

Estimation Method for Depopulation Area using MGD

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Context

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II. Methodology

III. Estimating Depopulation Area in 2040

IV. Concluding Remarks & Future Work

I Background & Purpose



Background

- In response to declining population, Korea government is struggling to diagnose a variety of economic and social problems that may occur and to prepare future needs
- According to population projections by Statistics, It decreased gradually after peaking in 2030, and growth rate in 2040 is expected -0.39%
- It should be reflected in the regional planning to know population distribution in the future era.
- As we can use the information of individual buildings(position, type, year-built, distribution, etc), it can be used to aggregate data into the sub-regional micro spatial unit.

Background

2013 Population

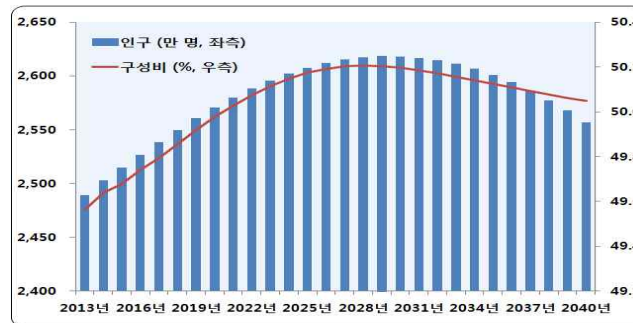
50.22 million



2040 Population

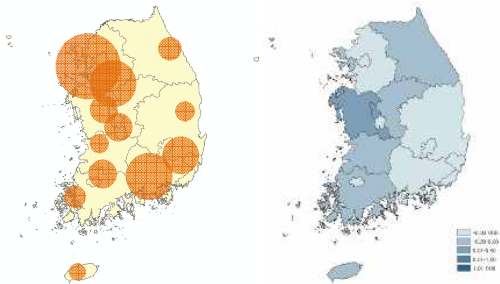
51.09 million

Estimated By Statistics Korea



Where is become to depopulated area in 2040?

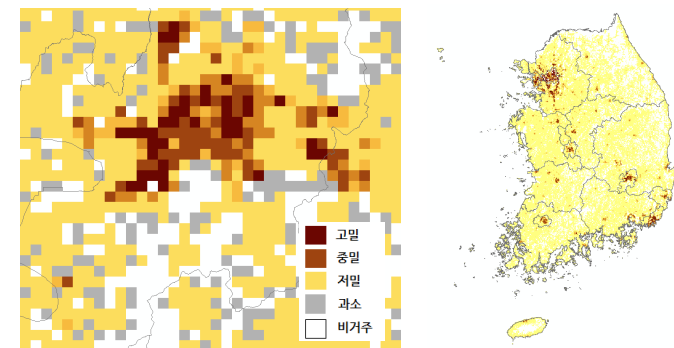
Administration statistics



Can not to identify distribution of population

*We need
pattern or
segmentation
of pop.*

Grid(500m) statistics



Can to identify distribution, pattern of population

Purpose

- The purpose of this study is to devise the estimation method of depopulated area utilizing micro geospatial data.
- Developing spatial disaggregation method by calculate population weight of grid level using micro geospatial building data.
- Estimate the 2040 population on 500m grid unit applying the spatial disaggregation method.
- Applying to future sustainable spatial structure planning

III

Methodology



Definition & Method

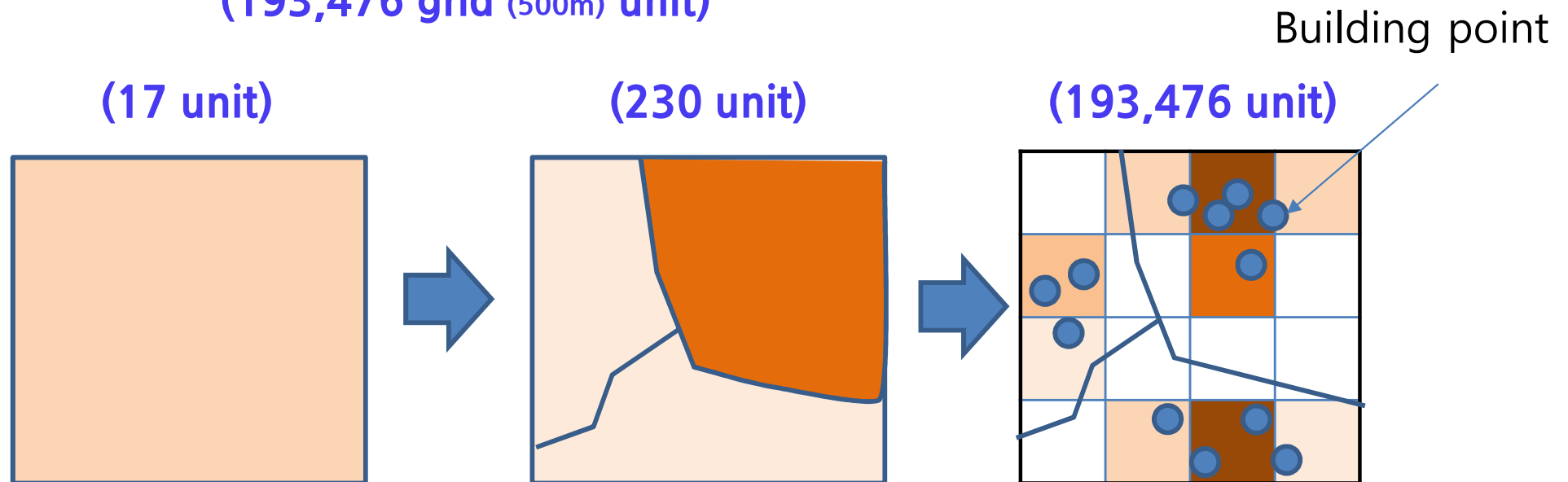
- **What is “Depopulated area (過疎地域)” ?**
 - : Sparsely populated areas in accordance with the absolute decrease in the resident population
- **Estimate of depopulated area in 2040**
 - : using ‘2040 estimated population(municipal level)’
 - : using ‘micro building data(sub-location level)’
 - : using ‘ratio of residential building(grid level)’
- **Delimiting Indicator for depopulated area**
 - : less than 5 resident per 500m grid (0.25km²)
(including people uninhabited area)

Disaggregation Method

- Goal : 2040 estimated population of 17 Metropolitan unit are disaggregated to 193,476 Grid unit
- Process
 - 1 Step : decompose to residential and non residential area using the residential buildings (using building data)
 - 2 Step : Metropolitan unit are allocated to grid unit
$$P_M * W_a(\text{ratio of pop_umd}) * W_r(\text{ratio of r_building})$$
 - 3 Step : Estimate pop_40 by adapting adjusted factor (ratio of 85+eldery, accessibility to CBD, high density area of population)

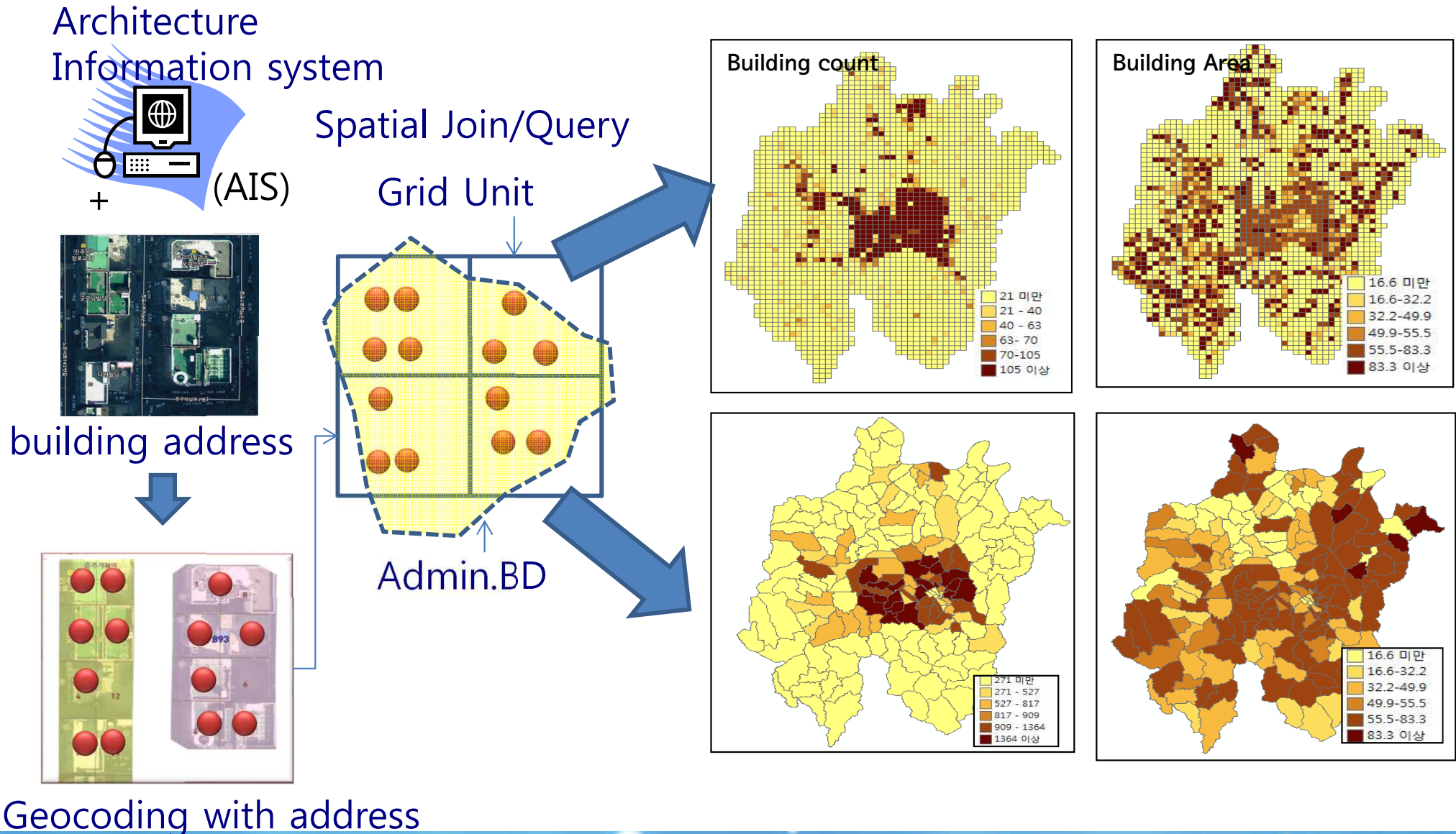
Disaggregation Method

- 1 Step : Estimated population 2040 by Statistics Korea
(17 Metropolitan city/province unit)
- 2 Step : Calculation estimated-pop of sub-municipal unit
(230 sub-administration unit)
- 3 Step : allocating to grid unit using weight and adjusted factor
(193,476 grid (500m) unit)



Disaggregation Method using building data

◆ Grid-based statistical maps using building locations and attributes

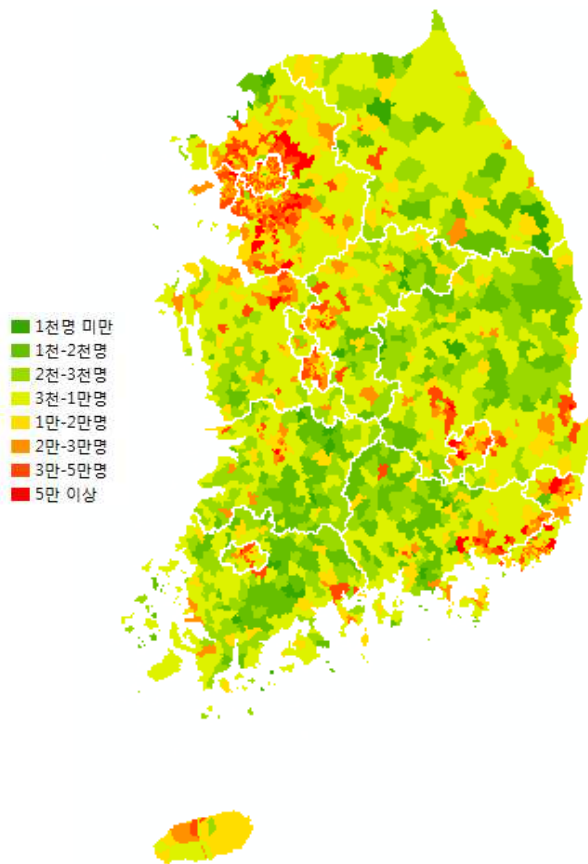


III Estimating Depopulation Area in 2040

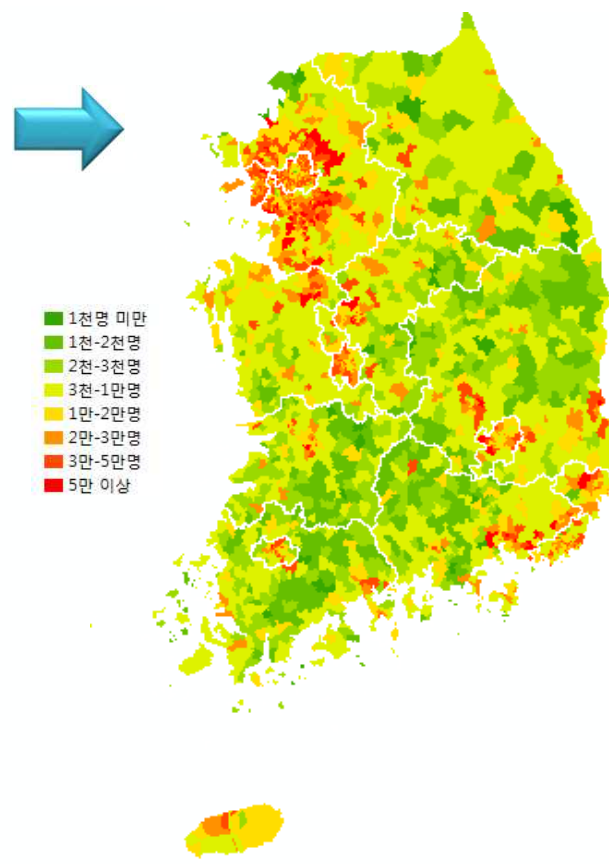


Estimated population on sub-admin unit

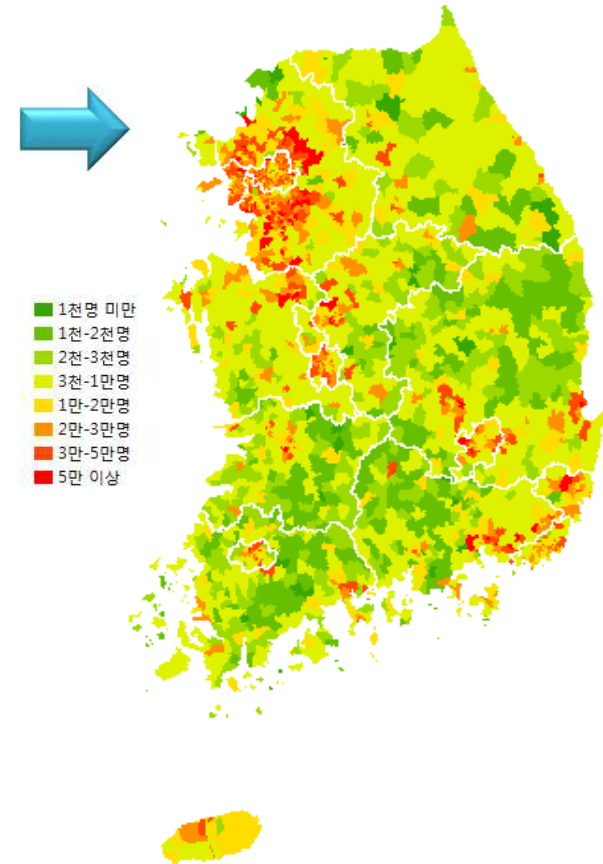
Estimated Population 2020



Estimated Population 2030

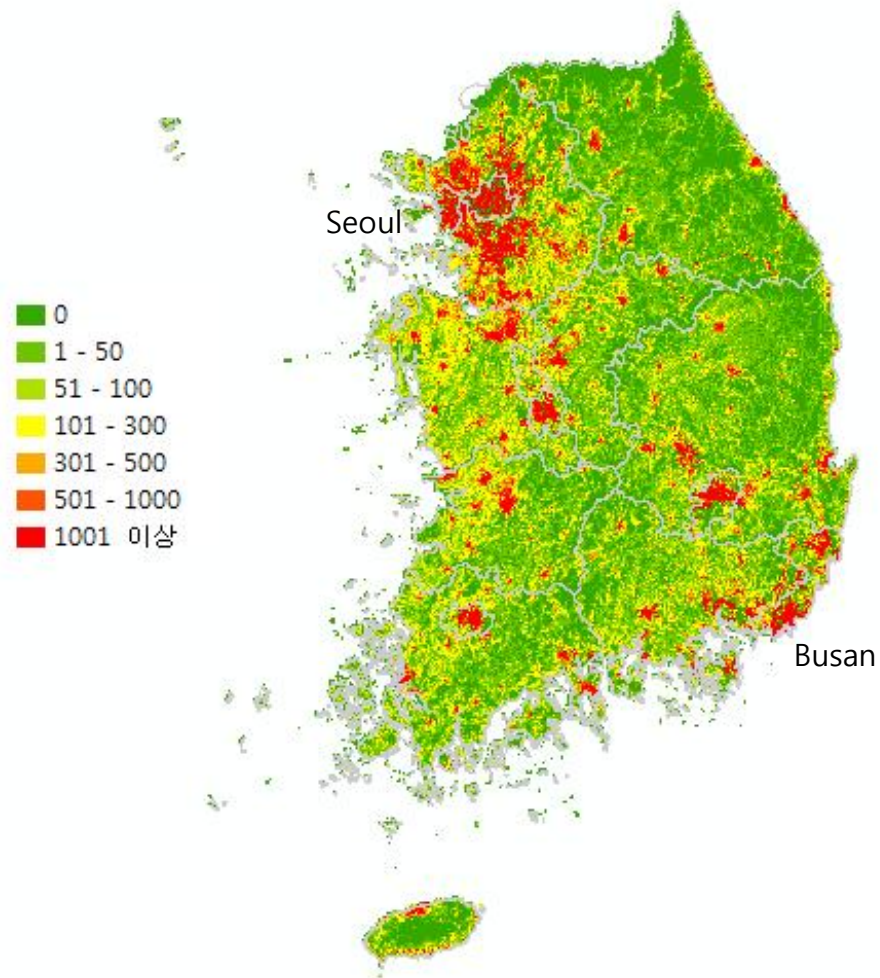


Estimated Population 2040



Estimated population on 500m Grid unit

Distribution of Population 2040



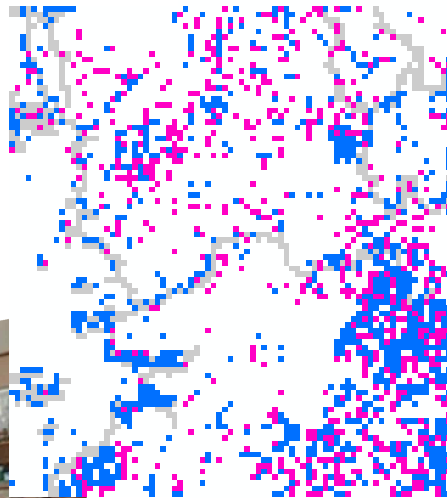
Change of Population 2013~2040



Depopulated Area

● Delimiting Indicator for depopulated area

: 500m grid (0.25km²) of less than 5 per residence



■ Uninhabited area
■ Depopulated area



IV


Concluding Remarks & Future Work



Summary

- Address-based micro building data has enabled to make the bottom-up oriented production of statistical maps at a varying range of spatial unit.
- In this study, we are unable to verify the parameter.

Future work

- Enhancement of the geocoding method for address matching of micro geo-data
 - Developing of Area Interpolation method for produce many kinds of micro statistics
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Thank you for your attention

