

Age-friendly Baseline Assessment of Gangwon



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1) Senior Population and Aging Rate

① Senior Population

- As of October 2024, the elderly population of Gangwon State stands at 381,000, accounting for 25.1% of the total population of Gangwon.

As of October 2024, the elderly population of Gangwon State is 381,278, accounting for 25.1% of its total population, which is 5.3%p higher than the national average of 19.8%. The trend of the elderly population ratio in Gangwon showed an increase from 9.0% in 2000 to 25.1% in 2024, up 16.1%p, which is higher than the national increase of 12.9%p(6.9% → 19.8%) during the same period.

<Table 1-1> Elderly Population of Korea and Gangwon(2000~2024)

Unit: Person, %

Type		2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2024
Total (Korea)	Total	47,534,117	48,683,031	49,879,812	50,951,719	51,349,259	51,238,450
	Elderly	3,268,058	4,224,735	5,348,182	6,552,528	8,134,675	10,156,152
	Female	2,048,636	2,571,409	3,181,468	3,805,370	4,618,721	5,652,138
	Male	1,219,423	1,653,327	2,166,715	2,747,159	3,515,954	4,504,014
	Elderly Ratio	6.9	8.7	10.7	12.9	15.8	19.8
Gangwon	Total	1,555,834	1,517,243	1,513,988	1,533,360	1,528,690	1,519,545
	Elderly	140,766	179,330	220,562	255,678	307,325	381,278
	Female	87,281	107,854	130,661	149,390	174,962	210,835
	Male	53,486	71,476	89,899	106,288	132,363	170,443
	Elderly Ratio	9.0	11.8	14.6	16.7	20.1	25.1

Note 1: Based on the mid-year population for each year. Values with 0.5 are rounded up

Note 2: 2024 figures are as of October 2024.

Source: KOSIS (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics)

② Aging Rate

- In 2024, Gangwon ranked third nationwide in aging rate:
Jeollanam-do(27.0%) > Gyeongsangbuk-do(25.7%) > Gangwon(25.1%)

In 2024, Gangwon's aging rate is 25.1%, ranking third in the nation after Jeollanam-do(27.0%) and Gyeongsangbuk-do(25.7%). Since 2020, Gangwon's aging rate has increased by 5.0%p, outpacing the national average growth of 4.0 by 1.0%p. This shows that Gangwon's population is aging at a significantly steeper and faster rate than other regions.

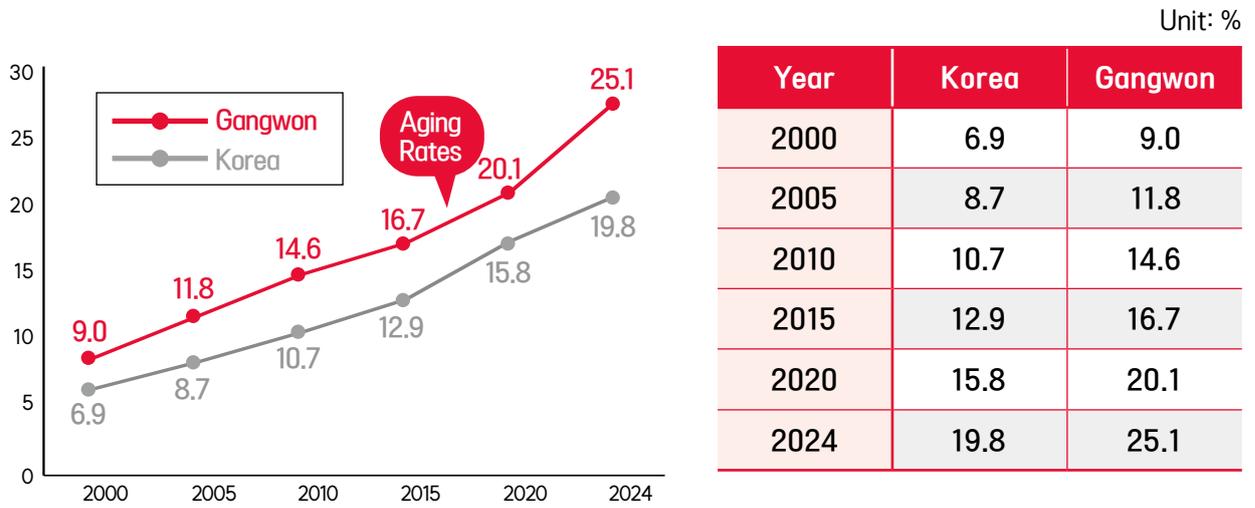
〈Table 1-2〉 Aging Rates by City/Province in Korea(2020~2024)

Unit: %

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	Oct. 2024
Nationwide	15.8	16.7	18.0	19.0	19.8
Seoul	15.4	16.3	17.6	18.5	19.3
Busan	18.7	19.8	21.5	22.6	23.7
Daegu	16.1	17.0	18.4	19.6	20.6
Incheon	13.5	14.4	15.6	16.6	17.5
Gwangju	13.8	14.5	15.6	16.5	17.3
Daejeon	13.8	14.7	16.1	17.0	17.8
Ulsan	12.1	13.1	14.7	15.9	16.9
Sejong	9.2	9.6	10.5	11.0	11.5
Gyeonggi	12.8	13.5	14.7	15.6	16.4
Gangwon	20.1	21.1	22.8	24.0	25.1
Chungcheongbuk-do	17.0	17.8	19.9	20.8	21.7
Chungcheongnam-do	17.9	18.7	20.6	21.3	22.1
Jeollabuk-do	20.6	21.4	23.2	24.1	25.0
Jeollanam-do	22.9	23.6	25.2	26.1	27.0
Gyeongsangbuk-do	20.8	21.7	23.8	24.7	25.7
Gyeongsangnam-do	16.6	17.7	19.5	20.6	21.6
Jeju	15.1	15.8	17.1	17.9	18.8

Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, Population Projections)

[Figure 1-1] Aging Rates of Korea and Gangwon(2000~2024)

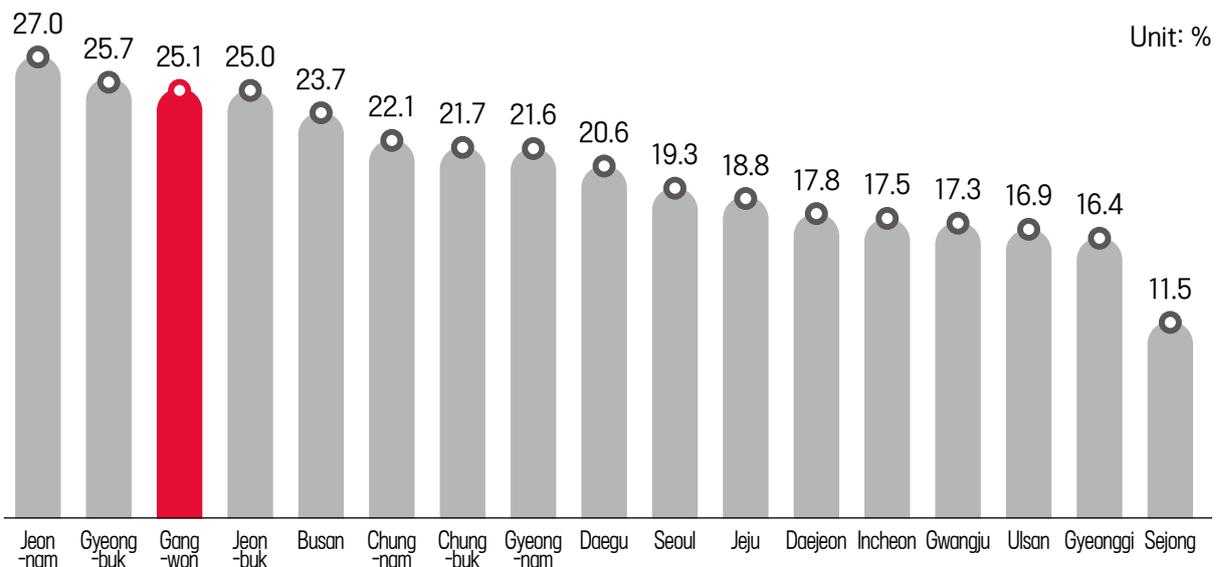


Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

Note: [Based on the proportion of the population aged 65 and over]

Aging Society (7% or more) < Aged Society (14% or more) < Super-Aged Society (20% or more)

[Figure 1-2] Aging Rates by City/Province in Korea(2024)



Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

- Gangwon became an aging society in 1992, an aged society in 2009, and a super-aged society in 2020.

Gangwon entered the stage of an aging society(aging rate of 7%) in 1994, progressed to an aged society(14%) in 2009, and reached the stage of a super-aged society(20%) in 2020. The transition from an aged society to a super-aged society took 11 years, 4 years faster than the transition from an aging society to an aged society, which took 15 years. This indicates that the aging process in Gangwon is progressing at a significantly faster pace than in other regions.

〈Table 1-3〉 Aging Rate by Region in Korea(1992~2024)

Type	Year of Attainment			Years Taken for Progression		
	Aging Society (7%)	Aged Society (14%)	Super-aged Society (20%)	7%→14%	14%→20%	7%→20%
Nationwide	2000	2017		17 years		
Seoul	2005	2018		13 years		
Busan	2003	2014	2021	11 years	7 years	18 years
Daegu	2004	2017	2024	13 years	13 years	7 years
Incheon	2006	2020		14 years		
Gwangju	2005	2020		15 years		
Daejeon	2006	2020		14 years		
Ulsan	2011	2022		11 years		
Sejong	excluded					
Gyeonggi	2005	2022		17 years		
Gangwon	1994	2009	2020	15 years	11 years	26 years
Chungcheongbuk-do	1994	2013	2023	19 years	10 years	29 years
Chungcheongnam-do	1993	2007	2022	14 years	15 years	29 years
Jeollabuk-do	1993	2007	2019	14 years	12 years	26 years
Jeollanam-do	1993	2003	2014	10 years	11 years	21 years
Gyeongsangbuk-do	1993	2007	2018	14 years	11 years	25 years
Gyeongsangnam-do	1997	2016	2023	19 years	7 years	26 years
Jeju	1997	2017		20 years		

Source: Reorganized from KOSIS (Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Data)

- Number of cities and counties classified as super-aged societies in the past five years: 15 in 2020(excluding Chuncheon, Wonju and Sokcho)
→ increased to 17 in 2024.

The city of Wonju has an aging rate of 18.8% in 2024, leaving a gap of 1.2% to reach the status of a super-aged society. Meanwhile, the aging rate in seven counties(gun) - Hwacheon(36.2%), Yeongwol (35.4%), Yangyang(35.0%), Pyeongchang(34.7%), Jeongseon(34.6%), Goseong(33.5%), and Hongcheon(33.2%) - exceeds a notable 30.0%. Therefore, the super-aged society of Gangwon is currently undergoing irreversible social changes that require proactive responses.

<Table 1-4> Aging Rates by City(si) and County(gun) in Gangwon(2010~2024)

Unit: %

Province/City/County	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (Oct.)
Gangwon	14.8	16.9	20.7	21.7	22.8	24.0	25.1
Chuncheon	13.1	14.8	17.9	18.6	19.5	20.5	21.3
Wonju	11.1	12.3	15.1	15.9	16.8	17.8	18.8
Gangneung	14.3	17.2	21.3	22.2	23.5	24.7	25.9
Donghae	13.2	15.9	20.2	21.1	22.3	23.5	24.7
Taebaek	14.8	19.0	25.2	26.4	27.8	29.2	30.7
Sokcho	12.7	15.2	19.2	20.1	21.2	22.5	23.8
Samcheok	17.9	20.5	25.4	26.6	27.5	28.8	30.0
Hongcheon	18.9	21.0	26.2	27.9	29.7	31.6	33.2
Hoengseong	21.7	24.2	29.5	31.1	32.7	34.6	36.2
Yeongwol	21.6	24.3	29.7	31.0	32.4	34.0	35.4
Pyeongchang	19.4	22.3	28.4	30.0	31.5	33.2	34.7
Jeongseon	19.2	22.6	28.0	29.2	31.0	32.9	34.6
Cheorwon	16.3	18.6	22.8	23.8	25.2	26.8	28.1
Hwacheon	18.1	17.8	22.6	23.7	25.3	26.7	27.5
Yanggu	17.2	16.9	21.1	22.5	23.7	25.1	26.3
Inje	16.0	16.8	20.6	21.4	22.6	23.8	25.0
Goseong	20.7	23.3	29.7	30.2	31.2	32.1	33.5
Yangyang	21.3	25.2	29.8	31.1	32.4	33.9	35.0

Note: Based on December data for each year

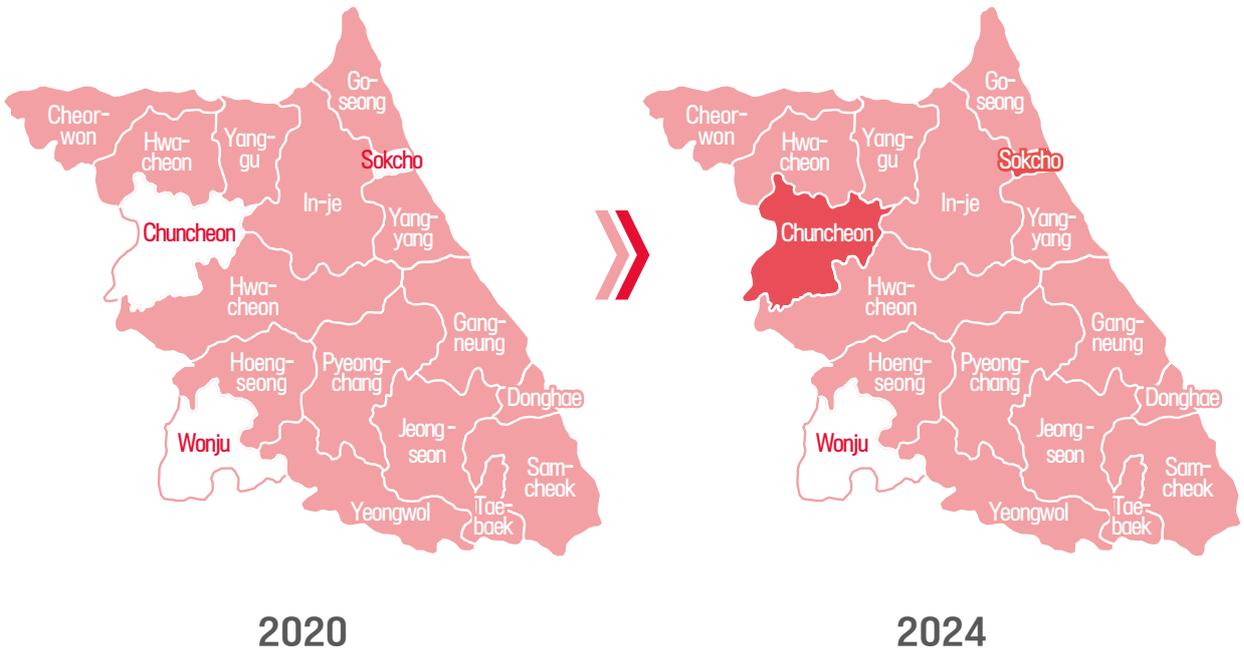
Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, e-Local Indicators)

[Figure 1-3] Aging Speed in Gangwon



Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

[Figure 1-4] Current Status of a Super-Aged Society by City(si) and County(gun) in Gangwon(2020-2024)



Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Population Statistics

Note: [Based on the proportion of the population aged 65 and over]

Aging Society (7% or more) < Aged Society (14% or more) < Super-Aged Society (20% or more)

- In 2024, 17 out of 18 Gangwon cities and counties, excluding Wonju, have 20% or more elderly population

In 2024, Gangwon State's aging index is projected to be 256.0 persons, indicating 256 elderly individuals for every 100 young people. The elderly dependency ratio, which measures the number of elderly individuals supported by the working-age population, is 38.5 in Gangwon. The lowest ratio is observed in Wonju City(27.0), while the highest is in Hoengseong-gun(63.4).

<Table 1-5> Aging Indicators by City(si) and County(gun) in Gangwon(2024)

Unit: Person, %, Individual/100 Persons, Rank

Province/ City/ County	Total	Age Group			Elderly Ratio	Aging Index	Elderly Depend- ency Ratio	Aging Rank
		0-14	15-64	65 and Above				
Gangwon	1,519,545	148,946	989,321	381,278	25.1	256.0	38.5	-
Chuncheon	285,986	31,161	194,009	60,816	21.3	195.2	31.3	17
Wonju	362,132	41,965	252,148	68,019	18.8	162.1	27.0	18
Gangneung	207,988	19,051	135,166	53,771	25.9	282.2	39.8	13
Donghae	87,737	9,132	56,925	21,680	24.7	237.4	38.1	15
Taebaek	38,043	3,270	23,090	11,683	30.7	357.3	50.6	8
Sokcho	81,128	8,226	53,630	19,272	23.8	234.3	35.9	16
Samcheok	61,993	5,101	38,323	18,569	30.0	364.0	48.5	9
Hongcheon	66,929	5,216	39,469	22,244	33.2	426.5	56.4	7
Hoengseong	46,234	3,083	26,404	16,747	36.2	543.2	63.4	1
Yeongwol	36,899	2,426	21,399	13,074	35.4	538.9	61.1	2
Pyeongchang	40,428	2,537	23,878	14,013	34.7	552.3	58.7	4
Jeongseon	33,609	2,233	19,760	11,616	34.6	520.2	58.8	5
Cheorwon	40,612	3,958	25,247	11,407	28.1	288.2	45.2	10
Hwacheon	22,980	2,223	14,443	6,314	27.5	284.0	43.7	11
Yanggu	20,695	2,166	13,080	5,449	26.3	251.6	41.7	12
Inje	31,587	3,304	20,371	7,912	25.0	239.5	38.8	14
Goseong	27,016	1,998	15,962	9,056	33.5	453.3	56.7	6
Yangyang	27,549	1,896	16,017	9,636	35.0	508.2	60.2	3

Notes: 1) Based on mid-year population. Values with 0.5 are rounded up

2) Aging index: Elderly population(aged 65 and over) / youth population(aged 0-14) * 100.

3) Elderly dependency ratio: Elderly population(aged 65 and over) / working-age population (aged 15-64) * 100

4) Aging rank is based on the highest elderly population ratio

Source: KOSIS (Ministry of the Interior and Security, Population Registration Statistics)

③ Life Expectancy

- In 2020, the life expectancy of the elderly in Gangwon was 86.5 years: women 88.6 years > men 84.2 years.

Since 2010, the life expectancy of the elderly in Gangwon has been steadily increasing. In particular, women are expected to live 4.4 years longer than men in 2020.

〈Table 1-6〉 Life Expectancy of the Elderly in Gangwon(2010~2020)

Unit: Year

Type	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Total	19.1	19.5	20.2	20.6	20.8	21.5
Female (A)	21.2	21.5	22.3	22.6	22.8	23.6
Male (B)	16.8	17.2	17.9	18.4	18.7	19.2
Gender Difference (A-B)	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4

Note: Based on a complete life table for age 65

Source: KOSIS(Statistics Korea, Life Table)

④ Estimation of the Aging Population

- By 2045, around 4 out of every 10 Gangwon residents(43.6%) are expected to be 65 and above
- Gangwon's elderly population ratio is projected to increase from 25.1% in 2024 → 43.6% in 2045, a 1.7-fold growth

Over the next 20 years, the aging rate in Gangwon is projected to increase from 30.9% in 2030 → 40.5% in 2040 → 43.6% in 2045. By 2045, the elderly population ratio in Gangwon is expected to reach 43.6%, 1.7 times higher than 25.1% in 2024. During the next 20 years, Gangwon is expected to maintain an elderly population ratio about 5%p higher than the national average.

<Table 1-7> Future Projections of the Elderly Population in Korea and Gangwon(2024~2045)

Unit: Person, %, %p

Type		2024	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
National	Total Population	51,238,450	51,905,126	51,926,953	51,629,895	50,855,376	49,574,038
	Elderly	10,156,152	10,511,160	12,979,573	15,237,275	17,223,537	18,329,352
	Female	5,652,138	5,836,249	7,090,819	8,256,495	9,281,588	9,854,801
	Male	4,504,014	4,674,911	5,888,754	6,980,780	7,941,949	8,474,551
	Elderly Ratio	19.8	20.3	25.0	29.5	33.9	37.0
	Growth Rate	-	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.1
Gangwon	Total	1,519,545	1,512,667	1,519,322	1,523,392	1,513,324	1,487,360
	Elderly	381,278	386,674	470,072	546,321	613,620	648,758
	Female	210,835	213,710	254,314	291,570	325,269	343,899
	Male	170,443	172,964	215,758	254,751	288,351	304,859
	Elderly Ratio	25.1	25.6	30.9	35.9	40.5	43.6
	Growth Rate	-	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	3.1

Note: Growth rates represent changes compared to five years prior

Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, Population Projections)

2) Elderly Households

① Households Headed by Individuals Aged 65 and Over

- In 2023, the proportion of households headed by individuals aged 65 and over in Gangwon was 31.7%, 6.1%p higher than the national average
- In 2023, 76.5% of elderly household heads in Gangwon lived alone(41.4%) + in elderly couple households(35.1%)

In Gangwon, 76.5% of the elderly household heads were found to be living in single-person households(41.4%) or couple-only households(35.1%). This means that about 8 out of 10 elderly household heads(76.5%) can be considered vulnerable and in need of care.

〈Table 1-8〉 Status of Elderly Household Heads by Region in Korea(2023)

Unit: Household, %

Province/City/County	Total household	Head of Household 65 and Older		Single person household		Couple household		Other household	
		Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio	Count	Ratio
Korea	22,073,158	5,655,260	25.6	2,138,107	37.8	1,931,770	34.2	1,585,383	28.0
Seoul	4,141,659	991,970	24.0	334,348	33.7	315,342	31.8	342,280	34.5
Busan	1,462,404	447,333	30.6	174,540	39.0	153,348	34.3	119,445	26.7
Daegu	1,033,238	281,669	27.3	109,018	38.7	99,589	35.4	73,062	25.9
Incheon	1,242,168	280,621	22.6	102,510	36.5	93,178	33.2	84,933	30.3
Gwangju	627,602	141,854	22.6	56,049	39.5	48,768	34.4	37,037	26.1
Daejeon	654,809	143,809	22.0	54,110	37.6	52,245	36.3	37,454	26.0
Ulsan	458,129	104,826	22.9	36,987	35.3	40,605	38.7	27,234	26.0
Sejong	156,444	22,216	14.2	7,691	34.6	9,003	40.5	5,522	24.9
Gyeonggi	5,500,024	1,165,829	21.2	406,282	34.8	396,828	34.0	362,719	31.1
Gangwon	698,410	221,439	31.7	91,601	41.4	77,720	35.1	52,118	23.5
Chungbuk	720,231	196,338	27.3	79,135	40.3	70,222	35.8	46,981	23.9
Chungnam	948,631	267,533	28.2	105,574	39.5	96,266	36.0	65,693	24.6
Jeollabuk-do	786,775	253,198	32.2	106,075	41.9	86,980	34.4	60,143	23.8
Jeollanam-do	793,249	282,070	35.6	123,303	43.7	94,268	33.4	64,499	22.9
Gyeongsangbuk-do	1,166,594	382,178	32.8	158,914	41.6	136,652	35.8	86,612	22.7
Gyeongsangnam-do	1,404,476	404,914	28.8	168,365	41.6	139,085	34.3	97,464	24.1
Jeju	278,315	67,463	24.2	23,605	35.0	21,671	32.1	22,187	32.9

Source: KOSIS(Statistics Korea, Population Census)

② Elderly Living Alone

- In 2023, elderly individuals living alone in Gangwon accounted for 25.0%(91,601 people) of the total elderly population, 3.0%p higher than the national average
- In 2023, approximately 7 out of 10 elderly individuals living alone in Gangwon(66.9%) were women.

In 2023, the total number of elderly people living alone in Gangwon was 91,601, accounting for 25.0% of the total elderly population, 3.0%p higher than the national average. Among all provinces and cities in Korea, Gangwon ranks fifth in the proportion of elderly people living alone, after Jeollanam-do(26.2%) > Gyeongsangbuk-do(25.2%) > Gyeongsangnam-do and Jeollabuk-do(25.1%). Among the elderly living alone in Gangwon, 61,253 are women, accounting for 66.9% of the total, almost twice as many as the men(30,348).

〈Table 1-9〉 Elderly Living Alone by Region in Korea(2023)

Unit: Person, %

Type	65 and above	1-person household			Percentage of elderly living alone
		Total	Men	Women	
Nationwide	9,730,411	2,138,107	663,187	1,474,920	22.0
Seoul	1,733,580	334,348	104,077	230,271	19.3
Busan	745,199	174,540	51,074	123,466	23.4
Daegu	466,338	109,018	29,896	79,122	23.4
Incheon	497,057	102,510	33,041	69,469	20.6
Gwangju	233,878	56,049	16,460	39,589	24.0
Daejeon	244,756	54,110	16,875	37,235	22.1
Ulsan	175,709	36,987	11,887	25,100	21.1
Sejong	42,560	7,691	2,422	5,269	18.1
Gyeonggi	2,122,718	406,282	134,975	271,307	19.1
Gangwon	366,555	91,601	30,348	61,253	25.0
Chungcheongbuk-do	332,237	79,135	25,962	53,173	23.8
Chungcheongnam-do	454,534	105,574	33,620	71,954	23.2
Jeollabuk-do	423,128	106,075	30,967	75,108	25.1
Jeollanam-do	470,874	123,303	35,571	87,732	26.2
Gyeongsangbuk-do	630,486	158,914	47,036	111,878	25.2
Gyeongsangnam-do	669,646	168,365	51,134	117,231	25.1
Jeju	121,156	23,605	7,842	15,763	19.5

Source: KOSIS (Statistics Korea, Population Census)

- In 2023, 10 out of 18 cities and counties in Gangwon had more than 25% of the elderly living alone

In 2023, the city of Taebaek had the highest proportion of elderly individuals living alone among its elderly population, at 29.7%. Among Gangwon's 18 cities and counties, 10 regions - Taebaek, Yeongwol, Jeongseon, Samcheok, Sokcho, Pyeongchang, Goseong, Yangyang, Hwacheon, and Donghae - reported a proportion of elderly individuals living alone exceeding 25%, indicating that about a quarter of the elderly population in these regions lived alone.

〈Table 1-10〉 Elderly Living Alone by City(si) and County(gun) in Gangwon(2023)

Unit: Person, Household, %

Province/City/County	65 and above	Single person household			Percentage of elderly living alone
		Total	Men	Women	
Gangwon	366,555	91,601	30,348	61,253	25
Chuncheon	58,611	13,415	4,003	9,412	22.9
Wonju	64,487	15,336	5,032	10,304	23.8
Gangneung	51,700	12,639	3,715	8,924	24.4
Donghae	20,861	5,439	1,655	3,784	26.1
Taebaek	11,300	3,351	1,066	2,285	29.7
Sokcho	18,496	5,078	1,632	3,446	27.5
Samcheok	18,014	4,999	1,513	3,486	27.8
Hongcheon	21,287	5,275	2,097	3,178	24.8
Hoengseong	16,038	3,675	1,477	2,198	22.9
Yeongwol	12,705	3,569	1,349	2,220	28.1
Pyeongchang	13,501	3,551	1,376	2,175	26.3
Jeongseon	11,250	3,161	1,207	1,954	28.1
Cheorwon	11,093	2,587	783	1,804	23.3
Hwacheon	6,136	1,610	627	983	26.2
Yanggu	5,278	1,237	437	800	23.4
Inje	7,627	1,895	758	1,137	24.8
Goseong	8,773	2,308	745	1,563	26.3
Yangyang	9,398	2,476	876	1,600	26.3

Note: The proportion of elderly persons living alone is calculated as the ratio of elderly individuals living alone to the total elderly population(Ministry of the Interior and Safety, 2021).

Source: KOSIS(Statistics Korea, Population Census)

3) Elderly Welfare Facilities

·In 2023, the number of elderly welfare facilities in Gangwon is as follows: recreational welfare facilities(3,402) > home-based elderly welfare facilities(692) > medical welfare facilities(332) > dementia long-term care facilities(34)

·In 2023, 47.3% of Gangwon's home-based elderly welfare facilities provided visiting nursing services(327), 25.9% provided visiting bathing services(179), and 19.2% operated day and night care facilities(133)

In 2023, a total of 4,495 elderly welfare facilities were registered in Gangwon. Among these, recreational welfare facilities accounted for 3,402, representing 75.7% of all elderly welfare facilities, making them the most common type.

Meanwhile, in 2023, a total of 20,967 workers were employed at elderly welfare facilities in Gangwon. Employees in 2 categories - home-based elderly welfare facilities and elderly medical welfare facilities - make up 94.2% of the total workforce in these facilities.

<Table 1-11> Elderly Welfare Facilities of Gangwon by Type(2023)

Unit: Facility, Person

Type		No. of Facilities	Total Capacity	Occupancy	No. of Employees
Elderly Residential Welfare Facilities	Total	16	544	296	124
	Elderly Care Facility	7	326	173	77
	Elderly Group Homes	8	63	48	17
	Elderly Welfare Housing	1	155	75	30
Elderly Medical Welfare Facilities	Total	332	11,905	9,693	7,107
	Elderly Nursing Facility	234	11,041	8,926	6,488
	Elderly Group Nursing Homes	98	864	767	619
Elderly Recreational Welfare Facilities	Total	3,402	-	-	627
	Senior Welfare Centers	17	-	-	627
	Senior Centers	3,311	-	-	-
	Senior Classrooms	74	-	-	-

Type		No. of Facilities	Total Capacity	Occupancy	No. of Employees
Home-Based Elderly Welfare Facilities	Total	692	4,482	20,768	12,639
	Short-Term Care Services	1	9	4	4
	Visiting Nursing Services	23	0	357	127
	Visiting Bathing Services	179	0	1,789	1,025
	Visiting Care Services	327	0	12,577	9,923
	Welfare Equipment Support Services	14	0	1,337	15
	Home-based Elderly Support Services	15	0	1,193	54
	Day and Night Care Facilities	133	4,473	3,511	1,491
Dementia-Focused Long-Term Care Institutions	Total	34	475	239	174
	Dementia-Focused Day and Night Care	6	132	88	40
	Dementia Units within Elderly Nursing Facility	28	343	151	134
	Dementia-Focused Group Homes	0	0	0	0
Elderly Employment Support Institutions		15	-	-	296
Special Shelters for Elderly Victims of Abuse		1	-	-	-
Elderly Protection Agencies		3	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare(2024),

「2024 Status of Elderly Welfare Facilities(as of December 31, 2023)」.

- In 2023, only 9 of the 18 cities and counties in Gangwon had residential welfare facilities for the elderly.
- Among elderly recreational welfare facilities, senior centers were evenly distributed among all 18 cities and counties, while elderly welfare centers were available in 10 cities and counties, for a total of 17 facilities

In particular, Hongcheon-gun(Hongcheon county) has the most senior housing welfare facilities, with 6. Elderly medical welfare facilities are most numerous in the cities of Gangneung(76), followed by Chuncheon(73) > Wonju(65) > Hongcheon-gun(19).

<Table 1-12> Elderly Welfare Facility in Cities and Counties in Gangwon by Type(2023)

Unit: Number of Facility

Province/City/County	Elderly Residential Welfare Facilities				Elderly Medical Welfare Facilities			Elderly Leisure Welfare Facilities				Home-based elderly welfare facility	Elderly employment support institution	Special shelters for elderly victims of abuse	Elderly protection agencies
	Total	Yearly care facility	Elderly group home	Elderly welfare housing	Total	Elderly nursing facility	Elderly group nursing home	Total	Elderly welfare center	Senior center	Senior classroom				
Gangwon	16	7	8	1	332	234	98	3,402	17	3,311	74	692	15	1	34
Chuncheon	2	1	1	0	73	45	28	375	4	368	3	167	1	1	1
Wonju	2	2	0	0	65	51	14	477	2	466	9	114	1	0	4
Gangneung	1	1	0	0	76	53	23	321	2	314	5	133	1	0	1
Donghae	1	0	0	1	11	10	1	140	2	134	4	44	1	0	3
Taebaek	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	110	1	105	4	23	1	0	4
Sokcho	0	0	0	0	11	5	6	98	1	96	1	27	1	0	0
Samcheok	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	248	2	242	4	42	1	0	0
Hongcheon	6	1	5	0	19	12	7	207	1	205	1	18	1	0	4
Hoengseong	1	1	0	0	17	14	3	204	0	192	12	30	1	0	4
Yeongwol	1	0	1	0	6	6	0	190	0	184	6	9	0	0	2
Pyeongchang	0	0	0	0	9	4	5	191	0	188	3	11	1	0	0
Jeongseon	1	0	1	0	7	3	4	179	0	169	10	15	1	0	6
Cheorwon	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	132	0	127	5	13	0	0	2
Hwacheon	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	96	0	94	2	3	1	0	0
Yanggu	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	93	0	91	2	6	1	0	0
Inje	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	89	0	88	1	6	1	0	3
Goseong	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	116	1	114	1	13	1	0	0
Yangyang	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	136	1	134	1	18	0	0	0

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare(2024),

「2024 Status of Elderly Welfare Facilities(as of December 31, 2023)」.

1) Outline of the Survey

① Age-friendly Survey

Gangwon State aims to create an age-friendly local environment by assessing the age-friendliness of elderly populations and examining the detailed tasks of the provincial government to make adjustments and improvements. To this end, a pilot project on the Age-friendly Impact Assessment(tentative) will be conducted. Specifically, it involves a total of four phases: (i) Develop interview and survey questionnaires targeting elderly residents within the province→ (ii) Conduct the 「Gangwon Age-Friendly Survey」 → (iii) Develop indicators for the Age-friendly Impact Assessment (tentative) based on interviews with elderly residents → (iv) Conduct an administrative consultation with relevant provincial government department officials and pilot the Age-friendly Impact Assessment(tentative).

Type	Development of Survey Questions, Interview with Seniors	Gangwon Age-Friendly Survey
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 seniors from 6 senior centers and professional groups from 4 cities and counties within the province ※Consider region, gender, early/late-stage elderly, income levels, etc. • 8 academic researchers and field experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seniors in Gangwon(participants in the Gangwon Senior Citizen Program and seniors not using facilities) - Valid responses from 1,028 out of 1,213 seniors
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face interviews (individual and group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face survey: Seniors both responded to and conducted the survey themselves
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience of seniors in Gangwon in relation to the 8 domains of the WHO Age-friendly Cities framework • Domain-specific assessment in daily life and identify policy needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age-friendly assessment of Gangwon based on 8 domains and 63 indicators specific to the characteristics • Identify policy need and areas for improvement

Second, Gangwon conducted the 「Gangwon Age-Friendly Survey」 to assess whether its environment supports the well-being of seniors and to identify their needs. Notably, seniors not only participated as survey respondents, but also served as surveyors, directly surveying a peer of the same gender (male or female) who was not affiliated with welfare centers. This peer-to-peer survey initiative can be seen as a key activity that demonstrates the participation of seniors in the policy-making process.

<Table 2-1> Gangwon Age-friendly Survey: Senior

Phase 1	Phase 2
<p>Target:</p> <p>Elderly or senior residents aged 65 and older affiliated with welfare centers (500 participants)</p>	<p>Target:</p> <p>One senior respondent from Phase 1 → surveys one senior peer (of the same gender, male or female) who is not affiliated with welfare centers (500 participants)</p> <p>*Seniors directly surveyed peers in their vicinity</p>

② Development of the Age-friendly Impact Assessment(tentative) Indicators and Pilot Implementation

To ensure that Gangwon's policies positively impact the lives of seniors, the 'Age-friendly Impact Assessment(tentative) indicators' were developed. Through the development and pilot implementation of these indicators targeting public officials, the foundation for promoting Gangwon as an age-friendly city region strengthened. The process included interviews on seniors' experiences with age-friendliness in Gangwon, consultations with academic researchers, and advisory meetings with the provincial government officials. Based on this, the 「Gangwon Guideline for Age-friendly Impact Assessment(Tentative)」 was finalized. This guideline serves as the basis for identifying improvements to existing projects and deriving action plans. The administrative consultation involved 61 public officials covering 39 teams, 24 departments, and 11 offices within the state government.

Type	Development of Age-friendly Impact Assessment(tentative) Development of Indicators, Interviews	Administrative Consultations with Public Officials·Pilot Implementation of Age-friendly Impact Assessment(tentative)
Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 seniors within the state • 13 academic researchers and public officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial government officials from 39 teams, 24 departments, and 11 offices(61 participants)
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews and expert advisory meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face and remote(phone) interviews
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seniors' experiences and evaluations of Gangwon's age-friendly city status in 8 key domains, along with identifying policy needs • Appropriateness of the Age-friendly Impact Assessment (tentative) indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the Age-friendly Impact Assessment(tentative) indicators, identification of improvements for ongoing projects and detailed action plans

2) Senior Interview: Key Findings on Policy Assessment and Need

The following is the findings from 2024 targeting 28 seniors from 4 cities and counties in Gangwon. The interview looked at the seniors' experiences with age-friendliness(policy evaluation and needs) in Gangwon based on the 8 key domains of the WHO Age-friendly Cities Framework.

<Table 2-2> Achievements, Challenges, and Policy Needs by the 8 Key Domains of Age-friendly Cities Framework

Domain	Assessment (Progress & Challenges)	Policy Needs and Recommendations
1. Outdoor Spaces and Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unpleasant odor due to burning agricultural waste (e.g.,used vinyl) • Discomfort caused by obstacles like sidewalks and utility poles • Public institutions have no color-coded stairway boundaries, making them dangerous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to crack down on illegal incineration of agricultural waste, etc. • Consideration of removing obstacles, barrier-free and safety • Mandatory installation of safety facilities in public institutions and stair protection color
2. Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconvenience of bus scheduling → Purchase of groceries through children • Experience of reckless driving on the bus • Inconvenience of the font size and location of bus timetables and route maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding daily mobility support for the elderly, hospital escort services, and strengthening outreach • Safe driving and courtesy training for public transport drivers • Consideration of age-friendliness in guidance (font size, location, etc.)
3. Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of falling down stairs, in bathroom and rooms ↑ • General housing: Difficulty in maintaining the house ↑ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to install safety bars in bathrooms, kitchens, and stairways • Policies are needed to maintain non-apartment housing for seniors
4. Social Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for mobility support for the elderly to event and festiveness venues in towns and villages ↑ • Low interest in events and activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to consider accessibility to public transportation at event and festival venues • Activities and events should be structured based on surveys of seniors' needs

Domain	Assessment (Progress & Challenges)	Policy Needs and Recommendations
5. Respect and Social Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some private company employees are unfriendly to the elderly • The elderly are not featured in promotional materials and media, and their image is portrayed as unprofessional and passive • Implicit generational separation in everyday spaces such as cafes and restaurants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for public and private sector employees on supporting seniors is needed • The media should be inclusive of seniors and portray them in a positive and non-stereotypical way • Create spaces for interdenominational exchange and activities, and promote attitudinal change
6. Civic Participation and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of volunteer options • Desire for vocational training for employment and entrepreneurship using skills • Lack of educational/training institutions for the elderly to start a business or employment • Lack of opportunities for older people to participate and express their opinions in policy advisory committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of volunteer opportunities for seniors is needed • Lack of institutions and organizations that link senior volunteer activities • Vocational training and education for senior employment and entrepreneurship are needed • Opportunities for seniors to participate in and provide input to policy advisory committees should be expanded
7. Communication and Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information about policies and events for seniors • Preference for oral communication and information from operators ↑ • Lack of visibility of the font and size of medicine packaging and public notices • Complaints about difficulty in understanding due to use of foreign and unfamiliar words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify channels for delivering senior-related policy information • 1:1 phone consultation services with public institution operators are required • The speed of automated response services should be adjusted • Font type and size on public notices should consider visibility • Encourage the use of Korean in public agency communications
8. Community Support and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to use health care policies for the elderly due to lack of information ↑ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request for a collection of policies for the elderly and verbal presentation of programs ↑ - Request for an integrated care policy for continued residence in the local community ↑ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify channels for providing information on livelihood welfare policies • Strengthen accessibility to health-care policies and availability of information



1. Embrace an inter-generational policy(welfare facilities) where all age groups can harmoniously coexist
2. Expand the age-friendliness of all policies and environments to support the comfortable Aging in Place(AIP) of seniors in local communities
3. Expand policy diversity by considering the diversity of seniors(needs, age, culture, experience, digital society, etc.)

3) Senior Survey: Key Findings on Age-friendly Assessment

(1) Comparative Analysis of Mean Scores across Key 8 Domains

The following is the result of a 2024 survey conducted among senior residents in Gangwon, which measured 79 age-friendly indicators across the 8 domains of the WHO Age-friendly Cities Framework on a 5-point scale.

〈Table 2-3〉 Key Findings from the Gangwon Age-friendliness Survey

Unit: Point(Scale of 5)

Domain	Indicator	Score	Mean Score
1. Outdoor spaces and buildings	Pleasantness of local environment	3.75	3.47
	Creation of parks and green spaces near residential areas	3.62	
	Convenience and safety of pedestrian walkways	3.38	
	Convenience of using public facilities	3.45	
	Appropriateness of staircase heights and sufficient protective color at the edges of staircases in public facilities and parks	3.27	
	Accessibility and convenience of public toilets	3.27	
	Safety from crime	3.57	
2. Transportation	Free use of public transportation	2.89	3.21
	Satisfaction with public transport scheduling	3.08	
	Appropriateness of public transportation routes	3.17	
	Friendliness of public transportation drivers	3.12	
	Convenience and management of bus stop facilities	3.48	
	Readability and accessibility of public transportation route maps and timetables	3.24	
	Visibility of road traffic signs	3.47	
3. Housing	Sufficiency of heating and cooling facilities in residential housing	3.71	3.69
	Convenience of kitchen and bathroom in residential housing	4.04	
	Convenience of living in residential housing	3.71	
	Desire to repair residential housing with government subsidy support	3.59	
	Maintenance convenience in case of problems in residential housing	3.40	
	Safety from crime in residential housing	3.69	

Domain	Indicator	Score	Mean Score
4. Social participation	Diversity of the program of local events	3.25	3.28
	Appropriateness of the venue of local events	3.25	
	Appropriateness of the participation fee for local events	3.46	
	Accessibility of information on local events	3.18	
	Diversity of local events	3.13	
	Diversity of cultural facilities for the elderly to participate in	3.42	
5. Respect and social inclusion	Friendliness of public institution employees	3.82	3.20
	Diversity of programs and events to foster engagement and solidarity with youth	3.01	
	Sufficiency of opportunities to share knowledge and experience	2.92	
	Possibility of the elderly to demonstrate their democratic citizenship	3.04	
	Portrayal of the elderly as positive and active by the mass media	3.15	
6. Civic participation and employment	Sufficiency of opportunities for volunteer activities	3.34	3.16
	Sufficiency of organizations that introduce volunteer activities	3.35	
	Sufficiency of jobs for the elderly	3.06	
	Sufficiency of job counseling and introduction programs that take into account individual characteristics	3.11	
	Sufficiency of vocational training and job-seeking education after retirement	2.93	
7. Communication and information	Ease of acquiring policy information	3.15	3.28
	Readability of font size on public facility guides and promotional materials	3.27	
	Readability of Korean text on public facility guides and promotional materials	3.46	
	Ease of access to staffs when calling public institutions	3.42	
	Readability of text on electronic devices	3.21	
	Sufficiency of places to learn how to use mobile phones and electronic devices	3.15	
8. Community support and health services	Accessibility of community health centers and medical institutions	3.43	3.43
	Ease of using healthcare policies and sufficiency of its provision	3.38	
	Convenience of using administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities	3.64	
	Ease of acquiring welfare policy information through city/county offices and community centers	3.38	
	Accessibility to livelihood welfare policies through city/county offices and community centers	3.33	

- The findings of the 2024 Age-friendly assessment of Gangwon in 8 domains found that the top three domains were in the order of 1st [Housing], 2nd [Outdoor spaces and buildings], 3rd [Community support and health services].
- The bottom three domains were 8th [Civic participation and employment], 7th [Respect and social inclusion], and 6th [Transportation]

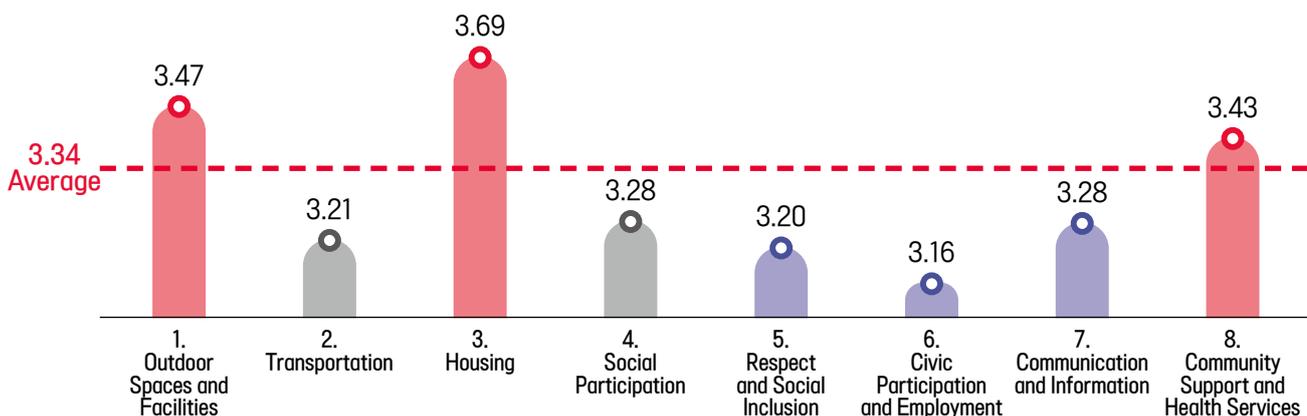
Among the 3 domains under the [Physical Environment], satisfaction was highest in [1. Outdoor spaces and buildings](3.47 points) and [3. Housing](3.69 points), ranking as the top two. In contrast, [2. Transportation](3.21 points) was among the bottom three in age-friendliness. The domains with the lowest age-friendly scores were [6. Civic participation and employment](3.16 points) and [5. Respect and social inclusion](3.20 points).

〈Table 2-4〉 Age-friendliness of Gangwon: 8 Key Domains

Unit: Score, Rank

No.	Domain	Mean Score (5 point scale)	Rank
1	Outdoor spaces and buildings	3.47	2
2	Transportation	3.21	6
3	Housing	3.69	1
4	Social participation	3.28	4
5	Respect and social inclusion	3.20	7
6	Civic participation and employment	3.16	8
7	Communication and information	3.28	5
8	Community support and health services	3.43	3
Total	Mean score of 8 domains	3.34	

〔Figure 2-1〕 Age-friendliness of Gangwon: 8 Key Domains Survey Results



(2) Comparative Analysis of the 8 Key Domains

① Outdoor Spaces and Buildings

- [1. Outdoor Spaces and Buildings] Age-friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Pleasantness of local environment”, 2nd “Creation of parks and green spaces near residential areas”
 - Bottom 2: 7th Accessibility and convenience of public toilets”, 6th “Appropriateness of staircase heights and sufficient protective color at the edges of staircases in public facilities and parks”

In 2024, the elderly in Gangwon were surveyed on the age-friendly level for 7 indicators under the [1. Outdoor spaces and buildings] domain on a 5-point scale, and the highest satisfaction was found in “Pleasantness of local environment”(3.75 points). On the other hand, about a quarter of the elderly were not satisfied with the “staircase heights and sufficient protective color at the edges of staircases in public facilities and parks”(26.3%).

〈Table 2-5〉 Age-friendliness of Gangwon: [1. Outdoor Spaces and Buildings]

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	The area where I live is clean and pleasant without noise or unpleasant odors.	3.75	1	60.8	11.9
2	There are parks and green spaces around the house where I can take a leisurely walk.	3.62	2	60.7	19.6
3	The pedestrian walkway (sidewalk) is barrier-free, wide (wheelchair accessible), and safe.	3.38	5	49.8	23.4
4	Public facilities are easy to access and are well equipped with elevators and signage.	3.45	4	52.7	20.4
5	The height of the staircases in public facilities and parks is appropriate, and the edges of the staircases are painted in a protective color.	3.27	6	46.3	26.3
6	Public toilets are installed in various places and are easy to use and well-signposted.	3.27	7	47.0	27.4
7	The area is safe from crime (street lights installed, police patrols, etc.)	3.57	3	54.1	15.6

② Transportation

▸ Domain [2. Transportation] Age-friendly Assessment Results

- Top 2: 1st "Convenience and management of bus stop facilities",
2nd "Visibility of road traffic signs"
- Bottom 2: 7th "Free use of public transportation"/
6th "Public Transport Scheduling/ Regular Service"

Among the 7 indicators in the [2. Transportation] domain, satisfaction with facilities such as bus stops(3.48 points) and traffic signs(3.47 points) was high. In contrast, indicators such as the public transport fees(2.89 points), intervals between transportation services(3.08 points) and driver friendliness(3.12 points) showed relatively lower satisfaction.

<Table 2-6> Age-friendliness of Gangwon: [2. Transportation]

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	Seniors in our region can use public transportation(e.g., buses) for free.	2.89	7	43.8	45.1
2	Public transportation(e.g., buses) operates frequently and on a regular schedule.	3.08	6	39.9	33.7
3	It is convenient to use public transportation to access places like community health centers, hospitals, markets, and banks.	3.17	4	41.8	28.4
4	Public transportation drivers are friendly, drive safely and help people get on and off.	3.12	5	36.9	27.5
5	Bus stops are well maintained and equipped with chairs and roofs.	3.48	1	53.9	19.4
6	Public transportation(e.g., buses) route maps and schedules are easy to read and accessible.	3.24	3	42.2	26.7
7	Road traffic signs are easy to recognize.	3.47	2	48.7	17.2

③ Housing

▸ Domain [3. Housing] Age-friendly Assessment Results

- Top 2: 1st "Convenience of kitchen and bathroom in residential housing",
2nd "Convenience of living in residential housing"
- Bottom 2: 6th "Convenience of maintaining residential housing", 5th "Desire to repair residential housing with government subsidy support"

Among the 6 indicators in the [3. Housing] domain, seniors in Gangwon rated "Convenience of Housing Maintenance" as the lowest in age-friendliness, with a score of 3.40. Specifically, one in four seniors in the Gangwon(24.1%) responded that it is difficult to get maintenance when there are problems with the home facilities. In order to foster an environment for aging in place(AIP), it is necessary to strengthen housing maintenance policies that are tailored to the housing types of seniors.

<Table 2-7> Age-friendliness of Gangwon : [3. Housing]

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	The house I live in has no issue even during extreme heat or cold.	3.71	3	60.7	12.1
2	The kitchen and bathroom in my house are convenient to use.	4.04	1	73.6	5.6
3	The house I live in is comfortable for an elderly person like me.	3.71	2	60.3	12.6
4	If there are problems with the home's facilities, I can get help with maintenance.	3.40	6	51.8	24.1
5	The house I live in is safe from crime.	3.69	4	60.4	12.6
6	If I could get government subsidies, I would like to repair my current home.	3.59	5	59.1	21.7

④ Social Participation

- **Domain [4. Social Participation] Age-friendly Assessment Results**
 - Top 2: 1st “Appropriateness of the participation fee for local events”, 2nd “Diversity of cultural facilities for the elderly to participate in”
 - Bottom 2: 6th “Diversity and appeal of content of local events and attractions”, 5th “Accessibility to local events and attractions”

In the domain [4. Social participation], which includes 6 indicators, the highest rated age-friendly criteria is “Appropriateness of the participation fee for local events”(3.46 points). Conversely, the lowest rated criteria is “Diversity and appeal of content of local events and attractions”(3.13 points). To address this, there is a need to increase the number of recreational and cultural events in local areas, develop programs tailored to the needs of seniors, and diversify information delivery channels.

<Table 2-8> Age-friendliness of Gangwon: [4. Social Participation]

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	My area offers a variety of events and attractions that seniors can participate in.	3.25	4	41.1	25.3
2	Local events and attractions are held in easily accessible locations.	3.25	3	42.2	25.2
3	Participating in local events and attractions does not cost much.	3.46	1	49.9	19.2
4	Information related to local events and attractions(such as details and transportation) is readily available.	3.18	5	37.3	25.6
5	The content of local events and attractions is rich and engaging.	3.13	6	37.8	28.4
6	There is a wide variety of cultural facilities(e.g., as welfare centers, senior centers, and gyms) where senior citizens can use.	3.42	2	49.0	20.1

⑤ Respect and Social Inclusion

- Domain [5. Respect and Social Inclusion] Age-friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Friendliness of public institution employees”, 2nd “Portrayal of the elderly as positive and active by the mass media”
 - Bottom 2: 5th “Sharing knowledge and experience”, 4th “Diversity of programs and events to foster engagement and solidarity with youth”

Among the 5 indicators in the [5. Respect and Social Inclusion] domain, the highest positive response was for “Public institution employees are courteous and helpful to seniors” with 6 out of 10 seniors in Gangwon (64.5%) responding positively. On the other hand, the lowest-rated age-friendly indicators were “Opportunities to share knowledge and experience” (2.92 points) and “Diversity of programs and events to foster engagement and solidarity with youth” (3.01 points). Future tasks identified include developing programs for seniors to share their knowledge and experiences and creating inter-generational community event programs.

〈Table 2-9〉 Age-friendliness of Gangwon : [5. Respect and Social Inclusion]

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	Staff at public institutions in my area are friendly and helpful to seniors.	3.82	1	64.5	8.7
2	There a wide-range of activities and events in my area that foster interaction between seniors and younger generations.	3.01	4	33.7	35.6
3	Seniors in my local area have many opportunities to share their knowledge and experience.	2.92	5	29.5	37.6
4	Seniors can play an important role in addressing local issues.	3.04	3	33.8	33.6
5	Seniors are portrayed as positive and active individuals in signage, local newspapers, and TV programs.	3.15	2	35.0	24.9

⑥ Civic Participation and Employment

- Domain [6. Civic Participation and Employment] Age-friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Sufficiency of institutions introducing volunteer opportunities”, 2nd “Sufficiency of opportunities for volunteer activities”
 - Bottom 2: 5th “Sufficiency of vocational training, employment and entrepreneurship training after requirement”, 4th “Sufficiency of jobs for the elderly”

Among the 5 indicators in the [6. Civic Participation and Employment] domain, “Sufficiency of vocational training, employment and entrepreneurship training after requirement”(2.93 points) and “Sufficiency of jobs for the elderly”(3.06 points) were identified as the lowest-rated indicators in terms of age-friendliness. This reveals that seniors in Gangwon perceive employment and entrepreneurship opportunities as insufficient.

〈Table 2-8〉 Age-friendliness of Gangwon: [6. Civic Participation and Employment]

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	In our area, there are many opportunities for seniors to participate in volunteer activities.	3.34	2	45.0	22.9
2	There are many programs and organizations that introduce senior citizens to volunteer activities.	3.35	1	45.4	23.1
3	There are many places for the elderly to work in our region.	3.06	4	34.6	33.2
4	There are good programs for job counseling and referrals that are tailored to the individual characteristics of the elderly.	3.11	3	35.6	31.6
5	There are many opportunities in the region to receive education such as vocational training and employment/entrepreneurial after retirement.	2.93	5	30.4	37.6

⑦ Communication and Information

▸ Domain [7. Communication and Information] Age-friendly Assessment Results

- Top 2: 1st "Sufficiency of Korean text in public facility guides and promotional materials", 2nd "Ease of access to staffs when contacting public institutions by phone"
- Bottom 2: 6th "Ease of acquiring policy information", 5th "Sufficiency of locations to learn how to use mobile phones and electronic devices"

In the [7. Communication and Information] domain, the assessment of the 6 indicators showed that age-friendly score was the highest for "Sufficiency of Korean text information on public facility signs and promotional materials"(3.46 points), followed by "Accessibility to staffs when contacting public institutions by phone"(3.42 points) and "Font size of public facility signs and promotional materials"(3.27 points). On the other hand, "Ease of access to policy information"(3.15 points) and "Sufficiency of places to learn how to use mobile phones and electronic devices"(3.15 points) were rated as relatively less age-friendly.

**<Table 2-11> Age-friendliness of Gangwon:
[7. Communication and Information]**

Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	The information required by senior citizens is well communicated in our region.	3.15	6	37.5	27.7
2	Public facility notices and promotional materials are presented in large, easy-to-read fonts.	3.27	3	40.6	24.9
3	These notices and materials are written in Korean rather than in foreign languages.	3.46	1	48.4	17.7
4	When contacting a public institution by phone, it is easy to speak directly with the staff.	3.42	2	48.8	19.7
5	Electronic equipment(ATMs, vending machines, etc.) is displayed in large font so that the elderly can recognize it.	3.21	4	38.8	26.1
6	There are many places in the region where seniors can learn how to use a mobile phone, electronic devices, etc.	3.15	5	39.4	30.0

⑧ Community Support and Health Services

- Domain [8. Community Support and Health Services] Age-Friendly Assessment Results
 - Top 2: 1st “Convenience of using administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities”, 2nd “Accessibility of community health centers and medical institutions”
 - Bottom 2: 5th “Accessibility to livelihood welfare policies through city/county offices and community centers”, 4th “Ease of acquiring welfare policy information through city/county offices and community centers”

Finally, in the [8. Community Care and Healthcare] domain, the findings of the age-friendly assessment for 5 indicators indicated high satisfaction with the convenience and accessibility of welfare facilities and medical institutions. However, the accessibility of welfare policies through city/county offices and community centers(3.33 points) and the ease of acquiring welfare policy information through these institutions(3.38 points) were perceived as “insufficient”. Going forward, there is a need to improve the provision of necessary policies and related information for seniors.

**<Table 2-12> Age-friendliness of Gangwon:
[8. Community Support and Health Services]**

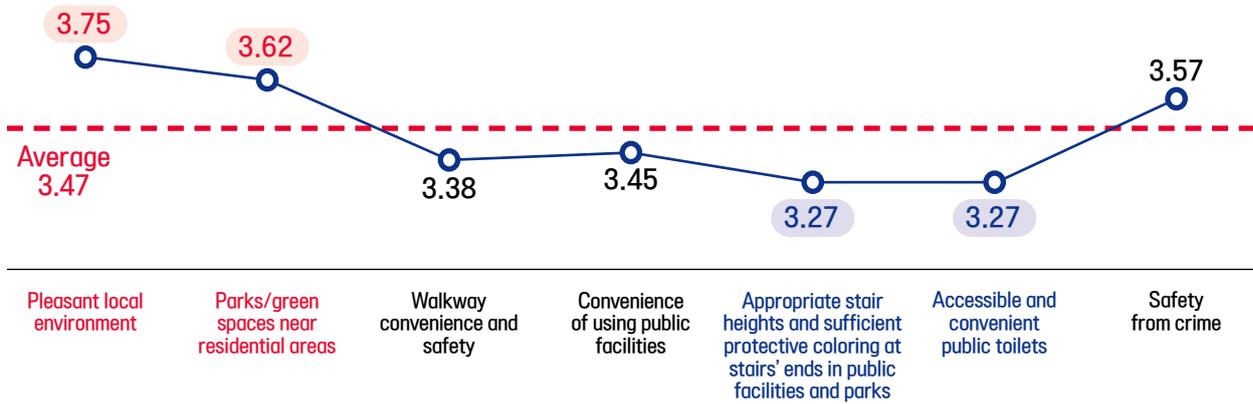
Unit: Point, Rank, %

No.	Indicator	Mean Score	Rank	Positive	Negative
1	Our region has community health centers and medical institutions nearby.	3.43	2	51.1	19.7
2	The healthcare policies in our region are easy to use and are sufficiently provided.	3.38	3	47.0	19.8
3	Administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities are convenient to use.	3.64	1	58.2	12.7
4	Various welfare policy information can be easily obtained through city and county offices and resident centers.	3.38	4	45.3	21.6
5	It is easy to access livelihood welfare policies through city/county offices and community centers.	3.33	5	43.1	22.3

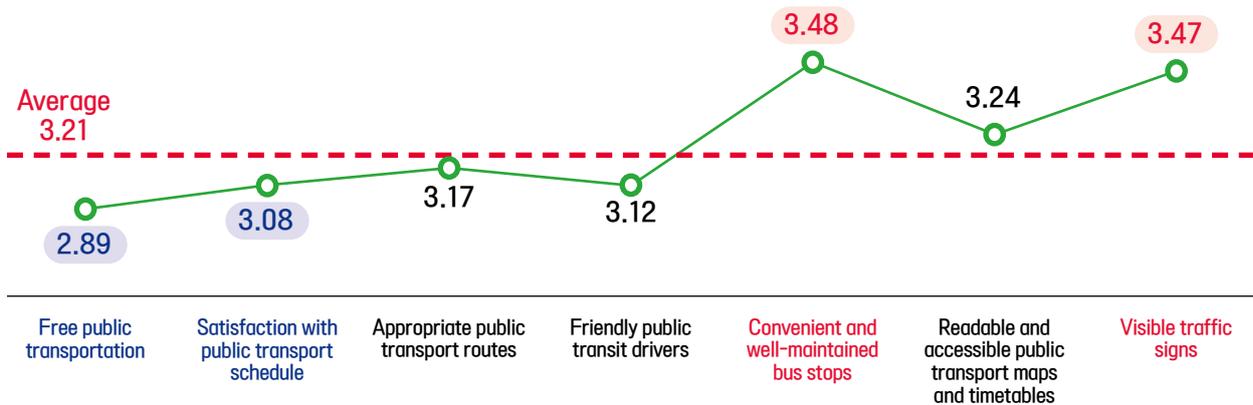
[Figure 2-2] Age-friendliness of Gangwon: 8 Key Domains Indicator Survey Results

Unit: Point

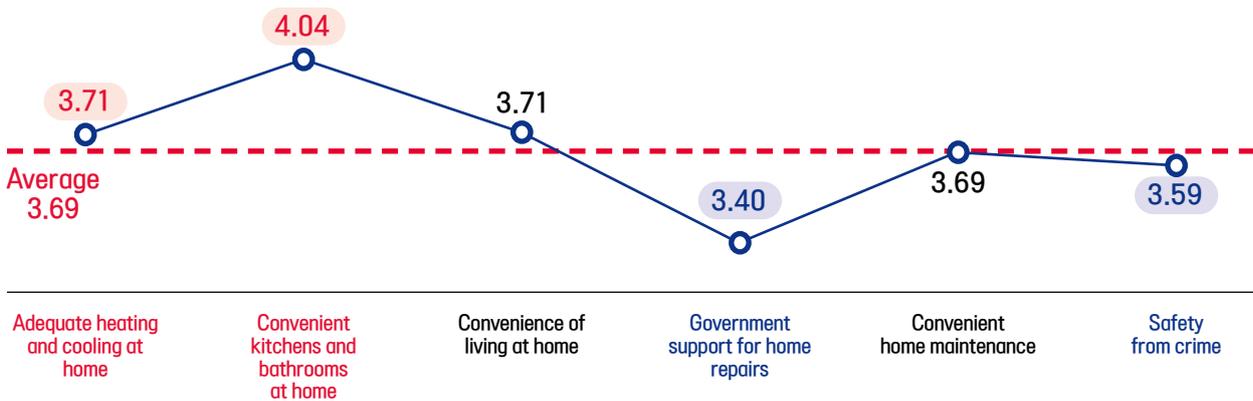
[1. Outdoor spaces and buildings]



[2. Transportation]



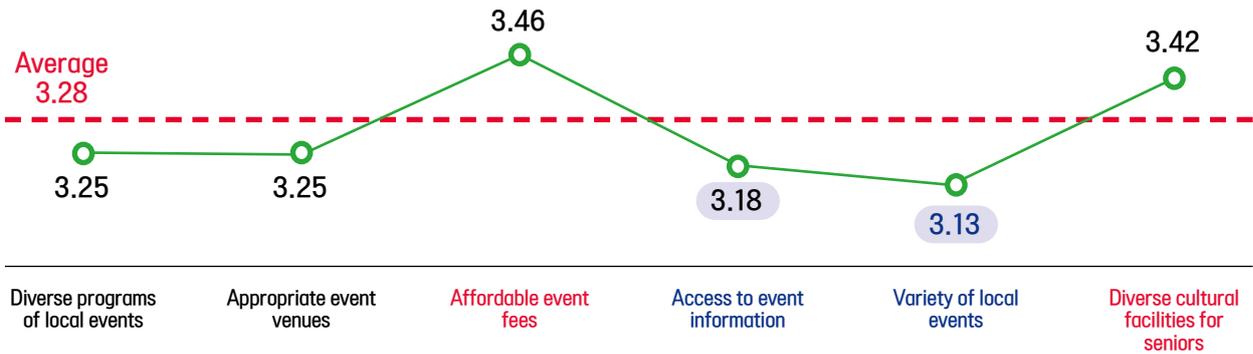
[3. Housing]



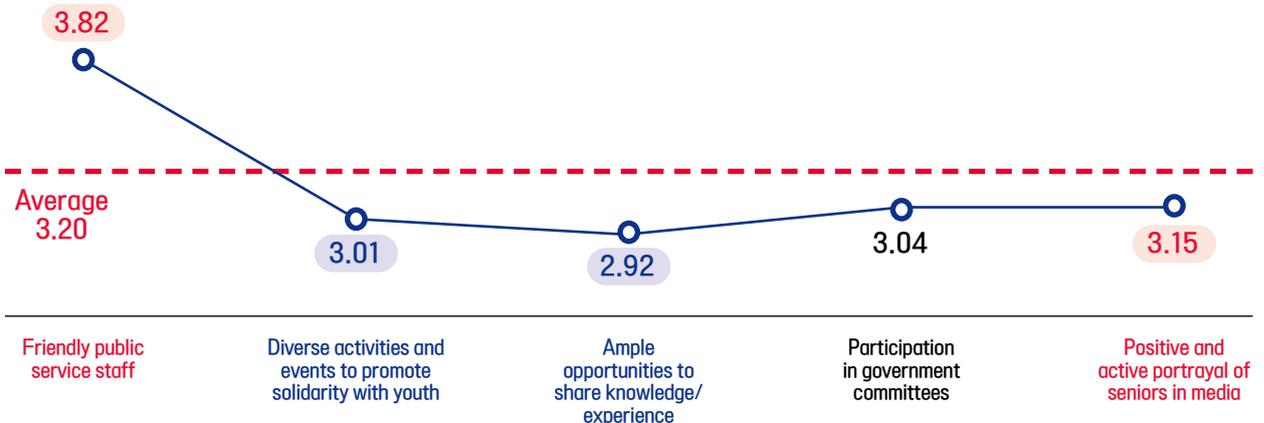
[Figure 2-2] Age-friendliness of Gangwon: 8 Key Domains Indicator Survey Results(continue)

Unit: Point

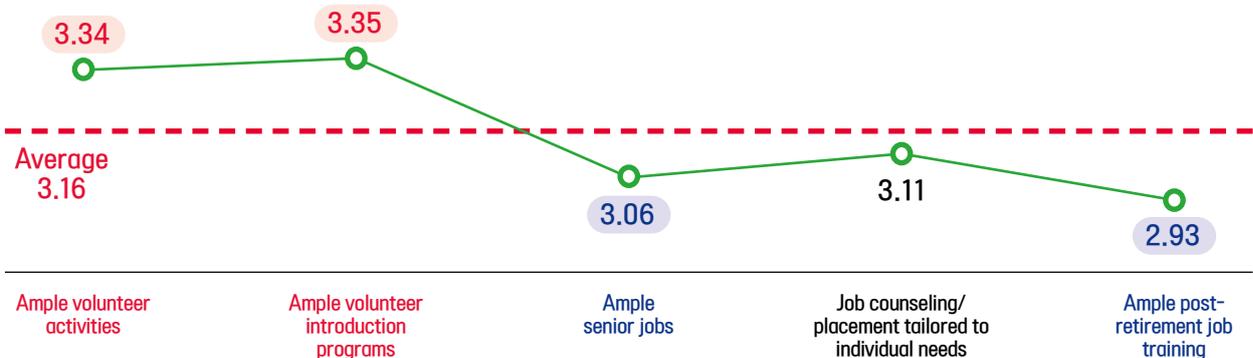
[4. Social participation]



[5. Respect and social inclusion]



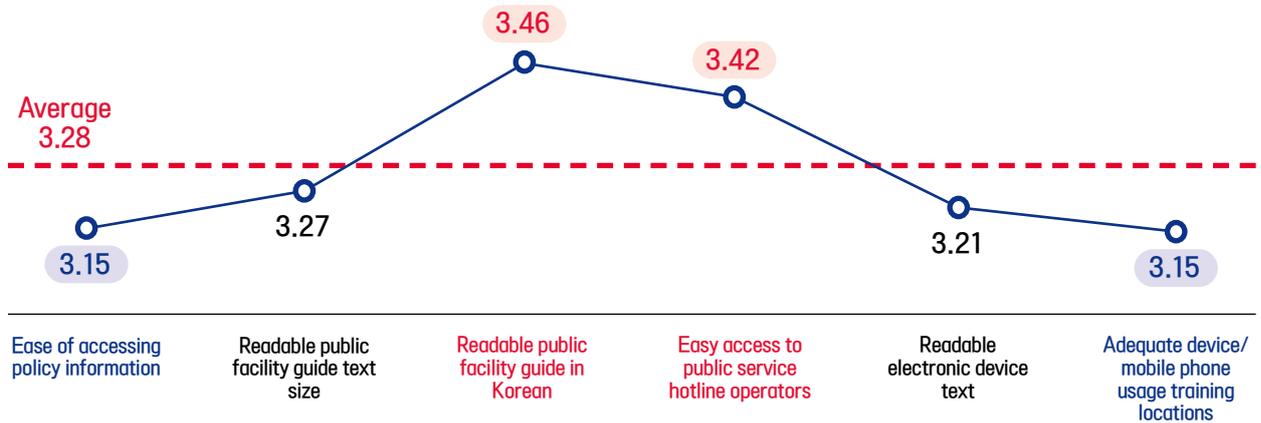
[6. Civic participation and employment]



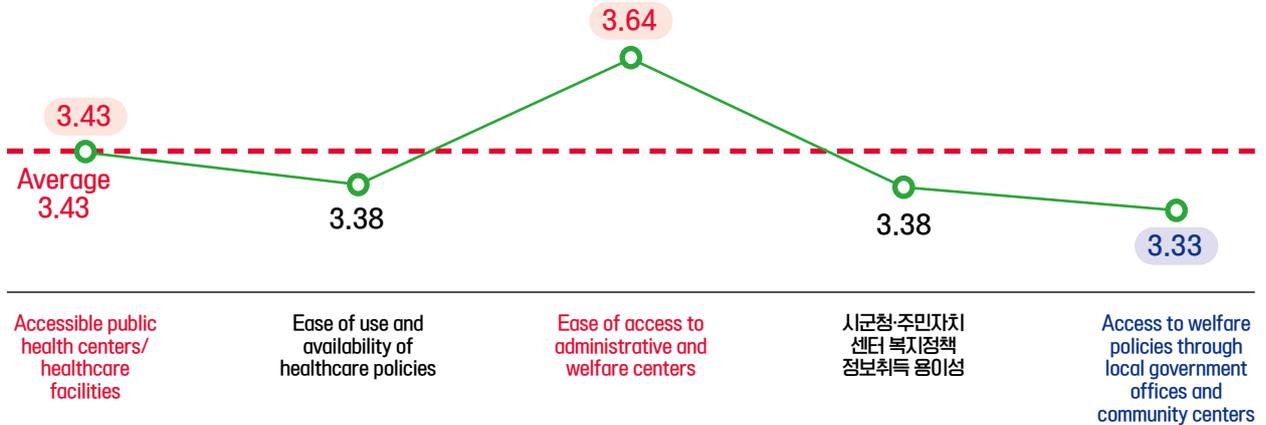
[Figure 2-2] Age-friendliness of Gangwon:
8 Key Domains Indicator Survey Results(continue)

Unit: Point

[7. Communication and information]



[8. Community support and health services]



Example of Age-friendly of Gangwon Survey Analysis

In 2024, Gangwon assessed 79 age-friendly indicators across the eight domains of the WHO Age-friendly Cities Framework using a 5-point scale with input from 1,028 senior citizens. To develop a comprehensive Age-friendly Cities Framework tailored to Gangwon, the 79 indicators were categorized and analyzed according to diverse groups of seniors. The statistical analysis criteria included gender(women and men), age group(early: 65~74 years; late: 75 years and above), region(si-gun, dong-eup-myeon), household type(single-person households vs. households with two or more members), and income level(basic livelihood benefit recipients vs. non-recipients).

The following outlines the analysis results of the age-friendly indicator for “Pleasantness of local environment,” under the domain of [1. Outdoor Spaces and Buildings]. Satisfaction with “pleasantness of local environment” was highest among the 75 or older group(63.0%), followed by households with two or more members(62.9%), residents in county(gun) areas(62.5%), non-recipients of basic livelihood support and those with general income(62.4%), residents in eup-myeon areas(62.0%), and women(60.9%). Conversely, dissatisfaction with “Pleasantness of local environment” was highest among recipients of basic livelihood support and low-income groups, at 23.7%.

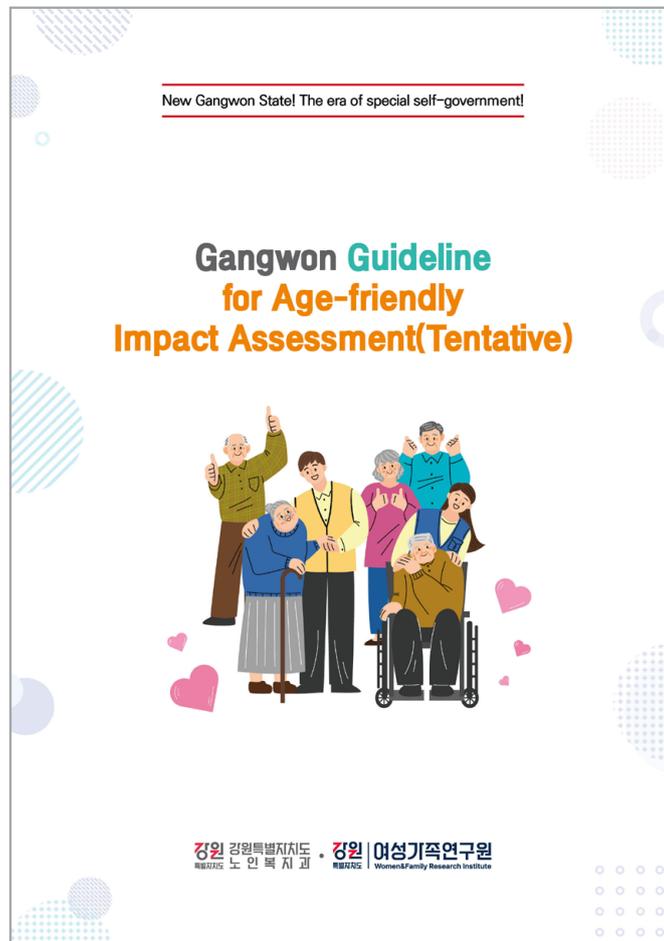
<Table 2-13> Perception of “Pleasantness of local environment” among Seniors in Gangwon

Unit: Person %, Point

Type			Not at all	Not really	Neutral	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	M
Total			5.3	6.6	27.3	29.6	31.2	3.75
Gender	Male	445	5.8	6.5	27.1	29.4	31.2	3.74
	Female	583	4.8	6.7	27.6	29.7	31.2	3.76
Age	65~74	590	5.6	8.1	27.1	29.7	29.5	3.69
	75 or above	438	4.8	4.6	27.6	29.5	33.5	3.82
Region 1	Si (city)	708	4.5	7.5	28.0	34.2	25.8	3.69
	Gun (county)	320	6.9	4.7	25.9	19.4	43.1	3.87
Region 2	Dong	581	5.3	7.6	27.2	33.0	26.9	3.69
	Eup, Myeon	447	5.1	5.4	27.5	25.1	36.9	3.83
Household	Single person	373	5.8	8.8	28.2	29.0	28.2	3.65
	2 persons or more	655	4.9	5.3	26.9	29.9	33.0	3.81
Income	Basic livelihood	97	11.3	12.4	30.9	22.7	22.7	3.23
	General	931	4.6	6.0	27.0	30.3	32.1	3.79

4) Pilot Implementation of the Age-friendly Impact Assessment (Tentative) for Public Officials: Deriving Detailed Action Plans

In 2024, Gangwon State became the first in South Korea to develop the ‘Gangwon Age-friendly Impact Assessment(Tentative) Indicators’ to assess and adjust policies to positively impact the lives of seniors. Based on the ‘Gangwon Guideline for Age-friendly Impact Assessment(Tentative)’, areas for improvements to ongoing programs were identified and detailed action plans were derived through a pilot program involving 61 public officials from 39 teams under 24 departments, which are part of 11 offices within the provincial government.



[Figure 2-3] 'Gangwon Guideline for Age-friendly Impact Assessment(Tentative)'

〈Table 2-14〉 「Gangwon Guideline for Age-friendly Impact Assessment(Tentative)」

◎ Target: ① For people aged 65 and over, ② All departments implementing projects* that may affect the elderly population *People-centered projects(education, employment, safety, etc.) and facility installation/improvement projects(parks, roads, housing, etc.)

◎ Elderly Rights: ① Right to survival(safety and health), ② Right to development(education), ③ Right to protection(respect and care), ④ Right to participation

Pre-review Indicators

Please mark the relevant sections with ■. (*Note: Include review details if necessary.)

Domain	Item	Checklist	Check Complete	N/A
1. Outside spaces and buildings	1) Environment	Are policies being implemented to create a pleasant(clean and noise/odor-free) local environment?	■	□
	2) Park-Walking trail	Are projects being promoted to create parks and green spaces where seniors can take a lei surly walk?	■	□
	3) Sidewalk	Are pedestrian walkway(sidewalk) projects considering accessibility features such as barrier-free and wheelchair-accessible width and safety?	■	□
	4) Safety	Are streetlight installation projects being advanced in areas prone to crime?	■	□
	5) Building	Has the installation of elevators and safety bars in public facilities been reviewed to enhance convenience for seniors?	■	□
		Has the appropriateness of staircase height in public facilities and parks, as well as the use of protective coloring at staircase edges, been assessed?	■	□
6) Public toilet	Are projects being promoted to establish and maintain public toilets and signage to ensure convenience for seniors?	■	□	
2. Transportation	1) Affordable cost	Are transportation fee support policies for seniors(e.g., free bus rides) being implemented?	■	□
	2) Reliability/Scheduling	Is the regular operation of public transportation(e.g., buses) being supported?	■	□
	3) Destination	Are public transportation(bus) stops designed to be accessible to health centers, hospitals, banks, etc.?	■	□
	4) Driver	Are public transportation(bus) drivers considerate of seniors and provide safe and courteous assistance with boarding and off-boarding?	■	□
	5) Bus stop	Are bus stops equipped with chairs and roofs to make them more convenient for seniors?	■	□
	6) Information	Has it been reviewed to install public transportation(bus) route maps and timetables that are easy to read and accessible?	■	□
	7) Road	Are road traffic signs installed in a way that they are easily recognizable?	■	□

Domain	Item	Checklist	Check Complete	N/A
3. Housing	1) Design	Is a support program being implemented for safe cooling and heating systems in senior residential housing to ensure safety during extreme heat and cold?	■	□
		Is there a project to support the renovation of the kitchen and bathroom(e.g., standing-up style) for senior residential housing(especially detached houses)?	■	□
		Is there a project to support the leveling of the floor, wheelchair accessibility, and installation of safety bars in the bathroom for senior housing?	■	□
	2) Renovation	Is the renovation project for senior housing affordable with government subsidies?	■	□
	3) Maintenance	Is the policy of supporting and facilitating the maintenance of housing for seniors in the local community(e.g. management office, neighbors, family members) also being considered?	■	□
	4) Living environment	Is a security support project being promoted to ensure safety from crimes for housing for seniors?	■	□
4. Social Participation	1) Event accessibility	Is the accessibility of public transportation being considered for the venues of events, activities, and festivals for seniors?	■	□
	2) Cost	Is the participation fee for events, activities, and festivals for seniors free?	■	□
	3) Event diversity	Are the events, activities, and festivals for seniors diverse?	■	□
		Have the preferences and opinions of seniors been reflected in the organization of events, activities, and festivals for seniors?	■	□
	4) Facility-Venue	Is the construction of cultural facilities(welfare centers, senior centers, gymnasiums, etc.) that seniors can participate in being continuously promoted?	■	□
	5) Activity promotion	Is sufficient information provided and actively promoted about the events, activities, and festivals for seniors and transportation information?	■	□
5. Respect and social inclusion	1) Respect and inclusion	Are training programs for public institution employees on supporting seniors(e.g., kindness training) being considered?	■	□
	2) Image of elderly	Do signs and public promotional materials depict seniors in a positive and active manner without stereotyping?	■	□
	3) Inter-generational unity	Is the participation of people of different generations considered when organizing events, activities, and festivals for seniors?	■	□
	4) Education	Are policies in place to encourage seniors to share their knowledge and experience?	■	□
6. Civic participation and employment	1) Volunteering options	Are diverse volunteer activities being organized to allow seniors to participate?	■	□
		Is the operation of programs introducing volunteer activities for seniors and the establishment of related institutions being promoted?	■	□
	2) Employment options	Are diverse job opportunities being organized to allow seniors to participate?	■	□
		Are counseling and job introduction programs tailored to the individual characteristics of seniors being operated?	■	□
	3) Training	Are job training and employment/entrepreneurship education programs being promoted for seniors after retirement?	■	□
	4) Civic participation	Is it specified to consider senior participation when forming policy committees?	■	□

Domain	Item	Checklist	Check Complete	N/A
7. Communi- cation and informa- tion	1) Available information	Are efforts being made to ensure that essential policy information for seniors is delivered to their homes or daily living spaces effectively?	■	□
	2) Verbal communication	When seniors call public institutions for inquiries, is it being ensured that they can easily and directly communicate with the operators?	■	□
	2) Printed information	Are public facility guides and promotional materials being designed with large fonts to make them easy for seniors to read?	■	□
	4) General language	Are public facility guides and promotional materials being prepared in Korean rather than foreign languages?	■	□
	5) Communi- cation Equipment	Are electronic devices(e.g., ATMs, vending machines) being recommended to use large fonts to make them easy for seniors to understand?	■	□
	6) Internet	Are educational programs for using mobile phones and electronic devices being promoted for seniors within the community?	■	□
8. Community support and health services	1) Policy access	Are community health centers and medical institutions convenient for seniors to access using public transportation?	■	□
		Are administrative welfare centers and welfare facilities designed to be safe and easy for seniors to use?	■	□
		Are efforts being made to ensure that seniors can obtain diverse welfare information when visiting city/county offices or community centers?	■	□
	2) Policy provision	Do city/county office and community center staff provide livelihood welfare policy support through smooth communication with seniors?	■	□
		Are healthcare policies for seniors being sufficiently provided and made easy to access within the community?	■	□

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