A Review on Elderly Leisure Place

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Abstract

In this study, we review basic concepts and study results about the old citizens’ leisure place. We analyzed various factors for attitudes about old people and aging. Number of generations as a living arrangement is a degree of solidarity among family members. Traditionally there is a strong norm in Korean society that older parents should live in extended families with children and grandchildren. Korean Institute of Gerontology (1993) reported that more than 70% of the Koreans aged 60 believe living with sons and grandchildren is the most comfortable and reputable life. As for satisfaction with societal environment, there were four items that showed significant differences by gender: availability of leisure & recreation facilities, availability of religious institutions, friendliness of neighborhood, and social relationship with community residents. Mean values of satisfaction score were 2.65 and 2.24 (p<.01) for leisure & recreation facilities, 3.28 and 3.98 (p<.05) for religious institutions, 3.73 and 3.98 (p<.01) for friendliness of neighborhood, and 3.80 and 4.05 (p<.05) for social relationship with community residents, for male and females respectively. The leisure & recreation facilities showed significantly higher score for male, while other three items did so for females.

Key words: Senior halls, activities, personality traits

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I. Basic Concepts of the Elderly Leisure Post

In this study, we review basic concepts and study results about the old citizens’ leisure place. It is commonly called elderly respect hall or so called other notations introduced followings. The senior citizen hall, so called Elderly Respect Hall or Kyung-no-Dang in Korea, offers a variety of activities for the elderly. The Senior Citizens Center aim to be a focal point for activities and services for all seniors and people with a disability or any past time needs. The Center promote ageing as a positive process through activities and programs which: Acknowledge individual differences, Recognize personal experience and skills, Support the potential for growth, Encourage lifelong learning, Provide opportunities for group or individual involvement in decisions regarding the Center.

Number of generations as a living arrangement is a degree of solidarity among family members. Traditionally there is a strong norm in Koran society that older parents should live in extended families with children and grandchildren. Korean Institute of Gerontology(1993) reported that more than 70% of the Koreans aged 60 believe living with sons and grandchildren is the most comfortable and reputable life. Extremely low usage of elderly facility also reflects our attitudes viewing multigenerational living arrangements. Only 0.3% of Koreans aged 65 or more live in nursing or retirement facilities and more than 50% live with children, while more than 10% live in the facilities but mostly live apart from children in the United States(Korean Institute of Gerontology, 1993).

In this paper we explore three areas of family structure: number of children, family extension period, and number of generations in the households. For the family extension period, there are two values measured in this study: term from the first to the last child, and interval between two consecutive children(time from a child to the next). For detailed analysis, the three areas were broken down by ten-year age intervals, and values were compared to other age groups on each