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A Study on the Determinants of Satisfaction for The Generational Integration Programs

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose is to expand the role of local senior welfare centers as a place for intergenerational integration by analyzing the intergenerational awareness and satisfaction of participants in the intergenerational integration program. **Research design, data and methodology:** The empirical study conducted a survey on 205 participants (114 seniors, 91 teenagers) of the generation integration program being implemented at a senior welfare center located in Seoul. **Results:** Regarding the satisfaction of participants in the generation integration program, both the elderly and youth showed that the more contact they had between generations, the higher the satisfaction with participation. In the case of the elderly, the better the subjective health status, the older the respondent, and the lower the educational level, the higher the satisfaction, and the more frequently they met youth, the higher the satisfaction. On the other hand, the longer the youth participated in the program, the weaker their negative emotions toward the elderly, and the higher the degree of visits to grandparents, the higher their satisfaction with participation. **Conclusions:** The biggest determinant of satisfaction with the generational integration program at senior welfare centers is the intensity and frequency of contact between the elderly and youth generations.

Keywords : Generation#1, Generation integration#2, Generation Integration Program#3, Senior welfare#4, generation awareness #5

JEL Classification Code : I31, I38, J1, J14

1. Introduction

As of 2024, the number of elderly people aged 65 or older in our country is 9,938,000, accounting for 19.2% of the

total population of 51,751,065. In 2025, the elderly population is expected to exceed 20%, entering a super-aged society, and by 2070, 50% of the total population is expected to be over 65 years old (Statistics Korea) Future population projections, 2024) Various problems such as

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social, economic, and intergenerational conflicts due to this rapidly advancing aging population are expected and becoming visible.

Among these problems, conflict between generations is a factor that hinders social integration. As society ages, competition between generations over limited goods and opportunities will become more intense. As the pace of social change accelerates, the gaps and gaps between generations become deeper. Goes. The commonly talked about 30-year generation gap is already a thing of the past. In a way, it may be natural to experience differences and conflicts between generations while living in a society that is changing so rapidly that it can be said that the pace of social change itself is changing. However, conflict between generations is now becoming a more serious social problem than conflict due to differences in region, ethnicity, or origin. Therefore, the deepening of intergenerational conflict due to the advancement of aging can occur through meaningful encounters and contact between different generations. Efforts must be made to reduce misunderstandings and prejudices and expand understanding, and the younger generation, who will be responsible for the politics and economy of the aging society, must wisely prepare for a super-aged society with proper awareness and understanding of the elderly.

According to this need, senior welfare centers, which are classified as leisure facilities, must go beyond being a space exclusively for the elderly and play the role of developing programs to help them blend in with other generations and providing a space where generations can integrate. In order to do so, efforts are needed to analyze changes in understanding and perception between the elderly and youth of programs currently being implemented in senior welfare centers for the purpose of generational integration. Through this analysis, the purpose is to examine the future direction of the intergenerational integration program and to identify problems and improvement measures, so that senior welfare centers can contribute to community integration and further expand their role as a place for intergenerational integration.

2. Literature Review

Park et al. (2004) on 'a study on intergenerational integration programs to improve relationships between children and the elderly' seeks to promote correct understanding and positive relationships between the two generations through contact, and that interactive activities between children and the elderly promote children's The effect on change in perception of the elderly was verified. As a result of the study, children's prejudice and stereotypes about the elderly were reduced, and children's perception of the intellectual ability of the elderly and aging changed positively.

Han et al.'s (2004) 'Study on the Effects of Generational Community Education Program' shows changes in children's and adolescents' attitudes toward the elderly before and after participating in the generational community education program, relationships between children and adolescents and their grandparents, and relationships between parents and grandparents and their elders. The correlation between attitudes toward was analyzed. The research results confirmed that children and adolescents' attitudes toward the elderly can be positively changed through a generational community education program. It has been confirmed that reciprocal and positive programs such as generational community programs are more effective in generational integration than individual variables.

Kwon (2005) 'Study on the Effects of Generational Integration of Education Programs for the Elderly', a 'Study for 1st and 3rd Generation Integration' was conducted for 3 years in 6 senior welfare centers and 1 social welfare center under the auspices of the Korea Senior Welfare Center Association. We sought to verify the effect of generation integration by focusing on the impact of the 'Generation Creation Program' on changes in the attitudes and intimacy levels of children and the elderly toward the other generation. Long-term and regular contact fostered beneficial interactions between generations, promoting generational integration, and the younger the child was, the more positive the perception of the elderly appeared after participating in the generational integration program.

Looking at foreign cases that have implemented various programs, Brabazon (1999) conducted a study on IWSP (The Intergenerational Work / Study Program) and found that the more time spent on intergenerational activities, the higher the school attendance rate of youth at risk of dropping (Park et al., 2004).

In addition, looking at research papers on the effectiveness of intergenerational community education programs among the elderly and children with cognitive impairment, the elderly in the community, and problem youth, Short et al. (1996) found that it was also possible for the elderly with cognitive impairment. Intergenerational community education programs have been proven to produce positive results, and intergenerational community education programs with the elderly and troubled youth in nursing homes have been found to have the potential for positive affinity between the two groups (Barton, 1999).

In Japan, the 'Elderly-Children Meeting' program was conducted by inviting elderly people to orphanages to come into contact with children and help with the work of the orphanages. A representative example of such a complex living facility is Kotoen. Kotoen is a community facility that combines a daycare center and a nursing home, with approval from Edogawa Prefecture and support from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare. The program

provides opportunities for older adults and children to interact for intergenerational contact and support. Contact between generations provides emotional and mental stability by encouraging and caring for each other with a warm heart, and ultimately leads to improved health (Jaetaek Lim, quoted in 2001).

Most of the existing research published so far has been about intergenerational exchange and integration between the elderly and infants and young children, but the generation that actually volunteers at local social welfare facilities is mainly the youth generation. Therefore, a generational integration program tailored to the characteristics of youth is needed through analysis of the effect of generational integration of the elderly and youth, but research on generational integration targeting youth is still lacking. In addition, there has been no research comparing and analyzing the various generational integration programs implemented in one welfare facility from an integrated perspective, so the reality is that there is a lack of basic data to expand the role of generational integration in local social welfare facilities. Unlike previous studies, this researcher analyzed the integrated program for the elderly and young people being carried out in a single community in order to prepare basic data to revitalize the integrated program for the elderly and young people being carried out in local social welfare facilities. Through this analysis, we investigate the determinants of intergenerational awareness and program satisfaction.

3. Current Status of Generational Integration

According to the 2017 Social Integration Survey (Korea Public Administration Research Institute, 2017), as a result of a survey on communication between generations in our society, the response that communication was not taking place significantly increased from 56.5% in 2016 to 62.4% in 2017. By age, people in their teens and 30s tend to say that communication between generations is poor compared to those in their 50s or older.

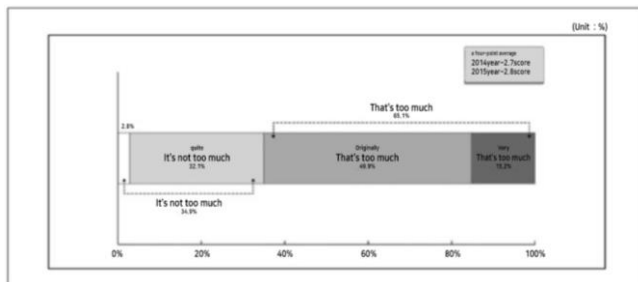


Figure 1: Korea Institute of Public Administration (2015). Social Integration Survey

In 2018, the National Human Rights Commission conducted a survey targeting 1,000 elderly people (age 65 or older) and 500 young people (age 19 to 64) and created the 'Comprehensive Report on Human Rights of the Elderly.' According to the survey results of the report, 80.9% of young respondents (19 to 39 years old) answered that 'our society has a negative prejudice against the elderly, and because of this, the human rights of the elderly are violated.' Young people felt the generational conflict much more seriously. To the question, 'Conflicts between the elderly and young people are severe,' 81.9% of those in their 20s and 30s answered 'yes.' It is said that this was almost twice that of the elderly (44.3%). It was found that the elderly and the young and middle-aged have a high level of awareness regarding matters related to the social participation and social integration of the elderly. In particular, both the elderly and young and middle-aged people complained about difficulties in communication between generations. In particular, compared to the agreement rate regarding the difficulties and experiences experienced by the elderly throughout the survey, it is noteworthy that the problem of intergenerational conflict is also considered seriously by the elderly. (National Human Rights Commission, 2018 Elderly Human Rights Comprehensive Report)

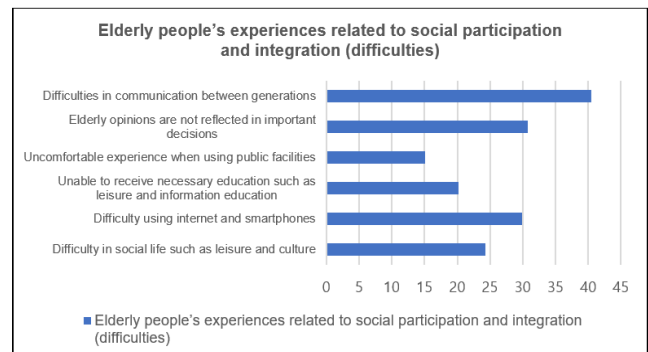


Figure 2: Elderly people's experiences (difficulties) related to social participation and integration 2018 Elderly Human Rights Comprehensive Report

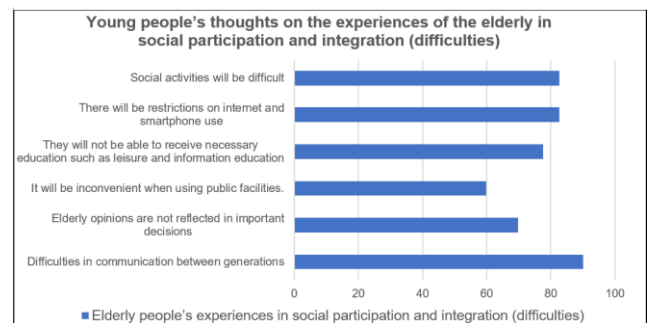


Figure 3: Experiences (difficulties) of the elderly in the field of social participation and integration as viewed by young people 2018 Comprehensive Report on Human Rights of the Elderly

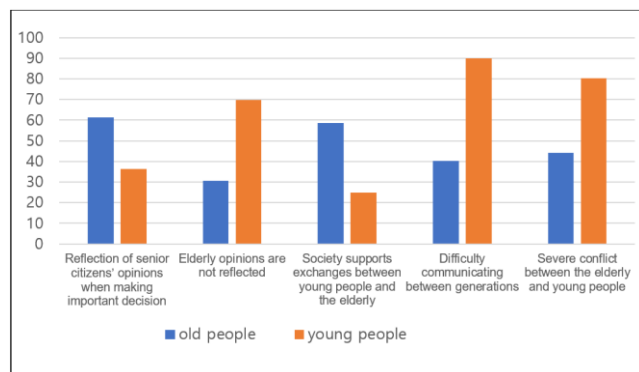


Figure 4: Differences in perception between the elderly and young people regarding social participation and integration (2018 Elderly Human Rights Comprehensive Report)

4. Research Problem and Method

4.1. Research Problem

The specific research questions set to achieve the purpose of this study are as follows.

First, What about the level of intergenerational contact and program participation among participants in the intergenerational integration program?

Second, the intergenerational awareness of participants in the generation integration program What are the average differences by relationship and group?

Third, what are the factors that affect satisfaction with participation in generational integration programs?

Fourth, what is the level of awareness of elderly issues among youth participating in the generation integration program?

4.2. Research Scope and Method

The method of this study was a combination of literature research and empirical research. The literature study examined the concept and theoretical background of generational integration by reviewing domestic and foreign theories and previous studies on generational integration. The empirical study conducted a survey on 205 participants (114 seniors and 91 teenagers) of the generation integration program being implemented at a senior welfare center located in Seongbuk-gu, Seoul.

The analysis method first examined the descriptive distribution of variables related to intergenerational contact and program participation among elderly and youth participants. Next, the participants' intergenerational perceptions were extracted into several factors through factor analysis, and the correlations and average values for each major variable were compared. Lastly, the factors that

determine satisfaction with participation in the intergenerational program were investigated through regression analysis. Statistical techniques used in the analysis included t-test, ANOVA, and multiple regression analysis, and SPSS 15.0 version was used.

Meanwhile, the scope of the elderly and youth differ depending on the law, and in this study, in the case of the elderly, those over 60 years of age who are eligible to use senior welfare centers were applied as the standard for the elderly based the survey was conducted on youth aged 9 to 24 according to the definition of youth in Article 3 of the Framework Act on Youth.

4.3. Research Subjects and Data Collection

Table 1: Survey implementation details by program

Program Name	Distribution			Collect			Recovery rate	Survey Collection Method
	total	older adults	youth	total	older adults	youth		
Meal assistant	54	54	-	54	54	-	100%	Direct Collection
Storytelling	10	10	-	7	7	-	70%	Mail Collection
Side dish delivery	8	-	8	8	-	8	100%	Direct Collection
Cell phone education	76	39	37	76	39	37	100%	Direct Collection
Happy Together	70	20	50	60	14	46	86%	Direct collection
total	218	123	95	205	114	91	94%	

5. Research Tools

5.1. Survey Tool for Older Adults

To measure the degree of improvement in mutual attitudes and relationships between the elderly and youth generations after participating in the generation integration program, a 19-item questionnaire was completed using Sanders et al.'s (1984) adjective scale.

Table 2: Structure of elderly participant questionnaire

area	Survey contents	Number of questions
general characteristics	Gender, age, education level, housing type, Economic level, family members living together, health status,	7
Contact with the youth generation	with grandchildren and daughters, Frequency and location of contact with youth	3
Participate in the program	Participation program name, number of participation Satisfaction with participation, benefits for older people due to participation, Expected effects of generational integration for youth	6
After participating in the program Youth generation awareness	Elderly participants' knowledge about youth Elderly participants' personality toward youth Elderly participants' attitudes toward youth Elderly participants' value to youth	19

	Sig. (2-tailed)						0.739	0.199	0.023	0.398	0.101
Program Satisfaction	Person Correlation						1	-0.113	0.013	-0.192	-0.171
	Sig. (2-tailed)							0.226	0.004	0.007	0.076
Meeting Frequency of meeting	Person Correlation						1	0.124	0.001	0.119	0.119
	Sig. (2-tailed)							0.244	0.009	0.212	0.212
Not living Together & grandchild Meeting	Person Correlation						1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.03	-0.03
	Sig. (2-tailed)								0.301	0.778	0.778
Economic Power	Person Correlation						1			1	361(%)
	Sig. (2-tailed)										0
Academic Ability	Person Correlation						1				1
	Sig. (2-tailed)										

6.2.2. Correlation Analysis of Youth’s Perception of Elderly People

In the case of positive emotions toward the elderly1, the variables showing a statistically significant correlation were the participation period (r = .241) and respondent satisfaction (r = .239). The longer the respondent's participation period and the higher the respondent's satisfaction, the more likely it is that the elderly It can be seen that the score of positive emotion 1 is high.

In the case of positive emotions toward the elderly 2, the variable showing a statistically significant correlation was respondent satisfaction (r = .246), and it can be seen that the higher the respondent's satisfaction, the higher the score of positive emotions toward the elderly 2. In the case of negative emotions 1 toward the elderly, the variable that shows a statistically significant correlation is program satisfaction (r = -.290), and it can be seen that the lower the respondent's satisfaction with the program, the higher the score for negative emotions 3. In the case of positive emotions towards the elderly 1, the variables showing a statistically significant correlation are participation period (r = -.219) and participation time per session (r = -.229). The lower the respondent's participation period and participation time per session, the lower the respondent's participation period and participation time per session. It can be seen that positive emotions 1 in old age are high. In addition, in the case of negative emotions in old age2, variables showing statistically significant correlations were monthly frequency (r = .263), participation time per session (r = .251), and program satisfaction (r = -.316), which were related to the respondent's participation. It can be seen that the higher the monthly frequency, the greater the participation time per session, and the lower the satisfaction with the program, the higher the elderly negative affect 2.

In a comprehensive analysis, the correlation analysis of youth's perception of the elderly shows that satisfaction with the program is proportional to positive emotions, but participation-related variables are inversely proportional to positive emotions. This means that 62.1% of the youth who responded to the survey were volunteering for the elderly living alone and 38.9% were volunteering for mobile phone use education. This shows the beneficial function of volunteer activities by visiting the homes of elderly people living alone who have difficulty living and providing

volunteer work. While satisfaction with the elderly is increasing, it can be seen that often encountering negative images of the elderly can create false images or prejudices about the elderly.

Table 7: Correlation of adolescents’ perception variables of the elderly

		An old man as affirmative sentiment-1	An old man as affirmative sentiment-2	An old man as affirmative sentiment-3	An old man as affirmative sentiment-4	An old man as negative sentiment	Conductance frequency of visit	Participation period	Month to month frequency	A syngguk Participation time	Satisfaction
An old man as affirmative sentiment-1	Person Correlation	1	0.146	-0.047	-0.022	-0.171	0.106	.241(%)	-0.001	-0.076	.239(%)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.173	0.609	0.785	0.185	0.38	0.021	0.991	0.442	0.023
An old man as affirmative sentiment-2	Person Correlation		1	-.376(%)	.221(%)	-.345(%)	0.088	0.176	0.107	0.03	.246(%)
	Sig. (2-tailed)			0	0.007	0.001	0.45	0.009	0.323	0.704	0.001
An old man as affirmative sentiment-3	Person Correlation			1	-0.191	.375(%)	-0.065	0.068	0.127	0.105	-.290(%)
	Sig. (2-tailed)					0.027	0	0.208	0.032	0.234	0.005
An old man as affirmative sentiment-4	Person Correlation				1	-.226(%)	-0.138	-.276(%)	-0.109	-.229(%)	-0.172
	Sig. (2-tailed)					0.001	0.223	0.007	0.307	0.001	0.102
An old man as negative sentiment	Person Correlation					1	-0.178	0.101	.283(%)	.251(%)	-.316(%)
	Sig. (2-tailed)						0.311	0.341	0.012	0.016	0.002
Grandchildren frequency of visit	Person Correlation						1	.239(%)	.293(%)	.233(%)	0.046
	Sig. (2-tailed)							0.008	0.03	0.046	0.695
Participation period	Person Correlation							1	.202(%)	-0.039	-0.168
	Sig. (2-tailed)								0.001	0.005	0.113
Month to month frequency	Person Correlation								1	.345(%)	.401(%)
	Sig. (2-tailed)									0.003	0.015
A syngguk Participation time	Person Correlation									1	0.107
	Sig. (2-tailed)										0.005
Satisfaction	Person Correlation										1
	Sig. (2-tailed)										

6.3. Analysis of Determinants of Satisfaction with Participation Programs

6.3.1. Analysis of Determinants of Satisfaction with Elderly People’s Participation Program

In this chapter, a regression analysis was performed to determine the factors that determine the satisfaction with the program among the elderly who participated in the program. As a result of the analysis, the variables that have a statistically significant impact on the satisfaction of elderly people participating in the program are the respondents' subjective health status (b = 1.981), the respondent's age (b = 2.748), the respondent's education level (b = -2.213), and the respondents' usual relationship with youth. The degree of meeting was found to be 1 (b = .409). In other words, when the conditions of other independent variables in the model were the same, the satisfaction of elderly people participating in the program was higher as their subjective health status was better, the older the respondent was, the lower the respondent's educational level, and the more frequently they met youth.

Table 8: Results of analysis of determinants of satisfaction with program participation in the elderly

	Unstandardized regression coefficients		regression coefficient	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error
(Constant)	.268	1.894		.142	.888

gender	-.389	.286	-.193	-1.361	.180
Living alone	.096	.261	.057	.370	.713
subjective health status	.280	.141	.295	1.981	.053
age	.066	.024	.445	2.748	.008
Education	-.146	.120	-.198	-2.213	.009
economic power	-.162	.184	-.131	-.880	.384
Meeting non-resident grandchildren	.115	.090	-.169	2.281	.207
Youth meeting frequency	.029	.072	.057	.409	.009
Youth Positive Emotion 1	-.047	.044	-.194	-1.074	.288
Youth Positive Emotion 2	.042	.043	.196	.981	.332
Youth Positive Emotion 3	-.116	.074	-.305	-1.579	.121
Youth Positive Emotion 4	.068	.090	.107	.758	.452

6.3.2. Analysis of Determinants of Satisfaction with Youth Participation Programs

Regression analysis was performed to determine the factors that determine the satisfaction of participating youth with the program. As a result of the analysis, the variables that had a statistically significant impact on the satisfaction of youth participating in the program were respondent gender (b = -2.19), degree of visits to grandparents (b = 1.999), period of program participation (b = 2.352), and elderly negative emotions 1 (b = -3.138), Elderly Denial Sentiment 2 (b = -2.146), etc. In other words, when the conditions of other independent variables in the model were the same, the satisfaction level of adolescents participating in the program increased for female adolescents compared to male adolescents, the higher the degree of visits to grandparents, the longer the period of program participation, and the weaker the negative emotions toward the elderly. . was determined through standardized regression coefficients. Results: Program participation period (beta = .312), negative emotions toward the elderly (beta = -.282, -.271), degree of grandparents visiting (beta = .180), and respondent gender (beta = -.177). appear. The variance explained by the independent variable group was found to be approximately 22% of the total variance in the dependent variable (adjusted R square = .224, F = 2.859, p-value = .004).

Table 9: Results of analysis of determinants of youth satisfaction with program participation

	Unstandardized regression coefficients		regression coefficient	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	B	Std. Error
(Constant)	2.273	.971		2.342	.023
gender	-.192	.141	-.177	-2.19	.021
Whether grandparents live together 1	.073	.136	.061	.536	.594

visiting grandparents	.103	.069	.180	1.999	.062
Participation period	.165	.070	.312	2.352	.022
Monthly frequency	-.053	.082	-.081	-.647	.520
Synagogue participation time	.079	.120	.082	.652	.517
Elderly positive sentiment 1	-.020	.053	-.044	-.386	.701
Elderly positive sentiment 2	.038	.049	-.098	.778	.440
Elderly denial 1	-.121	.039	-.282	-3.138	.003
Elderly denial 2	-.095	.044	-.271	-2.146	.036
ging Affirmation 1	-.029	.064	-.052	-.447	.656

6.4. Adolescents’ Awareness of Elderly Issues

In a comprehensive analysis, 50.6% of the youth participating in the generation integration program recognized that the general youth these days do not respect the elderly, and 76.9% responded that the problem of the elderly is a serious situation. Among these problems of the elderly, poverty and loneliness among the elderly were recognized as the biggest problems. In addition, 52.8% of respondents said that the relationship between the increase in the elderly and the Korean economy will have a negative impact, indicating that about half of them had a negative perception of the relationship between the increase in the elderly and the Korean economy. When asked about who should take care of the elderly, 57.1% of the participating youth responded that the country or government should take the lead, emphasizing the public responsibility for old-age welfare rather than the idea that children should support the elderly.

Table 10: Adolescent Awareness of Elderly Issues

	division	frequency	Percent (%)	cumulative percentage
Old man Respect or not?	Not at all	5	5.5	5.5
	Not like that	41	45.1	50.6
	is average	38	41.8	92.4
	Yes	7	7.6	100.0
Elderly problems severity	very serious situation	14	15.4	15.4
	serious situation	56	61.5	76.9
	is average	18	19.8	96.7
	not serious	3	3.3	100.0
Increasing number of elderly people	very negative impact	3	3.3	3.3
	negative impact	45	49.5	52.8
	Not sure	33	36.3	89.1

Relevance to the Korean economy	(Very) positive impact	10	10.9	100.0
Elderly problems ranking (multiple responses)	health, disease	35	38.5	n.a
	economic power, poverty	57	62.6	n.a
	Burden on the younger generation	15	16.5	n.a
	loneliness, feeling of alienation	55	60.4	n.a
	housing problems for the elderly	3	3.3	n.a
	relationship with children	12	13.2	n.a
Elderly care Subject	Prepare yourself from a young age	26	28.6	28.6
	Children or family take the lead	13	14.3	42.9
	Government takes the lead	51	57.1	100.0

7. Conclusions

Based on the above research results, the following conclusions can be drawn.

First, in terms of satisfaction with intergenerational contact and program participation among participants in the intergenerational integration program, both the elderly and youth showed that the more intergenerational contact they had, the higher the satisfaction with participation. In the case of the elderly, the more frequently they met with the youth, the higher the satisfaction level, and in the case of the youth, the higher the degree of visits to grandparents, the higher the satisfaction level. Intergenerational contact experience was found to have an effect on satisfaction with the intergenerational integration program.

Second, the intergenerational awareness of participants in the generation integration program and the correlation with key variables and comparison of averages by group show that, for elderly respondents, the younger the elderly respondent and the higher the frequency of contact with youth, the more likely the elderly are to be involved in youth. The level of positive emotions toward the subject was also found to be increasing. Among youth respondents, college students showed high positive emotions toward the elderly generation, and elementary school students showed high negative emotions. The smaller the age difference with the elderly generation, the higher the positive emotions. However, correlation analysis results showed that the participating youth's negative image of the elderly increased as the period and frequency of participation increased. This suggests that the negative image of the elderly was imprinted in the minds of the participating youth as they mainly participated in volunteer work to care for the elderly living alone and that there is a need to separate the generation integration program of the elderly care program from the program to improve awareness of the elderly.

Third, the factors affecting satisfaction with program participation were found to be higher when the subjective health status was good, the older the respondent, the lower the educational level, and the more frequently they met with youth. On the other hand, the youth's satisfaction level was found to increase as the period of program participation was longer, negative emotions toward the elderly were weaker, and the degree of visits to grandparents was higher for female adolescents compared to male adolescents.

Fourth, regarding the level of awareness of elderly people's issues among youth participating in the generation integration program, 50.6% responded that the general youth these days do not respect the elderly, and 76.9% responded that the elderly's problem is a serious situation. Among these problems of the elderly, poverty and loneliness among the elderly were recognized as the biggest problems. In addition, 52.8% of respondents said that the relationship between the increase in the elderly and the Korean economy will have a negative impact, indicating that about half of them had a negative perception of the relationship between the increase in the elderly and the Korean economy. When asked about who should take care of the elderly, 57.1% of the participating youth responded that the country or government should take the lead, emphasizing the public responsibility for old-age welfare rather than the idea that children should support the elderly.

In light of the results of this study, it can be said that the biggest determinant of satisfaction with the generational integration program at senior welfare centers is the intensity and frequency of contact between the elderly and youth generations. This suggests that senior welfare centers should provide space and conditions for contact with other generations rather than just for the elderly. This researcher would like to make several suggestions for this purpose.

First, in order to provide sustainability to the generation integration program between the elderly and youth in senior welfare centers, a program that can develop an organic relationship network at low economic cost must be developed. For example, as an intergenerational volunteer activation program, 'Creating a Single Family', which was presented as an example of a 1st, 2nd, and 3rd generation integration program in this study, connects youth and their parents with the elderly living alone, thereby helping the first, second, and third generations. Three generations can come into contact together and continue to create organic relationships within the emotional solidarity of family.

Second, the space for intergenerational programs at senior welfare centers must be expanded to the local community. Through the Senior Employment Project, we dispatch elderly instructors to kindergartens and schools, provide elementary school meal helpers, and serve as elementary school security guards to raise positive perceptions of competent and energetic seniors among youth, and provide

opportunities for seniors who have been provided with jobs to interact with the younger generation. , economic help, and health maintenance can create synergistic effects on each other. In addition, the space for intergenerational exchange should be expanded to the local community, such as by establishing community cultural experience clubs or community environmental protection activities conducted by youth and seniors together through connections with schools.

Third, as a specific project, a project to improve awareness of the elderly through generation integration and family relationship programs should be promoted, and family function support and community integration at senior welfare centers should be strengthened. To achieve this, best practices must be modeled and incorporated into basic projects, and the program must be fostered by stably supporting budget and manpower. In addition, through nationwide surveys and effectiveness verification, the current status of generational integration in senior welfare centers must be identified and fostered as a systematic program that can satisfy both the elderly and the younger generation.

Fourth, a scale that can verify the effect of generational integration must be developed. In Korea, discussions on generation integration programs began in the early 1990s, and there is still not much related research or empirical data. As a result, a scale related to generational integration has not yet been developed to verify the effect of generational integration, and each social welfare practice field is evaluating the effect of generational integration using different standards, making it difficult to derive accurate and systematic data. there is. In the future, a scale to verify the effect of generational integration should be established so that it will be easier to verify the effectiveness of generational integration based on how much the older and younger generations understand and interact with each other.

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