
「Creation of an Age-friendly City in Cheongyang-gun」

Nov 2023

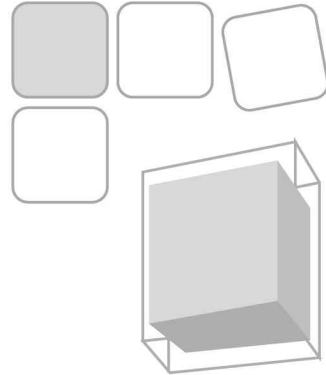


– Contents –

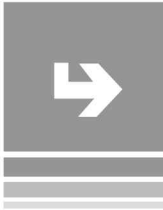
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Chapter 1. Research Overview



Section 1. Background and Purpose of Research

Section 2. Scope and Contents of Research

Section 3. Task Performance Process

Chapter 1. Research Overview

Section 1. Background and Purpose

1. Background of Research

- Rapid population aging and low birth rate
 - As of December 2022, the population of Cheongyang-gun was 30,266. Those aged 65years or older were 11,506 which comprises 38.0 % of the whole population.
 - The continuous increase in the elderly population of Cheongyang-gun over the last 10 years meant it has entered the super-aged society. This has great impact on Cheongyang-gun in terms of social, economic and cultural aspects.
 - As of December 2022, the number of babies born in Cheongyang-gun was 76, which is 10.3% lower annually over the past decade, and the total fertility rate was 0.896
 - Cheongyang-gun is aging more rapidly due to a decrease in the youth population and a rapid decrease in the number of births. Since it is practically impossible to separate the elderly when establishing policies for Cheongyang-gun, it is necessary to prepare long-term and continuous policies.

- The needs for mid to long-term plans for age-friendly Cheongyang-gun
 - The elderly are no longer a particular minority and having them in the society is inevitable. With this in mind, a mid to long-term plan is needed to create an age-friendly city so that all residents can live comfortably without having to experience inconvenience as they age

2. Purpose of Research

- Improve overall quality of life of Cheongyang-gun residents regardless of age.
 - Establish policies and create an environment that residents can continuously live in and adapt to without inconvenience.

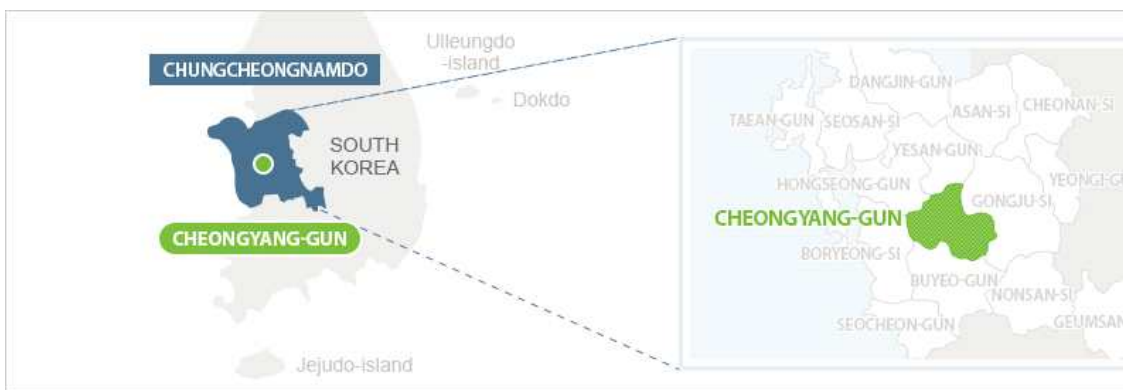
- Present plans to create age-friendly city in Cheongyang-gun with the following objectives
 - Create age-friendly city based on the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines
 - Determine conditions in Cheongyang-gun to be able to establish policies and direct tasks in creating an age-friendly city
 - Develop objective and realistic guidelines, establish comprehensive action plans, and present policies and evaluation systems
 - Support for document preparation and translation for joining the World Health Organization (WHO) Age-friendly Cities Network

Section 2. Scope and Contents of Research

1. Scope of Research

- Geographical scope
 - Cheongyang-gun

<Picture 1-1> Administrative district of Cheongyang-gun



- Period Covered
 - Year 2023 ~ 2026
- Contents
 - Research on the evaluation of age-friendliness in Cheongyang-gun
 - Development of guidelines for creation age-friendly cities in Cheongyang-gun
 - Establishment of action plans for the creation of an aged-friendly city in Cheongyang-gun
 - Evaluation of Cheongyang-gun age-friendly city implementation plan
 - Provision of Administrative support for certification with World Health Organization (WHO)age-friendly cities network,

2. Methodology

WHO Guidelines

- To establish the concept and standards of what an internationally-accepted age-friendly city is, WHO's basic guidelines for age-friendly cities was studied and reviewed.

Literature review and case study

- To understand how the changes in the aging population affects society, related literature, past researches, and policy data were collected and analyzed
- To further investigate age-friendly policies and promotion strategies of foreign and other domestic cities were also studied and analyze.
- Central government's policies and programs aimed towards responding to the aging population in other local governments were reviewed, including their implications.

Determine age-friendliness through data analysis

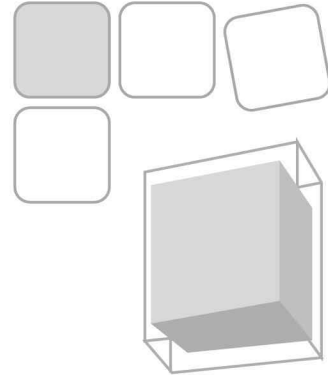
- To understand the quality of life and social situation of the residents of Cheongyang, a survey was conducted.
- A structured questionnaire was used to determine age- friendliness for seniors/elderly. Data obtained from this was used as the basis for setting directions and implementation plans for the creation Cheongyang-gun's senior-friendly

Section 3. Task Performance Process

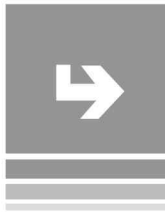
- Based on theoretical and literature review, case studies, condition analysis, and analysis of other age-friendly cities, the vision, goals, promotion strategies, implementation tasks and action plans were established for each of the 8 areas based on WHO's Age-friendly City.
- The research methods for each stage are as follows

<Table 1-1> Task performance process

Stage	Main contents
Analysis of Cheongyang-gun senior welfare status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of senior welfare environment - Analysis of the elderly's real condition
↓	
Cheongyang-gun age-friendliness diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cheongyang-gun age-friendliness diagnosis (Based on the eight areas of WHO guidelines)
↓	
Implementation direction and selection of Cheongyang-gun age-friendly city strategic task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of strategic tasks for each field and setting of implementation direction
↓	
Implementation plan and evaluation for creating an age-friendly city in Cheongyang-gun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of action plans for each of the 8 major areas - Develop evaluation indicators when establishing action plans
↓	
Administrative support for Cheongyang-gun to join the WHO's age-friendly city network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative support for Cheongyang-gun to join the WHO's age-friendly city network



Chapter 2. Theoretical Review of Age-friendly Cities



**Section 1. Concept and Component of
Age-friendly Cities**

Section 2. Age-friendly Cities Network.

Section 3. Case Study on Age-friendly Cities

Chapter 2. Theoretical Review on Age-friendly Cities

Section 1. Concept and Component of Age-friendly Cities

1. Concept of age-friendly cities

1) Characteristics of aging¹⁾

- On a personal level, aging refers to a period when a person's physical and physiological functions weaken as they get older. Meanwhile, in terms of the social aspect, it refers to a period when roles and relationships are lost.
- It causes problems such as loneliness, loss of role, poverty, and disease from the perspective of the elderly.
- On the social side, it causes problems such as increased medical expenses, pension fund depletion, decreased labor force, and increased social welfare service targets and costs.
- The aging period is a time when people are excluded from social conversations and information. This is due to physical deterioration, decline in social status and inability to properly adapt to the pace of change.
- Elderly people experiencing retirement experience a reduced role in the family, a loss of social status and role, and alienation and disconnection
 - The quality of life of the elderly is closely related to financial status, social status, condition of residential environment and physical and mental health. Most especially, physical health has the most impact on the lives of the elderly

1) Sanghun-Han(2020). A Study on the development of an age-friendly city as an alternative to the risk of local extinction, Journal of the Korean Real Estate Association, 38(4), pp.135-150.

2) Concept of age-friendly cities²⁾

- An age-friendly city means a city where all citizens who are aging are free to participate in safety, health, social and economic activities, so that they are not uncomfortable with age and want to live their entire lives regardless of age
 - Determining social and environmental factors that can support active aging is key.

- The concept of an aged-friendly city was mentioned in the “Spain Madrid Code for the Elderly“ in 2002. Also in 2007, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined an aged-friendly city as a city that embodies active aging.
 - Active means continuing to participate in work related to social, economic, cultural, and mental issues; not just the ability to move physically or participate in employment.
 - Active means continuing to participate in work related to social, economic, cultural, and mental issues; not just the ability to move physically or participate in employment.

<Table 2-1> Concept and Characteristics of Age-friendly cities

Source/study	Concept	Characteristics
WHO	- A city where getting older is not inconvenient; a city where anyone can live regardless of age; a city where seniors can actively participate in society so that they can live healthy and vibrantly during their golden age.	- A city where being of old age is not inconvenient; - A city where someone would want to live in for life; - An active and healthy city; - A city where social participation of the elderly exists.
Seoul	- A city that recognizes the diversity of characteristics and needs of the elderly population, respects each of the elderly's choices and decisions, and does not exclude from the overall living environment on the grounds of "old age."	- A city that recognizes the diversity of characteristics and desires of the elderly; - A city where the decision of the elderly is respected; - A city where the elderly are not excluded.

2) National Land Research Institute Electronic Library Explanation of National Land Terms(https://library.krihs.re.kr/bbs/content/2_111)

<Table 2-1> Concept and Characteristics of Age-friendly Cities (continued)

Source/ study	Concept	Characteristics
KimSunJa (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rather than being age-friendly cities just for the elderly, it aims to create a good environment for all citizens to live in throughout their lives. It is a city that is flexible to the changing needs and preferences of citizens as they age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A city for all citizens - A city whose goal is to create a good environment for lifelong living - A city that flexibly responds to the needs and preferences
Taiwan huyayunchao (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A city that can discover new growth engines by revitalizing the socioeconomic participation of the elderly, increasing the contribution of the elderly to the community, and strengthening the Confucian traditional culture that respects the elderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A city that promotes social and economic participation of the elderly - Cities where elderly people's local contribution is increasing - A city where the elderly are respected - A city where growth engines are discovered
New York Do-rian Block (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By establishing policies that go beyond existing services for the elderly and understanding how aging affects the lives of New York citizens, we can flexibly respond to environmental changes and needs. Through this approach, the city provides opportunities for many of New York's older residents to remain active for longer, function as members of society, and contribute to New York City. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cities improving existing senior citizen policies - Cities that understand/deal with the aging phenomenon - A city where older people have been active for a long time - A city that allows older people to function/contribute as members of society
ParkUnHee (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A community in which everyone in the community to which an individual belongs secures autonomy and independence and supports active life in various areas, including the physical environment and social, economic, and cultural aspects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A city where the elderly are not inconvenienced - a city where the elderly can actively participate - a city where all citizens benefit - a city where the elderly are respected - a city where the elderly are given an opportunity to contribute to society
NauGun and etc (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As a city for all members of society, including the elderly, the quality of life of all members of society is improved by establishing a guide that includes not only physical urban environment but also social, economic, and welfare issues felt by the elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a city where the quality of life of all members of society is improved - a city that meets the needs of the elderly for social, economic and welfare

Source: LeeKwangHyun(2019). Policy research through development and evaluation of an age-friendly city indicators, Korea University Graduate School Doctoral Thesis

- If we comprehensively redefine the concept of an age-friendly city, it can be said to be a city where the elderly can live actively in a comfortable, healthy, happy, safe, convenient and comfortable urban environment.

3) Purpose and need of an age-friendly city³⁾

- The purpose of an aged-friendly city is to establish a social welfare service system that all citizens can enjoy anytime and to build a good community and urban living space. This not only supports individual active aging, but also improves quality of life and reduces social costs.
- This not only supports individual active aging, but also improves quality of life and reduces social costs

- An age-friendly city refers to the reorganization of the entire city's environment as a result of the rapid increase of the elderly population. However, it is necessary to create an age-friendly city in that it creates a life-long comfortable environment for the elderly, their families, and all citizens.

2. Components of an age-friendly city

- In preparation for an aging society, the WHO presents a total of 84 detailed items in three areas and eight domains.
- Three areas include physical environment, socio-cultural and economic environment, informatization and community health
- The eight domains include outdoor space and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, community support and health services
- Guidelines for the eight domains contain standards for each area to create an age-friendly city. These serve as universal standards that allow the city to be evaluated from an age-friendly perspective.

3) LeeKwangHyun(2019). Policy research through development and evaluation of an age-friendly city indicators, Korea University Graduate School Doctoral Thesis

<Table 2-2> Major Areas of Age-Friendly Cities

Major Areas		Details
Physical environment	Outdoor spaces and buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement on stability, convenience and accessibility of urban infrastructure - Protection of the outdoor environment and public buildings.
	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of easy and affordable public transportation; - Improvement of social participation and access to medical services for the elderly.
	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the structure, design, location and cost of residential facilities; - Provision of a safe and comfortable life for the elderly.
Socio-cultural economic environment	Social participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of access to family, society, culture, religion, and leisure activities for the elderly; - Development of increased sense of social belonging through administrative and information support system.
	Respect and social inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilizing education and media to enhance the image of the elderly; - Generational integration by strengthening the role of the elderly in the community
	Civic participation and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of volunteer and job opportunities according to the needs of the elderly; - Revitalization for social activities and human relationships by strengthening accessibility to information.
Informatization and community health	Communication and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of various information provision systems that reflect the characteristics of the elderly; - Revitalization of social activities and human relations by strengthening access to information.
	Community support and health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the adequacy and accessibility of medical services for the elderly; - Maintaining a healthy life for the elderly and increasing the possibility of living independently.

Source: WonHongSik(2022). A Study on the Creation of an Aged-Friendly City Pyeongtaek University Graduate School, Master's Degree Papers

1) Outdoor spaces and buildings

- Outdoor spaces and buildings encompass the outdoor environment and public facilities. They improve the quality of life by ensuring safety, convenience, and accessibility of urban infrastructure.

<Table 2-3> Outdoor spaces and buildings checklist

- Pleasant and clean environment	- Green space	- Resting area
- Age-friendly roads	- Safe intersections	- Accessibility
- Safe environment	- Secure sidewalks and bicycle paths	- Age-friendly buildings
- Proper public restrooms	- consideration for older customers	

2) Transportation

- Social participation of seniors is improved by creating public transportation system that is inexpensive and easy to use.

<Table 2-4> Transportation checklist

- Availability of public transportation services	- Affordability of transportation costs	- Reliability and bus service
- Areas reached by public transportation	- Age-friendly public vehicles	- Services exclusive to the elderly
- Preferential seating for the elderly	- Attitudes of public transportation drivers	- Public transportation safety and comfort
- Age-friendliness of stations and public transportation terminals	- Age-friendly taxis	- Community Transportation Services
- Availability of information on public transportation	- Traffic environment	- Consideration for older drivers
- Parking for vehicles with elderly drivers		

3) Housing

- The housing aspect realizes comfortable and safe life by considering the design, structure, location and cost of age-friendly residential facilities.

<Table 2-5> Housing checklist

- Housing affordability.	- Essential public services	- House design
- Modifications in housing structure	- Housing management	- Services for home maintenance
- Age-friendly residential environment with strengthened community and family bonds	- Age-friendly environment	
- Additional services provided to elderly when purchasing a home		

4) Social participation

- This aspect ensures increased sense of social belonging by providing administrative and information support and access to family, social, cultural, religious, and leisure activities to the elderly

<Table 2-6> A social participation checklist

- Accessibility	- Promote social participation	- Appropriate social participation costs
- Encourage elderly to participate in society and overcome the sense of isolation	- Wide opportunities for social participation	
- Integrate generation, culture, and community		

5) Respect and social inclusion

- In order to improve the public image of the elderly, the integration between generations is enhanced through inclusion in elementary and secondary education, mass media, and strengthening the role of the elderly in the local community

<Table 2-7> Respect and social inclusion checklist

- Polite or respectful attitude	- Eliminate discrimination and disregard for the elderly	- Community support
- Presence of older generation at home	- Overcome feelings of economic isolation	- Presence of the elderly in the community
- Generational interaction and public education for the elderly		

6) Civic participation and employment

- Encourage the elderly to participate in civic activities and contribute to local communities by developing human resources, providing volunteering and employment opportunities, and expanding them according to the needs of the elderly.

<Table 2-8> Civic participation and employment checklist

- Volunteering opportunities for the elderly	- Decent quality jobs and expanded opportunities
- Flexibility of employment conditions for the elderly	- Increased valuation of the elderly's contribution to society
- Encourage elderly to participate in civic activities	- Training services for seniors
	- Start-up opportunities for the elderly

7) Communication and information

- Initiate social activities and interpersonal relationships by providing and ensuring access to information reflecting the characteristics of the elderly

< Table 2-9> Communication and information checklist

- Access to media and communication channel that provide age-friendly information	- Age-friendly information delivery
- Timely and correct information	- Age-friendliness of information technology
- Responsibility of individuals and communities for the smooth communication of the elderly	- Overcoming the disruption of communication between the elderly and others

8) Community support and health services

- Improve the health and independence of the elderly by strengthening the sufficiency, appropriateness, accessibility, and quality of community and medical services.

<Table 2-10> Community support and health services checklist

- Access to health services for the elderly	- Residential facilities for the elderly who cannot live at home
- Appropriateness of the scope of health service provision for the elderly	- Establish a network between community services and the elderly
- Services for aging healthily	- Secure volunteers that will help senior citizens
- Home care service for the elderly	- First aid and secure cemetery space for the elderly

Section 2. Age-friendly Cities Network

1. Purpose of creating a network

- The network aims to promote the sharing and dissemination of various information and best practices through links between the WHO and participating cities, strengthen appropriate and cost-effective interventions to improve the quality of life for the elderly, and provide opportunities for technical support and training.
- The basic direction of the age-friendly city network is to emphasize sharing and cooperation, strengthen access to knowledge, connect experts, promote cooperation and learning, and strengthen the cooperation system.

2. Network subscription procedures

- WHO's age-friendly city network consists of planning → implementation → process → management in order
- The International Age-friendly City Network evaluates the inclusiveness, sufficiency, appropriateness, and feasibility of the three-year action plan established by reflecting various civic opinions and the characteristics of the city
 - Establish cooperative relationships with local residents, including senior citizens (including civic groups and educational institutions), the government, and civil society
 - Develop age-friendliness assessment and guidelines for eight domains appropriate for the city, and collect opinions from seniors and citizens in accordance with the diversity of the city and community by considering the eight domains for building a WHO age-friendly city.
 - A three-year basic plan must be established based on the results of the elderly-friendliness assessment, and relevant city departments participate together to improve convenience for the elderly when establishing the plan.
 - Establish a website to contain information and implement a monitoring plan

3. Network subscription effect

- Giving opportunities for international community exchanges and enhancing the international status
 - Joining the WHO Age-Friendly Cities Network provides an opportunity for international community exchange on population aging.
 - It is possible to utilize a dynamic global platform such as exchanging information on network members and holding education and meetings through the website
 - By disclosing information and policies related to the creation of an age-friendly city, the city's image can be improved and its commitment to responding to an aging society and solving problems for the elderly can be confirmed.
 - It is possible to create an age-friendly city by carrying out procedures to maintain membership, participating in international discussions, and supporting WHO.

- Obtaining useful information and form partnerships with other cities
 - By joining the Age-Friendly Cities Network, you can be connected to a global network of civil society experts and obtain information on recently implemented age-friendly programs.
 - It is possible to provide technical support and training necessary for the transition process to an age-friendly city, and to form and maintain partnerships among age-friendly cities

- Building a sustainable welfare community
 - A age-friendly city holds meaning as a sustainable welfare community in that it can improve the convenience of living not only for the current senior generation but also for future senior generations, that is, for all age groups.

- It functions as a sustainable welfare community by maintaining the continuity of the age-friendly city construction project itself, including continuous consulting by the WHO Age-Friendly City Headquarters and mutual exchanges between federation countries.

Section 3. Case Study on Creating an Age-friendly city

1. Current status of Korean cities joined by the international network for age-friendly cities

□ As of May 2023, 1,455 cities from 51 countries have joined the age-friendly city international network project, which has been promoted since 2006, and are engaging in mutual exchange.

○ In Korea, 47 local governments, including Seoul, have joined the network.

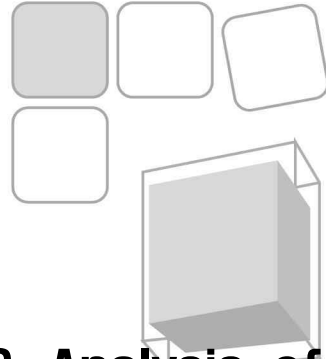
<Table 2-11> Current status of Korean cities joined by the international network for age-friendly cities(2023. 09.)

No	Name of local government		Year of subscription
1	Seoul	—	2013
2	Jeollabuk do	Jungup city	2014
3	Gyeonggi do	Suwon city	2016
4	Pusan	—	2016
5	Jeju	—	2017
6	Gwangju	Dong-gu	2017
7	Chungcheongnam-do	Nonsan city	2018
8	Gyeonggi do	Bucheon city	2018
9	Seoul	Gangbuk-gu	2018
10	Seoul	Yangchun-gu	2018
11	Seoul	Dobong-gu	2018
12	Gwangju	Seo-gu	2019
13	Jeollanam-do	Naju-city	2019
14	Gyeongsangnam-do	Namhae-gun	2019
15	Sejong city	—	2019
16	Seoul	Nowon-gu	2019
17	Gwangju	—	2020
18	Ulsan	—	2020
19	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Chilgok-gun	2020
20	Seoul	Seocho-gu	2020

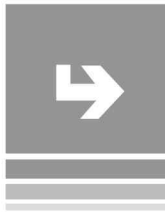
<Table 2-11> Current status of Korean cities joined by the international network for age-friendly cities(2023. 09.)

No	Name of local government		Year of subscription
21	Gyeongsangnam-do	Changwon city	2020
22	Seoul	Sungdong-gu	2020
23	Seoul	Jongro-gu	2020
24	Gyeonggi do	Sungnam city	2020
25	Gyeongsangnam-do	Tongyeong city	2020
26	Jeollanam-do	Hwasun-gun	2020
27	Gyeongsangnam-do	Gosung-gun	2021
28	Seoul	Yongsan-gu	2021
29	Chungcheongnam-do	Gongju city	2021
30	Incheon	Dong-gu	2021
31	Gyeonggi do	Uiwang city	2021
32	Seoul	Gumcheon-gu	2021
33	Incheon	Michuhol-gu	2021
34	Jeollanam-do	Wanju-gun	2021
35	Seoul	Yeongdeungpo-gu	2021
36	Chungcheongnam-do	Buyeo-gun	2022
37	Seoul	Mapo-gu	2022
38	Seoul	Dongdaemun-gu	2022
39	Pusan	Seo-gu	2022
40	Incheon	-	2022
41	Gyeonggi do	Yeoju city	2022
42	Gyeongsangnam-do	Uiryeong-gun	2022
43	Chungcheongnam-do	Yesan-gun	2022
44	Jeollanam-do	Suncheon city	2022
45	Gyeongsangnam-do	Jinju city	2023
46	Gyeongsangnam-do	Gimhae City	2023
47	Pusan	Suyoung-gu	2023

Source: WHO Age-friendly world website(<https://extranet.who.int/agefriendlyworld/>)



Chapter 3. Analysis of Age-friendly Conditions in Cheongyang-gun



- Section 1. General status of Cheongyang-gun
- Section 2. Current status of Cheongyang-gun
- Section 3. Age-friendly policies of Cheongyang-gun

Chapter 3. Analysis of Age-friendly Conditions in Cheongyang-gun

Section 1. Current status of Cheongyahg-gun

1. Location, Geography and Climate

1) Location

- Cheongyang-gun, which developed into a transportation hub since the Goryeo Dynasty, is located in the center of Chungcheongnam-do. It is adjacent to Gongju-si to the east, Boryeong-si to the west, Buyeo-gun to the south, and Yesan-gun to the north.
- The ridges of Chilgapsan Mountain, including Gyebongsan Mountain (211m) and Angbongsan Mountain (300m), rise in the southeast, Beopsan Mountain (459m) in the north, Munbaksan Mountain (338m) in the northwest, and Baekwolsan Mountain (560m) in the west.
- Geumgang River flows in the southeastern part of the county, Jicheon Stream flows south in the central part, and Yinghwa Stream flows south in the eastern part, respectively, flowing into the Geumgang River. In addition, Muhan Stream flows north through the western border of the county, and Shinyang Stream flows north through the northern center and flows into Yedang Reservoir. Additionally, these river basins form relatively large plains.

<Table 3-12> Geographical location of Cheongyang-gun

Boundary	Place name	Coordinate	Distance covered
East	Shinheung-ri, Mok-myeon	127 degrees 1 minute east longitude	32km
West	Hwaam-ri, Hwaseong-myeon	126 degrees 42 minutes east longitude	
South	Inyang-ri, Cheongnam-myeon	36 degrees 8 minutes north latitude	28.5km
North	Gwangam-ri, Ungok-myeon	36 degrees 33 minutes north latitude	

2) Climate

- Cheongyang-gun is located inland, so it has four distinct seasons and an inland climate with large annual temperature differences.
- The annual average temperature is 12.8°C, the warmest month, August, has an average monthly temperature of 31.5°C, and the coldest month, January, has an average monthly temperature of -1.9°C. These temperature levels show distinct characteristics of a continental climate, with a 33.4° C difference between the warmest and coldest months.
- The annual average of precipitation is 1,131.6mm, with seasonal averages of 204.3mm (18.0%) in spring, 566.55mm (50%) in summer, 278.4mm (24.5%) in fall, and 82.4mm (7.5%) in winter.
- The annual average wind is 1.5 m/s, with southwest winds most common in summer and northwest winds in winter.

3) Terrain

- The Charyeong Mountain Range passes from the northeast to the southwest, dividing the Jeongsan region in the southeast and the Cheongyang region in the northwest with Chilgapsan Mountain (561m) at the center. The mountainous area is developed enough to be called the ‘Alps of Chungnam.’
- Due to the relatively high elevation and slope, restrictions have to be imposed on land use.
 - 36.5% of the total area has elevations of under 100m, and 25% are on high terrain (over 200m).
 - 15.6% of the region has a slope of 25 degrees or more
 - 47.3% of land is difficult to access for urban expansion and living areas.
- A total of 176 rivers are scattered, including 1 national river, 1 local level 1 river, 49 local level 2 rivers, and small rivers, and many large and small reservoirs.

4) Area and administrative district

- The total area of Cheongyang-gun is 479.10km², which is 0.5% of the national area and 5.8% of the area of Chungcheongnam-do, and is the 12th largest among the 15 cities and counties in Chungcheongnam-do.
- The administrative district of Cheongyang-gun consists of 1 eup, 9 myeons, 183 administrative ri, and 758 classes.

<Table 2-13> Areas under Cheongyang-gun administrative district

Classification	Number of Eup and Myeon			Number of Tong and Lee			Number of Ban	Area (km ²)
	Total	Eup	Myeon	Total	Tong	Lee		
Cheongyang-gun	10	1	9	183	—	183	758	479.10
Cheongyang-eup	1	1	—	26	—	26	105	36.16
Ungok-myeon	1	—	1	15	—	15	68	47.02
Daechi-myeon	1	—	1	17	—	17	57	74.42
Jeongsan-myeon	1	—	1	21	—	21	83	62.10
Mok-myeon	1	—	1	14	—	14	55	34.40
Cheongnam-myeon	1	—	1	17	—	17	63	35.11
Jangpyeong-myeon	1	—	1	17	—	17	82	50.72
Namyang-myeon	1	—	1	27	—	27	101	58.76
Hwaseong-myeon	1	—	1	15	—	15	78	42.40
Bibong-myeon	1	—	1	14	—	14	66	38.01

:Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

2. Population

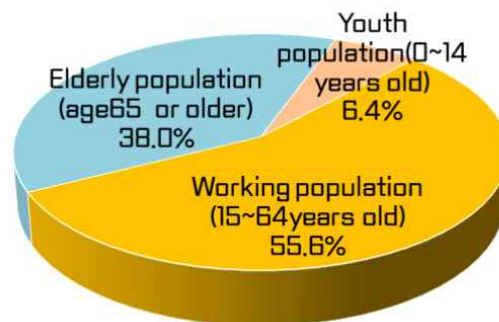
1) Statistical data

- As of December 2022, the total population of the 10 towns and villages in Cheongyang-gun is 30,266 people and 16,567 households, 15,421 are men and 14,845 are women.
- Among the total population of Cheongyang-gun, 6.4% (1,939) are youth (0-14 years old), 55.6% (16,821) belong to the working age (15-64 years old), and 38.0% (11,506) belong to the elderly (65 years old or older).
 - The current elderly population percentage of 38.0%, which far exceeds the 20% elderly population standard for a super-aging society.

<Table 3-14> Cheongyang-gun population statistical data

(Unit: Count, %)

Total	Number of households		Male		Female	
			No of people	Percentage	No of people	Percentage
30,266	16,567		15,421	51.0	14,845	49.0
	Youth population (0-14 years old)		Working population (15-64 years old)		Elderly population (age 65 or older)	
	No of people	Percentage	No of people	Percentage	No of people	Percentage
	1,939	6.4	16,821	55.6	11,506	38.0



Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status (as of December 2022)

2) Cheongyang-gun population trend

(1) Population trend by year

- The population of Cheongyang-gun has decreased by an average of 0.7% per year over the past 10 years.
- Until 2017, the annual average increase was less than 1%, but since 2018, there has been a continuous downward trend, resulting in a population decline of 1,889 people (5.9%) compared to 10 years ago and 2,030 people (6.3%) compared to 5 years ago.
 - Until 2014, the female population was larger than the male population. However, the female population has continued to decrease since 2015. Presently, the male population appears to be larger than the female population.

<Table 3-15> Cheongyang-gun population change by year

(Unit: people, %)

Year	Population			Population growth rate (Cheongyang)	Population growth rate (Chungcheongnam-do)	Population growth rate (nationwide)
	Total	Male	Female			
2013	32,155	16,076	16,079	0.2	0.9	0.4
2014	32,248	16,103	16,145	0.3	0.7	0.4
2015	32,485	16,236	16,249	0.7	0.7	0.4
2016	32,753	16,389	16,364	0.8	0.9	0.3
2017	32,837	16,527	16,310	0.3	1.0	0.2
2018	32,296	16,271	16,025	-1.6	0.4	0.1
2019	31,717	15,997	15,720	-1.8	-0.1	0.0
2020	30,948	15,691	15,257	-2.4	-0.1	0.0
2021	30,440	15,472	14,968	-1.6	-0.1	-0.4
2022	30,266	15,421	14,845	-0.6	0.2	-0.4

Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status

(2) Population trends by eup and myeon

- In Cheongyang-gun, the population of all eup and myeon appears to be continuously decreasing.
- The region with the lowest average annual population decline over the past five years is Daechi-myeon, with a decrease rate of 0.7%. The region with the highest decline is Cheongnam-myeon, with a decrease rate of 2.7%.

<Table 3-16> Population change by eup and myeon

(Unit: people, %)

Classification	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average annual increase/decrease rate
Cheongyang-gun	32,296	31,717	30,948	30,440	30,266	-1.6
Cheongyang-eup	10,465	10,273	10,023	9,914	9,983	-1.2
Namyang-myeon	2,862	2,846	2,767	2,713	2,655	-1.9
Daechi-myeon	2,285	2,292	2,276	2,215	2,218	-0.7
Mok-myeon	1,611	1,594	1,532	1,504	1,481	-2.1
Bibong-myeon	2,245	2,231	2,128	2,080	2,094	-1.7
Ungok-myeon	2,258	2,218	2,162	2,104	2,117	-1.6
Jangpyeong-myeon	2,495	2,423	2,335	2,277	2,268	-2.4
Jeongsan-myeon	3,700	3,614	3,598	3,560	3,481	-1.5
Cheongnam-myeon	2,041	1,970	1,927	1,895	1,828	-2.7
Hwaseong-myeon	2,334	2,256	2,200	2,178	2,141	-2.1

Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status

3) Trends in the prospective elderly (50-64 years old) and the elderly population (65 years old or older) in Cheongyang-gun

- As a result of examining the trend of the elderly population (65 years of age or older) in Cheongyang-gun, it was found that the elderly population has increased by 1.9% annually over the past 10 years

- The growth rate of the elderly population temporarily slowed from 2.80% in 2014 to 0.55% in 2018, but again increased to around 2% to 2.11% in 2021 and 1.90% in 2022
 - The growth rate of the elderly population in Cheongyang-gun is relatively low compared to nationwide rate is due to differences in demographic structure
 - The fact that the ratio of the elderly population exceeds twice the national average is evidence of serious aging

- The number of prospective elderly and elderly people has been steadily increasing over the past decade, reaching 66.3% of the total population of Cheongyang-gun. This shows that Cheongyang-gun is facing a serious aging society

<Table 3-17> Trends in the prospective elderly and elderly population in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: people, %)

Year	Population	Prospective elderly (50-64 years old)		Elderly (65years or older)		Total	
		Population	Percentage of total population	Population	Percentage of total population	Population	Percentage of total population
2013	32,155	7,938	24.7	9,704	30.2	17,642	54.9
2014	32,248	8,111	25.2	9,976	30.9	18,087	56.1
2015	32,485	8,338	25.7	10,179	31.3	18,517	57.0
2016	32,753	8,560	26.1	10,329	31.5	18,889	57.7
2017	32,837	8,739	26.6	10,458	31.8	19,197	58.5
2018	32,296	8,842	27.4	10,516	32.6	19,358	59.9
2019	31,717	8,837	27.9	10,762	33.9	19,599	61.8
2020	30,948	8,700	28.1	11,059	35.7	19,759	63.8
2021	30,440	8,638	28.4	11,292	37.1	19,930	65.5
2022	30,266	8,566	28.3	11,506	38.0	20,072	66.3

Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status

4) Cheongyang-gun elderly (65 years or older) households

- As of 2022, there are 7,849 households with senior citizens (age 65 or older) in Cheongyang, accounting for 56.7% of the total households in Cheongyang-gun.
- The number of households with elderly continue to increase, while non-elderly households slightly decrease.

<Table 3-18> Elderly households in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit : Household)

Year	General households	All 65 years or older	Over or less than 65years old	None over 65 years old
2018년	13,493	4,246	2,998	6,249
2019년	13,382	4,291	3,082	6,009
2020년	13,532	4,443	3,064	6,025
2021년	13,700	4,725	2,953	6,022
2022년	13,844	4,944	2,905	5,995

Source: Statistics Korea, population census

5) Aging index and dependency ratio

- Over the past 10 years, the annual average youth population (0-14 years old) decreased by 4.92% and the working-age population (15-64 years old) decreased by 1.57%, while the elderly population (65 years old and older) increased by 1.91%.
- Cheongyang-gun's youth dependency ratio decreased from 31.5% in 2013 to 16.9% in 2022, while the old age dependency ratio is rapidly increasing from 50.0% in 2013 to 68.4% in 2022.
- The aging index is rapidly increasing from 317.9 in 2013 to 593.4 in 2022.

<Table 3-19> Cheongyang-gun dependency ratio and aging index

(Unit: people, %)

Year	Age				Dependency ratio			Aging index
	Total	0~14	15~64	over 65	Total dependency	Youth dependency	Old age dependency	
2013	32,155	3,053	19,398	9,704	81.5	31.5	50.0	317.9
2014	32,248	2,930	19,342	9,976	80.9	29.4	51.6	340.5
2015	32,485	2,796	19,510	10,179	79.6	27.5	52.2	364.1
2016	32,753	2,633	19,791	10,329	77.7	25.5	52.2	392.3
2017	32,837	2,509	19,870	10,458	76.6	24.0	52.6	416.8
2018	32,296	2,363	19,417	10,516	76.6	22.5	54.2	445.0
2019	31,717	2,204	18,751	10,762	77.9	20.5	57.4	488.3
2020	30,948	2,129	17,760	11,059	81.5	19.3	62.3	519.4
2021	30,440	2,056	17,092	11,292	84.3	18.2	66.1	549.2
2022	30,266	1,939	16,821	11,506	85.3	16.9	68.4	593.4

Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, resident registration population status

Dependency ratio and aging index calculation

- Childhood dependency ratio: Youth population (0-14) / Working age population (15-64 years old) * 100
- Old-age dependency ratio: elderly population (age 65 or older) / working age population (age 15-64) * 100
- Aging index: Elderly population (65 years or older)/Youth population (0-14 years old)*100

6) Estimation of future elderly population

- According to the analysis of Chungcheongnam-do's future population projections, the total population of Cheongyang-gun will slightly increase in 2037 compared to 2022, However, the youth population and working-age population are continuously decreasing, while only the elderly population is increasing.
- Due to the rapid increase in the elderly population, the percentage of the elderly population has risen to more than 50%.

<Table 3-20> Cheongyang-gun future population estimate

(Unit: people, %)

Classification	2025	2030	2037	Increase or decrease compared to 2022 (2037-2022)
Total population	32,143	33,211	34,881	4,615
Elderly population	12,568	14,849	18,184	6,678
Elderly population composition ratio	39.1	44.7	52.1	14.1
Old age dependency ratio	71.0	89.0	121.0	52.6
Aging Index	671.4	887.6	1,093.4	500.0

Source: Chungcheongnam-do, future population projections by city and gun in Chungcheongnam-do

7) Status of elderly people living alone

- The number of seniors living alone in Cheongyang-gun has been continuously increasing over the past five years, with an average annual increase of 3.36% over the past five years.

<Table 3-21> Status of elderly households living alone

(Unit: people, %)

Classification	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total households	13,493	13,382	13,532	13,700	13,844
One-person household aged 65 or older	2,429	2,455	2,496	2,653	2,772
Household ratio	18.0	18.3	18.4	19.4	20.0

Source: Statistics Korea, ratio of elderly households living alone

8) Current status of elderly basic pension recipients

- Of the total 11,250 elderly people in Cheongyang-gun, 9,066 people (80.59%) are recipients of basic elderly pension.
- 74.30% of male seniors and 85.46% of female seniors are eligible to receive basic pension.
 - There is an increase of 655 people over the past 5 years, from 8,411 in 2017 to 9,066 in 2021.

<Table 3-22> Number of elderly basic pension recipients

(Unit: people, %)

Classification	Total No of the elderly	Recipients	Percentage of receiving pension
Total	11,250	9,066	80.59
Male	4,910	3,648	74.30
Female	6,,340	5,418	85.46

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

9) Current status of elderly beneficiaries of national basic livelihood security

- As of June 2022, there are a total of 618 elderly beneficiaries of National Basic Living Security in Cheongyang-gun, accounting for 2.03% of the total population of Cheongyang-gun and 5.41% of the elderly population.
- Among the elderly beneficiaries of the National Basic Living Security, there are a total of 416 women, more than twice as many as the 202 men.
 - The ratio of supply to population is also higher at 6.5% for women compared to 4.0% for men, so it can be judged that the economic situation of elderly women is relatively worse.
 - According to the classification by basic livelihood security type, there were 587 general beneficiaries and 31 facility beneficiaries.

<Table 3-23> Current status of elderly beneficiaries of national basic livelihood security(according to gender)

(Unit: people, %)

Classification	Recipient population			Population	Percentage of receiving support
	General	Facility	Total		
Male	193	9	202	5,008	4.0
Female	394	22	416	6,414	6.5
Total	587	31	618	11,422	5.4

Source: Cheongyang-gun senior welfare statistics (as of June 2022)

- The ratio of elderly people receiving National Basic Living Security is the highest in Cheongyang-eup at 7.3%, followed by Jeongsan-myeon at 7.2%, Hwaseong-myeon at 5.8%, and Cheongnam-myeon at 5.1%.
- In the case of Daechi-myeon, the ratio of elderly people receiving national basic living security was 2.7%, which is lower than that of other eup and myeon.

<Table 3-24> Status of elderly beneficiaries of National Basic Living Security (by eup and myeon)

(Unit: people)

Classification	Seniors	Senior recipients	Living benefit	Medical benefits	Housing benefit	Percentage of receiving support
Cheongyang-gun	11,422	618	493	361	472	5.4
Cheongyang-eup	2,564	188	142	119	149	7.3
Ungok-myeon	976	45	34	28	38	4.6
Daechi-myeon	937	25	20	16	22	2.7
Jeongsan-myeon	1,256	90	83	49	49	7.2
Mok-myeon	632	25	21	8	13	4.0
Cheongnam-myeon	852	43	32	17	34	5.1
Jangpyeong-myeon	1,085	51	37	25	44	4.7
Namyang-myeon	1,253	48	42	33	24	3.8
Hwaseong-myeon	1,012	59	45	35	56	5.8
Bibong-myeon	939	44	37	31	43	4.7

Source: Cheongyang-gun senior welfare statistics (as of June 2022)

10) Status of registered elderly and disabled population

- The elderly population in Cheongyang-gun is 11,506, of which 2,163 people (18.80%) are registered as disabled.
 - There are 463 elderly people with severe disabilities and 1,700 elderly people with mild disabilities.
 - 18.1% of the registered elderly disabled population are receiving pensions and allowances.
 - The registered elderly disabled population resides evenly in all eup and myeon, with Jangpyeong-myeon having the highest proportion at 22.0% and Cheongyang-eup having the lowest proportion at 16.5%.

<Table 3-25> Status of registered elderly and disabled population

(Unit: people)

Classification	Seniors	Registered senior citizens with disabilities	Severe disability	Minor disability	Disability pension	Disability allowance
Cheongyang-gun	11,422	2,163(18.9%)	463	1,700	197	195
Cheongyang-eup	2,564	424(16.5%)	110	314	42	51
Ungok-myeon	976	171(17.5%)	37	134	11	8
Daechi-myeon	937	168(17.3%)	42	126	16	9
Jeongsan-myeon	1,256	245(19.5%)	50	195	21	29
Mok-myeon	632	135(21.4%)	22	113	11	10
Cheongnam-myeon	852	154(18.1%)	28	126	19	13
Jangpyeong-myeon	1,085	230(22.0%)	48	182	18	19
Namyang-myeon	1,253	248(19.8%)	48	200	20	18
Hwaseong-myeon	1,012	197(19.5%)	35	162	15	17
Bibong-myeon	939	191(20.3%)	43	148	24	21

Source: Cheongyang-gun senior welfare statistics (as of June 2022)

3. Housing and Transportation

1) Housing

(1) Housing status and occupancy rate

- As of 2021, the total number of houses in Cheongyang-gun is 11,469, showing a housing supply rate of 80.88% compared to the general number of households in Cheongyang-gun of 14,181
- By type, single-family homes were the largest at 11,032, followed by apartments at 1,739, multi-family homes at 490, townhouses at 300, houses in non-residential buildings at 183, and multi-family homes at 101.

<Table 3-26> Housing status and occupancy rate

(Unit: Ho, %)

Classification	No of houses							No of household (B)	Housing occupancy rate (A/B)*100	
	Detached houses	-		Apartment	Townhouse	Multi-family homes	Houses in non-residential buildings			Total (A)
		Multi-family homes								
2017	11,027	93	1,617	245	468	178	11,451	13,959	82.03	
2018	11,042	97	1,617	269	478	180	11,472	14,016	81.85	
2019	10,965	98	1,650	295	477	176	11,397	13,995	81.43	
2020	10,989	99	1,675	295	491	175	11,426	14,062	81.25	
2021	11,032	101	1,739	300	490	183	11,469	14,181	80.88	

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

(2) Housing type and occupancy for the elderly population (age 65 or older)

- As of 2020, the most common residential type for the elderly is the single family home (amounting to 6, 863), 93.1% of which are being resided in and self-owned.
- The number of elderly people living in houses is 7,343, while the remaining 171 live in other types of residence.

<Table 3-27> Housing type and occupancy for the elderly population (age 65 or older)

(Unit: Ho, %)

Classification	Total	Self-owned	Deposit only	Monthly rent with deposit	Monthly rent without deposit	Monthly rent	Free of charge
Total	7,514	6,987	39	173	81	39	195
Detached houses	6,863	6,511	32	66	58	33	163
Apartment	268	170	1	89	—	—	8
Townhouses	45	35	6	1	2	—	1
Multi-family homes	75	70	—	2	1	—	2
Houses in non-residential building	92	79	—	5	—	4	4
Officetels	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation	11	7	—	4	—	—	—
Special social facilities	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Shack, greenhouse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etc	153	108	—	6	20	2	17

Source: Statistics Korea, population census (as of 2020)

(3) Status of empty houses

□ As of 2022, among the vacant homes in Cheongyang-gun, single-family homes accounted for the most at 71.0%, followed by apartments at 18.6%, multi-family homes at 6.2%, townhouses at 2.7%, and homes in non-residential buildings at 1.4%.

<Table 3-28> Status of vacant houses in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Ho)

Classification (Year of construction)	Total	Detached house	Apartment	Townhouse	Multi-family homes	Houses in non-residential building
Total	1,587	1,127	295	43	99	23
2022	X	X	X	X	X	X
2021	X	X	X	X	X	X
2020	X	X	X	X	X	X
2019	X	X	X	X	X	X
2018	11	X	X	9	X	X
2017	11	X	X	X	11	X
2016	10	X	X	X	9	X
2015	5	X	X	X	X	X
2014	59	X	46	8	X	X
2013	10	X	X	X	X	X
2012	14	X	10	X	X	X
2011	X	X	X	X	X	X
2010	X	X	X	X	X	X
2005~2009	31	7	17	5	X	X
2000~2004	145	9	131	X	X	X
1990~1999	178	23	90	6	51	8
1980~1989	49	28	X	6	12	X
Before 1979	1,048	1,043	X	X	X	5

Source: Statistics Korea, housing census

2) Transportation

(1) Road

- As of 2021, the total length of roads in Cheongyang-gun is 360.5km, and there are no unopened sections. Among these, the paved road length is 330.8km, or 91.8% of the total length.
- As for roads that have been paved, express national roads are 16.6km, general national roads are 79.0km, local roads are 107.3km, and city and gun roads are 127.9km.

<Table 3-29> Status of Roads in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: km)

Year	Total length of roads	Paved rate	Paved road length				
			Express road	General national road	Local road	City and gun road	
2017	360.9	85.8%	309.6	16.6	79.8	95.0	118.2
2018	360.9	85.8%	309.6	16.6	79.8	95.0	118.2
2019	360.9	85.8%	309.6	16.6	79.8	95.0	118.2
2020	357.4	91.7%	327.7	16.6	79.0	107.3	124.8
2021	360.5	91.8%	330.8	16.6	79.0	107.3	127.9

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

- As of 2022, Cheongyang-gun roads have extended up to 262,811 m, occupying an area of 8,577,964 m²
- Cheongyang-gun general road have extended up to 247,869m, covering an area of 7,222,193 m².
- Motorways have been extended by 16,668 meters, covering an area of 1,354,750 square meters

- Pedestrian-only road has extended by 247m, covering an area of 1,021m²
 - No pedestrian priority roads, bike lanes, or underground roads were found

<Table 3-30> Roads by type

Classification	Extended(m)	Area(m ²)
Total	264,811	8,577,964
General road	247,896	7,222,193
Motorway	16,668	1,354,750
Pedestrian-only road	247	1,021
Pedestrian priority road	—	—
Bicycle lane	—	—
Underground road	—	—

Source: Korea Land and Infrastructure Information Corporation, urban planning status (as of 2022)

- As of 2019, 1 sidewalk overpass, 7 tunnels, 9 interchange, and 7,604 streetlights were surveyed

<Table 3-31> Road facilities

Classification	No of facilities	Extended(m)	Area(m ²)
Sidewalk overpass	1	10	20
Underground sidewalk	—	—	—
Tunnel	7	5,960	82,680
Interchange	9	4,405	79,290
Streetlight	7,604	—	—

Source: Cheongyang-gun, Chungcheongnam-do Cheongyang-gun basic statistics (as of 2019)

(2) Car registration status

- As of 2021, the total number of registered cars in Cheongyang-gun is 17,996, an increase of 0.5% compared to 17,906 in 2020.
- In 2021, the largest number of registered vehicles was passenger cars at 60.1%, followed by trucks at 35.6%, two-wheeled vehicles at 24.1%, vans at 3.5%, and special vehicles at 0.8%.
- Of the 10,810 passenger cars, 98.7% are private cars. . The ratio of cars to 1 person is 0.4 and the ratio of cars to 1 household is 0.7.

<Table 3-32> Car registration status

(Unit: Count)

Classification	Total	Passenger car						Ratio	Van	Cargo	Special car	Two-wheeled
			Officials	Commercial	Private	Ratio						
						Per person	Per household					
Cheongyang-gun	17,996	10,810	71	71	10,668	0.4	0.7	52	6,414	148	4,383	
Cheongyang-eup	6,280	4,028	67	46	3,915	0.4	0.8	279	1,903	70	958	
Ungok-myeon	1,168	725	1	4	720	0.3	0.6	31	411	1	322	
Daechi-myeon	1,265	764	—	2	762	0.3	0.6	41	457	3	291	
Jeongsan-myeon	2,215	1,290	2	5	1,283	0.4	0.7	62	845	18	791	
Mok-myeon	859	514	—	3	511	0.3	0.6	22	321	2	279	
Cheongnam-myeon	1,024	569	—	2	567	0.3	0.6	28	426	1	443	
Jangpyeong-myeon	1,263	657	—	1	656	0.3	0.5	39	541	26	421	
Namyang-myeon	1,428	841	—	4	836	0.3	0.6	43	531	13	399	
Hwaseong-myeon	1,237	719	—	3	716	0.3	0.6	38	477	3	264	
Bibong-myeon	1,257	703	—	1	702	0.3	0.6	41	502	11	215	

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

- As of 2021, there are 953 commercial vehicles in Cheongyang-gun, including 127 passenger commercial vehicles and 826 cargo commercial vehicles.
- Compared to 2019, the number of city buses increased by 4, and the number of intercity buses and taxis remained the same as 5 years ago.

<Table 3-33> Commercial vehicle registration status

(Unit: Count)

Year	Passenger					Cargo		
	Total	City bus	Intercity bus	Taxi	Chartered bus	Total	General	Personal
2017	134	19	19	69	27	849	762	87
2018	134	19	19	69	27	850	752	98
2019	134	19	19	69	27	838	723	115
2020	127	23	19	69	16	833	721	112
2021	127	23	19	69	16	826	706	120

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

(3) Parking lot and car stop status

- As of 2022, there are 14 parking lots and the number of parking spaces is 182.
- There is one car stop at the passenger car terminal and the area is 1,652m².

<Table 3-34> Parking lot and car stop status

(Unit: Number, parking lot, m²)

Year	Parking lot (off-street)			Car stop (passenger car terminal)	
	No of facility	No of parking lot	Area	No of facility	Area
2022	14	182	32,433m ²	1	1,652m ²

Source: Korea Land and Infrastructure Information Corporation, urban planning status (as of 2022)

(4) Commuter Population

- As a result of a survey on Cheongyang-gun residents aged 12 or older, 40.6% of those commuting to school in Chungcheongnam-do were found to use cars/vans, followed by 34.8% who move around by walking.
- 64.9% of school commuters responded that their commute time to school was less than 15 minutes.

<Table 3-35> Means of commuting (total)

(Unit: Persons)

Classification		Total	Less than 15mins	15~30mins	30~45mins	45~60mins	60~90mins	90~120mins
Total	Total	16,223	10,540	3,629	1,548	186	236	84
	Walking	5,646	4,733	812	97	4	—	—
	Bicycle	319	234	70	15	—	—	—
	Car/van	6,585	3,533	1,771	922	118	191	50
	Truck	1,538	1,121	251	121	19	8	18
	City/Town bus	733	136	240	307	24	19	7
	Commuting/school vehicle	728	273	382	60	11	2	—
	Express/intercity buses	30	—	—	5	4	16	5
	Taxi	24	12	10	2	—	—	—
	Etc	620	498	93	19	6	—	4
	Complex means	242	—	185	37	5	9	6

Sourc: Statistics Korea, population census (as of 2020)

- In the case of commuting to school, vehicle users were the largest at 29.6%, followed by walking at 26.6%, cars/vans at 20.4%, and city/village buses at 16.1%. The rest of the commuters used cars/vans the most at 42.2%, followed by walking at 35.2%.

- In the case of commuting students, the majority responded that it takes 15 to 30 minutes, while for the rest of the commuters, 66.8% responded that it took less than 15 minutes to reach their destination, which was found to be a close commute.

<Table 3-36> Means of commuting

(Unit: Persons)

Classification		Total	Less than 15	15~30mins	30~45mins	45~60mins	60~90mins	90~120mins
School commuters	Total	1,683	669	731	192	43	32	16
	Walking	447	232	191	22	2	—	—
	Bicycle	31	27	4	—	—	—	—
	Car/Van	344	170	118	37	13	2	4
	Truck	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
	City/Town bus	271	56	99	86	14	9	7
	Commuting/school bus	499	183	283	28	3	2	—
	Express/intercity bus	16	—	—	—	4	10	2
	Taxi	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
	Etc	8	1	1	—	6	—	—
	Complex means	55	—	29	13	1	9	3
Rest of commuters	Total	14,782	9,871	3,083	1,393	148	213	74
	Walking	5,199	4,501	621	75	2	—	—
	Bicycle	288	207	66	15	—	—	—
	Car/Van	6,241	3,363	1,653	885	105	189	46
	Truck	1,532	1,121	251	115	19	8	18
	City/Town bus	462	80	141	221	10	10	—
	Commuting/school bus	229	90	99	32	8	—	—
	Express/intercity bus	14	—	—	5	—	6	3
	Taxi	18	12	4	2	—	—	—
	Etc	612	497	92	19	—	—	4
	Complex means	187	—	156	24	4	—	3

Source: Statistics Korea, population census (as of 2020)

4. Environment, Safety and Health

1) Environment

(1) Water supply

- As of 2021, the population receiving water supply in Cheongyang-gun is 15,135, and the supply reception rate is 48.7%.
- Water supply facility capacity is 5,760m³ /day with a supply of 4,925m³ /day. Each person's average supply is 354.4 L/day.

<Table 3-37> Water supply status in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Persons, %, m³/day)

Year	Total population	Population being supplied with water	Supply Reception rate(%)	Facility capacity (L)	Water supply (L)	Water supply per person per day (L)
2017	33,426	15,271	45.7	5,760	4,578	299.8
2018	32,910	15,700	47.7	5,760	5,892	375.3
2019	32,359	15,779	48.8	5,760	5,962	377.9
2020	31,571	14,443	45.7	5,760	4,924	340.0
2021	31,062	15,135	48.7	5,760	4,925	325.4

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

(2) Sewerage

- As of 2021, the population receiving sewage treatment services in Cheongyang-gun is 17,280, and the service reception rate is 55.6%.
- Cheongyang-eup has 99.5% sewerage coverage, while Namyang-myeon has the lowest sewerage coverage rate at 13.7%.

<Table 3-38> Sewage treatment services in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: persons, %, m³/day)

Classification	Total population	Population unreached by sewage treatment	Population reached by sewage treatment	Service reception rate (%)
2017	33,426	16,253	16,862	50.0
2018	32,910	15,856	17,054	52.0
2019	32,359	15,151	17,208	53.0
2020	31,571	14,331	17,240	54.6
2021	31,062	13,782	17,280	55.6
Cheongyang-eup	10,138	274	9,864	99.5
Ungok-myeon	2,145	1,535	610	29.0
Daechi-myeon	2,259	1,674	585	26.4
Jeongsan-myeon	3,603	1,607	1,996	56.1
Mok-myeon	1,518	985	533	35.4
Cheongnam-myeon	1,961	1,316	645	34.0
Jangpyeong-myeon	2,318	1,470	848	37.2
Namyang-myeon	2,758	2,386	372	13.7
Hwaseong-myeon	2,217	1,664	553	25.4
Bibong-myeon	2,145	871	1,274	61.3

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

(3) Waste collection and processing

- As of 2021, the total amount of waste collected and processed in Cheongyang-gun is 381.2 tons - including 18.4 tons of household waste, 42.0 tons of commercial waste discharged from business sites, 319.5 tons of construction waste, and 1.3 tons of specialized waste.
- The disposal methods for the collected waste are as follows:
 landfill - 4.0 tons; incineration - 17.6 tons; recycling - 358.0 tons;
 other methods - 1.6 tons.

<Table 3-39> Waste collection and processing in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: ton)

Disposal Method	Total	Household waste	Commercial waste	Construction waste	Specialized waste
Total	381.2	18.4	42.0	319.5	1.3
Landfill	4	1.8	1.2	-	1
Incineration	17.6	14.3	3.2	-	0.1
Recycling	358	2.3	36.1	319.5	0.1
Other	1.6	-	1.6	-	-

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

(4) Facilities discharging environmental pollutants

- As of 2021, there are 134 facilities discharging environmental pollutants in Cheongyang-gun.
- There are a total of 46 facilities that emit air pollutants - no facilities under types 1 to 3, 22 facilities under type 4, and 24 facilities under type 5.
- There are a total of 46 facilities that emit air pollutants - no facilities under types 1 to 3, 22 facilities under type 4, and 24 facilities under type 5.
- There are a total of 24 noise-causing facilities

- More than half of environmental pollutant discharge facilities are located in Cheongyang-eup, Ungok-myeon, and Bibong-myeon

<Table 3-40> Facilities in Cheongyang-gun emitting environmental pollutants

(Unit: Place)

Place name	Total	Atmospheric (gases, dust, fumes and odors)			Water			Noise/vibration		
		Type3	Type4	Type5	Type3	Type4	Type5			
Cheongyang-gun	134	46	—	22	24	64	3	10	51	24
Cheongyang-eup	29	10	—	3	7	14	—	2	12	5
Ungok-myeon	24	11	—	3	8	12	—	2	10	1
Daechi-myeon	5	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2
Jeongsan-myeon	19	5	—	2	3	10	1	2	7	4
Mok-myeon	4	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	—
Cheongnam-myeon	7	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	3	3
Jangpyeong-myeon	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Namyang-myeon	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1
Hwaseong-myeon	13	5	—	3	2	6	—	—	6	2
Bibong-myeon	28	10	—	9	1	12	1	3	8	6

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

2) Safety

(1) Disaster and accident occurrence and damages

- As of 2021, a total of 211 disasters and accidents were reported in Cheongyang-gun, affecting a total of 242 people.
- Road accidents were the most common with 150 cases, followed by fires with 58 cases and forest fires with 3 cases
- A total of 242 human casualties was listed, including 4 deaths. Property damage was calculated at KRW 1,113.9 million.

<Table 3-41> Disaster and accident occurrence and damages in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Case, Persons, Million KRW)

Year	Total		Fire		Forest fire		Car accident		Pollution	
	No. of case	Persons	No. of case	Persons	No. of case	Persons	No. of case	Persons	No. of case	Persons
2019	251	279	62	1	7	—	189	278	2	—
2020	249	275	78	4	2	—	169	262	—	—
2021	211	242	58	6	3	—	150	236	—	—
Year	Human casualties						Property damage (Million KRW)			
	Total		Death		Injury					
2019	279		11		268		520.7			
2020	275		10		265		746.9			
2021	242		4		2		1,113.9			

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

(2) Regional safety index

- The regional safety index provided by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security is a rating that quantifies the safety level of each local government using various safety-related statistics.
 - Grades are calculated for six areas: traffic accidents, fire, crime, life safety, suicide, and infectious diseases, and are classified from grade 1 to grade 5.
 - Due to revisions to related regulations, the category natural disasters was removed
 - The closer it is to level 1, the safer it is.

- As of 2021, the local safety index of Cheongyang-gun are as follows: 4th grade for traffic accidents, 5th grade for fire, 1st grade for crime, 4th grade for life safety, 4th grade for suicide, and 3rd grade for infectious diseases.
 - With regards to fire safety, it has fallen for two consecutive years since 2019 and is at the lowest level, so countermeasures are needed.

< Table 3-42> Regional safety index of Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Grade)

Year	Car accident	Fire	Crime	Life safety	Suicide	Infectious disease
2017	5	5	1	5	4	4
2018	3	3	1	4	5	3
2019	4	3	2	4	4	5
2020	4	4	1	4	4	4
2021	4	5	1	4	4	3

Source: Ministry of Public Administration and Security, Regional Safety Index

3) Health

(1) Health status of Cheongyang-gun residents

- As of 2021, 6,871 patients were suspected of having a disease, accounting for 22.1% of the population of Cheongyang-gun. This was based from further examinations conducted after a general health examination is performed.
- There were 6,110 patients suspected of general disease, accounting for 80.7%, and 1,461 patients suspected of hypertension/diabetes, accounting for 19.3%
- Among the suspected diseases, liver disease was the most common at 24.5%, followed by dyslipidemia at 17.9%, hypertension at 15.8%, and other respiratory diseases at 14.3%.

<Table 3-43> Cheongyang-gun residents with suspected diseases after general health checkup

(Unit: Count, %)

Classification		Total		Male		Female	
		Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
Total		6,871	100.0	3,889	100.0	2,982	100.0
Suspected general disease	Tuberculosis	11	0.2	8	0.2	3	0.10
	Other respiratory diseases	981	14.3	374	9.6	607	20.36
	Dyslipidemia	1,233	17.9	716	18.4	517	17.34
	Liver disease	1,684	24.5	1,144	29.4	540	18.11
	Kidney disease	660	9.6	368	9.5	292	9.79
	Anemia	268	3.9	169	4.3	99	3.32
	Osteoporosis	91	1.3	0	0.0	91	3.05
	Other disease	400	5.8	196	5.0	204	6.84
Suspected high blood pressure/diabetes	High blood pressure	1,087	15.8	631	16.2	456	15.29
	Diabetes	456	6.6	283	7.3	173	5.80

Source: National Health Insurance Corporation, health examination statistics (as of 2021)

As of 2021, among those that were suspected to be having a disease following their general health examination, 67.4% were finally diagnosed with a specific medical condition.

<Table 3-44> Cheongyang-gun residents diagnosed with a specific medical condition

(Unit: Count)

Classification	Total	Hypertension	Diabetes	Dyslipidemia	Tuberculosis
Total	4,631	3,768	1,501	1,480	38
Male	2,134	1,748	761	529	21
Female	2,497	2,020	740	951	17

Source: National Health Insurance Corporation, health examination statistics (as of 2021)

(2) Health status of the elderly population

As of 2021, 635 people were diagnosed with cognitive impairment 251 men and 384 women. This was based on the cognitive impairment test conducted during general health examination for the elderly population.

The number of patients with cognitive impairment continue to rise

<Table 3-45> Elderly population of Cheongyang-gun diagnosed with cognitive impairment

(Unit: Count)

Classification	2019			2020			2021		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	512	210	302	406	156	250	635	251	384
Age 65~69	71	36	35	66	28	38	109	51	58
Age 70~74	113	53	60	97	44	53	173	71	102
Age 75~79	96	46	50	84	29	55	117	44	73
Age 80~84	148	45	103	102	39	63	148	57	91
Age over 85	84	30	54	57	16	41	88	28	60

Source: National Health Insurance Corporation, health examination statistics (as of 2021)

(3) Healthcare facilities

- As of 2021, there were a total of 49 medical institutions in Cheongyang-gun, with the total number of beds at 197. Most of them were concentrated in Cheongyang-eup, except for public medical institutions
- These public medical institutions include 1 public health center, 9 public health branches, and 13 public health clinics
- The number of medical institution beds per 1,000 people is 6.51, which is significantly lower than the national average of 14.0 and the average in Chungcheongnam-do of 13.7. 100% of the installed beds are concentrated in nursing hospitals.

<Table 3-46> Medical institutions in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Count)

Classification	Total		Hospital		Nursing hospital		Clinic	Dental clinic	Oriental medicine clinic	Public health center	Public health branch	Public health clinic
	Total	Beds	Total	Beds	Total	Beds	Total	Beds	Total	No	Total	No
Cheongyang-gun	49	197	-	-	2	197	8	7	7	1	9	13
Cheongyang-eup	23	197	-	-	2	197	6	6	6	1	-	-
Ungok-myeon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Daechi-myeon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Jeongsan-myeon	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	2
Mok-myeon	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Cheongnam-myeon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Jangpyeong-myeon	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Namyang-myeon	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Hwaseong-myeon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bibong-myeon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

(4) Medical workers

- As of 2021, there are a total of 282 medical workers (including public medical workers) in Cheongyang-gun.
- There are a total of 150 private medical workers, with 91.3% of the total concentrated in Cheongyang-eup. There are no private medical workers in the myeon area except Jeongsan-myeon.
 - There are a total of 132 public medical workers, 106 of which are medical personnel, including 24 doctors.

<Table 3-47> Private medical workers in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit:Count)

Classification	Total	Doctor	Dentist	Oriental doctor	pharmacist	Nurse	Nurse's aide	medical engineer	medical recorder
Cheongyang-gun	150	15	7	9	15	16	68	17	3
Cheongyang-eup	137	13	6	8	12	16	64	15	3
Ungok-myeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daechi-myeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeongsan-myeon	13	2	1	1	3	-	4	2	-
Mok-myeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheongnam-myeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jangpyeong-myeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namyang-myeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hwaseong-myeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bibong-myeon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

<Table 3-48> Public medical workers in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Count)

Total	Doctor	Dentist	Oriental doctor	Nurse	Medical engineer	Nurse's aide	Other
132	24	4	7	43	13	15	26

Personnel from public health centers, public health branches, public health clinics, and healthy living support centers

Source: The 60th Cheongyang Statistical Yearbook (as of 2021)

5. Social welfare

1) Status of social welfare facilities

(1) Overall status

- There are a total of 358 social welfare facilities in Cheongyang-gun, including 2 local welfare facilities, 13 child welfare facilities, 6 youth welfare facilities, 2 family welfare facilities, 330 senior welfare facilities (including senior citizen centers), and 5 disabled welfare facilities.

<Table 3-49> Social welfare facilities in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Count)

Total	Local welfare facility	Child welfare facility	Youth welfare facility	Family welfare facility	Senior welfare facility	Disabled welfare facility
358	2	13	6	2	330	5

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

(2) Local welfare facilities

- There are a total of 2 local welfare facilities: 1 Cheongyang-gun Community Security Council and 1 self-reliance center.

<Table 3-50> Local welfare facilities in Cheongyang-gun

Name of Facility	Count	Address
Cheongyang-gun Community Security Council	1	3rd floor, Building B, Welfare Town, Chilgapsan-ro 9-gil, Cheongyang-eup
Cheongyang Regional Self-Reliance Center	1	2nd floor, Chilgapsan-ro 8-gil, Cheongyang-eup

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

(3) Child welfare facilities

- There are a total of 16 child welfare facilities: 3 children’s centers, 3 public daycare centers, and 13 private daycare centers.

<Table 3-51> Child welfare facilities in Cheongyang-gun

Type of facility	Count	Name of the institution
Children's center	3	Cheongyang Study Room Community Children’s Center
		Jeongsan Regional Children’s Center
		Hwaseong Regional Children's Center
Public daycare center	3	Cheongnam Daycare Center
		Namyang Daycare Center
		Hwaseong Daycare Center
Private daycare center (welfare corporation, private sector, family)	13	Cheongyang Daycare Center and others

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

(4) Youth welfare facilities

- Youth welfare facilities include Dream Start, Youth Counseling and Welfare Center, Wee Center, Youth Training Center, and Youth Culture House

<Table 3-52> Youth welfare facilities in Cheongyang-gun

Classification	Total count	Name/Type of institution	Count
Youth welfare facilities	6	Dream Start	1
		Youth Counseling and Welfare center	1
		Wee center	1
		Youth Training Center	2
		Youth Culture House	1

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

(5) Family welfare facilities

- There are two family welfare facilities in Cheongyang-gun: the Family and Gender Integration Support Center and the Cheongyang-gun Family Center

<Table 3-53> Family welfare facilities in Cheongyang-gun

Name of institution	Count	Address
Cheongyang Family and Gender Integration Support Center	1	3rd floor, Building B, Welfare Town, 32 Chilgapsan-ro 9-gil, Cheongyang-eup
Cheongyang-gun Family Center	1	2nd floor, Building B, Welfare Town, 32 Chilgapsan-ro 9-gil, Cheongyang-eup

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

(6) Welfare facilities for the disabled

- There are a total of 6 welfare facilities for the disabled, consisting of 3 branches of associations related to the disabled, 1 welfare center for the disabled, 1 rehabilitation and work center for the disabled, and 1 Cheongyang branch of the Chungnam Parents' Association for the Disabled.

< Table 3-54> Status of welfare facilities for the disabled

(Unit: Count)

Classification	Total	Name of institution	Count
Welfare facilities for the disabled	6	Cheongyang-gun branch of Korea Association for the Physically Disabled	1
		Cheongyang-gun Branch of the Chungnam Federation of the Blind	1
		Cheongyang-gun Branch of the Korean Deaf Association	1
		Cheongyang Branch of the Welfare Center for the Disabled in the West of Chungcheongnam-do	1
		Cheongyang-gun Rehabilitation Work Center for the Disabled	1
		(Incorporated Association) Cheongyang Branch of Chungnam Parents' Association for the Disabled	1

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

(7) Senior welfare facilities

□ There are a total of 330 senior welfare facilities in the district, including 1 senior welfare center, 302 senior centers, 1 senior job creation center, 6 home-based senior welfare facilities, 7 senior medical facilities, and 13 home-based long-term care facilities.

<Table 3-55> Senior welfare facilities in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Places)

Type of facility	Count	Name of institution	
Senior welfare center	1	Cheongyang-gun Senior Welfare Center	
Leisure welfare facilities for the elderly (senior center)	302	Senior center	
Institution dedicated to jobs for the elderly	1	Cheongyang-gun Senior Club	
Welfare facilities for the elderly at home	2	Support for senior citizens at home	Cheongyang-gun Senior Citizen Support Center
			Cheongyang Integrated Care Center
	4	Day care	Jeongsan Comprehensive Home Care Center
			Rapha Rehabilitation Day Care Center
			Keunnarae Day Care Center
			Hwaseong Byeolseong Day and Night Welfare Center
Senior medical welfare facilities	7	Nursing home	Cheongyang-gun Senior Nursing Home
			Cheongyang Silver Nursing Home
			House of Hope
			Jeongsan Nursing Home
			Roedem's House
			New Life Nursing Home
			Cheongnam Nursing Home
Home-based long-term care institutions	13	Day care	Jeongsan Chilgap Day Care Center and 1 other place
		In-home care	Cheongun Long-Term Care Center and 9 other places
		Welfare equipment	Cheongyang Medical Equipment Welfare Equipment Office

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

(8) Social welfare organization

- Social welfare organizations include the Social Welfare Council, Social Security Council, volunteer center, and food bank.

<Table 3-56> Social welfare organizations in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Count)

Cheongyang-gun Social Welfare Council	Cheongyang-gun Community Security Council	Cheongyang-gun Volunteer Center	Cheongyang Food Bank
1	1	1	1

Source : Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

(9) Social enterprise organizations

- There are a total of 57 social enterprise organizations located in Cheongyang-gun, including 3 social enterprises, 5 preliminary social enterprises, 13 village enterprises, 34 cooperatives, 2 social cooperatives, and 1 self-reliance center.
- Social enterprise organizations in the social service sector are rare as they are centered on agricultural product processing and the food industry.

<Table 3-57> Social enterprise organizations) in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Count)

Total	Social enterprise	Pre-social enterprise	Village enterprise	cooperative	Social cooperative	Self-reliance center
58	3	5	13	34	2	1

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th term (2023-2026) Cheongyang-gun community security plan (as of March 22, 2022)

2) Major projects in the welfare field

- In order to accomplish a society where everyone is contented, Cheongyang-gun aims to create a society where all residents receive welfare through customized services, and projects are based on the following key directions:
 - Develop a welfare infrastructure that encompasses all generations;
 - Create an age-friendly city where seniors are happy and respected;
 - Enhance the care system through the establishment of the Cheongyang-gun Integrated Care Center;
 - Support life stability and encourage rehabilitation to improve the quality of life of the disabled
 - Resolve welfare blind spots and strengthen welfare safety nets through the revitalization of private cooperation.

<Table 3-58> Major projects in the welfare field

Major project	Details
Construction of a family cultural center	- Create a family-centered community cultural space encompassing everyone from infants to the elderly
Construction of Multipurpose Welfare Center	- Build a welfare complex where culture, leisure, and sports can be enjoyed in one place
Customized living support for low-income people	- Provide health insurance premiums for low-income families - Support for welfare blind spot resolution fund
Support for self-reliance work (job)	- Provide support for self-reliance work projects - Create asset building projects to support supply shortage - Provide support for housework care visit
Promotion of integrated community care in Cheongyang-gun	- Establish an integrated care window with dedicated public officials for nursing and welfare positions in all eup and myeon - Conduct local care meetings involving residents of towns and villages and experts from various occupations - Administer residential improvement projects for accident prevention
Establishment of an integrated care center linked to senior welfare housing	- Establish and operate central functional facilities within senior welfare housing that would provide integrated housing, health care, nursing care, and home services
Establishment of a pleasant and vibrant senior center	- Provide support for revitalizing senior citizen center operations - Provide support for elderly people's health and leisure activities - Provide support for facility improvement at senior center
Support for retirement income security and social activity	- Provide support for basic pension - Provide support for longevity allowance - Provide support for elderly bathing and hairdressing expenses - Provide support for jobs and social activities for seniors - Provide support for co-payment of long-term care insurance for the elderly - Provide support for long-term care benefits for those eligible for medical benefits

<Table 3-58> Major projects in the welfare field

Major project	Details
Support for medical benefits for low-income people, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide medical support for low-income people - Implement Chungnam-style paid sick leave
Support for veterans organizations and family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support for operation of veterans organizations and field trips to security sites - Provide support for veterans related allowances - Provide support for side dishes for low-income veterans' families - Provide support for discount benefits at large supermarkets for national veterans
Support for integrated family service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support for family center integrated service - Provide Support for multicultural families - Provide support for single-parent families
Strengthen childcare support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support for stable childcare service - Provide support for treatment improvement expenses for childcare workers - Provide support for revitalizing public daycare centers - Provide support for day care center operation - Provide support for families with multiple children
Create a happy growth environment for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide financial support for children - Provide support for care and protection support - Provide support for cultural events
Support for the healthy growth of youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support for hazardous environment monitoring activities - Provide support for youth - Provide support for special youth project - Provide support for youth dream development vouchers - Provide support for hygiene products for low-income women and adolescents
Operation of youth foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote systematic youth projects through the operation of youth specialized organizations
Support for leisure culture and education programs for seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operate senior leisure programs - Provide support for elderly education - Hold events related to elderly welfare - Carry out cultural exchange experience for seniors
Operation of senior welfare facilities and organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support for the operation of the Cheongyang-gun Senior Welfare Center - Provide support for the operation of the Cheongyang-gun senior club - Provide support for the operation of the Cheongyang-gun branch of the Korean Senior Citizens Association - Provide support for the installation of CCTVs in senior medical welfare facilities - Provide support for the purchase of vehicle for Cheongyang-gun Senior Nursing Home - Provide additional funds for the improvement of treatment of workers at senior living facilities and facilities

<Table 3-58> Major projects in the welfare field

Major project	Details
Creation of a care network foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand resident participation by activating integrated care public-private councils and local care meetings - Promote policies to strengthen the health and welfare delivery system and care service guidance - Activate the linkage of integrated care centers by placing public jobs at senior centers and centers for the disabled - Formulate means for strengthening residents' capabilities and discovering social community cooperation projects - Reinforce quality management to ensure policy advancement and sustainability
Implementation of customized in-home services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operate a home-based senior support center for low-income seniors living alone - Provide customized care service for the elderly (i.e. checking on the welfare of the living support worker and supporting daily life) - Provide emergency safety and relief services for the elderly and the disabled living alone - Provide meal delivery service for low-income and vulnerable senior citizens
Support for stable and convenient living for the disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support for stabilization of life for the disabled at home - Initiate employment projects for the disabled - Provide support for personnel activity services for the disabled - Provide support for the repair of assistive devices for the disabled - Conduct survey of convenience facilities for the disabled
Supporting for welfare facilities and organizations for the disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support for the operation of welfare facilities for the disabled - Provide Support for rehabilitation projects and program operations for the disabled - Provide support for disabled people development project - Conduct rehabilitation programs for people with developmental disabilities, including their families
Strengthen resident-centered welfare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote integrated case management by county hope welfare team and towns and villages - Strengthen the system by identifying welfare blind spots - Expand support for welfare services linked to public and private resources
Emergency support for households in crisis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide rapid support for households in temporary crisis situations
- Establishment of a local community united through volunteer work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish the (Incorporated Association) Cheongyang-gun - Volunteer Center Operation Support - Operate eup/myeon volunteer base centers - Promote Village Volunteer Day - Implement Public Official Volunteer Day

- Source: Cheongyang-gun 2023 major business plan report

6. Employment

1) Economic activity and employment status

- As of the second half of 2022, Cheongyang-gun's population over the age of 15 is approximately 27,800. The economically active population is approximately 21,200, with an economic activity participation rate of 76.4%. With 21,100 employed, the employment rate is 75.9%.
- Compared to the second half of 2019, before COVID-19, the economic activity participation rate decreased by 1.1%p and the employment rate decreased by 1.5%p.

<Table 3-59> Economic activity and employment status in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: : x1,000persons, %)

Month	Above 15 years old (A)					Economic activity participation rate (B/A)	Employment rate (C/A)	Employment rate for ages 15 to 64
		Economically active (B)		Economically inactive				
		Employment rate(C)	unemployment rate					
2019.1/2	28.6	21.8	21.7	0.1	6.8	76.1	75.8	79.3
2019.2/2	28.4	22.0	22.0	0	6.4	77.5	77.4	81.7
2020.1/2	28.3	21.6	21.5	0.1	6.7	76.4	75.8	80.0
2020.2/2	27.9	21.7	21.5	0.2	6.2	77.8	77.0	78.9
2021.1/2	27.8	22.0	21.7	0.3	5.8	79.0	77.9	80.6
2021.2/2	27.6	21.9	21.9	0	5.7	79.4	79.3	82.7
2022.1/2	28.0	21.7	21.6	0.1	6.2	77.7	77.1	79.8
2022.2/2	27.8	21.2	21.1	0.1	6.6	76.4	75.9	81.7

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey

2) Employment status by age

- As of the second half of 2022, the number of employed people aged 65 or older is approximately 7,500, and the employment rate is 67.3%.
- The employment rate of the elderly population aged 65 or older increased to 74.0% in the second half of 2021, but decreased significantly to 67.3% as of the second half of 2022.
- As of the second half of 2022, Cheongyang-gun's employment rate of the elderly population is the second highest among gun regions in South Chungcheong Province.

<Table 3-60> Employment status by age in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: : x1,000persons, %)

Month	Age 15-29		Age 30-49		Age 50-64		Age over 65	
	Employed	Employment rate	Employed	Employment rate	Employed	Employment rate	Employed	Employment rate
2019.1/2	1.7	40.8	5.2	91.2	7.7	90.6	7.1	69.6
2019.2/2	2.0	49.5	4.9	89.4	7.8	92.1	7.2	70.0
2020.1/2	1.7	43.9	4.8	89.6	7.7	90.7	7.2	68.7
2020.2/2	1.4	39.2	4.5	87.7	7.6	90.9	7.9	73.8
2021.1/2	1.5	42.4	4.6	89.3	7.7	91.6	7.9	73.7
2021.2/2	1.8	53.4	4.4	89.0	7.6	91.2	8.1	74.0
2022.1/2	1.6	43.6	4.4	89.5	7.4	89.7	8.1	73.0
2022.2/2	1.9	55.4	4.1	85.6	7.5	90.4	7.5	67.3

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey

3) Number of businesses and employees

- In 2022, the number of businesses with one or more employees in 2022 is 4,772 - an increase of 7.38% compared to 2021 (4,444). However the number of employees went down to 14,024, a slight decrease compared to 2021 (14,083)
- The industry accounting for the largest number of businesses is wholesale and retail (985, 20.64%), while the manufacturing industry has the largest number of employees (2,664, 19.00%).
- Compared to the previous year, there was a significant decrease in the number of employees in the construction industry (-439 people), There was an overall decrease of only 59 employees due to increase in hiring under agriculture (106 people) and public administration (117 people)

<Table 3-61> Number of enterprise and employees in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Count , %)

Classification	2020				2021				Against previous year
	Enterprise		Worker		Enterprise		Worker		
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
Entire industry	4,444	100	14,083	100	4,772	100	14,024	100	-59
Agriculture	73	1.64	281	2.00	85	1.78	387	2.76	106
Manufacturing	349	7.85	2,731	19.39	356	7.46	2,664	19.00	-67
Electric supply	286	6.44	361	2.56	378	7.92	460	3.28	99
Water, sewage, etc	34	0.77	76	0.54	29	0.61	108	0.77	32
Construction	417	9.38	1,729	12.28	445	9.33	1,290	9.20	-439
Wholesale and retail	942	21.20	1,666	11.83	985	20.64	1,715	12.23	49
Transportation and warehousing	638	14.36	808	5.74	697	14.61	862	6.15	54
Accommodation and restaurant	596	13.41	1,172	8.32	608	12.74	1,159	8.26	-13
Information and communications	26	0.59	126	0.89	31	0.65	115	0.82	-11
Financial and insurance	36	0.81	227	1.61	35	0.73	240	1.71	13
Real estate	47	1.06	85	0.60	51	1.07	87	0.62	2
Professional service	57	1.28	160	1.14	60	1.26	183	1.30	23
Rental service	43	0.97	92	0.65	46	0.96	109	0.78	17
Public Administration	33	0.74	1,248	8.86	32	0.67	1,365	9.73	117
Education service	86	1.94	807	5.73	92	1.93	852	6.08	45
Health and other service	112	2.52	1,300	9.23	121	2.54	1,322	9.43	22
Art service	92	2.07	292	2.07	99	2.07	267	1.90	-25
- Other personal service	577	12.98	922	6.55	622	13.03	839	5.98	-83

Source: South Chungcheong Province, South Chungcheong Province Business Survey

Section 2. Current status of Cheongyang-gun

- This content was based on the 5th Community Security Survey conducted from September 23 to October 17, 2021 along with the 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report.
- The 5th Community Security Survey surveyed 301 Cheongyang-gun residents while the 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report surveyed 1,140 Cheongyang-gun residents.
- Respondents of the 5th Community Security Survey were 22.9% (69 people) between 55 and 64 years old and 65.8% (198 people) over 65 years old.
- Respondents to the preliminary elderly and elderly population survey accounted for 88.7% of the elderly population. For the 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report, 16.1% (186 people) were 50 to 60 years, and 65.8% (750 people) were above 60 years old, accounting for more than 80% of respondents to the survey on prospective senior citizens and the elderly population.
- It can be said that the two surveys indirectly reflect the actual conditions of the elderly in Cheongyang-gun.
 - These surveys were conducted 2021 and 2022, therefore there may be some differences from the above statistics.

1. Family/Social Relationships

- Among the survey respondents in Cheongyang-gun, 46.5% belong to two-person households, 35.9% to one-person households, and 17.6% to three-person or more households.
- Compared to the entire single-person household response sample in South Chungcheong Province (22.1%), the sample rate of single-person households was somewhat higher in Cheongyang-gun.
 - For households that have members that are 65 years old and older, 37.4% are with one elderly while 62.6% are with two elderlies in the residence.

- Among the respondents, 76.6% were satisfied with their relationship with their family while 83.7% were satisfied with their spousal relationship. Meanwhile, 91.6% (the highest among the three) was satisfied with their relationship with their children.
- Satisfaction with overall family relationships and relationships with children increased compared to 2021, while satisfaction with spouses decreased

<Table 3-62> Satisfaction with family relationships in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Classification	2020	2021	2022	Change
Overall family relationship	62.6	71.7	76.6	4.9
Relationship with spouse	68.8	85.0	83.7	-1.3
Relationship with children	85.4	89.2	91.6	2.4

Source: Chungcheongnam-do, 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report

- 19.6% of respondents admitted that they were experiencing difficulties in family relationships, and 7.0% of respondents said they needed external support and services related to this.

<Table 3-63> Difficulties in family relationships in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
80.4	17.3	2.3	100.0	70.4	22.6	7.0	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

- 22.2% of respondents said they were experiencing difficulties in social relationships, and 12.0% of respondents said they needed external support and services related to this.

<Table 3-64> Difficulties in social relationships in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
77.7	19.9	2.3	100.0	67.3	20.3	12.0	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

2. Health

1) Physical health

In 2022, 89.6% of residents used medical facilities in the province, with each person using them 11.9 times per year.

Satisfaction with medical services and facilities was at 63.5%, a significant increase compared to 2020.

<Table 3-65> Utilization and satisfaction rating of medical facilities in Cheongyang-gun

Classification	2020	2021	2022	Change
- Residents that used medical facilities (%)	89.2	91.8	89.6	-2.2
- Frequency of use of medical facilities (no. of times)	13.8	12.5	11.9	-0.6
- Patients satisfied with medical facilities and services (%)	43.4	62.6	63.5	0.9

Source: Chungcheongnam-do, 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report

33.3% of respondents are experiencing difficulties due to physical illness, while 25.2% needed external support and services.

<Table 3-66> Difficulties due to physical illness in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
66.4	23.3	10.3	100.0	50.5	24.3	25.2	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

- 33.6% of respondents experience daily physical health care difficulties, while 24.6% needed external support and services.

<Table 3-67> Difficulties in managing daily physical health in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
66.4	23.3	10.3	100.0	50.5	24.3	25.2	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

2) Mental health

- For Cheongyang-gun county residents, their degree of happiness was at 6.47 points, degree of anxiety/worry at 3.48 and degree of depression at 2.26 points.

<Table 3-68> Degree of emotional experiences of Cheongyanggun residents

(Unit: %, point)

Emotion	2020	2021	2022	Change
Happiness	5.95	6.19	6.47	0.28
Anxiety/worried	4.17	3.95	3.48	-0.47
Depression	3.58	2.98	2.26	-0.72

Source: Chungcheongnam-do, 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report

- Among the respondents, 24.6% were experiencing difficulties in improving mental health, 11.3% due to severe mental illness, 8.0% due to addiction, 6.0% are due to suicide-related problems, and 5.3% are due to trauma.

<Table 3-69> Mental health-related difficulties in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Classification	Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
	None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
Difficulties in improving mental health	75.4	20.9	3.7	100.0	60.1	27.2	12.6	100.0
Difficulties in due to severe mental illness	88.7	8.6	2.7	100.0	75.1	18.3	6.6	100.0
Difficulties due to addiction	92.0	6.3	1.7	100.0	82.7	15.9	1.3	100.0
Difficulties due to suicide-related problems	94.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	84.4	13.6	2.0	100.0
Difficulties due to suicide-related problems	94.7	5.0	0.3	100.0	80.7	16.9	2.3	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

3. Housing

- According to respondents, the most common housing-related problems were - poor wallpaper and flooring (44.5%), poor heating and cooling (40.6%), poor kitchen facilities (39.6%), old walls and fences (37.8%), roof leakage (37.6%), poor sanitary conditions (37.2%) and poor bathroom quality (36.2%).

<Table 3-70> Housing-related conditions in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Classification	Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
	None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
Poor bathroom	63.8	28.9	7.3	100.0	46.5	36.2	17.3	100.0
Poor kitchen facilities	60.5	34.6	5.0	100.0	47.5	31.6	20.9	100.0
Poor sanitary conditions	62.8	32.2	5.0	100.0	42.5	40.2	17.3	100.0
Poor wallpaper and flooring	55.5	37.9	6.6	100.0	48.2	31.9	19.9	100.0
Poor soundproofing between floors	69.4	24.9	5.6	100.0	56.5	30.9	12.6	100.0
Poor heating and cooling	59.5	34.6	6.0	100.0	46.8	40.2	13.0	100.0
Poor electricity and gas supply	69.4	25.9	4.7	100.0	51.5	34.9	13.6	100.0
Poor water supply and sewerage	70.1	27.6	2.3	100.0	63.8	30.9	5.3	100.0
Old roof (leakage)	62.5	29.6	8.0	100.0	57.5	29.9	12.6	100.0
Old walls and fences	62.1	31.2	6.6	100.0	56.5	32.6	11.0	100.0
Difficulty in moving due to obstacles in a house	70.1	27.6	2.3	100.0	63.8	30.9	5.3	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

Satisfaction with the residential environment was above average in all items except with shopping facilities and infrastructure. Residential housing got the highest satisfaction rating.

<Table 3-71> Satisfaction ratings of residential environment in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: points)

Residential housing	Shopping facilities	Public facilities	Rest area	Infrastructure	Parking lot
6.85	5.17	6.11	5.32	5.85	6.19

Source: Chungcheongnam-do, 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report

4. Culture/Leisure

25.6% of respondents experienced difficulties with cultural and leisure activities, and 23.6% experienced difficulties with sports activities.

<Table 3-72> Difficulties related to cultural and sports activities in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Classification	Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
	None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
With cultural and leisure activities	74.4	20.6	5.0	100.0	61.1	26.6	12.3	100.0
With sports activities	76.4	18.9	4.7	100.0	62.5	25.6	12.0	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

5. Health and welfare

- According to the survey, 59.2% of households with elderly were experiencing difficulties in coping with health-related emergencies, 52.8% had difficulty with moving around and going out, 49.1% with housework and 44.4% with personal hygiene management.
- Services for helping households with elderly in moving around and going out were most needed.

<Table 3-73> Difficulties related to health and welfare of elderly households in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Classification	Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
	None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
Managing personal hygiene	55.6	34.1	10.3	100.0	46.3	29.9	23.8	100.0
Housework	50.9	34.6	14.5	100.0	33.6	35.5	30.8	100.0
Moving and going out	47.2	37.4	15.4	100.0	37.9	30.8	31.3	100.0
Coping with disasters	57.5	35.5	7.0	100.0	39.7	34.6	25.7	100.0
Responding to health-related emergencies	47.2	39.3	13.6	100.0	36.4	32.7	30.8	100.0
Physical/Mental Burden	60.7	32.2	7.0	100.0	50.5	28.0	21.5	100.0
Care costs	61.7	29.9	8.4	100.0	49.1	27.6	23.4	100.0
Lack of care facilities and services	60.7	32.2	7.0	100.0	50.9	29.0	20.1	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

6. Economy

- 58.8% of respondents have total household income of less than 2 million KRW, 37.5% have total household income of 1 to 2 million KRW.
- Cheongyang-gun has a higher proportion of low-income households compared to the average in Chungcheongnam-do. Consumer spending is also relatively low compared to other regions.

<Table 3-74> Total household income and total living expenses in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Classification	Less than 1 million KRW	1-2 million KRW	2- 3 million KRW	3-4 million KRW	4-5 million KRW	More than 5 million KRW
Total household income	29.2	29.6	24.6	12.6	2.7	1.3
Total living expenses	35.9	37.5	19.3	7.0	0.3	0.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

- 47.5% of Cheongyang-gun residents have an average level of comfort in terms of their economic status, while 38.2% were having difficulties.

<Table 3-75> Subjective economic status of Cheongyang-gun residents

(Unit: %)

Classification	Difficult	Average	Financially comfortable
Subjective economic status	38.2	47.5	14.3

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

- The largest percentage of Cheongyang-gun residents at 49.2% experienced lack of medical expenses, 45.5% experienced lack of living expenses, 32.2% were having difficulties with housing expenses, and 31.6% were having difficulties with heating and cooling expenses.
- 32.2% experienced difficulties in household financial management, while 7.6% felt that related support and services were lacking.
- More than 30% of respondents agreed that there is need for support services related to medical expenses and living expenses.

<Table 3-76> Financial difficulties of Cheongyang-gun residents

(Unit: %)

Classification	Experienced difficulties				Needed external support and services			
	None	Sometimes	Often	Total	No need	Average	Needed	Total
Cost of living	54.5	29.6	15.9	100.0	39.5	28.6	31.9	100.0
Housing expenses	67.8	23.9	8.3	100.0	52.2	30.6	17.3	100.0
medical expenses	50.8	31.9	17.3	100.0	38.5	28.9	32.6	100.0
Heating and cooling costs	68.4	24.6	7.0	100.0	59.5	25.2	15.3	100.0
Management of household finances	67.8	28.2	4.0	100.0	58.1	34.2	7.6	100.0

Source: Cheongyang-gun, 5th community security survey

- In Cheongyang-gun, employment is unstable with 28.6% of regular workers, and the overall level of satisfaction with working conditions is also quite low

<Table 3-77> Employment status of workers in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Regular	Temporary	Daily	Self-employed with employees	Self-employed without employees	Unpaid family worker
28.6	5.7	2.1	3.6	39.2	20.9

Source: Chungcheongnam-do, 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report

<Table 3-78> Working conditions in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: %)

Work/task performed	Wages/income	working hours	Working environment	Communication/ Human Relations	Employment stability	Prospect	overall satisfaction
41.7	32.1	36.8	37.7	47.8	39.2	30.9	33.5

Source: Chungcheongnam-do, 2022 Chungnam Social Indicator Report

Section 3. Age-friendly policies in Cheongyang-gun

According to WHO, the eight areas of age-friendly cities are closely related with each other namely: Outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, and community support and health services.

Cheongyang-gun's senior-friendly policy projects in these areas are as follows:

1. Outdoor spaces and buildings

There are 5 projects under 2 departments: Construction Policy and Urban Architecture.

<Table 3-79> Projects under outdoor spaces and buildings

Project name	Project details	Department
Management of streetlights and security lights	Creating a safe walking environment through prompt maintenance of street lights (security lights) and replacement of old security lights with LEDs.	Construction policy
Road maintenance innovation	Creating a safe environment for the elderly, including the feasibility of designating a senior citizen protection zone	Construction policy
Design of surroundings for crime prevention	Creating a safe and secure surroundings by installing crime prevention facilities such as safety bells, safety reflectors, intelligent CCTV streetlights, and maintenance of infrastructure such as wall safety lighting and information boards	Urban architecture
Small-scale regional development and village facility management	Improving the quality of life of residents by expanding small village infrastructure and amenities	Urban architecture
Urban regeneration	Aiming to improve the quality of life of residents by improving the declining urban environment	Urban architecture

2. Transportation

- There are 5 projects under the Social Economy Department.

<Table 3-80> Transportation projects

Project name	Project details	Department
Happy Taxi Operation	Improving user-centered convenience and solve demand-response happy taxi difficulties	Social economy
Public bus operation	Promoting transportation welfare by improving the mobility rights of residents in public transportation blind spots	Social economy
Support for senior citizens to use public transportation	Guaranteeing the right to travel through public transportation support	Social economy
Enhancement of transportation convenience for the vulnerable	Deployment of vehicles for the vulnerable (elderly, disabled, etc.)	Social economy
Support for education and promotion for prevention of traffic accidents	Organizing traffic safety campaigns and education initiatives	Social economy

3. Housing

- There are 6 projects under 3 departments: Urban Architecture, Rural Community and Social Economy.

<Table 3-81> Projects under Housing

Project name	Project details	Department
Rural residential environment improvement	- Improvement of residential environment and motivation for settlement by improving old houses	Urban architecture
Improvement of living conditions in vulnerable areas	- Improving the quality of life by improving the living environment in vulnerable areas with poor residential environments.	Urban architecture /Rural community
Construction of public rental housing	- Construction of public rental housing tailored for the elderly with conditions for preemptive response to a super-aging society	Urban architecture
Empty house maintenance support	- Providing a pleasant living environment through maintenance of abandoned and vacant homes	Urban architecture
Customized housing benefit support project	- Housing stability is promoted by providing rent support for rental households, and housing support for self-employed households through housing repair for recipients of basic housing benefits	Urban architecture
Energy support for vulnerable groups	- Relieving the burden of heating costs on vulnerable groups and promoting accident prevention	Social economy

4. Social participation

- There are 5 projects under 3 departments: Integrated Care, Culture, Sports and Tourism, and Administrative Support.

<Table 3-82> Projects under Social participation

Project name	Project details	Department
Creating a pleasant and vibrant senior center	Creating a senior center as a space to share the lifestyle and culture of the elderly and using it as a place for user convenience and regional harmony and communication.	Integrated care
Supporting for leisure culture and education programs for seniors	Providing a variety of leisure and cultural programs to help people lead a healthy and satisfying retirement life	Integrated care
Holding Chilgap Cultural Festival	In commemoration of Cheongyang-gun Citizens' Day, promoting unity among residents through a cultural festival.	Culture, sports and tourism
Constructing Cheongyang-gun Lifelong Learning Center	Meeting the educational needs of citizens across all generations	Administrative support
Lifelong learning	Encouraging lifelong learning wherein all residents participate in education	Administrative support

5. Respect and social inclusion

- There are 3 projects under 2 departments: Welfare Policy and Administrative Support.

<Table 3-83> Projects under Respect and social inclusion

Project name	Project details	Department
Courtesy for current and eligible veterans	Giving respect through national merit, with the inclusion of the bereaved families; establishment of veterans organizations	Welfare policy
Support for veterans event promotion	Promoting pride by honoring those who sacrificed their lives for the country and people	Welfare policy
Adult literacy education	Providing opportunities for low-educated, illiterate adults through acquiring literacy skills and improving basic life skills	Administrative support

6. Civic participation and employment

- There are 4 projects under 3 departments: Welfare Policy, Integrated Care and Social Economy.

<Table 3-84> Civic participation and employment

Project name	Project details	Department
Support for self-support work (job)	- Establishing a foundation for self-sufficiency by providing work opportunities to low-income families with work capabilities; Providing support in terms of employment and supply provision.	- Welfare policy
Retirement income security and social activity support	- Supporting opportunities to participate in economic and social activities to lead a comfortable retirement life in a super-aged society	- Integrated care
Unification of local community through volunteerism	- Creating a community where people live together, through consumer-centered volunteer activities	- Integrated care
Creation of jobs in the public sector	- Stabilizing of the lives of the low-income and socially disadvantaged groups such as the elderly	- Social economy

7. Communication and information

- There are 5 projects under 4 departments: Civil Service, Safety and Disaster, Administrative Support and Finance.

<Table 3-85> Project under communication and information

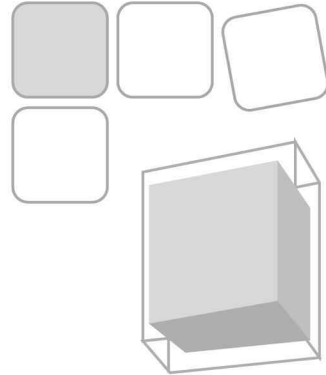
Project name	Project details	Department
Creating a civil service office environment where happiness is shared	Creating a pleasant and comfortable complaint room environment that is considerate of various classes to provide complaint services based on communication and empathy.	Civil service office
Installing LED building license plates	Lighted LED building license plates are installed in government offices closely related to the lives of citizens, making it convenient to locate them.	Civil service office
Operating village broadcasting system	Operating a village broadcasting system to quickly respond to disasters and various incidents and accidents and provide public administration and village operation guidance.	Safety and disaster
Promoting customized information education for citizens	Establishing a diverse information provision system that reflects the characteristics of the elderly and strengthening digital capabilities through real-life information education	Administrative support
Providing large letters of tax bill	Changed format to provide larger font for tax invoices so that seniors can easily read them.	Finance

8. Community support and health services

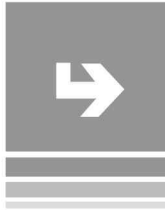
- There are 16 projects under 4 departments: Welfare Policy, Integrated Care, Rural Community and Health Care Center.

<Table 3-86> Project under community support and health services

Project name	Project details	Department
Construction of family cultural center	Creating a healthy family-centered cultural space that encompasses infants and the elderly	Welfare policy
Construction of Jeongsan multipurpose welfare center	Providing a space where culture, leisure, physical education, and childcare services can be enjoyed in one place, that will encourage settlement for residents	Welfare policy
Support for medical benefits for low-income people	Improving the health of residents and promoting social welfare by providing support for medical expenses for diseases, injuries, and childbirth for low-income people	Welfare policy
Support for family-centered integrated service	Providing integrated family services from children to parents and seniors	Welfare policy
Operation of senior welfare facilities and organizations	Providing infrastructure support for welfare facilities and organizations for the elderly to ensure wellness after retirement and establish a foundation for stable and comfortable living	Integrated care
Creation of a foundation for a care network with the local community	Expanding resident participation through integrated care by public-private council and local care meetings	Integrated care
Promotion of customized in-home services	Providing integrated home services for independent daily living and establishing a safe social care system for the elderly and disabled	Integrated care
Strengthening resident-centered welfare services	Providing consumer-centered customized services "anytime, easily, whatever you want"	Integrated care
Establishment of the foundation for a rural integrated care system	Establishing infrastructure that will build an integrated care system by linking integrated community care, housing for the elderly, and health care through the 「Rural Agreement」	Rural community
Local foundation response and medical institution management	Establishing a rapid response system and strengthening capabilities in the event of a disaster	Health care center
Operation of shelters for dementia patients in each region	Improving health and independence by improving the quality of medical services for elderly dementia patients	Health care center
In-home patient care	Resolving medical blind spots by conducting regular visitation on treatment activities for medically vulnerable groups	Health care center
Customized home health care	Improving self-health management ability by providing health care services during home visitation	Health care center
Primary care physician visit in the rural area	Resolving blind spots in medical care for health vulnerable groups in elderly and remote villages	Health care center
Support for Cardio-cerebrovascular complication screening fee	Providing support for medical services for the elderly	Health care center
Free medical treatment for seniors over 65 years old	Improving the health and independence of seniors	Health care center



Chapter 4. Cheongyang-gun Age-friendliness Diagnosis



Section 1. Cheongyang-gun age-friendliness diagnosis

**Section 2 Cheongyang-gun elderly representatives
and institutional workers FGI**

Chapter 4. Cheongyang-gun an Age-friendliness Diagnosis

Section 1. Cheongyang-gun age-friendliness diagnosis

1. Survey overview

1) Purpose of survey

- Cheongyang-gun conducted an age-friendliness diagnosis based on the eight WHO areas, with the goal of creating a livable urban environment.
- In the future, this would be used as basic data for establishing basic plans and guidelines for Cheongyang-gun's age-friendly city, establishing implementation tasks and laying the foundation for developing into an age-friendly city in the future.

2) Survey period

- August 7 - August 25, 2023

3) Survey subjects and data collection

- Survey subjects: 30,157 adult men and women living in Cheongyang-gun (Ministry of Public Administration and Security resident registration demographic statistics as of July 2023)
 - Non/prospective elderly population (19-59 years old): 12,202 people (6,964 men, 5,238 women)
 - Elderly population (age 60 or older): 15,312 (7,043 men, 8,269 women)

- Sample size: 304 people
 - Samples are selected considering population by gender and region
 - For the elderly group, the sample size was calculated with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%, and for the non-preliminary elderly population, a sample size of 40% was applied.
 - Non-preliminary elderly population (19-59 years old): 119 people (60 men, 59 women)
 - Elderly population (60 years or older): 185 people (93 men, 92 women)

<Table 4-1> Cheongyang-gun elderly friendliness survey sample composition

(Unit: Count)

Classification	30s	40s	50s	60s	Over 70s
Sub total	36	39	44	90	95
Cheongyang-eup	14	9	10	42	30
Ungok-myeon	3	2	5	5	10
Daechi-myeon	2	4	5	7	7
Jeongsan-myeon	6	6	8	9	10
Mok-myeon	1	3	2	4	5
Cheongnam-myeon	1	2	3	5	5
Jangpyeong-myeon	2	2	2	3	5
Namyang-myeon	2	4	3	7	9
Hwaseong-myeon	4	5	2	6	8
Bibong-myeon	1	2	4	2	6
Total	304				

4) Survey details

- Cheongyang-gun’s age-friendliness diagnosis questions were set in accordance with the eight area inspection items of the WHO International Network of Age-Friendly Cities and various literature.

<Table 4-2> Cheongyang-gun age-friendly city survey details

Areas		Survey contents	No of questions
physical environment	Outdoor spaces and buildings	Sufficient rest facilities, pedestrian paths, safe pedestrian crosswalks, environment and safety, services considering the elderly, provision of convenience facilities, and proper public restrooms.	14
	Transportation	Convenience in using public transportation, elderly-friendly transportation, preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation, vehicles driven by the elderly	11
	Housing	Reasonable structure, maintenance, convenience, accessibility, housing costs, age-friendly housing, provision of services for housing, residential environment.	10
Social, cultural and economic environment	Social participation	Expansion of opportunities for social participation, provision of social participation information, convenience of access, unity between various generations in the community	8
	Respect and social inclusion	Providing education to change perception of the elderly, images of the elderly seen in mass media, presence of the elderly in the community, community support for the elderly, respect for the elderly in the community	10
	Civic participation and employment	Securing volunteers for the elderly, volunteer activities for the elderly, employment of the elderly, and providing training services for the elderly to find jobs.	8
Information, community and health	Communication and information	Visual provision of information, auditory provision of information, provision of age-friendly information, age-friendly information technology (Internet using computers or smartphones)	9
	Community support and health services	Accessibility of medical and welfare facilities, provision of health services, customized medical welfare, first aid for the elderly	8
Demographic characteristics		Gender, age, area of residence, marital status, number of household members, cohabitants, subjective health status, education level, presence of disability, receipt of national social security benefits, type of residence, type of home ownership, economic activity, occupation	14
Total			92

2. Survey analysis

1) Demographic characteristics of survey subjects

□ The results of a survey on demographic characteristics of 119 Cheongyang-gun local residents aged 19 to 59 (hereinafter referred to as the non-elderly group) and 185 people in their 60s or older (hereinafter referred to as the elderly group) are as follows:

< Table 4-3> Demographic characteristics of survey subjects in Cheongyang-gun

(Unit: Count, %)

Classification		Preliminary elderly group		Elderly group	
		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Total		119	39.1	185	60.9
Gender	Male	60	19.7	93	30.6
	Female	59	19.4	92	30.3
Area of residence	Eup area	33	10.9	72	23.7
	Myeon area	86	28.3	113	37.2
Marital status	Married	73	24.0	129	42.4
	Single	37	12.2	2	0.7
	Other	9	3.0	54	17.8
No of household members	One-person	20	6.6	52	17.1
	Two-person	22	7.2	106	34.9
	More than 3-person	77	25.3	27	8.9
Housemate	Spouse	70	23.0	123	40.5
	Alone	20	6.6	52	17.1
	Parents	26	8.6	3	1.0
	Other	3	1.0	7	2.3

<Table 4-3> Demographic characteristics

(Unit: People, %)

Classification		Preliminary elderly group		Elderly group	
		No of cases	Frequency	No of cases	Frequency
Health condition	Bad	7	2.3	68	22.4
	Average	50	16.4	78	25.7
	Good	62	20.4	39	12.8
Education	Middle school graduate or lower	12	3.9	136	44.7
	High school graduate or higher	107	35.2	36	11.8
	Uneducated	0	0.0	13	4.3
Disability status	Disability	3	1.0	30	9.9
	No disability	116	38.2	155	51.0
Recipient status	Recipient household	5	1.6	10	3.3
	Non-supply households	114	37.5	175	57.6
Housing type	Detached house	84	27.6	158	52.0
	Apartment	21	6.9	12	3.9
	Other	14	4.6	15	4.9
Home ownership	Self-owned	93	30.6	170	55.9
	Lease/monthly rent	23	7.6	12	3.9
	Other	3	1.0	3	1.0
Economic activities	Economically active	91	29.9	96	31.6
	Economically inactive	28	9.2	89	29.3
Career	Agriculture	18	5.9	51	16.8
	Management/Professional	8	2.6	3	1.0
	Office/technical positions	37	12.2	12	3.9
	Self-employed/service workers	33	10.9	34	11.2
	Housewife	8	2.6	33	10.9
	Unemployed/Other	15	4.9	52	17.1

2) Age-friendliness diagnosis

- To diagnose Cheongyang-gun's age-friendliness, the eight areas of the WHO International Network of Age-Friendly Cities were examined: Outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, and community support. and health services were analyzed.
- Survey respondents were grouped into: Non-elderly (under 59 years old), and Elderly (over 60 years old). The 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all true) to 5 (very true) was used in answering the survey items.

(1) Outdoor spaces and buildings

- Under outdoor spaces and buildings there are seven factors:
 - ▶ Availability of rest facilities;
 - ▶ Condition of pedestrian paths;
 - ▶ Safety of pedestrian crosswalks;
 - ▶ Environment and safety;
 - ▶ Availability of services for the elderly;
 - ▶ Availability of facilities for the elderly; and
 - ▶ Availability of appropriate public restrooms.
- There were 14 questions/items in total under these factors. The details are as follows:
 - Availability of rest facilities
 - There are parks and trails that are easily accessible around the house.
 - There are well-placed benches and restrooms on streets, parks, and trails that can be used when necessary.
 - Condition of pedestrian paths
 - The pedestrian path is wide enough for wheelchairs to travel.

- The surface of frequently used pedestrian paths are free of obstacles for convenient walking.
- Safety of pedestrian crosswalks
 - There is sufficient time to safely reach the other end of the crosswalk.
 - Crosswalks are equipped with special traffic lights and emergency bells for the elderly.
- Environment and Safety
 - Neighborhood has a low risk of crime and is safe due to night lighting and police patrols.
 - There is a well-established response system for accidents such as falls, sickness, and injuries that are likely to occur in the elderly.
- Availability of services for the elderly
 - Various public buildings and buildings are equipped with information facilities for the elderly.
 - Public buildings have preferential services for the elderly, such as reception desks exclusively for the elderly.
- Availability of facilities for the elderly
 - Public institution buildings are equipped with sufficient facilities such as elevators and lounge chairs.
 - It is easy and convenient to move around no matter what the physical abilities are.
- Availability of appropriate public restrooms.
 - Public restrooms are clean and adequate.
 - Public restrooms are equipped with safety facilities (safety handles, floor slumps, emergency bells, switches, etc.).

- The resulting overall score for Outdoor spaces and buildings was 2.84 points.
 - The non-elderly group gave 2.84 points while the elderly group gave 2.85 points, indicating that the elderly group had higher satisfaction with regards to Outdoor spaces and buildings.
 - Those in the myeon area gave lower average ratings at 2.76 points, while those in the eup area gave 3.00 points.
 - There is no significant difference in satisfaction when distinguishing between elderly or non-elderly, but there is a large difference in satisfaction when considering the eup/myeon areas.

- Among the categories, the highest scores were given to ‘Safety of pedestrian crosswalks’ , followed by ‘Condition of pedestrian paths’ and ‘Availability of services for the elderly.’

- On the other hand, the areas that received the lowest scores were ‘Availability of appropriate public restrooms’ , and the level of dissatisfaction among the elderly group was found to be quite high.
 - The elderly group gave 2.72 points while the non-elderly group gave 2.83 points, showing a difference in satisfaction levels between the elderly and non-elderly groups.

- The non-elderly group showed the lowest level of satisfaction with environment and safety at 2.73 points.

- The areas in which the elderly group experiences the most inconvenience compared to the non-elderly group were found to be ‘cleanliness and adequacy of public restrooms’ and ‘convenience in moving around for the elderly.’

- There is a need to review whether there are enough public toilets on the streets and in parks, as it is recognized that there are not enough of them.

- Since it is recognized that some facilities are difficult to use when walking or using a wheelchair, improvement measures are needed.

<Table 4-4> Outdoor spaces and buildings (by group)

Classification	Question/Item	Total	Non-elderly	Elderly
Resting facilities	Parks and trails are available and sufficient	2.88	2.82	2.91
	Placement of benches and toilets	2.80	2.81	2.79
	Overall sufficiency of resting facilities	2.84	2.82	2.85
Pedestrian paths	Pedestrian width (whether wheelchair access is possible)	2.92	2.84	2.97
	Clearing of obstacles	2.92	2.95	2.91
	Overall condition of pedestrian paths	2.92	2.89	2.94
Pedestrian crosswalk	Sufficient crossing time	3.03	3.01	3.04
	Presence of traffic lights and emergency bells for the elderly	2.86	2.86	2.86
	Overall safety of pedestrian crosswalk	2.95	2.93	2.95
Environment and Safety	Safety from Criminals	2.82	2.73	2.88
	Incident response system	2.75	2.73	2.76
	Overall Environment and safety	2.78	2.73	2.82
Services considering the elderly	Elderly information facilities are provided	2.89	2.87	2.91
	preferential services for the elderly	2.80	2.81	2.79
	Overall services considering the elderly	2.85	2.84	2.85
Amenities provided	Convenience facilities are provided in public institutions	2.84	2.85	2.83
	Convenient transportation for the elderly	2.77	2.82	2.74
	Overall degree of amenities provided	2.80	2.83	2.78
Public restroom	Cleanliness and adequacy	2.67	2.75	2.62
	Facilities for safety	2.86	2.91	2.83
	Overall condition of public restrooms	2.76	2.83	2.72

- Satisfaction with the outdoor spaces and buildings in eup areas was found to be higher than in myeon areas.
- The items where residents from myeon area gave much lower satisfaction ratings as compared to those from the eup area were ‘convenience transportation for the elderly,’ followed by ‘incident response system,’ then ‘cleanliness and adequacy of public restrooms’ .
 - Residents of the myeon area appear to perceive that it is inconvenient for the elderly to move around and the response system to accidents are not well established, as compared to residents of the eup area.

<Table 4-5> Outdoor spaces and buildings (by eup and myeon)

Classification	Question/Item	Total	Eup	Myeon
Resting facilities	Parks and trails are available and sufficient	2.88	3.21	2.70
	Placement of benches and toilets	2.80	2.98	2.70
	Overall sufficiency of resting facilities	2.84	3.10	2.70
Pedestrian paths	Pedestrian width (whether wheelchair access is possible)	2.92	2.97	2.89
	Clearing of obstacles	2.92	2.97	2.90
	Overall condition of pedestrian paths	2.92	2.97	2.89
Pedestrian crosswalk	Sufficient crossing time	3.03	3.20	2.94
	Presence of traffic lights and emergency bells for the elderly	2.86	3.05	2.76
	Overall safety of pedestrian crosswalk	2.95	3.12	2.85
Environment and Safety	Safety from Criminals	2.82	2.93	2.76
	Incident response system	2.75	2.97	2.63
	Overall Environment and safety	2.78	2.95	2.70
Services considering the elderly	Elderly information facilities are provided	2.89	2.90	2.89
	preferential services for the elderly	2.80	2.89	2.75
	Overall services considering the elderly	2.85	2.90	2.82
Amenities provided	Convenience facilities are provided in public institutions	2.84	3.14	2.67
	Convenient transportation for the elderly	2.77	3.07	2.61
	Overall degree of amenities provided	2.80	3.10	2.64
Public restroom	Cleanliness and adequacy	2.67	2.72	2.64
	Facilities for safety	2.86	2.98	2.79
	Overall condition of public restrooms	2.76	2.85	2.72

(2) Transportation

- Under Outdoor spaces and buildings there are four factors:
 - ▶ Convenience of using public transportation;
 - ▶ Age-friendliness of transportation;
 - ▶ Preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation; and
 - ▶ Consideration for elderly drivers.

- There were 14 questions/items in total under these factors. The details are as follows:
 - ▶ Convenience of using public transportation
 - The interval between public transportation (buses) is consistent and appropriate.
 - The walking time to public transportation is reasonable.
 - The public transportation fee is reasonable.
 - The driver is kind to the elderly when using public transportation.
 - The route layout and timetable of public transportation are large and accurately marked, making it easy to recognize.
 - ▶ Age-friendliness of transportation
 - Low-floor buses (low entrance height and wide interior) are in operation to provide convenience to the elderly.
 - In places where public transportation is difficult, free shuttles or volunteer vehicles are available to use.
 - ▶ Preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation
 - There are sufficient seats for the elderly in public transportation.
 - Bus drivers consider the safety of the elderly when starting, stopping, and getting on and off the bus.
 - ▶ Consideration for elderly drivers
 - There are sufficient priority parking spaces for the elderly.
 - There are visible stickers or signs to notify other drivers of senior citizens driving on their own.

- The resulting overall score for transportation was 3.00 points.
 - The elderly group gave a higher satisfaction rating of 3.06 points than the non-elderly group who gave a rating of 2.90 points
 - In the case of eup/myeon areas, satisfaction with transportation the myeon area was lower at 2.98 points as compared to 3.04 points for the eup area.

- The difference between ratings given by the non-elderly and elderly groups appear to be larger than the difference in satisfaction between eup and myeon.

- The field that received the highest score was ‘Preferential treatment for the elderly in public transportation,’ followed by ‘Convenience in using public transportation,’ and ‘Consideration for elderly drivers.’

- On the other hand, the area that received the lowest score was ‘Agefriendliness of transportation.’ The non-elderly group perceived that elderly-friendly transportation environment was not well established.
 - There is a significant difference between ratings given by the elderly group, at 2.91, and the non-elderly group at 2.67. Both groups gave the lowest satisfaction rating on age-friendliness of transportation.

- With regards to detailed items, the non-elderly group gave the lowest level of satisfaction regarding operation of low-floor buses. The elderly group had the lowest level of satisfaction with regards to warnings and notices about self-driving seniors.

<Table 4-6> Transportation(by group)

Classification	Question/Item	Total	Non-elderly	Elderly
Convenience of using public transportation	Interval between public transportation (buses)	2.84	2.63	2.97
	Walking time to public transportation	2.99	2.93	3.02
	Reasonable public transportation fee	3.29	3.14	3.38
	Whether public transportation operators are considerate of the elderly	3.18	3.08	3.25
	Public transportation route layout and timetable	2.97	2.92	3.01
	Overall convenience of using public transportation	3.05	2.94	3.13
Age-friendliness of transportation	Low-floor buses are in operation	2.78	2.61	2.89
	Availability of free shuttle or volunteer vehicle	2.85	2.73	2.93
	Overall age-friendly transportation	2.82	2.67	2.91
Preferential treatment for seniors in public transportation	Preferential seating is provided for senior citizens	3.14	3.07	3.18
	Safety of elderly is prioritized	3.18	3.22	3.16
	Overall preferential treatment for seniors in public transportation	3.16	3.14	3.17
Consideration for elderly drivers	Parking area exclusive for seniors	2.91	2.77	3.00
	Notice/warnings on self-driving seniors	2.84	2.82	2.84
	Overall consideration for elderly driver's	2.87	2.80	2.92

- Satisfaction with transportation in eup areas was found to be higher than in myeon areas.
- Among the areas where the myeon area felt inconvenient compared to the eup area, ‘using free shuttles or volunteer vehicles’ was the most inconvenient, followed by ‘parking area for seniors only’ and ‘notice for seniors to drive their own cars’ .
- The items regarding interval between public transportation (buses), operation of low-floor buses and notice/warnings on selfdriving seniors had low satisfaction ratings for both eup and myeon areas, so it is necessary to prepare countermeasures.

<Table 4-7> Transportation(by eup and myeon)

Classification	Question	Total	Eup	Myeon
Convenience of using public transportation	Interval between public transportation (buses)	2.84	2.78	2.87
	Walking time to public transportation	2.99	2.95	3.01
	Reasonable public transportation fee	3.29	3.21	3.33
	Whether public transportation operators are considerate of the elderly	3.18	3.25	3.15
	Public transportation route layout and timetable	2.97	3.04	2.93
	Overall convenience of using public transportation	3.05	3.05	3.06
Age-friendliness of transportation	Low-floor buses are in operation	2.78	2.97	2.68
	Availability of free shuttle or volunteer vehicle	2.85	2.90	2.82
	Overall age-friendly transportation	2.82	2.94	2.75
Preferential treatment for seniors in public transportation	Preferential seating is provided for senior citizens	3.14	3.13	3.14
	Safety of elderly is prioritized	3.18	3.30	3.12
	Overall preferential treatment for seniors in public transportation	3.16	3.21	3.13
Consideration for elderly drivers	Parking area exclusive for seniors	2.91	3.07	2.83
	Notice/warnings on self-driving seniors	2.84	2.80	2.85
	Overall consideration for elderly driver's	2.87	2.93	2.84

(3) Housing

- House/housing consists of five factors: adequacy of housing costs, senior-friendly housing structure, provision of services for housing maintenance, senior-friendly residential environment, and convenient accessibility, and is diagnosed with a total of 10 questions.

- The detailed questions for each factor are as follows:
 - Adequacy of housing costs
 - When you want to move to another house, it is difficult to find a house that suits your financial ability.
 - In preparation for when you become older and have difficulty moving, you can easily purchase items nearby to modify your home (toilet safety bars, anti-slip bars, threshold ramps, and emergency alarm installation, etc.).
 - Age-friendly housing structure
 - The house I currently live in is well equipped with the facilities necessary for retirement.
 - The house I currently live in is structured so that I can evacuate in the event of a natural disaster such as a fire or earthquake.
 - Providing services for home maintenance
 - In Cheongyang-gun, there is a service that supports home repairs and house structure changes (remodeling) for the elderly.
 - Counseling and support services related to housing issues are well provided.
 - Age-friendly residential environment
 - Elderly people who find it difficult to carry out daily activities on their own and those who live alone can receive 'elderly care services.'
 - There is a good supply of 'senior rental housing' and 'senior group homes' to prepare for retirement.

- Convenient accessibility
 - The residence is convenient to use public transportation and is located close by.
 - It is convenient to move from residential areas to public institutions, medical institutions, and various convenience facilities.

- The overall house/housing score was found to be 2.85 points.
 - The non-elderly group had 2.85 points and the elderly group had 2.86 points, indicating that the elderly group had higher satisfaction with house/housing than the non-elderly group.
 - In the case of eup/myeon areas, satisfaction with house/housing in the myeon area was lower, with 2.96 points in the eup area and 2.80 points in the myeon area.
 - There is no significant difference in satisfaction with house/housing between the elderly group and the non-elderly group, but there is a difference in satisfaction in eup and myeon areas.

- The area that received the highest score was ‘Adequacy of housing costs’, followed by ‘Convenient accessibility’ and ‘age-friendly living environment’ .
 - On the other hand, the area that received the lowest score was ‘age-friendly housing structure’, with 2.69 points for the non-elderly group and 2.65 points for the elderly group, indicating that both groups had significantly low satisfaction.

- Looking at the detailed questions, both the non-elderly and elderly groups showed the lowest level of satisfaction with ‘evacuation-capable structure of current housing,’ followed by ‘supply of rental housing for the elderly and group homes for the elderly.’

- Both groups strongly agree on the need for evacuation plans in the event of a natural disaster, so it is necessary to prepare countermeasures.

<Table 4-8> House/Housing(by group)

Classification	Question	Total	Non-elderly group	Elderly group
Adequacy housing cost	Difficulty financing housing costs	3.18	3.17	3.19
	Availability of home improvement supplies	2.80	2.75	2.83
	Overall adequacy of hosing costs	2.99	2.96	3.01
Age-friendly housing structure	Whether the current home has facilities for retirement living	2.77	2.76	2.78
	Whether your current home is an evacuation-capable structure	2.56	2.61	2.52
	Overall age-friendly housing structure	2.66	2.69	2.65
Providing services for home maintenance	Home repair (remodeling) support service for the elderly	2.77	2.79	2.75
	Housing-related counseling and support services	2.80	2.76	2.83
	Overall proving services for home maintenance	2.78	2.78	2.79
Age-friendly residential environment	Elderly care services	3.17	3.16	3.18
	Supply of senior rental housing and senior group homes	2.57	2.62	2.54
	Overall age-friendly residential environment	2.87	2.89	2.86
Convenient accessibility	Convenience of using public transportation in residential areas	2.94	2.92	2.96
	Accessibility to residential amenities	2.97	2.91	3.01
	Overall convenient accessibility	2.96	2.92	2.98

- Satisfaction with house/housing was found to be higher in eup areas compared to myeon areas.
- As for the areas in which the myeon area feels more inconvenient compared to the eup area, ‘age-friendly housing structure’ was the highest surveyed, followed by ‘provision of services for housing maintenance’ and ‘age-friendly residential environment’ .

<Table 4-9> House/housing(by eup and mhyeon)

Classification	Question	Total	Eup	Myeon
Adequacy housing cost	Difficulty financing housing costs	3.18	3.27	3.14
	Availability of home improvement supplies	2.80	2.81	2.79
	Overall adequacy of hosing costs	2.99	3.04	2.97
Age-friendly housing structure	Whether the current home has facilities for retirement living	2.77	2.76	2.78
	Whether your current home is an evacuation-capable structure	2.56	2.66	2.50
	Overall age-friendly housing structure	2.66	2.71	2.64
Providing services for home maintenance	Home repair (remodeling) support service for the elderly	2.77	2.98	2.65
	Housing-related counseling and support services	2.80	2.87	2.77
	Overall proving services for home maintenance	2.78	2.92	2.71
Age-friendly residential environment	Elderly care services	3.17	3.19	3.17
	Supply of senior rental housing and senior group homes	2.57	2.92	2.39
	Overall age-friendly residential environment	2.87	3.06	2.78
Convenient accessibility	Convenience of using public transportation in residential areas	2.94	3.07	2.88
	Accessibility to residential amenities	2.97	3.04	2.93
	Overall convenient accessibility	2.96	3.05	2.91

(4) Social participation

- Social participation is comprised of four factors: expansion of social participation opportunities, provision of social participation information, convenience of access to social activities, and unity between various generations in the community, and is diagnosed with a total of 8 questions.

- The detailed questions for each factor are as follows:
 - Expanding opportunities for social participation
 - Various social activities (religion, culture, hobbies, leisure, volunteer activities, etc.) are prepared in consideration of the interests of the elderly.
 - Social activities in which the elderly can participate are carried out in various spaces (welfare centers, schools, libraries, lifelong education centers, parks, etc.).
 - Providing social participation information
 - Gun and eup/myeon offices systematically provide information related to community activities and education.
 - The methods and procedures for participating in social activities are easy and convenient for the elderly.
 - Convenience of access to social activities
 - Social activities are held in places that seniors can conveniently visit.
 - Sufficient transportation information is provided to help seniors get to social activities.
 - Combination between various generations in the community
 - Events are frequently held in the local community to promote harmony between the younger and older generations.
 - Many spaces, such as meeting places and facilities, are provided to resolve conflicts between generations.

- The overall social participation score was found to be 2.96 points.
 - The non-elderly group had 2.89 points and the elderly group had 3.01 points, indicating that the elderly group had higher satisfaction with social participation than the non-elderly group.
 - In the case of eup and myeon areas, satisfaction with social participation in the myeon area was lower, with 3.09 points in the eup area and 2.90 points in the myeon area.

- The area that received the highest score was ‘expansion of opportunities for social participation’, followed by ‘provision of social participation information’ and ‘ease of access to social activities’ .
 - On the other hand, the area that received the lowest score was ‘combination between various generations in the community,’ with 2.58 points for the non-elderly group and 2.62 points for the elderly group, showing that both groups had significantly low satisfaction.

- Looking at the detailed questions, both the non-elderly and elderly groups recognized that ‘holding intergenerational harmony events’ is not being carried out well, and ‘space for intergenerational harmony activities’ was also lacking.
 - There is a need to provide events and spaces for harmony between the non-elderly group and the elderly group, so a review of this is required.

<Table 4-10> Social participation(by group)

Classification	Question	Total	Non-elderly group	Elderly group
Expanding opportunities for social participation	Preparing various social activities	3.21	3.21	3.22
	Preparing a space for social activities	3.19	3.13	3.24
	Overall expanding opportunities for social participation	3.20	3.17	3.23
Providing social participation information	Providing social participation information by public institutions	3.09	3.03	3.13
	Methods of participating in social activities and convenience of procedures	3.04	2.85	3.17
	Overall providing social participation information	3.07	2.94	3.15
Ease of access to social activities	Accessibility to social activity venues	2.99	2.85	3.08
	Traffic information when participating in social activities	2.96	2.92	2.99
	Overall convenience of access to social activities	2.98	2.88	3.04
Combination between various generations in the community	Holding an intergenerational harmony event	2.56	2.57	2.55
	Providing a space for intergenerational harmony activities	2.65	2.60	2.69
	Overall combination between various generation in the community	2.61	2.58	2.62

- Satisfaction with social participation was found to be higher in eup areas compared to myeon areas.
- Both eup and myeon areas were found to be most lacking in areas related to ‘cohesion between various generations in the community’ , and satisfaction with ‘ease of access to social activities’ was also found to be low.
 - Because the eup area has better accessibility to places to participate in social activities than the myeon area, there is a large difference in satisfaction between the myeon area and the eup area. Therefore, it is necessary to come up with a plan to complement these aspects.

<Table 4-11> Social participation (by eup and myeon)

Classification	Question	Total	Eup	Myeon
Expanding opportunities for social participation	Preparing various social activities	3.21	3.33	3.15
	Preparing a space for social activities	3.19	3.30	3.14
	Overall expanding opportunities for social participation	3.20	3.31	3.15
Providing social participation information	Providing social participation information by public institutions	3.09	3.23	3.02
	Methods of participating in social activities and convenience of procedures	3.04	3.16	2.98
	Overall providing social participation information	3.07	3.20	3.00
Ease of access to social activities	Accessibility to social activity venues	2.99	3.22	2.87
	Traffic information when participating in social activities	2.96	3.02	2.93
	Overall convenience of access to social activities	2.98	3.12	2.90
Combination between various generations in the community	Holding an intergenerational harmony event	2.56	2.70	2.49
	Providing a space for intergenerational harmony activities	2.65	2.78	2.59
	Overall combination between various generation in the community	2.61	2.74	2.54

(5) Respect and social inclusion

Respect and social inclusion are composed of five factors: providing education to change perceptions of the elderly, images of the elderly in mass media, the presence of the elderly in the community, community support for the elderly, and respect for the elderly. It is diagnosed with a total of 10 questions.

Detailed questions for each factor are as follows

○ Providing education to change the perception of the elderly

- Schools provide education on aging and the elderly, and involve the elderly in school events.
- Opportunities are provided for the elderly to pass on knowledge and experience as advisors to the younger generation.

- Images of the elderly in mass media
 - Content related to the elderly is often seen in newspapers or broadcasts.
 - In the mass media, the elderly are highlighted as a source of social and economic burden and conflict.
- Presence of the elderly in the community
 - In the community, there is an overall atmosphere of respect and consideration for the elderly as valuable beings.
 - In recognition of the past contributions of the elderly generation, they are receiving various social rewards (basic senior pension, transportation and culture, and convenience facilities).
- Community help for seniors
 - Various policies are being implemented to reflect the needs and preferences of the elderly.
 - The provision of appropriate volunteer services and services to the elderly is gradually increasing.
- Respect for the elderly
 - I have occasionally seen elder abuse around me or have experienced it myself.
 - Children who do not live with us call or visit to check on their well-being.
- The overall score for respect and social inclusion was 3.19 points.
 - ○The non-elderly group had 3.16 points and the elderly group had 3.22 points, indicating that the elderly group had higher satisfaction with respect and social integration than the non-elderly group.
 - In the case of town and village areas, satisfaction with respect and social integration in the myeon area was lower, with 3.25 points in the eup and 3.17 points in the myeon area.

- The area that received the highest score was ‘respect for the elderly’, followed by ‘presence of the elderly in the community’ and ‘community help for the elderly’.
- On the other hand, the area that received the lowest score was ‘Providing education to change the perception of the elderly’, with the non-elderly group scoring 2.87 points and the elderly group scoring 2.99, showing that both groups had a relatively high level of dissatisfaction with education to change the perception of the elderly.
- Looking at the detailed questions, both the non-aged and elderly groups recognized that “providing opportunities to receive knowledge and experience from the elderly” was not well done, and responded that “education on awareness of the elderly” was also insufficient

<Table 4-12> Respect and social inclusion(by group)

Classification	Question	Total	Non-elderly group	Elderly group
Providing education to change the perception of the elderly	Awareness education for the elderly	3.02	2.96	3.05
	Providing opportunities to pass on knowledge and experience from the elderly	2.87	2.78	2.92
	Overall providing education to change the perception of the elderly	2.94	2.87	2.99
Images of the elderly in mass media	Exposure of elderly people in mass media	3.10	3.03	3.14
	conflict existential seniors	3.06	3.03	3.08
	Overall images of the elderly in mass media	3.08	3.03	3.11
Presence of the elderly in the community	Atmosphere of respect for the elderly	3.09	3.07	3.11
	Social Compensation for the elderly	3.27	3.20	3.31
	Overall presence of the elderly in the community	3.18	3.13	3.21
Community help for the elderly	Policies that reflect the needs and preferences of the elderly	3.11	3.08	3.14
	Providing appropriate volunteering and services	3.15	3.18	3.12
	Overall community help for the elderly	3.13	3.13	3.13
Respect for the elderly	Witnessing or experiencing elder abuse	3.74	3.73	3.75
	Whether children visit their parents or say hello to them	3.54	3.50	3.56
	Overall respect for the elderly	3.64	3.62	3.65

- There is no significant difference in respect and social inclusion between the myeon area and the eup area
- Both the eup and myeon regions responded that 'providing opportunities to pass on knowledge and experience from the elderly' was the most insufficient
 - While the eup area recognizes the lack of 'education on awareness of the elderly', the myeon area thinks that the elderly are frequently exposed in the mass media as well as emphasizing the negative aspects of the elderly in the mass media
 - The respect for the elderly was 3.09 points, which was relatively lower than that of other areas.

<Table 4-13> Respect and social inclusion(by eup and myeon)

Classification	Question	Total	Eup	Myeon
Providing education to change the perception of the elderly	Awareness education for the elderly	3.02	2.95	3.05
	Providing opportunities to pass on knowledge and experience from the elderly	2.87	2.83	2.88
	Overall providing education to change the perception of the elderly	2.94	2.89	2.97
Images of the elderly in mass media	Exposure of elderly people in mass media	3.10	3.28	3.00
	conflict existential seniors	3.06	3.15	3.02
	Overall images of the elderly in mass media	3.08	3.21	3.01
Presence of the elderly in the community	Atmosphere of respect for the elderly	3.09	3.08	3.10
	Social Compensation for the elderly	3.27	3.27	3.27
	Overall presence of the elderly in the community	3.18	3.17	3.18
Community help for the elderly	Policies that reflect the needs and preferences of the elderly	3.11	3.23	3.05
	Providing appropriate volunteering and services	3.15	3.27	3.09
	Overall community help for the elderly	3.13	3.25	3.07
Respect for the elderly	Witnessing or experiencing elder abuse	3.74	3.76	3.72
	Whether children visit their parents or say hello to them	3.54	3.52	3.54
	Overall respect for the elderly	3.64	3.64	3.63

(6) Civic participation and employment

- Civic participation and employment are comprised of four factors: securing volunteers for the elderly, volunteer activities for the elderly, employment of the elderly, and providing training services for the elderly's jobs, and are diagnosed with a total of 8 questions.

- The detailed questions for each factor are as follows:
 - Securing volunteers for seniors
 - Volunteer support is available for disabled seniors.
 - Volunteer work to help economically disadvantaged seniors is actively taking place.
 - Volunteer activities of the elderly
 - There are a variety of volunteer activities in which seniors can participate.
 - Volunteer services are generally encouraged and supported in the community.
 - Employment of the elderly
 - Opportunities to participate in jobs are systematically provided to the elderly.
 - There is no discriminate against the elderly in hiring, retention, promotion, training, etc.
 - Providing training services for senior' s job
 - Vocational training programs are being operated in consideration of the elderly's aptitude.
 - After retirement, you can get counseling from an expert for reemployment.

- The overall score for civic participation and employment was 2.92 points
 - The non-elderly group had 2.94 points and the elderly group had 2.91 points, indicating that the social participation and employment satisfaction of the elderly group was lower than that of the non-elderly group.
 - In the case of eup and myeon areas, citizen participation and employment satisfaction in the myeon area were lower, with 2.98 points in the eup area and 2.89 points in the myeon area.

- The field that received the highest score was ‘securing volunteers for the elderly,’ followed by ‘volunteer activities of the elderly,’ and ‘employment of the elderly.’
- On the other hand, the field that received the lowest score was ‘Providing training services for jobs for the elderly’, with 2.70 points for the non-elderly group and 2.65 points for the elderly group. Both groups showed a high level of dissatisfaction with ‘provision of training services for senior jobs,’ but in particular, the elderly group showed lower satisfaction.
- Looking at the detailed questions, both the non-elderly and elderly groups recognized that ‘re-employment counseling for retirees’ was not being provided well, and ‘vocational training programs for the elderly’ were also lacking.
- In the case of the elderly group, there are many cases where there is a perception that there is discrimination against the elderly in recruitment, employment retention, promotion, and recruitment outside of vocational training programs, so measures to address this are also required.

<Table 4-14> Civic participation and employment(by group)

Classification	Question	Total	Non-elderly group	Elderly group
Securing volunteers for seniors	Availability of volunteer work	3.23	3.18	3.26
	Activation volunteer work	3.12	3.11	3.13
	Overall securing volunteers for seniors	3.18	3.14	3.20
Volunteer activities of the elderly	Diversity of volunteer activities that seniors can participate in	3.08	3.05	3.09
	Encouraging and supporting volunteer services	2.99	2.97	3.00
	Overall volunteer activities of the elderly	3.03	3.01	3.05
Employment of the elderly	Providing opportunities for senior citizens to participate in jobs	2.99	3.04	2.95
	No discrimination against older people	2.64	2.74	2.58
	Overall employment of the elderly	2.82	2.89	2.77
Providing training services for senior's job	Operating vocational training programs for the elderly	2.68	2.70	2.68
	Re-employment counseling for retirees	2.62	2.71	2.56
	Overall providing training services for senior's job	2.65	2.70	2.62

- In the areas of citizen participation and jobs, the eup region had 2.70 points and the myeon region had 2.62 points, indicating a difference in satisfaction between the eup and myeon regions.
- Both eup and myeon regions responded that ‘re-employment counseling for retirees’ was lacking the most, and the ‘prohibition of discrimination against the elderly’ sector was also perceived to be poorly implemented.
 - Although opportunities to participate in jobs for the elderly are systematically provided, many residents perceive that training services for jobs for the elderly are not being provided well. Therefore, we need to explore ways to revitalize job training programs and re-employment counseling programs for the elderly or retirees.

<Table 4-15> Social participation and employment(by eup and myeon)

Classification	Question	Total	Eup	Myeon
Securing volunteers for seniors	Availability of volunteer work	3.23	3.33	3.18
	Activation volunteer work	3.12	3.16	3.10
	Overall securing volunteers for seniors	3.18	3.25	3.14
Volunteer activities of the elderly	Diversity of volunteer activities that seniors can participate in	3.08	3.18	3.02
	Encouraging and supporting volunteer services	2.99	3.06	2.95
	Overall volunteer activities of the elderly	3.03	3.12	2.98
Employment of the elderly	Providing opportunities for senior citizens to participate in jobs	2.99	3.01	2.97
	No discrimination against older people	2.64	2.69	2.62
	Overall employment of the elderly	2.82	2.85	2.80
Providing training services for senior's job	Operating vocational training programs for the elderly	2.68	2.72	2.66
	Re-employment counseling for retirees	2.62	2.68	2.58
	Overall providing training services for senior's job	2.65	2.70	2.62

(7) Communication and information

- Communication and information consists of four factors: visual provision of information, auditory provision of information, provision of age-friendly information, and age-friendliness of information technology, and is diagnosed with a total of 9 questions.

- The detailed questions for each factor are as follows:
 - Visual provision of information
 - Public facility notices use large letters and colors to make it easier for the elderly to distinguish letters.
 - Public facilities' notices use standard words that are correct and easy for the elderly to understand.

 - Auditory provision of information
 - In public facilities, guides and counselors speak loudly and clearly depending on the hearing condition of the elderly.
 - In public facilities, guides and counselors use standard language and familiar words to make the content easy to understand.

 - Providing age-friendly information
 - Retirement living information for the elderly is provided through various media.
 - Local information magazines and local broadcasts reflect the interests of seniors.

 - Age-friendliness to information technology (Internet using computers or smartphones)
 - You can receive support from the information officer for guidance and information search using the Internet.
 - I use my smartphone well.
 - Cheongyang-gun provides opportunities and places for seniors to learn how to use computers and smartphones whenever they want.

- The overall communication and information score was found to be 2.98 points.
 - The non-elderly group had 3.03 points and the elderly group had 2.95 points, indicating that the elderly group's satisfaction with communication and information was lower than that of the non-elderly group.
 - In the case of eup/myeon areas, the satisfaction level in the eup area was 3.19 points and the myeon area was 2.87 points, indicating that the satisfaction level in the myeon area was lower.

- The field that received the highest score was 'visual provision of information,' followed by 'auditory provision of information,' and 'provision of age-friendly information.'
 - On the other hand, the area that received the lowest score was 'Providing elderly-friendliness of information technology' with 2.88 points for the non-elderly group and 2.58 points for the elderly group.
 - Both groups perceive the level of elderly-friendliness of information technology to be quite low, and in particular, the elderly group's friendliness toward using computers and smartphones was found to be lower.

- Looking at the detailed questions, both the non-elderly and elderly groups recognized that computer and smartphone learning opportunities and places for the elderly were not being provided well, and the elderly group in particular showed a high level of dissatisfaction with this.
 - Additionally, in the case of the elderly group, the score for smartphone use was found to be quite low at 2.46 points, so there is a need to conduct smartphone education for the elderly.

<Table 4-16> Communication and information (by group)

Classification	Question	Total	Non-elderly group	Elderly group
Visual provision of information	Large letter size and color of the notice	3.17	3.12	3.20
	Using standard language for the notice	3.17	3.13	3.19
	Overall visual provision of information	3.17	3.12	3.20
Auditory provision of information	Counselor's loud and clear voice	3.16	3.12	3.19
	Counselor's use of standard language	3.15	3.13	3.17
	Overall auditory provision of information	3.16	3.13	3.18
Providing age-friendly information	Providing information on retirement life	3.02	3.08	2.99
	Reflection of elderly interests in mass media	3.07	3.03	3.09
	Overall providing age-friendly information	3.05	3.05	3.04
Age-friendliness to information technology	Easy to obtain retirement life information through the Internet	2.75	2.84	2.69
	Easy to use smartphone	2.64	2.91	2.46
	Providing computer and smartphone learning opportunities and places	2.70	2.90	2.58
	Age-friendliness to information technology	2.70	2.88	2.58

- In the area of communication and information, the eup area had 2.97 points and the myeon area had 2.55 points, indicating the difference in satisfaction between the eup and myeon areas.
- Both eup and myeon areas responded that ‘use of smartphones’ was difficult, and they perceived that ‘computer and smartphone learning opportunities and locations’ were not well provided.
- Since the degree of elderly friendliness toward information technology in the myeon area is considerably lower than that of the eup area, computer and smartphone education programs for the elderly should be implemented, focusing on the myeon area, to make it easier for the elderly to utilize information technology.

<Table 4-17> Communication and information (by eup and myeon)

Classification	Question	Total	Eup	Myeon
Visual provision of information	Large letter size and color of the notice	3.17	3.26	3.12
	Using standard language for the notice	3.17	3.30	3.10
	Overall visual provision of information	3.17	3.28	3.11
Auditory provision of information	Counselor's loud and clear voice	3.16	3.36	3.06
	Counselor's use of standard language	3.15	3.36	3.05
	Overall auditory provision of information	3.16	3.36	3.05
Providing age-friendly information	Providing information on retirement life	3.02	3.27	2.89
	Reflection of elderly interests in mass media	3.07	3.28	2.96
	Overall providing age-friendly information	3.05	3.27	2.93
Age-friendliness to information technology	Easy to obtain retirement life information through the Internet	2.75	3.03	2.60
	Easy to use smartphone	2.64	2.90	2.50
	Providing computer and smartphone learning opportunities and places	2.70	2.98	2.56
	Age-friendliness to information technology	2.70	2.97	2.55

(8) Community support and health services

- Community support and health services are composed of four factors: accessibility to medical and welfare facilities, provision of health services, customized medical welfare, and emergency measures for the elderly, and are diagnosed with a total of 9 questions.

- The detailed questions for each factor are as follows:
 - Accessibility to medical and welfare facilities
 - Medical and welfare facilities are located in convenient locations for the elderly.
 - When using medical and welfare facilities, the procedures and standards are simple and convenient.
 - Providing health services
 - Regular health check-up services are provided for the elderly.
 - There are many opportunities to receive health care services (health education and nutrition and exercise classes) to improve health.
 - Customized medical welfare
 - If you need help with daily life, such as housework or nursing, you can receive help through social support.
 - There is a facility where disabled seniors can receive free rehabilitation treatment (physical therapy, occupational therapy).
 - First aid for the elderly
 - Elderly people suffering from illness can receive visiting services for first aid.
 - There are emergency measures for the elderly in the event of natural disasters such as extreme cold, heat waves, or heavy rain.

- The overall score for community support and health services was found to be 3.08 points.
 - The non-elderly group had 3.03 points and the elderly group had 3.12 points, indicating that the elderly group's satisfaction with communication and information was lower than that of the non-elderly group.
 - In the case of eup/myeon areas, satisfaction was lower in the myeon area with 3.02 points and myeon area with 3.19 points.
 - Although the overall level of satisfaction with community support and health services was found to be high, differences in satisfaction by group and town were clearly visible.

- In terms of accessibility to medical and welfare facilities, the satisfaction level of the elderly group was found to be quite high, with 3.03 points for the non-elderly group and 3.12 points for the elderly group.
 - In the case of the elderly group, satisfaction with 'accessibility to medical and welfare facilities' and 'health service provision' appears to be very high.

- The field that received the highest score was 'accessibility to medical and welfare facilities', followed by 'health service provision' and 'customized medical welfare'.
 - On the other hand, the area that received the lowest score was 'Emergency measures for the elderly' with 2.96 points for the non-elderly group and 3.04 points for the elderly group.

- Looking at the detailed questions, the non-elderly group perceived a lack of 'free rehabilitation treatment facilities' for the elderly with physical disabilities, while the elderly group was uncomfortable with 'utilizing social support when needing help with daily life' such as housework or nursing.
 - In addition, both non-elderly and elderly groups perceived a lack of emergency measures for the elderly in the event of natural disasters such as extreme cold, heat waves, and heavy rain.

<Table 4-18> Community support and health services(by group)

Classification	Question	Total	Non-elderly group	Elderly group
Accessibility to medical and welfare facilities	Location of medical and welfare facilities	3.22	3.17	3.25
	Convenience in using medical and welfare facilities	3.12	3.08	3.15
	Overall accessibility to medical and welfare facilities	3.17	3.13	3.20
Providing health services	Whether regular health check-up services are provided	3.13	3.01	3.22
	Health care service opportunities for health promotion	3.10	3.03	3.14
	Overall providing health services	3.12	3.02	3.18
Customized medical welfare	Availability of social support when help is needed	3.02	3.08	2.98
	Availability of free rehabilitation treatment facilities	3.05	2.92	3.12
	Overall customized medical welfare	3.03	3.00	3.05
First aid for the elderly	Whether on-site service for first aid is available	3.02	2.94	3.07
	Presence of emergency measures in preparation for natural disasters	3.00	2.97	3.02
	Overall first aid for the elderly	3.01	2.96	3.04

□ In the area of community support and health services, the eup area had 3.19 points and the myeon area had 3.02 points, indicating a difference in satisfaction between the eup and myeon areas.

○ Eup areas responded that there was a lack of areas related to ‘customized medical welfare’, while myeon areas were surveyed to perceive that ‘First aid for the elderly’ were not being provided well.

- In the case of the myeon area, not only are there a lack of medical and welfare facilities compared to the eup area, but also accessibility to medical and welfare facilities is low due to difficulty in moving to the facilities, resulting in differences in the level of satisfaction.

- Measures to improve health services in the myeon area are required.

<Table 4-19> Community support and health services(by eup and myeon)

Classification	Question	Total	Eup	Myeon
Accessibility to medical and welfare facilities	Location of medical and welfare facilities	3.22	3.31	3.17
	Convenience in using medical and welfare facilities	3.12	3.22	3.07
	Overall accessibility to medical and welfare facilities	3.17	3.27	3.12
Providing health services	Whether regular health check-up services are provided	3.13	3.23	3.09
	Health care service opportunities for health promotion	3.10	3.33	2.97
	Overall providing health services	3.12	3.28	3.03
Customized medical welfare	Availability of social support when help is needed	3.02	3.10	2.98
	Availability of free rehabilitation treatment facilities	3.05	3.10	3.02
	Overall customized medical welfare	3.03	3.10	3.00
First aid for the elderly	Whether on-site service for first aid is available	3.02	3.10	2.97
	Presence of emergency measures in preparation for natural disasters	3.00	3.16	2.91
	Overall first aid for the elderly	3.01	3.13	2.94

3. Conclusion

1) Overall results of the Cheongyang-gun age-friendliness diagnosis

- As a result of Cheongyang-gun's age friendliness diagnosis, there were many positive perceptions in the areas of 'respect and social inclusion' and 'community support and health services', but 'Outdoor spaces and buildings', 'house/housing', and 'citizen participation and employment'. ' area is perceived relatively negatively.
- It appears that there is a high degree of negative perception of the environment in which the elderly directly live, such as 'Outdoor spaces and buildings' and 'house/housing' .
 - We must create an age-friendly environment so that seniors can move around conveniently and live safely and comfortably.

2) Age-friendliness diagnosis results by group

- Differences in age-friendliness appear differently depending on the characteristics of the group.
- In the case of eup areas, it can be seen that age-friendliness is relatively high compared to other groups, while the age-friendliness is low in the myeon area.

(1) Non-elderly group vs. elderly group

- As a result of the diagnosis of age-friendliness between the non-elderly group and the elderly group, positive responses were derived from 'respect and social inclusion' for the elderly group, and 'respect and social inclusion' and 'community support and health services' for the non-elderly group.

- In the non-elderly group, 'Outdoor spaces and buildings', 'house/housing', and 'social participation', in the elderly group, 'Outdoor spaces and buildings', 'house/housing', 'civic participation and employment', and 'communication and information'. ' response was relatively negative in the area.

- In evaluating age-friendliness, there is a partial difference in perception between the non-elderly group and the elderly group.
 - In the case of the elderly group, compared to the non-elderly group, they perceived 'health services for the community' , 'transportation' , and 'social participation' more positively.
 - On the other hand, age-friendliness in the 'communication and information area' was significantly lower than that of the non-elderly group.

(2) Eup area vs. Myeon area

- In the evaluation of Cheongyang-gun's friendliness to seniors, it was confirmed that residents of the eup region generally gave a relatively positive evaluation compared to residents of the myeon region.
 - This evaluation result was derived because the residential living environment, including concentration of medical and welfare facilities and convenience of movement, is well-established in the eup area compared to the myeon area.

- In town areas, except for areas related to 'civic participation and employment' and 'house/housing' , the remaining areas appear to be perceived positively overall.
 - On the other hand, in the myeon area, it was found that except for the areas of 'respect and social inclusion' and 'community support and health services' , the remaining areas were perceived negatively.

Section 2. Cheongyang-gun senior citizen representative and institutional worker FGI

1. Cheongyang-gun FGI Purpose

- It is based on the quantitative diagnosis of age-friendliness analyzed through a resident survey, but a separate FGI (Focused Group Interview) was conducted to identify areas that were difficult to derive through a survey.
- FGI was conducted on a total of 7 senior representatives and institutional workers in Cheongyang-gun, and opinions on the age-friendly conditions in Cheongyang-gun, the evaluation of the city administration of Cheongyang-gun, the evaluation of major issues in Cheongyang-gun, and the satisfaction of residence and policy were collected. Based on these findings, we tried to derive a development plan for the establishment of an age-friendly city in Cheongyang-gun
- By comprehensively reviewing the results of this FGI and survey, the policy improvement direction for the establishment of an age-friendly city in Cheongyang-gun in the future is derived
- Cheongyang-gun FGI surveyed the following using a semi-structured interview guide
 - Evaluation of Cheongyang-gun residential conditions
 - Evaluation of Cheongyang-gun's degree of age-friendliness
 - Evaluation of regional disparities within Cheongyang-gun
 - Satisfaction with Cheongyang-gun policy

2. FGI survey design in Cheongyang-gun

- FGI was conducted targeting representatives of the elderly and institutional workers who have a high level of understanding of the current status of Cheongyang-gun policies and the current status of the elderly, and who can present various opinions related to this research.

- The design of the FGI survey in Cheongyang-gun is meaningful in establishing a model that not only the elderly but also all generations want to live a healthy life physically, emotionally, and socially, so it collects opinions from the elderly and various age groups to reflect various opinions of all generations
- The FGI was carried out twice in total, and was conducted over two days, from Thursday, September 14 to Friday, September 15, 2023.
 - Group 1 was held from 2 PM to 4 PM at the Cheongyang-gun Senior Welfare Center.
 - Group 2 was held from 1:30 PM to 3:30 PM at the Cheongyang-gun Senior Welfare Center.

3. Cheongyang-gun FGI analysis results

- A word cloud was created by extracting 35 frequently mentioned keywords from the Cheongyang-gun FGI analysis results, and the top 20 are as follows.

<Table 4-20> Frequently mentioned keyword rankings

Ranking	Keyword	Ranking	Keyword
1	Senior	11	Participation
2	Society	12	The elderly
3	Environment	13	Population
4	Transportation	14	Care
5	Facility	15	Information
6	Cheongyang-gun	16	Community
7	Social inclusion	17	Public restroom
8	Employment	18	Happy taxi
9	House	19	Bus
10	Housing	20	Health

1) Outdoor spaces and buildings

- There is a need to improve the pedestrian environment for seniors in Cheongyang-gun.
- There is a high risk of safety accidents due to lack of pedestrian maintenance.

“Currently, the curb on the sidewalk is not maintained at all. There are pedestrian auxiliary vehicles that need to be used on the sidewalks, but the width of the sidewalks is very narrow so it’s dangerous”

“The pedestrian road was not secured, so it was a very bad condition for strollers and adult assistants to get around. In the case of these equipment, if you have a jaw, you fall because of them, but most of them are sidewalk blocks, so there are times when you get caught in a gap and fall, and sometimes it doesn't roll well”

- Infrastructure needs to be maintained to prevent safety accidents
- In the case of the myeon area, the senior protection zone is well established around the village hall, nearby residences and roads are dark, exposing local residents to safety accidents.

“In the eup area, there is only one (Cheongyang Senior Welfare Center), but if you go to the myeon area, it is set up in front of the village hall. I think these things are in good condition because a lot of elderly people live at the main entrance to the village.”

“At night, the surrounding area is very dark due to the lack of street lights. The road is too dark and dangerous. It is a very unsafe environment for the elderly and children to roam around at night.”

- Cheongyang-gun public restrooms need to be kept clean.
 - The cleanliness and number of public restrooms in Cheongyang-gun are adequate, but the cleanliness of restrooms in the city bus terminal requires improvement.

“There are enough public restrooms that residents mainly use. I've been to them all and they're all clean. Also, the air conditioner is turned on in the summer and the heater is turned on in the winter, and cleaning is done well.”

“There are a lot of complaints about the restroom at the city bus terminal. City buses are private spaces, so Cheongyang-gun can't do anything about it, but city bus restrooms are a bit dirty.”

2) Transportation

- Restrictions on transportation rights for seniors in Cheongyang-gun
 - Not only is the number of public transportation buses in Cheongyang-gun quite small, but the interval between buses is very wide. In particular, in the myeon area, it is difficult to get to the eup area at once, and there are cases where there are no public transportation lines even though they are in the same myeon, so there are limits to using only public transportation.

“Due to the nature of Cheongyang-gun, the village was all out, so the transportation part was inevitably bad. These days, there are only one or two buses coming to the eup from the Ja-yeon village, so of course, it's not enough”

“Cheongyang-gun residents over 75 use the bus for free buses. But there are only one or two buses in the village, so I wonder what that means. So I hope there will be a circulating bus.

“

- It is necessary to expand 'Happy Taxi' and 'Care Taxi' to guarantee the right to move to the elderly in Cheongyang-gun
- It was requested that when using Happy Taxi and Care Taxi, it is necessary to consider the convenience of the location and the expansion of applicants.

"Happy Taxi is located very far from the bus stop."

"These days, many Happy Taxis and Care Taxis are in operation, but the number of people who can use them is limited. Since there are many Care Taxis, you may think that any elderly person can use them, but only a small number of seniors in Cheongyang-gun use them."

"You can't just take a happy taxi. Not everyone is guaranteed a right to travel because they can't get a Happy Taxi if they don't meet the conditions"

3) Housing

- Support for improving residential environment for seniors in Cheongyang-gun
- Improvements to the residential environment for households where elderly people live are well underway, and this should be continuously expanded.

"As we are continuously carrying out projects to improve the residential environment, we are installing ramps, auxiliary steps, safety handles, etc. in the homes of seniors who are deemed to need this service. Bathrooms are also lined with anti-slip tiles, and heating and cooling are very poor, so heating is required in bathrooms. We are installing hot air balloons, heaters, etc."

"The housing sector is still lacking, but it has improved a lot, and I think it can be said that it has reached a level where it can alleviate some of the inconvenience of living, especially for the elderly.."

“Slate housing is being converted with a housing environment budget, and I hope that such a project will be expanded to the entire Cheongyang-gun.”

- There is a need to prepare improvement measures for the lack of living facilities in Ja-yeon village in the Myeon area of Cheongyang-gun.
- In the case of Ja-yeon village in the Myeon area of Cheongyang-gun, there is a need for a project to supplement this as it lacks commercial areas and neighborhood living facilities compared to eup areas.

“In the rural areas of Cheongyang-gun, there is no good bus service, so it is not easy to go to the supermarket. It's not easy to go grocery shopping because I don't have a car, and it would be convenient if there was someone in town who could help me with this.”

4) Social participation

- Need for systematic management and expansion of senior center programs
- Systematic management and operation of senior citizen programs is required.

“Senior citizens can enjoy culture freely because there are programs for each community center. But there's no programs during the farming season. They are old, so they can continue if they do something at the community center, but they are always a shame that there is no program for about three months from December to February.”

- Need to expand program quality and field
- Due to limitations in cultural and leisure programs, most programs are duplicated and simplified, such as singing classes or yoga classes, so expansion of programs is required.

“The programs provided are simplified into singing classes or yoga classes. In the case of Cheongyang-gun, even if they try to launch a new program, they don't really have a pool of instructors, so it's not a situation where they can do something diverse. The instructor fee is set at 50,000 won, so instructors go to Cheongyang because it is a city, but instructors do not go to places as far away as Hongseong or Yesan Village for 50,000 won.”

- It is necessary to guarantee the right to move to encourage social participation. Even if social participation programs are well structured, it is difficult for elderly people in outlying areas to participate due to transportation problems, so ensuring the right to mobility must be prioritized.

“No matter how good the program is, people from outlying areas or townships cannot come due to transportation problems. Even if you get out, going back is a problem. “The traffic problem needs to be resolved, not through publicity.”

- Expanding policies for the elderly to care for the elderly
 - Cheongyang-gun, a super-aged society, is inevitable to have programs for the elderly to care for the elderly, but there are some negative opinions, so it is required to expand it with systematic standards

“Currently, in Cheongyang-gun, almost half of the population is over 60 years old. In that case, it seems that the elderly should also be the subject of care provided by the elderly, and the elderly should also be the subject of some volunteer work..”

“This means that even seniors over the age of 60 should participate in civic participation and volunteer work. The elderly have to take care of the elderly, and in today's case, for example, it is village volunteering, and our smart volunteer group receives smartphone training at the welfare center here and goes to the village to teach the local elderly about smartphones. However, the elders who teach are very proud of this..”

5) Respect and social inclusion

Improving awareness of the elderly through intergenerational communication

- It is necessary to improve prejudice and awareness of the elderly based on communication between generations.

“First of all, when we think of the elderly, we might think that they must be shabby, stooped, weak, and poor, but this is not the case. When we think of our grandmothers, that's actually not the case, but when we think that way, we start to have negative thoughts about the elderly, so I think there needs to be some improvement in this regard.”

“I think that seniors should be viewed as seniors with the same citizenship, rather than as traditional seniors..”

Opening a generation integration program

- Through the generation integration program, positive relationships can be formed between students and the elderly, and social integration can be achieved.

“At the welfare center, I did a program with my friends from the Culture House and our seniors, with 10 people in each group. What was a bit interesting this time was that we decided to revitalize the local commercial district by thinking

about local problems together. We gathered together with seniors and children to make market baskets and create a market app. I thought it would be good for only the elderly to see the kids, but I wondered why the kids would like it. The kids said they liked it so they came. Even though the business was over, the elders called the children and told them they did well on the college entrance exam and bought them a meal.”

Expansion of generation integration programs

- Although there are various event in Cheongyang-gun, there are limited programs that all generations can enjoy together. Therefore, it is necessary to instill the mindset to view the elderly without prejudice by expanding generational integration programs.

“There are many festivals in Cheongyang. But it doesn't feel like it's a festival that everyone can enjoy together. They never invited particular people to come to each festival. It's a question of how to intervene in such things through policy. That is why it is necessary to expand programs that can integrate generations.”

Expansion of Korean language classes for zero illiteracy

- Cheongyang-gun is working to achieve zero illiteracy among the elderly.

“Cheongyang-gun is taking on the challenge of achieving zero illiteracy and has a Korean language class in every village. So, we are trying to ensure that no one is illiterate so that the elderly can read and write on their own.”

6) Civic participation and employment

Improvement measures needed for jobs for the elderly

- As negative perceptions about jobs for the elderly are increasing, system reform is required to improve this.

“In the case of public jobs for the elderly, they are included in the employment figures, but they are basically viewed as volunteer work. The concept is to just show up 10 times, meet, exercise, and walk around. As a result, I get complaints about playing around all the time.”

“Cities and counties in super-aging societies, such as Cheongyang-gun, should have many public types. If you see someone who has trouble walking because their back is bent and ask them to work a market-type senior job, they won't be able to do it. There are fields where you can make products and things like that, but most people can't do it because it's difficult. Now, in an aging society like this in rural areas, we need to increase the number of public types and those who can serve as workers in market should become market types.”

7) Communication and information

Smart device education is needed for the elderly

- Smart device education for the elderly can prevent separation from family members living in other areas and improve self-esteem.

“This means that if the elderly had learned how to use smartphones and use KakaoTalk, there would not have been so much separation between family members. It is necessary to gradually provide not only smart device but also AI education to young and elderly people..”

Installation of public Wi-Fi in the village (village hall)

- To create an environment where seniors can continuously use smart devices, installing public Wi-Fi in the village is being considered.

“In order for seniors to continue using smartphones, the entire neighborhood needs to have Wi-Fi. I bought a smartphone, but they asked me to pay for Wi-Fi again. Then the old man wouldn’t pay for it .”

“One of the reasons my grandchildren don't want to go to the countryside is because they don't have internet access. The kids aren't coming.. But the Wi-Fi at my grandmother's house is great and the internet is great. Then I have no choice but to come to grandma's house. The kids have something to do when they go to grandma's house..”

8) Community support and health services

- Poor medical facilities

- There are many Cheongyang-gun health and medical centers and small hospitals in Cheongyang-gun, but there is a severe shortage of hospitals that can accommodate hospitalization, such as university hospitals.

“I think all small county areas have no choice. Because medical facilities are poor, when you feel very sick, you have no choice but to go to a university hospital or another hospital in a big city..”

“When you get sick, you often go to local hospitals, but when you have a more serious illness, you have to go to a large hospital in another area. So, medical facilities are still lacking. If you want to go to a general hospital, you have to go to the city, but there are various expenses and hospitalization fees. You need a lot of things... That's why you can't properly use a system like a general hospital. ”

Expansion of integrated care in the community

- Cheongyang-gun is a leader in community integrated care projects and has a well-established community-led welfare system so that those in need of social care can receive services tailored to their individual needs where they currently live.

“When we first start, we select people in each village who need help by type. There is a care window in each myeon, so after conducting a preliminary survey there, local residents and the public and private sector jointly discuss how to select this person and what services to provide, and a case conference is held. A decision will be made through a meeting, and the service will be provided directly by the service organization. Even if you are not requested for this case conference, you will be included in the case survey through continuous survey.”

“In the case of Cheongyang-gun, I think the most important thing is that the infrastructure is now established in the area of care and that such a system has been created. I think it is most important in that in the past, it was led by the government to find out what kind of people in need and provide services to them, but now the private sector is leading these in the same place as the residents' council”

Operation and expansion of senior welfare housing

- Cheongyang-gun has established a new system that allows residents over 65 years of age to receive housing, health, and administrative services at the same time within the building through senior welfare housing, allowing residents to enjoy health care, daily life support, and cultural activities, and offers opinions on the need to expand welfare housing for the elderly

“We are trying to ensure that senior citizens who are able to remain in their residences can do so as much as possible. In addition, in the case of inactive seniors, if they are not cared within the community, the only places they can actually go are hospitals or nursing homes, so it is important to create a virtuous cycle process such as senior welfare housing.”

“I believe that Cheongyang-gun is creating a new care system by creating a senior welfare home in the eup area. In particular, I believe that Cheongyang can be approached from a developmental perspective for the elderly by expanding senior welfare housing in major myeon areas to create spaces where seniors can live near where they live.”

- Easing welfare policy conditions for the elderly
 - When implementing welfare policies for the elderly, opinions were suggested that it is necessary to ensure that many elderly people can receive benefits by easing the conditions for receiving welfare.

“If the current care project targets the elderly before entering long-term care, I think it will be necessary in the future to provide services at a more preventive level by targeting much healthier elderly people. By providing these preventive services, you will be able to delay long-term care and live a healthier old age.”

Section 3 Deriving Cheongyang-gun policy issues and planning strategies

1. Outdoor spaces and buildings

<Table 4-21> Outdoor spaces and buildings key issues and strategic tasks in Cheongyang-gun

Key issues	Strategic tasks
There is a need to create a safe environment for the elderly to move and live in. It is inconvenient to walk due to the narrow pedestrian path and difficult to access walking aids	Road maintenance to help the elderly move safely
It is necessary to create an environment that can safely travel through the dark streets at night.	Creating a safe environment through repair of old and hazardous facilities such as embankments, fences, and buildings.
Management is necessary to maintain clean public restrooms.	Crime prevention through installation of safety bells, safety reflectors, intelligent CCTV, safety lighting, etc.
There is a need to improve the village environment by reorganizing empty houses in the village.	Prevention of safety accidents through expanded installation and management of street lights and security lights

2. Transportation

<Table 4-22> Transportation key issues and strategic tasks in Cheongyang-gun

Key issues	Strategic tasks
There are many natural villages where public transportation such as rural buses does not operate, so it is necessary to provide transportation for them. The interval between public transportation services is so long that it is difficult to reach the destination by the desired time. In particular, accessibility to medical and administrative services such as medical centers and administrative welfare centers is considerably poor when using public transportation.	Providing continuous public bus service for residents of remote villages Operation of medical, administrative, and market-type circulation buses to provide medical and administrative services for local residents
Lack of transportation for people who have difficulty using public transportation	Expand operation of taxis exclusively for the transportation vulnerable to improve transportation convenience
The convenience of Happy Taxi users must be considered.	From a long-term perspective, the expansion of villages subject to the operation of happy taxis is considered
The traffic accident rate for seniors continues to increase.	Provides various information on the transportation sector, including response measures in the event of an accident, through ongoing traffic accident prevention education.

3. Housing

<Table 4-23> Housing key issues and strategic tasks in Cheongyang-gun

Key issues	Strategic tasks
We are carrying out various residential environment improvement projects for the elderly and vulnerable, but supply is insufficient compared to demand. Because it is not easy to procure supplies to renovate houses, there are limitations in building the facilities necessary for retirement living.	Expansion of projects to improve residential environments for seniors and support for installation of safety facilities
Elderly households often have poor sanitary conditions due to difficulties performing household activities.	Implementation of a project to improve residential space for seniors to create a healthy and comfortable environment
There is a shortage of rental housing and senior group homes suited to the characteristics of the elderly.	Expansion of various types of housing opportunities, such as welfare housing for the elderly and communal living homes for the elderly living alone

4. Social participation

<Table 4-24> Social participation key issues and strategic tasks in Cheongyang-gun

Key issues	Strategic tasks
Lack of cultural and leisure facilities for the elderly	There is a need to expand various cultural and leisure facility infrastructure to create community spaces such as exchange spaces for the elderly.
Programs to revitalize senior centers are not implemented during the busy farming season.	Providing opportunities to participate in various programs by expanding senior center activation programs
We are making efforts to provide various activities that take into account the interests and interests of the elderly, but additional efforts are required to expand various services and programs.	Developing various programs to encourage and expand the social participation activities of the elderly
There is a lack of events where generations can unite and gatherings and places where opinions can be shared between generations.	Creating a community cultural space where all generations can work together and providing various cultural and leisure programs

5. Respect and social inclusion

<Table 4-25> Respect and social inclusion key issues and strategic tasks in Cheongyang-gun

Key issues	Strategic tasks
In general, efforts are being made to create an atmosphere of respect and consideration for the elderly and to provide various social rewards through recognition of past achievements of the elderly generation, but some opinions are suggested that this is not enough.	Continue to operate various projects to maintain a community atmosphere where seniors are respected and to recognize past contributions
As the role of women is emphasized, there is a need to provide opportunities to cultivate the qualities of elderly women for social participation.	Operating a program to strengthen women's capabilities to spread a culture of gender equality and improve the respect of elderly women
Because of the differences between generations, they tend to be disconnected from each other and have difficulty communicating.	Developing various age-integrated programs to alleviate intergenerational conflict and exchange opinions
Lack of opportunities for older people to pass on knowledge and experience to younger generations	Collaborate with schools and various organizations to expand opportunities for the elderly and youth to interact with each other and pass on experiences.

6. Civic participation and employment

<Table 4-26> Civic participation and employment key issues and strategic tasks in Cheongyang-gun

Key issues	Strategic tasks
Volunteer work is actively being done to help disabled seniors and economically disadvantaged seniors.	Develop a plan to revitalize volunteer activities in the region so that more seniors can enjoy the benefits
There is discrimination in hiring, retention, promotion, training, etc. due to age.	Finding ways to create jobs and encourage employment of the elderly that enable them to become economically independent
There is a lack of vocational training programs that consider the aptitude of the elderly, and there is a lack of opportunities to receive re-employment counseling from experts after retirement.	Establishing a system to provide training and information to help seniors find re-employment

7. Communication and information

<Table 4-27> Communication and information key issues and strategic tasks in Cheongyang-gun

Key issues	Strategic tasks
It is evaluated that public institutions provide various visual and auditory considerations for the elderly. Compared to eup areas, it is difficult to obtain retirement living information for the elderly in myeon areas.	Additional efforts are needed to be considerate of the elderly, such as notices in public institutions and facilities and the placement of information staff for elderly users.
Difficulty using kiosks, internet, and smartphones	Establish an official communication channel to collect opinions and provide information from seniors in the eup and myeon areas.
Even if you want to use kiosks and smartphones, opportunities and places to learn are limited.	There is a need to review ways to diversify IT-related education methods such as the Internet, computers, and kiosks.

8. Community support and health services

<Table 4-28> Community support and health services key issues and strategic tasks in Cheongyang-gun

Key issues	Strategic tasks
Medical welfare facilities are not accessible	Expansion of in-home patients care projects to facilitate the use of medical welfare facilities
The elderly suffer the most from financial difficulties due to lack of medical expenses.	Expansion of medical support for the elderly
Elderly households feel difficulty in dealing with health-related emergencies	Establishment of ICT care system and expansion of emergency safety services to enable quick response in case of emergency
Most senior citizens want to continue living in their current homes if they are healthy	Based on the currently established community integrated care system, services will be expanded by linking various areas such as medical care, nursing care, living support, welfare, and housing.
Experiencing difficulties in improving mental health	A multidimensional and comprehensive approach to mental health promotion is needed.