Effective Policy Development to Promote Cultural Activities of Local Residents in Chungcheongbuk-do

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Abstract Background/Objectives: This study aims to propose an effective cultural policy plan of Chungcheongbuk-do by analyzing the policies being promoted in Chungcheongbuk-do.

Methods/Statistical analysis: We conducted questionnaires distribution and collection for 340 people who were residents of Chungcheongbuk–do and who had interest or information about cultural projects in and out of the provincial office, city hall, gun, eup, and dong. The collected data was tested for the fit of the structural equation model and the causality of each concept.

Findings: The policy proposer of Chungcheongbuk-do and local government policy promotion department should improve the policy development and participation so that local people can be interested in and concern with the current policies. Furthermore, detailed policies should be prepared to continuously produce excellent human resources. Finally, it is necessary to consider the convenience of utilizing the current policy, furthermore, it is needed to supplement obstacles of current policy and to establish new policy proposals through continuous communication with local residents.

Improvements/Applications: It provides implications for establishing a practical cultural policy direction for the local residents to the policy proponent of Chungcheongbuk-do policy proposer and the local government policy promotion department.

Keywords: Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training, Youth Artist Support for Creative Environment, Supporting the cost of operating the Seoul exhibition for the artists in Chungcheongbuk-do, Utilization, Satisfaction, Culture Policy

I. INTRODUCTION

It is very important to understand the identity of individuals and groups as cultural diversity in the implementation of local cultural policies and to ensure cultural rights as basic human rights[1].Local governments are holding large cultural and artistic events. There are huge culture & art centers in each area and various programs that support artists' works[2]. However, cultural industries, cultural cities, and tourism cities have failed to develop and form a local culture with creativity and personality[3]. In addition, there are problems such as policy duplication and limitation of welfare benefits due to the expansion of local culture centered on central government and local governments[4]. In this respect, we will focus on the beneficiaries benefiting from the policies centered on Chungcheongbuk-do cultural policy and the local residents who are aware of the contents of the policy being promoted. Therefore, the purpose of this study is as follows.

First, we will examine the types and characteristics of regional cultural policy projects centered on Chungcheongbuk-do.

Secondly, we would like to grasp the recognition of the policy beneficiaries and the local residents who know thecontents of the policy through the empirical analysis.

Finally, we propose an efficient cultural policy plan of Chungcheongbuk-do through empirical analysis.

II. THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

2.1. Culture and arts education planners training

The diversified educational curriculum related to fostering professionals in the cultural and artistic fields means that the cultural arts sector is becoming more fragmented. It also shows that expectations for the professionalism of people in the cultural and artistic fields are growing[5]. Therefore, cultural arts planners' education will nurture them as leaders for the development of local culture by providing opportunity to improve planning ability through intensive education for planning manpower and reserve manpower[6].

2.2.Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support

Practice, skill, and time-to-creation related to the artist's creative environment affect the quality of creative activities. Because the artist's creation itself is the final product for the client[7].Therefore, the direction of the program to set up the entry path of young artists with weak foundation is spreading with cooperation and cooperation program with existing artists. In addition, according to the program, it is developed as a step-by-step support that can improve the individual's ability by making creative activities with continuous support[8].

2.3.Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense

An exhibition refers to 'an exhibition that displays and displays works of art for a certain period of time.' Exhibition work and space provide visitors with the services of exhibition planners, and

through exhibition service experience, consumers gain emotional satisfaction, enjoyment, and intellectual ability[9]. Chungcheongbuk-do artist support for Seoul exhibition expense can promote the motivation of this artist and promote the excellence of Chungcheongbuk-do[10].

2.4.Perception

'Perception' is the process of organizing and interpreting sensory information, which allows us to recognize meaningful view of history and objects[11]. Perception value is the difference between monetary and non-monetary conduct paid for cultural services and paid[12]. Therefore, the following assumptions were established in these arguments.

H1: Cultural arts education teacher training will have a positive(+) effect on perception.

H2 : Young artists' creative environment support will have a positive(+) effect on perception.

H3 : The support of Seoul exhibition expense for the artists of Chungcheongbuk-do will have a positive(+) effect on perception.

2.5.Cognition

'Cognition' is any mental activity associated with awareness, understanding, thinking and communication[11].'Cultural cognition' is a concept that goes beyond the combination of culture and cognition. The emergence of cultural awareness in humans implies the emergence of new structures and functions that did not exist before[13]. Therefore, the following assumptions were established in these arguments.

H4: Cultural arts education teacher training will have a positive(+) effect on cognition.

H5 : Young artists' creative environment support will have a positive(+) effect on cognition.

H6 :Chungcheongbuk-do artist support for Seoul exhibition expense will have a positive(+) effect on cognition.

2.6.Utilization

The utilization of culture is to find meaning in culture, to breathe new life, or to create new value through transformation[14]. 'Utilization' is the act of using sustainable use of values, functions and abilities possessed by cultural assets[15]. Therefore, the following assumptions were established in these arguments.

H7 : Perception will have a positive(+) effect on utilization.

H8 :Cognition will have a positive(+) effect on utilization.

2.7.Satisfaction

'Satisfaction' is the state of emotions that can be felt when comparing expectations with after-effects[16]. Satisfaction is a positive assessment of the nature of cultural policy objectives affecting the emotions and cognitive aspects of cultural policy participants and can be understood in a favorable manner by participants and interested in cultural policies[17]. Therefore, the following assumptions were established in these arguments.

H9 : utilization will have a positive effect on satisfaction.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1. Research Model

For the empirical analysis of this study, we will identify the influence relationships from previous studies on Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training, Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support, Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense, Perception, Cognition, Utilization like the research model[Figure 1].
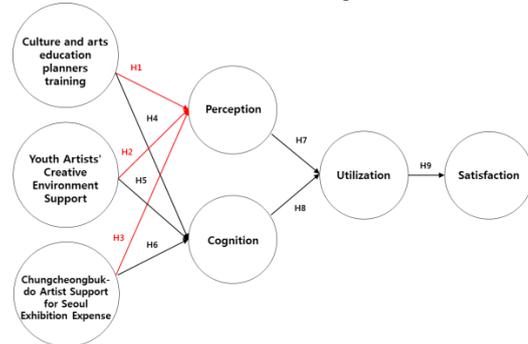

Figure 1. Hypothetical Mode

The research model can be divided into three types. First, the three representative cultural policies being promoted by the local governments of Chungcheongbuk-do (Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training, Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support, Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense).

Second, the part of the Chungcheongbuk-do representative policy on participation or utilization of cultural policy through perception and recognition.

Finally whether it influences the psychological satisfaction of the beneficiaries and local residents through participation or utilization of policy .

3.2. Operational Definition and Measurement

In this study, operational definitions were constructed based on the following precedent studies in order to measure Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training, Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support, Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense, Perception, Cognition, Utilization, and satisfaction. Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training are referred to the study of Ro SJ(2009)[18], Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support : Yang JY(2009)[19], Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense : Song Y(2011[20], Perception : Lee JH(2000)[21], Cognition : Bae HY(2013)[22], Utilization : Cho YH(2015)[23], Satisfaction : Seo HJ(2014)[24], which was revised and supplemented to fit the present study, and general information was used with reference to LeeJH(2017)[25], Each item used a Likert 5 point scale. '1' for 'not at all', 2 for 'not so', 3 for 'normal', 4 for 'yes' and 5 for 'very agreeable'.

3.3. Data collection and analysis

Data collection and analysis were conducted by the Judgment Sampling

method among Non-Probability sampling methods. Therefore, the research subjects were those who have interest or information about the cultural business being promoted and in progress in the province, city hall, myeon, eup, and dong as residents of Chungcheongbuk-do. The preliminary survey was conducted for 5 days from September 17 to 21, 2018, and 30 copies were distributed and 30 copies were collected. Based on the collected questionnaires, the questionnaires were revised to reflect reliability and validity and unnatural parts of responses. The survey was conducted for 18 days from October 1 to 18, 2018, and 400 copies were distributed and 340 copies were collected. The validity of the collected validity sample was verified by Cronbach's α coefficient. Reliability validity was verified by using Confirmatory Factor Analysis to ensure internal validity of discriminant validity and convergence validity. The frequency characteristics were used for the general characteristics of the subjects. Then, the fit of the structural equation model and the causal relationship between the

concepts were verified.

IV. EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

4.1. General characteristics of survey subjects

The general characteristics of the subjects are shown in [Table 1]. Among the total 340 respondents, 192 were male (56.5%) and 148 were female (43.5%). In the age category, the highest rate was over 50 years old (19.1%), in the occupation category, the highest rate was in manufacture working (24.7%), and in the final education category, the highest rate was in graduated from a 4 - year university (35.6%). The number of leisure activities was the highest at once a week(43.8%), and the expenditure for cultural activities was the highest at less than 100,000 won (38.8%). In addition, the Internet (52.1%) had the highest information route related to cultural projects under way by the local government.

Table 1.General characteristics of participants

Category	Division	Frequency (persons)	%	Category	Division	Frequency (persons)	%
Sex	Male	192	56.5	Number of leisure activities per week	once	149	43.6
	Female	148	43.5		twice	100	29.4
Academic background	Under high school graduation	107	31.5		3 times	46	13.5
	A 2-year university graduation	103	30.3		4 times	24	7.1
	A 4-year university graduation	121	35.6		5 times	12	3.5
	Graduate M.A. and above	9	2.7		more than 6 times	9	2.7
Age	Under 20	4	1.2	Expenditure on cultural activities	Less than 100,000 won	132	38.8
	20 to 25	51	15.0		100,000 ~ under 150,000	94	27.6
	Over 25 ~ under 30	64	18.8		150,000 ~ under 200,000	56	16.5
	Over 30 ~ under 35	46	13.5		200,000 ~ under 250,000	23	6.8
	Over 35 ~ under 40	36	10.6		250,000 ~ under 300,000	20	5.9
	Over 40 ~ under 45	36	10.6		300,000 ~ under 350,000	8	2.4
	Over 45 ~ under 50	38	11.2		350,000 ~ under 400,000	3	0.9
	Over 50	65	19.1		Over 400,000	4	1.2
Occupation	Student	30	8.8	Information route related to culture business	Internet	177	52.1
	Self-employed	50	14.7		TV	70	20.6
	Production	84	24.7		Magazine	8	2.4
	Office job	75	22.1		News paper	13	3.8

	Professional /Management	44	12.9	being promoted by local governments	Acquaintance	54	15.9
	Business work	30	8.8		Transportation advertisement (taxi, bus, etc.)	10	2.9
	Inoccupation	2	0.6		etc	8	2.4
	Soldier	1	0.3		-	-	-
	Housewife	21	6.2		-	-	-
	etc	3	0.9		-	-	-
Total		340	100	Total		340	100

4.2. Variables and Reliability and Validity Verification

The reliability and validity of the collected data were verified before the empirical analysis. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and exploratory factor analysis were used to measure reliability and validity. The measurement items used in this study were 0.906 or more as shown in [Table 2]. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.6 or higher is considered to be reliable[26], which is considered to be sufficient in terms of reliability. Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to analyze the validity of the constructs. Confirmatory factor analysis is the analysis of measurement models to verify the convergent validity and the discriminant validity of constructs. In respect of If the factor load is 0.4% or more, the correlation between the factor and the constituent variables is considered to be high[27, 28, 29],the conceptual validity of the constructs used in this study was found to be sufficient, as shown in [Table 3]. Also, it was analyzed as having validity. The mean variance extracted value(AVE) was more than 0.5, and the question items were analyzed as representative of research item. After confirming factor analysis, we conducted a correlation analysis as shown in [Table 4]to roughly examine the direction in which the variables used in this study are related. Overall, there was a significant relationship between variables.

Table 2.Reliability and validity checks

Questionnaire questions		Component	Cronbach's Alpha
Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training	I think this education can be of interest and concern to the residents.	.754	.901
	I think this education is an important part of securing outstanding human resources in culture and art.	.814	.901
	I think education for culture, art and education planners will contribute to the development of local culture.	.857	.901
Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support	When choosing a work room for the creative environment, I consider first the facilities in the work room (air, lighting, etc.).	.736	.904
	When choosing a studio for a creative environment, I consider interacting with other writers first.	.835	.904
	When selecting a work room for the creative environment, I consider the accessibility of distance, location, etc. first.	.707	.904
Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense	I am satisfied with the support of the exhibition display costs.	.740	.903
	I am satisfied with the support of the transportation cost of the exhibition.	.780	.903
	I am satisfied with the support of the exhibition assistant personnel.	.830	.904
	It is satisfied with the support of the exhibition's facilities (computer, Internet, water purifier) etc.	.802	.904
	I am satisfied with my application for several exhibitions.	.812	.904
Perception	I usually get a lot of information or content related to my cultural activities.	.769	.905
	I have seen or heard information or contents related to my cultural activities.	.809	.902
	I am well aware of the information and content related to my cultural activities.	.718	.903
Cognition	I know cultural activities are a vital part of life.	.766	.899
	I know that cultural activities create a connection with others.	.716	.900
	I am interested in local culture through cultural activities.	.820	.899

Utilization	Regional cultural programs will be friendly to local residents.	.812	.901
	Regional cultural programs will make a good impression on people in other regions.	.824	.899
	Regional cultural business programs increase local cultural competitiveness.	.762	.900
	Reverse cultural program is good for the local economy.	.723	.901
Satisfaction	I will continue to participate in cultural business.	.756	.901
	I enjoy participating in cultural business.	.830	.901
	I will encourage people around me to participate in cultural business programs that I participate in.	.808	.901

Table 3.Results of confirmatory factor analysis

Constructs	Question	Std. Loadings	Error Variance	t-value	p-value	CR	AVE
Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training	Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training 1	.754	.181	15.169	***(.001)	0.892	0.735
	Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training 2	.814	.213	16.575	***(.001)		
	Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training 3	.857	.316	-	-		
Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support	Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support 1	.736	.358	11.565	***(.001)	0.855	0.663
	Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support 2	.835	.214	12.064	***(.001)		
	Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support 3	.707	.311	-	-		
Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense	Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense 1	.740	.214	14.416	***(.001)	0.935	0.744
	Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense 2	.780	.202	15.466	***(.001)		
	Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense 3	.830	.192	16.808	***(.001)		
	Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense 4	.802	.205	16.123	***(.001)		
	Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense 5	.812	.271	-	-		
Perception	Perception 1	.769	285	-	-	0.875	0.700
	Perception 2	.809	.201	12.916	***(.001)		
	Perception 3	.718	.269	12.062	***(.001)		
Cognition	Cognition 1	.766	.224	14.867	***(.001)	0.864	0.680
	Cognition 2	.716	.322	13.622	***(.001)		
	Cognition 3	.820	.286	-	-		
Utilization	Utilization 1	.812	.182	-	-	0.904	0.703
	Utilization 2	.824	.185	16.482	***(.001)		

	Utilization 3	.762	.312	14.909	***(.001)		
	Utilization 4	.723	.355	13.945	***(.001)		
Satisfaction	Satisfaction 1	.756	.244	-	-	0.902	0.754
	Satisfaction 2	.830	.190	13.985	***(.001)		
	Satisfaction 3	.808	.189	13.809	***(.001)		

Table 4. Correlation of matrix

Variable	Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training	Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support	Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul ExhibitionExpense	Perception	Cognition	Utilization	Satisfaction
Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training	1.000						
Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support	.391* (.031)	1.000					
Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense	.092 (.029)	.219* (.026)	1.000				
Perception	.310* (.032)	.058 (.026)	.474* (.031)	1.000			
Cognition	.661* (.039)	.480* (.032)	.215* (.031)	.427* (.033)	1.000		
Utilization	.720* (.034)	.505* (.028)	.120 (.024)	.233* (.026)	.796* (.036)	1.000	
Satisfaction	.435* (.030)	.243* (.024)	.388* (.026)	.531* (.030)	.542* (.031)	.510* (.26)	1.000

Notice) *p<.01

Notice) ( ) Estimate Value Meaning

4.3. Model Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

4.3.1. Structural Equation Model and Path Coefficient

In order to analyze the structural equations model, Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training, Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support, Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense were set as potential external variables, perception, cognition, and utilization were set as endogenous variables that act as mediators, and satisfaction was set as internal variables. The overall fit index of the model presented in this study is X2 = 411.867, df = 237, p = .000, X2 / df = 1.738, RMR = .047, RMSEA = .047, GFI = .910, AGFI = .886, PFI = .719, NFI = .914, RFI = .900, IFI = .962, TLI = .955 and CFI = .961, which were satisfactory when compared to baseline values. In other words, X² / df is less than 3 in fitness, and GFI, AGFI, NFI, RFI, IFI, TLI, and CFI are larger than 0.9 and RMR is lower than 0.05. It can be judged as a model without any difficulties.

4.3.2. Verification of research hypothesis

The results of the nine hypotheses set out in the structural relationship of cultural arts education teacher training, youth artists' creative environment support, Chungcheongbuk-do artist support for Seoul exhibition expense, perception, cognition, utilization and satisfaction are summarized as [Table 5]. Seven hypotheses were adopted among the entire study hypotheses, in which the p-value was lower than 0.05 and the t-value was in the positive(+) direction. The results of the research hypothesis through the structural equation are as follows. Hypotheses 1 and 3 were adopted because the relationships between Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training and Perception(B=.36, t=5.428, p=.000), and Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense and Perception(β=.48, t=7.450, p=.000) were statistically significant positive(+). However, hypothesis 2 was rejected because there was no statistically significant relationship between young artists' creative environment support and Perception (β=-.18, t=-2.601, p=.009).Hypothesis 4, 5, and 6 were adopted because the relationship between cultural arts education teacher training and cognition(β=.64, t=10.616, p=.000), and Chungcheongbuk-do artist Support for Seoul exhibition expense and cognition(β=.11, t=2.388, p=.017) were statistically significant positive(+). Hypothesis 7 was rejected because the

relationship between perception and utilization (β=-.06, t=-1.269, p=.204) was not statistically significant. However, hypothesis 8 was adopted because the relationship between cognition and utilization (β=.89, t=13.421, p=.000) was

statistically significant positive(+). Finally, Hypothesis 9 was adopted because the relationship between Utilization and Satisfaction (β=.54, t= 8.333, p=.000) was statistically significant positive(+).

Table 5. Results of hypothetical path model

Hypothesis	Path	Path coefficient	Estimate	Standardized Estimate	t-value	p-value	Supported
H1	Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training → Perception(+)	.36	.330	.363	5.428	***	Adoption
H2	Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support → Perception(+)	-.18	-.191	-.178	-2.601	.009	Rejection
H3	Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense→ Perception(+)	.48	.482	.482	7.450	***	Adoption
H4	Cultural Arts Education Teacher Training → Cognition(+)	.64	.619	.645	10.616	***	Adoption
H5	Youth Artists' Creative Environment Support → Cognition(+)	.24	.268	.236	4.150	***	Adoption
H6	Chungcheongbuk-do Artist Support for Seoul Exhibition Expense → Cognition(+)	.11	.121	.115	2.388	.017	Adoption
H7	Perception → Utilization(+)	-.06	-.056	-.060	-1.269	.204	Rejection
H8	Cognition → Utilization(+)	.89	.782	.894	13.421	***	Adoption
H9	Utilization → Satisfaction(+)	.54	.521	.541	8.333	***	Adoption

***p<0.01

V. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study is to understand the influence of cultural arts education teacher training, youth artists' creative environment Support, Chungcheongbuk-do artist support for Seoul exhibition expense, perception, cognition and utilization on satisfaction and to suggest an efficient cultural policy plan of Chungcheongbuk-do.The implications of this study are as follows.

First, cultural arts education teacher training has a significant effect on perception and cognition. As a result of this analysis, many beneficiaries and local people know about or have heard much information about cultural arts education teacher training' policies. In addition, this policy is a necessary part of the local people themselves, and it is also showing that they are also helping the exchange of local culture and the regional economy. Therefore, Chungcheongbuk-do policy proposer and the local government policy promotion department need to manage so that local people can become interested in and concerned about cultural arts education teacher training and increase policy development and engagement. Furthermore, detailed policies should be prepared to continuously discharge

excellent human resources.

Second, youth artists' creative environment support showed no significant effect on the relationship with perception, but it showed a significant effect on the relationship with cognition. The results of this analysis reveal that people are aware of the youth artists' creative environment support, but they don't precisely perceive. Also, it can be seen that the young artist's creative environment support policy is considered to be an important part of cultural activities for the local residents, and also has an effect on enhancing the rapport with other people and the interest of local culture. Therefore, related to the young artist's creative environment support policy for local residents to perceive well, Chungcheongbuk-do policy proposer and the local government policy promotion department should try to establish various promotional strategies and open one-on-one personalized counseling services so that local residents can participate. In addition, through the creative environment support policy, it is necessary to support their cultural activities to become more active and to increase their interest in cultural activities by providing improvement

for the work room facilities (ventilation, mining, etc.) that they usually consider and the place for common exchanges to promote exchanges among other young artists (providing a work space in a specific building, Such as conference room, copy, fax, scan space, restroom space, etc.).

Third, Chungcheongbuk-do artist support for Seoul exhibition expense exhibited a significant effect on perception and cognition. The results of this analysis show that local residents are aware of Chungcheongbuk-do artist support for Seoul exhibition expense and that they are helping a lot in their cultural activities. Therefore, Chungcheongbuk-do policy proposer and the local government policy promotion department will have to continue to support the exhibition cost, the transportation of artwork, manpower, the exhibition facility expenses (computer, internet, water purifier) and increased number of participation support so that local residents can keep participating in cultural activities. In addition, it is necessary to support the operation cost of the Seoul exhibition through the analysis of the local residents, and to provide diverse support to the existing system by creating more detailed and diverse items.

Fourth, the perception did not have a significant effect on the relationship with utilization, but cognition showed a significant effect on the relationship with utilization. The results of this analysis show that local residents in Chungcheongbuk-do know or have heard about cultural policy, but for some local people, as to the utilization of this policy, the feeling supported by the policy which is essential is declining, and feeling there is a lack of policy support as policy pride to other local residents. However, for some local residents, it can be seen that the use of this policy has a great influence on the enhancement of vitality, exchange with others, and interest in local culture in cultural activities. Therefore, Chungcheongbuk-do policy proposer and the local government policy promotion department need to improve their policies in order to access the necessary directions for the local people, and to find out new policies by investigating and analyzing policies that should be further supported. In addition, local residents are encouraged to ask for ways that they can use more easily in their cultural activities through convenience of application(telephone, Internet, fax, mobile, etc.) and streamlining system (documents, application requirements, etc.) to allow local people to use existing routes more widely in current policies. Finally, it shows that it has a significant effect on the relationship between utilization and satisfaction. The result of this analysis shows that cultural satisfaction is high for the local residents' using ongoing cultural policy. Therefore, Chungcheongbuk-do policy proposer and the local government policy promotion department should have time to review the obstacles to the policies currently being implemented so that the local residents can utilize the continuous cultural business policies. In addition, it is necessary to maximize the satisfaction of the cultural utilization by grasping the part to be supplemented and the new policy part. Although this study has made a lot of effort to present meaningful results and implications, there are also

problems to solve afterwards. First, as the subjects of this study are those who have interest or information about culture business being promoted and in progress in provincial office, city hall, myeon, eup, and dong as residents of Chungcheongbuk-do, It is considered that there is a possibility that it is difficult to generalize. Therefore, in the future, it is necessary to divide the cultural business that is being promoted and in progress in provincial office, the city hall, the county, gun, and dong into the detailed regional scope and to divide the beneficiaries and those who are familiar with the policy. And a multidisciplinary research which is centered on the scope and subjects is needed. Second, the lack of influence on the perception of creative environment support by young artists is due to the variety of items considered by each person in the research environment but actual policy support does not affect research results because it supports common items rather than individuals. Therefore, it is thought that it is necessary to study the support environment for each individual in future. Third, the reason why the perception does not affect the utilization is that they are often award with, hear, and know about the information and contents related to cultural activities but it is believed that there are still many questions as to whether these cultural activities and information are being used for local residents' friendliness and competitiveness in Chungbuk area. Therefore, it is necessary to study the use cases in the future.

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