

Baseline Assessment

Section 1. Assessment of the Status and Conditions of Aging

1. Necessity and purpose

- WHO recommends the establishment and development of a model suitable for the regional conditions and circumstances of the city, and the development of appropriate urban policies is a success factor in creating an elderly-friendly city because each city has a different environmental, socio-cultural, and economic situation
- Jung-gu, Busan, has already entered a super-aged society since 2015, and the senior population is expected to grow even more, so it is necessary to actively prepare for the aging of the city
- Consequently, the need for policy and social support for older people must be recognized. There is a need to develop a city where older people can live by joining the WHO Elderly Friendly City
- In a 2022 Jung-gu social survey, people aged 60 and over answered the measures needed for older people that “job recruitment” was the most necessary
- Recruitment of jobs (30.6%) was the highest among the measures required for the elderly, followed by the expansion of social facilities and services for the elderly (23.6%), the expansion of health care facilities and services (24.8%), the expansion of visiting services (15.4%), and the expansion of leisure and cultural facilities (5.6%)
- Under Jung-gu’s Fifth Community Safety Plan, the need for elder care policies was high among the different social security policies in Jung-gu. It was confirmed that most elderly care policies had difficulties in household

activities and that adequate support and services were needed. Then, it is confirmed that it is necessary to prepare appropriate policies to resolve difficulties in the management of personal hygiene and the difficulties to move and leave

- The urgency of care policy for the elderly is underlined, followed by care for the handicapped, mental health, physical health, basic living, family and social relations, protection and safety, education, employment, housing, legal and rights protection, and cultural and leisure employment
- Jung-gu district's efforts on this issue of care for the elderly were considered the highest in each region, confirming that most of the Jung-gu district's efforts to implement policies for the elderly are felt
- The assessment of an age-friendly survey is required, before implementing social infrastructures and policies for older people in Jung-gu, Busan. Therefore, we would like to establish an elderly-friendly city through the inspection and implementation of policies for elderly-friendly cities in Jung-gu, Busan based on the eight detailed areas of WHO: outdoor spaces, buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, civic participation and employment, communication and information

2. Demographic aspects

- Busan is the first metropolitan city to enter a super-aged society among special cities and metropolitan cities, with more than 20% of the population aged 65 or older
- Looking at the current status of the elderly population by the district in Busan, Haeundae-gu (75,902) has the largest number of administrative districts, followed by Busanjin-gu (75,451) and Saha-gu (65,615)
- Jung-gu has the smallest population in Busan, so the elderly population is smaller than that of other local governments, but the degree of aging is severe when measuring the ratio of the elderly to the population in Busan

- However, as a result of examining the ratio of the elderly population to the total population of each local government, 13 of the 16 administrative districts (old counties) in Busan have entered a super-aged society with more than 20% of the elderly population in the region
- According to the survey of the elderly to the total population in each district, Yeongdo-gu was the highest at 30.4%, followed by Jung-gu at 29.0%, Dong-gu at 28.3%, Seo-gu at 27.1%, and Gangseo-gu at 13.3%
- In other words, Yeongdo-gu, Jung-gu, Dong-gu, and Seo-gu had a low population, so the proportion of the elderly population among the total population of Busan was low, but the elderly population was higher than the resident population in the administrative district (Yeongdo-gu:30.4% > Jung-gu:29.0% > Dong-gu:28.3% > Seo-gu:27.1%, Geumjeong-gu:23.6% > Suyeong-gu:23.3% > Nam-gu:22.3% > Saha-gu:21.7% > Yeonje-gu:21.3% > Busanjin-gu:21.3%, Sasang-gu:21.1%, > Dongnae-gu:20.1% > Buk-gu:20.0% > Haeundae-gu:19.7% > Gijang-gun:17.5% > Gangseo-gu:13.3%)
- In the case of Jung-gu, the proportion of the elderly population among the total population was 29.0%, the second largest among Busan's basic municipalities, confirming that the degree of aging is very serious
- Jung-gu has already entered a super-aged society in 2015 with more than 20% of the total population, and the population aged 0 to 14 and the economically active population (15 to 64 years old) are decreasing every year, but the elderly population (over 65 years old) continues to increase
 - The elderly population in Jung-gu exceeded 20% in 2015 and was confirmed to have exceeded 25% in 2019. Based on the pace of aging, the elderly population is expected to reach 29% in 2022, and the elderly population is expected to exceed 30% by 2023 to 2024
- As a result of comparing the population composition ratio under the age of 0-14 and the population composition ratio over the past five years (2005, 2010, 2015, and 2021), the population composition ratio under the age of 0-14 in Jung-gu was 4.9% and 28.2% as of 2021

- These results mean that the birth rate is very low in Jung-gu, while the aging rate is very high, and if this phenomenon continues, it can lead to an increase in elderly support costs and deterioration of the local economy
- The aging index refers to the ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 14 or younger and is used as an indicator of the aging of the general population
- According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, Busan's aging index was 193.4%, while Busan Jung-gu's aging index was 575.2%, which can be seen as a very serious super-aged society by social standards
- Compared to the aging index of the adjacent Seo-gu (317.9%) and Dong-gu (379.6%), Jung-gu's aging index was the highest, and the aging index was the highest not only on a national basis but also in all local governments in Busan
- According to a survey of the annual elderly support cost in Jung-gu, it was 42.1% as of 2021, 12.5%p higher than 29.6% of the elderly support cost in Busan, and 16.4%p higher than 25.7% of the national elderly support cost
- The elderly support ratio, which was 11.5% in 2000, is increasing at a fairly rapid pace to 22.3% in 2010 and 42.1% in 2021, and the elderly support ratio in 2021 has increased by 13.6%p compared to 2015. If the ratio of elderly support costs increases at this rate, it is expected to increase to 65.5% in 2033
- Looking at the total population status of each administrative district (dong) in Jung-gu, Busan as of 2022, the population living in Bosu-dong (10,307 people) is the largest, followed by Yeongju 2-dong (6,792 people), Daecheong-dong (6,025 people), Yeongju 1-dong (4,537 people), Bupyeong-dong (4,339 people), Jungang-dong (3,110 people), Donggwang-dong (2,520 people), Gwangbok-dong (923 people), and Nampo-dong (840 people) in order
- According to the current status of residence of the elderly population, Bosu-dong (2,915 people) has the largest number, followed by Yeongju 2-dong (2,214 people), Daecheong-dong (1,694 people), Bupyeong-dong (1,436

people), Yeongju 1-dong (1,137), Donggwang-dong (907), Jungang-dong (473 people), Nampo-dong (316 people), and Gwangbok-dong (314 people)

- Of the nine administrative districts (dongs) in Jung-gu, five districts (Bosu-dong, Yeongju 2-dong, Daechong-dong, Bupyeong-dong, and Yeongju 1-dong) have a distribution of more than 10% of the total elderly population
- Nampo-dong (37.6%) was the administrative district with the largest proportion of the elderly population to the total population living in each administrative district (dong), and all administrative districts (dong) except Jungang-dong (15.2%) had an elderly ratio of more than 20%
- According to the state of distribution, Nampo-dong (total population of 840 persons and population aged 316 persons) was 37.6%, with the largest distribution of elderly persons relative to the resident population. Donggwang-dong (total population of 2,520, 907 elderly population) 36.0%, Gwangbok-dong (total population of 923, 314 elderly population) 34.0%, Bupyeong-dong (total population 4,339, 1,436 elderly population) 33.1%, Yeongju 2-dong (total population 6,792, 2,214 people) 32.6%, Bosu-dong (total population 10,307, elderly population 2,915 people) 28.3%, Daechong-dong (total population 6,025, elderly population 1,694), Yeongju 1-dong (total population 4,537, elderly population 1,137) 25.1%, and Jungang-dong (total population 3,110, elderly population 473) 15.2% in order
- In other words, in the case of Nampo-dong and Gwangbok-dong, it can be predicted that most of the residents living in the administrative district (dong) are elderly
- Looking at the change in the elderly population in each administrative district (dong) from 2020 to 2022, it appears that the elderly population in all administrative districts (dong) except Gwangbok-dong has continuously increased. In the case of Gwangbok-dong, the elderly population is expected to increase in the long run
- Looking at the structural characteristics of the elderly population, the proportion of women was slightly higher, with 4,842 men (42.5%) and 6,564 women (57.5%) as of 2022. The gender ratio by age also showed that the

proportion of women was higher than that of men

- According to the current status of elderly households in Jung-gu, Busan, the total number of households is 6,879, accounting for 1.7% of Busan, 2.2% of all single-person households (148,148) in Busan, 1.5% of two-person households (177,291) in Busan, and 1.4% of three or more households in Busan
- The number of single-person households aged 65 or older in Busan continues to increase. The number of single seniors living in Jung-gu also continues to rise from 2019 to 2021, with 4,293 single seniors living in 2021.
- According to a survey of the elderly living alone by type, the number of recipients of the National Basic Living Security from 2019 to 2021 is increasing, and the number of low-income elderly increases in 2020 and decreases in 2021
- According to the distribution status of single-person households aged 65 or older by dong, Bosu-dong (797 households) was the most distributed as of 2021, followed by Yeongju 2-dong (528 households), Daechong-dong (467 households), Bupyeong-dong (407 households), Yeongju 1-dong (357 households), Donggwang-dong (330 households), Jungang-dong (137 households), Nampo-dong (93 households), and Gwangbok-dong (81 households)
- It has been confirmed that the number of elderly households living alone in 2021 is increasing compared to 2020. In the case of Gwangbok-dong, it was found that one household decreased, but in the long run, it is highly likely that it will increase the same as other administrative districts (dong)

3. Living Aspects

1) Physical environment (outdoors and buildings, transportation, housing)

- As a result of checking residential environment indicators by the Busan Metropolitan Government, Jung-gu District has very low levels of housing satisfaction, walking environment satisfaction, and social safety satisfaction, excluding public transportation (bus) satisfaction
 - Among the 16 basic municipalities in Busan, Jung-gu had very low housing satisfaction of 36.3%, walking environment satisfaction of 30.2%, and social safety satisfaction of 27.5%, but public transportation (bus) satisfaction was 64.7%, ranking third among 16 basic municipalities in Busan
- According to the Busan Metropolitan Government's housing survey, the highest priority task to be solved to improve the residential environment in Jung-gu was to install public parking lots and strengthen crackdowns on illegal parking (23.6%). Next, it was surveyed in the order of preventing unauthorized dumping and maintaining a clean environment (20.2%), improving old houses and maintaining empty houses (18.4%), installing crime prevention facilities and strengthening security (13.3%), creating outdoor shelters (9.8%), expanding public facilities (8.6%), securing fire roads and maintenance (5.5%), and others (0.7%)
- There are a total of 1,278 heat shelters provided by Busan, and Busanjin-gu was the most installed among 16 basic municipalities, and Jung-gu was the least installed with 24 (1.88%) along with Seo-gu
- As of 2020, the number of pedestrian traffic accidents in Jung-gu was 77, accounting for 2.8% of the total in Busan, which is very low, ranking 15th among 16 local governments
- In 2021, Jung-gu had the lowest traffic accident rate among 16 basic local governments in Busan, with 265 traffic accidents and 3 traffic accident deaths. In light of the results of high public transportation satisfaction, it can be predicted that Jung-gu's transportation area is operating well overall

- There are a total of four urban parks in Jung-gu, consisting of one small park in Donggwang-dong, one neighborhood park in Gwangbok-dong, one children's park in Yeongju 2-dong, and one neighborhood park
- Jung-gu has a total of 961 parking lots, including 38 on-road parking lots, 91 off-road parking lots, and 832 attached parking lots. 38 off-road parking lots are available at a charge. 9 public parking lots and 82 private parking lots have been installed
- In the case of Jung-gu, as a local government with the largest tourist attractions in Busan, including Nampo-dong and Gwangbok-dong, it has the environmental conditions that require the convenience of parking facilities to ease inconveniences for residents and promote the convenience of tourists
- According to the current status of streetlights in Jung-gu, a total of 1,777 streetlights are installed on 43 roads, and streetlights are mainly installed on Bosu-ro, Daegyo-ro, Jungang-daero, and Gwangbok-ro, where many tourists are concentrated or traffic is high
- In the case of streetlights, they are closely related to safety, such as improving the pedestrian environment, preventing traffic accidents, and preventing crimes, so installation expansion and maintenance work should be carried out steadily
- According to the distribution of old houses for more than 30 years by the administrative district of Busan, 5,880 houses in Jung-gu were found to be old houses, accounting for 2.19% of the total old houses in Busan
- A comparative survey of households by type of residence for senior citizens aged 60 or older in the country, Busan, and Jung-gu, Busan showed that the proportion of people living in detached houses or apartments was high
- In the case of Jung-gu, it is confirmed that more elderly people live in detached houses (43.7%) than apartments (24.8%) and in addition, the proportion of people living in multi-family houses (18.1%) is also high
- In other words, since most of the elderly living in Jung-gu live in housing, it is essential to prepare policies to manage old houses and prevent falls

2) Social, cultural, and economic environment (social participation, leisure, civic participation, and employment)

- According to a survey of labor and income indicators conducted by the Busan Metropolitan Government, Jung-gu's labor satisfaction rate was 41.9%, which is the 12th highest in Busan. Wage satisfaction with 28.7%, employment safety satisfaction with 34.0%, working environment satisfaction with 33.3%, working hours satisfaction with 34.9%, income satisfaction with 9.9%, consumer satisfaction with 10.9%, and recipient cost with 7.9%
- The results indicate that residents' satisfaction with employment and economic activity indicators is very low even in Busan
- Jung-gu provides customized jobs to senior citizens who want to work through the Senior Club (Agency dedicated to Senior Jobs) in Busan to support social activities for senior citizens and conducts various job projects in seven public interest, eight social services, and seven market types
- Jung-gu is a region with many representative traditional markets in Busan and is also well-known as a tourist attraction
- There are a total of 22 registered traditional markets, and the largest traditional market is Bupyeong Kkangtong Market, which is known as a popular attraction not only for Busan citizens but also for many tourists. In addition, it appears to be large in the order of Sinchang Shopping Center, Nampo Underpass Shopping Center, and Gwangbok Underpass Shopping Center, and the total number of registered stores is 4,152
- There are a total of 33 leisure welfare facilities for the elderly in Jung-gu, of which the number of welfare centers for the elderly is two and 31 for the senior citizen center, and there are no separate classes for the elderly
- According to the distribution status by administrative district (dong), there are 1 Jungang-dong, 1 Donggwang-dong, 6 Daecheong-dong, 11 Bosu-dong, 2 Bupyeong-dong, 3 Yeongju 1-dong, and 9 Yeongju 2-dong. Gwangbok-dong and Nampo-dong do not have leisure welfare facilities for the elderly

- According to the distribution status, it is confirmed that leisure welfare facilities for the elderly are installed according to the ratio of the elderly population by administrative district (dong) to the total population of Jung-gu and the elderly population. Therefore, the largest number of facilities are installed in Bosu-dong, followed by Yeongju 2-dong and Daechyeong-dong
- However, in the case of Gwangbok-dong and Nampo-dong, the number of elderly people is small due to the small population, but in fact, the ratio of the elderly to the population by administrative district (dong) exceeded 35%, indicating that most residents are elderly. Therefore, it is considered necessary to prepare balanced policies such as the installation of additional senior citizen centers in the relevant administrative district (dong)
- Jung-gu has the smallest population among Busan's basic municipalities, and the number of senior citizen centers is the smallest compared to other basic municipalities

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

- Looking at the distribution of elderly facilities by administrative district (dong) in Jung-gu, it is confirmed that a total of 39 places are installed, including 2 senior welfare centers, 31 senior citizen centers, 3 home welfare facilities, 2 senior medical welfare facilities, and 1 senior club
- On the other hand, it appears that there are no classes for the elderly and long-term home care institutions
- In the case of medical welfare facilities for the elderly, about 226 people are using them in four nursing facilities for the elderly, and it has been confirmed that there is no nursing home for the elderly
- In 2021, there are currently 51 people using visitor services in two places, and 30 people using day and night protection services in two places. It was noted that a facility had been installed for the visitor bath service

- In other words, it was confirmed that five welfare facilities for the elderly at home were in operation, and a total of 81 people were using them. These figures are lower than those in neighboring areas
- A total of four free lunch centers in Jung-gu (Jung-gu Senior Welfare Center, Jung-gu Senior Welfare Center Branch, Jung-gu General Social Welfare Center, and Bongsaeung Jung-gu Senior Welfare Center) were operated, and 474 people were eligible for free lunch
 - The administrative districts which provide free food are one in Bosu-dong, one in Yeongju-dong and two in Daecheong-dong.
- Looking at the current status of volunteers in Jung-gu, it is confirmed that the number of volunteer activities continues to increase from 2019 to 2021, especially among the elderly aged 60 or older
- The number of volunteers aged 60 and over was confirmed to be 2,667 in 2019, 2,963 in 2020, and 3,190 in 2021.
- According to the current status of medical institutions in Jung-gu, 135 hospitals are installed, including 1 general hospital, 2 Myeongwon, 66 clinics, 4 nursing hospitals, 39 dental hospitals, 23 oriental medicine hospitals, and 1 health center, and the number of beds is 1,737
- The elderly, who are vulnerable to health, often have a higher rate of emergency than ordinary young people, so it is necessary to find ways to increase access to somewhat disproportionately distributed medical institutions or to provide visiting medical services to areas with low access to medical institutions
- According to the current status of medical personnel in Jung-gu Medical Center as of 2020, a total of 1,464 medical personnel are employed in the region, and by administrative district (dong), Daecheong-dong has the largest distribution of medical personnel
- As of 2021, Jung-gu had 4,256 health and social welfare workers, which was 6.2% of the total industrial workers

Section 2. Analysis of Social Survey in Jung-gu District

1. Overview

- The basic needs of the elderly living in Jung-gu, Busan are analyzed by examining the content of the social survey in Jung-gu, Busan, along with the analysis of the aging status and conditions
- Among 988 households in Jung-gu, the population of the 2022 Busan (Jung-gu) Social Survey, the population aged 60 and over was sampled and analyzed
- The purpose of the sample composition is to gather the views of the current elderly to establish a medium to long-term city favorable to the elderly
- The 2022 Busan (Jung-gu) Social Survey consists of 47 common items and 5 district characteristic items. The responses of the elderly aged 60 or older among the survey items are extracted and used as basic data for checking elderly friendliness
- The social survey items contained questions related to the elderly-friendly inspection that were extracted and analyzed by dividing them into eight areas of the WHO elderly-friendly city guide. However, areas that are not covered in the eight major areas of social survey items are not included and analyzed.

2. Results of the survey

1) Composition of Age-Friendly Items

- Detailed items suitable for establishing an elderly-friendly city were set as follows by utilizing the 2022 Jung-gu Social Survey to check the elderly-friendly city of Jung-gu, Busan by 8 areas of the WHO (Outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, residence, leisure and social activities,

respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, community support and health services)

2) Analysis Results

(1) Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

■ Awareness of social safety: Buildings and facilities (housing, bridges, etc.)

- According to a survey on the perception of the safety of buildings and facilities such as houses and bridges, 5.8 percent said they were very safe, 45.5 percent said they were relatively safe, 36.3 percent said they were relatively unstable, 11.6 percent said they were very unstable
- Awareness of security in buildings and facilities such as houses and bridges has been relatively positive

■ Awareness of Social Safety: Traffic Accidents

- As a result of the safety perception survey on traffic accidents, 4.3% said it was very safe, 41.9% said it was relatively safe, 42.7% said it was normal, 10.8% said it was relatively unstable, and 0.3% said it was very unstable
- Safety awareness of traffic accidents appears to be moderate

■ Awareness of Social Safety: Overall Social Safety

- As a result of the overall perception survey on social safety, 3.2 percent were found to be very safe, 41.6 percent were relatively safe, 50.1 percent were normal, 4.9 percent were relatively unstable, and 0.2 percent were very unstable
- Citizens' perception of social security has been judged to be moderate and relatively safe

■ Experience and reasons for disaster and safety accidents.

- As a result of the investigation into whether they experienced a disaster safety accident, 7.2% answered "yes" and 92.8% answered "no", and 79.3%

said “fall/slip/fall in the water“, 18.4% said traffic accidents and 2.3% said “burn/fire“

The risk of falling is quite high in the elderly

■ Current Environment: Green Environment

Following the current survey of satisfaction with the green environment, 4.0% said it was very good, 22.8% said it was slightly good, 51.6% said it was normal, 18.6% said it was slightly bad, and 3.0% said it was very bad

Satisfaction with the green environment was assessed as moderate

(2) Transportation

■ Top priority implementation projects in the field of social safety

Traffic safety projects represented 51.1% of the highest priority in social safety, followed by 40.0% of life safety prevention projects, 31.5% of crime/violence prevention projects, 24% of natural disasters. 8.4% of fire prevention projects, and 5.3% of suicide prevention projects

(3) Residence

■ Type of residence

According to a survey on the type of housing currently occupied, 47.6% of detached houses, 27.0% of multi-family houses, 19.7% of apartments, and 5.7% of others. It seems that many of the elderly live mostly in houses or villas.

■ Occupancy type

According to a survey on the type of occupancy of the current residence, their own house was the highest at 61.3%, followed by monthly rent with a deposit at 22.1%. lease at 12.1%, free of charge at 2.9%, and monthly rent

without deposit at 1.6%

■ Reason for residence

- According to a survey on the reasons for living in Jung-gu, 47.8% of the respondents said they had lived for a long time, 24.5% for economic (living) conditions, 15.3% for study, work or business, 8.8% for convenience in transportation, 3.1% for convenience facilities, and 0.5% for future development
- The elderly tend to prefer aging in the place where they are attached

■ Preferred retirement lifestyle.

- According to a survey on the preferred type of retirement life, 33.3% wished to live alone regardless of the residence of their children, 29.8% lived alone near the residence of their sons or daughters, and 15.7% lived alone. 8.0% lived alone as childless family, 7.1% lived with their children, and 6.1% lived in welfare facilities
- The main preferred form of retired life is to live alone, regardless of the child's residence, or to live alone near the child's residence

■ Improvement of the residential environment

- According to a survey on how to improve the residential environment, 46.7 percent of the respondents said they would improve access to high-altitude areas such as stairs, roads, and public transportation. Next, Improvement of residential environments such as old housing rice and public housing supply was 29.3%, expansion of public parking lots in residential and commercial areas was 17.9%, and expansion of living convenience facilities such as education, culture, sports, parks, and hospitals was 6.1%
- Efforts should be made to improve the access environment for residents living in uplands, taking into account the characteristics of Jung-gu, where there are many uplands, and efforts should be made to improve the residential environment, such as the maintenance of old houses or the

provision of public housing

■ Satisfaction with Life and Emotional Experience: Overall Satisfaction of Living in Residential Areas

- As a result of a 10-point survey of overall satisfaction with life satisfaction and emotional experience in residential areas, 63.3 percent of respondents answered 5 points (normal). followed by 6 points (satisfaction) at 15.3 percent
- The average score was 5.4 points, which was found to be slightly more satisfactory than usual

(4) Leisure and social activities

■ Exercise status and number of times.

- Following the survey to determine whether they normally exercise or not, 40.5% of respondents said they did and 59.5% said they did not, and the average number of days and hours of exercise was around 64 minutes for 4.3 days

■ Facilities used during exercise (space)

- According to an investigation of the facilities (spaces) used for exercise, nearby parks accounted for the most with 52.0%, followed by their own homes at 24.2%, other 11.0%, private sports centers at 10.2%, public sports facilities at 8.8%, school playgrounds with 8.4%, suburban mountains with 7.2% and community centers with 2.8%

■ The degree of social relationship communication.

- This survey was conducted to assess the usual level of communication regarding social relationships. 68.7% of respondents said they have a social relationship that can ask for help when they are sick and need to ask for housework, and 31.3% said they do not. Next, 56.7% of respondents said “yes” and 43.3% said “no” in the case of “suddenly having to borrow money. Finally, 71.5% said “yes” and 28.5% said “no” when they said

“depressed“ and “no“

- In general, social relationships and level of communication appear to be positive
- Degree of community consciousness: Active participation in neighborhood events, etc.
- According to a survey about their active involvement at local events, 38.1% of respondents said they were not at all, 32.4% said they were normal, 17.0% said they were absolutely not, 9.9% said they tend to attend, and 2.5% said they tend to attend extensively
- It was noted that there is a tendency not to participate in local events

(5) respect and social inclusion

■ pride as a local citizen

- According to a survey to find out the pride of the elderly as residents. 47.6% said they were just so, 43.3% said they were a little proud, 7.1% said they were very proud, 1.6% said they were not proud at all, and 0.4% said they were not proud at all
- Generally, it appears to have a sense of pride as a local person

■ local identity as a resident

- According to a survey on local identity as a resident, 54.6% of the respondents said they were feeling a little, 34.2% said they were feeling little, 9.8% said they were feeling very much, and 1.5% said they were not feeling at all.
- It has been confirmed that most of them feel their local identity as residents, but the response rate for those who do not feel that way is also somewhat high

- A degree of community consciousness: we get to know each other very well
- According to a survey of whether they are familiar with each other to check the degree of community consciousness, 42.0% said it was average, 24.9% said it was agreed, 23.8% said it was not agreed, and 5.8% said it was not at all
- The degree of community consciousness appears to be moderate, and the rate of positive responses who responded “yes“ or “no“ is similar to the rate of negative responses who responded “yes“ or “no“ at all

(6) civic participation and employment

- Average monthly household income
 - As a result of checking the average monthly household income, 30.3% were found to be less than 50~1 million won, followed by 24.7% less than 1~2 million won, 14.4% less than 2~3 million won, 11.0% less than 3~4 million won, 6.6% less than 600,000 won, 5.7% less than 4~5 million won, 3.0% less than 5 to 6 million won, 2.0% less than 7 to 8 million won, 1.3% less than 6 to 7 million and 1.0% more than 8 million won
- How to prepare for old age
 - According to a survey on how to prepare for the retirement of the elderly, deposits, installment savings, and savings insurance accounted for the largest portion with 62.4%, followed by the national pension with 56.7%, personal pension with 13.5%, real estate management with 8.9%, severance pay with 5.7%, other public pensions (public officials, soldiers, teachers) with 3.7%, and stocks, sides, and bonds with 0.8%
 - Most tend to prepare for retirement through savings insurance and pensions
- How to prepare for retirement: Plans for returning to farming and rural

areas

- According to a survey of whether they have plans to return to farming or return to their hometowns as a way of preparing for their retirement, 92.3% said they did not want it at all, 6.6% said they wanted it, and 1.2% said they had a specific plan
- The survey revealed that more than 90% of the elderly have no plans to return to farming or their hometowns

(7) Communication and Information

■ Path to obtaining Lunar New Year's information

- According to a survey on the route of obtaining information on the Lunar New Year, 40.9% of the respondents said they obtained information through media such as TV, radio, and newspapers, followed by 36.6% through newspapers in Jung-gu, 11.9% through banners and street electronic boards, 8.0% through public officials, 1.6% through Jung-gu's website and Internet search, and 1.1% through SNS (Facebook, Blog, Band, etc.)
- The majority of elderly people obtain information about the Lunar New Year through the media (TV, newspapers, etc.)

■ Institutional reliability: Basic autonomy

- According to a survey of the reliability of basic local governments, 62.1% of the respondents said they trusted slightly, 28.0% said they did not trust much, 6.4% said they trusted completely, and 3.5% said they did not trust at all

(8) Community Support and Health Services

■ Measures to improve health

- A survey on health improvement measures found that 54.7% of the respondents were proper meals and nutritional supplements, followed by 13.8% for adequate rest and sleep, 10.6% for regular lifestyle, 7.7% for regular exercise, 1.2% for smooth human relations, 0.6% for pleasant surroundings, 0.2% for smoking and abstaining

■ Primary medical institution

- As a result of the survey, 95.9% said they have used medical institutions, 48.2% of clinics (outpatient centers), 43.1% of hospitals (more than 30 inpatient facilities), 4.0% of dental clinics, 2.9% of oriental medicine clinics, 1.7% of pharmacies, and 0.1% of health centers

■ Reasons for choosing a state healthcare institution

- 61.1% of respondents said that the reason for choosing a medical institution was because it was close to home and work, 16.0% said it was convenient for transportation, 12.7% said it was a famous place (doctors, equipment, etc.), 7.2% said it was economical (low cost), and 3.0% said it was convenient to use (night treatment, etc.)

■ State Healthcare Satisfaction

- According to the state medical institution satisfaction survey, 48.9% of respondents said they were slightly satisfied, followed by 27.8% who were very satisfied, 20.7% usually, and 2.7% who were slightly dissatisfied, and there were no very dissatisfied

■ Satisfaction with social welfare services: Welfare for the vulnerable, such as low-income families.

- According to a survey of welfare service satisfaction for vulnerable groups such as low-income families, 34.0% said it was on the right side, 32.7% said

it was normal, 17.1% said it was not, 8.4% said it was very true, 6.3% said it was very true, and 1.5% said it was not at all

3. Policy Implications

- As a result of the status survey and social survey, the elderly living in Jung-gu is found to be living in many houses, and their satisfaction with public transportation is relatively high, but satisfaction with economic activities is very low. In addition, there are relatively few urban parks where the elderly can rest, it is necessary to expand rest areas using external buildings and spaces, and medical institutions are somewhat disproportionately distributed, so it is necessary to seek ways to increase access to medical institutions or expand visiting medical services