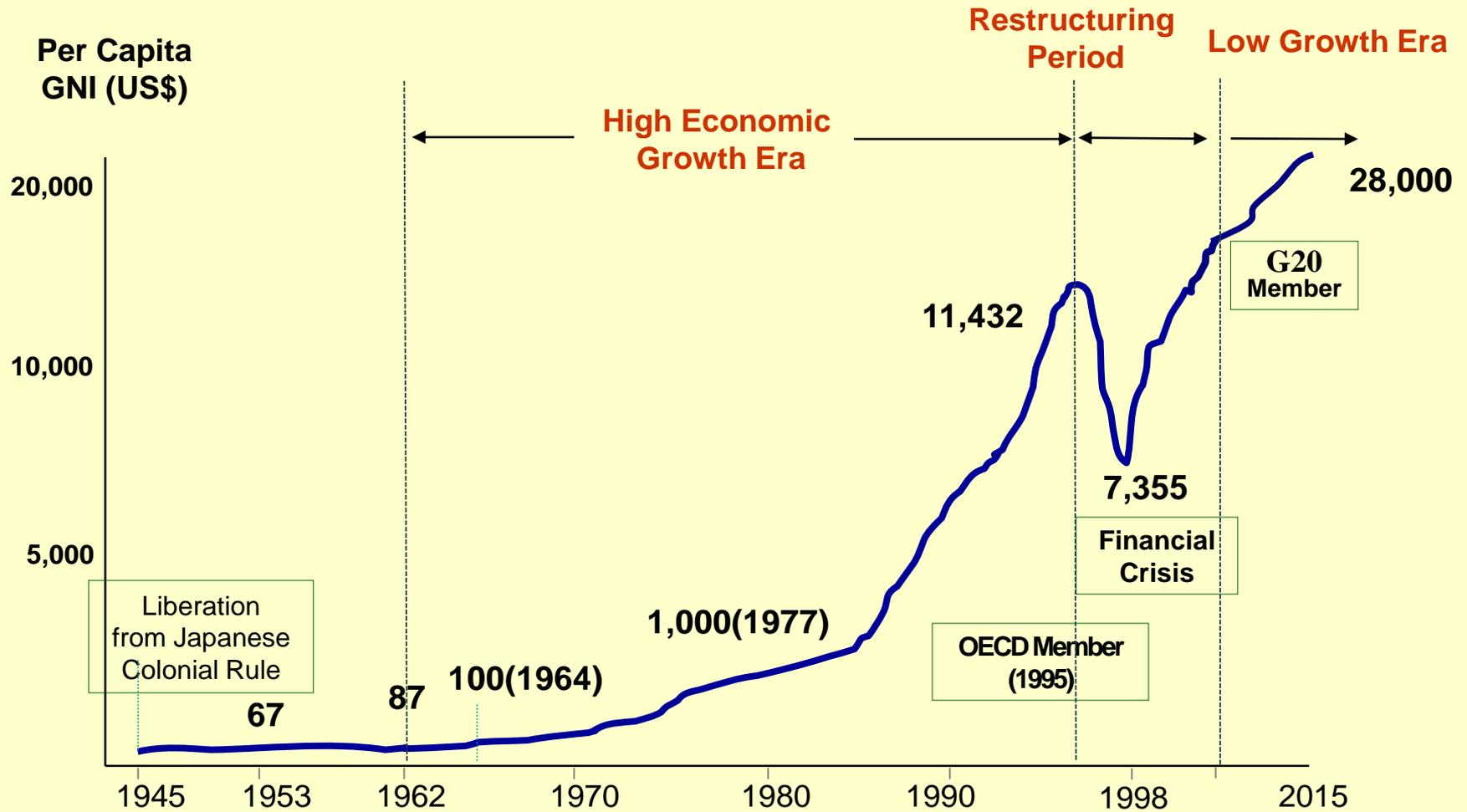


Urban Challenges and Planning Responses in South Korea

Se Hoon Park
Research Fellow, KRIHS
shpark@krihs.re.kr

- Economic Development and Urbanization
- New Challenges and Planning Responses

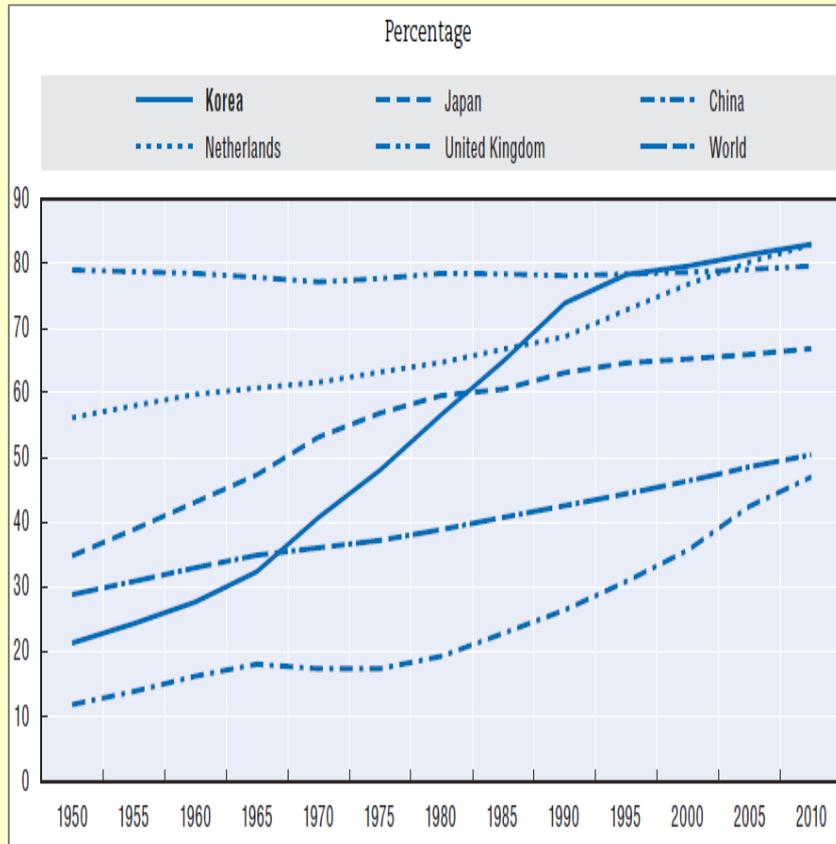
Economic Development



Source: KDI 2005 Updated

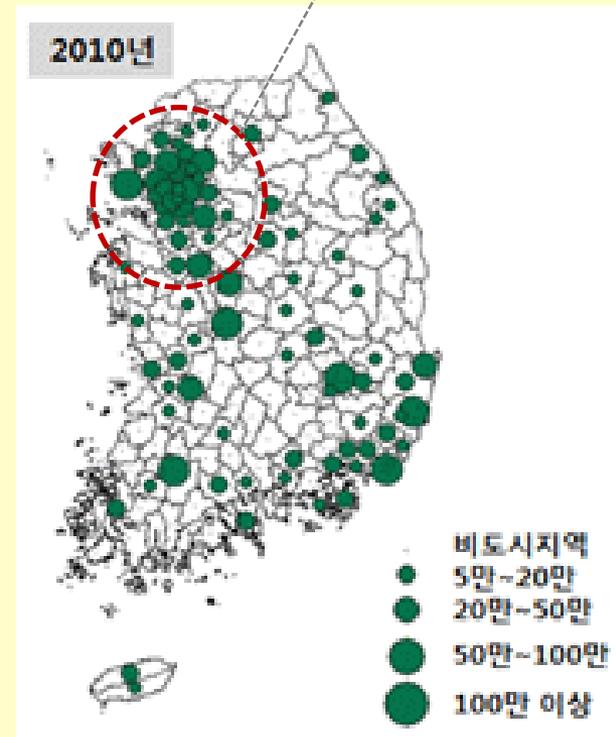
Urbanization experiences

< Comparison of Urbanization Trends (1950-2010) >



91% urbanization share

Population concentration in the Capital Region



Paradigm shift

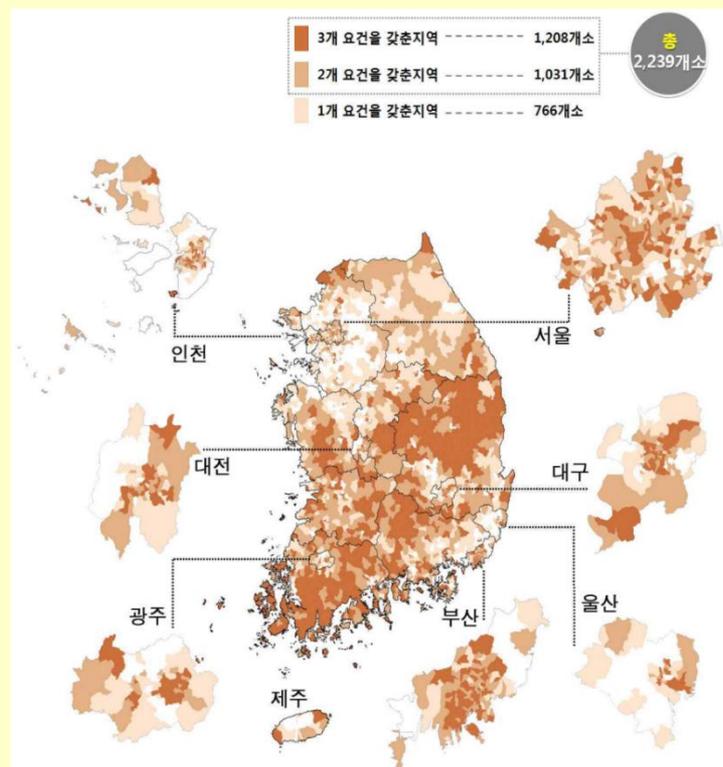
	Developmental Era (1960-1990)	Post-developmental Era (2000-)
Urbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive Rural-Urban Migration • Population growth in large cities and city centers • Migration into the capital region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in no. of migration • Population decrease in large cities • Suburbanization
Economy and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization • High Economic Growth Era • Heavy Manufacturing industry oriented (car making, ship making, steel making industries as key engines) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization • Prolonged economic crisis(1997, 2008) • Post-industrialization. Service industry(finance, tourism, cultural industries) oriented
Society and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authoritarian regime • Seoul Olympic Games (1988) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic regime • Emergence of Mass culture and tourism
Urban Policy Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New town development. Housing provision • Providing industrial complex and ports for economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City-region planning, controlling urban sprawl, urban regeneration.

- Economic Development and Urbanization
- New Challenges and Planning Responses

Declining cities and towns

- Cities are declining in terms of population, infrastructure and economy
- National government launched '**national urban regeneration strategies**' in 2013 by injecting national fund into declining city centers nationwide.
- New government vowed that it will support 500 areas with 'urban regeneration new deal project' in 5 years

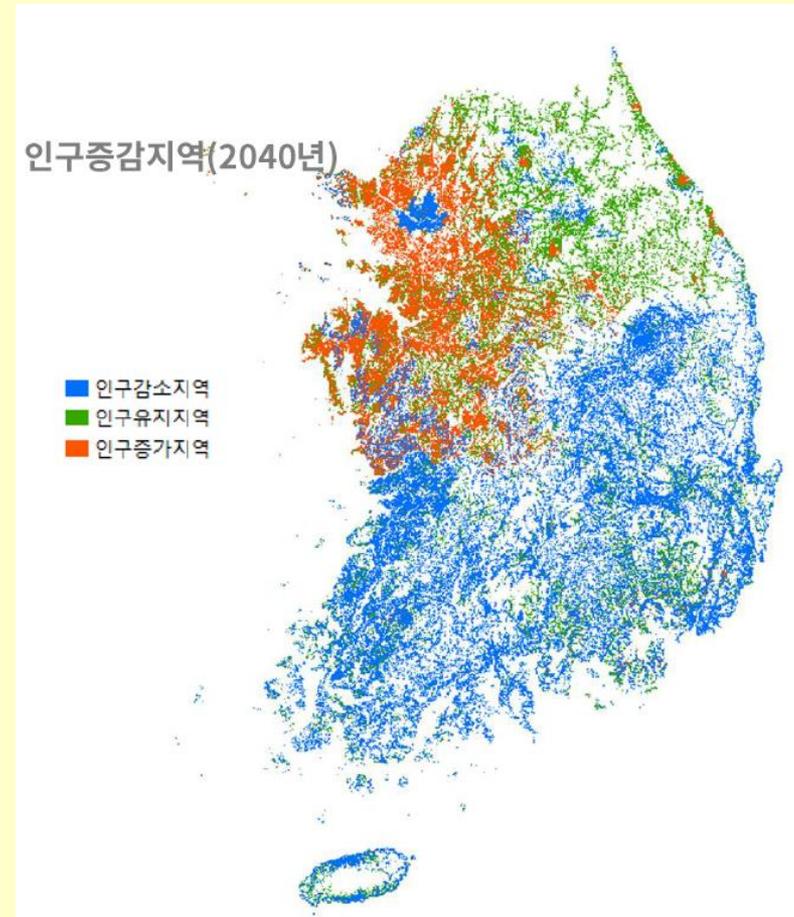
Declining cities



Worsened Regional disparity

- Disparity between the capital region and other areas is long lasting issue in Korea, but even worsening with globalization.
- Government started a set of '**balanced national development strategies**' in 2003 by relocating government functions to underdeveloped areas of Sejong city and Innovation cities.

Population trend in 2040



Fragmented governance

- As planning rights devolved into local governments, it is increasingly difficult to respond to **cross-border and inter-city issues** which rise with high mobility.
- Planning system and practices are mostly developed and structured to respond to 'urban expansion' in developmental years, so that it is difficult to cope with issues of '**urban shrinkage**'.
- As urban problems are complicated more than before, **inter-sectoral cooperation** among economy, welfare, culture and urban development is increasingly needed.

Thank you