# **Seoul Transportation**

March 2016

Urban Transportation Division Seoul Metropolitan Government







#### Seoul transportation in the past

#### Mode of transportation



Walk (~ 1945)



Streetcar (1945 ~ 1970)



Bus (1971 ~ 1985)



Car (1986 ~ 2000)

#### **Expansion of Road Network**



### Rapid urban Development









### **C**ar- oriented policy

#### Population & number of cars









### **C**ar- oriented policy

**Freeway traffic management system (FTMS)** 

- > Start to operate in 1997
- **Road length of operation: 259km**



### **C**ar- oriented policy

- Traffic impact analysis (TIA)
  - > What are in TIA?
    - 1) Forecast travel demand
    - 2) Examine the impacts of development on the traffic conditions
    - **3)** Prepare measures to mitigate the impacts



- > Introduced in 1986 as a mandatory legal process before development
- Review committee members: Experts at transportation, road, urban planning and architecture
   Process: 4 steps
   Draft TIA by developer
   Submit TIA
   Review on the TIA
   Approval

#### **T**ransport demand management (TDM)



#### **T**ransport demand management (TDM)

- Annual traffic impact fee (ATIF)
- Floor area  $\times$  Unit fee  $\times$  Traffic impact factor
- Target buildings with floor area  $\geq 1,000\ m^2$
- Unit fee: 350~700 KRW/ m<sup>2</sup>
- Traffic impact factor:
  0.47 (factory) ~ 9.83 (department store)

#### 🛑 Employer-based TDM

- Alleviate ATIF if employer joins in traffic reduction programs (TRPs)
- TRPs: Parking pricing, Business taxi, etc.
- Reduction rate of ATIF (each TRP): 5~30%

#### 🔰 Parking cap

- Target: highly developed area
- Limit parking space:

Maximum 50% of regular area



#### **T**ransport demand management (TDM)

#### Weekly No-Driving Day program





#### Public transportation

#### Bus system change (2004)





#### Public transportation

#### Bus system change (2004)



#### **Integrated distance-based transit fare system**

- Free transfer between bus-bus and bus-subway,
  free transfer within 30 minutes. (maximum 5 times)
- > Introduction of transportation card
- > Distance-based fare system



#### Mode share vs. energy consumption share

- Mode share of car 25.9% vs. energy consumption share 55.7%
- Mode share of subway 35.2% vs. energy consumption share 5.5%



#### Uprising congestion cost

• Congestion cost 7,,500 billion KRW(2009)  $\Rightarrow$  22,400 billion KRW(2030) by simple trend analysis



# II. Vision



### Toward paradigm shift

















### 01 Transit mall

Introducing transit mall on Sinchon-ro in January, 2014 Pedestrian-only road on weekends



http://www.dtoday.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=105873



http://m.bizwatch.co.kr/?mod=mview&uid=4887

#### 01 Transit mall

Decrease in traffic accidents Increase in citizen's satisfaction and stores' sales



#### Satisfaction degree

Citizen's satisfaction degree of Sinchon transit mall (N=1,300)





### 02 Car sharing

Start to operate in February, 2012 including a fleet of electric vehicles (EVs)



#### **Easy renting system**





### 02 Car sharing

Rapid increase of car sharing members and rentals High degree of car sharing member's satisfaction





#### 03 Removal of overpass

Start to remove overpass in 2002 Enhancing urban scenery, vitality, and traffic conditions



#### 03 Removal of overpass

Increase in travel speed and rise in land value



### 04 Road diet

Widening sidewalks by eliminating lanes on several downtown roads



Seoul Downtown and road diet target roads (yellow lines)

# Thank you!!