'지역 Space-MBTI'를 활용한 인구감소지역 특성 진단 연구

The Characteristics of Population-Declining Areas Using
'Regional Space-MBTI'

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The decline of regional areas is a crisis for those regions. Since 2022, policies and funding for addressing regional decline have been in place, with approximately 1 trillion won allocated each year for the next 10 years to support local solutions. The "First National Basic Plan for Population Decline Area Response ('22–'26)" includes the development and utilization of 'Population Decline Monitoring Indicators', as well as the inclusion of 'Local Issue Checklists' and 'Regional Space–MBTI' to support tailored responses to the regions.

This study aims to apply the newly developed 'Regional Space–MBTI' diagnostic system to 89 population decline areas, analyze the characteristics based on the diagnostic results, and provide policy implications. To conduct the study, 72 survey items were redesigned and surveys were conducted on 6,874 individuals from 89 regions, including residents and public officials. The collaboration between the Institute of Spatial Architecture and the Ministry of Public Administration and Security was crucial for the study, as it carries significance in conducting regional characteristic diagnoses for 89 population decline areas as part of the response to regional decline.

In analyzing the Regional Space–MBTI diagnostics of each region, a Space–MBRI

diagnostic report was generated for each region. These reports analyzed current regional characteristics (As-is), desired regional characteristics (To-be), prominent survey items for regional characteristics, and differences between response groups in a multidimensional manner to provide insights. It is expected that insights gained from the Population Decline Area Regional Space-MBTI results will help develop future response strategies.

Comparing current and desired regional characteristics, there were significant shifts from I to E types (54 regions) and from N to S types (53 regions). The extent of changes in current and desired regional characteristics varied: consistent changes (13 regions), one change (23 regions), two changes (29 regions), three changes (22 regions), and four changes (2 regions). These results, when consolidated on a regional level, can help in formulating future response strategies for each region.

The use of Regional Space-MBTI requires simultaneous review with the distributed Local Issue Checklist. It can be utilized in investment plan evaluations and in self-assessment processes of local governments. It can also be employed to assess the suitability of regional strategies for responding to regional decline. The policy implications discussed based on this research underscore the need for strategic regional management in population decline areas and propose a shift to a bidding system for Population Decline Area Responses. Through tailored development strategies and enhanced evaluation via sector-specific bids in response to regional decline, it is expected that creativity in regional solutions will be promoted.

The research assumes that current and desired regional characteristics are unique and varied by region. By diagnosing these diverse characteristics, the study aims to enhance strategic and differentiated approaches to address regional decline effectively.

The analyzed Regional Space-MBTI in this study is seen as an indicator of the underlying types of regions, known as the 'Municipal Base Type Indicator'. It is hoped that this indicator will help understand the identity of regions and serve as a cornerstone for reversing the crisis of regional decline. Furthermore, it is expected that the Regional Space-MBTI analysis can serve as an 'Institutional Arena' to effectively develop responses to regional decline.