” satisfaction with the working conditions of

wage workers, 92.9% responded that they were satisfied or very satisfied, indicating that satisfaction with working conditions is relatively high

❶ Factors Influencing Career Choice (Main Responses)

- In responses to the main factors in choosing a job, honor and reputation were 3.2%, stability 38.7%, income 78.5%, aptitude and interest 11.3%, fulfillment and self-achievement 6.3%, working environment 28.3%, development potential and prospects 9.8%, working hours 22.0%, major 3.3%, others 0%, and “don’t know” 4.8%
- When choosing a job, the most important factor considered was income (78.5%). Next, it appears in the order of stability and working environment

❷ Satisfaction with Employment Expansion Policies

- According to responses regarding the satisfaction of the elderly population with employment expansion policies, 1.5% said they were very satisfied, 9.0% somewhat satisfied, 55.0% neutral, 15.7% somewhat dissatisfied, 1.7% very dissatisfied, and 17.2% were unsure
- Satisfaction with the employment expansion policy was found to be average, with dissatisfied and satisfied responses being roughly equal

❸ Support policies for expanding employment

- According to a survey on preference for support policies for expanding employment, preference was 3.4% for vocational training, 2.2% for startup support, 12.3% for job placement, 56.7% for job creation, 25.4% for attracting businesses and promoting employment, and 0% for other reasons
- Judging from the fact that support policies for expanding employment rank highest in the order of job creation, attracting companies and promoting employment, and job placement, it appears that they are seeking direct employment policies