

S U M M A R Y

SUMMARY

Keywords: geospatial information convergence model, evidence-based regional policy-making, regional monitoring system, local food policy support

As the paradigm of regional policy has been shifted from focusing on growth and development to pursuing the happiness and quality of life of people, the objective of and methods for making regional policies needs to be changed, too. Community-based local policy emphasizes the way how the community specific problems are diagnosed and resolved by incorporating the policy demands of local residents. The key to realizing the community-based local policy is to precisely diagnose the problems at the front.

Although government 3.0 policy and open data strategy have enabled a variety of administrative and spatial data widely opened to the public, applications to policy making have not been practically made. To realize community-based local policy founded upon empirical evidence at the front, it is required to make the geospatial information convergence applications in a variety of domains and to foster/promote the establishment of the methodological framework correspondingly.

The objective of the study is to figure out how to create geospatial information convergence models to promote the use of various geospatial information opened to the public at the front and to share/expand the research outcome. To reach the objective, the emphasis of the study was put on examining how to utilize geospatial information as a means of policy support and to promote the building of infrastructure

for supporting regional policy-making by developing geospatial information based convergence application model of spatial analysis.

To this end, examined firstly was the role of geospatial information as a means of supporting regional policy-making, and suggested was the meaning/significance of utilizing geospatial information as supporting tools for diagnosing the local problems scientifically, promoting collaborative policy-making and fusing information.

Secondly, the utility of geospatial information was investigated by analyzing several relevant case studies and some policy implications to expansively utilizing geospatial information were derived. To make geospatial information to be utilized as a means of supporting regional policy-making, it is necessary that a variety of geospatial information application models are suggested collaboratively by various personnels at the front. In addition, some practical guidelines explaining how and where to utilize geospatial information at each step from the diagnosis of problem to the realization of policy need to be developed and distributed. Again, to realize the policies derived through utilizing geospatial information, both institutional and technical support needs to be made.

Thirdly, developed was the geospatial information convergence models for supporting regional policy-making. In pursuit of place-based integrated approach, the models were empirically demonstrated for the city of Cheongju city in three realms of application domains corresponding to working place(local food policy), resting place(cultural tourism policy), and living place(welfare facility location policy). The results demonstrates how useful it is to utilize geospatial information as a means of supporting regional policy-making, enabling to figure out how and where to apply the information necessary for drafting and realizing relevant policies. Particularly, fostering local food industry was demonstratively exemplified as a possible application domain of utilizing geospatial information and suggested

was how to improve the environment where data is utilized to expand the base for fusing geospatial information.

Finally, suggested were the ways to and the tasks for expanding the base of geospatial information convergence and promoting its applications as a means of supporting regional policy-making. To establish the infrastructure for geospatial information convergence and application, it is necessary to create local-based business ecosystem where the production and consumption of data is made based on the positive feedback and communications between consumers and providers. In addition, it is necessary to build the geospatial information based monitoring system for diagnosing the problems of local community so that diagnosis outcomes can be reflected in the policy-making and the multifaceted amendment of institutional foundation can be made for realizing the policy.