

복지시설 취약지역 개선을 위한 공간환경 조성전략 및 정책방안 연구

Strategy for Improving Vulnerable Area of Welfare Facilities

이종민 Lee, Jongmin
이민경 Lee, Minkyung
진태승 Jin, Taeseung

(a u r i

Strategy for Improving Vulnerable Area of Welfare Facilities

SUMMARY

Lee, Jongmin
Lee, Minkyong
Jin, Taeseung

With the recent announcement of the “Life SOC Three-Year Plan”, it is expected that life SOC facilities, including welfare facilities, will be implemented in earnest with the aim of improving the quality of life for the people. At this point, this study was designed to enhance the effectiveness of the supply of life SOC facilities by developing strategies for drawing up vulnerable areas of welfare facilities and creating facilities considering demographic changes not only at present but also in future periods (2030).

This research derived vulnerable areas of welfare facilities through spatial information analysis based on the prediction of population change using the data provided by the National Statistical Office and the metropolitan government, and analyzed the creation strategies and their effects. In addition, the ‘Life SOC Three-Year Plan’ and Japan’s ‘Location Normalization Plan’ and ‘Evaluation of Urban Structure’ were considered.

The vulnerable areas of welfare facilities (children’s homes, kindergartens, and pathways) were derived by predicting population changes based on the future (2030),

and the creation strategies (1 facility relocation, 2 current levels, 3 new supply) were applied to the two cities (Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongju, and Seocheon-gun, Chungcheongnam-do). It is meaningful that the formation strategy was developed considering population change at a future date, not analyzing the current status of the population and welfare facilities.

An interim output of this study, the number of future people (infant, elderly) in the 100 m×100 m grid unit, is highly likely to be utilized in developing strategies for creating living SOC facilities, including more diverse welfare facilities. In addition, the methodology used to derive future population number forecasts can be applied to a wide range of areas, allowing the distribution of forecasts of different demographic groups (such as productive populations, school-age populations, etc.) to fine spatial units.

In addition, it is deemed that the series of analyses that apply and review the strategy for the creation of welfare facilities used in this study is applicable not only to welfare facilities, but also to facilities that can maintain and maintain residential and urban functions.

Policies on welfare facilities still tend to be implemented in such a way as to analyze and improve the current situation, including the "Living SOC Three-Year Plan" currently being pursued. However, welfare facilities are highly affected by the number of people they use and should be able to flexibly respond to future changes in the population structure.

The strategy of creating living SOC facilities, including welfare facilities, will inevitably change in areas that will face major changes in the population structure and areas that will not. If so, local governments should now make a judgement on which areas the residential or urban functions can be maintained and sustained. Alternatively, a strategic policy may be implemented by selecting areas where residential functions or urban functions should be maintained.

Japan's 'Location Normalization Plan' and 'Evaluation of Urban Structure' have big implications when it comes to the need to set the region's future. Under the Location Plan, the city's future vision is set up to respond to changes in the population structure

and strategically designated and operated areas to induce residential or urban functions. The urban structure assessment for six areas is required to be carried out in priority order to establish the city's future vision, and specific evaluation indexes include future forecasts.

In other words, in order to establish the future status of the region, a detailed evaluation system on the status and future conditions of a region, including various evaluation items presented in Japan's assessment of urban structure, needs to be established and operated in this study, as well as assessment indicators and creation strategies for drawing out vulnerable areas of welfare facilities.

Similarly, the "Life SOC Three-Year Plan" also mentions the establishment of a "Life SOC two-way platform." The two-way platform for life SOC is an interactive communication platform that aggregates and provides information related to life SOCs to users, policy planners and businesses. Through exploration of priority supply review areas using national minimum level, review of complex needs through overlap between facilities, and management of life SOC assets, it is also going to establish information and policies for local governments.

It is still difficult to figure out how and how to build a bi-directional platform for life SOCs. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a life SOC twin-way platform in such a way that it can establish the future status of the region and promote the supply strategy of living SOC facilities, including not only the analysis of the facility-oriented status but also the analysis of the situation and future conditions of the region mentioned above.

Keywords :

Welfare Facilities, Vulnerable Areas, Optimum Location, Location Plan, Urban Structural Evaluation