

Experience and Challenges of making “Citizen Participatory” 2030 Seoul Plan

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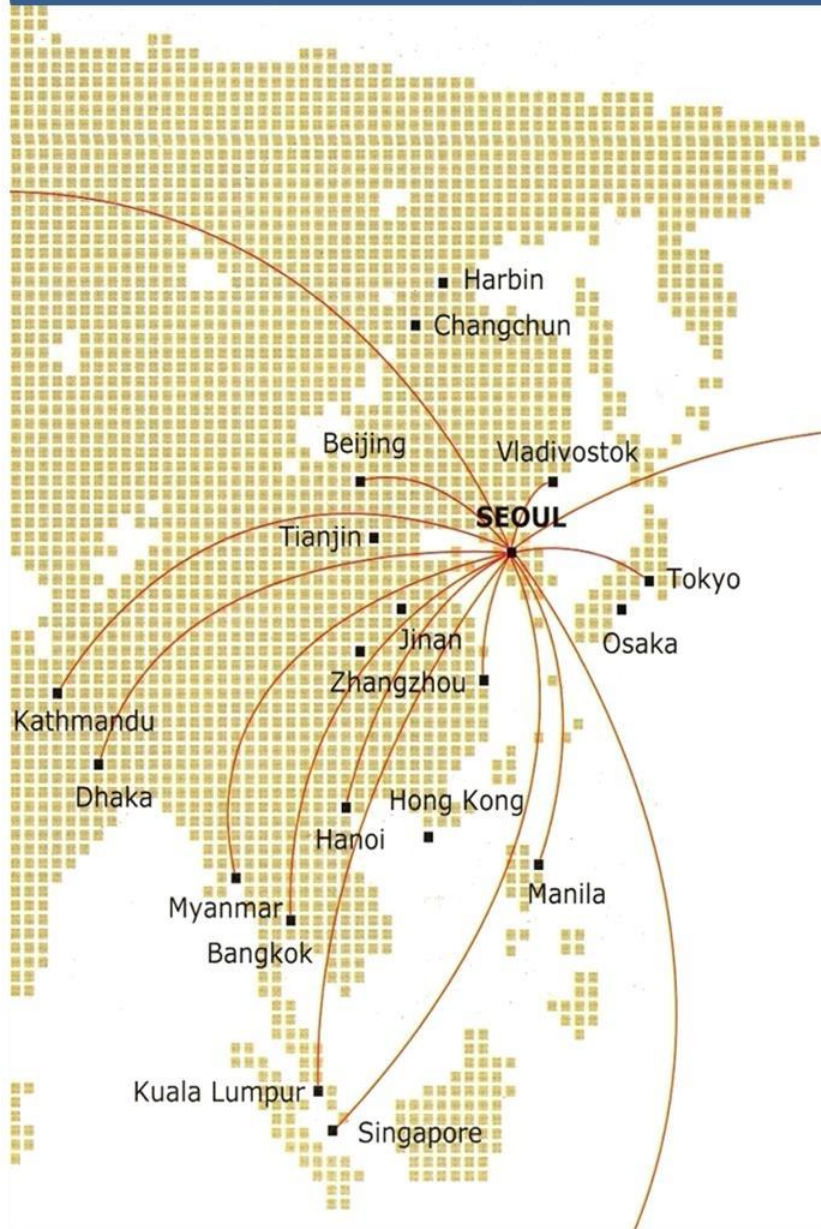
October 31, 2017

1. Changes of Seoul

Seoul is ?

3

Seoul in Asia



Seoul in Korea



Seoul in Capital Region



Area

605.6km²

Population

10.4million

Administrative district

25 autonomous

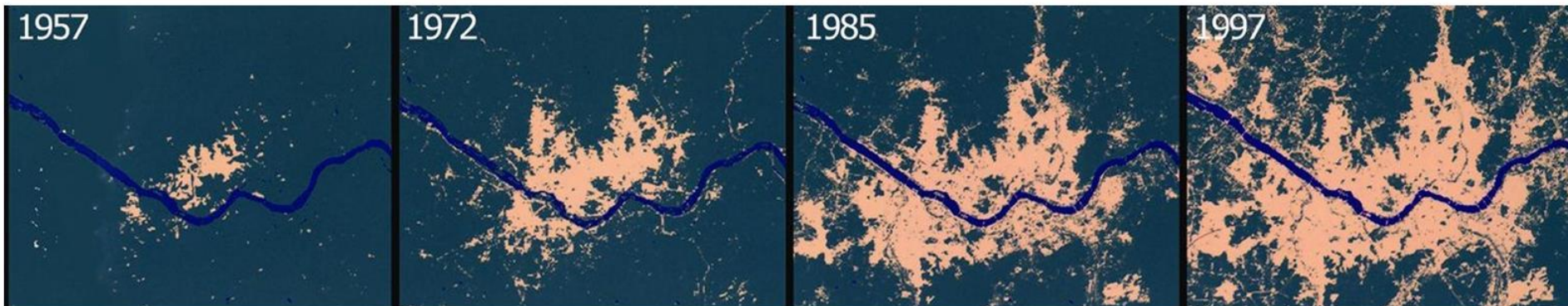
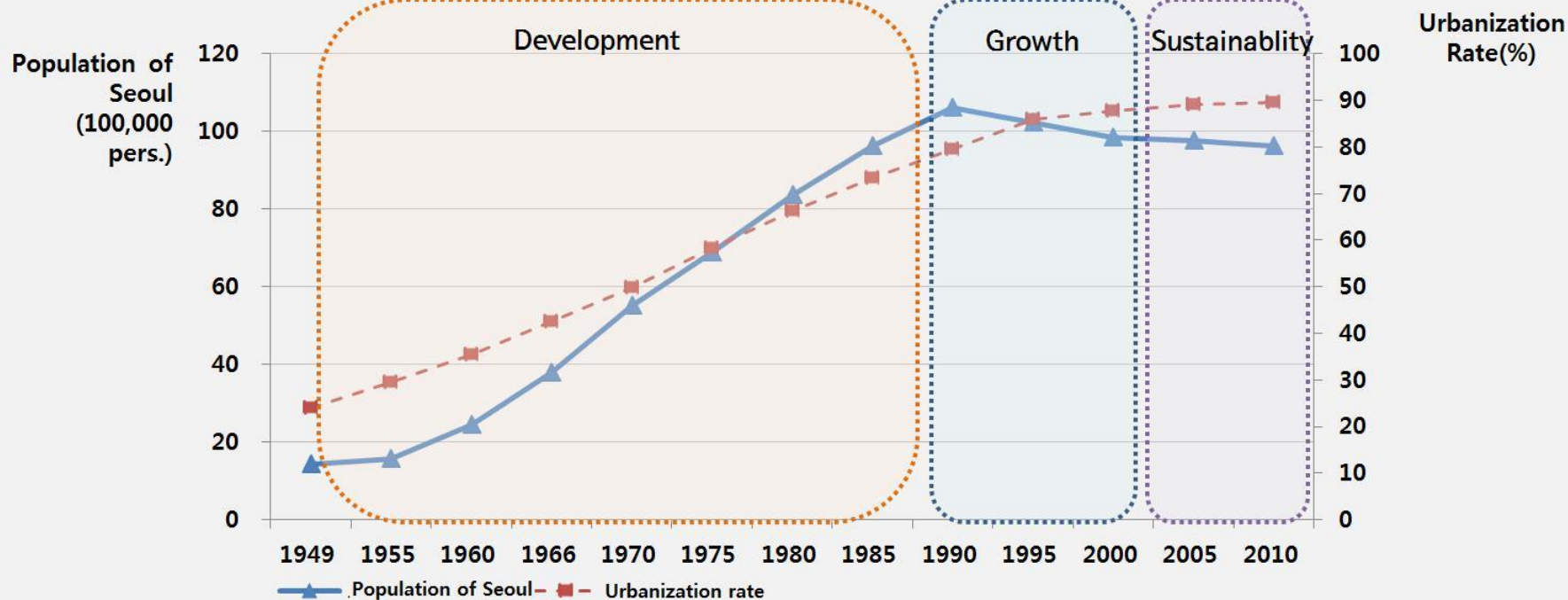
GRDP(per pers.)

\$29,927

Registered Vehicle

2.98million

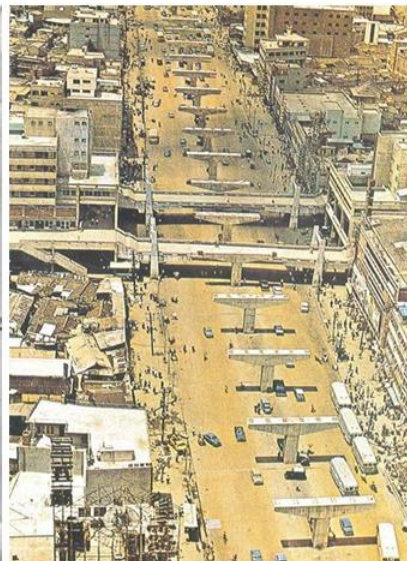
The three periods of change in Seoul since 1950



1. Development : 1950 ~ 1979



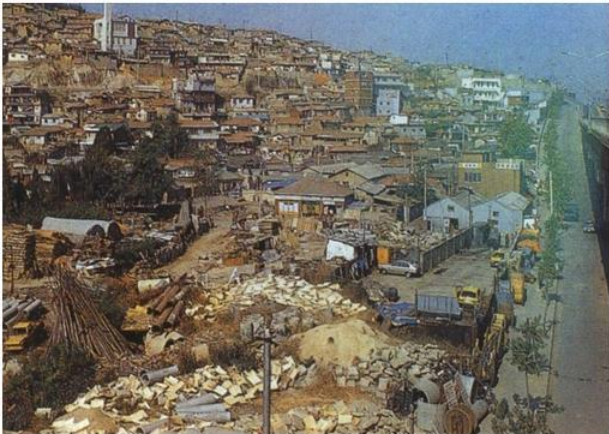
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Reconstruction and development

2. Development : 1980 ~ 1986

Housing Redevelopment



Urban Redevelopment



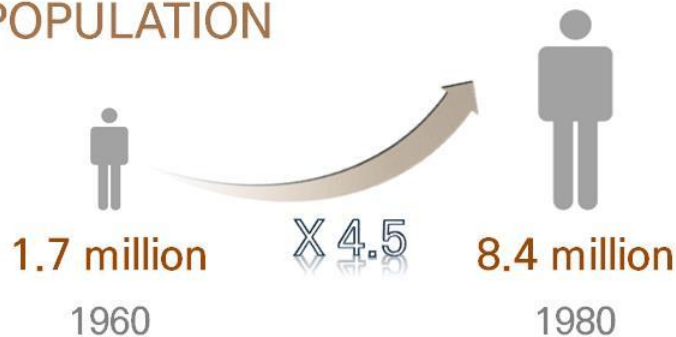
Subway Development



Key Indicators 1960~1980

- Oriented to solving pending issues, Nation-dominated development
- Construction and maintenance of infrastructure (road, subway etc.)
- Lack of infrastructure by rapid population growth → took action emergently

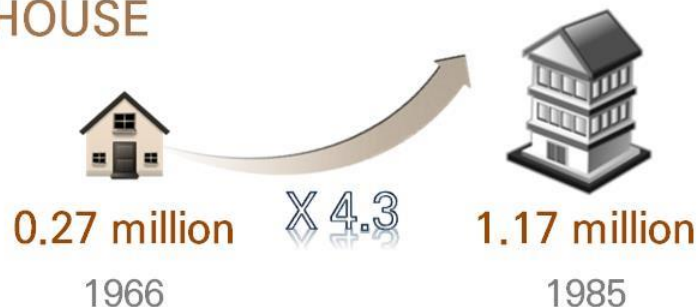
POPULATION



INCOME



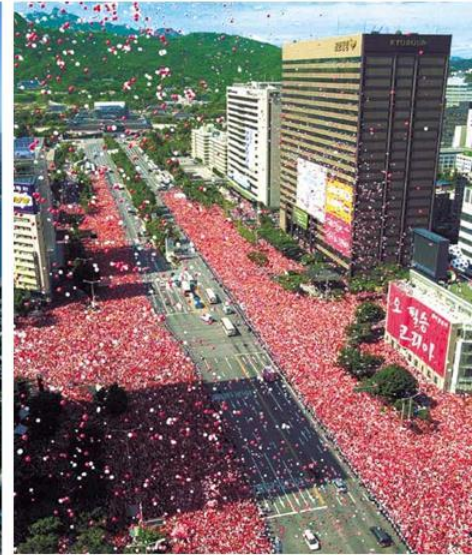
HOUSE



CARS



3. Growth : 1987 ~ 2002



The three events which lead to changes in Seoul :
Democratization(1987), Olympic Games(1988), World Cup(2002)

3. Growth : 1987 ~ 2002



On the one hand, side effects of compressed growth became apparent...

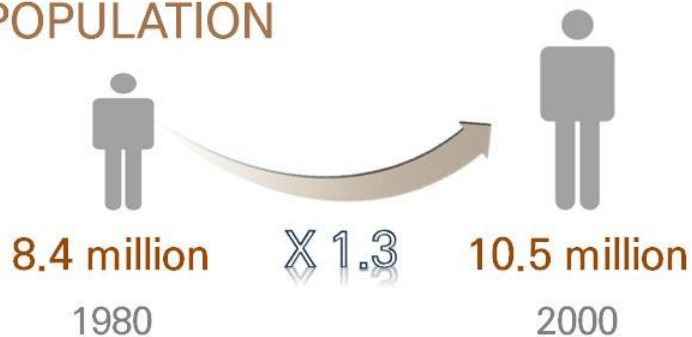


but on the other, development projects kept on continuing...

3. Growth : Key Indicators

- Accumulated limitation of rapid urban expansion is showed
- Administration adjusted to the citizen's demand
since 1995 local autonomy system implemented
- Flood of Plans

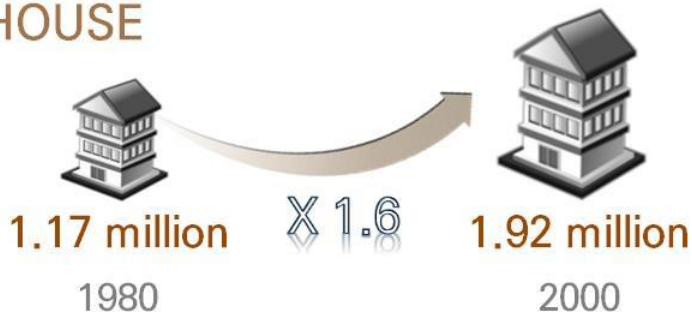
POPULATION



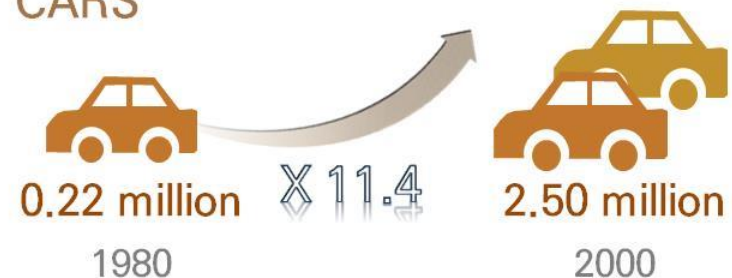
INCOME



HOUSE



CARS



4. Sustainability : 2003 ~ 2010



Global Competitiveness, Conservation of Historical & Cultural Resources,
Natural Environment Restoration...



Landscape Problems Of Super Skyscrapers,
Aging & Polarization, Redevelopment Projects, Advocacy Planning...

4. Sustainability : Key Indicators

- Increase in tension between various values
Global Competitiveness ↔ Conservation of Historical Resources , Selective Welfare ↔ Universal Welfare etc.
- Deterioration of development, Danger of natural disaster, Deepening of Polarization
- Increase in demand for welfare, education, environment, infrastructure etc.

POPULATION



10.5 million
2000



10.4 million
2010

INCOME



\$9,978
2000

X 2.3



\$23,000
2010

HOUSE



1.92 million
2000

1.6 HH



2.45 million
2010

CARS



2.5 million
2000

X 1.1

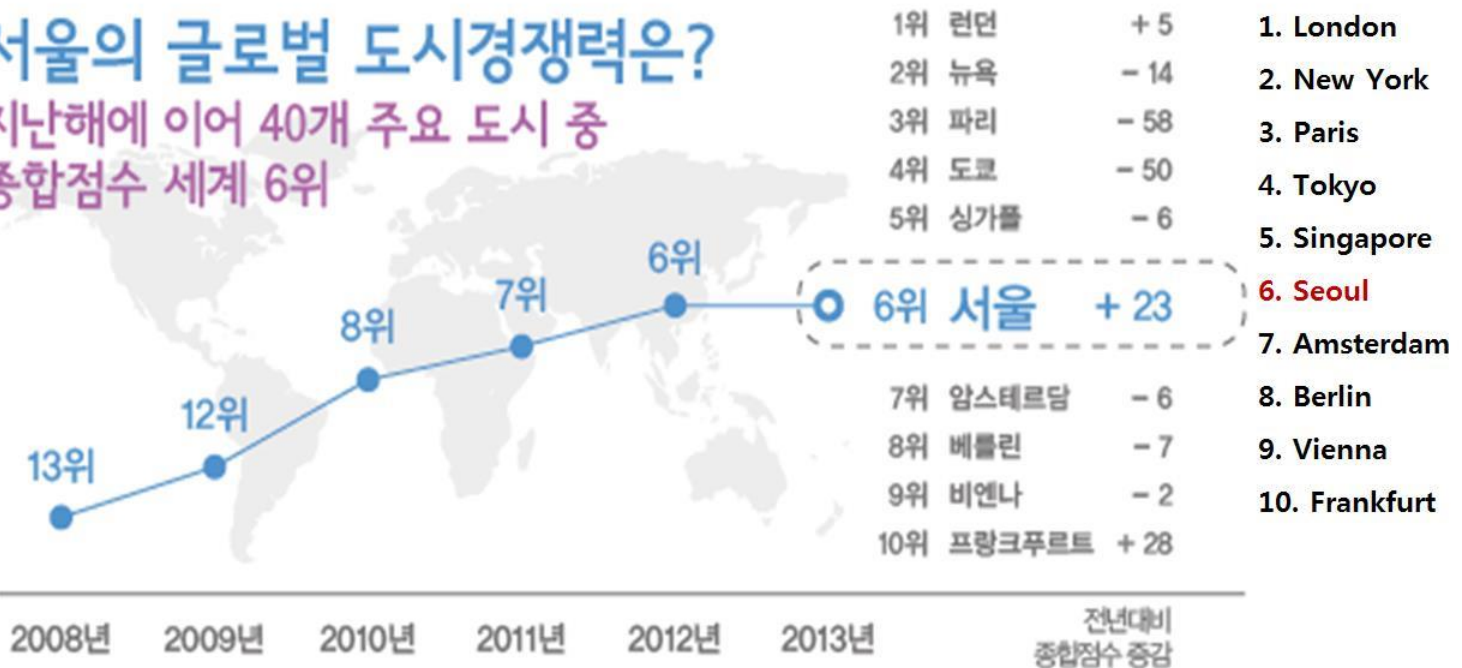


2.97 million
2010

The Result of High Growth is?

서울의 글로벌 도시경쟁력은?

지난해에 이어 40개 주요 도시 중
종합점수 세계 6위



※ 글로벌경쟁력 지표 : 일본 모리기념재단 2013년 발표자료
삶의 질 지표 : 미국 머서사 2012년 발표자료

Seoul ranks 6th place in the 'Global Power City Index' ...
while, the 'Quality of Life' is 75th in the world ranking...

The urban problems that are still unsolved and deepening...



2. New Challenges of Seoul

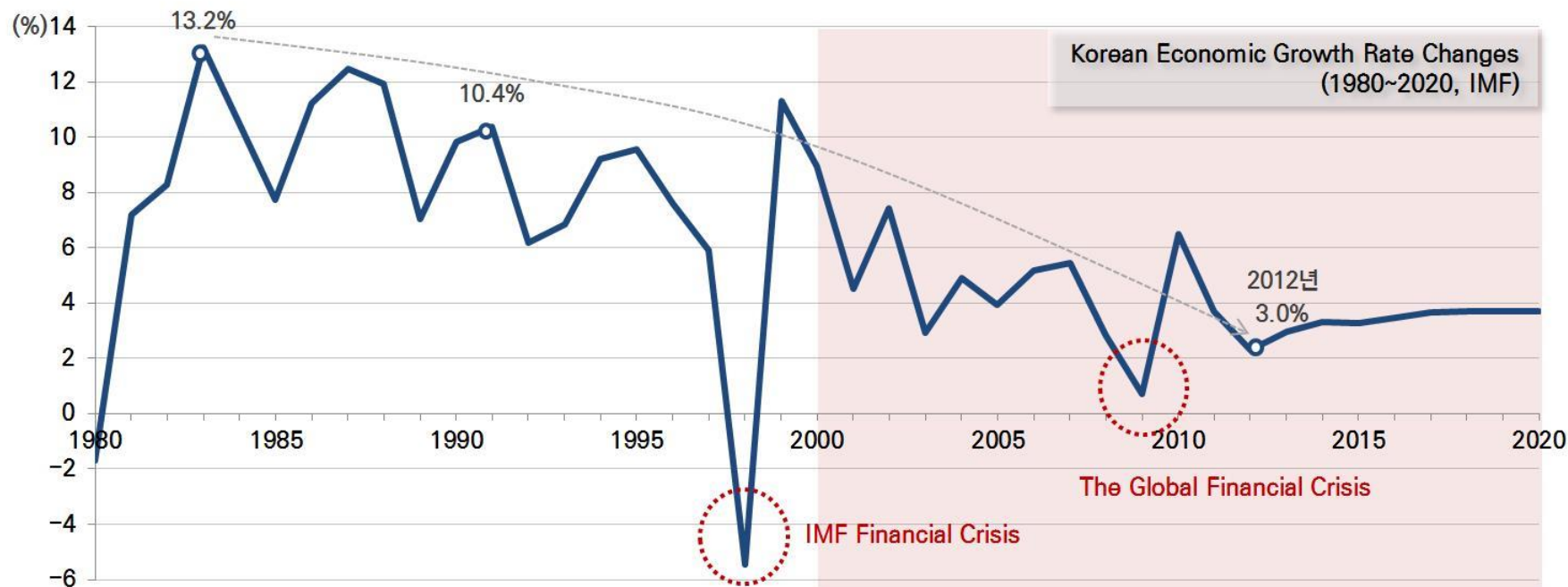
The Relatively Low Growth Rate of 3% or Less

Slowed GDP Growth Rate

- Around 10% GDP in 1991 → Around 3% or less since 2010
- Forecasting continual Decline 2% in 2020, 1.2% in 2030, 0.8% in 2040s

“Fear for Long-Term Structural Recession”

- Decreased Potential Growth Rate, different from the Crisis of the Past
- Concerns about Long-Term Structural Recession (Secular Stagnation)

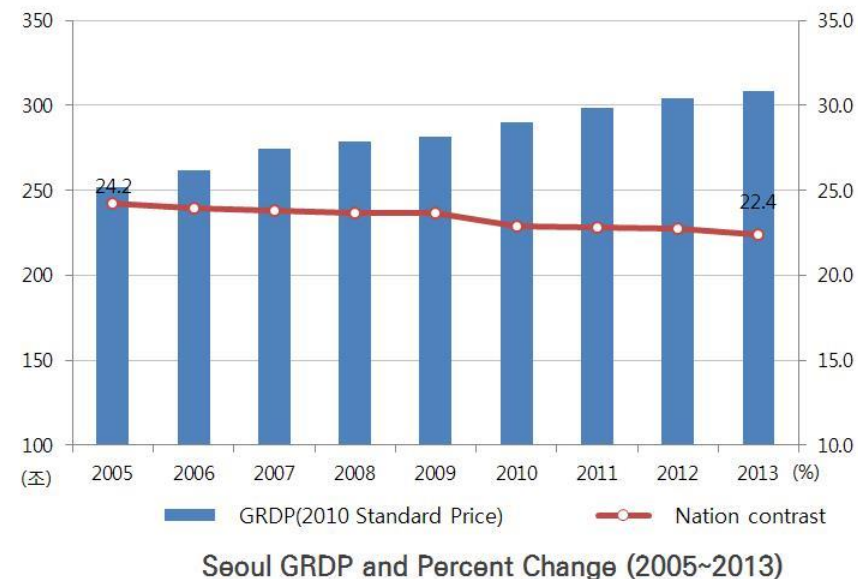
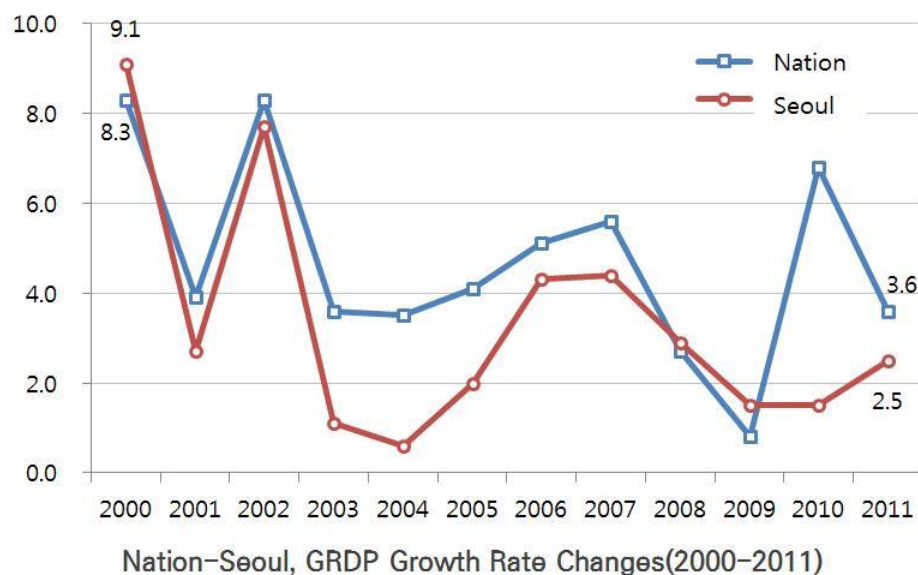


■ GDP of South Korea has 1,106 trillion won in 2011, the Growth of less than 3% since 2008

- 1993 to 1997: 7.4% → 1998 to 2002: 5.0% → 2003 to 2007: 4.3% → 2008 to 2012: Reduced to 2.9%
- Forecasting to 2.6% in the second half of 2015 due to the global economic slowdown, growth engine changes, and the aging population
- Expecting to be difficult to recover 3% the next year

■ GRDP of Seoul has 274 trillion won in 2011, Lower than the national growth

- 2000~2011 GRDP growth rate is 2.8%
- GRDP in Seoul compared to the national ratio is reduced to 26.3%(2000)→22.3%(2011)

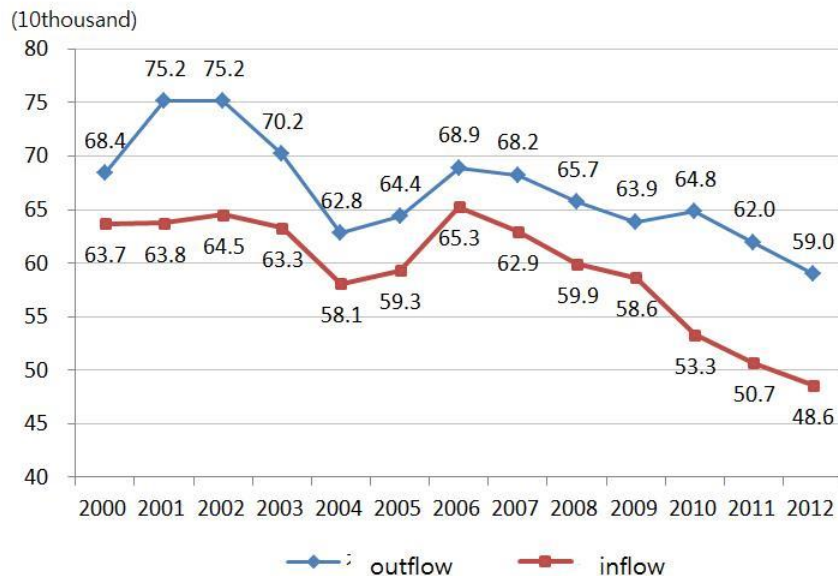


■ From 2000 to 2012, Annual Average Net Outflow is 80,000

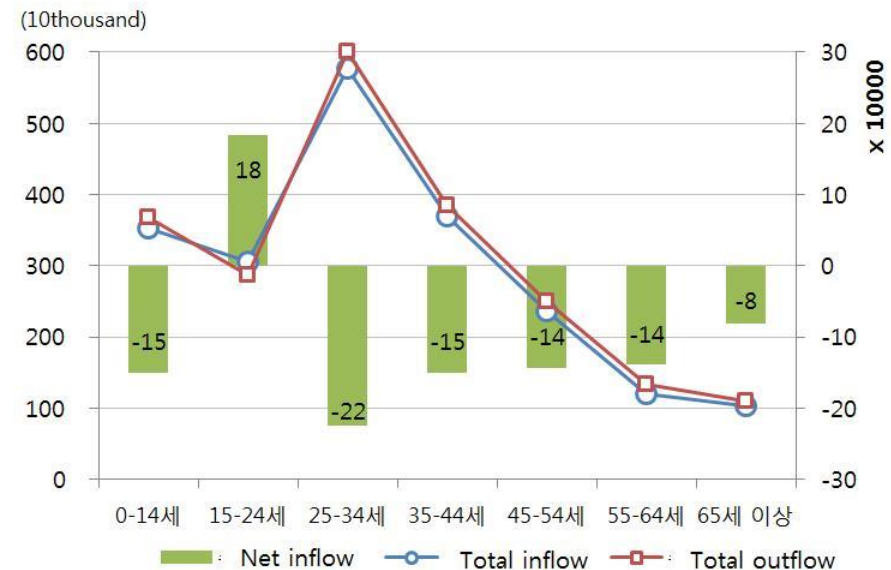
- Outflow 670 thou.
- Inflow 590 thou.

■ Outflow trends in all age groups except for 20s

- Only 20s annual net inflow of 17thou., 30s~40s net outflow



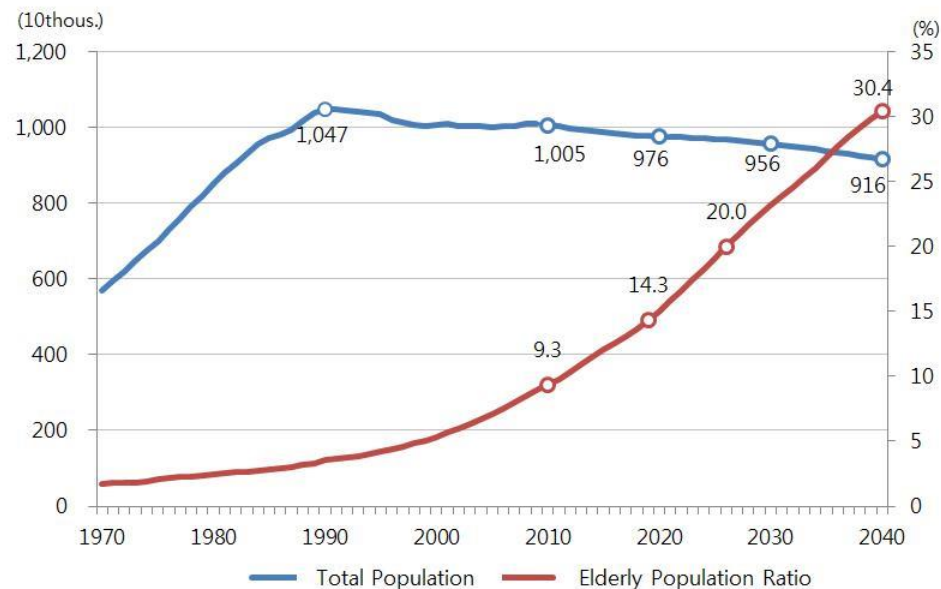
Seoul's moving population compared to nation (2000~2012)



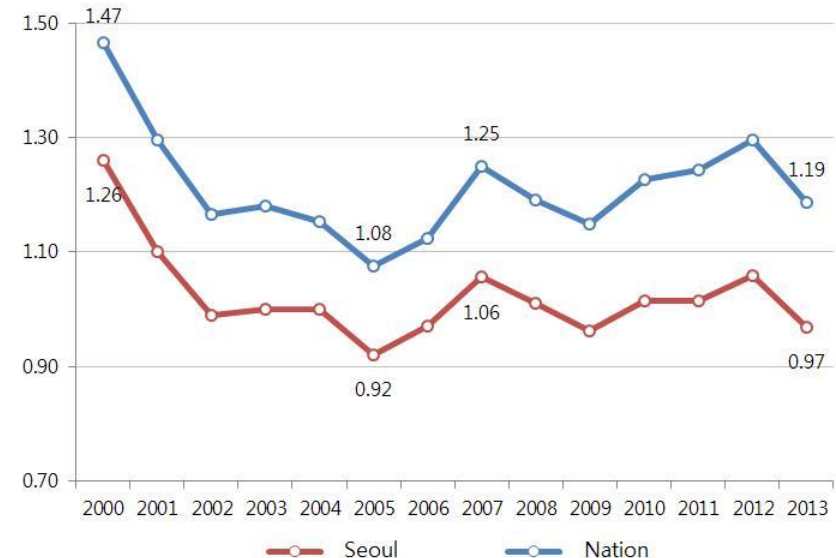
Seoul's moving population by age group(2001~2010)

Challenge 3 : Aging Problem

- **Seoul's Elderly Population will be increased into 2.22 mil. In 2030**
 - 1.16mil. in 2013(11.5%) → 2.22mil. in 2030(23.2%)
- **Forecasting Continuous Decrease of Seoul Population by 2040**
 - Nation : 50.22 mil. in 2013, After the peak of 52.16 mil. in 2030, it decreases
 - Seoul : decrease since the peak in 10.46mil. in 1991, Estimated in 2040 to 9.16mil. people
- **Seoul's Total Fertility Rate is 0.97, the Lowest Level Compared to National Total(1.19)**
 - The number of the birth and total fertility rate: 130 thou.(1.26) in 2000 → 80 thou.(0.97) in 2013



Total Population and Elderly Population Ratio Change (1970-2040)



Total Fertility Rate Change (2000-2013)

■ Deepening Polarization of Income Distribution and Increase in Inequality

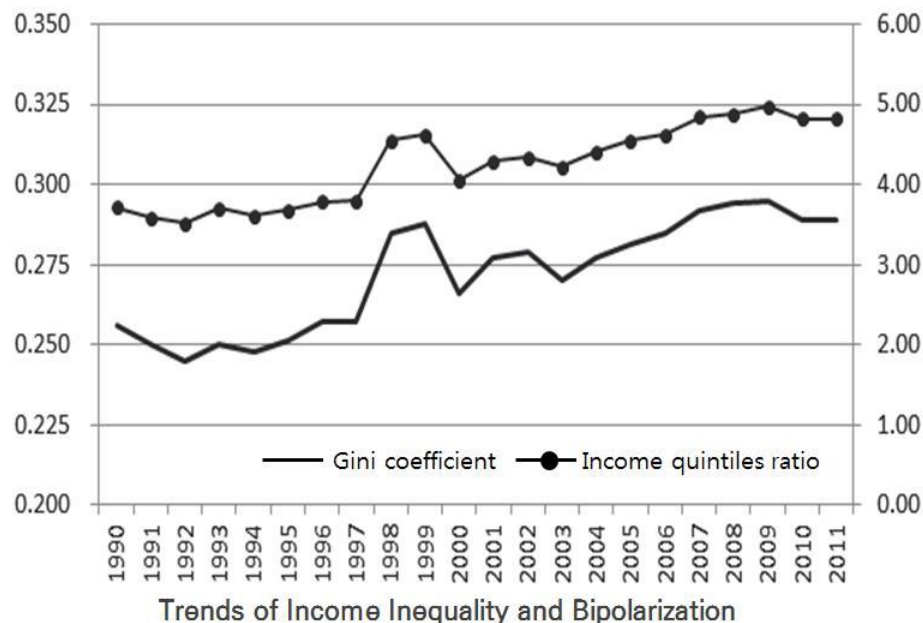
- Gini's coefficient(income inequality) : 0.245 in 1992 → 0.289 in 2011
- Income quintiles ratio(income bipolarization) : 3.52 in 1992 → 4.82 in 2011

※ Income quintile ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Average income of the richest 20\%}}{\text{Average income of the Poorest 20\%}}$$

■ 2011 Korea Elderly Poverty Rate: 45.1%

- The highest among OECD countries
- Significantly higher than the overall poverty rate of 14.6%



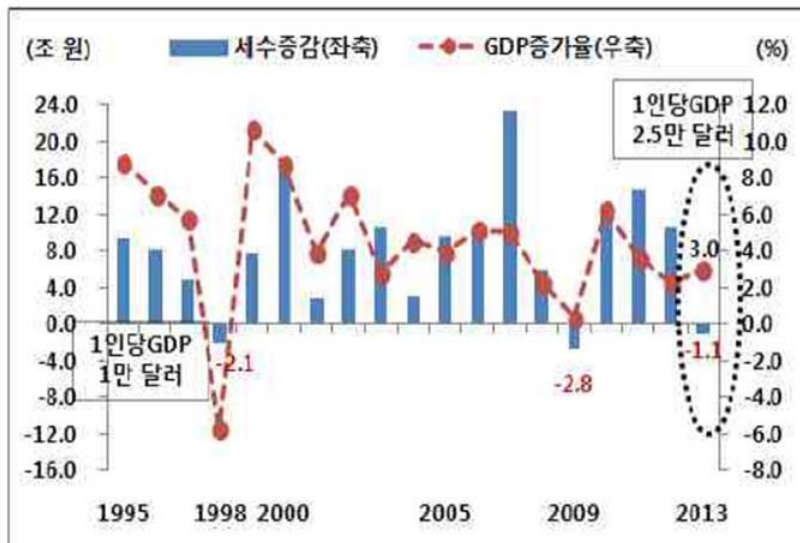
Elderly Poverty Rate of OECD Countries (2011, %)

■ Deficit Forecast becomes 33.4 tril. won in 2015, due to the Deficits for 8 Consecutive Years

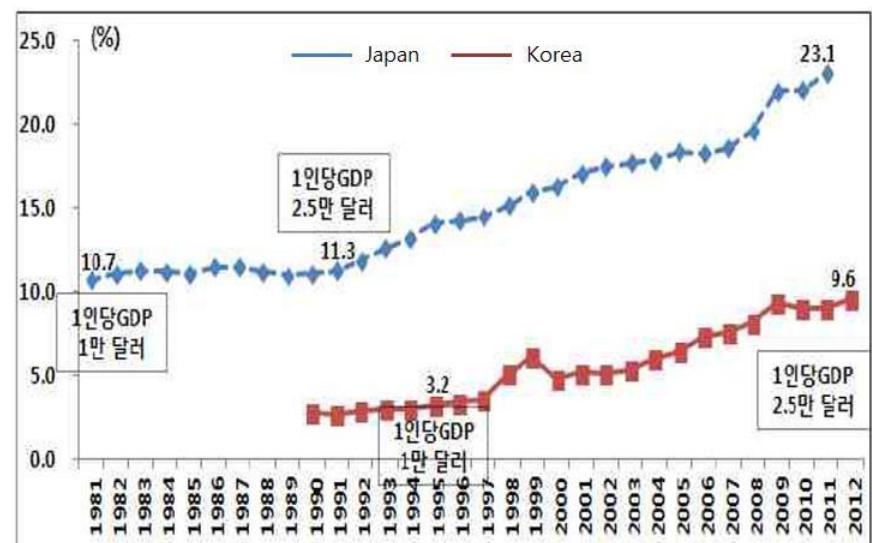
- Decrease in domestic revenues: IMF period(1998), the global financial crisis(2009), resent(2013)
- Rapid decrease in poverty taxes due to stagnation of real estate market

■ Expect to Increasing the Ratio of Welfare Expenditure to GDP

- 3.2% in 1995 (\$ 10,000 per capita GDP) → 9.6% in 2012 (\$ 25,000)



Internal Revenue and Variation of GDP in Korea



Ratio of Welfare Expenditure to GDP in Korea and Japan

Earnest citizen participation

- Citizen participation in order to solve urban problems
- Citizen participation implementation after 2011, mayor Park taking office



주민참여예산제,
복지기준선.



Seoul Brand

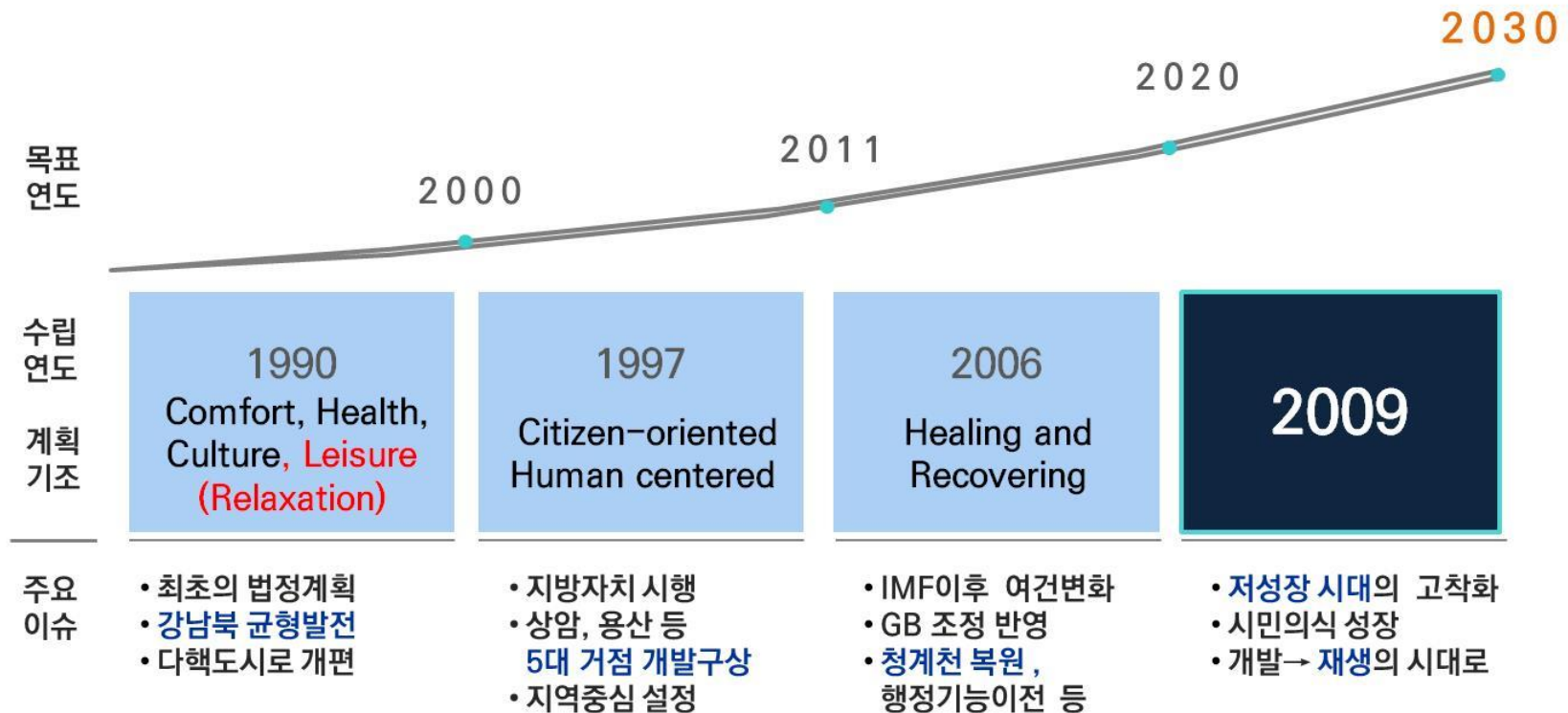


2030 Seoul Plan

Direct citizen participation
in every plan

3. New Vision : 2030 Seoul Plan

Urban Master Plan was established 4 times ...





Insufficient role as Highest Level Plan
Expert-oriented Planning
Same Framework for every cities
Takes over 5 years to establish a plan



Strategic Planning
reflecting the characters of Seoul

Planning that citizens could
Easily Understand

The New Citizen Participatory Urban Master Plan “2030 Seoul Plan”

Planning Procedure

Made by the Cooperation among diverse stakeholders including the Citizens, Experts, and Administrations

Content & Formality

Evolved as Strategic Planning centered on key issues directly connected to the livelihood of the citizens

Planning Level

Status of the Planning prioritized at the highest-level with Enhanced Feasibility

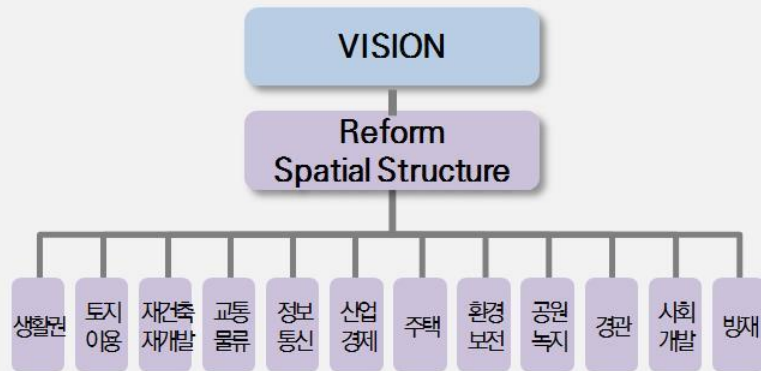
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Made by the Cooperation among Diverse Stakeholders



2 Strategic Planning centered on Key Issues

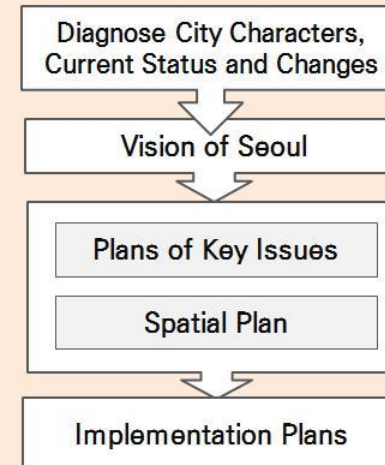
Previous Formation



Establish Sectorial Goals and Plans

13 VISIONS,
12 SECTORS, 55 GOALS
700 PAGES

2030 Seoul Plan



Welfare, Education,
Women, Industry, Jobs

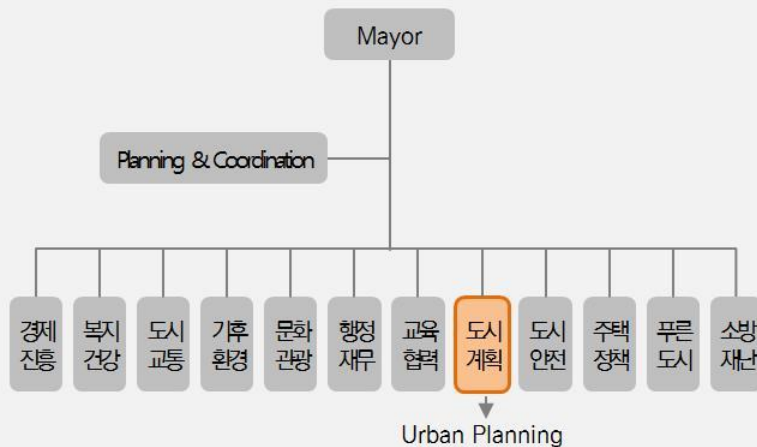
Shape Key Issues
through Spatial Plan

Strategic Plans focused on 5 Key Issues

1 VISION,
5 KEY ISSUES, 17 GOALS
200 PAGES

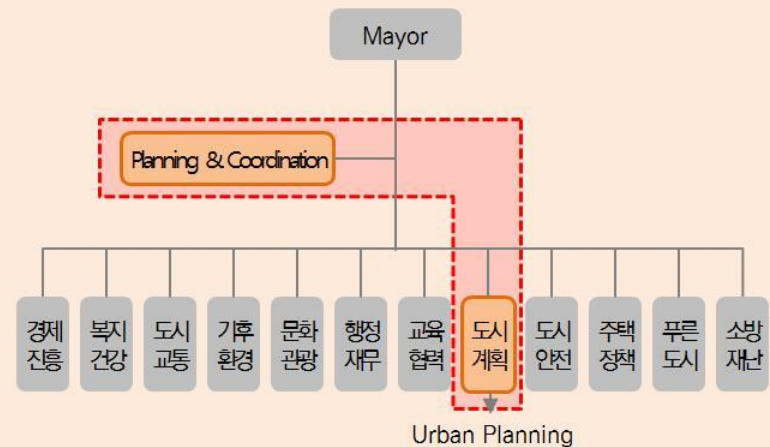
3 Status of the Planning prioritized at the Highest Level

Previous Formation



Established Independently
By the Urban Planning Dept.

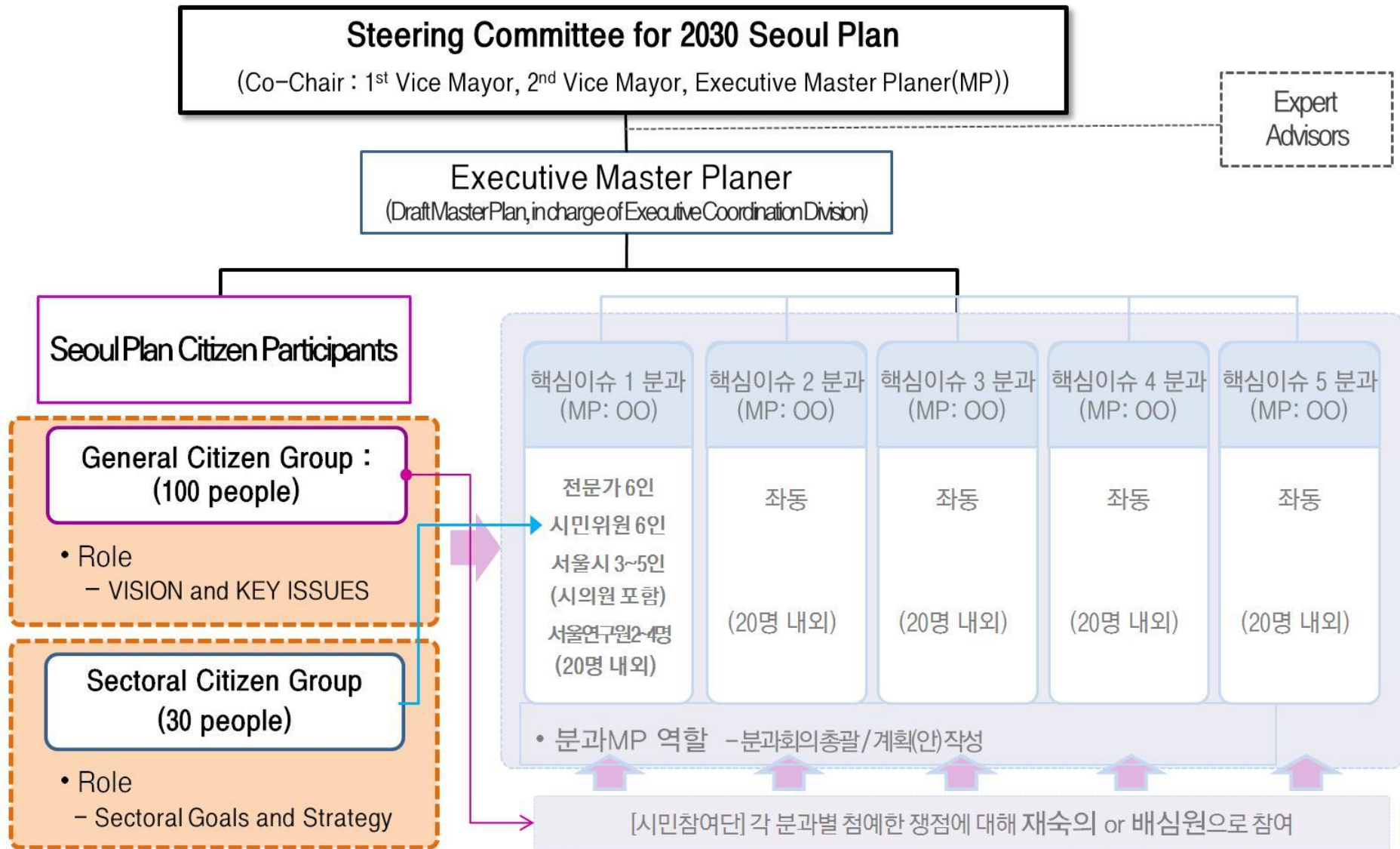
2030 Seoul Plan



Established by the collaboration of
Planning & Coordination Dept. and Urban Planning Dept.
enabling the cooperation of all departments

“Steering Committee” organized to establish Vision and Key Issues

31

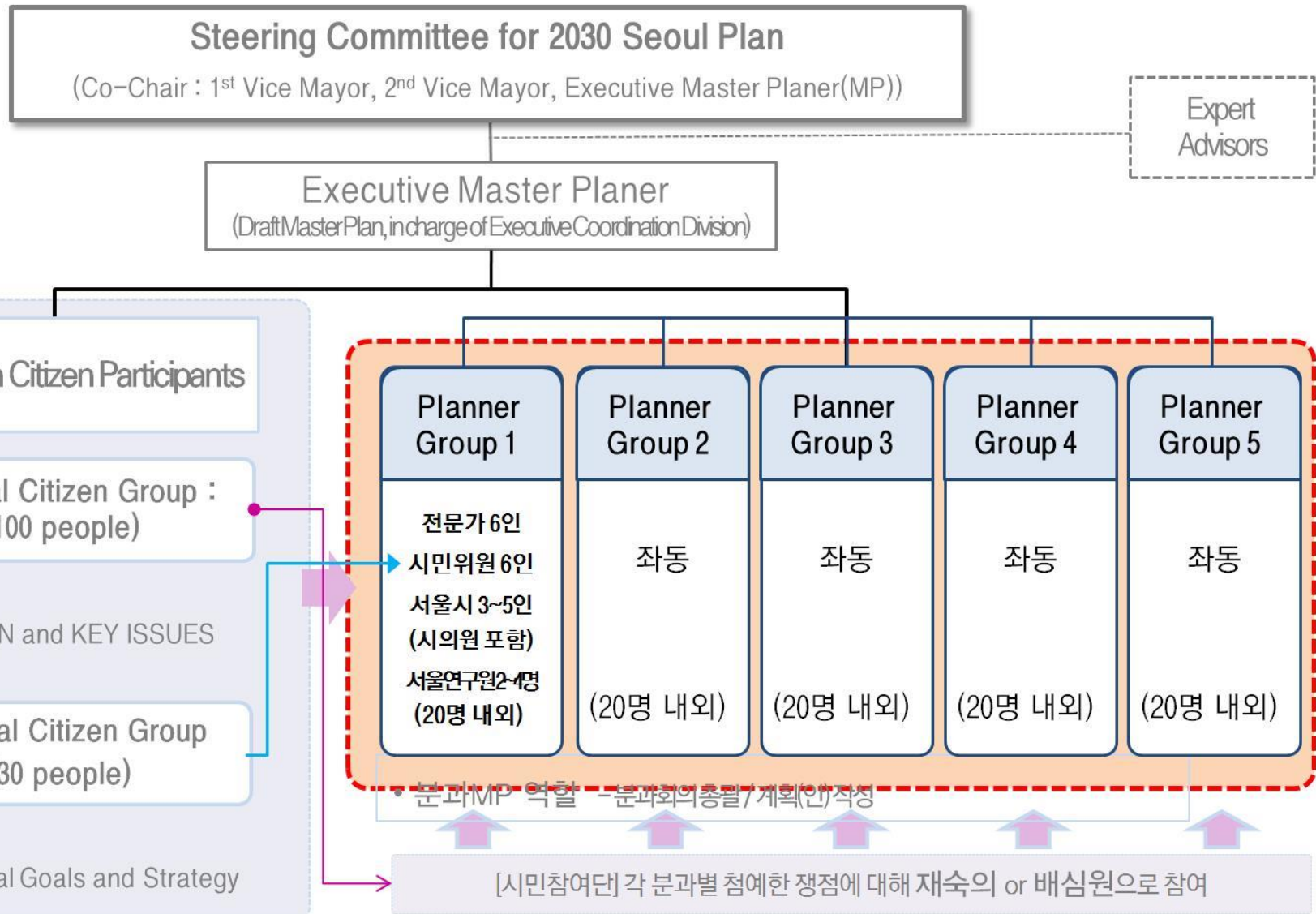


From Citizen Recruit to Delivering the Proposal



“Steering Committee” organized to establish Vision and Key Issues

33



Form & Operation Master Planner Group

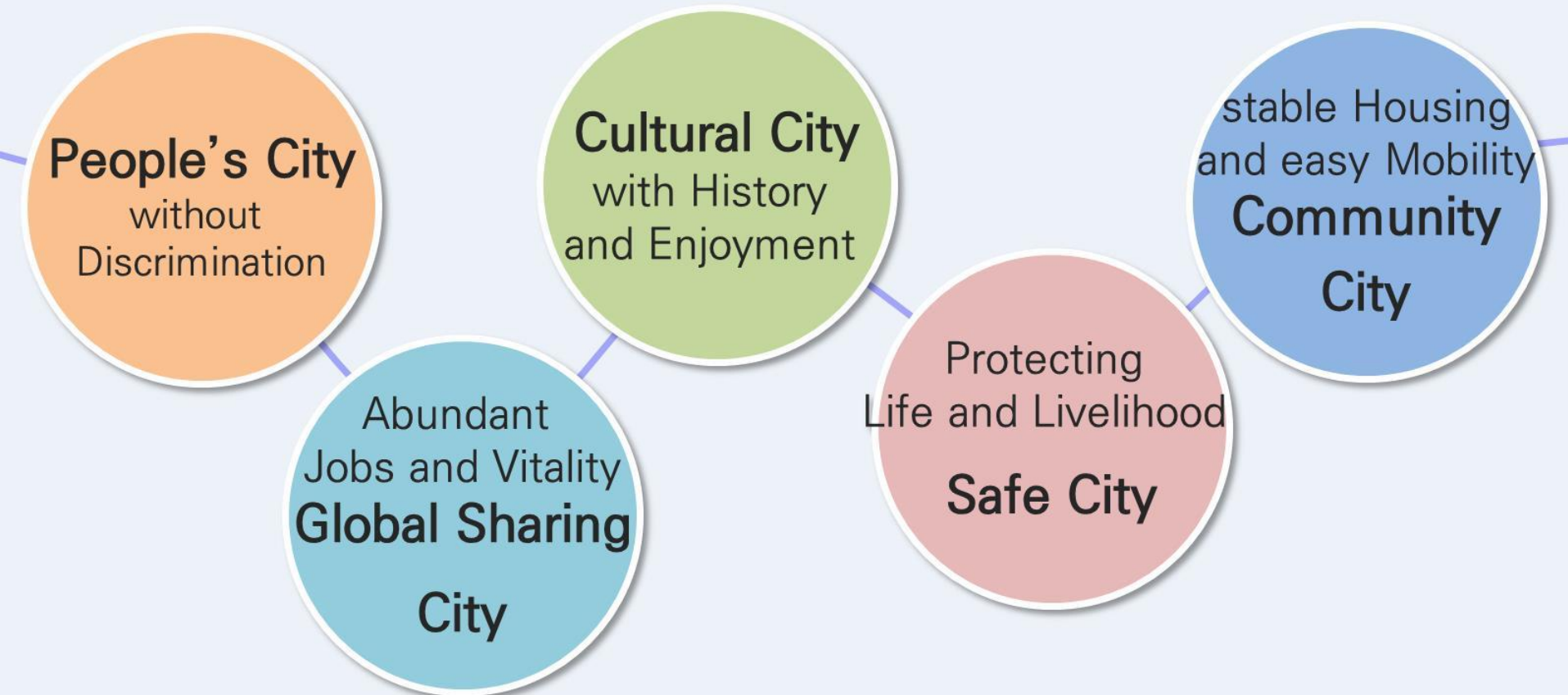


- 분과별 10회 내외 회의개최
- 전체회의 2회
(시민참여단 의견 수렴)



VISION and KEY ISSUES

**“Livable City for Citizens
with Communication and Consideration”**



Together Without Discrimination, People-centered City

Goal

Welfare System in Response to an Aging Society

Healthy City

Well-Integrated Social System without Discrimination

Opportunities for Education Available to Everyone

Gender Equality and Social Care

Strategy

- Enhance social support to guarantee stable life for the elderly.
- Expand opportunity for the elderly to participate in society and create a culture of unifying all age groups.

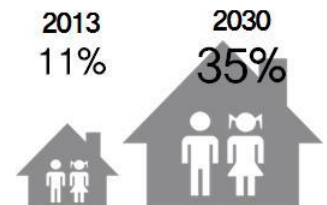
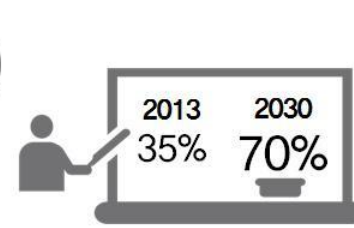
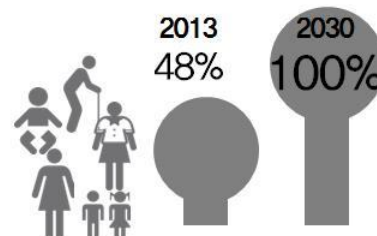
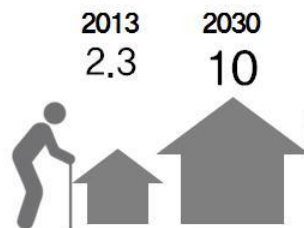
- Provide ubiquitous healthcare with an efficient public welfare and healthcare system.
- Enhance preventive healthcare for each age group.
- Prevent and control environmental disease and improve food safety.

- Improve protection of rights for the minority to eliminate discrimination.
- Establish customized welfare service by region.
- Establish a voluntary welfare community through sharing and participation.
- Create a society that respects the value of cultural diversity.

- Provide education opportunities to all people.
- Establish an educational society to improve citizen capacity.
- Restore the school's function for whole-person education.
- Build a community of education by utilizing regional resources.

- Create a family-social culture of gender equality.
- Establish the social environment for expanding women's economic participation
- Develop an environment that is safe from danger and violence.

Indicator



Number of Leisure Facilities for the Elderly

Number of Regional Public Health Facilities

Guarantee Rate of Minimum Income Standards

Rate of Lifelong Education Experience

Rate of Dependency on National and Public Nurseries

Dynamic Global City with a Strong Job Market

Goal

Global Economic City
Based on Creativity and Innovation

Synergetic Growth Among Economic Units
Co-Development Among Regions

People and Job-Centered
Vital Economy

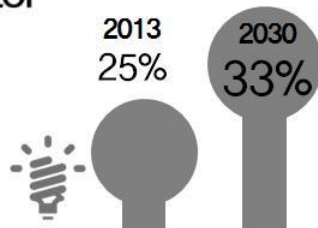
Strategy

- Improve the competitiveness of the industry of growth engines through a strengthened foundation for creative economy.
- Promote creative small and medium-sized venture enterprises.
- Establish Seoul's unique sustainable industrial ecology.
- Promote the innovation cluster and revitalize the existing industrial agglomeration.

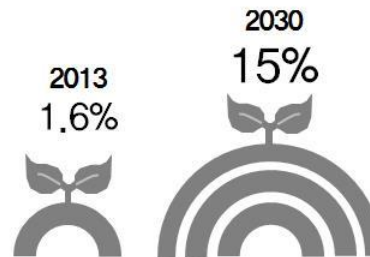
- Revitalize the social economy of coexistence and cooperation.
- Support the growth of small businesses to enhance their self-sufficiency
- Expand independent job opportunities for the vulnerable social group.

- Expand the creative class by training creative human resources.
- Create a global environment where global human resources want to work.
- Establish a 21st-century-style city economy environment by creating an integrated space for life-job.

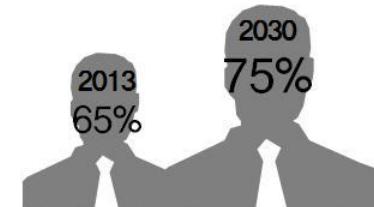
Indicator



Proportion of Creative Class



Proportion of Social Economic Jobs



Employment Rate

Vibrant Cultural & Historic City

Goal

Historic City

Where Culture and Life are Integrated

City Landscape

That moves the minds of citizens

Diverse City Cultures

for Everyone to Enjoy

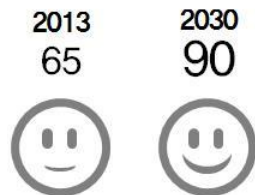
Strategy

- Create a city space structure that emphasizes historical characteristics.
- Improve citizens' accessibility to historical resources.
- Time and spatial expansion of historical resources

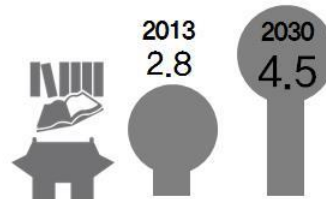
- Restoration of natural scenery
- Preservation and management of historical landscape
- Management of street and downtown scenery
- Landscape management carried out together with citizens

- Establish a cultural environment for all citizens to enjoy.
- Develop regions specializing in culture
- Establish a cultural ecological network.

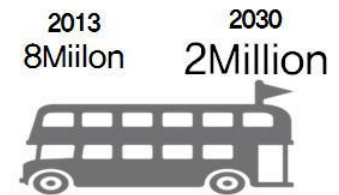
Indicator



Cultural Environment Satisfaction



Number of Cultural Infrastructures



Number of Foreign Tourists

Lively & Safe City

Goal

Park-oriented Ecological City

Energy-Efficient
Resource Recycling City

Creating a Safe City for Everyone

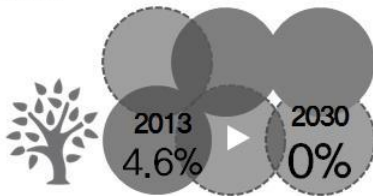
Strategy

- Focus on park infrastructure to create a park-oriented city.
- Improve the city's climate control capacity.
- Preserve·restore ecology within the city and expand its role in public benefit.
- Create a pleasant environment for city life.

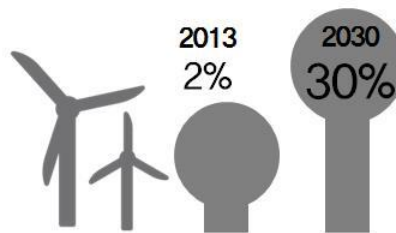
- Advanced management system in preparation for the energy crisis
- Secure a low carbon energy production·consumption system.
- Expand resource recycling.

- Advanced system for obtaining and utilizing risk information
- Promote higher speed and improved capacity for early response.
- Expand safety governance for city life.
- Improve the capacity to prevent natural disasters and measure the environment.

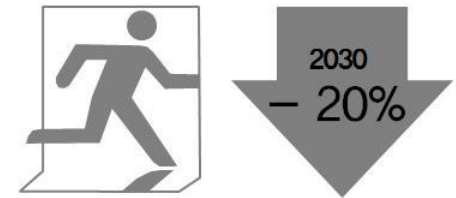
Indicator



Proportion of Regions Excluded from Park Service



Usage Rate of New Renewable Energy



Rate of Decrease in Disaster Victims

Stable Housing, Easy Transportation, Community-Oriented City

Goal

Urban Regeneration for Harmony
Between Life and Work Spaces

Green Transportation Environment
for a Convenient Life Without Cars

Provide Various Choices for
Stable Housing

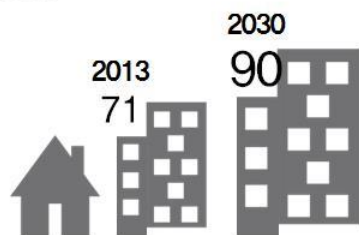
Strategy

- Mixed land use around station areas for increased job-house proximity
- Promote balanced development through specialized growth for each region
- Revitalize regions through resident participation-based urban regeneration.

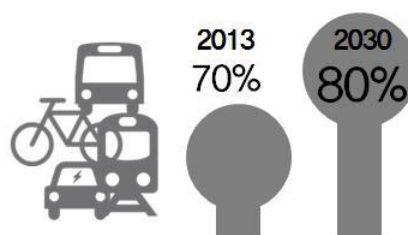
- Restore the public transportation-centered city and establish a complex integrated transportation system.
- Reform roads and create an environment for safe walking and bicycling.
- Reasonable management of car usage

- Expand affordable housing supply
- Expand the customized housing welfare program.
- Establish residents' community for enhanced lifestyle.

Indicator



Job-Housing Balance Indicator * (Minimum Value Per Area)



Proportion of Green Transportation



Proportion of Public Rental Housing

Status **Improvement**

Seoul Plan is the most used reference for all other plans

Citizen established and mayor promised

Plan that mayor cannot change

Attention of Citizen

Attention of citizen is prerequisite for a better plan

Seoul's Urban Planning Charter

Looking Ahead to the Next 100 Years



**Environment
Friendly**



**Heritage
Conservation**



**Convenient
Everywhere**



**Green
Transport**



**Energy
Efficient**



**Balanced
Landscape**



**Spatial
Diversity**



Safe City



**Participatory
and Aligned**



**Inclusive and
Equitable**

Thank You