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## Analysis of Changing Perceptions of Residents after Covid-19

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### Abstract

*This study is an analytical study of changes in the perception of Covid-19 communities and surveyed residents aged 20 or older living in 00-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, to identify community awareness (anxiety, stability, economic problems, and director's intention) after COVID-19. As a result of analyzing community perception (anxiety about COVID-19, stability, economic problems, and intention to move) according to gender, age, and family specificity, the survey subjects showed the highest anxiety about COVID-19 among community perception with 4.94, followed by stability 3.92, director's intention 3.51, and economic problem 3.21. primarily aims to find ways to contribute so that residents can restore trust in the local community, rebuild healthy families, and settle down in their daily lives.*

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Residents, Community Awareness, Community Awareness Change, Confidence Recovery

### 1. INTRODUCTION

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Corona virus pandemic, meaning the global pandemic of COVID-19. In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19, AstraZeneca and Pfizer vaccinations were started in China, Japan, the United States, and Europe in early 2021, and high-risk groups such as nursing hospitals, facility entrants, and medical staff began vaccination in Korea.

However, despite these efforts, the spread of various mutated viruses accelerated. By December 2021, the cumulative number of COVID-19 confirmed cases worldwide exceeded 273.39 million. The number of deaths exceeded 5.34 million (World Health Organization, 2021), and the cumulative number of confirmed cases in Korea was 583,065 and 4,906 (Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2021).

Even though the COVID-19 incident has continued for about two years since the first "high-intensity social distancing" in Korea was implemented in March 2020, it can be confirmed that unprecedented infections and deaths are still occurring.

The increase in confirmed COVID-19 cases is threatening people's lives, and human and material damage from the global spread of COVID-19 has become worse than war. The issue of infectious diseases in the international community is a threat to humanity's future, as it should be discussed in terms of health care and health and security.

Korea is responding well to the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide, but people's lives are undergoing many changes due to the continued spread. For example, while working from home due to COVID-19, they found

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a digital solution to continue meetings, classes, and exercise at home, and this phenomenon is expected to continue after COVID-19.

As of March 3, 2020, Daegu had the highest incidence, with 147.8 confirmed cases per 100,000 people, followed by Gyeongbuk with 25.7. In particular, 00 Hospital, located in the community, was recognized as an outbreak area of Covid-19, which was significantly affected by the community's medical, health, and welfare. Real pain, such as closure and suspension of events at the community site. The spread of COVID-19 has begun to block the relationship between daily life and the social life of residents one by one. Local people began to refrain from the meeting, and the meeting was reduced.

The social distancing policy following the spread of COVID-19 caused psychological stress and various non-routine experiences and changes in health behavior. In particular, after COVID-19, people experienced various unusual changes such as public transportation use, restrictions on the scope of outings and activities, depression due to irregularity, reduced income, and difficulty raising children.

In a study by Lee Dong-hoon et al. (2020) conducted in April 2020, when sporadic group infections continued, about 86% of respondents reported concerns about using public transportation on their way to school and work, and about 93% reported disruption to their schedules and plans.

This sudden change in daily life led to social and economic damage. According to the KDI's March 2020 issue, production of the domestic manufacturing and service industries had decreased since February, when the spread of COVID-19 in Korea began in earnest, and the economy in the local community has stagnated rapidly, with consumption shrinking due to worsening economic sentiment.

The spread of COVID-19 has increased the burden of parents taking care of their children and economic damage. According to a survey conducted by the Health and Welfare Forum in the early days of the COVID-19 pandemic, 36.2% of respondents said they experienced a "care gap" due to the closure of daycare centers and kindergartens. Furthermore, the proportion of parents caring for infants and elementary school children increased by 1.8 to 2.5 times after the spread of COVID-19. As such, it can be seen that the implementation of social distancing policies after the COVID-19 incident caused various daily changes.

In particular, infectious diseases such as COVID-19 and disasters such as war and famine cause physical and physical damage and adversely affect mental health. With social distancing, travel restrictions, and important community institutions closed, the risk of domestic violence is increasing globally (Cambell, 2020). Multicultural families are more likely to be exposed to violence as families spend more time at home.

In the early stages of the spread of COVID-19, women from multicultural families have various burdens because women from multicultural families work in the best battle of quarantine, increase the number of community work, and increase the number of unpaid care workers. In addition, the increase in telecommuting and online learning increased the domestic care work of women from multicultural families. However, it was difficult for women from multicultural families to use emergency childcare or find surrogate caregivers even during COVID-19.

In the study, Lee Eun-hwan (2020) expressed concern that COVID-19 could threaten people's mental health as 48% of the subjects experienced COVID-19 and felt anger, loneliness, and alienation from quarantine, and fear of infection spread socially.

In particular, as the burden on women from multicultural families increased, the stress felt by COVID-19 was significantly higher than that of men. The stress caused by the COVID-19 epidemic also impacted the quality of life of multicultural families significantly.

Among the family support projects under the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, it was difficult to comprehensively consult and provide related services such as family counseling, family education, family care, and family culture services for residents and multicultural families.

In addition, the Healthy Family and Multicultural Family Support Center in the region were closed due to COVID-19 under the guidance of administrative authorities. Most were suspended except for some projects, as the closure period was extended until mid-June. Despite repeated closures, family-related attempts such as family counseling, family education, family care, and family culture services for residents and multicultural families, which are the center's main projects, were rarely made.

Nevertheless, there is not much research on residents on COVID-19. In Korea, empirical studies on the effect of COVID-19 on mental health were insufficient, and studies published abroad confirmed that COVID-19 was reported to harm symptoms such as stress, anxiety, depression, and PTSD. Residents are vulnerable to social and psychological stress caused by COVID-19, and negative experiences affect the quality of life and various physical and mental diseases throughout their lives, so it is one of the essential issues to look at from a mid-to-long-term perspective.

Mental health in these COVID-19 situations is affected by various factors, and previous studies abroad (Cui & Zheng, 2020; Li et al., 2021) reported that they experience many mental health problems, such as depression or anxiety in COVID-19 pandemic situations. In particular, the COVID-19 disaster brought great difficulties in providing services/programs to multicultural families, which also contributed to the difficulties of multicultural families and institutions that provide services to them.

Discrimination and social exclusion against multicultural families, vulnerable to disasters, have revealed difficulties in providing services and social reality that cannot be overlooked. Moreover, when exchanges between countries are active, we cannot prevent the outbreak of new infectious diseases. New infectious diseases can reappear at any time to stop our daily lives.

COVID-19 has become a disaster that has changed people's daily lives and greatly affected education and labor. Furthermore, other types of new infectious diseases include abnormal climates such as cold waves, typhoons, heavy rains, heavy snow, yellow dust, strong winds, drought, and natural disasters such as tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes can also change our daily lives. For this reason, this study aims to check the relationship between changes in anxiety, safety, economy, and director's intention caused by gender, age, and family specificity due to COVID-19 and use it as primary data for mental health management for residents in preparation for unexpected infectious diseases such as post-COVID-19.

In addition, by surveying residents in the community, in order to understand changes in community perception after COVID-19, we would like to analyze changes in community perception after COVID-19 by identifying residents' anxiety about COVID-19.

The primary purpose of this study is to prepare for the pandemic in a situation where the future is not optimistic due to the COVID-19 mutant virus and, at the same time, to find ways to contribute to restoring trust in the community in disaster situations.

## **2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 COVID-19**

It is a respiratory infectious disease that first occurred in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 and spread throughout China and worldwide. Initially, it was known only as a respiratory infection with an unknown cause. However, the pathogen was confirmed when the WHO revealed it on January 9, 2020. the cause of the pneumonia was a new type of Corona Virus.

On January 21, 2020, the Chinese government officially confirmed the possibility of human-to-human infection of COVID-19, saying that 15 Wuhan medical staff were confirmed, and the infection of this medical staff is known to be a key indicator of human-to-human transmission. Since then, as the spread of

infection continued, the WHO declared an "International Public Health Emergency" (PHEIC) on January 30. Then, as the number of COVID-19 confirmed cases continued worldwide, the WHO declared a pandemic on COVID-19 for the third time in history after the Hong Kong flu (1968) and the swine flu (2009).

The disease was initially called "Wuhan pneumonia." However, it was called "new corona virus infection" after the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended not to use disease names, including geographical location, human names, animal and food types, culture, residents, people, industry, and occupational groups. Then on February 11, 2020, the WHO announced that the official name of the novel Corona Virus infection disease was "COVID-19". Where "CO" means Corona Virus, "VI" means a virus, "D" means disease, and "19" means 2019 when the outbreak of the new Corona Virus was first reported. Accordingly, the Korean government announced on February 12 that it would name the official Korean name of "COVID-19" as "COVID-19" (Korean abbreviation).

Corona Virus infection-19 (COVID-19) is infected when an infected person's droplets (saliva droplets) penetrate the respiratory tract or mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth. Here, droplet infection is usually known to have a travel distance of 2m, as viruses and bacteria are mixed in tiny droplets, such as saliva when an infected person coughs or sneezes. In the case of eyes, patients' saliva can enter the eyes directly, or if they rub their eyes with a virus-contaminated hand, they can be infected through the eyes. On top of that, Chinese authorities first acknowledged the possibility of spreading COVID-19 by solid or liquid particles floating in the air, that is, aerosols.

When infected with COVID-19, after an incubation period of about 2 to 14 days (estimated), fever (37.5 degrees), respiratory symptoms such as coughing or difficulty breathing, and pneumonia appear as the main symptoms. In addition, symptoms of muscle pain, fatigue, and diarrhea may appear, but cases of asymptomatic infection are not uncommon. The World Health Organization (WHO) reiterated the possibility of transmission of asymptomatic infections on February 1. However, it announced that transmission of asymptomatic infections might be rare and not a significant transmission route. In addition, the Ministry of Health and Welfare said on February 2 that COVID-19 sometimes spreads in asymptomatic and mild patients and that the symptoms may improve. However, some people may have severe pneumonia, so caution is required.

The outbreak's scope is not limited to one country or region but has spread worldwide, and the time of the outbreak is almost simultaneous. Therefore, anxiety in the community due to the COVID-19 pandemic is at its peak. Nevertheless, there is not much research on residents on COVID-19. In Korea, empirical studies on the effect of COVID-19 on mental health were insufficient, and studies published abroad (Oosterhoff et al., 2020; Duan et al., 2020; Ellis et al., 2020; Qi et al., 2020; Tee et al., 2020) reported that COVID-19 negatively affects symptoms of stress, depression, anxiety, and PTSD. Adolescents have a lower rate of COVID-19 infection than adults but can be vulnerable to social and psychological stress caused by COVID-19, and negative experiences affect the quality of life as well as various physical and mental diseases over their lives, so they are essential in the long run.

Mental health in these COVID-19 situations is affected by various factors, and previous studies abroad (Cui & Zheng, 2020; Li et al., 2021) reported that they experience many mental health problems, such as depression or anxiety in COVID-19 pandemic situations.

## **2.2 COVID-19 and mental health**

As COVID-19 was maintained without a deadline, there were many changes in the lives of residents. In particular, mentally, it affects anxiety, stability, economic problems, and the director's intention. Looking at the results of overseas studies reported on COVID-19 and the mental health status of residents during the

pandemic situation of COVID-19, it can be seen that COVID-19 has a very significant impact on mental health from teenagers to 50s. Therefore, it has been shown that it acts in combination and causes anxiety disorders.

Other foreign prior studies also reported that COVID-19 increases symptoms related to mental illness and sadness, such as post-traumatic stress, depression, and anxiety disorders, and acts as a stress factor with COVID-19. According to another previous study, studies on the psychological pain of residents during COVID-19 showed that outdoor activities were limited due to changes in local time limits and quarantine methods, leading to decreased social interaction and increased symptoms of depression.

Meanwhile, the acquisition of knowledge about COVID-19 and the frequency of wearing face masks were analyzed as factors that relieve psychological pain caused by COVID-19. In addition, foreign studies have reported that the social distancing caused by COVID-19 works for residents. Damaging alternatives to deal with the pandemic act as risk factors such as depression, stress, and trauma at various ages, so measures are needed to restore and maintain residents' mental health.

Previous studies in Korea also showed that the continuation of COVID-19 leads to the closure of schools, increasing psychological anxiety socially and economically. In addition, according to other previous studies, adults have a low COVID-19 infection rate. However, they may be vulnerable to social and psychological stress caused by COVID-19, which can have a massive impact on their families and communities, making the entire environment psychologically vulnerable. As described above, studies on COVID-19 and changes in the mental health of residents have been actively conducted domestically and externally, but little is known through reports.

As a result of examining the prior studies presented earlier, the pandemic of COVID-19 has brought about various changes, which have served as an opportunity for residents to face mental difficulties such as anxiety, stability, economic problems, and the director's intention. In other words, it can be judged that various changes in daily life according to COVID-19 act as new factors affecting the mental health of residents in the community.

### **2.3 Community Awareness**

A community is a group that interacts socially with solidarity in a limited geographical space. Community awareness means experiencing and examining the community with interest in the same community as it is expanded over individuals and families. Depending on whether the relationship with members of the community is positive, open, or connected, they may feel safe or dangerous, and they may want to live or leave the community longer by trusting or distrusting members.

According to Brumphenbopner's ecological theory, human development is a product of interactions with various social contexts surrounding the individual. In contrast, human Badal is a product of interactions with various social contexts surrounding the individual. Accordingly, in psychology and pedagogy, research has been conducted on residents' perceptions of the characteristics and environment of local communities surrounding residents and psychological aspects in individual development and growth (Park Young-sook, 2017). Perception of the community means experiencing a broader relationship and being interested in the environment that achieves it.(Kang Hyun-joo, Shin In-soon, 2015). Previous studies on community awareness revealed that the more residents feel trust and belonging and perceive it as an excellent place to form social relationships with residents, the better they adapt to the community (Heejeong Lee, 2015).

Park Young-sook and others (2017) also reported that the more they trust their communities and recognize that proper control is achieved, the more willing they are to help in times of trouble while reducing the pathology caused by distrust and fear among neighbors.

Kim Jin-mi and Kim Tae-Kyun (2013) suggest that residents should raise community awareness through activities to meet and practice various community resources so that they can recognize the community as a place of community and life. Yoon Cheol (2011) said that an integrated policy to induce residents' participation is urgent for residents' activities because the active implementation of residents' activities is one of the ways to solve residents' problems. Moreover, residents' problem-solving directions cannot be adequately found outside the community. Residents grow through continuous and meaningful interactions with economic activity groups, various activity groups, and neighbors within the community. Therefore, communities have a lasting effect on the interaction of residents.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODS

Survey study to understand the degree of change in the community's perception after COVID-19 living in 00-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and to analyze the relationship between each variable. Community residents are related to psychosocial problems from COVID-19, and anxiety, stability, economic problems, and the director's intentions for COVID-19 among community perceptions of residents in the community group were set as this survey. The study population was 341 from January 10 to May 30, 2021. Of the 341 subjects surveyed, 293 were finally selected as subjects, excluding 48 who were insufficient or unclear in the survey. This study's general characteristics were gender, age, and family specificity.

In this study, we tried to measure community awareness to understand how people perceive the community's response to COVID-19. To confirm this, we used the question of ADD Health (California Population Center, 2009) to supplement the COVID-19 situation.

Community residents are related to psychosocial problems from COVID-19. Each question among community perceptions of residents living in the community group was set as this survey item for anxiety, stability, economic problems, and the director's intentions. Using the Likert 5-point scale, the higher the score, the more positive the perception of COVID-19 community response is, with "Not Likely=1", "Not Likely=2", "Normal=3", "Yes=4", and "Very Likely=5". In this study, Cronbach's  $\alpha = .88$ .

The data analysis was analyzed using the SPSS 20 program after the encoding process and error review work, and the specific data analysis method is as follows.

First, the subjects' general characteristics were analyzed by absolute numbers and percentages, average, and standard deviation. Second, t-test and one-way batch variance analysis were conducted as the analysis procedure for community recognition recognized by the subject. Third, Duncan was applied as a post-analysis method.

#### 3.1 Details of the investigation

In this study, the perception of community problems was investigated by residents. It was intended to analyze the changes in community awareness after Covid-19 by grasping residents' awareness of the community (anxiety, stability, economic problems, and intention to move). Satisfaction by area was measured with 1 question and surveyed on a 5-point Likard scale (1=very dissatisfied ~5=very satisfied). The higher the score, the higher the life satisfaction by area. A survey was conducted on residents of the Cheongdo area, and the direction of future development was to be derived. The results of the survey analysis are summarized as follows.

The scale of community problem recognition is a 5-point scale, and the higher the score, the higher the level of community problem recognition. Therefore, in the composition of the scale, 5 points are cases where

awareness of community problems is very high, 4 points are generally high, and 3 points are intermediate to the total value.

As a result of the survey, among the perceptions of the community.

Anxiety about Covid-19 was identified as the highest score at 4.94. In addition, stability is 3.92, the director's intention is 3.51, and economic problems are 3.21. Therefore, it can be seen that the survey subjects' changes in the perception of the community stemmed from anxiety about the new infectious disease, Covid-19, which they have never experienced before.

**Table 1. Recognition of community problems**

category	anxiety about COVID-19	Stability	economic problems	the intention of moving
M(SD)	4.94(.92)	3.92(.88)	3.21(.79)	3.51(.81)

### 3.2 Recognition of gender-based community

The analysis results on the perception of community problems according to gender are shown in Table IV-2 below. The perception of community problems by gender, anxiety, stability, economic problems, and the director's intention to COVID-19 was not statistically significant. Therefore, it is analyzed that the perception of community problems is unrelated to gender.

**Table 2. Recognition of community problems by gender**

		Average	Standard deviation	t
anxiety about COVID-19	M	3.56	0.79	.987
	F	3.43	0.81	
Stability	M	3.54	0.82	.457
	F	3.48	0.76	
economic problems	M	3.65	0.85	-.013
	F	3.65	0.75	
the intention of moving	M	3.69	0.80	.229
	F	3.66	0.73	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001

### 3.3 Recognition of community problems according to age

The analysis results on the perception of community problems according to age are shown in Table IV-2 below. In the case of gender-based community problem recognition, anxiety about COVID-19, excluding economic problems ( $F=4.051$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), stability ( $F=2.752$ ,  $p<.01$ ), Director's Intention ( $F=2.766$ ,  $p<.05$ ) was found to be statistically significant.

Compared to those in their 50s. People in their 20s and 30s are more likely to leave the community due to the growth of new jobs and family members in the next few years.

**Table 3. Recognition of community problems by age**

	type	Average	Standard deviation	F	Post-Verification
anxiety about COVID-19	20s	3.34	0.76	4.051**	The 50s and older 50s<30s
	30s	3.63	0.79		
	40s	3.34	0.75		
	The 50s and older 50s	3.23	0.67		
Stability	20s	3.52	0.74	2.752*	The 50s and older 50s<30s
	30s	3.70	0.70		
	40s	3.54	0.70		
	The 50s and older 50s	3.38	0.71		
economic problems	20s	2.93	0.80	1.795	
	30s	2.97	0.84		
	40s	2.80	0.82		
	The 50s and older 50s	2.68	0.78		
the intention of moving	20s	3.24	0.74	2.766*	The 50s and older 50s<20s
	30s	3.14	0.75		
	40s	2.94	0.76		
	The 50s and older 50s	2.87	0.78		

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001

**3.4 Recognition of community problems according to family specificity**

The results of the analysis of community problem perception according to family specificity are shown in Table IV-5 below. Anxiety about COVID-19 (F=8.696, p<.001) in the case of community problem recognition according to family specificity (F=6.634, p<.01), Economic Issues (F=5.159, p<.01), Director's Intention (F=3.445, p<.05) was found to be statistically significant.

In particular, in the early stages of Covid-19, Cheongdo suffered many difficulties, such as being declared a particular management area for infectious diseases and a special disaster area due to a large-scale COVID-19 confirmed case. Although it has been stabilizing for a while, the number of new confirmed cases as of February 2022 was 84, the second largest number of confirmed cases in Gyeongsangbuk-do. Therefore, in multicultural families that have migrated more than residents, most have high anxiety, stability, economic problems, and willingness to move, and countermeasures are urgent.

If distrust among residents continues due to Covid-19, trust in local governments is low, so necessary crisis communication is not properly carried out when a crisis occurs. In addition, when it is judged that it is difficult to live a safe daily life from an unexpected epidemic, residents should think that they can leave relentlessly.

**Table 4. Recognition of community problems according to family specificity**

	type	Average	Standard deviation	F	Post-Verification
anxiety about COVID-19	General	2.76	0.79	8.696***	General<multiculturalism
	multiculturalism	3.24	0.86		
Stability	General	2.83	0.83	6.634**	General<multiculturalism
	multiculturalism	3.27	0.95		
economic problems	General	2.94	0.77	5.159**	General<multiculturalism
	multiculturalism	3.31	0.84		
the intention of moving	General	2.92	0.70	7.102***	General<multiculturalism
	multiculturalism	3.35	0.82		

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01, \*\*\*p<.001

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Residents in the community at risk experience changes in the value system. This change in the value system is due to the change in residents' basic needs because safety is the basis of desire and the alternative driving force. Dangerous communities create solidarity within communities resulting from fear and represent social and cultural changes. The threats COVID-19 poses to life stimulate the bond of organic life experiences that link human survival needs to that of animals and plants. In the end, residents want a new responsibility for the community in which danger has arrived.

Therefore, this study attempted to analyze the changes in community perception after Covid-19 by identifying residents' awareness of the community (anxiety, stability, economic problems, and intention to move). In addition, a survey was conducted on residents of the Cheongdo area, and the direction of future development was to be derived. The results of the survey analysis are summarized as follows.

Among the community perceptions, the survey subjects confirmed their anxiety about Covid-19 with the highest score of 4.94. In addition, stability is 3.92, the director's intention is 3.51, and economic problems are 3.21. Therefore, it can be seen that the survey subjects' changes in the perception of the community stemmed from anxiety about the new infectious disease, Covid-19, which they have never experienced before.

First, analyzing the perception of community problems according to gender showed that anxiety, stability, economic problems, and the director's intention to Covid-19 were not statistically significant. Therefore, it is analyzed that the perception of community problems is unrelated to gender.

Second, the results of analyzing the perception of community problems according to age are anxiety about COVID-19, excluding economic problems ( $F=4.051$ ,  $p<0.01$ ), and stability ( $F=2.752$ ,  $p<.01$ ), Director's Intention ( $F=2.766$ ,  $p<.05$ ) was found to be statistically significant. In particular, it analyzed that anxiety, stability, and willingness to move were higher in their 20s and 30s than in their 50s.

Compared to those in their 50s. Those in their 20s and 30s are more likely to leave the community due to the growth of new jobs. Family members in the next few years. In local cities, this outflow of the population is an undesirable situation.

Cheongdo is gaining popularity as a cafe street, restaurant, and camping site targeting people in their 20s and 30s to provide new population inflow and attractions. However, it is a problem that will be solved only when compensation for operating losses is made during the distance and business hours limit period.

Previously, the compensation target for Covid-19 was calculated in advance using the average value of regions and facilities, which needed to be narrower and easier to understand compared to the newly started projects in their 20s and 30s.

Therefore, from October 1 to December 31, 2021, 900,000 small businesses with reduced sales, accommodation, beauty businesses, wedding halls, Etc., should be appropriately compensated by the revision of the Enforcement Decree of the Small Business Act. In addition, to change the mind of those in their 20s and 30s, the local community should focus on next year's budget to revive the public welfare economy dampened by COVID-19 and new businesses in their 20s and 30s. At the same time, it is necessary to create an opportunity to take another leap forward by utilizing the local people's livelihood through speedy promotion, such as small business owners, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the crisis class.

Third, the results of analyzing the perception of community problems according to family specificity are anxiety about COVID-19 ( $F=8.696$ ,  $p<.001$ ), stability ( $F=6.634$ ,  $p<.01$ ), Economic Issues ( $F=5.159$ ,  $p<.01$ ), Director's Intention ( $F=3.445$ ,  $p<.05$ ) was found to be statistically significant. In particular, multicultural families who have migrated more than residents have high anxiety, stability, economic problems, and willingness to move in all categories, and countermeasures are urgently needed.

If distrust among residents continues due to COVID-19, trust in local governments is low, so necessary crisis communication is not properly carried out when a crisis occurs. In addition, when it is judged that it is difficult to live a safe daily life from an unexpected epidemic, residents from multicultural families should think that they can leave Korea for their safety.

In order to prevent the departure of residents. It is necessary to strengthen crisis response education for multicultural families further. In order to analyze and understand the environment in the community that has changed due to COVID-19. The infrastructure of the multicultural family support center in the region should be expanded.

Even if non-face-to-face programs are developed by the Korea Health and Family Promotion Agency or the metropolitan center, the workers in the local center maintain the living area with residents. In the COVID-19 situation, people with low social and economic status, such as multicultural families, have less access to digital technology. As a result, they are highly likely to become mentally dangerous groups in the face of the spread of COVID-19.

Therefore, it is necessary to improve the physical infrastructure and expand media devices to proceed with non-face-to-face programs for multicultural families and to expand the digital infrastructure to provide non-face-to-face programs. In addition, even during the center's closing period due to the spread of COVID-19. The family was in a hurry to prevent a gap in the care of families. It was the first time it was experienced because of the increased demand for services from multicultural families.

If these problems are not solved, most of the high anxiety, stability, economic problems, and willingness of directors in all categories in multicultural families will eventually result in the departure of residents.

In summary, as the COVID-19 crisis is prolonged, the government and local governments need to develop additional policies to overcome the COVID-19 crisis through cooperation with residents. In particular, various members' participation is needed to solve such sensitive areas. Not only those who are experts but also residents and small business owners should participate. It is because those directly affected are residents. Concerns and alternatives should also come together from the local field. Among them, socially agreed-on rational principles and standards that many members of society can understand and accept can be prepared.

Much must be required, including a fair and accurate will to implement the information provided by local governments on the central and front lines to ensure that residents can trust and feel safe. Examples include preparing detailed content based on expertise and social consensus, improving manuals and guidelines to

enable fair and strict implementation of front-line local governments, and various field-oriented support measures.

In addition, to prevent COVID-19 infection, it is necessary to educate the epidemiological characteristics accurately, propagation mechanisms, and infection prevention methods of COVID-19 so that COVID-19 infection prevention activities can be practiced. In addition, in an infectious disease pandemic such as COVID-19, the government, the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and community infectious disease response agencies should provide quick and accurate information and guide appropriate response guidelines to prevent infection prevent spreading.

The two-year-old COVID-19 pandemic has confirmed that the government and the local community's rapid and systematic response to COVID-19 plays a vital role in being responsible for the survival and safety of members of society. In particular, the local community should implement government policies related to infectious diseases according to the characteristics of the local community and seek ways to respond to infectious diseases through continuous cooperation with residents. Therefore, to recover people's daily lives from COVID-19, it is necessary to continuously and effectively carry out awareness of government response, community response, and infection prevention activities at the individual level.

Finally, COVID-19 brought about a paradigm shift in spatial planning. It is argued that the decisive reason for the spread of COVID-19 is not temperature but population density. Therefore, it must be an appropriate time to become the second rural residential city in the past when interest in low-density local cities is growing again, not dense large cities.

As we experienced COVID-19, we recognized the importance of decentralization for health and concentration for efficient use of resources. So that we can use the shift of perspective on concentration and high density to improve it as a countermeasure for communities with decreasing populations with new possibilities. Discussions and suggestions for this study are as follows.

As the COVID-19 crisis is prolonged, it is necessary to develop a culture of mutual aid to help neighbors so that difficulties for the underprivileged do not increase. The problem already occurring or will occur in the future is not the root cause of the Covid-19 incident, but the existing weak structure is deteriorating. It is necessary to spread the fact that many social and economic organizations are desperately aware of the need to grasp the status of the vulnerable and are trying to reach out a helping hand. Accordingly, the government and local governments need to develop additional policies to overcome the Covid-19 crisis through cooperation with social and economic organizations.

Finally, this study is a geographically limited survey in the Cheongdo area, and there is a limit to generalization. Due to the limitation of the survey period, detailed and in-depth vulnerability investigation analysis could not be performed. In-depth investigation and analysis will be needed through follow-up research in the future.

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