

2020  
GYRI Annual Report

GYRI



# 2020 GYRI Annual Report

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## Introduction

GYRI is committed to researching practical solutions for sustainable Goyang City and promoting citizens' happiness.

The Goyang Research Institute is the first local government-affiliated institute in the northern region of Gyeonggi Province to promote sustainable regional development based on the metropolitan Goyang City.

## Core Values

- **Think Tank** - The first think-tank in the northern Gyeonggi Province
- **Solution Bank** - Creative researches and suggestions of policy alternatives for Goyang City
- **Data Bank** - Local-based data construction and synthetic data analysis

### Think Tank of Goyang City

- Innovation research focused on Goyang City
- In-depth analysis of local environment in Goyang City
- Strengthen the metropolitan research network

### Solution Bank for Goyang City

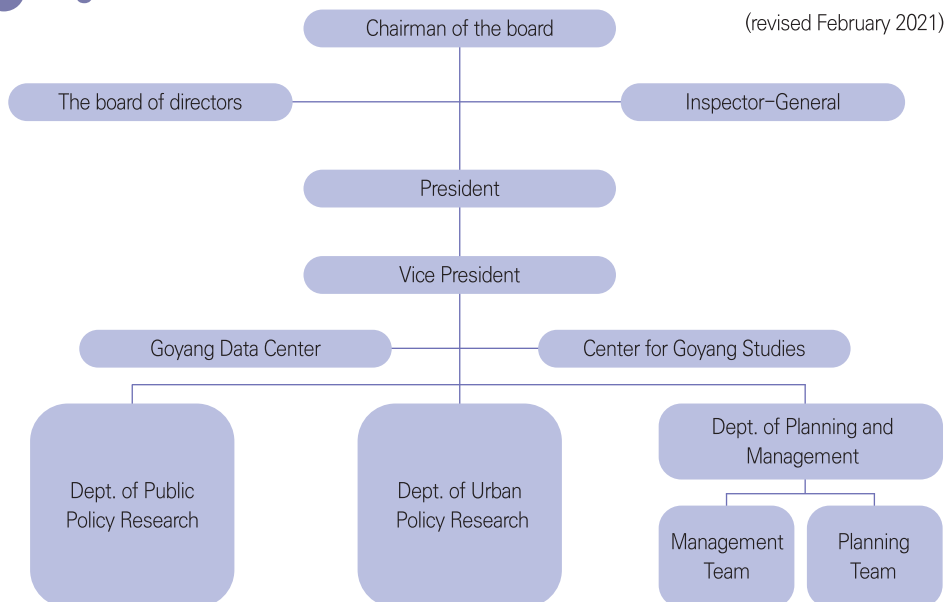
- Local-based creative policy proposal
- Empirical-positive approach for citizens
- Policy recommendations based on citizen participation

### Data Bank on Goyang City

- Proactive research based on data analysis
- Systematic implementation of local information
- Continuous information construction and analysis



## Organization



Dept. of Public Policy Research		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Local Administration and Decentralization</li> <li>* Inter-Korea Exchange and Cooperation</li> <li>* Local Public Finance</li> <li>* Policy Development on Economy, Welfare</li> <li>* Culture, Education</li> <li>* Safety and Disaster Management</li> </ul>
Dept. of Urban Policy Research		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Urban Development and Regeneration</li> <li>* Urban Planning and Design</li> <li>* Regional and Local Traffic Policy</li> <li>* Tourism, MICE Industry</li> <li>* Sustainable and Eco-Friendly City</li> </ul>
Dept. of Planning and Management	Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Administrative Support</li> <li>* Enactment, Revision, and Operation of Regulations</li> <li>* Human Resources, Budget Management and Support</li> <li>* Facility Management</li> </ul>
	Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Research Project Management</li> <li>* Management Assessment</li> <li>* Academic Events Management</li> <li>* Cooperation with Research Networks</li> </ul>
Goyang Data Center		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Regional Statistics Production and Construction</li> <li>* Data Archiving</li> <li>* Survey and Big Data Analysis</li> <li>* Establishment of Education and Network Council</li> </ul>
Center for Goyang Studies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Conduct Research on Goyang Regional Studies</li> <li>* Reinforcement of Research on Regional History in Goyang and Interdisciplinary Studies</li> <li>* Documenting of Goyang Regional Studies</li> <li>* Establishment of Goyang Regional Studies and Expanding Related Education</li> </ul>

## Research Areas and Fellows

### Dept. of Public Policy Research

<b>Junghwa Moon</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locality-based Social Security Policy</li> <li>• Civil Happiness and Social Integration Policy</li> <li>• jhmoon@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Sunghun Jeon</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local administration</li> <li>• Resident autonomy</li> <li>• mpjun97@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Howon Suk</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of local finance</li> <li>• Intergovernmental grants system</li> <li>• myvirtuoso@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Jiho Ahn</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation</li> <li>• Innovation policy</li> <li>• ajh@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>
<b>Hyungsung Kim</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Organization &amp; Personnel Administration</li> <li>• Public Conflict Management</li> <li>• hskim@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Sunyoung Kwon</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culture and Art Policy</li> <li>• Education Policy</li> <li>• ksy@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Jungchul Lee</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizen safety policy</li> <li>• Management of natural disasters, social disaster</li> <li>• jcleee@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Changkyun Lee</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research of financial decentralization for cities with over 500,000 of population</li> <li>• Metropolitan system studies</li> <li>• lchk8838@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>

### Dept. of Urban Policy Research

<b>Hyunjung Lee</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Economic Development Policy</li> <li>• Corporate Support and Innovation Startup Ecosystem Policy</li> <li>• hjlee@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Joohyun Baek</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation planning and Policy</li> <li>• Public Transportation, Railway Policy / Smart Mobility</li> <li>• baek@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Leeyoung Kim</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban and regional planning</li> <li>• Policies for regional development and housing</li> <li>• kimlee@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Jiyeol Im</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eco-city(Smart and Green infrastructure)</li> <li>• Innovated wastewater treatment and Renewable energy</li> <li>• jyim@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>
<b>Shinhee Yun</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale Development</li> <li>• Development of evaluation index</li> <li>• shyun@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Kwangjin Jung</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Planning and Design</li> <li>• Policies for urban space</li> <li>• jkj815@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	<b>Eunjin Kim</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism Policy</li> <li>• MICE industry Policy</li> <li>• kej@gyri.re.kr</li> </ul>	

## Research Cooperation MOU

2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· National Cancer Center</li> <li>· Kyonggi University</li> </ul>
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Korea Local Tax Research Institute</li> <li>· Dongguk University</li> <li>· Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements</li> </ul>
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Gyeonggi Research Institute</li> </ul>
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Jungbu University</li> <li>· Changwon Research Institute</li> <li>· Korea Aerospace University</li> <li>· Suwon Research Institute</li> </ul>

## 2020 Research Activities

### || 2020 Research Division ||

NO.	Total	Dept. of Public Policy Research	Dept. of Economic & Social Research	Dept. of Urban & Environment Research
Total	51	20	19	12
Basic Research	11	4	4	3
Strategy · Policy Research	27	11	10	6
Current issues Research	9	3	3	3
Contracted Research	1	1	-	-
etc	3	1	2	-

- **Basic Research**

Reinforcement of researcher's research ability and long-term vision research

- **Strategy Research**

Research on major mid-to long-term policy tasks

- **Policy Research**

Research on applicable policy directions and recommendations in Goyang City

- **Current Issues Research**

Practical short-term study on current issues in Goyang City

- **Contracted Research**

Research service upon request from an external institution

## || Basic Research(11) ||

No.	Title	Author
1	An Analysis on the Status of Culture and Arts Education in Goyang City	Sunyoung Kwon
2	A Study on the reasonable functional coordination between the main and subordinate offices in Goyang City	Sunghun Jeon
3	A Study on the Policy Needs and Social Aspect Analysis of Goyang Citizens Using Social Survey	Shinhee Yun
4	Analysis of the Travel Characteristics in Goyang City	Joohyun Baek
5	A Study on Active Ageing Policy for Healthy Elderly in Goyang City	Junghwa Moon
6	A Basic Framework for the City of Peace Economy located in the North-west Border's Network of Gyeonggi-do	Jiho Ahn
7	A Study on the Current Status of Safety and the Improvement of Safety Management in Elderly Care Facilities in Goyang City	Jungchul Lee
8	A Study on the Changes of Population Structure in the Local government	Howon Suk
9	Research on Introduction strategy of low Impact development (LID) in Goyang city [2]	Jiyeol Im
10	A Study on the Housing Policy in Goyang City I	Leeyoung Kim
11	Policy Development of the ICT-SW Industry in Goyang, toward the Prosperity of the Digital Contents Industry	Hyunjung Lee

## Ⅵ Strategy · Policy Research(27) Ⅵ

No.	Title	Author
1	2020 Major Financial Projects Assessment Report in Goyang City	Changkyun Lee
2	A Proposal Study on the Population Projection and demand for population policies Project in Goyang City	Leeyoung Kim
3	A Study on Goyang Special Tourist Zone Promotion Plan	Sooyeop Song
4	Investigation of Healthcare Facilities Resources in Goyang City to Establish a System for Promoting inter-Korean Health and Medical Cooperation	Jiho Ahn
5	A Study on the Status analysis and Management Improvement of Investment Projects in Goyang City	Changkyun Lee
6	A Study on the Countermeasures of Goyang City to Improve the Integrated Fare System in the Metropolitan Area	Joohyun Baek
7	Exploring institutionalization directions of resident autonomy in Goyang City	Howon Suk
8	Development of Indicators to Measure the Happiness of Goyang Citizens	Junghwa Moon
9	A Study on how to build a Youth Start-up Ecosystem in Goyang City – for 28 Youth Start-ups	Hyunjung Lee
10	Research on Rainfall Characteristics urban flood damage in GoYang city	Jiyeol Im
11	A Study on actual conditions and needs for Foreign residents support policy in Goyang City	Sunghun Jeon
12	Research for the Development of a Lifelong Learning City Index of Goyang	Shinhee Yun
13	A Study on the Analysis of Current status for Revitalization of Museums in Goyang City	Sunyoung Kwon
14	An Analysis of Labor Status and the Development of Support Plans for Nonregular Workers in Goyang City	Jungchul Lee
15	A Study on the Possibility of Introduction to Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) in Goyang City	Jiho Ahn
16	A Study on the Master Plan for Foreign Residents & Multicultural Family support in Goyang City	Sunghun Jeon
17	A Study on Formulating of Basic Plan(2021-2024) for Promoting the Happiness of Goyang Citizens	Junghwa Moon
18	Research on Improving Resource Recycle plant in Goyang City	Jiyeol Im
19	A Study for Fostering and Activation of Flower Industry in Goyang City through the establishment of Smart Flower Cluster	Hyunjung Lee
20	A Study on the Revitalization of Shared Economy in Goyang City	Shinhee Yun
21	A Study on the Basic Planning for Building up Regional Autonomous Communities in Goyang City	Jungchul Lee
22	2019 Goyang City Civil Event Assistance Projects Operation Assessment Report	Changkyun Lee
23	A study on needs of deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities in residential institutions in Goyang City and policy plan to support their independent Living	Junghwa Moon
24	A Study on the Mid-long Term Development Plan for the Cultural Policy in Goyang City for the Purpose of Promoting Regional Culture	Sunyoung Kwon
25	A Study on the Rational Land Use Planning for KINTEX Area Development	Leeyoung Kim
26	A Study on the Role of Residents' Autonomous Council According to the Characteristics of Goyang City.	Howon Suk
27	A Study on the Policy Direction of the Public Rental Housing Policy in Goyang city	Leeyoung Kim

## || Current Issues Research(9) ||

No.	Title	Author
1	A Proposal Study on the Space under Overpasses Redevelopment Project in Goyang City	Leeyoung Kim
2	The changes in the Life of the Elderly due to the Spread of Corona19 and Countermeasures	Junghwa Moon
3	A Study on the Improvement of Delegated Discretion in Goyang City	Sunghun Jeon
4	Analysis of the status of local governments' sharing economy	Shinhee Yun
5	A Study of Reasonable Alternatives of Planning Gains Sharing in Public Development Projects in Goyang City	Leeyoung Kim
6	Analysis of Goyang Citizens' Needs for Lifelong Learning – Focused on the analyzing texts in a women-centered online community	Sunyoung Kwon
7	A Study on the Status Analysis and Improvement for COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Management in Goyang City	Jungchul Lee
8	Research on the distribution characteristics of micro-plastic in storm-water sedimentation Janghang wetland	Jiyeol Im
9	A Study on the Usage of Online Platform to Respond Against "With Covid-19 era"	Hyungsung Kim

## || Contracted Research(1) ||

No.	Title	Author
1	A Study on the Establishing Development Model for North Korean defector's settlement in Goyang-si	Jiho Ahn

## || Etc. (3) ||

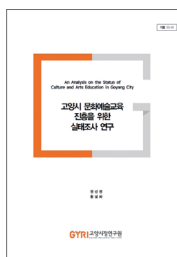
No.	Title	Author
1	A Study on the Performance Evaluation of Agricultural and Fishery Product Distribution Center in Goyang City	Sunghun Jeon
2	Goyang City Disaster Relief Aid Public Awareness Survey	Shinhee Yun
3	Goyang City Goyang Pay Member Store Satisfaction Survey(Actual State Survey)	Shinhee Yun



# 2020 Research Summary

## || Basic Research ||

[Basic-20-01]



## An Analysis on the Status of Culture and Arts Education in Goyang City

Sunyoung Kwon / Seolhwa Hwang

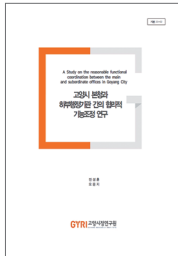
Recently in 2018, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism announced the 'Five Year of Master Plan for Culture and Arts Education (2018-2022)' and set a vision of 'culture and art education within life' to enable all citizens to enjoy cultural life in their region and daily life. Accordingly, each regional governments in Korea has established a master plan for culture and art education in their region and has trying to implement it together each regional cultural foundation. In the era of decentralization, the establishment of a system for promoting culture and arts education centered on a region other than the nation has becoming increasingly important.

Therefore, in this study, the following analysis was conducted : a review of prior research, analysis of the system and the program in Goyang city, and survey of civic related to culture and arts education. By synthesizing the results of each analysis, the policy plan for the promotion of culture and arts education in Goyang City was suggested as follows.

First, Goyang City should pay attention to the social effectiveness of culture and arts education. Second, it is necessary to establish an integrated system for culture and arts education in the daily life of Goyang citizens. Third, it is necessary to diversify and specialize in culture and arts education programs that reflect the needs of the citizens of Goyang. Fourth, it is necessary to prepare a dedicated educational place for culture and arts education in Goyang City. Fifth, it is required to establish a governance system for culture and arts education in Goyang City and activate networks among various subjects related to it. Sixth, a clear understanding of the local culture and arts education resources and demand is given priority. Seventh, an online platform should be established to provide information related to culture and arts education in the region for citizens.



[Basic-20-02]



## A Study on the reasonable functional coordination between the main and subordinate offices in Goyang City

Sunghun Jeon / Eunji Oh

The purpose of the study is to suggest an reasonable functional coordination between the main and subordinate offices in Goyang City through case analysis and survey. The results of the study suggest:

First, there is a need for the update and advanced of divisional affairs for each administrative agency in the 「Rule on the administrative agencies and fixed number in Goyang City」.

Second, it is necessary to add the divisional affairs of administrative Dong in the 「Rule on the administrative agencies and fixed number in Goyang City」. Through this, we can clearly provide information on the divisional affairs of administrative Dong and enhance efficiency in the performance of the work.

Third, it is necessary to define a official review system of divisional affairs between the main and subordinate offices in the 「Rule on the administrative agencies and fixed number in Goyang City」. To that end, Article 7(coordination and distribution) of the 「Rule on the administrative agencies and fixed number in Goyang City」 was newly established and the role of it is necessary to be left to the Planning Officer. The Planning Officer shall establish an efficient office-work coordination system by analyzing and evaluating the current of divisional affairs.

Finally, regular demand surveys are required to ensure the rationality of office work distribution in Goyang City. In addition, it is necessary to operate a temporary task force(Office-work Coordination TF) to ensure the balance of the divisional affairs between administrative agencies.

[Basic-20-03]



## A Study on the Policy Needs and Social Aspect Analysis of Goyang Citizens Using Social Survey

Shinhee Yun

Existing social survey reports provide an overview of the general characteristics of the lives Goyang citizens enjoy. Although these reports are worth reviewing, they leave something to be desired in terms of the significance of their findings and their implications from a policy perspective. Leveraging massive budgets and manpower, these reports have yielded high-quality data by deploying scientific research designs and sampling methods that comply with research procedures. Nonetheless, systematic research is still lacking.

In addition to using statistical analysis and classification methods that reflect the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, researchers need to use various approaches to take sociodemographic characteristics by administrative unit (such as district or gu) into consideration.

Researchers also need to share their in-depth analytical findings in addition to the results of their technical analyses.

Utilizing social survey data from Goyang city, this study analyzes citizens' policy demands from an exploratory perspective. The analysis examines the possibility that the city's social survey data can be used as underlying data for systematic and objective municipal administration. The study also analyzes ways to utilize this data in a sustained manner.

### 1. Analysis of Goyang citizens' socio-economic characteristics and policy demands

- Social welfare-related sectors with a higher priority: Two major programs : childbirth & childcare support and senior citizen welfare.
- Job creation is a higher priority: The highest number of respondents identified job creation as a higher priority.
- Goyang city's job creation programs: Citizens also view policies to support small and venture business as a top priority.
- Programs on which Goyang city places a special emphasis: The lion's share of citizen are concerned about policy programs for job creation and childbirth support
- Demand for women-focused policies: A significant number of respondents demanded programs to help women with a career break return to work or start their own business.
- Programs for senior citizens: Job creation is a top priority.
- Programs for youth: Employment/business start-up support programs are of top priority.



## 2. Analysis of Goyang Citizens' Quality of Life

- Analysis of Goyang citizens' socio-economic characteristics and policy demands
- Analysis of socio-economic characteristics and quality of life
  - It has been generally confirmed the education level and household income are highly correlated with quality of life satisfaction variables. However, subway service satisfaction is negatively correlated with education level and household income, while there is a positive correlation (at statistically significant levels) between the age of subway passengers and satisfaction ratings with subway service. By region, train and bus satisfaction in Deogyang-gu is higher than in either Ilsanseo-gu or Ilsandong-gu, and leisure life satisfaction in Ilsandong-gu is higher than in Deogyang-gu, while satisfaction with life and municipal administration in Deogyang-gu is higher than in either Ilsandong-gu or Ilsanseo-gu.

## 3. Analysis of Socially Disadvantaged Class and the Current Status of Single-person Households

- Socially disadvantaged class
  - Proportion of the socially disadvantaged class by administrative unit (district or gu). Differences in the proportions of the socially disadvantaged class by administrative unit confirm that (at statistically significant levels) Deogyang-gu has the highest proportion, followed by Ilsandong-gu and Ilsanseo-gu.
- Proportion of single-person households by administrative unit (district or gu)
  - The analysis confirms that differences in the proportions of single-person households by administrative unit are statistically significant. Ilsandong-gu has the highest proportion of single-person households, followed by Deogyang-gu and Ilsanseo-gu. In Deogyang-gu, there are two administrative districts (Samsong-dong and Wonshin-dong) where one-person households comprise over 30% of all households, while 30% of the households in two districts (Baeksok-dong and Janghang-dong) in Ilsandong-gu are also one-person households.

## 5. Conclusions and Implications

There are marked differences in response ratios depending on socio-economic characteristics. Gaps exist in overall response patterns and responses from actual policy demanders. To devise effective policies,

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[Basic-20-03]

## A Study on the Policy Needs and Social Aspect Analysis of Goyang Citizens Using Social Survey



policymakers need to gather opinions, not from all Goyang citizens, but from policy-specific groups of people, and further segment their feedback socio-economically. With the socially disadvantaged class consisting mainly of senior citizens, a special focus needs to be placed on supporting their medical welfare. Contrary to popular belief, the satisfaction level of single-person households is relatively high.

[Basic-20-04]



## Analysis of the Travel Characteristics in Goyang City

Joohyun Baek / Kyunam Jeon



This study analyzed the travel characteristics of Goyang-si's transport network as primary data to establish traffic policies. These policies will be based on the origin-destination (O/D) data distributed in May 2020 by Korea Transport Database (KTDB). The analysis results of the base year, 2018, show 583,360 outbound trips per day from Goyang-si, mostly to Paju, followed by Seodaemun-gu, Mapo-gu, and Yongsan-gu. There was a particularly high modal share rate of public transportation to Seodaemun-gu, Mapo-gu, and Yongsan-gu, possibly due to the various Red Bus routes, in addition to the subway line. Outbound trips from Goyang-si showed a high modal share rate of cars doing shorter distances, while the longer distance public transportation share rate reflected an increase. This is due to the parking burden (cost and space) in the center and subcenter of Seoul's central business district and commuters' propensity to avoid rush hour traffic congestion. Outbound trips from Goyang-si in 2018 showed the highest modal share rate of individual transport cars due to insufficient public transport routes and services.

In summary of the results of the O/D analysis, the total unlinked trips in Goyang-si steadily increase from 2018 to 2030. The internal trips decrease from 2020 onward, and the outbound trips consistently increase until 2030.

Car trips decrease from 2020, while subway trips increase significantly with the opening of GTX-A and the Daegok-Sosa Line. The increase in subway trips ultimately leads to a decrease in car trips, thereby increasing social benefits such as saving travel time and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In 2030, 57% of outbound trips from Goyang-si will be to Seoul, 35% to Gyeonggi-do, and 7% to Incheon. In other words, Goyang-si will be highly dependent on Seoul in the metropolitan area, with relatively few trips to Incheon as it lacks public transportation routes or access roads.

Goyang-si is an urban-rural complex city, combining the forms and functions of rural and urban communities. Goyang-dong, Gwansan-dong, and Gobong-dong are less urbanized, with most internal trips by car. They are less favored areas in terms of transportation. Therefore, the public transportation service in these areas must be improved by reforming the bus route system. Moreover, it is necessary to consider adopting a Demand Responsive Transit (DRT) for the less favored areas, based on the recent evolution of mobility services.

Goyang-si will maintain the base year's modal share rates for internal trips, even in the future. This indicates that at least 60% of internal trips will be by car, thereby retaining the imbalance. Therefore, it would

## Analysis of the Travel Characteristics in Goyang City

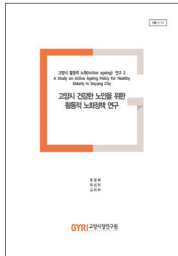


be impossible to significantly change the modal share rates without reforming or increasing bus routes or adopting a new transportation means for internal trips. Goyang-si has to introduce eco-friendly public transportation such as electric buses and trams to reduce car travel, the leading cause of global warming. The city must prioritize improved accessibility for citizens' travel and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Goyang-si should introduce trams, now being considered an eco-friendly means of public transportation based on comprehensive review and consultation. The city should consider using trams instead of maeul (village) buses in the new housing zones or areas where Broadcast Video Valley, Techno Valley, and CJ LiveCity will be built. Furthermore, by connecting the trams to GTX-A KINTEX Station, officially scheduled to open in 2023, the areas will be more accessible, creating employment, increasing tourism, and boosting the MICE industry focused on KINTEX.

Moreover, a way to change the internal trips of Goyang-si would be to use trams to connect the Deogyang and Ilsan living zones that are severed at Daegok Station. The results of the analysis indicate considerable traffic volumes between Ilsandong-gu and Deogyang-gu, justifying the use of trams.

Finally, most of Goyang-si's outbound trips used to be to the neighboring city, Paju-si. With the current route structure, most trips from Paju-si are likely to be directed to Goyang-si. There would also be many trips to Seoul based on the transport features of the new town development. Most trips from Paju-si to Seoul have to go through Goyang-si, which has no advantage for Goyang-si regarding traffic. The evidence for this is the traffic congestion of Jayu-ro (Jayu Motorway), which has the highest traffic volume in Korea, or the congestion of the Gyeongui-Jungang Line currently in operation. Therefore, cooperation with Paju-si will be necessary to resolve the traffic issues of Goyang-si in terms of trips to Seoul.

[Basic-20-05]



## A Study on Active Ageing Policy for Healthy Elderly in Goyang City

Junghwa Moon / Sunchi Yoo / Ahra Ko

This study is the second in a series of studies on 'Active Ageing' policy to cope with the rapidly ageing population in Goyang City—preemptively and actively. The study is intended to identify the living conditions of healthy elderly and to seek active ageing policies supporting them.

The study proceeds as follows. First, the concept and components of the active ageing policy paradigm as the study's theoretical foundation are addressed with the international response to ageing. Second, population changes and policy trends for the elderly are reviewed. Third, different domestic and foreign active ageing policy cases for healthy elderly are discussed. Fourth, the elderly population change and policies for healthy elderly in Goyang City are examined. Fifth, the living conditions of the elderly in Goyang City are analyzed using the active ageing policy paradigm framework.

The followings are the results and suggestive implications from the study. First, it is imperative to create a foundation for the active ageing of the elderly, such as promoting an aged-friendly city, operating a regional policy monitoring group for the elderly, conducting regular survey on status of the elderly as well as level of happiness, and establishing an aged social response center. Second, it is significant to activate the policies of the elderly employment including research on the elderly' jobs, development of job models for young elderly, and strengthening the functions and roles of the comprehensive center for senior citizens' jobs. Third, policies to support the culture and leisure of the elderly are required. For instance, the construction of additional welfare centers for senior citizens, the solution for revitalization of senior citizen centers, and the development of elderly-led information web site are desired. Fourth, policies to support family and social relations of the elderly are essential, in particular, running marital relations and family communication enhancement programs, strengthening digital accessibility for the elderly, and reinforcing intergenerational exchange programs. Fifth, policies in regards to health examination services, parks for outdoor exercise, health services using facilities in the region, and depression management programs are critical to support the elderly's health and happiness. Finally, considering elderly safety and preparation for becoming elderly, policies to prevent and manage new epidemic diseases in addition to elderly preparation education by life cycle are necessary.

[Basic-20-06]



## A Basic Framework for the City of Peace Economy located in the North-west Border's Network of Gyeonggi-do

Jiho Ahn / Changbae Heo

One of the issues that emerged in the process of revising the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act is that the Act acts as an obstacle to inter-Korean exchange and cooperation by local governments. The purpose of this study is to understand why local governments are actively pursuing inter-Korean exchange and cooperation projects despite these obstacles, and to examine the possibility of a peace economy network city in the northwestern region of Gyeonggi-do through consideration of two overseas cases, such as Randstad, Rhine-Ruhr region. This paper presents a desirable direction for a network city in the northwestern part of Gyeonggi-do through a review of the case of network cities in the Netherlands' Landstad and Germany's Rhine-Ruhr.

The Authors examine the contents of inter-Korean exchange and cooperation, special peace and economic zone projects that have been independently pursued by Goyang City, Paju City, and Gimpo City, which belong to the northwestern border of Gyeonggi Province, and conceptualized the Northwestern Gyeonggi Province Peace and Economic Network City based on the mutual complementation of inter-Korean exchange and cooperation projects and the special peace and economic zone projects. Finally, the researchers presented an effective promotion system with actors who can effectively implement a peaceful economy together through the analysis of inter-Korean exchange and cooperation projects in Goyang, Gimpo, and Paju.



[Basic-20-07]



## A Study on the Current Status of Safety and the Improvement of Safety Management in Elderly Care Facilities in Goyang City

Jungchul Lee / Huiuk Hwang



The purpose of this study is to analyze the status of safety management, focusing on the elderly care facilities in Goyang City, and to formulate measures to improve safety management based on this analysis. With the spread of Coronavirus-19, interest in social safety has been increasing, and the need for government policy to ensure the safety of society and protect people has been emphasized. In particular, senior citizens, women, children, and the disabled, who are classified as socially disadvantaged or vulnerable, find it more difficult to respond to or avoid disasters more quickly and effectively than ordinary people do. In addition, those who are physical disabled or who are unable to respond quickly to disasters, such as elderly people, are vulnerable to responses such as disaster emergency evacuations, which may cause substantial casualties.

In the case of Goyang City, which has a population exceeding one million, numerous facilities exist to support the elderly and the disabled, who are considered vulnerable; therefore, disaster-preparation policies focusing on them are essential. The elderly population in Goyang City is increasing rapidly, and the number of nursing homes and welfare facilities is increasing continually. Specifically, Goyang City had 172 elderly care facilities as of October 2019, the largest number of elderly care facilities in Korea. Numerous elderly people whose physical and cognitive abilities have deteriorated gain admittance to elderly medical welfare facilities, such as elderly care facilities, in which massive casualties could occur in the event of a major disaster, such as a fire. Consequently, facility safety plans, such as for fire emergencies, are required compared to safety plans for other building facilities. Therefore, as part of a research survey to establish safety policies for senior citizens in Goyang City, the purpose of this study is to suggest how to improve safety management policies for senior citizens' care facilities in that city based on diagnosing their safety status and related systems.

To achieve this research objective, I chose elderly care facilities as research targets among the elderly medical welfare facilities legally prescribed by the Welfare of Senior Citizens Act. In addition, I diagnosed safety-related laws and elderly care facility systems and analyzed their management status, focusing on fire safety issues. Because of their characteristics, they relate to the Welfare of Senior Citizens Act, the Building Act, and the Act on Fire Prevention and Installation, Maintenance, and Safety Control of Firefighting Systems. The elderly welfare and building departments and the fire station in Goyang City share and manage their roles according to these legal responsibilities and authority relationships. The building department reviews the planning and structural design of buildings, the fire station conducts safety inspections, and the elderly welfare department

## A Study on the Current Status of Safety and the Improvement of Safety Management in Elderly Care Facilities in Goyang City



is in charge of operating and managing these facilities.

Considering domestic and overseas nursing homes fires and advanced system operation cases in the United States and Japan, the following factors must be selected to manage fires at nursing homes. First, the initial response is critical in to extinguishing fires, such as managing the route and encouraging firefighters to evacuate quickly so that they face no difficulties when they initially enter. Second, efficient and up-to-date firefighting facilities are required for firefighting. Third, strengthening evacuation response capabilities, such as installing evacuation equipment or facilities is crucial. Finally, fire inspections and training are essential.

Based on prior research, case analyses, and research on the status of Goyang City, I derived the principal fire safety factors that are commonly emphasized in elderly care facilities, and surveyed their safety management status by using a checklist method. The survey demonstrated that most safety obligations stipulated by law, such as installing fire sprinklers or simple fire sprinklers and securing sufficient workers, were complied with, but were extremely limited in terms of reinforcing smoke-free facilities, securing sufficient support personnel at night, and securing separate evacuation spaces.

Based on the results of this study, I summarized the debates so far and suggested three principal alternative measures to improve policy: i) strengthening how existing facilities perform, ii) improving safety management efforts, and iii) upgrading safety facility standards. For example, plans to use the latest advanced fire equipment and local building safety centers were proposed to strengthen facilities, and plans to establish standards for night personnel, systematize fire training and inspection, and improve manuals were proposed to manage safety. Furthermore, the strengthening of the facility standards proposed measures for development, such as revising and supplementing the ordinance related to the designation of nursing facilities in Goyang. Finally, I proposed in this study how to strengthen links and supplement each topic to consider the practical limitations of dividing each role between the senior citizens' welfare and building departments and the fire stations to ensure the fire safety of senior care facilities.

[Basic-20-08]



## A Study on the Changes of Population Structure in the Local government

Howon Suk / Sodam Kim



Korea's total fertility rate is the lowest in the world, already falling below 1.0 in 2018 and breaking new records every year. The pace of aging of the population is also the fastest in the world, so Korean society is expected to enter the super-aged society in the next five years. Changes in the population structure by such low birth rate and rapid aging have been caused various economic and social problems, but above all, the serious problem is the deepening imbalance in the population structure between regions due to structural combinations of natural and social population changes. The imbalance in population structure not only risks aggravating regional conflicts by accelerating the growth potential between regions and unequal tax sources, but can also lead to regional decline and further regional extinction due to the hollowing out of the population. The population structure of a region is not just a matter of population growth, but part of a cyclical system that exchange influences with various factors such as the economic, social, amenities conditions of the region.

Therefore, it is worth paying attention to the demographic structure as a major variable affecting the growth, decline, and extinction of cities. In particular, the discovery of various social, economic, and living environment factors and relationships in the region that interacts with the demographic change, and the causal link between these factors and the demographic structure.

Based on the importance of such a demographic structure, this study classified the types of cities according to demographic structures in 2008 and 2018 employing a fuzzy set ideal type analysis and reviewed the characteristics of the classified areas. As a result of the population structure type classification, 18 types were presented in 2008 and 13 types in 2018.

Of the types analyzed, the four most common types are JKMNq (school, youth, and middle age population), JKmnq (school and key child-bearing age population), jkMNQ (middle, elderly-age population), and jkmNQ (aged population type), which occupied about 75% of the total.

The main changes in 2018 compared to 2008 are those below. The types with high youth and key childbearing age groups have disappeared and the types with a high composition ratio of the elderly have increased. This shows the overall trend of changes in the population structure due to the low birth rate and aging faced by Korean society, and it is expected that the aging of the population structure in Korean society will intensify in the future. Additionally, In 2008, the types with a relatively high proportion of young people were found to be more, but in 2018, the types with a high ratio of people in their 60s and older are large in

## A Study on the Changes of Population Structure in the Local government



number. And all four types in 2018, the ratio of the aging population has increased compared to 2008. In particular, the gap in the pace of aging between cities of the young types(JKMnq, JKmnq) and cities of the aging type(jkMNQ, jkmNQ) has become very serious, indicating that polarization of population structure is underway.

This study also analyzed population, economy, society, environment, and financial characteristics according to the types of classification. The characteristics of each type of 2018 compared to 2008 show that the characteristics between the young city type (JKMnq, JKmnq: hereafter Type A) and the aging city type (JkMNQ, type JkmNQ: hereafter Type B) have widened. The characteristics of types as of 2018 are as follows. First, for population characteristics, type A is a large metropolis with a large population, and type B is a medium and small provincial city with one-third to one-fourth of type A population with a decrease in both social and natural population growth.

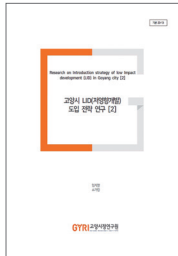
Second, type A shows a huge difference from type B in terms of the total number of companies and size of businesses in the region, and in the case of type A, the proportion of workers in the manufacturing and construction industries is high. However, in the B type, the proportion of workers in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining sectors is relatively high.

Third, the absolute amount of facilities, such as childcare, social welfare, cultural infrastructure, medical institution beds, and school is very large in type A, but if the population is weighted, it is found to be either not much different or better in type B, which has a small population. Fourth, In Type A, the proportion of urban areas has increased compared to the type B, and the proportion of land transactions is also high, and the proportion of people living in apartments is overwhelmingly high, while Type B has a high proportion of people living in detached houses. Fifth, Type A shows a relatively high expenditure and local tax revenue compared to type B, and its financial independence ratio is better as well. For Type B, the average expenditure is small, however, the per capita expenditure is large because of the small population. And despite the large differences in financial independence ratio, the financial self-reliance ratio is similar in all types of cities, which indicating that Type B receives relatively more upper-tier governmental aids.

Conclusively, according to the results of regional characteristics analysis the gaps in regional economic structure and urbanization degree, fiscal power is becoming more widespread.

Despite the record decline in birth rates, the growing population in young types of cities means that the population continues to flow out of the aging-type cities. there is a risk that the population outflow will lead to the decline of the cities and significantly deteriorate the quality of life of the aging-type residents. City decline is likely to form a vicious cycle of accelerating population outflow again so, the risk of local extinction may become a reality. Besides, the number of infrastructures is large in younger types of cities, but due to the increasing population, congestion costs for residents to enjoy facilities are increasing, and the unemployment rate is higher than in other types. Therefore, in the case of aging-type cities, it is necessary to develop incentives to mitigate urban cavitation and urban decline caused by population outflow. In the case of younger-type cities, preemptive preparations will be needed for all the problems associated with excessive urbanization, such as environmental pollution, traffic, crime, and housing problems, and it is necessary to expand urban infrastructures that residents can enjoy better.

[Basic-20-09]



## Research on Introduction strategy of low Impact development (LID) in Goyang city [2]

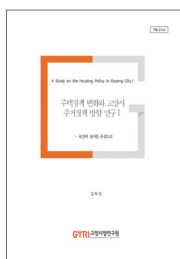
Jiyeol Im

This study was conducted to confirm the performance and efficiency of LID facilities and device-type of non-point pollution reduction facilities in Goyang City. Through this study, it was confirmed that the performance and efficiency of LID facilities and device-type non-point pollution reduction facilities in Goyang city were insufficient in effectiveness or efficiency when compared to other facilities. This problem may be because it appears to be an error in the design of the facility and that the management of the facility itself is not properly managed. In fact, during the study each time the researchers visited the non-point pollution reduction facility they were able to continuously check problems such as waste being discarded or the occurrence of green algae.

Therefore, in this study, in the case of vegetation reservoirs, measures such as overall improvement of the facility structure, expansion of the residence time of internal water, and countermeasures to prevent internal soil leakage were proposed. Introduction, improvement of accessibility to ensure the efficiency of facility management, replacement of filter media, and continuous verification of performance, and introduction of backwash facilities were suggested. Also, as mentioned in the previous study, Goyang City LID facility introduction strategy, additional non-point pollution reduction facilities were introduced as natural facilities rather than device types, but the facilities were managed and functioned through meticulous review in the design part. An approach in a direction that can reduce the burden of people will be needed.

One of the important directions of the current policy of Goyang City is environment-friendly. In order not to become obscured in this direction, an effective and efficient operation of environmental facilities currently being managed by the city government should be supported.

[Basic-20-10]



## A Study on the Housing Policy in Goyang City I

Leeyoung Kim

This study examined the ripple effects(spillover effect), including Goyang City. It is expected that the geographical scope affecting the housing market in Goyang-City will be identified and its implications will be provided for the establishment of housing policies in neighboring areas. Based on the purpose, an empirical analysis was attempted. The analysis analyzed spatial transition phenomena based on the time series analysis model, Granger causal analysis, and VAR model.

The analysis results can be summarized as follows. First, the spatial transition between the charter market and the trading market is somewhat different. While the selling price of houses in the affected geographical range is relatively greatly affected by Yangcheon-gu, the jeonse price was more affected by Mapo-gu. Second, the area that causes the change in lease prices in Goyang City is a specific area adjacent to it, while the fluctuation in the selling price is affected by a wide range of areas. Third, the areas affected by the price change in Goyang City have the greatest impact on the change in the Paju area, and the lease price is attributable to the change in the lease price in Gimpo and Bucheon, but the sale price is mutually affected by the change in the sale price in Bucheon. Finally, the study showed that there may be a ripple effect that intensifies instability in the jeonse market—a type of lease unique to South Korea—that emerged due to residential migration from Seoul. From this perspective, this study confirms that residential migration occurring in the Seoul metropolitan area is the result of an involuntary ripple effect and represents a housing refugee phenomenon.

To sum up the analysis results, the housing price or jeonse price in Goyang City should be set primarily for adjacent areas, but the aspect of housing prices needs to be reviewed at a more wide-area level, not in adjacent areas. In particular, considering that the housing price policies need to be targeted at a wide range rather than a narrow range.

[Basic-20-11]



## Policy Development of the ICT-SW Industry in Goyang, toward the Prosperity of the Digital Contents Industry

Hyunjung Lee / Hyunjung Ha

There are many cities, including Goyang, South Korea, which are particularly interested in the development of the ICT-SW industry through the use of digital content using smart technology. Currently, ICT-SW is increasing and expanding significantly on the global market. Goyang is also trying to develop related industries such as digital content, smart content, and big data-related industries.

In this report, we first reviewed the overall statistics of the ICT-SW industry from 2015 to 2018 in global countries, including South Korea, as well as statistics from the Gyeonggi-do Province and Goyang. In addition, we compared the trend of the ICT-SW industry in Goyang with national statistics. Second, we reviewed reports of the research on the current condition of the Goyang ICT-SW industry, which were published by the Goyang Industry Promotion Agency from 2015 to 2018. Third, we reviewed policies related to the ICT-SW industry in some countries as well as in Goyang. Finally, depending on the overall data reviewed, we proposed policies to develop the ICT-SW industry in Goyang. Additionally, we proposed policies related to the development of digital content in the ICT based convergence industry which included using virtual reality, augmented reality, mixed reality, digital twin, e-learning, and educational technology.

Goyang is planning to develop its emerging ICT based industry as a particularly knowledge based industry. The industry being developed is based on new emerging technology like big data, IoT, AI, and cloud technology. In particular, Goyang is focused on new developing technology in the ICT-SW industry that uses digital content. In the near future, it will be necessary to expand focus areas from the development of digital content to practical usage such as education simulators, training, flights, etc.



## || Strategy · Policy Research ||

[Strategy-20-01]



### 2020 Major Financial Projects Assessment Report in Goyang City

Changkyun Lee / Sunghun Jeon / Howon Suk

Goyang City has been making its own assessment of major financial projects. For the first time in this study, the Goyang Research Institute conducted a second evaluation with the participation of outside experts to enhance the rationality of financial business evaluation and to increase the efficient allocation of resources and financial soundness of Goyang City.

186 projects in Goyang City, which were promoted in 2019, cost 166.4 billion won. The evaluation was adjusted according to the actual conditions of Goyang City by applying the Regulations of the Ministry of Public Administration and Security, 「Evaluation Criteria for Major Local Government Financial Projects」.

The results of the assessment were as follows:

According to the evaluation results by rating, 43% of investment projects showed “very good” and “excellent”, and 43% also showed “very bad” and “very bad”.

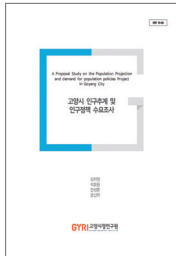
In the case of event projects, 57% were “very good” and “excellent”.

According to the results of the assessment by sector, the evaluation points of investment and performance projects were divided into plans (30), management (30), and performance/replacement (40), but the performance/replacement sectors are highly evaluated and the management areas are relatively low.

Based on the results of the evaluation, a policy proposal on improving the financial business assessment in the future is as follows:

First, For a more reasonable assessment, surveys and training on this year’s assessment are needed. second, A preliminary discussion process on evaluation indicators and system improvement is needed. Third, In order to prepare evidence for evaluation, it is necessary to standardize the manual and form of the assessment leaflet. lastly, Evaluation indicators and methods are needed considering the type and characteristics of the project.

[Strategy-20-02]

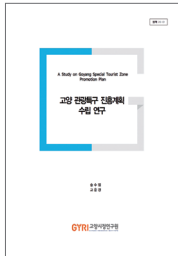


## A Proposal Study on the Population Projection and demand for population policies Project in Goyang City

Leeyoung Kim

The low birthrate and aging problem will not only be a national problem of changing the population structure and lowering the potential growth rate, but also affect various areas in Goyang City, where the birth rate is low. Goyang City needs to establish policies to cope with changes in the population structure, including the second-lowest birth rate in Gyeonggi Province. The change in the population structure of Goyang City will affect various areas. It is also expected to serve as a major burden to finance Goyang City. Therefore, it is necessary to synthesize the diagnosis of the reality of Goyang City and the prediction of the future, and draw up the vision and strategy of Goyang City's population policy based on this. The birth rate in Goyang is the second lowest in Gyeonggi Province after Gwacheon. The reason for the low birth rate is due to the increase in child rearing costs (including housing costs), lifestyle, social norms and changes in perception. Goyang City records a high age of first marriage and a high birth age. In particular, the number of births over the second child is decreasing significantly. The proportion of young people in Goyang City is high. The most important reason for delaying marriage is the change in perception and attitude toward marriage and childbirth, such as the reason for 'to enjoy life.' Therefore, there is a need to create an atmosphere that is friendly to marriage and childbirth. And it is necessary to switch to a family policy, not a policy to raise the birth rate. And it is necessary to establish policies that harmonize work with family life. Next, it compared and analyzed its own projects between Goyang City and local governments with similar population sizes. Goyang City's budget for its own business population policy is not that low. In the case of responding to low birth rates among Goyang City's policy sector, population policy education and public relations are relatively less than other local governments. Although a lot of resources are being invested in job creation strategies, low support is being provided in the field of strategies for responding to aging societies. In addition, public relations and education of population policies are somewhat lacking compared to other local governments. Based on the above analysis, 15 new policies were proposed in four areas: the residential environment sector, the aging society response field, and the creation of an environment for childcare.

[Policy-20-01]



## A Study on Goyang Special Tourist Zone Promotion Plan

Sooyeop Song / Yungyung Goh



Goyang Special Tourist Zone is packed with high tourist resources, and is expected to play a role as a tourism hub in the northern part of Gyeonggi Province by attracting foreign tourists and revitalizing the local economy.

In addition, Ilsan Lake Park, a resting area in the city where concerts, festivals, and exhibitions are held, and KINTEX, Korea's largest exhibition hall capable of hosting international exhibitions, are playing the role of representative landmarks in Goyang.

This study seeks the future direction of the development of the special tourism zone through review of the promotion plan for the special tourism zone in Goyang and the analysis of the visit to the special tourism zone in 2015. The purpose is to give directions.

In order to achieve the purpose of the study, an analysis of the location of Goyang-si, tourism status of Goyang-si, tourism status of Goyang-si's special zones, and visitor satisfaction surveys were conducted.

Status analysis and case analysis were performed. In addition, a visitor survey was conducted.

As a result of analysis, Goyang City Special Tourist Zone has excellent accessibility using road traffic, so it can be evaluated that there is no difficulty in visiting because it is highly accessible by individual tourists, especially by car. In the results of the recognition survey, they visited the area mainly through their own cars, and also showed high satisfaction in accessibility. As a fixed influx factor in special zones, it was found that KINTEX plays a large role in attracting domestic and foreign tourists and has a high dependence rate in attracting tourists in special zones.

The establishment of the KINTEX Exhibition Center 3 is expected to increase the number of visitors to the Special Zone due to the increase in the number of visitors that can be accommodated along with the increase in the number of international conferences and exhibitions held. It has a range of tourist activities such as Lake Park, Lafesta, West Dome, One Mount, and Garosu-gil, which have a variety of food and entertainment, and is expanding the scope of tourism activities. Therefore, it is estimated that it has the potential to increase the temporal and economic expansion of tourism activities, such as increase in residence time through strengthening the linkage between resources.

On the other hand, visitors recognize the special tourist zone as a day trip or a stopover destination, which acts as a weakness for tourism growth in the special zone. Aging tourist information boards in the special zones, and guide languages limited to Korean and English, have weakened the accessibility of information for foreigners of various nationalities, and appeared to be a factor that could affect the post-action. Although the area of Goyang Special Tourist Zone is relatively smaller than other areas, there is a limit to walking, so it is necessary to secure

## A Study on Goyang Special Tourist Zone Promotion Plan



transportation in the area.

Large-scale projects to be carried out in the area around the special zone will be considered as an opportunity factor in recruiting tourists. In particular, CJ LiveCity, which is scheduled to be created in the vicinity of Janghang-dong, which is in contact with the special district, is centered on the Korean Wave culture, and it is expected to attract foreigners who are interested in the spread of the Korean Wave culture and connect to the Special Zone.

In the case of Goyang city, it was a limitation in introducing a stay-type tourism due to the lack of accommodation, but it seems to be able to be partially solved through the use of residences located in special zones. Residence-oriented accommodation is expected to increase.

The proposed strategic direction is as follows.

It is composed of visitors attending international conferences and exhibitions centered on KINTEX included in the special zone, festivals centered on lake parks, and visitors who want to enjoy leisure activities in the city, so it is necessary to serve as a starting point for tourism in Goyang.

It is required to fulfill the tourism needs of visitors to special zones through improvement and advancement of the tourism acceptance posture and to serve as a growth engine for tourism in Goyang, starting from special zones through improvement of awareness.

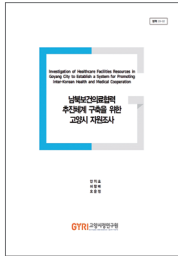
Accordingly, in order to revitalize the entire tourism in Goyang through the promotion of the special tourism zone in Goyang, the goal was to establish the role of 'goyang tourism inflow base', which can emerge as an inflow point for tourism in Goyang.

In order to improve the tourism attitude in the Dohan region, strategies such as improving the tourism environment, diversifying tourism contents, revitalizing tourism in connection with international conferences, and spreading awareness of special tourism zones were proposed.

Revitalization of tourism activities such as lodging, consumption, and cultural experiences It is necessary to diversify tourism contents by improving the tourism environment and by giving the role of expanding the experience of tourists.

It is necessary to activate tourism in connection with the international conference complex that expands the tourism activity area from KINTEX to the surrounding special zones, and it is necessary to expand the awareness of the special zones to establish awareness of the special zones and strengthen publicity to potential tourists.

[Policy-20-02]



## Investigation of Healthcare Facilities Resources in Goyang City to Establish a System for Promoting inter-Korean Health and Medical Cooperation

Jiho ahn / Changbae Heo / Yoonjung Oh

The purpose of this study is to build an effective Framework for promoting inter-Korean Health and Medical cooperation between Goyang City and six health care facilities through resource investigations on five General hospitals and Bio-Medi Campus (BMC) of Dongguk University. These resource investigations can be used as basic data for Goyang City when the era of inter-Korean exchanges is coming.

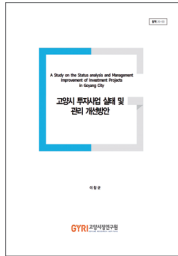
After the so-called 'North Korean famine' period, North Korea's health care system, symbolized by Free treatment and Preventive healthcare, collapsed. Due to the lack of medicines and outdated medical equipment and facilities, the death of single mothers, the health of infants and toddlers, and the spread of infectious diseases such as malaria are emerging as social issues.

Six health care facilities in Goyang City were found to have excellent resources for health care exchange and cooperation with North Korea. National Cancer Center (NCC), leading cancer research and treatment institution, has excellent medical staff including a dedicated doctors, facilities, and the latest equipment such as Proton Therapy, and is actively involved in inter-Korean exchange projects by opening the Peace Medical Center on June 10, 2020 at NCC. Dongguk University Medical Center (DUMC), which is capable of consultation between oriental and Western medicine, is envisioning projects such as remote imaging and joint research on inter-Korean oriental medicine. BMC has the capacity to promote joint research and Green Bio cooperation projects linked to DUMC. Myeongji Hospital also has specialized capabilities for emergency patient care and infectious disease management, and has professor Hwang Sang-ik's experience and international exchange infrastructure.

The researchers propose a "Peace Medical + Center" policy that spreads the Peace Medical Center of NCC to other healthcare facility in Goyang City. In sum, it is argued that the Roadmap for inter-Korean health care cooperation in Goyang-si should be promoted through the following three-level plan; Humanitarian Aid depending on the situation of inter-Korean relations (Phase 1), Official Development Assistance for health care in North Korea (Phase 2), Joint Research on Bio-medical field connecting Peace and Bio-Medical Cluster (PBMC) in Goyang City and North Korea's Eunjeong Advanced Zone (Phase 3).

Although the inter-Korean relations are frozen, it is the time to realize PBMC in Goyang City through inter-Korean health and medical cooperation. Finally, the key factors to promoting this innovation policy is people. Goyang City should spread the affection through this vision, and take the role of a control center for health care facilities through rhizome-type integration.

[Policy-20-03]



## A Study on the Status analysis and Management Improvement of Investment Projects in Goyang City

Changkyun Lee

Local governments' investment projects not only continue to expand, but also their expertise is increasing. Inefficiency in the financial management of local governments is often shown in investment projects. Therefore, a budget waste occurs if investment projects are not managed systematically.

The preliminary evaluation system is centered on the investment projects of local governments, including Goyang City. The execution and post-evaluation of the investment project are very insufficient.

Therefore, this study analyzes the status of investment projects and the status of investment projects management in Goyang City. And propose improvement measures for efficient management of investment projects.

In conclusion, this study suggests four things: First, establishment of [Investment Projects History Management System] in Goyang City. The institution manages the history from the start to end of the investment project for the investment project promoted by Goyang City. and feedback the results to financial management for the following year.

Second, investment projects in Goyang City are managed evenly at all stages of planning, execution and post-stage.

Third, establish a dedicated department for managing investment projects at the [Goyang Research Institute].

Fourth, improve the local financial management system related to investment projects. For this purpose, the current [Financial Program evaluation system] is expanded.

[Policy-20-04]



## A Study on the Countermeasures of Goyang City to Improve the Integrated Fare System in the Metropolitan Area

Joohyun Baek / Yunchul Cha



The Metropolitan area Integrated Fare (MIF) system provides a fare discount to users who transfer on public transportation between metropolitan areas, and the operator's loss based on the transfer discount is supplemented by the corresponding local government. Accordingly, Seoul City, Gyeonggi-do, Incheon City, and KORAIL formed an agreement on the supplementation of transfer loss; however, some parties have constantly pointed out unfair aspects of the agreement, with even lawsuits arising between the local governments. Since the MIF system reduces the burden of public transportation users, thus inevitably reducing the revenue of the service operators (including buses), local governments are forced to supplement their finances through taxes to alleviate the losses of the service operators. Goyang City is no exception to this issue.

Accordingly, this study examines the fare calculation standard of the MIF system, which is currently in operation under the agreement of local governments and operators, identifies problems, and derives improvement measures, through which this study seeks to provide measures to help establish the direction for public transportation policies in Goyang City.

To receive a transfer discount under the MIF system, riders can make up to four transfers on five modes of transportation using prepaid and postpaid transportation cards, and the discount also applies when re-boarding within 30 minutes of alighting, which is the valid transfer time.

The MIF system introduced a fare calculation scheme in which a fare based on the distance traveled is imposed and allocated in proportion to the base fares between the modes of transportation.

The fare is basically allocated according to the ratio of base fares between the transportation modes; when transferring from a bus to a train, an additional fare proportional to the train distance is prepaid, and when transferring between trains, the first transfer operator is prepaid the base fare, after which the fare is calculated according to distance and allocated.

Public transportation revenue in the Seoul metropolitan area is allocated based on four principles. In Principle 1, the revenue is allocated based on the base fare ratio. Principle 2 applies to bus-train transfers. The additional train fare is prepaid to the train operator, and if an additional fare for train distance is used (or base fare distance for buses), then the additional train fare is prepaid to the train operator, and the total revenue is allocated based on the base fare ratio of the bus and train, excluding the prepaid train fare. In Principle 3, which applies only to train-train transfers, the first train operator is prepaid the base fare, and the revenue is

## A Study on the Countermeasures of Goyang City to Improve the Integrated Fare System in the Metropolitan Area



allocated between the train lines. When transferring in succession between a first train and second train, the first train operator is prepaid the base fare, and the additional fare is allocated between the first and second train operators based on distance. In Principle 4, which allocates fares based on distance in train-train transfers, when train line A and train line B are used, the revenue is allocated in proportion to the distance used on each line.

Though the MIF system provides many advantages to users, there are also some irrationalities in terms of the fare system and calculation standard. Regarding the fare system, imbalances are intensified by inconsistent bus base fares among local governments in the Seoul metropolitan area. Additionally, due to the distance-based fare charged regardless of the number of transfers (free up to four transfers), the burden is transferred to short-distance, single-trip users, and when Gyeonggi-do increases bus fares, the revenue is transferred to other local governments or transportation modes.

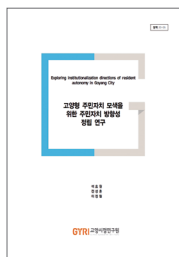
In terms of the calculation standard, due to a lack of basis for the transfer discount subsidy ratio (60%→46%) between the four operators (Seoul City, Incheon City, Gyeonggi-do, and KORAIL) and the transfer discount subsidy ratio between Gyeonggi-do and basic local governments (30:70), there have been constant conflicts and lawsuits between the local governments. Moreover, although users pay a distance-based fare, revenue is allocated based on the base fare regardless of the distance traveled when calculating the fare between transportation modes. Finally, if the base fare differs greatly between transportation modes, then the calculated revenue varies according to the transportation mode of the transfer, even on the same service. Regarding the fare system and calculation standard, a request to unify the base fares of public transportation modes is necessary, and if it is difficult to unify the base fares, then it is necessary to consider a separate fare prepayment, which is used to subsidize revenue for private railway operators. It is desirable to adjust the size of the transfer loss subsidy when operator revenue rises due to increases in public transportation fares.

A request for further reduction in the current subsidy ratio of 46% for transfer loss due to transfers between Gyeonggi buses and railway operators is also necessary. The subsidy as much as the reduction can be provided to bus companies in Gyeonggi-do. A proposal to adjust the subsidy burden of the 31 cities and counties and Gyeonggi-do is also necessary.

For the system to become sustainable, it is necessary to actively consider measures that are mutually



beneficial rather than imposing sacrifices on any one party. For this purpose, citizens must make certain sacrifices, while local governments must also devise mutually beneficial measures with transportation companies that are shouldering the transfer loss burden. Finally given that, even in Goyang City, public transportation operators are devoting efforts such as providing financial aid and subsidizing the purchase of eco-friendly vehicles within their limited budgets, intensive efforts are also required from users and local governments, such as establishing an objective standard for calculating transportation costs, reducing transportation costs, and improving service.



## Exploring institutionalization directions of resident autonomy in Goyang City

Howon Suk / Juhyun Lee

The purpose of this study is to explore the direction of Goyang-type residents' autonomy as Korea's leading metropolitan city by reviewing the achievements and lessons of residents' autonomy of Goyang, trends at home and abroad surrounding residents' autonomy, and advanced case studies.

The current government is strengthening the principle of residents' autonomy and plans to introduce the residents' participation based on deliberation, enhance the representation of the residents' autonomous council. Also It is strengthening the direct participation system of residents by introducing the system, easing the requests for residents' recall and audits, and expanding the scope of residents' voting requests.

In case of Goyang city, the system of local residents' participation is composed of two parts. The one is city level based on resident participation committee and other committees, and the other is community level including community organizations, residents' autonomous committee and autonomous community support center.

However, there have been raised skeptical views on the lack of binding force in the opinions of the residents' participation committee, the representation and competence of members of various committees, and the role of reflecting residents' opinions are being presented.

In the case of community level, problems such as low awareness, representation, capacity and autonomy of the residents' autonomous committee have been raised, and residents' satisfaction with the consulting functions and the role of self-governing education in the community support project of the autonomous community support center has been increasing.

Also, problems such as insufficient administrative and financial support, low timeliness of support, lack of awareness as a partner, and poor communication have been raised concerning the role of administration to promote participation in the community and restore the community.

In this study, the role of the residents' autonomous bodies of Goyang City was suggested for the internalization of residents' autonomy, which was presented as follows.

### 1) The city council

In order to enhance autonomy reflecting the characteristics of the region and to strengthen the linkage between autonomous residents' autonomy and public-private partnerships, active participation in the space of deliberation to promote communication with local residents is required.

## 2) The local government

In the case of administration, it is necessary to strengthen the authority of the neighboring government through decentralization of administration, to provide administrative and financial support to the residents' autonomous council, and to strengthen the publicity of residents' autonomy.

## 3) Residents' autonomous council

It is necessary to make efforts to secure representation, enhance self-governing capacity, strengthen the linkage between autonomous residents' autonomy and participation in municipal administration, and expand the proper function of public forums to gather opinions from residents.

## 4) Autonomous community support center

It requires rebalancing of roles and authority based on the needs of residents' education and business consulting, and measures need to be sought to strengthen the organic connection of services provided by intermediary support organizations.

## 5) Committee

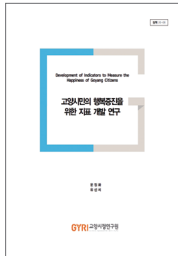
It is necessary to distinguish its functions according to the nature of the committee. A committee whose main purpose is to reflect residents' opinions, it is required to secure representation and seek ways to strengthen the binding force of the committee's resolution.

## 6) Education

In the case of residents' autonomous education, it is necessary to strengthen the property of systematic, continuous, and on-site education, and to find measures to expand educational opportunities for citizens.

## 7) Public relations

Promoting residents' participation requires a variety of access methods such as smartphone apps, SNS, and participation guidebooks, and user-friendly content with high inclusiveness and specificity to make it easier to understand all items of residents' participation.



## Development of Indicators to Measure the Happiness of Goyang Citizens

Junghwa Moon / Sunchi Yoo

To promote happiness of our citizens we have developed the indicators to measure their happiness level. For this study, 36 civil servants and 102 citizens had participated in our survey to produce the indicators and 43 experts had contributed in the Delphi survey. Subsequently, online and offline surveys were conducted to 1,233 Goyang citizens with the indicators and the secondary administrative data were also used as additional references.

The developed 82 indicators were consisted with 57 subjective and 25 objective factors and divided into 11 areas. These areas are residence, economics, family ·social relation, governance, education ·childcare, environment, transportation, safety, culture ·leisure, health ·welfare, and personal happiness. The personal happiness were further segmented into the satisfaction of life, positive emotion, negative emotion, and life evaluation.

As the result of survey, Goyang citizens'satisfaction of life was 5.53, positive emotion was 6.32 and negative emotion was 2.47. Consequently, the level of life evaluation was concluded as 5.68 (out of 10 points).

In the comparison with other cities, Goyang citizen's happiness (life evaluation) level is lower than the values of Seoul (5.95) and higher than Daegu (5.65) and Busan (5.59). Also it is lower than the average of Korean happiness level (5.87).

There was no significant difference of happiness in four living areas which are Deokyang South, Deokyang North, Ilsan East, and Ilsan West. However, there were differences of happiness level among the 39 administrative districts.

The significant result of this study shows the sociodemographic situations, income level and disease status were absolutely important variables of their happiness.

The lower level of happiness is occurred in the higher ratio of women, the higher the education level such as high school graduates, the lower number of households, the lower monthly income, higher disease occurrences, and the lower ratio of owning a house.

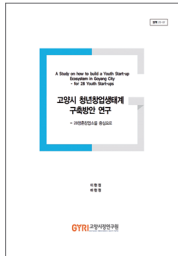
Safety, cultural leisure capacity, welfare and environmental issues were less affected to their happiness.

In the conclusion, the policy to improve Goyang citizens'happiness should be focus on the followings;

- Periodic measurements and monitoring of happiness indicators, and building statistical database

- Improving policy association and building public-private cooperation
- Promoting visualization of happiness indicators
- Establishment of a citizen participation platform and the spread of the civic movement
- Expansion of happiness promotion education
- Cooperating with local governments
- Development and management of happiness indicators according to group characteristics such as children, adolescents, the elderly, and the disabled.
- Management of happiness Indicator and happiness policy plans by 4 living area and administrative district
- Need to supplement the happiness index revision according to environmental change

[Policy-20-07]



## A Study on how to build a Youth Start-up Ecosystem in Goyang City - for 28 Youth Start-ups

Hyunjung Lee / Hyunjung Ha

In this report, we are focusing on how to build a youth startup ecosystem in Goyang City. Nowadays, youth entrepreneurship has been encouraged by start-up incubations and accelerations. In South Korea, it is also making an effort to incubate more and more Unicorn enterprises. So, Goyang City is incubating the container-based start-ups, it is named by 'Youth Start-ups' which is comprised of 38 containers including offices, maker spaces, laboratories and seminar rooms for the start-ups spaces. In current, 'Youth Start-ups' are located in the place of municipality next to Deokyang District Office. The 'Youth Start-ups' is supporting the entrepreneurship program for commercialization and investments as well as start-up spaces.

First, we looked into the some container-based start-ups in global countries. Second, we reviewed policies for the start-up in the local and central Government. Third, we surveyed the level of awareness of the start-up ecosystem in Goyang City for the development of start-up policies. In addition, we carried out the focus group interviews for the youth entrepreneurs who are residents in the 'Youth start-up' and the successful start-up enterprises which are located at Goyang City.

Finally, we propose some policies for start-ups in Goyang City. First, we proposed a platform as a kind of the control tower for the start-ups, Second, for the effective management of the 'Youth start-up', we proposed the construction of autonomous steering committee, mini-demo day, investor relations and pitching to scale up the start-ups, living labs for the ideation and as a test bed, and so on. Finally, we proposed the form a consultative group to strengthen linkage among industries, academies, government and research institutes in the inside and outside of Goyang City. It is expected to be contributed to develop the start-ups ecosystem and for the prosperity of the youth start-ups in Goyang City.

[Policy-20-08]



## Research on Rainfall Characteristics urban flood damage in GoYang city

Jiyeol Im



This study was conducted to identify the causes of flooding in the damaged areas in Goyang city and find the solution. Floods in Goyang are not that well known but occurring, and such damage has been reported continuously. Although the amount of damage generated does not show a specific trend throughout the year, that is large enough to occupy up to 4% of the Goyang city budget (on a net basis). That is not the type of problem that can be ignorable because it is directly related to the quality of life of the citizens of Goyang as well as financial issues. Therefore, mitigation or resolution of flood damage can be considered as an indispensable factor in the continuous development of Goyang city.

Meanwhile, to conduct the research, a study was done on all households and facilities that received disaster support funds as a result of flood damage in Goyang. First, rainfall events were calculated based on the data from AWS (Automatic Weather System) located in or near Goyang-si so that it could well explain weather conditions in Goyang. With the summarized rainfall events, correlation analysis with the number of floods was conducted to identify rainfall events at the time of flooding. Besides, the region was investigated by GIS(Geographic Information System), and the approximate flow of rain was estimated. Based on this, ratios of altitude, slope, and elevation were calculated in the subdivided region to estimate the correlation between the topographical characteristics and the occurrence of flood damage. Also, by investigating the traits of houses that could affect flood damage, it was found that the proportion of stratum houses in Goyang was relatively high and that of old sewage pipes in Goyang that require constant maintenance was also high.

Based on the facts above, the city planning that can be implementable in Goyang was proposed on a short-term, mid- and long-term basis. The plan was approached in terms of urban planning and water circulation and presented in consideration of stormwater management, water management, and other environmental factors.

This study was conducted based on the damage data of Goyang reported. Therefore, there is a fundamental limitation that it is hard to grasp the whole picture of the damage which is not reported in Goyang. Also, the timeliness of the research may be poor due to the redevelopment of the old city (Deokyang-gu), the majority of the flooded areas. In this regard, the problems presented can be solved to some extent by allowing them to be reflected in urban planning when redeveloping or planning a new city.

The subsequent study is needed regarding victims, which are not covered in this study, paying more

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[Policy-20-08]

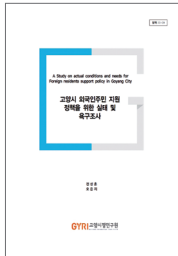
## Research on Rainfall Characteristics urban flood damage in GoYang city



attention to the acquisition of basic data. Besides, more practical and meaningful analysis and conclusions should be drawn using SWMM(Storm Water Management Model), commonly used in the rainfall-related fields.



[Policy-20-09]



## A Study on actual conditions and needs for Foreign residents support policy in Goyang City

Sunghun Jeon / Eunji Oh

The purpose of this study is to secure data to establish a mid-long term master plan through the needs survey for Foreign residents in Goyang City. The results of the study suggest:

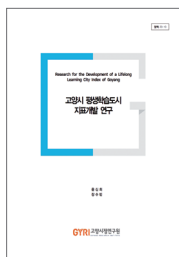
First, Goyang City should demand the unification of the central government's Immigration and Multicultural family policy delivery system and the Local devolution of the function. This is because the rules of support policies for foreigners are dualized, and the service delivery subject are different, causing confusion to local government.

Second, the Ministry of Justice and Local Governments need to clarify who should play a leading role in each of the policy objectives specified in the 'Basic Plan for Immigration Policy'. This is because the current Immigration Policy is being promoted by the central government, it does not reflect the characteristics of the region.

Third, based on Multiculturalism, it is necessary to change the our perception of foreign residents as a resource that promotes development, not as an targets to which we are responsible.

Fourth, at the Goyang City level, it is necessary to functional linkage between foreign policy and multicultural family policy, and a rational division of roles between delivery system. In addition, the blind spot of service should be eliminated through the acquisition and management of information on beneficiaries.

Finally, Given that the ultimate goal of Immigration Policy is social integration, and that the central government's approach to Immigration Policy is being used as an alternative to Population Policy, it is necessary to provide a medium for foreign residents to join the community. In addition, Foreign residents should make efforts to adapt voluntarily to Korean culture and social structure.



## Research for the Development of a Lifelong Learning City Index of Goyang

Shinhee Yun

The city of Goyang has adapted to periodic changes by reconsidering the awareness and values of life-long learning and recognizing the need for a new brand. Therefore, the city has devised a total development plan regarding life-long learning for the next 5 years. You can see during the process that the citizen-centered specialist groups have guided the direction for future plans. In addition, Goyang has been assigned as the city for life-long studies in 2014 and was selected as the leading learning city for UNESCO global network (GNLC). As the leading city for life-long education, we must propose a standard international model through the development of education plans and evaluation index for monitoring purposes. Also, an evaluation system that continually monitors the growth of a life-long learning city is indeed needed.

we have developed indices within our country pertaining to the assignment and re-assignment of a life-long learning city and the evaluation, they do not reflect the distinction between local autonomous organizations or the region-specific characteristics. The biggest problem is that there is an ambiguous aspect when applying these criteria.

Similarly, in regards to the index for the assignment and reassignment of lifelong learning, most of the indices do not take account of the onsite characteristics of the region. In the case of the international index of UNESCO, it has a strong tendency to enforce the entitlement of a life-long learning city status, causing a situation where imprecise measurements are taken.

Therefore, Goyang city needs to uphold a suitable index system that is able to monitor and verify the growth of the citizens, the community, and the city for the purpose of managing the outcomes of lifelong learning policies. We should go even further to consider developing an index at the international level so that we can present results that meet international standards. In this context, the main goal of this research is to build a lifelong learning index system applicable to each specific region. We aim to create a multi-purpose index system that shares achievements internationally, assigns and reassigns domestic lifelong cities, and manages the outcome within Goyang city. We plan on constructing an index system for Goyang as a lifelong learning city to adjust the ambiguity of original indices to be more applicable in real life, to materialize abstract indices, and to modify the standardized index by accommodating region-specific characteristics.

As the first order of priority in our research plan, we must increase our understanding of lifelong learning through document research. We must conduct trend analysis on lifelong policies of government and local self-

governing body as well as analysis on leading indicators for each topic, by collecting references related to the development of lifelong studies.

Next, through qualitative research (FGI, a meeting with specialists and citizens from each community), we will collect data regarding demands and awareness of lifelong learning cities amongst citizens. Meanwhile, we will devise a goal and range of the index as well as particular details about the index by having various discussions about lifelong learning city index with authorities in charge of lifelong education organizations and theorist groups.

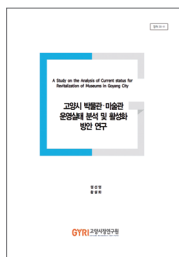
Thirdly, using the index draft as a foundation, we will verify the validity of the topic, range, details of the index through Delphi investigations conducted on specialists and citizens.

Fourthly, we will be able to yield the weighed value between each range and index through AHP analysis based off the final verified index.

The establishment and the utilization method of Goyang lifelong learning city index is examined below.

- 1) Establishment and visualization of continued time series index data
- 2) The need for a primary index selection process
- 3) Sharing research results on index development
- 4) The importance of continuously making amendments and verifications on the index according to change in times and regional characteristics
- 5) A need for a system and organization for the continued management of an index
- 6) Even with an index currently difficult to compute, we must still yield results through continuous inducement
- 7) It is essential to build a system for qualitative evaluation monitoring
- 8) It is encouraged to make practical use of other local governments through active promotion
- 9) The oversees promotion of the index developed as the lead city of UNESCO lifelong learning city

[Policy-20-11]



## A Study on the Analysis of Current status for Revitalization of Museums in Goyang City

Sunyoung Kwon / Seolhwa Hwang

A museum is the primary target for art policy and while it includes a broad spectrum of activity, is still one of the most important part of the cultural policy(Mulcahy, 2006: 321). While museums in modern play a traditional role in preserving the culture and history, they also play a pivotal role within a community. The social aspect of a more open and embracing museum has been gaining more attention.

In the Republic of Korea, following the enactment of 「Museum Law」 in 1985, a '10 year Cultural development plan' was established in 1990. The next year in 1991, 「Museum and Art Gallery Support Act」 was passed. Subsequently, after a total of 30 rounds of revision of the 「Museum and Art Gallery Support Act」, it is incorporated in today's legal structure and content.

After the enactment of the law in Korea, policies involving the expansion of museums have been accentuated, tripling the number of museums from 355 in 2004 to 1,124 in 2018. The Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism announced 'Medium and Long Term plan of Museum Promotion(2019~2023)', further strengthening the museum expansion policies and emphasizing the unfolding of policies meant to enhance the rate of public admission to museums.

There are a total of 10 museums established by nation, city, private sector, or university in Goyang City. Analysis shows an insufficient number of museums in contrast to the size of population and requirements of the central department. However, after comparing this number to similar cities within Gyeonggi-do Province, it is assessed to be relatively not as inadequate. However, besides looking simply at the number of museums, it is necessary to make clear assessment through detailed comparative analysis on professional personnel, operation method, visit rate, and quality of facilities and programs.

In particular, when examining Goyang City regarding the role of public museums established by the local government of the region, there is no museum that imposes the overall identity of Goyang in any one of the three museums of that city. Furthermore, whether or not the three museums are each fulfilling their function and role for citizens of Goyang according to their specialized fields is questionable. Although this may result from the hardship and limitation of each museum, the absence of cultural policies and detailed museum policies in Goyang City is assessed as the first and foremost primary reason for this ambiguity.

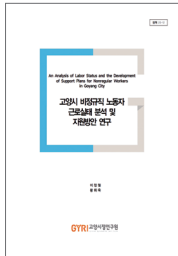
For this reason, by analyzing the current status and operating condition of the museums in Goyang, we made efforts to find solutions to the circulating issues. We also sought vitalized ways enabling more residents

of Goyang to find museums that act as places for cultural enjoyment.

First, using the data collected by investigating the present condition and interviews with affiliated personnel in the 10 museums of Goyang, we were able to analyze what the primary pending issues were. It appears that the most critical obstacle is the absence of an integrating museum policy of Goyang and the instability of Administrative system, which is hampering the continued advancement of Goyang public museums. In order to resolve this, we suggested plans improving the organization and administration, enacting laws promoting museums in Goyang, establishing medium to long-term museum policies in Goyang, securing a source of revenue for Goyang museums, and changing marketing and promotional strategies for Goyang museums.

In the case of private museums of Goyang, we categorized issues that call for the help of local government when investigating the current status and interviewing affiliated personnels, areas that are virtually capable of being supported, and the related problems. As a result, it appears that the primary issues involve the lack of the local government awareness of private museums, difficulty in accessing and promoting these museums, and the absence of communication and policy consultation between the local government and private museums. In order to solve these problems and hardships, we suggested plans that require the City of Goyang to utilize housed materials of private museums and arrange a cooperation system between Goyang public museums and private museums.

Finally, in relation to the city of Goyang constructing or pushing forward with new museums in the future, we made a conclusion suggesting several different ideas along with specific cases, in the hopes of discussions taking place about constructing museums under new methodology rather than operating museums in a traditional way. More specifically, we proposed the establishment of broad-spectrum museums instead of specialized museums in terms of directionality, management that involves the city of Goyang to operate with the possession of public interest and expertise, and the exhibition of modern historical contents of Goyang rather than that of classic historical artifacts.



## An Analysis of Labor Status and the Development of Support Plans for Nonregular Workers in Goyang City

Jungchul Lee / Huiuk Hwang

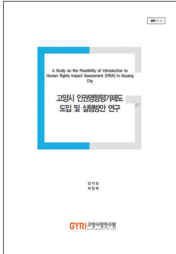
This study analyzes nonregular workers' labor status in Goyang City and, based on the results, presents the policy alternatives required to support them. Recently, the Korean government has been trying to address labor issues, such as improving nonregular workers' treatment in labor policies. Local governments are also making various policy efforts to support them at the local level. Despite these efforts, the number of nonregular workers in Korea increases every year, and various social issues surrounding nonregular workers are emerging. Although Goyang City declared 2020 as a year of respect for workers, the number of nonregular workers in the city ranks among the top in Gyeonggi Province, and analysis of their labor conditions is still minimal.

Accordingly, we studied the working conditions of nonregular workers in Goyang City to develop a support plan. Surveys and interviews were conducted to gather perceptions and opinions on nonregular workers' working environment in the city. This study asked nonregular workers about their working environments, working conditions, experiences of unfair treatment or discrimination, and the supporting policies they expect from Goyang City. These surveys targeted nonregular workers in both the public and private sectors.

The study found that nonregular workers in Goyang work more hours but receive lower wages than the national average. In addition, an analysis of the degree of risk of violence in the workplace confirmed that both men and women were at a dangerous level in terms of mental violence. Nonregular workers were unaware of their options if they were treated unfairly or if their rights and interests were violated, and the solutions were minimal.

This study set three primary goals: protecting workers, guaranteeing human rights, and laying the foundation for a support system for nonregular workers in Goyang City. We propose seven policy tasks and 15 sub-detail tasks to achieve these goals with short, medium, and long-term implementation steps. By presenting these goals, this study aims to help achieve the vision of Goyang City as a city that respects workers without discrimination and alienation.

[Policy-20-13]

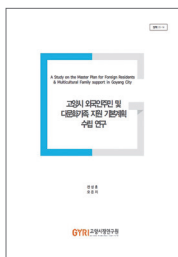


## A Study on the Possibility of Introduction to Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) in Goyang City

Jiho Ahn / Changbae Heo

The spirit of the French Revolution involves a declaration that all human beings are free and equal, and possess the dignity and values inherent in human nature. This revolution gave people the freedom and the right to pursue happiness without interference from others, and served as a catalyst for expanding interest and discussion about human rights around the world. However, despite the fact that human rights are closely related to the daily lives of citizens, international standards of human rights have not been projected into the local community. In this context, the concept of “human rights from below”, which means a bottom-up approach to human rights policy, has been drawing attention in recent discussions on human rights policy. A Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) is an important policy tool for effectively realizing human rights policies. HRIA refers to a system in which government officials are responsible to the public, and in which the process of implementing policies and projects to achieve the immediate goal of promoting human rights is evaluated. To introduce the HRIA of Goyang City, the present study compares and analyzes the case of four cities: Suwon, Gwangmyeong, Seongbuk, Eunpyeong. Furthermore, we aimed to present the desirable direction and Action Plan of human rights in the administration in Goyang City through the evaluation of pilot projects.

[Policy-20-14]



## A Study on the Master Plan for Foreign Residents & Multicultural Family support in Goyang City

Sunghun Jeon

The purpose of this study is to establish a mid-long term Master Plan for Foreign residents & Multicultural Family support policy in Goyang City. The results of the study suggest:

First, The 'Master Plan for Foreign Residents & Multicultural Family in Goyang City(Master Plan)' is a legal plan based on 「Ordinance of the Foreign Residents & Multicultural Family support in Goyang City」.

Second, The vision of the '1st Master Plan' was set as "Inclusive & Reciprocity Multicultural Society". Based on the value of equality, the vision implies efforts and willingness to share the benefits between Foreign Residents and Goyang Citizens within the community, to respect different cultures and lifestyles, and to create a harmonious coexistence society.

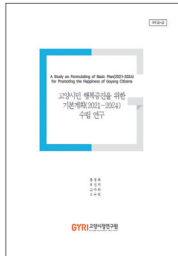
Third, The core values that '1st Master Plan' should pursue are 'Integration', 'Human Rights' and 'Cooperation'. 'Integration' refers to the process of forming social interactions and common ties between people or groups of diverse cultures. 'Human Rights' is to guarantee the basic rights of Foreign Residents based on equality and diversity. And 'Cooperation' means that both Foreign Residents and Goyang Citizens work together to create an inclusive and reciprocal multicultural society.

Fourth, The policy objectives set as 'Implementation of Social Integration through Capacity Building and Participation Expansion( I )', 'Equal Social implementation based on the Diversity(II)' and 'Establishment of Promotion System based on cooperative governance(III)'.

Finally, The strategic tasks for 'Policy Objectives I' were decided to 'strengthen the self-reliance capacity of Foreign Residents and Multicultural Families' and 'expand opportunities for voluntary participation into the community'. And the strategic tasks for 'Policy Objectives II' were decided to 'promoting human rights of vulnerable Foreign Residents and Multicultural Families' and 'promoting cultural diversity and multicultural acceptance'. In addition, the strategic tasks for 'Policy Objectives III' were set as 'strengthening the policy promotion system' and 'strengthening the cooperative system between the relevant agencies in the region'



[Policy-20-15]



## A Study on Formulating of Basic Plan(2021-2024) for Promoting the Happiness of Goyang Citizens

Junghwa Moon / Sunchi Yoo / Ahra Ko



The purpose of this study is to establish the Happiness Basic Plan (2021~2024) as a comprehensive policy for promoting the happiness of Goyang citizens. To achieve the purpose, the necessity of happiness policy and case studies of Korea and other countries were thoroughly examined. Furthermore, by using a survey on the happiness status of Goyang citizens and secondary data, an in-depth analysis on the happiness status of Goyang citizens and the policy conditions of Goyang city were conducted. The study seeks to shed additional light on the perception of the Goyang citizens and public officials on the happiness policy and devised action plans for the happiness policy.

‘Goyang, a city where all citizens are evenly happy’ is the strategic vision of the Happiness Basic Plan and it aims at creating five goals: “Prosperous and Vibrant City”, “Trustworthy and Reliable City”, “Pleasant, Secure, Sustainable City”, “City with full of hope and relaxation”, and “Establishment of the basis for happiness policy.” Specifically, 10 different areas with 48 action plans were discussed in the study as follows:

### 1. Prosperous and Vibrant City

- 1) Economy Employment: ① Promotion of Multiple Complex Establishment ② Strengthening support for self-employed ③ Developing a future promising job model for career discontinued women ④ Achievement of Job Announcement Target ⑤ Promotion of preference for hiring Goyang Citizen at large-scale development project ⑥ Expansion of elderly customized job
- 2) Health and welfare: ① Conducting a management system for those who have not received medical checkups ② Expanding the mobile healthcare business ③ Developing walking and running course for daily exercise ④ Activating the Goyang City Welfare Comprehensive Portal ⑤ Expanding middle-aged support services

### 2. Trustworthy and Reliable City

- 3) Family social relationships: ① Expanding the community space area for the activation of village communities ② An identity recording project in Goyang City (Goyang Heritage Archiving) ③ Fostering a digital environment and supporting education for the underprivileged ④ Healing Farm operation
- 4) Governance: ① Introducing Goyang Citizen's Happiness Digital Governance Platform ② Operation of Happy Citizens' Autonomous University ③ Expanding and operating civil communication rooms for

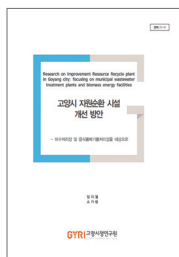
## A Study on Formulating of Basic Plan(2021-2024) for Promoting the Happiness of Goyang Citizens



- trust and interaction ④ Disclosure of the original document for approval at the director level or higher
3. Pleasant, Secure, Sustainable City
- 5) Housing: ① Subsidizing housing costs for vulnerable groups(Goyang Housing Vouchers) ② Expanding and operating the safe security service for detached housing area ③ Implementing Living SOC projects for residents in the old town area and urban-rural complex area
- 6) Environment: ① Strengthening the management of garbage handling and expanding public relations among citizens ② Creating urban forests and Eco-forests in living areas ③ Achieving goals for reducing carbon emissions and fine dust ④ Expanding the use of bicycles ⑤ Developing and educating environmental education programs
- 7) Transportation: ① Expanding public transportation routes and the number of bus in operation, ② Conducting an inspection to expand railway ③ Expanding the operation of village buses and Goyang Nuri buses in public transportation service weak area ④ Expanding the shared parking lot development
- 8) Safety: ① Promoting Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) ② Introducing integrated smart safety Apps ③ Expansion of installation of CCTVs for crime prevention and security lights ④ Publishing a white paper related to infectious disease and response manual
4. City with full of hope and relaxation
- 9) Education and childcare: ① Expanding lifelong education programs on weekend at night ② Expanding operation of public type child care centers ③ Making policies for male participation in childcare ④ Expanding Goyang innovative education(development of village education community) and substantialization ⑤ Implementation of "Saramchaek"(learning from other people's experiences) project: Linked to schools in Goyang
- 10) Culture leisure: ① Establishing a platform for providing cultural leisure information ② Expanding Smart and Digital Libraries ③ Expanding cultural leisure programs using local areas ④ Discovering and strengthening urban(Goyang) brands
5. Establishment of the basis for happiness policy
- ① Managing Happiness Indicators in Goyang City ② Establishing an implementation system for

happiness policy and educating policy operators on their happiness ③ Launching and operating the Goyang Citizens' Happiness Promotion Team ④ Implementing a Happiness Campaign

Through the analysis of happiness indicators by regional characteristics(residential area type and dwelling type), 39 administrative districts, the level of happiness was clarified and the policy plans for regional balance were proposed.



## Research on Improving Resource Recycle facility

Jiyeol Im

This study was conducted to identify the causes of flooding in the damaged areas in Goyang city and find the solution. Floods in Goyang are not that well known but occurring, and such damage has been reported continuously. Although the amount of damage generated does not show a specific trend throughout the year, that is large enough to occupy up to 4% of the Goyang city budget (on a net basis). That is not the type of problem that can be ignorable because it is directly related to the quality of life of the citizens of Goyang as well as financial issues. Therefore, mitigation or resolution of flood damage can be considered as an indispensable factor in the continuous development of Goyang city.

Meanwhile, to conduct the research, a study was done on all households and facilities that received disaster support funds as a result of flood damage in Goyang. First, rainfall events were calculated based on the data from AWS (Automatic Weather System) located in or near Goyang-si so that it could well explain weather conditions in Goyang. With the summarized rainfall events, correlation analysis with the number of floods was conducted to identify rainfall events at the time of flooding. Besides, the region was investigated by GIS(Geographic Information System), and the approximate flow of rain was estimated. Based on this, ratios of altitude, slope, and elevation were calculated in the subdivided region to estimate the correlation between the topographical characteristics and the occurrence of flood damage. Also, by investigating the traits of houses that could affect flood damage, it was found that the proportion of stratum houses in Goyang was relatively high and that of old sewage pipes in Goyang that require constant maintenance was also high.

Based on the facts above, the city planning that can be implementable in Goyang was proposed on a short-term, mid- and long-term basis. The plan was approached in terms of urban planning and water circulation and presented in consideration of stormwater management, water management, and other environmental factors.

This study was conducted based on the damage data of Goyang reported. Therefore, there is a fundamental limitation that it is hard to grasp the whole picture of the damage which is not reported in Goyang. Also, the timeliness of the research may be poor due to the redevelopment of the old city (Deokyang-gu), the majority of the flooded areas. In this regard, the problems presented can be solved to some extent by allowing them to be reflected in urban planning when redeveloping or planning a new city.

The subsequent study is needed regarding victims, which are not covered in this study, paying more

attention to the acquisition of basic data. Besides, more practical and meaningful analysis and conclusions should be drawn using SWMM(Storm Water Management Model), commonly used in the rainfall-related fields.



## A Study for Fostering and Activating a Flower Industry in Goyang City through the Establishment of Smart Flower Clusters

Hyunjung Lee / Hyunjung Ha

This research focused on the regeneration of an industrial flower complex in Goyang, Korea, famous for its flowers. As a designated flower industry zone since 2006, Goyang is re-building its horticultural infrastructure to reclaim its status. The flower industry zone has two areas, Wondang and Jugyo. Wondang specializes in cultivating cut flowers, and Jugyo is in cactus. According to the ICT Smart Farm, many developing flower businesses nowadays add value in Korea and globally. Korea is developing the Smart Farm Innovation Valley to help foster its flower industry in four provinces: Sangju, Miryang, Goheung, and Gimje.

However, Goyang's special flower zone struggles due to inefficiencies in its flower value chain caused by increasing production costs and reduced revenue. To improve efficiencies, Goyang should concentrate on strengthening its value chain competitiveness in the special flower zone. Our research looked at a few areas to help improve this situation. First, we looked at the flower markets, gardens, clusters, and other industry areas. Second, we reviewed the status of the flower industry in Goyang. Third, we examined the flower industry's policy in Goyang, Gyeonggi-do (a metropolitan city), and the central government. Fourth, we proposed the Smart Flower City as a test-bed and demonstration complex for the ICT Smart Farm. We looked at Goyang's value chain in the flower industry with its proximity to customers and creating a flower culture based on experience marketing, the academy for the smart farm, flower complex, flower markets, and so on.

Based on our research findings, we proposed policies for the reinforcement of the flower industry in Goyang. These policies include strengthening the flower industry's value chain, introducing ICT smart flower farms, and developing citizen-friendly programs, including UX marketing using VR/AR technology, online-to-offline flower joint markets, and so on. Goyang, as a flower industry special zone, should develop its flower industry based on ICT and smart technology. It is also important to create a flower culture that increases its citizens' consumption of flowers. By expanding the industry's production, Goyang can look forward to flowers as its future agriculture.

[Policy-20-18]



## A Study on the Revitalization of Shared Economy in Goyang City

Shinhee Yun



The sharing economy began with self-reflection on traditional capitalism. The sharing economy, originating in self-reflection on traditional capitalism, has gained momentum to become a reality thanks to information and communication technology. An alternative to the problems of inequitable society and social exclusion. As community-based sharing of houses, means of transportation, offices, and goods increases, an alternative to allay social isolation or exclusion is rapidly taking root as a sharing model. Platform-based economic activities following the advancements in information and communication technology.

Importance of winning community-wide trust. As the current market trades rights to use and does not transfer ownership, community-wide trust is necessary. Given the social values of the sharing economy, it is important to foster related business conditions and activities through the formulation of public policies.

Government platform, Opened an integrated resource sharing portal called “Sharing World” in March 2020, allowing the general public to gain access to public resources. Through “Sharing World”, provide guidance for public resources available to public, along with other services such as online resource reservations and updated information.

Capitalize on the common use system for government goods so that government agencies can jointly use less frequently used goods and all types of event-related goods.

Analysis of Goyang City's Sharing Programs in the Public Sector. Program and budget analysis by sharing sector. Sectors are divided into goods, spaces, transportation, and talent (Please refer to the main text for further details)

Most of the programs are centered on utilizing public resources with private sector leadership, resolving social issues (securing jobs for youth), and strengthening local communities. The general public has a significant interest in the sharing economy and is actively participating in sharing spaces for educational purpose.

Survey of Goyang Citizens' Awareness of the Sharing Economy and their Policy Demands.

The awareness and use of Goyang city's sharing programs by citizens in the public sector are below 30%. However, 70% of them are willing to use the programs in the future. The most frequently used sharing program is public bike rentals, and the highest number of citizens show significant interest in converting attached parking lots and private idle land into shared parking. To revitalize the sharing economy, awareness needs

## A Study on the Revitalization of Shared Economy in Goyang City



to be spread with effective publicity campaigns. Many agree that operational support should be provided for start-up companies and groups whose businesses revolve around “sharing”. Additionally, platform construction is cited as one of the urgent tasks. Connected platforms encompassing transportation, lodging, and parking lots are needed. Space-sharing platforms for education and learning are also highly requested.

Overall diagnosis of Goyang city's endeavor to promote sharing programs

Methods to revitalize Goyang city's sharing economy

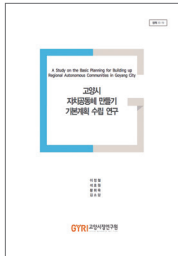
- Establish Goyang city's master plan for the sharing economy.
- Cultivate prospective sharing companies and groups to be officially certified by the city and subsequently support their businesses.
- Establish a support center for the city's sharing programs.
- Operate a city's village school for the sharing economy.
- Designate sharing-friendly model villages.
- Construct the city's sharing hub (physical, human).
- Select locations for sharing programs with big data analyses.

Proposed programs for 2021 with high priority

- Promote certification of sharing economy companies (groups) in the Goyang city's private sector.
- Operate Goyang city's village school for the sharing economy.
- Target Goyang citizens with publicity campaigns for the sharing economy.
- Host conference sessions for the sharing economy.



[Policy-20-19]



## A Study on the Basic Planning for Building up Regional Autonomous Communities in Goyang City

Jungchul Lee / Huiuk Hwang



This study aimed to establish a basic plan to support the vitalization of the regional autonomous communities in Goyang City. This project is an effort to support the village's development and self-governing activities of residents to realize resident autonomy, form a community, and improve the quality of life of residents.

To achieve the research purpose, this study conducted a literature analysis. The data related to the support for regional autonomous communities were analyzed to evaluate the policies, which were promoted and operated until 2020, related to the operation and support of regional autonomous communities and further derive tasks for establishing the basic plan. Furthermore, through related policy data, this study analyzed the promotion history and the current status of support policies and reviewed related reports and laws/systems.

Moreover, to collect more in-depth and specific opinions in terms of the current status of the local environment, as well as the efficacy of operations, and support for regional communities and to encourage the participation of residents, this study conducted in-depth interviews using FGI techniques. As such, local village activists, residents, committee for resident autonomy, and other major actors in residents' autonomous activities who are interested in the activities of regional autonomous communities were targeted. In this process, to determine the effectiveness and expertise of the policy, a taskforce was formed. This task force included intermediary support organization officials, local village activists, committee for resident autonomy, academic experts in related majors, and even public officials in the municipal departments, such as the department for supporting residents' autonomy. In addition, the vision, strategic goals, and detailed implementation plans in the basic plan were derived from regular meetings.

The main results derived in this study are as follows. First, this study attempted to categorize Goyang City's regional autonomous communities by analyzing the geographic and social status of Goyang City. Second, based on the discussion from this approach by type, the main implications to be considered for the revitalization of the current Goyang City's regional autonomous communities were presented through a case analysis of other local governments. Third, the vision and goal system were established based on the analysis of the current status and cases as well as a literature review and survey on the perceptions of people linked to the regional autonomous communities of Goyang City. This study presented the vision for the basic plan for the Goyang City regional autonomous community as "a city of empathy and communication, where citizens

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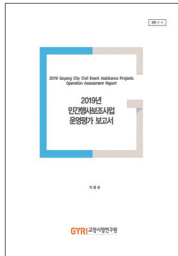
[Policy-20-19]

## A Study on the Basic Planning for Building up Regional Autonomous Communities in Goyang City



lead.” Moreover, this study proposed three major goals: establishing a community base, strengthening self-governing capacity, and establishing a support system for public-private cooperation and governance. The detailed strategic tasks under these three major goals include support for community business growth, business support in consideration of regional characteristics, customized education support, expansion of shared space, reinforcement of intermediary support organizations and dedicated departments, database-based management, governance, and network establishment. Altogether, this study presented a goal system consisting of three major policy goals, nine strategic tasks, and 47 detailed tasks and further designed and proposed an evaluation index draft for each detailed task.

[Policy-20-20]



## 2019 Goyang City Civil Event Assistance Projects Operation Assessment Report

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Changkyun Lee

Goyang City has been making its own assessment of civil event assistance projects. In 2020, the Goyang Research Institute conducted a second assessment with the participation of outside experts. The assessment was conducted according to the assessment form.

The evaluation project is worth 3.1 billion won for 94 projects worth more than 10 million won among civil event assistance projects in Goyang City in 2019.

The assessment was divided into three areas: project plan, project management, and project performance, and was conducted according to the details of the assessment.

The assessment was divided into five grades and scored. Very good(90 points or more) / Excellent (89 to 80 points) / Medium (79 to 60 points) / Bad(59 to 50 points) / Very bad(less than 50 points). According to the assessment results, 36 out of a total of 94 projects are Medium. It is divided into 24 projects(excellent), 18 projects(bad), 9 projects(very excellent), and 7 projects(very bad).

Based on the results of the evaluation, a policy proposal on improving the civil event assistance projects operation assessment in the future is as follows: First of all, improvement in the assessment system and contents is needed. Second, improvements to the assessment indicators are needed considering the characteristics of the project.



## A study on needs of deinstitutionalization of persons with disabilities in residential institutions in Goyang City and policy plan to support their independent Living

Junghwa Moon / Ahra Ko

The purpose of this research is to identify disabled people's desire for the deinstitutionalization and to present the independence support plan that could be employed by Goyang City. The research delineated the fundamental concept of two critical terminology: deinstitutionalization and independence support. Additionally, following subjects were examined and analyzed throughout the research: the independence support policy with some case studies of Korea and other countries, current trends of residential facilities for the disabled, and the independence support policy of Goyang City. Furthermore, the in-depth one-on-one interview to 86 people with disabilities and the survey of 111 people engaged in those residential facilities were conducted. The interview reveals that the 24.4% of the disabled has yearning for the deinstitutionalization and the survey suggests those workers' perception on the deinstitutionalization. A qualitative research about three people with disabilities who are participating in "Supporting housing program for individuals" was carried out. The result indicates the change of their life as a consequence of the deinstitutionalization and essential services for the independent living in community.

Through expert advisory conferences for professors, researchers and public officials in the field of the disabled, along with meetings for workers related to deinstitutionalization, the short-term and mid-long-term policy plans for Goyang City were derived. The research proposes following short-term independence support policies for the deinstitutionalization. First, sharing the philosophy and perception of deinstitutionalization. Second, establishing and boosting the network of deinstitutionalization. Third, activating short-term "Supporting housing program for individuals" and affording personal assistance services when participating in "Supporting housing program for individuals." Fourth, to provide the disabled with information about deinstitutionalization, reinforcing the role of the Disabled Independent Living Support Center and the involvement of the parties in the process of supporting deinstitutionalization. Fifth, improving education for the expertise of human resources for the independence support. Sixth, implementing campaigns and education programs to promote understanding of families and citizens.

The research proposes the following mid to long-term independence support policies for the deinstitutionalization. First, establishing a dedicated center for independence support for the deinstitutionalization. Second, transforming group homes. Third, expanding personal assistance services. Fourth, extending housing support. Fifth, linking with elderly long-term care service and community care projects. Sixth, preparing solutions for

facility transformation and employment protection for workers. Seventh, enlarging vocational training and opportunities for people with disabilities in residential facilities and residents engaged in “Supporting housing program for individuals.”



## A Study on the Mid-long Term Development Plan for the Cultural Policy in Goyang City for the Purpose of Promoting Regional Culture

Sunyoung Kwon / Seolhwa Hwang

This study aims to ① implement the 「Regional Culture Promotion Act」 in Goyang City, ② strengthen the connection between the top plans for 'the promotion of regional culture' and the cultural vision for Goyang City, ③ devise and arrange major cultural agendas for a new era, ④ discern the overall direction of the cultural policy for Goyang city and in relation, deduce critical strategies, and ⑤ explore options for main projects meant to realistically promote regional culture pertinent to Goyang City.

The first step in achieving this goal is diagnose the general problems of cultural policy within Goyang city by analyzing the internal and external cultural environment surrounding the city and analyzing the related ordinances, budgets, and policy projects. In relation, we conducted SWOT analysis in order to figure out the improvements that need to be made and the overall idea for further developments pertaining to the cultural policy of Goyang City. In addition, we conducted a citizen survey of about 700 people and conducted FGIs for those who are working in the cultural field to reflect the opinions of the citizens in our research.

Afterwards, the results collected thus far were regarded as major cultural agendas. Using the IPA analysis method, we planned the direction for implementing these agendas. In addition, expert discussions were held at each stage of the research process to discuss the vision, values, strategies, and core tasks for the development of Goyang City's cultural policy. The final draft was completed after assessing the importance of each content using the AHP analysis method.

The final results of the research related to the mid to long-term development plans for the cultural policy of Goyang City are as follows.

First, the vision, 'Goyang city that is alive with culture, arts, and people.', has several meanings; 'the city where people can enjoy the culture in their daily lives', 'the city where artists can make a living and feel warmth', and 'the city where tourists want to stay to enjoy the fun'. Second, the values meant to fulfill the vision for Goyang city are 'Autonomy - a culture in which citizens participate', 'Pleasure - a culture in which everyone enjoys', 'Solidarity - a culture in which change is made as a group'. Third, the six strategies proposed were ① to reconstruct the promotion system enhancing the autonomy within the cultural policy, ② establish 'a cultural safety net' through cultural connections, ③ establish a virtuous cycle of the culture and arts ecosystem and promote the cultural vitality, ④ attempt to create balanced developments for Goyang City through culture and arts, ⑤ discover and utilize the unique culture of the city, ⑥ strengthen the capacity to respond to crisis

related to the cultures and art sectors of Goyang City in the Post-Corona 19 era. Fourth, a total of 21 core tasks were proposed to implement the six strategies mentioned above.

Lastly, as Goyang City has been endowed with a new name, 'Special City', after amendments to the 「Local Autonomy Act」 were made. Accordingly the city must institutionalize its position and authority as well as provide guidance to put various cultural autonomy to reality in the field of culture.

[Policy-20-23]



## A Study on the Rational Land Use Planning for the Development of KINTEX Area

Leeyoung Kim / Changho Hur

The demand for land development projects or industrial complexes development projects that require large scale land changes will decline, and the development gains for these projects will decrease significantly. The purpose of this research is to devise mid- to long-term future images of the KINTEX area at the Goyang City level, and to explore the utilization and development directions of surrounding sites based on them.

This study is to analyze the land use status of KINTEX and its surrounding areas, and seek ways to utilize them considering the conditions of KINTEX and surrounding areas.

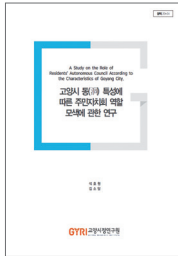
In addition, mid- to long-term direction setting and development direction for future generations were presented. The strength of the KINTEX region is that it has the nation's largest specialized facilities for international conferences, and has a good shopping and tourism infrastructure around it.

On the other hand, the weak point is the lack of connectivity with exhibition halls and surrounding facilities. In addition, some convenience facilities such as accommodations are lacking. The opportunity factor is that the MICE industry is growing, and it is pushing for Il-San Techno-Valley. The research set the direction of development by combining the strengths, weaknesses, threats, and opportunity factors of the KINTEX area.

And as a strategy for regional development of KINTEX, the first proposed vitalization of functions through the linkage of walking, the second strengthening of competitiveness through the expansion of convenience facilities, the fourth strengthening of symbolism through the creation of a square, and the revitalization of the local economy through the linkage of surrounding areas. As policies for the development of KINTEX, it was suggested that first, it is necessary to expand the infrastructure of the work facilities of international conferences, second, the creation of the MICE industrial ecosystem, and finally to link the culture and tourism functions around KINTEX.



[Policy-20-24]



## A Study on the Role of Residents' Autonomous Council According to the Characteristics of Goyang City

Howon Suk



The purpose of this study is to explore the roles of Goyang City's 7 dong's Residents' Autonomous Council as a central organization for community recovery and effective resolution of local problems. In particular, local problems will vary depending on the various social, economic, and environmental characteristics of the region, and residents' opinions on the perception of the problems, priorities for resolution methods are likely to be varied in different ways depending on regional characteristics. Therefore, the direction of development for the region and the role of the Residents' Autonomous Council needs to be established differently depending on the characteristics of the region and the demand of residents. In response, this study searches for the necessary roles of Residents' Autonomous Council for the restoration of local communities and resolution of the local problems by evaluating the theory of resident autonomy, exemplary cases, the characteristics of dong converted to "Residents' Autonomous Council", and the survey of residents. Research scope of this study is Goyang City's 7 dong with the Residents' Autonomous Council, and analyzed the current status of the population, housing, cultural resources, associations, major organizations, industries, and vulnerable social groups of the 7 dong, and presented the direction of the roles as representative organization.

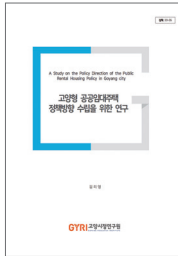
As a representative organization of neighborhood autonomy, the Residents' Autonomous Council should act as a catalyst for the qualitative and quantitative expansion of grassroots democracy through the restoration and revitalization of the community, and the following tasks need to be noted first for the effective implementation of these roles. First, as a representative organization of grassroots residents' autonomy, the Residents' Autonomous Council shall secure the legitimacy and democratic of the organization, and to carry out this task, it is necessary to secure diversity and representativeness of the Residents' Autonomous Council. Second, the Residents' Autonomous Council shall establish a deliberative public forum to effectively collect various opinions of residents and shall encourage enthusiastic participation of the residents and strengthen the connection between community organizations, administrative and intermediate support organizations so that residents can feel the sense of efficacy of changing of residents' lives. Third, it is necessary to act as a platform for identifying pending issues and coming up with resolutions led by residents through a survey of local resources and residents' demands. Fourth, the Residents' Autonomous Council needs to find a way to establish a foundation for sustainable village development projects based on Dong resources through a community resource survey so that local resources and local demand can be linked in a virtuous cycle.

## A Study on the Role of Residents' Autonomous Council According to the Characteristics of Goyang City



Meanwhile, 7 dongs in Goyang City, which operates the Residents' Autonomous Council, have different social, economic, and natural characteristics such as population composition, area, housing type, urban characteristics, and industrial structure. And also, residents' opinions on each dong's pending issues, direction of development, and the roles of residents' association are found to be diverse. Therefore, the Residents' Autonomous Council of the 7 dongs shall appropriately reflect these characteristics in establishing Residents' Autonomous Council, discovering community's pending issues, solving problems, expanding residents' participation, and strengthening community and administrative links. Also, Goyang City needs to continuously identify and institutionalize the administrative and financial support demand for the converted Residents' Autonomous Council in order to successfully settle the Residents' Autonomous Council, while preparing a foundation for the successful settlement of the Residents' Autonomous Council. In addition, from the perspective of the governance, it is necessary to find ways to establish a cooperative network of residents' self-governing bodies so that the ecosystem of Goyang City's residents, communities, local organizations, and intermediate support organizations can continue to be healthy.

[Policy-20-25]



## A Study on the Policy Direction of the Public Rental Housing Policy in Goyang city

Leeyoung Kim

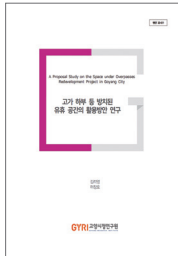
Currently, about 260,000 public rental houses have been supplied in Goyang City. Public rental housing in Goyang is 10.4% of the total housing inventory, and long-term public rental housing, excluding public rental housing that is converted into sales, is 6.8% of the total. Given that securing public rental housing is an important means of stabilizing housing for unstable citizens, we looked at some factors that Goyang City should consider to secure public rental housing.

First of all, who will the policy target be? How to secure public rental housing? And what and how should we prepare to achieve this systematically? The research was conducted with the emphasis on the problem. To this end, we looked at paradigm changes related to residential welfare at home and abroad, reviewed domestic and international cases, and looked at the residential characteristics of Goyang City residents and the current status of public rental housing.

In addition, the direction of public rental housing in Goyang City was suggested in consideration of the value that Goyang City is aiming for. Of course, considering the time constraints of the research, we briefly suggested the direction that Goyang City should pursue. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to establish a comprehensive plan and specific policies that review the housing status of Goyang residents in the future and policy demand.

## || Current Issues Research ||

[Current issues-20-01]



### A Proposal Study on the Space under Overpasses Redevelopment Project in Goyang City

Leeyoung Kim / Changho Hur

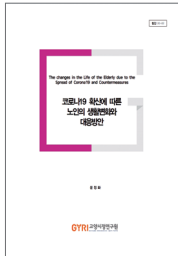
Goyang City has experienced rapid urbanization in the last few decades, and the level of urbanization has increased by the new transportation, including highways, subway and rail lines and bridges. The systems of transportation have brought abandoned urban spaces beneath or adjacent to elevated transportation infrastructure. The space under overpass has impacts on spatial segregation, illegal parking, dumping garbage, negative city images, and so on. However, urban planners and public officials in many cities have started to recognize the abandoned spaces as valuable urban assets that can play a significant role in improving social health and safety and economic development. The purpose of this study is to suggest the redevelopment plan and management schemes for the spaces under the overpasses in Goyang City.

The aim of this study is to provide the innovative transformation opportunities for six spaces under overpasses located in Goyang City. The spaces were selected by considering Seoul-Munsan and Todang-Wondang Expressway construction projects and community of interest. The spaces under overpass characteristics were analyzed by location condition, transportation development plan, residential development plan, the level of community based infrastructures, and so on.

In addition, several national and international case studies for space under overpasses were reviewed to determine the range of utilization such as business incubating center, public park, community commercial area, sports facilities, fitness center, etc. It is important that those facilities are either managed by a state or local agency or public-private partnership that should address what partners consider a fair distribution of responsibility.

Based on the reviewing of the projects some policy principles are proposed for renovating the spaces. First of all, the renovation activities should be considering vibration and noise, natural and artificial light, pedestrian safety, find dust pollution, operation and maintenance spaces. Second, citizen group can contribute developing community-based projects such as local business center, co-working space, seminar room, maker's space, etc. Finally, the renovation of the spaces under overpasses should be encouraged as a means to improve neighborhood's identity and sustainability.

[Current issues-20-02]



## The changes in the Life of the Elderly due to the Spread of Corona19 and Countermeasures

Junghwa Moon / Hyunjin Kim / Jeongmi Park / Changsoo choi



The purpose of this study is to identify changes in the life and policy needs of the elderly as a result of the spread of Corona19 in Goyang City.

This study was conducted as follows. First, the emotional (depressed) state, physical situation, economic situation, social relations, and family relationship changes of the elderly due to Corona19 were analyzed. Second, the policy needs of the elderly according to the spread of Corona19 were analyzed. Third, the elderly support policy to cope with Corona19 and future epidemics was reviewed.

The followings are the results: First, the elderly are very vulnerable to the Corona19 epidemic, and fear of infection is very high compared to other generations. Second, the elderly groups who feel a lot of psychological anxiety due to the Corona19 epidemic are women and elderly people. Third, for the elderly with customized care, the level of depression decreased compared to the same period last year, which can be attributed to the increased involvement of the vulnerable to Corona19. Fourth, the depression of the elderly in need of care was higher than the elderly who are healthy, so intensive intervention in this should be continued. Fifth, there are many elderly people who show signs of depression but do not wish to participate in specialized programs to reduce depression, so it is necessary to find ways to intervene in them. Sixth, there are many elderly people whose family relationship has changed due to Corona19, and more than half are depressed due to social disconnection. Seventh, the digital utilization of healthy elderly people is high, and whether Wi-Fi is installed or not affects depression. Eighth, there is a high level of satisfaction with the government and Goyang City's policies in response to Corona19. Ninth, accurate information delivery on infectious diseases was considered very important among response policies related to infection. Tenth, most of the services in response to Corona19 were centered on vulnerable groups, and programs for senior citizens who used senior citizens' restaurants and lifelong education were relatively inactive.

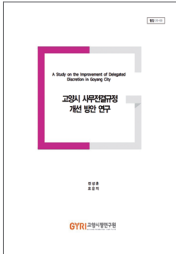
The followings are suggestive implications from the study: First, it is necessary to provide active psychological support to the elderly in order to cope well with Corona19. Second, accurate and active information on Corona19 is needed. Third, the digital accessibility of the elderly should be strengthened. Fourth, it is necessary to establish a healthcare provision system that utilizes effective non-face-to-face and smart devices. Fifth, a local nutrition system for senior citizens should be established for the elderly. Sixth, it is necessary to establish a safety net for vulnerable groups and high-risk groups of depression and suicide.

## The changes in the Life of the Elderly due to the Spread of Corona19 and Countermeasures



Seventh, it is necessary to prepare a systematic response manual for the operation of welfare centers related to infectious diseases. Eighth, autonomy should be secured in the compilation of the budget for emergency support and the use of the budget following the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases. Ninth, the manpower utilization and support system should be prepared in case of infectious diseases. Tenth, the relocation of welfare facilities for senior citizens is necessary for social distance, and additional establishment of welfare centers for senior citizens is required.

[Current issues-20-03]



## A Study on the Improvement of Delegated Discretion in Goyang City

Sunghun Jeon / Eunji Oh

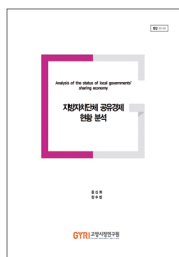
The purpose of the study is to secure the efficiency and effectiveness of the Delegated Discretion System in Goyang City, based on case an analysis of local governments of similar scale. The results of the study suggest:

First, Article 7 of the 「Goyang City Delegated Discretion rule」 needs to be amended to require all administrative agencies to report to the Mayor on the details of the delegated discretion. In addition, it is necessary to reduce the approval authority of the mayor in Article 3 of the same rule, and to expand the delegated discretion authority of the Vice Mayor.

Second, it is necessary to reduce the proportion of the Mayor's approval is requested in the administrative organizations(main office & subordinate organizations under direct control & office). Considering the proportion of approval in Suwon and Changwon City, the main office needs to be adjusted from 5.0 to 6.0% and the subordinate organizations under direct control and office from 1.0 to 1.5%.

Third, the authority for delegated discretion of Vice Mayor and Director General should be expanded. Considering the proportion of approval in Suwon and Seongnam City, the main office needs to be raised from 10.0 to 12.0% and the subordinate organizations under direct control and office from 3.0 to 4.0%. In the case of the Director General, it needs to be raised from 25.0 to 30.0% based on Suwon and Changwon City.

Finally, it is essential to update the work that requires approval from the main office and the subordinate organizations under direct control.



## Analysis of the status of local governments' sharing economy

Shinhee Yun

A sharing economy, which has appeared as a new paradigm for the resolution of urban city problems, must be established at the local government level. This paper examines the status on the development of sharing economy policies and analyzes cases pertaining to the sharing government of major local governments in order to deduce a plan for the basic establishment of a sharing economy within Goyang city.

The metropolitan cities have currently constructed platforms for a sharing economy with Seoul city creating a 「Sharing Hub」 in 2013 that supports the sharing activities within Seoul city, autonomous cities, corporations, and organizations. The sharing hub provides a validation program for Sharing Seoul, sharing map, and sharing information. Busan Metropolitan area produced the platform, 「Busan Sharing Economy」 in 2014 for the search of sharing resources and supply of news and data regarding a sharing economy. Daejeon Metropolitan city, since 2015, has been operating 「Sharing Daejeon」 that identifies sharing activities including sharing of materials, locations, and knowledge.

The village community of Songpa District in Seoul City, known to best represent a sharing economy led by citizens, has enforced community forming businesses every year since 2015 that contributes culture, infant care, environment, welfare, and safety for the enhancement of the village community. The community center of Pungsan-dong, Goyang has managed 「Maplebone Sympathy Maru」 since 2017 to gather various ideas for the village through resident assemblies and has operated many activities such as small club activities and talent sharing cultural classes. Siheung-si of Gyeonggi-do province since 2010 has started support projects for the revitalization of the community and the creation of a village. In 2018, the county proceeded with 「Full of sunshine- Green generation (to spare our village)」 centered around a fenced village-community that serves to allow residents to devise a plan for the village on the basis of community involvement. Yeongju county, Busan is managing a joint childcare sharing center prioritizing school parents through a program called 「Hi-story childcare sharing center of Yeongju」 and is also operating family-friendly and social integrating programs.

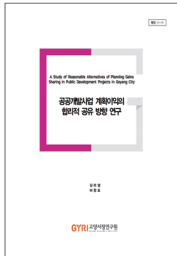
This paper aims at investigating 45 different corporations (organizations) that practice a sharing economy in Goyang city for the development of a certificate system through a project called 'Factual survey for the validation of shared companies in Goyang'. The survey results show that the average awareness for the certificate system of shared corporations (organization) was 3.36 and after the selection of an entrepreneur through a contest for the purpose of promoting shared businesses, the funding aid for expenses (event costs,



promotion/marketing expenses etc) was 34.1%, exhibiting the highest response rate. The results showed the highest response rate of 58.1% for the need of a proper coverage of integrated construction to include not only shared corporations, but also platforms pertaining to small businesses when constructing a sharing platform. In addition, most of the respondents at a response rate of 20% desire the materialization of values including the growth of employment and economy (Sustainable economic growth and expansion of high quality employment) when the designation of shared corporations takes place.

There are a few political proposals established through analyzing the current situation of a sharing economy of local governments. As a strategy to revitalize the policy promoting a sharing economy, a new understanding and expansion of the concept of sharing as well as the construction of DB information related to the sharing economy and platform is necessary. In addition, there is a need for establishing the direction of policy and awareness of the role of sharing economy in public sectors as well as constructing a cooperative system among the personnels involved and maintaining a legislative system. Furthermore, the promotion of businesses supporting the stimulation of a sharing economy within private sectors is needed. Therefore, we must enforce the systematization of information pertaining to a sharing economy for the purpose of constructing an open platform for a sharing economy as research proposals in the future, create a research plan to support corporations, and proceed with establishment of a master plan with the goal of creating a sharing economy in Goyang City.

[Current issues-20-05]



## A Study of Reasonable Alternatives of Planning Gains Sharing in Public Development Projects in Goyang City

Leeyoung Kim / Changho Hur

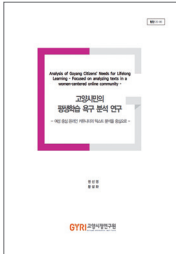
The demand for land development projects or industrial complexes development projects that require large scale land changes will decline, and the development gains for these projects will decrease significantly.

On the other hand, changes in the purpose of land that is originally weakened by urban planning to meet the demand for new land will result in land price increases in that region. We need to manage systematically and flexibly the gains of changing urban plans.

In addition, it is possible to promote public welfare, to supply the necessary urban infrastructure through the system that can appropriately readjust and manage the (planning) gains arising from the land use plan and the use change.

The purpose of this study is to establish the concept of the planning gains to establish a system to readjust the gains generated through the change of the land use plan or the urban plan according to the development environments change in the low growth period. We have analyzed the domestic and overseas cases in order to identify the implications and suggested policy measures to readjust the planning gains due to change in use.

[Current issues-20-06]



## Analysis of Goyang Citizens' Needs for Lifelong Learning -Focused on the analyzing texts in a women-centered online community-

Sunyoung Kwon / Seolhwa Hwang



The purpose of this paper was to analyze the needs for lifelong learning among citizens of Goyang City. Therefore, we examined the trend of lifelong education policy of Goyang through literature review. We also tried to draw implications by analyzing the citizen's devotion to learning that has been surfacing within the regional-based online community using text mining technique.

First, after analyzing the promotion process and trends of lifelong learning policies in Goyang City, we found the need to enhance the interest and participation rate among citizens regarding lifelong learning, to implement a lifelong learning program for various different classes and age groups, and to locate a source for a variety of learning opportunities. To make further advancements, it is essential to strengthen the promotion system designed to establish ties, add adjustments, and create arrangements on life-long learning businesses and to contemplate on a new paradigm for lifelong education.

Next, utilizing text mining, the process of analyzing the need for life-long learning among Goyang residents as well as the concluding results are as follows.

The entire process involves an analysis of the data collected, a first round of refinement, and a second round of refinement with a total of 18,651 cases, divided into 549 different types. We carried out frequency analysis for each keyword as well as groups of keywords sharing the same characteristics, and conducted network analysis between the different keywords after separating the data into pre and post COVID-19 outbreak.

The results of analysing texts are as follows.

First, the resulting data used in frequency analysis for each keyword added up to a total of 4,795 cases, divided into 68 different types. There was an apparent increase in the amount of data post COVID-19 with a total of 3,970 cases compared to 825 cases before the outbreak of COVID-19. It is understood that the outbreak has stimulated active online activities, increasing the level of communication within online community forums.

Second, after classifying and analyzing the keywords divided into four different categories, 'learning goals', 'learning content', 'region of education', and 'learning time'. The keywords classified as 'learning content' were searched the most highly with a total of 1053 cases divided into 25 different types. There has been much interest in exercise, photography and image, musical composition and technique, and fine arts. The next most highly searched keywords were related to 'learning goals'. It appeared that citizens of Goyang City were mainly interested in learning aimed at 'studying' (including linguistics), acquiring 'skills', 'exercise', alleviating 'stress',

## Analysis of Goyang Citizens' Needs for Lifelong Learning -Focused on the analyzing texts in a women-centered online community-



and obtaining 'certificates'.

Third, after splitting the categorized data mentioned above into pre and post COVID-19 outbreak, the main focus in terms of learning post COVID-19 has been more centered towards motives outside of studying including acquisition of technical skills, exercise, release of stress, and certification. Furthermore, regarding sports and dance categorized under 'learning content', there has been a new shift in attention towards outdoor activities such as 'cycling' rather than indoor sports like 'swimming' due to the spread of the Corona Virus. In particular, the desire for attaining skills related to 'photography and imaging' has gained much popularity, which was unseen before the outbreak of the virus.

Fourth, after analyzing the network among keywords, we were able to identify that the connection between the keywords after the spread of COVID-19 were a lot more abstract and diverse in structure than before the pandemic.

Finally, through our research results, we suggested the need for ① diversifying time spent on learning, ② planning and developing learning programs aimed to foster self-realization, ③ vitalizing long-term projects, ④ vitalizing gatherings and small-group classes, ⑤ establishing a network for policy support for 'working' and 'learning', ⑥ granting support and management to expand the capabilities of teachers responsible for providing lifelong learning, and ⑦ considering a transition to a new paradigm for lifelong education.

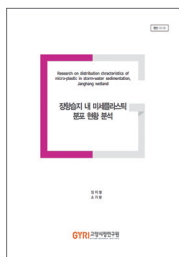
[Current issues-20-07]



## A Study on the Status Analysis and Recommendations for COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Management in Goyang City

Jungchul Lee / Huiuk Hwang

This study set out to identify the management challenges facing Goyang City during disease disasters such as COVID-19 and potential outbreaks of new infectious diseases in the future. To achieve this goal, we investigated domestic and international COVID-19 response and quarantine management best practices. We also analyzed the current status of Goyang City's response, identifying cases of proactive and successful response policies in Goyang City as well as limitations or tasks that require continuous management and improvement. Second, we collected data available as of December 2020 regarding the current COVID-19 situation in Goyang City. Using this data, we analyzed the degree of distribution in the community of Goyang City, the frequency of each type of occurrence, major routes and sources of infection, infectious facilities, and concentrated areas of vulnerable facilities. Finally, we examined policy efforts and tasks that local governments such as Goyang City must undertake to prepare for and respond to new infectious disease disasters including COVID-19. We also identified limitations in the relationships between local authorities and the central government and discussed potential improvements. For example, we highlighted the need for organizational, human resources, and governance improvements, and taking the characteristics of Goyang City into consideration, suggested safety management improvements for public facilities, including nursing facilities.



## Research on the distribution characteristics of micro-plastic in storm-water sedimentation Janghang wetland

Jiyeol Im / Garam So

This report was prepared to organize the results of the Goyang International Urban Forum hosted by Goyang City from October 22 to 23, 2019, and jointly organized by Goyang Research Institute and Goyang Urban Regeneration Center. The Goyang International Urban Forum in 2019 was held in two topics: urban regeneration and the environment, and it was a significant time by domestic and foreign experts to discuss Goyang's sustainability.

However, as Goyang-si was the first urban forum, it left unforeseen problems, such as insufficient contents of forum and immature operation. So the purpose of this report is to examine the aspects of organization and citizen participation in Goyang City in order to prepare the forum and to suggest improvements. And also finding more problems in operations and suggests improvements.

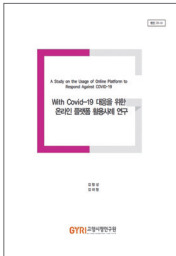
First thing is aspect of organization. In this forum, Goyang city isn't organize control tower to perform General administration. So it caused efficiency issues in recruiting participants, collecting data, and coordinating systems. and This, together with the problem that the budget for this event was not allocated, has resulted in unnecessary waste of administrative.

Second problem is about participation of citizen. In most forums, citizen participation is usually limited in the process of organizing. So attendance rate is lowered if the forum theme or composition is not liked by the citizens. In particular, Goyang city prepares for Sub-metropolitan city, the advancement of resident's autonomy is inevitable. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare a way for citizens to participate in the planning and composition of the forum.

Finally, the operational plan is pointed out. Since the budget for operation was not set separately, but operated by the budget of each department and subsidiary of Goyang City, excessive administrative work occurred due to the absence of the control tower mentioned above, resulting in a waste of administrative power. This should be enhanced if Goyang wants to operate a sustainable forum.

In order for Goyang city to remain a major city of unified Korea beyond the sub-metropolitan city, it is necessary to accumulate knowledge and increase the city's competitiveness and realize future value. In this respect, the city forum is a place for knowledge exchange, a place to present future values and a globally developed system. So it should be taken as the concept of investment that can see the far future, not the shortsighted view from Goyang city.

[Current issues-20-09]



## A Study on the Usage of Online Platform to Respond Against “With Covid-19 era”

Hyongsung Kim / Jaihyung Kim



The COVID-19 outbreak that started at the beginning of 2020 significantly affected the transition to an online society (or so-called “the contact-free era”). Against this backdrop, many public-oriented institutions taken place offline by regional governments are now being done online, and they have yielded some meaningful results.

For Goyang City, the existing citizen involvement/public participation online platforms were closed in 2019 due to a lack of use. To respond to the transition into the stay-at-home era, before building an online/mobile platform to encourage engagement in citizen involvement and public participation, research must be done to analyze other regional cities' cases, understand any major issues, and find solutions to address those problems before building a suitable online and mobile platform for Goyang City.

The purpose of the study is three-fold: 1) Derive the standard for case studies in accordance with Goyang's citizen involvement/public participation model; 2) analyze other cities' citizen involvement/public participation online platforms, observe any building and maintenance issues, and discern any implications; and 3) devise an appropriate direction for Goyang's online platform based on the aforementioned findings.

Online platforms to encourage citizen involvement and public participation developed by other cities were not designed as a responsive measure to the recent COVID-19 pandemic, but in the era of Industry 4.0, the existing online platforms originally designed to encourage citizen involvement and public participation yielded some important results during the COVID-19 outbreak. However, field interviews have shown that the following challenges must be addressed to build an effective online platform to induce more active local participation:

First, the absence of any leading departments or cooperation systems

Second, the lack of manpower and expertise

Third, the lack of incentives for people's participation

Fourth, the insufficient rationality, including the logic behind the number of “likes” of a post

Fifth, the insufficient prior process to filter any simple complaints to the government

The current research proposes the following to build an ideal online platform for encouraging citizen involvement and public participation for Goyang City.

First, as an improvement measure for legislation and institutions, Goyang must transform the current advisory “Citizen Involvement Committee” into an administrative committee. In addition, the city must newly

## A Study on the Usage of Online Platform to Respond Against “With Covid-19 era”



form a citizen involvement budget as a part of its existing public involvement budget process. The committee must also have the right to request and monitor results. Lastly, the current functions of communication (with citizens), public-private sector partnerships, and citizen involvement budget, which are spread across different departments, must be handled by a single department.

Second, to ensure the continued interest of the market, development, and dispatch of designated personnel, and improvement in expertise, long-term rotational management, incentives, and hiring of expert personnel are needed.

Third, for the post-management of the citizen engagement platform, the results must be reflected in the assessment of the Department Head; a system where citizens can participate in the entire process at any time should be built; and an open report session to share the results must be formed.

Fourth, education programs for all employees, in particular those above the managerial level, on improved awareness as well as public programs related to democratic civic education must take place.

The most important task is to define the goal of building an online platform. It is important to choose between the platform of encouraging citizen involvement or public participation, as the choice will affect the content, process, organizational structure, and personnel expertise.

For example, if the goal is a platform of citizen involvement, the existing “Citizen Involvement Committee” must have more power as an organization that can review, amends, and even passes resolutions. It would also require expert planning for the related process as well as website management personnel. In addition, the platform needs to be conducive to the citizen involvement process. Good examples of such platforms include “Democratic Seoul,” “Daejeon Seesaw,” and “Immediate Communication! Kwangju.”

On the other hand, if the platform is built to encourage public participation, the platform would need to serve as a “Community Center” and the Resident Assembly. In particular, each community center should build and maintain its own communication channel within the platform. To this end, personnel for continuous monitoring and in-person service are needed. Examples of such platforms include Naver’s BAND and “Kwangsan ‘On’.”

However, regardless of the purpose, the online platform must aim for the institutional improvement stated in this research both before and during the launch. In other words, prior to building a citizen involvement/public participation online platform, the following priorities must be identified: institutional improvement of the voting



body, replenishment of personnel and strengthening of expertise and the role of the designated organization, and finally, integration of the separate functions to ensure the operational synergy of the online platform.

## || Etc ||

[Etc-20-01]



### A Study on the Performance Evaluation of Agricultural and Fishery Product Distribution Center in Goyang City

Sunghun Jeon / Hyongsung Kim

The purpose of this study was to determine whether to continue the consignment through the performance evaluation of the private consignment agency that manages the 'Agricultural and Fishery product Distribution Center(AFDC)' in Goyang City. The results of the study suggest:

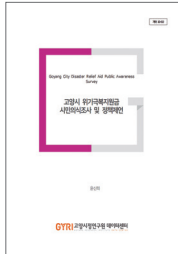
First, Although there should be a resolution by the 'Selection Committee' based on Article 8 of the 「Goyang City Private Consignment Ordinance」, the results of the performance evaluation confirmed that both 'Nonghyup Hanaro Distribution' and 'Korea Flowering plant Nonghyup' meet the contract renewal requirements.

Second, in general, a project plan should have one completeness, and the results of the previous year's project should be reflected in the next year's project plan to ensure the linkage between the annual project plans.

Third, the key to performance management is the feedback function, which clearly reflects the performance evaluation results on the next plan. The feedback function is that, according to the results of the evaluation of performance, it involves not only reducing or expanding the project but also changing the method and organization.

Finally, considering the public value of the AFDC, it is necessary to strengthen the 'public interest operation' among the evaluation items. Through this, the private consignment agency may be motivated to contribute to the community in Goyang City.

[Etc-20-02]



## Goyang City Disaster Relief Aid Public Awareness Survey

Shinhee Yun



Regional consumption has contracted, and the economy is facing a severe recession due to COVID-19. Both the federal and regional governments have provided disaster relief financial aid to people, but the method of payment, payment amount, and target group are different for each region.

Goyang city also provided 50,000 KRW to each person under the title “Disaster Relief Aid.”. Against this backdrop, the current research surveys the general satisfaction of the public regarding Goyang City’s Disaster Relief Aid and to determine any assistance they want in the future. This research is meant to help policymakers derive support policies that reflect the needs of the people.

### Goyang Crisis Support Financial Aid Public Awareness Survey Results

Upon the announcement of the “Goyang City Disaster Relief Financial Aid Ordinance” on April 9, it secured a total of 670,000 prepaid cards to be distributed as financial aid. The distribution started on April 14. The target group was Koreans with government-issued ID registered in Goyang city as of April 1, 2020, 24:00. Goyang city decided to distribute 50,000 KRW in prepaid cards per person to all of its residents. Households in the lower 70% bracket received more support from the government as Goyang city shared 20% of the central government’s emergency disaster relief aid in addition to the given 50,000 KRW. Against this background, the current study surveys the satisfaction regarding the Goyang Disaster Relief Financial Aid and attempts to determine future support directions to serve as fundamental information to help derive policy that can actually be useful to residents.

#### ■ Survey Category Analysis Result

- Applicant and People Who Used Aid. 96.8% of the respondents filed for assistance, where 67.9% filed for themselves, and 16.3% were filed by a spouse. The person who used the aid was him or herself (55.9%), followed by the aid being shared among family (19.3%).
- 66.4% of the respondents believed the aid was paid in a timely manner. Most of the aid was used in purchasing “food”(31.85), followed by “hospital/pharmacy/medical” purposes (17.3%), “eating out/entertainment”(12.2%), and “clothes/accessories”(10.9%).
- The area with the greatest reduction was “travel/lodging/transportation”(20.4%) followed by “eating out/entertainment”(14.6%), “sports/culture/leisure/related products”(12.2%), and “clothing/accessories”(11.9%). The areas in which expected spending were the highest were “foods/drinks”(23.4%) followed by “hospital/

## Goyang City Disaster Relief Aid Public Awareness Survey



pharmacy/medical”(12.5%), “clothes/accessories”(10.2%), and “eating out/entertainment”(9.1%).

- Helpfulness of financial assistance to households. 69.9% of the respondents agreed that the assistance was helpful.
- Financial aid satisfaction and additional application availability. Although the ratio of respondents who were satisfied (satisfied + extremely satisfied) to dissatisfied (not satisfied at all + not satisfied) was 22.4% to 12.1%, those who responded an “average” level of satisfaction was the highest at 40.3%. The appropriate additional financial aid was 100,000 KRW (38.6%) followed by 200,000 KRW (24%).
- Satisfaction regarding the financial aid application process, method, and application type. Regarding the application method, the response for “average” satisfaction was the highest at 36.3% followed by a similar result for the “convenient”(25.8%) and “somewhat inconvenient”(23.1%) responses. For application type, the satisfaction with the “combination of online and offline application” was the highest at 49.6% followed by “online (mobile) application”(30.4%) and “offline (in-person) application”(18.5%). For the application type, satisfaction regarding the “credit/debit card” was the highest at 45% followed by “prepaid card”(38.9%) and “cash”(7.5%).
- Impact of financial aid on regional commercial activity. 52.2% of the respondents replied that they felt that the financial aid did contribute to the revitalization of regional commercial activity.
- Policy required by Goyang city residents to overcome the economic crisis. The greatest number of respondents stated that “job creation”(36.8%) followed by “living assistance”(25.6%) and reduction in taxes”(23.9%) would contribute to their overcoming of the economic crisis.

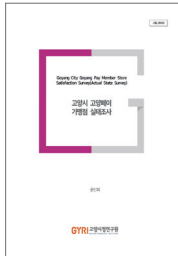
### ■ Policy Recommendation

- Simplified Application Process and Age-Customization Service
- Goyang city provided its assistance via pre-paid cards. However, the residents desired a greater diversity in forms of payment. There was also a difference in desired payment methods depending on the age group. The younger age groups preferred credit/debit cards, while older groups preferred the current pre-paid card service. Therefore, a diversification in payment methods is needed so that residents can get paid in the form that they want.
- Increase in Aid. Hwaseong city paid 200,000 KRW, Seongnam city paid 100,000 KRW, and Yongin city paid

100,000 KRW. Goyang city's aid was only half of the amounts in other cities. Although the aid was paid in consideration of the city's budget and financial status, most of the residents deemed 100,000 KRW to be the most appropriate amount of aid. For any future assistance, a discussion regarding the increase in aid is needed.

- Additional Assistance for the Disaster Relief Fund

[Etc-20-03]



## Goyang City Goyang Pay Member Store Satisfaction Survey(Actual State Survey)

Shinhee Yun

The survey was conducted in August 11–20, 2020 and targeted Goyang Pay member stores in Goyang City, with a focus on their location, type, business category, and number of employees. In total, 3,456 samples were obtained and used for the analysis. Field surveys were conducted with two on-site surveyors assigned to 39 districts, and surveyor training on the questionnaire items and COVID-19 quarantine was conducted in advance of the field survey.

Items collected for statistical processing included store type, store name, business category, and size. The questionnaire items related to Goyang Pay member stores included: 1) whether they are Goyang Pay member stores, 2) when they started using Goyang Pay, 3) in the case of non-members, whether they intend to use Goyang Pay, 4) awareness about the local currency, 5) how they became aware of Goyang Pay, 6) awareness of Goyang Pay advertisements, 7) satisfaction with Goyang Pay policies, 8) fitness for purpose of Goyang Pay in revitalizing the local economy, 9) contribution of Goyang Pay to increasing sales, 10) whether they are aware of the policy subsidy being paid to Goyang Pay, 11) contributions to sales increases in stores when the policy subsidy is paid to Goyang Pay, 12) whether they want the policy subsidy to be paid to Goyang Pay in the future, 13) ways to successfully support Goyang Pay, 14) whether they have experience using a Gyeonggi local currency application, 15) convenience of Gyeonggi local currency applications, 16) satisfaction with the Goyang Pay member store sticker distribution project, 17) reasons for dissatisfaction with the Goyang Pay member store sticker distribution project, 18) improvement suggestions for the Goyang Pay member store sticker, and 19) whether they want to continue using Goyang Pay.

As a result of the survey on whether stores are Goyang Pay member stores, the majority of stores responded that they were Goyang Pay member stores and 6% of stores answered that they did not use Goyang Pay. Regarding when they started using Goyang Pay, the majority of member stores answered that they started when they found that their Goyang Pay application had been automatically processed. In the case of non-member stores that did not use Goyang Pay, the majority answered positively that they intended to use Goyang Pay in the future. Awareness of the local currency was high in the order rechargeable cards such as Goyang Pay, separate rechargeable prepaid cards, and local-love gift certificates. Regarding how they became aware of Goyang Pay, most member stores answered that they became aware of Goyang Pay through advertisements around Goyang City. Most member stores also answered that they saw Goyang Pay



advertisements on the internet. The overall satisfaction with Goyang Pay policies was relatively high and the fitness for the purpose of revitalizing the local economy was also high. Regarding whether Goyang Pay was contributing to increasing their sales revenues, most member stores answered “so-so,” followed by “positive” and then “negative.” Regarding how much Goyang Pay had increased sales, most member stores responded that it had increased their sales by  $\geq 10\%$ , followed by  $\leq 0-5\%$ , and then  $\leq 6-10\%$ . Regarding whether they were aware of the policy subsidy being paid to Goyang Pay, most member stores answered that they were unaware and regarding whether the payment of a policy subsidy to Goyang Pay contributed to sales increases at their stores, the majority responded positively. The majority also answered that they wanted the policy subsidy to be paid to Goyang Pay in the future. Regarding the ways of successfully supporting Goyang Pay, most member stores answered that user benefits such as charging incentives should be strengthened. Regarding the appropriateness of the support percentage of Goyang Pay incentive, most member stores answered “so-so” followed by “positive” and then “negative.” Regarding the appropriate percentage for Goyang Pay incentives, most member stores answered 10%, followed by 6% (current) with only a slight difference.

In addition, the degree of damage to stores due to the spread of COVID-19 was examined in this survey. To this end, the average decrease in sales per month after the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus compared to before the outbreak, awareness of the special shutdown support for high-risk facilities, the appropriate amount of the special shutdown support for high-risk facilities, and the preference for consumer support policies and member store direct support policies were examined.

The survey results showed that the average decrease in sales per month after the coronavirus outbreak was 36.4%. Regarding the awareness of special shutdown support for high-risk facilities, the majority of the member stores answered that they had heard about the support but did not know the detailed contents of the support mechanisms. The results of the survey assessing whether the existing amount (KRW 1.5 million) for the special shutdown support for high-risk facilities was appropriate, the number of member stores that answered it was appropriate versus the number that answered it was inappropriate was similar, and the greatest number of member stores answered that the appropriate amount of support should be KRW 3 million or more. The results of the survey on which was more helpful to commercial districts between “consumer support policy,” which supports consumers and generates consumption, and “direct support of member

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[Etc-20-03]

## Goyang City Goyang Pay Member Store Satisfaction Survey(Actual State Survey)



stores," which directly supports member stores suffering from consumption reduction, showed that member stores prefer "direct support of member stores." There was a greater number of member stores who answered that both the "consumer support policy" and "direct support of member stores" were helpful to the member stores than the number of member stores who answered they were not helpful.