

## 고령친화 커뮤니티 확산을 위한 고령친화지표 개발 및 평가 연구

A Study on Measuring Age-friendliness for Korean Age-friendly Communities

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# A Study on Measuring Age-friendliness for Korean Age-friendly Communities

SUMMARY

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The percentage of older adults aged 65 years or above is predicted to reach 20% of the total population in South Korean by 2025. The Ministry of Health and Welfare enacted the *Framework Act on Low Birth Rate in an Ageing Society*, with the aim of formulating national-scale community-based policies on the ageing society. The World Health Organization (WHO) also highlighted the need to create age-friendly (AF) cities as a simultaneous response to the increase in aged population and the side effects of urbanization and urges countries worldwide to make efforts to develop guidelines on how to construct AF cities and establish global networks. WHO and Korea's 4<sup>th</sup> Basic Plan for an Ageing Society('21~'25) ordered responses to the ageing society by creating an AF community and living environment. The Presidential Committee on Ageing Society and Population Policy, chaired by President Moon Jae-in, presented the task of 'development and application of AF indicators' to have the rationale and evidence for national and regional policies to respond to an ageing society. The purpose of this study is, therefore, to support the establishment of evidence-based policies to respond to an ageing society by developing and applying a pilot index that can quantitatively evaluate the age-friendliness of the physical, social, and service environment of 17 metropolitan cities and provinces nationwide.

Guidelines and studies about AF cities and environments in other countries such as WHO, Japan, US and Canada were reviewed to derive drafts for evaluation areas, contents and objects. Through the expert advisory meetings, this study confirmed a

total of 37 age-friendliness indicators. The results of the application of the age-friendliness indicators for 17 metropolitan cities and provinces across the country were expressed in tables, bar graphs, and spidergrams.

This study suggested a policy direction for the use of age-friendliness indicators developed and applied as a pilot. Korean governments can use the age-friendliness indicators as a foundation for establishing policies to respond to an ageing society that considers regional differences in population ageing. Local governments, especially, can use the same types of statistical data and index calculation formulas in this study to review changes in their local response level to the ageing society at any time in the future. The study results can be used for the development and application of the age-friendliness index for each regional municipality at their basic municipality level.

**Keywords :**

Population ageing, ageing society, age-friendly city, age-friendly community, age-friendly index