

auri research brief

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Residential Regenerations Connected with Integrated Cares in the Local Community

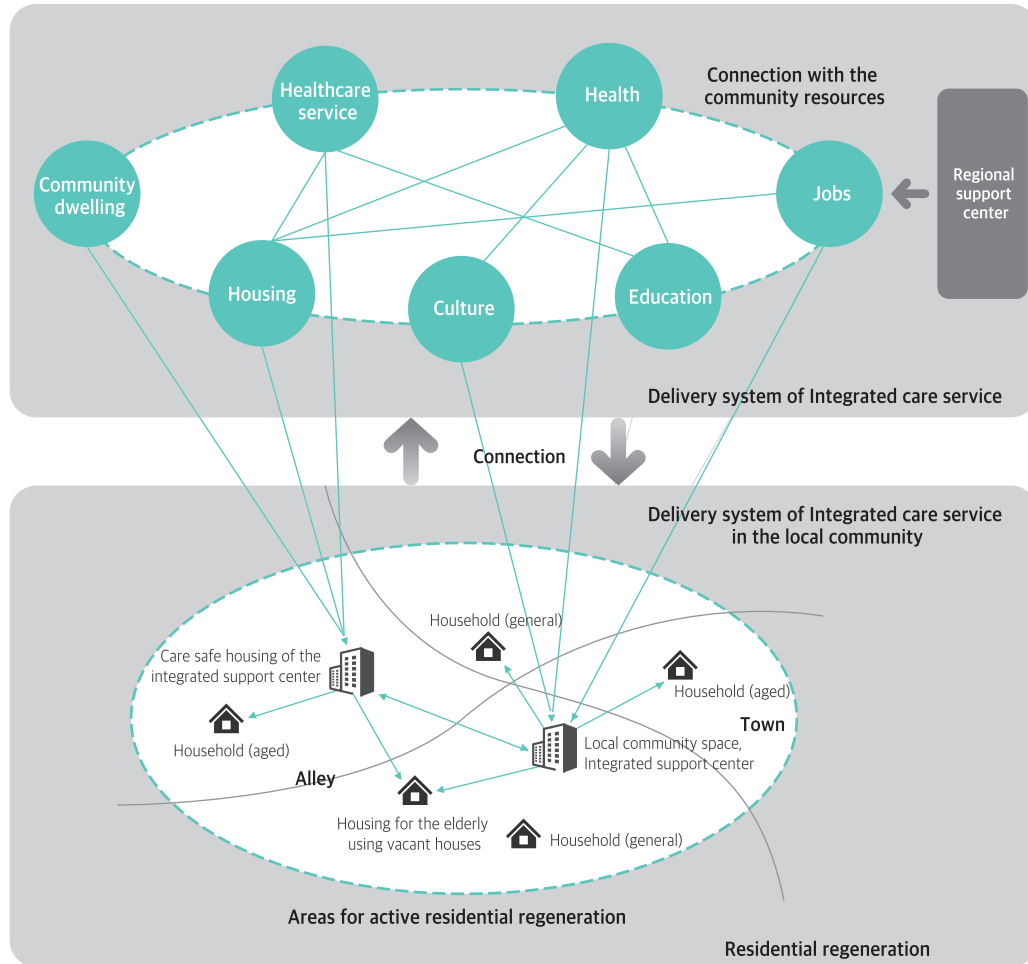
This study is originated from the perception that it would be difficult to achieve the goal of sustainable residential regeneration unless the improvement of the quality of life of the elderly, which accounts for a high proportion of the residents in a deteriorated residential area, is prioritized in the process of promoting regeneration projects. As an attempt to solve the aging problem, which has been pointed out as the cause of urban decline in residential regeneration, projects such as the influx of young people, job creation for the elderly, and construction of community support facilities based on the Eoullim platform were embodied. According to the analysis of urban regeneration revitalization plans for major urban regeneration support projects in South Korea, the proportion of unit projects for the elderly is relatively high. However, most of the plans have focused on expanding hardware facilities such as welfare facilities, community facilities, and rental housings. On the other hand, projects or related programs to establish a delivery system for care service based on the 'aging in place,' which is important for improving the quality of life of the elderly, were found to be insufficient.

In this background, the goal of this study is to establish an action plan that

settles the concept of ‘aging in place’ in residential regenerations by substantially linking the residential area regeneration project and the integrated care policy for the local community. Accordingly, the analysis targets were designated as old low-rise residential areas that are subject to residential regenerations, including housing support for the elderly. The urban regeneration revitalization areas that are subject to service, were also analyzed. As a result, (1) the concept and meaning of community integrated care-linked residential regeneration were defined, and (2) the standards and cases of residential regeneration linked to integrated community care was reviewed. Also, by (3) analyzing the status of community integrated care projects in residential regenerations, (4) a plan to promote community integrated care-linked residential regeneration was derived.

‘Residential Regenerations Connected with Integrated Cares in the Local Community’ is defined as a process of overhauling the physical environment, such as improving the walking environment or the external environment, in order to increase access to services while living in a house suitable for the needs of the elderly and creating local resources that can be easily contacted by the elderly both in ordinary life and in crisis situations by recognizing the area as their own community.

In accordance with this concept, the significance of the linkage of community integrated care policies in residential regeneration was set as follows. First, establish a physical foundation for building a social service delivery system related to the rehabilitation of residential areas. Second, support for ‘self-determining life’ of the elderly for the ‘aging in place.’ Third, connect the community resources for creating residential areas that can provide customized social services for residents’ needs. Fourth, create community-based neighborhood-unit mutual care system and independent living self-reliance housings.



[Figure1] Meaning of the connection between the local community resources and the residential regeneration

Source: Authors

‘Community integrated care-linked residential regenerations’ are aimed at ‘aging in place.’ In order to realize this, urban planning and housing planning, health care, and welfare should be prepared.

However, the results of analyzing the status of integrated care-related projects for the local community and the promotion of specialized programs for the elderly in Korea's representative state-funded support project, the Urban Regeneration Project (promoted from 2014 to 2019, analysis of 233 regions), show that the caring program business is insufficient when compared to the high residence rate of elderly households. However, the provision of physical facilities is sufficient. The results of an in-depth analysis of 6 out of 233 areas found that even though urban regeneration activation areas were established as legal plans, the survey to in-

investigate socioeconomic characteristics of elderly households and community resources were not sufficiently conducted. A survey on the needs of the elderly for care services was also insufficient despite the high proportion of elderly households.

As a result of this status analysis, in order to regenerate a residential area linked to local community care, surveys on local care-related service subjects and facility resources, and the level of physical activities of the elderly and their service needs should be preceded at the stage of establishing an urban regeneration revitalization plan. In addition, the establishment of governance among related subjects to link the integrated care service in the local community is of paramount importance.

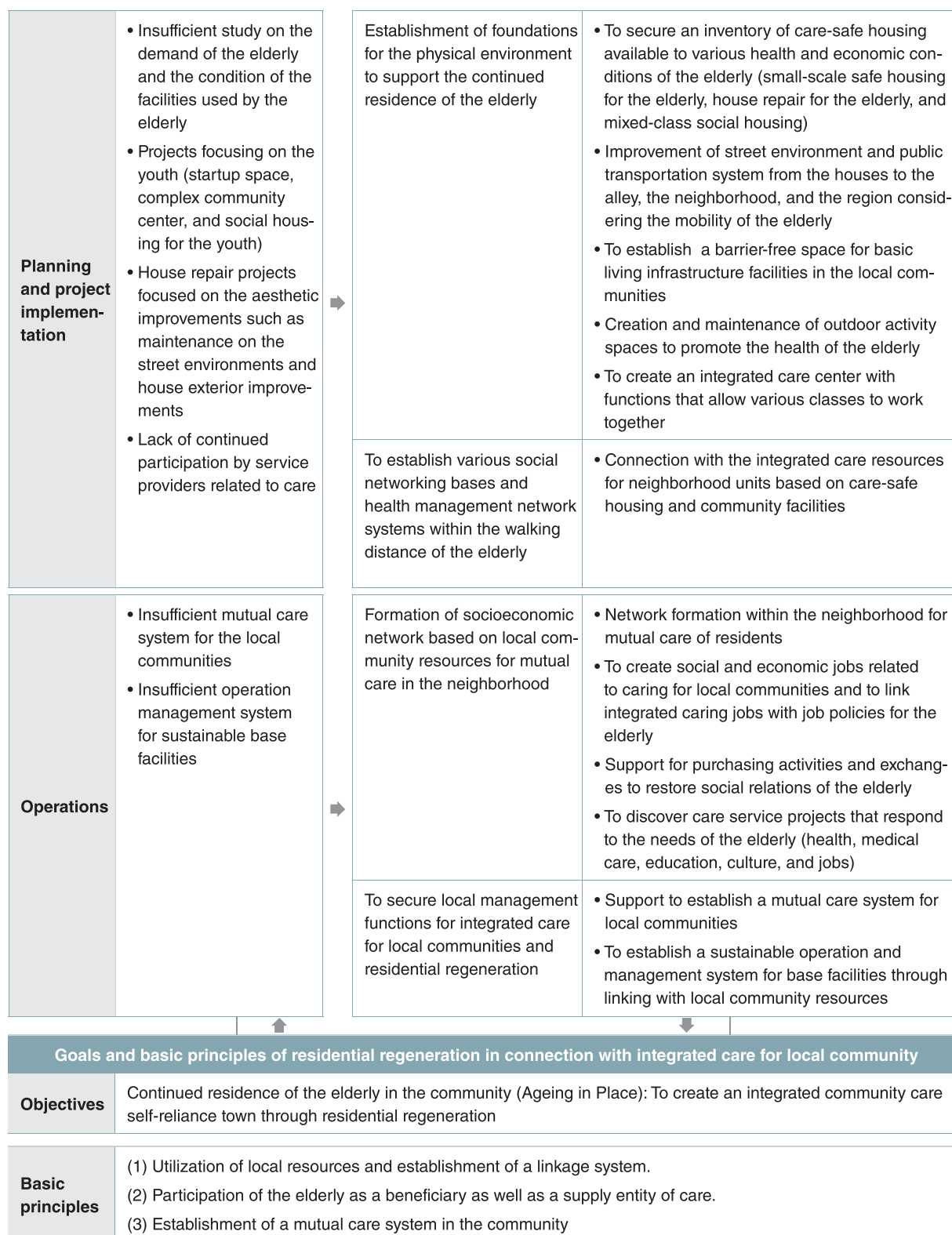
The regeneration of residential areas linked to local community care is ultimately aimed at creating an independent village for local community care through continuous residence of the elderly. The goal establishes a mutual care system in the community by utilizing local resources, establishing a linkage system, and allowing the elderly to participate as beneficiaries of care and service providers. Based on the goals and principles described above, the basic directions and strategies of residential regenerations linked to local community care are presented as follows.

A policy improvement plan related to the establishment of a governance system was presented. For example, barrier-free facility costs are additionally provided to the housing and city fund support to revitalize the supply of private rental housing, which includes complex care facilities for the elderly. Also, funds for the installation of public facilities for residents is supported when the local governments directly supply and operate rental housing. Care-related departments participate in the administrative council for residential regenerations, and urban regeneration supports the center's related professionals.

In addition, it is suggested to include the following contents: support for the repair cost of the house interior for the elderly; adjustment of the period of government funding support for the promotion of ministry-related projects such as special provisions on setting up a parking lot for the elderly; resource survey for residential regeneration linked to integrated care for local communities in accordance with the guidelines for the establishment of a residential regeneration activation plan; initial setting of the operating entity; and arrangement of appropriate facilities for integrated care.

[Table 1] Community integrated care-linked residential regeneration improvement tasks and basic directions

Characteristics of aged low-rise housings from the perspective of the elderly for sustained living in the local communities			
Socioeconomic characteristics		Physical characteristics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High ratio of low-income elderly households • Economic stagnation due to regional decline (difficulty in purchasing daily necessity) • High housing satisfaction due to continued formation of relations in the local community • High ratio of elderly households in need of care while they prefer to live as they did before 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dismantle of the community to maintain care service by the local community due to an increase of vacant homes and stores • Poor walking environment for the elderly • Decreased access to basic living infrastructure such as hospitals and general welfare centers for the elderly • Old housing not suitable for the elderly to live in 	
Limitations of Urban Regeneration New Deal Residential Regeneration Project		Limitations of Pilot Program for Integrated Care for the Local Communities	
Social regeneration	Physical regeneration	Physical projects	Software projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on the inflow of a youth population • Simple jobs for the elderly, such as food production and village restaurants • Lack of creating caring jobs • Health care projects mainly conducted as one-off events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations in the creation of a foundation for care-linked housing support such as safe care housing • Insufficient projects tailored to the needs of the elderly (local food purchase, health management, cultural education, and jobs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty securing sites for safe care housing • Difficulty finding targets for house repair for the elderly (barrier-free, permanent rental housing) • Limitations of securing sites and budget for the integrated care centers • Insufficient promotion of the projects to improve the pedestrian environments for the elderly • Limitation on the provision of appropriate care-related facilities and improvement in accessibility and convenience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in preparing space for the promotion of care services such as home-based welfare and health support tailored to consumers • Limitation in securing resources for life support services such as hospital discharge support, meals, and laundry within the local community
Causes in terms of residential regeneration		Primary direction and strategy	
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominal operation of administrative council • Lack of cooperation and connection with intermediate support organizations in various specialized fields • Lack of connection with private resources related to caring 	Connecting the resources for community care services to the various needs of the elderly	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting the local community resources starting from the active areas and extending to the basic municipalities. • Operation of the Integrated Center and Urban Regeneration Support Center council for unification of the consulting centers for integrated care • Support for the integrated care system through the establishment of a smart care system 	



Source: Authors

This approach is meaningful in proposing an effective residential regeneration plan so that the welfare policy and the residential regeneration policy can create a synergistic effect by providing a care service based on home welfare in residential regenerations. In the future, it is expected that residents in a residential area regeneration project can experience the effect. This will be settled if the proposed alternative is developed and settled through more elaborate means by promoting the pilot project and analyzing the application performance so that residential regenerations could be applied in practice.

Keywords : Urban Regenerations, Residential Regenerations, Sustainable Residence in Local Communities, Integrated Care for Local Communities, Elderly People

