The elderly people were driving force behind the development of Seoul, and Seoul now vows to support you.

**Status and Future plan of Age-friendly City, Seoul: Its Evaluation and development plan**

2013. 6. 26

Sang-chul Lee, Ph.D.
Driving force behind the national development!
The elderly generation!

The power that turned the country into 15th-rank economic power in the world from its recent and modern difficulties
Seoul’s elderly people today?

- **Elderly population**
  - 2011: 1 million
  - Male: 450,000
  - Female: 590,000

- **No. of the elderly living alone**
  - 2011: 210,000
  - Male: 60,000
  - Female: 150,000

- **Elderly poverty rate**
  - 2006: 45.1%
  - 3 times the OECD average

- **Elderly suicide rate**
  - 2011: 64.4 people
  - The top ranking among OECD nations (Per 100,000 people)

- Amid social indifference, exposed to poverty, disease, solitude and inactivity.
Due to economic growth and medical technology development, Seoul’s elderly population increases by 50,000 people each year. (Baby boomers+ preliminary elderly people, in ages 48~64, 2.4 million)

For the elderly right protection, income guarantee, and healthy elderly life, our generation and society should be responsible.

Drive forward Age-Friendly City, Seoul
AFC Progress

- Building of legal system environment and creating and operation of implementation system pursuant to 2020 Aged Society Master Plan

2020 Aged Society Master Plan

- Vision: Healthy, active 100-year life expectancy city, Seoul
- Objective: Creating a base to respond to aged society
- Goal: Realization of AFC
- Area: Expanding into all urban areas including welfare
- Target: Expanding into the elderly including baby boomers

- Seoul City’s enactment of Basic Rule for Elderly Welfare for the Realization of AFC (July 2011)
- Preparing the legal system to realize AFC and to promote the elderly welfare
AFC Progress

- Assessment of age-friendliness, Development of Issues & Initiatives, Formulation of Action plan and Evaluation system

- **Step 4**
  - **Assessment of age-friendliness, Development of Issues and Initiatives**
  - Survey of AF (Sep. 2011)
    - Gathering of opinions from diverse citizens including the elderly
      - 2nd data analysis (7 kinds)
      - Expert and citizen FGI (26 times)
      - In-depth interview of the elderly admitted to nursing facilities (10 times)
      - In-depth interview of families supporting the elderly (10 times)
      - Interview survey (4,500 people)
  - Development of guidelines (Dec. 2011)
    - Setting of AFC creation basic policy direction in 60 projects in 8 areas

- **Step 5**
  - **Formulation of action plan**
  - Formulation of action plan for 61 items in 8 areas (Mar. 2012)
  - Review meeting of action departments (Apr. 2012)
  - Gathering of opinions through disclosure to citizens (May. 2012)
  - Meetings of relevant organizations (Jun. 2012)
  - Tour of hearings (Aug. – Sep. 2012)
    - 35 projects in six areas

- **Step 6**
  - **Formulation of evaluation system**
  - Objective
    - Enhancement of responsibility for and effect of AFC project
    - Establishment of civic governance by building civic participatory policy evaluation system
  - Outline
    - Designing implementation system
    - Designing comprehensive evaluation indicators
    - Formulation of comprehensive operation plan including monitoring, evaluation by citizens and evaluation by Seoul City
• Seoul’s average age-friendliness was assessed as 58 points (out of a full score of 100 points), a somewhat low score.
• Seoul’s urban environment has thus far been designed to focus on economically active population, namely, young adults and middle aged people who have purchase power and that are capable of paying taxes.
• Compared with other areas, social participation, respect and social inclusion were found to be poorer, and in particular, the job environment was found to be the most vulnerable.
Seoul set six areas by reflecting the results of survey of age-friendliness.

Put focus on expanding the jobs of baby boomers and the elderly, on building infrastructures for activating social participation, and on activating culture for respect and integration of generations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8 area (WHO)</th>
<th>6 area (Seoul)</th>
<th>Priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor spaces and buildings</td>
<td>Convenient living environment</td>
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<td>Transportation</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
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<td>Civic participation &amp; Employment</td>
<td>Support for the second life design (object: baby boomer in Seoul)</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Customized jobs (target: elderly people)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social participation</td>
<td>Active leisure culture</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respect and social inclusion</td>
<td>Respect and integration of generations</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communication and information</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Community support and health services</td>
<td>Healthy elderly life</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We vow to create a new paradigm for elderly welfare

Reflecting age, health, and income level
Provision of customized services including social contribution, jobs, and caretaking according to demands by group

New elderly people including baby boomers
Positive policy exploration to ensure a soft landing of new elderly people including preliminary elderly people and baby boomers

Customized special policy

Expanding the target of policy

Bolstering of integration continuity

Linking with and sharing of community resources

Bolstering of resource-sharing network
Expansion of small-scale community-specific facilities, sharing of existing welfare facility resources, and linking with private-sector resources
Seoul: a city for happy elderly life, and second-life design!

Creation of virtuous cycle of welfare

Elderly-participatory welfare policy

Feasibility enhancement with 3-year linked plan

35 projects in six areas
(21 new projects / 14 enhanced projects)

Support for designing the second life

Support for baby boomers
Expansion of retirees’ participation in society

Customized jobs
Individual-customized jobs
Exploration of new jobs

Healthy elderly life
Bolstering of taking care of the elderly living alone
Support for promoting physical and mental health of the elderly

Convenient living environment
Building of community-specific welfare infrastructures
Supply of convenient houses to live in

Active leisure culture
Bolstering support for leisure, culture activities
Shift to open elderly houses

Respect and integration of generations
Promoting a culture of respecting the elderly
Support for communication with grandchildren

Outline of action plan

I-2. 프로젝트 방향성: SFWF Impact

Outline of action plan

Outline of action plan
We vow to manage together with the elderly, experts and citizens

35 tasks in six areas
Yearly own evaluation

Evaluation of project performance indicators (Seoul)

Evaluation of real policy awareness (the elderly)

Collaborative-type policy evaluation

Monitoring (citizens, experts)

Evaluation of policy implementation process
Citizens, experts coordination meeting
Seoul’s elderly life will change like this.

### Elderly Image
- **Elderly Image (100 points):**
  - 2012: 548
  - 2013: 58
  - 2014: 60
  - 2015: 63

### Elderly Employment Rate (%)
- 2012: 22.5%
- 2013: 24%
- 2014: 27%
- 2015: 30%

### Welfare Facility Use Rate (%)
- 2012: 155
- 2013: 160
- 2014: 165
- 2015: 170

### Nursing, Care Service Use Rate (%)
- 2012: 69
- 2013: 85
- 2014: 92
- 2015: 100

### Elderly Suicide Rate (No. of suicide commiters per 100,000 people)
- 2012: 644
- 2013: 624
- 2014: 604
- 2015: 584

**Support for the second-life design + Respect and integration of generations**

**Customized jobs**

**Active leisure culture + Convenient living environment**

**Healthy elderly life**
Required finance

**Investments for all of us**

A total of USD 284.7 million required for 3 years
(Yearly average of USD 94.7 million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Healthy elderly life</th>
<th>Customized jobs</th>
<th>Support for designing the second life</th>
<th>Convenient living environment</th>
<th>Active leisure culture</th>
<th>Respect and integration of generations</th>
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<tr>
<td>'13</td>
<td>53 USD 19.77 million</td>
<td>84 USD 23 million</td>
<td>93 USD 85.8 million</td>
<td>15 USD 19.8 million</td>
<td>60 USD 26.4 million</td>
<td>123 USD 15.3 million</td>
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<td>'14</td>
<td>64 USD 19.8 million</td>
<td>62 USD 19.77 million</td>
<td>83 USD 84 million</td>
<td>91 USD 26.4 million</td>
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<td>123 USD 2.5 million</td>
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Yearly average: USD 80 million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>USD 58.2 million</th>
<th>USD 67.9 million</th>
<th>USD 95.8 million</th>
<th>USD 121 million</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'12</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>10000</td>
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USD 85.8 million in national budget
USD 198.9 million in citizen budget
(Fund: USD 3.8 million)
Seoul vows to support the elderly.
http://afc.welfare.seoul.kr/