P1

Good afternoon. My name is Hsieh Wan-Yu. Today I am going to present my research talking about Evaluating the level of Age-Friendly of Rural Areas in Taiwan.

P2

This is my outline.

Beginning with the research motivate and purpose, then the research definition, literature review, research method, and last the conclusion

P3

Ageing is a whole world trend, especially in the country area where the young continually outflow into urban areas. Taiwan is facing the same difficult position. These years, Studies in Taiwan identified a variety of issues that have been deeply discussed, but few has been evaluated in a comprehensive way.

As a result, this is my research purposes:

First. Investigate the differences between urban and rural areas for elders.

Second. Investigate the elderly living environment degree in Taiwan rural areas .

Third. Build the evaluation criteria of elderly living environment in Taiwan rural areas.

P4

Elders will face vary issues from different settlement, for example, urban, rural, fishing village, et cetera.. According to literature reviews, the research will first define “rural area”.

First, it’s mainly agricultural use.

Second, it’s plain rural area where there are less barriers for elders life than mountainous rural areas.

Third. Poor links with urban areas, which means not in the sprawling areas.

P5

In literature review, it separate to two parts:

First, review the differences between the urban and rural elders in three perspectives.

physical and mental health such as the No. of diseases and physical function

living style such as the family structure and interpersonal relationships

living environment such as the housing and transportation

physical and mental health is to reflect the individual differences within the different quality of life in the same environment.

However , living style and living environment are to reflect that the quality of life will change as in different exterior environment

In second part, it reviews the Age-Friendly Rural and Remote Communities: A Guide, and would adjust the content refering to the characteristics of elders in Taiwan’s rural area

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This picture is the location of study area “Jinsha Village”. It fit the definition in this research, agricultural use, plain rural area, and poor links with urban areas.

There are 190 elders in this village in March, 2012, percentage of elderly population is 20%, and about 20 elders are living alone

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This is an interior distribution figure of Jinsha Village, with one care center, five local temples. The care center will provide blood pressure measurement. And the local temple will also provide this service in fixed time.

This study chose one settlement that is further from the care center. The Interviewees are 2 women and 4 men, and one of them is living alone. And Interview is held in May forth 2012

P8

The content of interview is draft by follows:

Take the Canadian 8 domains as base, adjusting by the state of Taiwan through the literature reviews to acquaint the comparing items about the difference between urban and rural areas for elders in Taiwan, and then drafting the content of in-depth interview

P9

In the analysis of basic information, hearing and ability to act appearance is general good.

Most of elders have small sickness, but less have chronic. And mostly live in single-story buildings, others live in townhouses which have two to three stories owned to one person.

P10

In the analysis of interviewing information, it classified several questions into eight domains, and presenting the result. Here will only show you that something may different from urban situation:

Mostly elders go out for farming and by bicycle or motorcycle and they indicate that farming consumed time so they can’t do other activities; they value the interactions with their neighbor which may reduce the situation of social exclusion; they also attend some activities, but usually have no information about what activities will be held

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In the process of interview, elders do not have much complaint about the quality of life.

Most of them think that they have already got used to the environment. It may because the hard-working character. The elder only complain about the complicated and tiring process of farming.

They point out that the government should emphasize on subsidies to improve the quality of life.

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At the last, this study builds an initial step of evaluating criteria

In Outdoor Spaces and Buildings, criteria include the level of ageing friendly in farm road such as the width of road and the rise and fall of road. The transportation includes the safety, comfortable, and inclusion of motorcycle. Social participation includes the distance from activity places to house, and the advertisement of activities. Civic participation and employment opportunities include the kinds of work which meet the physical strength of the elderly. And the community support and health services include the establishment of injury, illness reporting system for elders living alone

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This study focuses on the evaluation criteria in Jinsha Village.

The criteria follow the 8 domains defined by WHO to check the elderly living environment, so that it can be inspected in a comprehensive way.

It can also be applied to rural areas with the same definition, which make the places to adjust its optimal ageing-friendly indicators (according to/with) its characteristics.

In the following, the study may emphasize on the classification of different settlements to fit their characteristics of ageing-friendly.

問題集

1. why do you define the “rural area”?

→This study is to investigate the situation of rural areas. However, the definition of “rural area” is different in Taiwan’s laws.

1. How do you choose your study area?

→There are 6 main settlement in Jinsha Village.