

국외출장 결과보고서

기 간: 2023.12.6.- 2023.12.8.

출장지: 일본 동경

출장자: 민성희 연구위원

I. 출장개요

1. 출 장 지: 일본 동경

2. 출장기간

-민성희: 2023.12 6 (수) ~ 12. 8 (금) 2박 3일

3. 출 장 자

소속	직급	성명	비고
국가균형발전지원센터	연구위원	민성희	

4. 출장목적

- The 16th Trilateral Workshop of PRI-CASS-KIEP 참석 및 발표
- Session 3: Interregional disparities in population and policy responses에서 “인구감소와 지방소멸” 주제로 발표

5. 출장효과

- 한중일 세미나 주제 발표를 통하여 국토연구원의 연구성과 공유 및 인적 네트워크 형성

II. 출장일정

일정 (요일)	출발지	도착지	업무수행내용	접촉예정인물 (직책포함)
12월6일(수)	김포	도쿄	(12:20) 김포 출발 (14:20) 도쿄 도착	
12월7일(목)			(09:45-16:50) The 16th Trilateral Workshop of PRI-CASS-KIEP 참석 및 발표 - Session 3: Interregional disparities in population and policy responses에서 발표	
12월8일(금)	도쿄	김포	(12:25) 도쿄 출발 (15:00) 김포 도착	

III. 수행사항

1. The 16th Trilateral Workshop of PRI-CASS-KIEP 참석 및 발표

□ 일시 및 장소 : 2023. 12. 7(목) 10:00 ~ 16:50 / Mita Kaigisho (Mita Conference Hall)

□ 주요내용

- 세션 1에서 한중일의 코로나 19 이후의 경제 전망에 대한 발표 및 논의
 - 한국 : Recent Developments and Outlook for Korean Economy
 - 중국 : The 2035 vision goals of the Chinese economy and its driving forces
 - 일본 : Outlook and Fiscal Policy in Japan

- 세션 2에서 한중일의 저출산 대응 정책에 대한 발표 및 논의
 - 한국 : Confronting ageing society and fiscal sustainability in Korea
 - 중국 : Recognition of China's negative population growth
 - 일본 : IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON FERTILITY IN JAPAN

- 세션 3에서 한중일의 인구 불균형과 정책적 대응에 대한 발표 및 논의
 - 한국 : Population decline and local extinction
 - 중국 : The map of population and regional policies in China
 - 일본 : Demographics and Economic Geography

□ 주요 발표내용

- 인구변화와 정책대응 필요성
 - 인구감소 및 4차 산업혁명 등의 여건변화로 인하여 대도시로 인구가 집중하고 지방 중소도시 및 농어촌지역은 인구가 감소하여 인구분포의 공간적 양극화 심화 전망
 - 행정안전부가 2021년 1월 3일 발표한 주민등록인구통계에 따르면, 2020년 처음으로 출생자수보다 사망자 수가 많아지며 인구가 자연 감소하는 '인구 데드크로스(dead cross)' 발생
 - 통계청 주민등록인구통계에 따르면, 2019년 12말 수도권 인구는 대한민국 역사상 처음으로 50%를 넘어섬
 - 생산가능인구의 유출, 출산률저하로 인해 일부 시도에서는 이미 인구가 감소하고 있음. 서울특별시, 부산광역시, 대구광역시의 인구는 감소하고, 경기도 인구는 지속적으로 증가. 전라북도, 전라남도, 경상북도는 2000년대까지 인구가 급속히 감소하다가 그 이후 일정한 수준을 유지하는 반면 충청북도는 인구감소 후 인구가 지속적으로 증가

- 인구분포의 변화를 살펴보면 수도권 등 대도시로 인구집중 현상이 발생하며, 특히 수도권으로의 인구집중이 두드러짐
- 종사자수 분포의 변화를 살펴보면 수도권 등 대도시에 집중적으로 분포되어 있고, 특히 수도권 종사자수의 절대규모와 전체 종사자에서 차지하는 비중 모두 크게 증가
- 성장개발위주의 정책에서 국토의 관리 및 이용으로의 국토 및 지역정책 전환 불가피

○ 인구분포 및 공간구조 변화

- 인구가 증가하는 지역이 수도권에서 인접한 충청권과 강원도의 일부 시·군으로 확산
- 대도시에서 그 주변지역으로 인구가 확대되면서 대도시의 광역화 진행
- 대도시권으로의 인구집중 현상으로 인한 지방 인구비중 감소
- 축소도시에서 비효율적인 토지이용 문제 발생
- 타지역에서 수도권으로의 순유입은 2015년을 제외하고 지속적으로 나타남. 수도권으로의 순이동은 광역시에서의 순유입이 높은 비중을 차지하고 있음. 광역시에서는 순유출이 나타났고, 순유출의 대부분이 수도권으로의 이동으로 인한 순유출
- 청년층의 타지역에서 수도권으로의 순유입은 지속적으로 나타남. 수도권으로의 순이동은 광역시 및 인구 50만 미만 시지역에서의 순유입이 높은 비중을 차지하고 있음. 광역시의 청년층에서도 전연령과 유사하게 순유출이 나타났고, 순유출의 대부분이 수도권으로의 이동으로 인한 순유출
- 고령층은 2001년, 2005년 타지역에서 수도권으로의 순유입발생하였으나, 2010년, 2015년, 2020년에는 순유출로 전환. 고령층의 수도권으로의 순유입 및 순유출은 인구 50만 미만의 시지역 및 군지역에서의 이동이 높은 비중을 차지함. 광역시의 고령층에서는 수도권으로의 순유출이 발생하였고, 특히 2020년에는 인구 50만 미만의 시지역으로의 순유출이 많아짐
- 서울특별시 15~34세에서의 순유입, 경기도와 세종특별자치시는 전 연령에서 순유입이 발생. 특광역시제외한 도지역에서는 15~34세의 순유출과 45~74세의 순유입이 나타남
- 서울특별시는 직업과 교육사유로 인한 순유입이 주택, 자연환경 등의 사유로 인한 순유출이 발생. 특광역시제외한 도지역에서는 교육사유로 인한 순유출과 자연환경사유로 인한 순유입이 나타남
- 시군구별 순이동현황을 살펴보면, 서울특별시, 대전광역시, 광주광역시, 부산광역시의 대부분의 구에서 순유출이 발생. 반면, 경기도의 대부분의 시군에서 순유입이 나타남
- 직업사유로 인한 순이동은 경기도 남부의 시군과 충청남도, 충청북도, 강원도의 시군에서 순유입이 나타나는 반면, 전라남도와 전라북도, 경상남도의 시군에서는 순유출이 발생. 가족사유로 인한 순이동은 서울특별시와 부산광역시의 인근 시군에서 순유입이 많이 나타남. 주택사유로 인한 순이동은 서울특별시와 인접한 경기도 시군에서 순유입이 많이 나타남
- 교육사유로 인한 순이동은 서울특별시 관악구, 동대문구, 성북구 등 대부분의 구와 용인시에서 순유입이 많이 발생. 주거환경사유로 인한 순이동은 경기도 서남부의 일부 시군을 제외한 대부분의 시군에서 순유출이 발생. 자연환경사유로 인한 순이동은 서울특별시와 광역시를 제외한 거의 모든 시군에서 순유입이 발생
- 부산광역시, 전라북도, 전라남도는 인구가 지속적으로 감소하는 유형. 인천광역시, 세종

특별자치시, 경기도, 충청북도, 충청남도, 제주특별자치도는 인구가 지속적으로 증가하는 유형

- 2000년에 자연적 및 사회적 증가가 동시에 발생하는 시·군·구가 87개에서 2019년에 66개로 감소한 반면에, 자연적 및 사회적 감소가 동시에 발생하는 시·군·구는 55개에서 115개로 급속히 증가하게 나타남

○ 인구변화에 따른 국토 및 지역정책 방향

- 대도시 중심거점 기능 강화 방안

- 네트워크 및 연계 강화 : 중심도시와 주변도시 간 연결성 강화 : 광역 BRT, 환승센터, 순환형 도로망 등. 글로벌 경쟁력 강화를 위한 지방거점공항의 연계 방안
- 거점 대도시 고도화 : 원도심의 중심성강화. 도시성장관리 방안 등
- 테스트베드, 엔젤 투자자로서의거점도시 : 4차 산업혁명 시대 새로운 기술과 투자의 장으로 기능한 테스트베드 역할 강화. 도심융합특구(국토부), 도시재생혁신지구(국토부), 산학융합지구(산업부), 규제자유특구(중기부), 연구개발특구(과기부) 등 다연계혁신공간 조성

- 중소도시 자족기능 강화 방안

- 지역의 자원을 활용한 경쟁력 강화 : 인근지역 연계형 클러스터형 산업 촉진. 대도시 연계형 사업 추진(도농통합형로컬푸드사업)
- 지역 연계형 잠재력 형성 사업 : 투자선도지구, 지역특화발전특구. 역사자원 연계 관광거점 조성(역사문화 관광거점 조성 및 연계관광 사업). 지역 경관자원 활용 연계사업(지역자원의 테마화 및 공동관리, 홍보). 지역 활동인구를 위한 임대주택 공급(원거리 통근, 통학자를 위한 주택공급)

- 농산어촌 연계 기능 강화 방안

- 계층적 생활권 단위 거점 조성 : 서비스의 공간 계층을 고려한 생활권 조성. 농촌 생활권단위 중심의 지역개발전략 수립
- 자족기능 확보를 위한 주거플랫폼(주거+생활 SOC+일자리)확대 : 기초생활서비스 보장을 위한 생활 SOC 확대. 청년층, 귀농귀촌인, 문화예술인 등을 위한 특화 마을 조성. 다양한 형태의 주거플랫폼
- 찾아가는 서비스 및 비대면기술을 활용한 생활서비스 전달체계 확충 : 창의적인 농촌형 서비스 전달 모델 발굴·확산(미래형 교통 수단 시범사업 도입 등). 사회서비스 사각지대에 놓인 취약계층 대상의 일상생활 돌봄 확대

첨부 1. 한중일 워크숍 일정



The 16th Trilateral Workshop of PRI-CASS-KIEP(DRAFT)

December 7 (Thu), 2023

Mita Kaigisho (Mita Conference Hall) Tokyo Japan

December 6 (Wed)

18:30- Welcome Reception (French restaurant in Tameike-sanno)
20:00

December 7 (Thu)

09:45- **Registration**
10:00

Opening Remarks

1. WATABE Akira, President of PRI
- 10:00- 1. LI Xuesong, Director of Institute, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of
10:10 Quantitative and Technological Economics, CASS
2. AN Sungbae, Chief Economist and Director, Department of International
Macroeconomics and Finance, KIEP

Session1: Economic outlook after the COVID-19 pandemic

(Area: macroeconomics)

▪ Chair: SUZUKI Kosuke, Vice President of PRI

Presentation (20 minutes for each)

1. UEDA Junji, Director-General of the Research and Administration Department, PRI
"Title: Outlook and Fiscal Policy in Japan"
- 10:10- 2. FENG Ming, Director of Division, Associate Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Quantitative
11:50 and Technological Economics, CASS
"The 2035 vision goals of the Chinese economy and its driving forces"
3. YOON Sang-Ha, Head of International Macroeconomics Team, Department of International
Macroeconomics and Finance, KIEP
"Title: Recent Developments and Outlook for Korean Economy"

Discussion (10 minutes for each)

1. TANAKA Osamu, Special Advisor for China Research, PRI
2. ZHANG Huihui, Deputy director of Division, Associate Senior Research Fellow, Institute of
Quantitative and Technological Economics, CASS
3. KIM Sungcheol, Director, MOEF

Q&A (10 minutes)

11:50- **Lunch Reception (Mita room in Mita Kaigisho)**
13:00

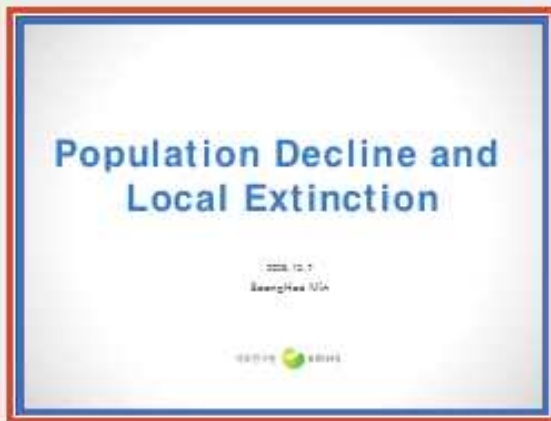
Session 2: Policy Responses to Low Fertility

(Area: common issues and cooperation among the three countries)

- 13:00- ▪ Chair: JEONG Young Sik, Senior Research Fellow, Department of International
14:40 Macroeconomics and Finance, KIEP

	Presentation (20 minutes for each) 1. KIM Hyun-A, Senior Research Fellow, Department of Fiscal Policy Research, Korea Institute of Public Finance "Title: Confronting ageing society and fiscal sustainability in Korea" 2. MATSUDA Shigeki, Professor, Faculty of School of Contemporary Sociology, Chukyo University "Title: IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON FERTILITY IN JAPAN" 3. WANG Guangzhou, Director of Division, Senior Research Fellow, The Institute of Population and Labor Economics, CASS "Recognition of China's negative population growth" Discussion (10 minutes for each) 1. KIM Hyo Sang, Head of International Finance Team, Department of International Macroeconomics and Finance, KIEP 2. MORIIZUMI Rie, Senior Researcher, Department of Population Dynamics Research, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research 3. LU Yang, Director of Division, Senior Research Fellow, The Institute of Population and Labor Economics, CASS Q&A (10 minutes)
14:40-15:00	Coffee Break
	Session 3: Interregional disparities in population and policy responses (Area: related issues to Session 2) Presentation (20 minutes for each) 1. HU Anjun, Deputy director of Division, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Quantitative and Technological Economics, CASS "The map of population and regional policies in China" 2. MIN SungHee, Research Fellow, National Balanced Development Research Center, Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements "Title: Population decline and local extinction" 3. SATO Yasuhiro, Senior Research Fellow, PRI and Professor, Faculty of Economics, University of Tokyo "Demographics and Economic Geography" Discussion (10 minutes for each) 1. LU Yang, Director of Division, Senior Research Fellow, The Institute of Population and Labor Economics, CASS 2. BAEK Yaein, Associate Research Fellow, Department of International Macroeconomics and Finance, KIEP 3. BESSHO Shunichiro, Senior Research Fellow, PRI and Professor, Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University Q&A (10 minutes)
15:00-16:40	
	Closing Remarks 1. WATABE Akira, President of PRI 2. LI Xuesong, Director of Institute, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Quantitative and Technological Economics, CASS 3. AN Sungbae, Chief Economist and Director, Department of International Macroeconomics and Finance, KIEP
16:40-16:50	

첨부 2. 발표자료



1



2

01 Regional Distribution Status

Deepening spatial polarization

- Due to changes in conditions such as population decline and the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the population is concentrated in large cities, and the population in small and medium-sized cities and rural areas decreases, which is expected to intensify the spatial polarization of the population distribution.
- The aging and population decline of local small cities are progressing more rapidly than those of large cities, and the decline of the function of local cities is accelerating.
- According to the resident registration statistics released by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security on January 3, 2021, for the first time in 2020, there is a "dead area" in which the number of deaths increases than the number of births and the population naturally decreases.
- According to Statistics Korea's resident registration demographics, the population of the metropolitan area decreased 0.5% for the first time in Korean history at the end of 2019.

3

02 Prospects for Population Decline and Demographic Changes

Low birth rate and aging population lead to a decrease in population and change in demographic structure

- Expected to decrease from 51.64 million as of 2010 to an annual average of around 60,000 over the next 10 years, to 51.2 million in 2020 and reach 47.66 million (1.6% level) in 2030.
- Population growth rate is expected to be -0.1 percent between 2021 and 2025, and then to be -1.34% by 2030 due to faster decline.

Future population and demographic change

Source: Statistics Korea (2021)
Prepared by SeongHae KUN

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03 Coming of the Age of Population Decline

Population change by city and province is different

- Compared to 2020, the population of each province is expected to increase in 4 cities and provinces (Gyeonggi, Sejong, Jeju, and Chungnam) and decrease in 13 cities and provinces in 2030.
- Negative population growth in 12 cities (Seoul, Gwangju, Ulsan, Daegu, Gangwon, etc.) in 2020, and negative population growth in 18 cities excluding Sejong after 2020.

Future population estimate by city and province

Source: Statistics Korea (2021)
Prepared by SeongHae KUN

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04 Prospects for population change in cities and provinces

Population decline has already occurred in the national territory

- The population is already decreasing in some cities and provinces due to the decline of the working-age population and falling birth rates.
- The population of Seoul, Gwangju, and Daegu is decreasing, while the population of Gyeonggi-do continues to increase.

Prospects for population change by city and province

Source: Statistics Korea (2021)
Prepared by SeongHae KUN

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05 Regional distribution of population

- Population concentration occurs in large cities such as the metropolitan area, and population concentration in the Seoul metropolitan area is especially noticeable
- The proportion of Seoul's population in the total population appears to be lower in 2020 (14.9%) compared to 1990 (24.4%), but the proportion of the metropolitan area surrounding Incheon and Gyeonggi provinces is similar to 20.3% of the total (2020)
- The proportion of persons residing in the metropolitan area and their share of the total population are decreasing, with the proportion of Chungnam, Jeonnam, Jeonbuk, and Gwangju increasing to 20.0 compared to 19.7%



7

06 Regional distribution of business employees

- It is concentrated in large cities such as the metropolitan area, and in particular, both the absolute size of the number of employees in the metropolitan area and the proportion of total employees have increased significantly
- The proportion of employees based on the total number of employees decreased slightly in 2020 (21.0%) compared to 2000 (21.5%), but the proportion in the metropolitan area (49.0%) is 18.2% is steadily increasing
- Excluding metropolitan area, the Chungcheong area appears to be the only region where both the number of workers and the proportion of total workers have increased (0.0% → 2.5%)



8

07 Population Decline and Response to National Territorial Policy

- The growth-based strategy adopted for efficient use of limited resources in the early stages of industrialization and urbanization caused population and industry concentration in some development areas such as the metropolitan area and problems of disparity
- Since then, resolving the problems of concentration, overconcentration, and regional disparities has become a core and consistent policy goal in Korea's regional policy history, and regional development strategies and balanced development strategies have been adopted and implemented
- Expansion of changes in national spatial structure and use due to population decline
 - Shrinking cities and dispersed demands with declining population are in the midst of setting up population and low density
- However, growth-oriented plans continue that do not reflect low "growth and declining trends in the population"

A change in national and regional policies from growth-oriented policies to the management and use of national land is inevitable

9

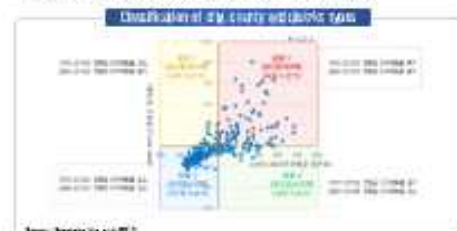
II. Changes in population distribution and spatial structure

10

01 Type classification of cities, counties, and districts

Type of cities, counties, and districts using long-term and recent average annual population change rates

- 101 CCBs are classified as "population decline areas," 50 CCBs are classified as "population increase areas," 58 CCBs are classified as "recent population decline areas," and 20 CCBs are classified as "recently increased areas"



11

02 Polarization of Territory and Expansion of the SMA

Areas with increasing population are spreading from the Seoul metropolitan area to the adjacent area cities and counties (Chungcheongnam and Gyeonggi-do)

- Growth of population growth appears in cities and counties in Gyeonggi-do and Chungcheongnam, which surround the SMA, in Sejong Special Self-Governing City, and cities and counties in Gyeonggi-do and Gwangju, which surround the metropolitan area in Chungcheong and Wonju
- In areas with population growth around the SMA, the influence of the SMA is expanding due to migration from areas of recent decline within Seoul and sequential movement from Seoul to surrounding cities and counties and to cities and counties adjacent to the metropolitan area
- Continuing population concentration around large cities

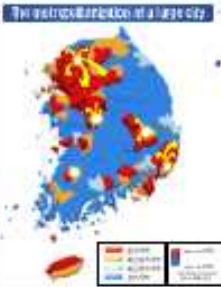


12

03 Widening of metropolitan areas

As the population spreads from a large city to its surrounding area, the large cities progress to become a metropolitan area.

- Avoid the phenomenon of low growth or population decline. The population of small and medium-sized local cities and rural areas decreases, and the population is concentrated in the metropolitan area.
- Population growth in surrounding areas due to migration from a large city to the surrounding area.
- Changes in land use, such as the expansion of urbanized areas, due to population growth and migration in metropolitan areas.
- Strengthening functional connections between large cities and surrounding areas.
- Population expansion from large cities to surrounding areas.



13

04 Downsizing urbanization of small and medium-sized local cities

Decrease in the proportion of local population due to population concentration in metropolitan areas.

As a result, urban shrinkage is underway in 30 small and medium-sized local cities.

Insufficient land use problems arise in shrinking cities.

- Issues of hollowing out of the city center, expansion of urban facilities to the outskirts, and increase in underused and unused land.
- Inconvenience in using services due to lack of accessibility to basic life services.



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5 Regional population change and migration

Migration by spatial hierarchy

- Net inflow from other regions to the SLO has continued to occur except for 2010.
- Net inflow from metropolitan areas accounts for a high proportion of net migration to the SLO.
- A net outflow occurred in metropolitan areas, and most of the net outflow was due to movement to SLO.
- There is a net outflow to the SLO from urban areas with a population of 500,000 or more, and a net inflow from metropolitan areas, urban areas with a population of less than 500,000, and county areas.
- In urban areas with a population of less than 500,000, net outflow to the metropolitan area and net inflow from county areas are noticeable.
- Most net outflow occurred in county areas, but the net outflow population decreased.



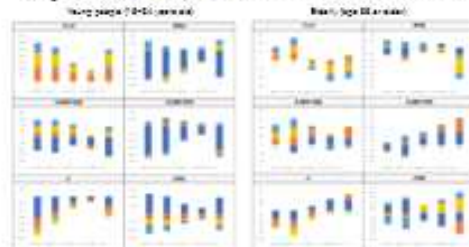
15

5 Regional population change and migration

Migration by spatial hierarchy and age

The net inflow of young people from other regions to the SLO continues to occur.

There was a net inflow of the elderly from other regions to the SLO in 2007 and 2008, but this changed to a net outflow in 2010, 2012, and 2020.



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6 Net migration status by age by city and province (2020)

The net migration status according to age varies by province and province

- In Seoul, there is a net inflow among people aged 10 to 29, and in Gyeonggi-do and Gwangju Special Self-Governing City, there is a net inflow among all age groups.
- In provincial areas excluding metropolitan areas, there is a net outflow of people aged 10 to 29 and a net inflow of people aged 30 to 74.

Province	Age Group	Net Migration
Seoul	10-29	Net Inflow
Gyeonggi-do	All	Net Inflow
Gwangju	All	Net Inflow
Provincial areas excluding metropolitan areas	10-29	Net Outflow
Provincial areas excluding metropolitan areas	30-74	Net Inflow

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7 Migration by reason for movement by city and province (2020)

The net migration status by reason for movement varies by city and province

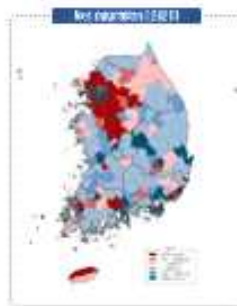
- In Seoul, there is a net inflow due to employment and education reasons, and a net outflow due to reasons such as housing and the natural environment.
- In provincial areas excluding special metropolitan areas, there is a net outflow due to educational reasons and a net inflow due to natural environment reasons.

Province	Reason	Net Migration
Seoul	Employment and Education	Net Inflow
Seoul	Housing and Natural Environment	Net Outflow
Provincial areas excluding special metropolitan areas	Educational Reasons	Net Outflow
Provincial areas excluding special metropolitan areas	Natural Environment Reasons	Net Inflow

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8 Net migration status by city, county and district (2020)

- Net inflow assumed in most districts in Seoul, Daegu, Gwangju, and Suwon
- On the other hand, net inflow assumed in most cities and counties in Gyeonggi
- Net inflow assumed from Sejong, Gangwon, and neighboring cities and counties in Gyeonggi
- Net inflow assumed in most cities and counties in Gyeonggi, Gwangju, Jeonnam, and Jeollabuk
- Pyeongtaek, Hwasung, Gwangju, Gangwon, and Gangneung in Seoul appear as the top five cities and counties with the highest net inflow
- Suwon, Gyeongju, Namwon, and Daegu appear as the top five cities and counties with the highest net inflow
- However, net migration by city, county, and district shows different patterns when examined by reason for movement



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9 Net migration status by reason for movement (2020)

- As far as net migration due to occupational reasons, a net inflow occurs in cities and counties in southern Gyeonggi and cities and counties in Chungcheongnam, Chungcheongbuk, and Gangwon, while a net outflow occurs in cities and counties in Jeonnam, Jeollabuk, and Gyeonggi
- As far as net migration due to family reasons, net inflows are mostly seen in neighboring cities and counties in Seoul and Suwon (Metropolitan City)
- As far as net migration due to housing reasons, most net inflows occur in Gyeonggi cities and counties adjacent to Seoul



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9 Net migration status by reason for movement (2020)

- Net inflow due to occupational reasons occurs mostly in most districts in Seoul, including Gwangju-gu, Dongdaemung-gu, and Gangbuk-gu, and Yangju
- As far as net migration due to residential environment reasons, net inflow occurs in most cities and counties except for some cities and counties in the southeastern part of Gyeonggi
- Net inflow due to natural environmental reasons occurs in almost all cities and counties except Seoul and metropolitan cities



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10 Classification of regional types according to population changes

Classification of hybrid natural population change type

- Classify cities and provinces according to natural increase and decrease and social increase and decrease and examine changes in type
- Divided into 4 types: 2 types with increasing population and 2 types with decreasing population

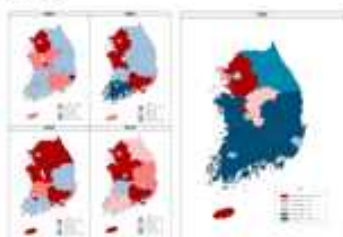


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10 Classification of regional types according to population changes

Classification of hybrid natural population change type

- Suwon, Jeollabuk, and Jeonnam are experiencing continuous population decline
- Incheon, Sejong, Gyeonggi, Chungcheongbuk, Chungcheongnam, and Jeju have a continuously increasing population



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10 Classification of regional types according to population changes

Classification of population change types in cities, counties, and districts

- The number of cities, counties, and districts experiencing simultaneous natural and social increases decreased from 27 in 2000 to 68 in 2019
- On the other hand, the number of cities, counties, and districts experiencing both natural and social decline increased slightly from 22 to 110



24

III. National territory and regional policy direction according to population change

25

01 Setting up a multi-layered spatial structure

- **Mega region**
 - It is necessary to establish a mega region that can play a role similar to that of the basic metropolitan area in a regional spatial unit.
- **Metropolitan area**
 - Divided into metropolitan areas centered on metropolitan cities and small and medium-sized urban areas linked to general cities and counties.
- **Living area**
 - Expanding the basic living infrastructure to improve the quality of life of residents.



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02 Development Plan by Functional Space

- ◆ **Plan to strengthen the function of the metropolitan hub**
 - Strengthen networking and connectivity**
 - Strengthening connectivity between the central city and surrounding cities, wide area SRT, transfer center, smaller road network, etc.
 - Measure to link local airports to strengthen global competitiveness
 - Advancement of major cities**
 - Strengthening the centrality of the original downtown
 - Urban growth management plan, etc.
 - Testbed: base city as angel investor**
 - Strengthening the role of a test bed that served as a venue for new technologies and investments in the era of the 4th Industrial Revolution
 - Creating multi-functional innovation spaces such as urban convergence special zone, urban regeneration innovation zone, industry/academic convergence zone, regulation-free special zone, and research and development special zone

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02 Development Plan by Functional Space

- ◆ **Enhancement of Self-sufficiency in Small and Medium-sized Cities**
 - Strengthen competitiveness using local resources**
 - Promoting a Linked Cluster Industry in the Nearby Region
 - Promoting metropolitan-linked projects (provincial integrated local food projects)
 - Regionally linked potential development project**
 - Investment Leading District, Specialized Regional Development Zone
 - Creating a tourism base linked to historical resources
 - Unleash project to utilize local landscape resources
 - Supply of rental housing for local active population

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02 Development Plan by Functional Space

- ◆ **Strengthening the function of linking rural, mountainous and falling villages**
 - Creating a Hierarchical Living Area Base**
 - Creating a living area considering the spatial hierarchy of the service
 - Establishment of Regional Development Strategy centered on Rural Living Area
 - Expansion of residential platforms (residential + living SOC + jobs) to secure self-sufficiency functions**
 - Expansion of living SOC to guarantee basic living services
 - Creating a specialized village for young people, returnees to farming, and cultural artists
 - Various types of residential platforms
 - Expanding the life service delivery system using visiting services and non-face-to-face technology**
 - Disseminating and spreading creative rural service delivery models
 - Expansion of daily life care for vulnerable groups in blind spots of social services

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Thank You



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