

Baseline Assessment

[Section 1] Background and purpose of the task

- As of July 2024, 53 countries, 1,606 cities and communities have joined the WHO's international network of senior-friendly cities. Currently, the problem of super-aging and population imbalance caused by low birth rates is emerging as a serious issue in society.
- In particular, Dong-gu, which entered a super-aged society early, is a representative original downtown area of Busan. Despite the small population, the elderly population is significantly higher than the population in 16 local governments in Busan. Therefore, efforts to build a city that is good for the elderly to live is essential. The need to promote systematic management and policies to build an elderly-friendly city is emphasized
- This Baseline Assessment aims to diagnose the status and conditions of aging in Dong-gu, Busan, to derive appropriate promotion strategies and policy tasks with the join of the WHO global network, which ultimately aims to establish a livable area for the elderly.
 - First, the concept of an elderly-friendly city is defined through a theoretical review of an elderly-friendly city
 - Second, based on the social survey of Dong-gu, Busan, the elderly-friendly conditions are diagnosed, and a basic direction and action plan is established for the design of an elderly-friendly city in Dong-gu, Busan
 - Third, by presenting the policy-making direction and implementation tasks for the creation of an elderly-friendly city through an elderly-friendly check in Dong-gu, Busan, it is used as basic data for the development of objective and realistic guidelines with the establishment of an action plan

- Fourth, the implementation tasks of each department in Dong-gu, Busan were derived, and a three-year implementation plan was established. By completing the future image of an elderly-friendly city in Dong-gu, Busan, it contributes to spreading local social interest in the elderly-friendly city
 - Fifth, along with the Baseline Assessment, we intend to contribute to establishing the foundation of an elderly-friendly city in Dong-gu, Busan, so that positive results can be produced in the implementation and evaluation stages after the planning stage
- The WHO recommends establishing an age-friendly model suitable for the local conditions and circumstances of the city with developing an appropriate urban policy
 - In fact, there are environmental differences in social culture, economy, climate, etc. Policies that consider local conditions are more effective in any city.
 - Dong-gu, Busan, is in a situation where it is necessary to actively prepare for the urban aging phenomenon as the elderly population is expected to expand along with the aging of baby boomers
 - Analyzing the elderly status and environmental conditions of Dong-gu is essential to promote elderly-friendly policies. It is necessary to implement a city that is good for the elderly to live in along with joining the WHO Aged-Friendly City

[Section 2] Analysis of the Status and Conditions of Aging in Dong-gu, Busan

- The Baseline Assessment is divided into demographic and living aspects (physical and safety environment, social and cultural and economic environment, informatization and community health environment) to survey the aging situation and regional conditions in Dong-gu, Busan

1. demographic aspect

- Dong-gu, Busan, has already entered a super-aging society, with 20.5% of the total 92,680 residents as of December 2014, and 28.7% (25,013) of the total 87,251 residents as of December 2023 are elderly
- As of 2023, the proportion of the elderly aged 65 or older out of the total population of 87,792 was 28.7%, which is 6% higher than the average of 22.6% in Busan

2. the aspects of life

1) Physical and safety environment(outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing)

- As a result of checking the residential environment indicators of each local government in Busan, it was confirmed that the satisfaction of housing, walking environment, and social safety satisfaction was very low in Dong-gu, excluding public transportation (bus)
- Among the 16 local governments in Busan, Dong-gu's housing satisfaction (33.4%) was the lowest in the 16th place, and pedestrian environment satisfaction (23.9%) was the lowest in the 17th place. Social safety satisfaction (29.1%) remained in the lower ranks with 12th place. On the other hand, public transportation (62.5%) was found to be relatively high in

satisfaction with the 5th place

- According to the 2020 Busan City Housing Survey, the first task to be solved for improving the residential environment in Dong-gu was the improvement of old housing and the maintenance of vacant houses (21.7%). It was confirmed that a policy review on old housing is necessary
 - Prevention of unauthorized dumping of garbage and maintenance of a clean environment (18.7%), strengthening of the installation of public parking lots and crackdown on illegal parking (16.5%), establishment of crime prevention facilities and strengthening of security (15.5%), creation of outdoor shelters (11.2%), expansion of residents' common use facilities (8.5%), securing fire roads and maintaining sidewalks (7.1%), and others (0.7%)
 - In a comparative survey of households by the type of residence for senior citizens aged 65 or older across the country, Busan, Dong-gu showed that the proportion of people living in detached houses or apartments was high
 - In the case of Dong-gu, there are more elderly people living in detached houses (59.1%) than in apartments (24.0%), and a total of 83.1% of households are found to live in apartments or detached houses. In other words, most elderly people living in Dong-gu live in houses, so it is essential to prepare policies to manage old houses
- As a result of the survey on the ratio of old housing in Busan, it was confirmed that the ratio of old housing in Dong-gu from 2019 to 2022 was very high compared to other basic local governments.
- The ratio of old housing in Dong-gu was 48.5% in 2019, 47.8% in 2020, 48.2% in 2021, and 47.9% in 2022, exceeding 45% every year, and the ratio of old housing was the highest among 16 districts and counties
 - As of 2022, the number of old houses in Dong-gu was 16,466 out of 34,367 units, accounting for 47.9%, which is 20.1% higher than the ratio of old

houses in Busan (27.8%)

- According to the survey on the ratio of vacant houses in Busan from 2019 to 2022, Jung-gu is the highest every year, and the ratio of vacant houses in Dong-gu increased from 2019 to 2021 and decreased slightly in 2022
 - The ratio of vacant houses in Dong-gu was 11.2% in 2019, 11.6% in 2020, 12.6% in 2021, and 12.0% in 2022
- As of 2022, a total of 2,689 traffic accidents occurred in Busan, Busanjin-gu (15.06%) was the highest among 16 districts and counties, and Gangseo-gu (2.19%) was the lowest
 - Dong-gu was the 10th of the 16 districts and counties, with a total of 143 cases, accounting for 5.32% of the total. This can be seen as a relatively low number of accidents
 - According to a survey on the current status of elderly traffic accidents in the original downtown areas of Dong-gu, Jung-gu, Seo-gu, and Yeongdo-gu, there are relatively many elderly traffic accidents in Dong-gu
 - The number of elderly traffic accidents in Dong-gu decreased slightly to 133 in 2022 and 111 in 2023, and the number of injured decreased slightly to 144 in 2022 and 138 in 2023, but it was confirmed as a relatively large number compared to the original downtown area
- According to the number of fire stations and police stations, which are key safety agencies, 6 out of 82 fire stations in Busan are in Dong-gu (7.3%) and 16 out of 206 police stations (including district units) are in Dong-gu (7.7%)
 - When comparing the distribution of fire stations and police stations (including district units) in the original downtown area (Jung-gu, Seo-gu, Dong-gu, and Yeongdo-gu), Dong-gu was found to have a relatively high distribution
 - The fire stations are Jung-gu (4 places), Seo-gu (2 places), Dong-gu (6

places), and Yeongdo-gu (5 places), and the police stations (including district units) are Jung-gu (9 places), Seo-gu (7 places), Dong-gu (16 places), and Yeongdo-gu (17 places)

- According to a survey of the CCTV Integrated Control Center in Dong-gu, 1,313 CCTVs are installed for security purposes, school safety, parking control, unauthorized dumping, disaster management, and facility management
- In the case of the Dong-gu public parking lot, 32 on-road parking lots and 25 off-road parking lots are installed. There are 17 Beomil-dong, 9 Sujeong-dong, 12 Jwacheon-dong, and 19 Choryang-dong
- According to the construction status of urban parks and amusement parks in Dong-gu, a total of 13 places have been built, 9 places have been under construction as of 2024, and 4 places have been completed. In other words, there is a trend of expanding the park, and the number of natural shelters for residents is expected to increase through the expansion of the park(Neighborhood Park, Children's Park, Small parks, Culture Park)

2) Social, cultural, and economic environment

(social participation, leisure, civic participation, and employment)

- There are five senior job programs in Dong-gu (Korea Senior Association's Dong-gu branch, Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center, Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center, Busan Dong-gu Senior Club, and Samsung Hope Network) and there are a total of 69 projects, including 33 public service types, 18 social service types, and 18 market types
- Dong-gu has Busanjin Market, the representative traditional market in Busan, and there are also many traditional markets with a long history and culture such as Choryang Traditional Market and Free Market
- There are a total of 12 registered traditional markets, and the largest

traditional market (based on the number of stores) is the free market, followed by Busanjin Market, which is called Busan's three traditional markets

- The total number of registered stores in 12 locations is 3,577, and the distribution status by dong shows that there are 5 locations in Beomil-dong, 3 locations in Choryang-dong, 3 locations in Sujeong-dong, and 1 location in Jwacheon-dong
- As of December 2022, there are a total of 35 welfare centers for senior citizens in Busan, with a total of three operating in Dong-gu. According to the distribution status of Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center by dong, there is one in Sujeong-dong (Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center), one in Choryang-dong (Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center Branch), and one in Beomil-dong (Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center)

3) Informatization and community health environment

(communication and information, community support and health services)

- As a result of the survey on the current status of welfare support for the elderly in Dong-gu, the main support institutions can be divided into Dong Community Center, Dong-gu Health Center, Dong-gu Dementia Relief Center, Dong-gu Social Welfare Center, Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center, Jaesung University Senior Welfare Center, Senior Welfare Center for the Elderly, Busan Dong-gu Senior Club, Busan-si Dong-gu Senior Center, and various community welfare support such as basic pension application, medical support, and employment support are provided
- According to Article 31 of the Welfare of the Aged Act, facilities for the elderly may be classified into residential welfare facilities for the elderly (elderly care facilities, joint living families for the elderly), medical welfare facilities for the elderly (elderly care facilities, joint living families for the

elderly), leisure welfare facilities for the elderly (elderly care centers, senior citizens centers, classes for the elderly), welfare facilities for the elderly (short-term protection services, visiting nursing services, visiting bath services, visiting care services, support services for the elderly, day and night protection services), specialized institutions for the protection of the elderly, and job support agencies for the elderly

- As of December 2022, there are a total of three medical welfare facilities for the elderly in Dong-gu. There are a total of 18 welfare facilities for the elderly at home in Dong-gu, including 3 visiting bath services, 8 visiting care services, 1 welfare equipment service, 4 support services for the elderly at home, and 2 day and night care services
- As of 2023, there are a total of 22 places, including 4 visiting bath services facilities in Dong-gu, 10 visiting care services facilities, 3 day and night care facilities, 4 support facilities for the elderly at home, and 1 welfare equipment facility
- The Dong-gu Free Meal Service Center was operated by a total of 4 places (Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center, Dong-gu Senior Welfare Center, Jaesung Dae Senior Welfare Center, and Dong-gu Free Meal Service Center), and those eligible for free meals are recipients of basic living security aged 60 or older
- As of 2023, there were 162 medical institutions in Dong-gu, and the number of beds was 1,435 general beds, 100 psychiatric beds, and 1,338 nursing beds, which were confirmed to have a total of 2,873 beds
 - There are three general hospitals (Good Cultural Hospital, Bongsae Memorial Hospital, Ilshin Christian Hospital), five hospitals, two dental hospitals, one oriental medicine hospital, one psychiatric hospital, five nursing hospitals, 71 clinics, 34 dental clinics, and 40 oriental clinics
 - As a result of the survey on the current status of emergency medical

institutions in Dong-gu, it was confirmed that a total of three institutions were established: two local emergency medical institutions and one emergency medical facility

[Section 3] Social Survey and Satisfaction Analysis in Dong-gu, Busan

- Proper aging-friendly city design requires procedures to diagnose local circumstances and to determine the level of the aged-friendly city recognized by the elderly. It is necessary to understand the needs of the elderly and set policies through this analysis.
- Therefore, it is to analyze the basic needs of the elderly living in Dong-gu by reviewing the basic data such as the Dong-gu Social Survey in Busan, the Dong-gu Satisfaction Survey Report, and the Dong-gu Community Security Plan, along with the analysis of aging conditions and conditions in Dong-gu, Busan
- In other words, this section analyses the basic data based on the three areas of WHO's senior-friendly city: physical environment, social, cultural, and economic environment, information and community health department: outdoor space and buildings, transportation, housing, leisure, and social participation, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, communication and information, community welfare and health

1. Analysis of basic data

- Among the surveyed households in Dong-gu in the 2023 Busan (Dong-gu) Social Survey, basic data, the elderly aged 60 or older were analyzed as a sample
 - The reason why the sample composition targets the elderly aged 60 or older, not the elderly aged 65 or older, is to collect both the perspectives

of the prospective elderly and the current elderly to establish a three-year mid- to long-term age-friendly city

- The 2023 Busan (Dong-gu) Social Survey consists of 48 common items and 5 district characteristic items. Only responses collected from elderly individuals who are 60 or older in the social survey items are used to generate the basic data for the elderly friendliness test.

2. An Analysis of the Needed Policies for the Elderly

- According to the 5th Dong-gu Community Security Plan, the urgency policy was evaluated as “elderly care“. Caring for the elderly is considered urgent in policy.
- In addition, as a result of a social security survey on elderly care in Dong-gu, it was confirmed that they experienced relative difficulties in housework and personal hygiene management. Appropriate support and services were needed to solve this problem.
- According to the 2023 Dong-gu Social Survey, the willingness of senior citizens aged 60 or older to settle in Dong-gu is high. 74.9% of the positive responses. In the 2023 Dong-gu Social Survey, elderly people aged 60 or older surveyed the necessary policies for the elderly and found that “expanding opportunities for social participation“ was the most necessary, and “expanding medical welfare facilities for the elderly“ was confirmed
- As a result of the necessary policy survey for the elderly, expansion of social participation opportunities (34.2%), expansion of medical welfare facilities (15.6%), expansion of residential welfare facilities (13.8%), expansion of welfare facilities (13.7%), expansion of visiting services (11.9%), expansion of leisure welfare facilities (10.6%), and others (0.1%)

3. Analysis results

1) Transportation

- As a result of the satisfaction of using public transportation (city, village bus, intercity, express bus, taxi, subway, light rail, etc.), it is found that the subway and light rail are used the most, and the satisfaction of the public transportation is the highest
- As a result of the survey on the perception of the walking environment around the residence, 6.3% were very satisfied, 24.3% were slightly satisfied, 28.9% were moderate, 30.2% were slightly dissatisfied, and 10.3% were very dissatisfied
 - Elderly people tend to be mainly dissatisfied with the walking environment, so the need to improve the safe and clean walking environment is required
- As a result of the satisfaction survey on the use of parking lots near the residence, 8.0% said they were very satisfied, 20.5% said they were slightly satisfied, 25.8% said they were normal, 29.5% said they were slightly dissatisfied, and 16.2% said they were very dissatisfied
 - In general, satisfaction with the use of parking lots appears to be low. It is necessary to find a safe way for the elderly to use parking lots around residential areas and parking lots in the area

2) Residence

- The residential types in which the elderly live are 21.9% of apartments, 61.0% of detached houses, 2.6% of row houses, 11.8% of multi-family houses, and 2.8% of others
 - It appears that they are mainly living in detached houses, followed by apartments, multi-family houses, row houses, and others.

- The housing occupancy type of the elderly is 65.4% for themselves, 11.1% for lease on a deposit basis, 18.2% for monthly rent with a deposit, 1.6% for monthly rent without a deposit, and 3.7% for free. In other words, it is confirmed that the elderly in Dong-gu are mainly living in their own homes
- According to a survey of the reasons for continuing to live in Dong-gu, 41.1% lived in the past (from birth), 33.1% lived by economic living conditions, 10.9% due to work or business, 6.0% due to convenience of transportation, 4.6% due to convenience of local development, 3.3% due to convenience of living facilities, and 1.1% others
- In terms of residential environment satisfaction, the results of the satisfaction survey on housing are very satisfied 9.3%, slightly satisfied 33.0%, moderate 35.5%, slightly dissatisfied 16.7%, and very dissatisfied 5.5%. The results of the satisfaction survey on infrastructure such as water and sewage are very satisfied 11.3%, slightly satisfied 38.4%, moderate 31.9%, slightly dissatisfied 13.6%, very dissatisfied 4.9%
- It is found to have a slight satisfaction or moderate satisfaction with infrastructure, such as housing and water supply
- 34.3% of the policies needed to improve the residential environment are to improve the access environment on highlands, 32.1% to improve the residential environment, 21.9% to expand convenience facilities, and 11.8% to expand public parking lots in residential and commercial areas
- Efforts should be made to improve the access environment of highland residents who are inconvenienced by the geographical conditions of the highlands, and efforts to improve the residential environment, such as maintaining old housing or supplying public housing, should be made

3) Leisure and social activities

- As a result of the survey on the degree of satisfaction with cultural leisure life, it was found that 0.5% were very satisfied, 10.8% were slightly satisfied, 65.8% were moderate, 18.7% were slightly dissatisfied, and 4.2% were very dissatisfied
 - In other words, it was confirmed that cultural leisure life has a normal level of satisfaction and a slight degree of dissatisfaction is relatively high
 - For cultural facilities that should be expanded first, 40.0% of local cultural welfare facilities, 31.9% of sports facilities, 15.7% of performance facilities, 7.8% of exhibition facilities, 2.3% of cultural welfare facilities, 1.4% of book facilities, and 0.9% of others were surveyed
 - It is recognized that it is necessary to expand local cultural welfare facilities and sports facilities, and performance facilities are found to have a relatively high level of demand
- As a result of the satisfaction survey on leisure use, 1.4% were very satisfied, 9.1% were slightly satisfied, 56.5% were moderate, 27.0% were slightly dissatisfied, and 6.0% were very dissatisfied
 - Elderly people have a normal level of satisfaction with leisure use, and it is confirmed that the level of dissatisfaction is relatively higher than the level of satisfaction
 - The reasons for dissatisfaction with leisure life were 34.4% due to poor physical strength or health, 21.3% economic burden, 14.5% lack of time, 10.2% due to lack of adequate hobbies, 7.7% lack of leisure facilities, 5.4% lack of leisure information and programs, 4.8% lack of leisure information and programs, and 0.4% others
 - The elderly are vulnerable to health, so access to leisure life needs to be improved because they need less physical consumption for a healthy leisure

life.

- According to the survey on leisure use on weekends and holidays, 74.3% watched video content, 69.2% rested, 27.7% social and other activities, 7.9% sports activities, 3.6% tourism activities, 3.5% hobbies, self-development, 2.7% computer games, 2.7% Internet search, 1.6% cultural arts participation, 1.0% cultural arts participation, 0.7% others, and 0.3% sports viewing
 - In other words, it was confirmed that the elderly have a static leisure life because there are limitations in physical activity.
- According to a survey of the elderly's viewing rate of cultural and artistic events, 89.1% said they had no experience, and 10.9% said they had experience. 87.0% of the respondents said they had watched cultural and artistic events, followed by 11.4% of museums, 9.6% of art galleries, 7.6% of music, concerts, 5.1% of literary events, 3.6% of sports viewing, 1.1% of plays, musicals, and dances, respectively
 - It is confirmed that most of the elderly do not watch cultural and artistic events. If they have experienced cultural and artistic events, the proportion of movies that are relatively accessible to cultural life accounts for the majority
- As a result of a survey on whether there are lifelong education opportunities for the elderly, 0.4%, 15.1% are such, 36.1% are not, 10.8% are not, 3.1% are not at all, and 34.5% are not sure
 - The opportunities for lifelong education experienced by the elderly were found to be moderate, and the percentage of respondents who said they did not know well was relatively high, so there is a possibility that there is a limit to information on lifelong education
- As a result of the survey on whether the elderly wish to complete lifelong education, 68.6% said they did not want to receive it, and 31.4% said they

did want to receive it.

- As for what kind of education they want to receive if they want to receive lifelong education, 33.4% were health-related, 27.0% were leisure and life sports, 11.0% were culture and arts, 11.0% were vocational and work-related, 8.3% were humanities and liberal arts, 4.0% were related to civic participation activities, 3.9% were related to literacy learning, and 1.4% were related to civic leadership competency
- Some relatively many respondents do not want to complete lifelong education, so it seems necessary to devise an educational program that the elderly may be interested in. It seems necessary to expand and promote related education in health, leisure, and life sports

4) Citizen participation and employment household income

- According to the survey on the main sources of income, 38.8% of the household head's earned income and business income, 29.4% of the government's subsidies, 9.3% of pensions or severance pay, 7.5% of other household members' earned income and business income, 6.4% of the spouse's earned income and business income, 4.3% of subsidies from parents, children, and relatives, and 0.2% others
- Main sources of income are identified as earned income, business income, and government subsidies
- As a result of the survey on how difficult they experienced in making a living, 5.6% were not there at all, 43.0% were there sometimes, 42.7% were there, and 8.7% were there often
- According to a week-long survey of economic activity, 42.9% said they did not, followed by 57.1% who did not work, 53.7% for childcare or housework, 21.3% for other reasons, 19.3% for resting, 4.4% for health difficulties, 1.1%

- for job search, 0.2% for regular educational institutions, and 0% for employment
- The main reason for not working is that they help their children to raise them or do a lot of housework
 - The main expenditures were 40.2% for food, 37.3% for health and medical expenses, 7.4% for housing and furniture and household goods, 6.5% for water and heat, 3.7% for transportation and communication, 1.2% for eating out, 0.9% for culture and leisure, 0.9% for family events, 0.9% for others, 0.6% for education and 0.5% for clothing expenses
 - It has been confirmed that the elderly spend a lot mainly on food and health and medical expenses
 - As a result of the survey on the satisfaction of working conditions of the elderly, 8.1% are very satisfied, 34.3% are slightly satisfied, 41.3% are moderate, 15.2% are slightly dissatisfied, 1.1% are very dissatisfied, with the highest percentage of respondents who answered moderate, followed by a lot of respondents who answered slightly satisfied
 - Wage income is very satisfied with 5.1%, slightly satisfied with 25.3%, moderate with 42.7%, slightly dissatisfied with 22.9%, very dissatisfied with 4.1%, with the highest percentage of respondents saying it was moderate
 - Working hours are very satisfied with 8.8%, slightly satisfied with 29.4%, moderate with 44.3%, slightly dissatisfied with 15.4%, very dissatisfied with 2.1%, the highest percentage of respondents who answered “normal“, followed by “slightly satisfied “
 - The working environment is very satisfied with 9.1%, slightly satisfied with 32.6%, moderate with 43.1%, slightly dissatisfied with 13.2%, very dissatisfied with 1.9%, with the highest percentage of respondents being moderate, followed by the highest percentage of respondents who answered

slightly satisfied

- As a result of the overall satisfaction survey, 7.4% were very satisfied, 31.3% were slightly satisfied, 46.2% were moderate, 12.8% were slightly dissatisfied, 2.2% were very dissatisfied, with the highest percentage of respondents saying moderate, followed by the highest percentage of respondents saying they were slightly satisfied
- It appears to be moderate to slightly satisfactory in all areas, including overall satisfaction with working conditions. However, wage income is relatively less satisfied than in other areas
- According to a survey on how to think about the factors of employment competitiveness, 33.8% of practical experience in similar industries, 22.0% in human relations, 21.9% of employment support and projects in the government and Busan, 16.9% in the acquisition of specific certificates, 2.3% of participation in field training, 2.0% of academic background, and 1.1% of others
- Older people tend to think that working experience in similar industries is a factor that increases job competitiveness, and relationships are also important
- Factors that are difficult to get a job in Busan include 23.5% discrimination such as gender discrimination and age restrictions, 22.6% of the industrial base to absorb manpower, 17.8% of economic and social unrest, 10.3% of economic power and job connection anxiety, 9.3% of opportunities to receive technical training, 6.4% of difficulties in acquiring employment information, 5.6% of opportunities for open recruitment, 3.2% of disadvantaged treatment from local universities, and 1.3% of others
- It has been confirmed that various discriminations, such as gender discrimination and age restrictions, and a lack of an industrial base to absorb manpower are recognized as obstacles to employment

- The local job sufficiency survey results indicate that 0.2% had a positive response, 11.2% had a moderate response, 46.8% had a negative response, 31.6% had no response, and 10.2% were completely absent.
 - It turns out that jobs in the region are generally perceived as moderate to somewhat insufficient.
 - It appears that they have been mainly looking for jobs through relatives, friends, and colleagues, and it has been confirmed that the rate of receiving help from public employment support institutions is also high.
- As a result of the main responses to job selection factors, 51.0% of income, 17.3% of stability, 10.6% of work environment, 6.5% of aptitude and interest, I don't know, 5.6%, 3.0% of Future, 2.8% of Self-Achievement, 2.0% of working hours, 1.2% of honor and reputation, and 0% of others
 - Income is the most important factor in choosing a job, followed by stability
- As for the support policies for job expansion, 45.3% for job expansion, 27.2% for job placement, 12.9% for corporate attraction and employment promotion, 8.9% for vocational training, 4.5% for start-up support, and 1.2% for others
 - In most cases, it has been confirmed that job expansion is necessary to expand employment, and sufficient job placement is also necessary
 - As a result of the satisfaction survey on the current employment expansion policy, 1.5% are very satisfied, 14.9% are slightly satisfied, 43.9% are moderate, 14.6% are slightly dissatisfied, 4.4% are very dissatisfied, and 20.6% are not sure
 - The employment expansion policy recognized by the elderly appears to be a normal level of satisfaction. It is estimated that sufficient information on the employment expansion policy is somewhat insufficient as 20.6 percent of respondents say they do not know