

고령자 돌봄서비스 수요자를 고려한 주거지원 방향과 과제

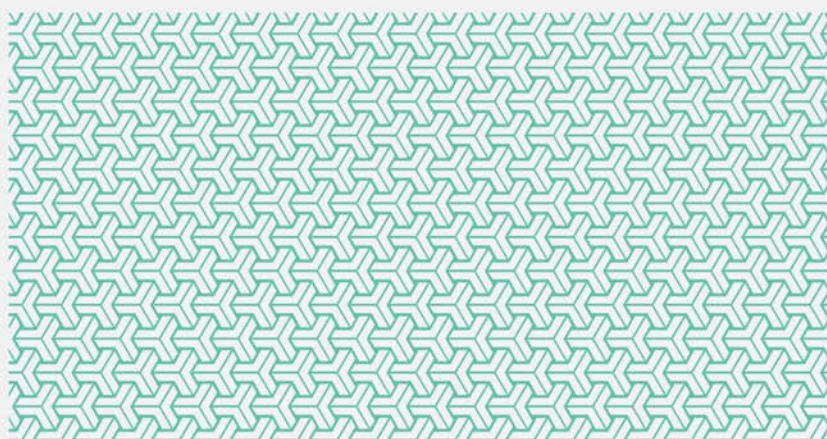
- 노인 의료·돌봄 통합지원 시범사업을 중심으로 -

A study on Demand-based Elderly Housing Support and Care-service

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According to Statistics Korea's future Korean population projections, the prospects for the elderly (over 65 years old) population proportion are 20% in 2025, 30% in 2035, and 40% in 2050; the elderly household proportion is predicted to increase from 6,147,000 (27.6%) in 2025 to 11,375,000 (49.8%). To prevent such an increasing trend, the Korean government has been planning elderly care services and housing support on a sector basis and brought in a community-based integrated care service policy. However, the housing support that was the key aspect of this policy was criticized for not having significant benefits for the recipients and showing lower supply than demand. It is critical to find a prescription for sustainable elderly housing support that fulfills the needs of most elders and retains the benefits of integrated care service.

This study aims to plan for sustainable elderly housing support in the community. Specifically, we propose a new approach for devising a housing support policy tailored to care-service recipients and for encouraging stable growth in 2024 Korea's 2nd Community Care project: Elderly medical/care service-integrated pilot study. To this end, we review current Korean elderly housing support and care service policies and analyze the recipient's demand distribution and spatial characteristics by performing the Kyungi-do Ansan-si case study. Based on our result analysis, we devised a housing support policy based on care service recipients.

First, we conducted a literature review on present Korean elderly housing support and care service policies based on elderly housing policy, supported housing, and aging in place. In particular, we focused on investigating the correlation between care service and housing support and identified the future potential connections and limitations of the two services. While income and age are the common key features for qualifying the recipients of housing supply, improvement, and care services, health conditions are important to be qualified as the recipient of care service. Features such as personal assets and occupancy methods were reviewed for housing supply or improvement qualifications. Based on preassigned priorities, the care service recipients excluded the elders who have second-tier assets and comparatively low need for care. Then, we conducted a case study of Ansan-si, a city selected as a government-led community care-service business, to understand the real application criteria of recipients and propose a prescription based on the link between care service and housing

support. As a result, we propose the following housing support policy based on recipients of care services; first, we need to prioritize the housing support for the community where the stability of supply and demand of recipients is already established. To this end, it is necessary to sequentially estimate and analyze the demand, the supply condition, and the supply–demand correlation in the community. Second, we need to direct the housing support policy with respect to the spatial conditions and applicable policies. As LH welfare housing for elders is not sufficient, the policy should be designed regarding diverse kinds of accommodations such as rental housing purchases. Third, we need to integratively consider the recipient’s condition and community characteristics for housing support. Being health condition a key factor in evaluating the recipient’s qualification, we must integrate the recipient’s health condition (e.g., recipients for long–term care service) and income in the proposed policy and reduce the cost of health institutions, improving care service and housing support concurrently.

This study has its limitations in that it may not address problems aroused by other local community characteristics; the medical and care service plan for elderly was proposed from the observations in Ansan–si case study. For future work, we suggest additional analyses on different community characteristics and extension studies based on these analyses. The future works can be listed as; first, a method that can typify and rate the district that requires care service is necessary. Here, the analyses would have to be done from community–specific observations where recipients’ distribution and characteristics are scrutinized. Moreover, a method that evaluates and distinguishes the adequacy of supply–demand rate is also imperative. To this end, it is essential to identify the service recipients and suppliers, and predesignate the metric that could assess the supply–demand rate. Lastly, the central government (LH)–based house support policy is insufficient to consolidate the diversity of communities and fulfill the demands and conditions for the recipients. Thus, it is critical to develop a model that can be driven at community level.

주제어

Elderly, Elderly care–service, Housing support, Ansan–si, Elderly Community care, Community medical and care–service for elderly