Print ISSN 2733-5852 https://ieit.pusan.ac.kr/ieit/index.do

지방소멸 위기 지역의 현황과 행정구역 차원의 대응 방안에 관한 연구

정경숙^a 신라대학교 글로벌경제학과

A Study on the Current Status of Areas in Crisis of Local Extinction and Administrative District Reorganization Plan.

Jung, Kyeong-Sook

Assistant Professor, Dept. Global Economics, Silla University, South Korea

Received 15 April 2022, Revised 5 May 2022, Accepted 10 May 2022

Abstract

In a situation where the population is continuously decreasing, it is difficult to prevent the disappearance of provinces with simple government financial support. In addition, the artificial and uniform integration of administrative districts tying together areas in danger of extinction with a small population size is not desirable. From a long-term perspective, in the case of areas at risk of population extinction, it seems necessary to find a way to reorganize administrative districts that can promote decentralization, balanced development, and quality improvement of administrative services. However, in order to support that claim, it should be possible to present the estimated results by attempting an analysis on the pre-integrated area. In other words, based on the estimation results of Jung et al. (2020), the average population of the population tertiary during the analysis period was 128,802 people, the financial multiplier was 1.41, the average population of the population quartile was 451,357 people, and the financial multiplier was 2.61. The possibility of increasing the fiscal multiplier can be seen when the population size reaches the third or higher decile level by the method of Therefore, in the future, we will analyze the effect of administrative integration by estimating the change in the fiscal multiplier before and after integration for the regions that have achieved administrative integration, and conduct a study on whether this result can be a solution to areas in danger of regional extinction.

Keywords: Local Extinction, Population Size, Fiscal Multiplier, Administrative Integration