

외국인 밀집지역의 근린환경 실태 분석 : 범죄예방 환경설계(CPTED) 관점에서

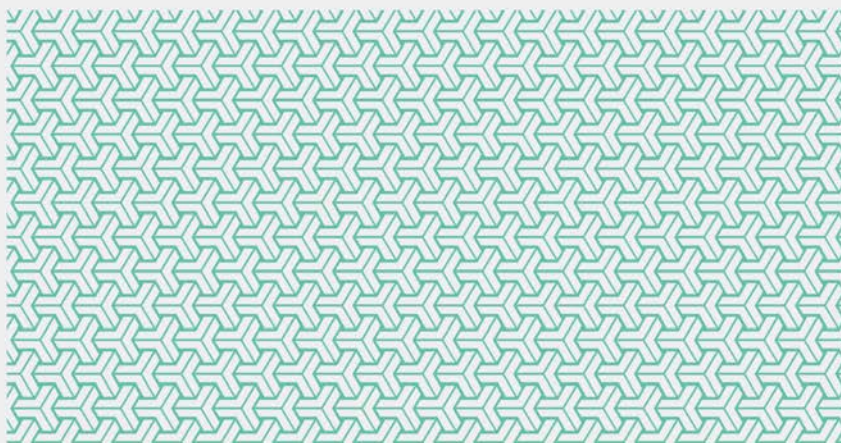
A Study on Ethnic Enclaves Through the Lens of CPTED

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Summary



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The number of foreign residents has been increasing in South Korea. Such an influx of foreigners provides opportunities to create economic activities and bring vibrance to the local community. In this respect, the government enforced various policies to support these resident aliens; however, they failed to consider the enlarging number of long-staying or permanent foreign residents. Due to those who intend on long-term residence in South Korea, it is necessary to impose a policy that assures their stable settlement in addition to early adjustment. This study explores ethnic enclaves in Korea focusing on their spatial structures where daily lives take place. With such analysis, we suggest future policies to reassure the community safety for both alien residents and permanent residents.

To understand the current state and trend of past works on ethnic enclaves, we present literature reviews on past policies and law enforcements for resident aliens. Moreover, we analyzed relevant case studies in South Korea and other countries. For ethnic enclaves in South Korea, we distinguished the case studies into three categories and selected the representative case studies that had the largest policy implications. These studies were derived from four stages. The districts where selected enclaves were present were: 1) metropolitan residence: Sinsa-dong, Gwanak-gu, Seoul 2) downtown of local city: Dongsang-dong, Gimhae-si, Gyeongsangnam-do 3) central rural area: Daeso-myeon, Eumseong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do. We analyzed each district's characteristics of population status, physical status, socio-economic status, and foreigner status. Then, we conducted a field study and deep survey in the CPTED perspective respectively; we interviewed 298 native residents and 217 foreign residents in the three districts about their fear of crime, psychological security, and their usage of space in the community.

In conclusion, current policies and strategies for resident alien support fail in practice to deal with the cognitive and behavioral discrepancies between the permanent residents and resident aliens. Thus, we need to impose a policy that provides practical support for alien resident's physical residence, in addition to creating facilities that permanent residents can together use as a leisure space. An improvement in crime-preventative urban design is essential in public places that raise fear among users of the space. Moreover, designing customized short and long-term policies for each ethnic enclave could

promote a safe and livable living environment as ethnic enclaves present distinct categorical characteristics.

Keywords :

Ethnic enclaves, CPTED, Crime anxiety, Living environment