

# Exploring 'Age-Friendly Rural Communities' in the Super-Aged Society in Korea



Won Jee Cho(Jeonbuk Institute)



### Contents



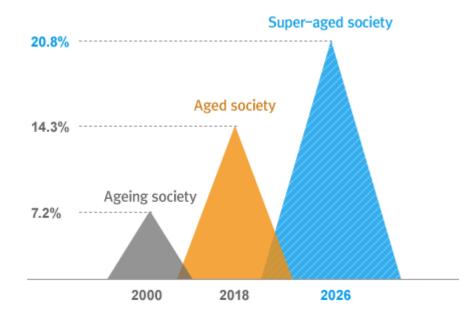
Ol Super-Aged Society

**02** Age-Friendly Community

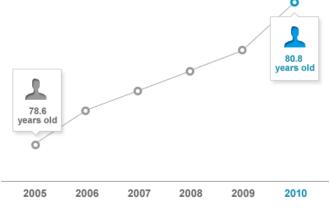
**03** Age-Friendly Rural Areas?

### **DEFINITION**

 The proportion of individuals aged 65 years and older in its population reaches about 21 percent(over 20% of the population is 65 and older)



\* Entry into Super-Aged Society in 2026(the ratio reaches 20.8%)



South Korea's elderly population trends

South Koreans' average life span (Source: Statistics Korea)

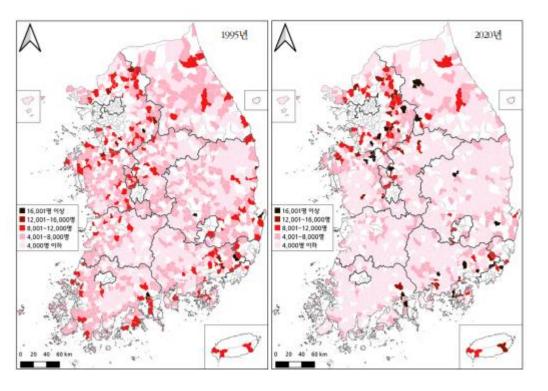
- Aging in S.K.
  The lowest-low fertility
  Total fertility rate(TFR): below 1.3 in 2002 ⇒ 0.71 in 2023
  - Korea's life expectancy at birth is ranked 6<sup>th</sup> among 183 countries in 2019(OCED)
  - ⇒ Aging : a social problem in Korea (Rapid decline in population → Korean sustainability)

Aging in rural areas?

## Aging in S.K.

### Aging in Rural Areas(1995~2020: Son & Lee, 2021)

 Analyzed 'changes in population size from 1995 to 2020, targeting rural areas

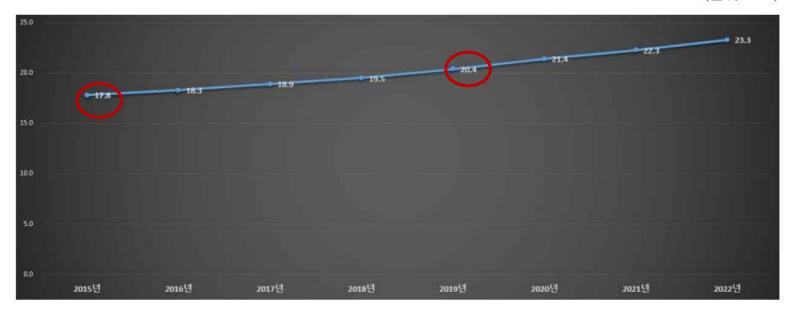


- The area w/ a population over 12,000 people → located the industrial cities in the capital region and Busan
- The population of most villages remained below
   4,000 people. (excluding villages in the capital region and Busan, the adjacent areas of Chungnam, Chungbuk, and part of Gyeongnam)

## Aging in S.K.

### Aging in Jeonbuk's rural areas

(단위: %)

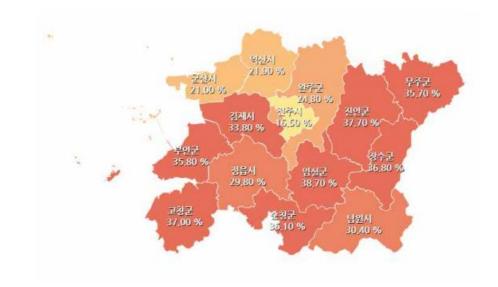


출처: 행정안전부(각 년도). 주민등록인구현황.

 The elderly population ratio: over 14% in 2015(17.8%) → over 20% in 2019(20.4%, entry into a super-aged society)

## Aging in S.K.

### Aging in Jeonbuk's rural areas



#### 출처 : e-지방지표

- In 2022, all cities and counties of Jeonbuk has exceeded 14%
- exceeded 20%, with 13 out of 14 cities and counties [16.5% in Jeonju]
  - ⇒ Super-Aged societies (10 cities and counties : over 30%)

## Age-Friendly Environment

#### **Age-Friendly Environments**

- To age safely, be free from poverty, continue to develop personality, contribute to their communities while retaining autonomy, health, and dignity)
- "Age-friendly environments" ⇒ fostering healthy and active ageing by building and maintaining intrinsic capability across life course and enabling greater functional ability in someone with a given level of capability
- The WHO Age-Friendly Cities Framework
- 8 interconnected domains that can health to identify and address barriers to the well-being and participation of older people

## Age-Friendly Environment

### The WHO Age-Friendly Cities Framework

- 8 interconnected domains that can health to identify and address barriers to the well-being and participation of older people
- 8 interconnected domains of urban life
  - Community and health care: an appropriate supply of aged care services conveniently located to where older people live and trained health and social workers to provide these services
  - Transportation: Accessible and affordable public transport(be able to actively and remain engaged with their community, with access to health and social facilities)

## Age-Friendly Environment

#### The WHO Age-Friendly Cities Framework

- 8 interconnected domains of urban life
  - Housing: appropriate housing design and its proximity to community and social services(live comfortably and safely)
  - Social participation: a range of accessible and affordable activities, encouraging participation and intergenerational integration
  - Outdoor spaces and buildings: a pleasant and clean environment with green spaces, age-friendly buildings/pavement/walkways/safe pedestrian crossings/ adequate rest areas, a secure environment
  - Respect and social inclusion: Respect for seniors, social and economic inclusion

## Age-Friendly Environment

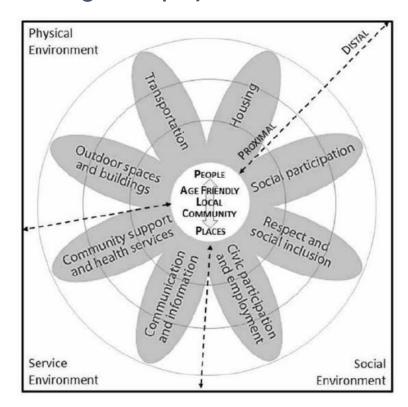
#### The WHO Age-Friendly Cities Framework

- 8 interconnected domains of urban life
  - Civic participation and employment: volunteerism and employment opportunities, encouraging civic participation
  - Communication and information: appropriate and agefriendly distribution of information

## Age-Friendly Environment

### John & Gunter's engAGE in Community

 Organized the 8 WHO domains into three collaborative environmental categories(physical, social, service environments)



## Age-Friendly Environment

### Seoul Age-Friendly City

- Announced 2020 Aging Society Master Plan in 2010
  - Vision: Healthy and vibrant city for 100-year-olders, Seoul
- In 2011, established the 'Basic Ordinance on Elderly Welfare for the Implementation of an Age-Friendly City in Seoul'
- In June 2013, received certification as the 139<sup>th</sup> age-friendly city in the world and the first in Korea



## Age-Friendly Environment

### Seoul Age-Friendly City

- Elderly-friendly Stores(2017)
  - Published an Elderly-friendly Store Guide
  - Included detailed information and examples of services/information for Seniors(respecting elderly customers, ensuring customer safety, providing customer convenience, addressing visual impairment, addressing hearing

impairment...)



## Age-Friendly Environment

#### Gyeonggi Carnation Village

- Promoted the carnation village project to create an elderlyfriendly community ⇒ encouraging continuous social participation for seniors
- Involved job creation, activation of talent donation, community organization, and improvement of welfare environment
- Key components
  - Resident organization: formation of a culture of respect for the elderly, activation of a happy community atmosphere, promotion of talent donation, organization of carnation village signage ceremonies
  - Elderly job activation : operation of senior job centers, a second branch of 'Mom's hand taste', and a collaborative workshop
  - Elderly convenience facilities expansion: improvement of residential areas, installation of facilities for the convenience of the elderly, establishment of priority parking spaces for the elderly

## Age-Friendly Environment

#### Busan Jeongdeun Village

- Undertook the 'creating a beloved village project' in 2021
- Discovering and promoting activities that facilitate intergenerational integration in each community(for the elderly, various age groups and generations)
- Geumsa Hwaidong-dong Jeongdeun Town(2021)
  - The urban generation New Deal project: creating elderly-friendly infrastructure
  - 60+ Jeongdeun Loves Village: a community programs combining health, care, leisure, and others
  - The intergenerational empathy programs: the Jeongdeun village cooking contest, memory enrichment companion training, creating alternative families for the elderly, learning simple senior exercises
  - Providing nutritional meals for elderly living alone, conducting dementia education for local residents

## Age-Friendly Environment

#### Busan Jeongdeun Village

- Undertook the 'creating a beloved village project' in 2021
- Discovering and promoting activities that facilitate intergenerational integration in each community(for the elderly, various age groups and generations)
- Geumsa Hwaidong-dong Jeongdeun Town(2021)



### Age-Friendly Rural Areas

- Age-friendly environment: approached from an urban context
- Rural areas : be excluded from discussion on age-friendly environment
  - ⇒ the rapid aging and depopulation in rural areas: need to focus on living environment in the lives of elderly individuals in rural areas

#### Age-Friendly Rural Areas

- Goal: creating a rural environment where the aging process is physically, socially, and service-wise not inconvenient, and where the elderly can spend their later years in a rural setting that is social and economically active, engaging in leisure and cultural activities while maintain both mental and physical health
- Concept: an environment where elderly individuals in rural areas can lead vibrant and active lives without feeling physically, socially, or service-wise inconvenience as they age

## Age-Friendly Age-Rural Areas

#### **Age-Friendly Rural Areas**

- Domains and factors are structured based on John and Gunter's agefriendly environment model
  - Physical rural environment: outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing
  - Social rural environment: social participation, respect and social integration, civic participation and employment
  - Service environment : communication and information, community and health care

## Age-Friendly Rural Areas

#### Physical environment

- Ensuring the mobility rights of rural elderly individuals
  - Need rural-type public transportation system that allow rural elderly individuals quickly and easily to use public transportation and to acquire information about public transportation and use it at the desired times
  - Elderly individuals with various functional states: expiring no inconvenience when using facilities and institutions in the local community
- Ensuring the safety rights of rural elderly individuals
  - Deterioration of physical cognitive functions in the elderly (a threat to the safety) ⇒ establishing systems that allow them with disabilities to live safely within their houses
  - Over half of the elderly population is engaged in agriculture ⇒ Guaranteeing the safety rights of them in adapting to climate change

## Age-Friendly Rural Areas

#### Social environment

- Diversification of economic and non-economic activities for elderly individuals in rural areas
  - Predominantly focused on agriculture ⇒ the primary reason: livelihood sustenance
  - Participating in various economic activities that allow them to utilize their skills, knowledge, and expertise beyond agricultural activities ⇒ enhancing the self-esteem, contributing to improving their quality of life
- Ensuring the right to participate in diverse economic and noneconomic activities for elderly individuals in rural areas
  - Division between agricultural busy and non-busy seasons, programs are concentrate in a community center in the winter ⇒ expressing a high interest in leisure and cultural activities, need to explore ways to expand the participation period and various spaces for non-economic activities

## Age-Friendly Rural Areas

#### Social environment

- Diversification of economic and non-economic activities for elderly individuals in rural areas
  - Predominantly focused on agriculture ⇒ the primary reason: livelihood sustenance
  - Participating in various economic activities that allow them to utilize their skills, knowledge, and expertise beyond agricultural activities ⇒ enhancing the self-esteem, contributing to improving their quality of life
- Ensuring the right to participate in diverse economic and noneconomic activities for elderly individuals in rural areas
  - Division between agricultural busy and non-busy seasons, programs are concentrate in a community center in the winter ⇒ expressing a high interest in leisure and cultural activities, need to explore ways to expand the participation period and various spaces for non-economic activities

## Age-Friendly Rural Areas

#### Service environment

- Preventing the isolation and social exclusion of rural elderly individuals
  - Increasing the ownership of digital devices among the elderly, but facing difficulties in quickly acquiring useful life information through these devices
  - Education are more concentrated in urban areas ⇒ the increasing use of information technology devices in rural areas, need various services and education for rural seniors
- Ensuring the right to health for rural elderly individuals
  - Vulnerable in terms of health compared to urban seniors due to their low income and the inadequate health and medical infrastructure in rural areas ⇒ need to design a strategy that focuses on creating an integrated environment or utilizes information technology for health, medical, and caregiving services

## Q & A

TEL: (063)280-7194

FAX: (063)286-9206

MAIL: wonjee@jthink.kr