High Speed Railway Impacts on Regional Economy - Lessons Learned in Korea

July 28, 2020 SeungKook WU Korea Transport Institute



Contents

High Speed Railway Network in Korea

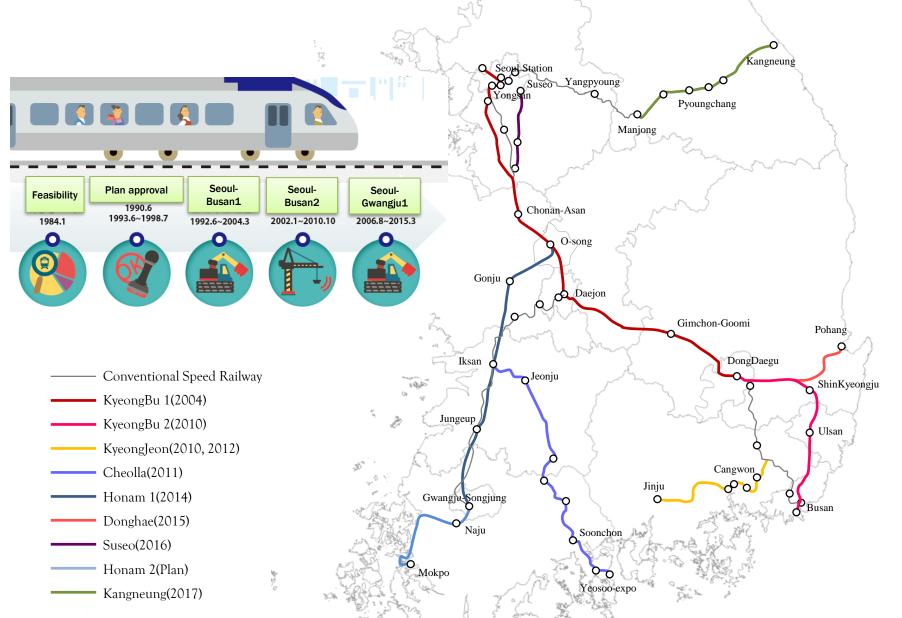
Changes in Transport

Economic Impacts



High Speed Railway Network in Korea

1. High Speed Railway Network in Korea

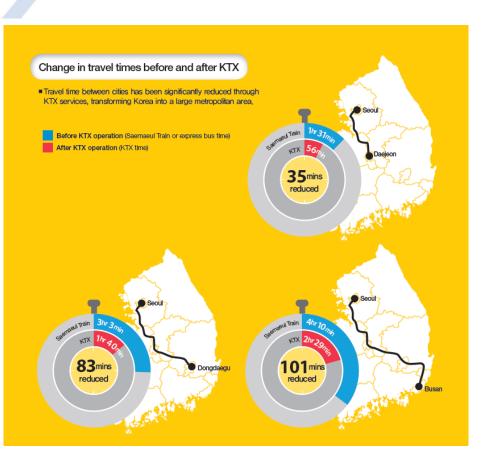


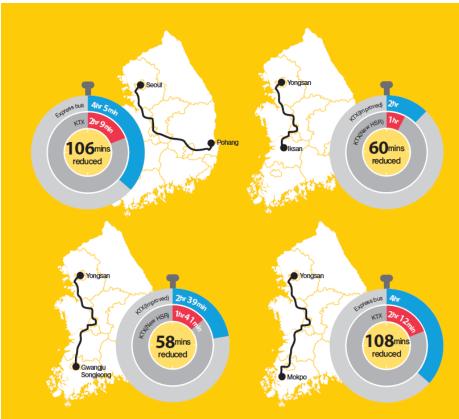


Changes in Transport

1. Travel Time

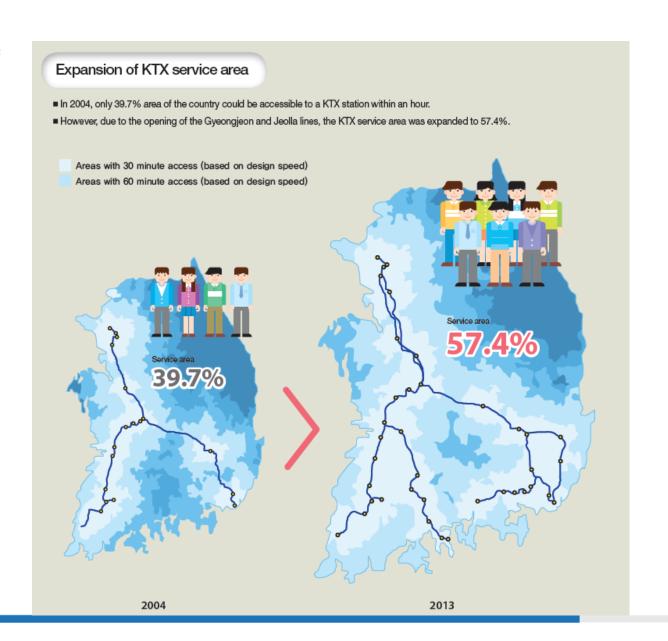
■ Time savings





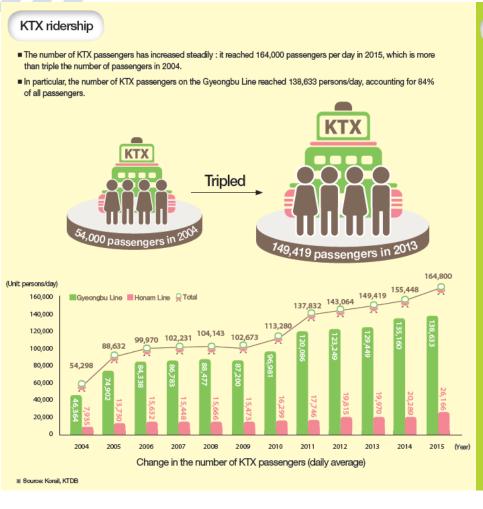
2. HSR Covered Area

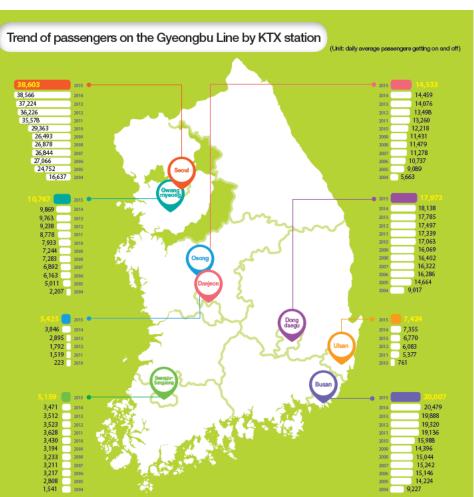
Coverage



3. Ridership

Ridership





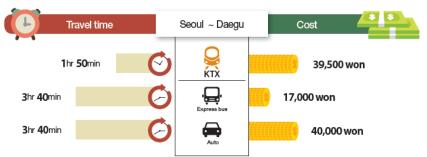
 $2017 \rightarrow 216,781/\text{day}, 2018 \rightarrow 232,416/\text{day}$

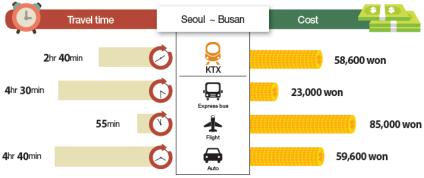
4. Transport Mode Share

■ Modal shifts KyeongBu Line (Seoul – Busan)

KTX as a primary mode for intercity trip(Gyeongbu-line)

■ Due to its high speed and affordable fares, the KTX became more competitive than other transportation modes such as airplane and express bus.

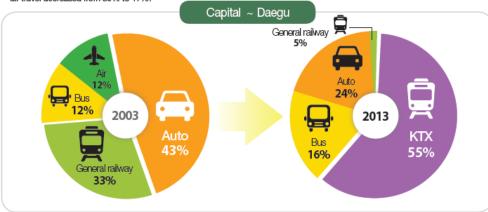


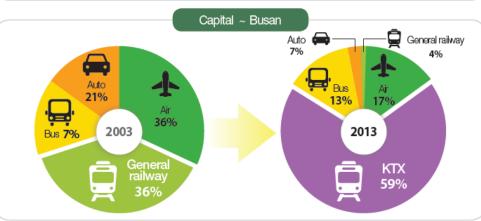


W Vehicle calculations are made with the assumption of 1.5 persons per vehicle

Modal share of railways (general & express) between Capitall and Daegu rapidly increased from 33% to 60% after the Gyeongbu-line went into operation(2004), while demand for air travel decreased and was minimal in 2013.

During this period, the modal share of the railways between Capital and Busan also increased from 36% to 63%, and the demand for air travel decreased from 36% to 17%.

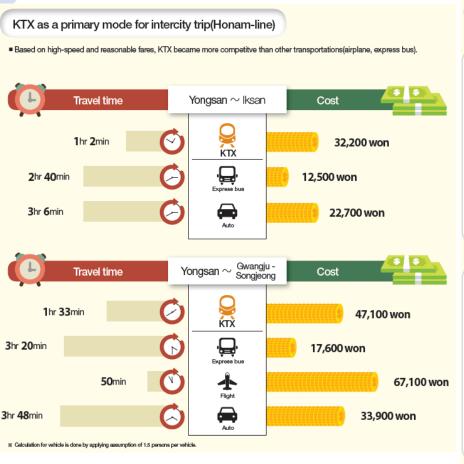




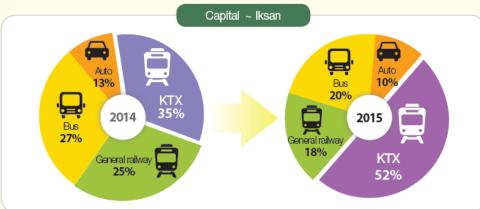
Change in mode share before and after KTX services

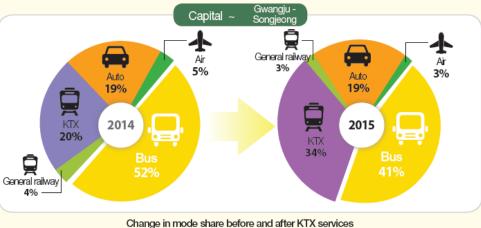
4. Transport Mode Share

■ Modal shifts Honam Line (Yongsan – Gwangju)



- Modal share of KTX between Capital and Iksan dramatically increased from 35% to 52% after KTX Honam-line's operation(2015).
- At the same time, modal share of KTX between Capital and GwangjuSongjeong increased from 20% to 34% while the one for air travel decreased from 5% to 3%.





5. Station Area Development

Multi-modal Transport Complex

- Integrating all transport modes (HSR, local city metro, bus, taxi, etc.) at a multi-modal transport complex
- Local and inter-city traffic increases give new business opportunities
 - Meetings, tourism, conventions, expositions, shopping, etc.

Completed	Planned	In study		
• DongDaegu Station (2016)	 Ulsan Station Kwangju-Songjung Station Iksan Station	O-songMokpoSooseoDongtanJije		

5. Station Area Development

DongDaegu Multi-modal Transport Complex

Setting

- Selected as a National Pilot Project(2010)
- Integration of KTX, Intercity bus, local bus, metro
- Transport infra + shopping, entertainment, education, etc.

Project time

- 2010~2016

Cost

- 1 Billion USD

Developer

Shinsegae (2nd largest in shopping)

Physical size

- Space: Land 36,000m, Floor 275,000m
- Building: underground 7floors, ground and over 9floors
- Facility types: HSR and Bus Terminal, Culture-Education, Theme Park, Department Store, etc.





- ✓ Ridership KTX: 17,684,000/yr → 20,785,000/yr (16%↑)
- ✓ Ridership Metro: 8.7 million/yr → 12.4 million/yr (40% ↑)
- ✓ # Visitor store: 33 million/yr
- ✓ Revenue store: 660 billion KRW/yr

5. Station Area Development

서울경제(2017. 11.22)

[건축과 도시-신세계동대구복합환승센터]흩어진 대중교통역 하나로...낙후된 구도심에 활기 불어넣다



신세계동대구복합환승센터의 독특한 외관은 거대한 건물임에도 무겁지 않은 느낌을 주고, 복합 시설이 결합된 건축물의 의도를 잘드러낸다. KTX동대구역이 위치한 동구는 대구 내에서도 상대적으로 낙후된 곳이었다.KTX역 지하철 고속버스 일반 버스 등의 대중교통 노선이 교차하고는 있었지만 역이 이리저리 흩어져 있어 이용이 불편했다. 구심점이 없다 보니 상권의 활기도 떨어졌다.

이 같은 대구 구도심의 얼굴을 신세계동대구복합환승센터(이하 신세계동대구센터)가 바꿨다. 2017년 한 국건축문화대상 우수상 수상작인 신세계동대구센터는 그 자체로 웅장하고 세련된 위용을 드러내면서 도 동시에 이 일대 개발의 촉매제로 역할을 하고 있다.

시작은 2000년대 말 정부가 추진한 국가기간복합환승센터 개발사업이었다. 흩어져 있는 교통결절점(공 항,항만,철도,버스,지하철역) 중심으로 복합환승센터를 만들어 연계환승 교통체계를 구축하고 이를 기반 으로 도시재생을 유도하기 위한 정책이었다.

신세계동대구센터는 그중에서 처음 완공된 사례이면서 건축적 경제적 측면에서도 가치가 높은 건축물 로 평가된다.

영남일보(2017. 12.11)



동대구역복합환승센터 개장 1년…열차이용객 300만명 가까이 급증

[f] 🗾 🔤 🥠 N 😵 기사내보내기

박광일기자 2017-12-11 기자가 쓴기사 더보기

인쇄 | - | +

1호선 동대구역 이용객도 폭증 360여만명 늘어 1238만명 훌쩍

■ 동대구역복합환승센터 효과



동대구역 열차 이용객

1786만4000명→2078만5000명

Metro

Š

도시철도 1호선 동대구역 이용객 877만9692명→1238만6906명

[〕] 12월15일로 개장 1주년을 맞는 동대구역복 합환승센터와 대구신세계백화점 주변에 유동 인구가 급증하고, 각종 개발사업이 활기를 띠 고 있는 것으로 나타났다.

10일 코레일·〈주〉SR에 따르면 올해 1월부터 11월까지 동대구역에서 열차를 이용한 승객 은 모두 2천 78만5천명으로 집계됐다. 이는 지

난해 같은 기간(1천786만4천명)에 비해 16.3%(292만1천명) 늘어난 수치다.

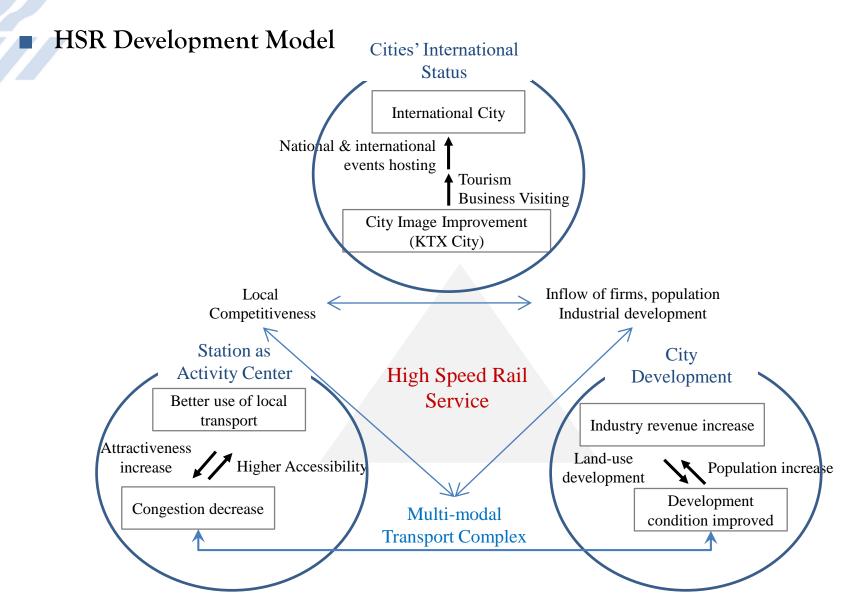
도시철도 이용객도 급증했다. 대구도시철도공사에 따르면 올해 1~11월 도시철도 1호선 동대 구역 승·하차 인원은 모두 1천 238만6천 906명이다. 지난해 같은 기간엔 877만9천 692명이 동대 구역에서 도시철도를 이용했다. 불과 1년 만에 무려 41%(360만7천214명)가 늘어난 것이다.

환승센터 주변 도로 여건 등도 크게 개선됐다. 동대구역고가교 개체·확장공사 완공에 따라 동 대구로가 왕복 6차로에서 10차로로 넓어졌다. 동대구역 광장도 5배 이상(4천600→2만6천㎡) 커졌다. 주변엔 대단지 아파트 공사가 진행 중인 데다 최근 재개발 아파트 단지 2곳이 분양에 나서는 등 부동산 개발·거래도 활발하다. 음식점·카페 등 다양한 상업시설도 잇따라 들어서고 있다.



Economic Impacts

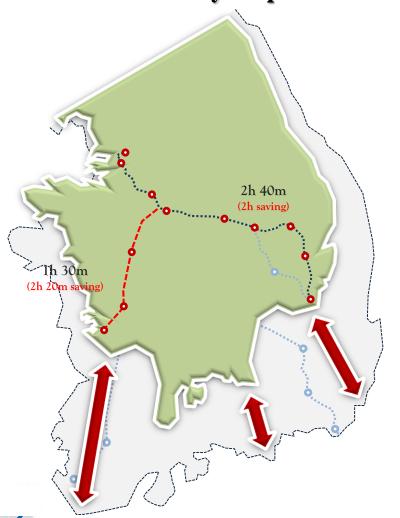
1. Impact on Locality and City



2. Economy Growth through Accessibility Improvement

Removing distance barrier

National territory map shrunk in travel time





3. National HSR Ridership Increase

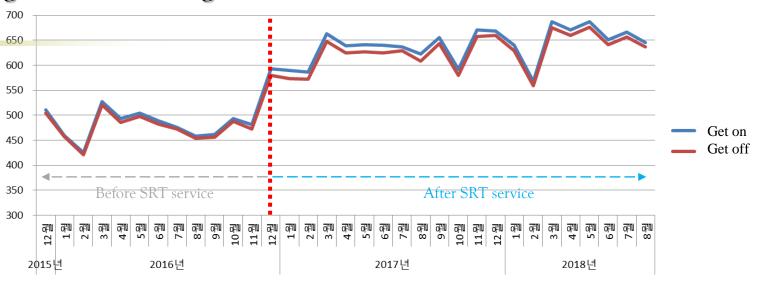
HSR ridership

- Tour and business travel increased
- In 2018, 400 person-km of HSR on average

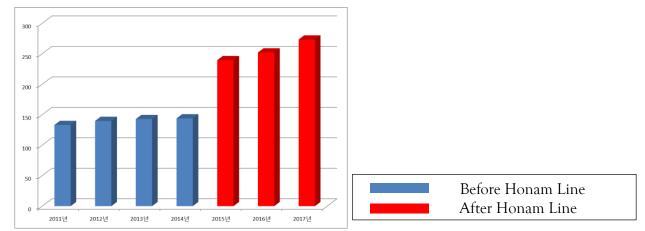
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
KTX	Passenger-km (10millions)	1,338	1,389	1,427	1,471	1,539	1,638	1,942
	population (thousands)	50,734	50,948	51,141	51,328	51,529	51,696	51,778
	Passenger-km/ population	263.7	272.6	279.0	286.6	298.7	316.9	375.1
구분		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
KTX	Passenger-km (10millions)	555	886	978	985	999	976	1,082
	population (thousands)	48,584	48,782	48,992	49,269	49,540	49,773	50,516
	Passenger-km/ population	114.2	181.6	199.6	199.9	201.7	196.1	214.2

4. Change in Connected Local Metro

Ridership change of Seoul Bundang Line



Revenue change of Gwangju Metro

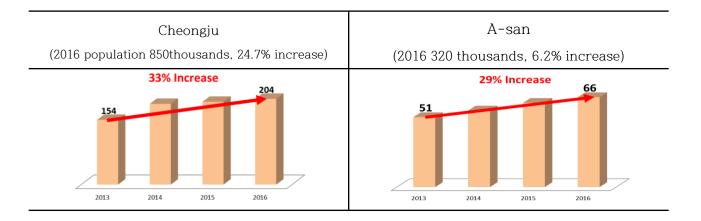


100 million KRW

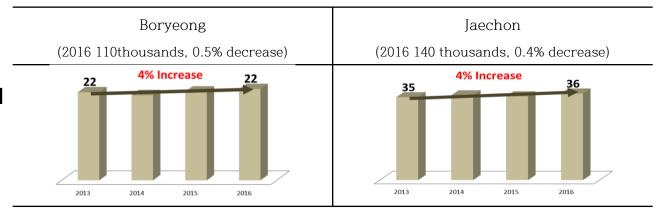
5. Population Change

Choongcheong province city population

HSR-connected

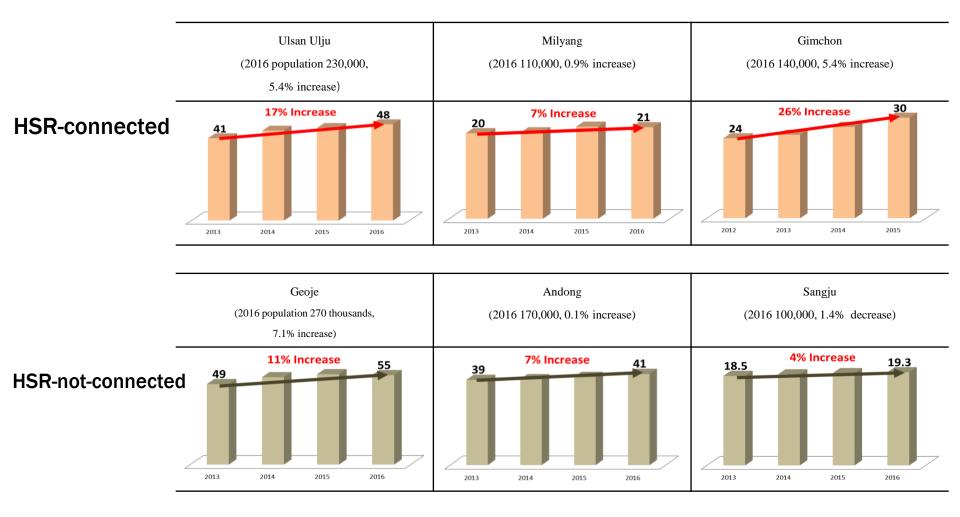


HSR-not-connected



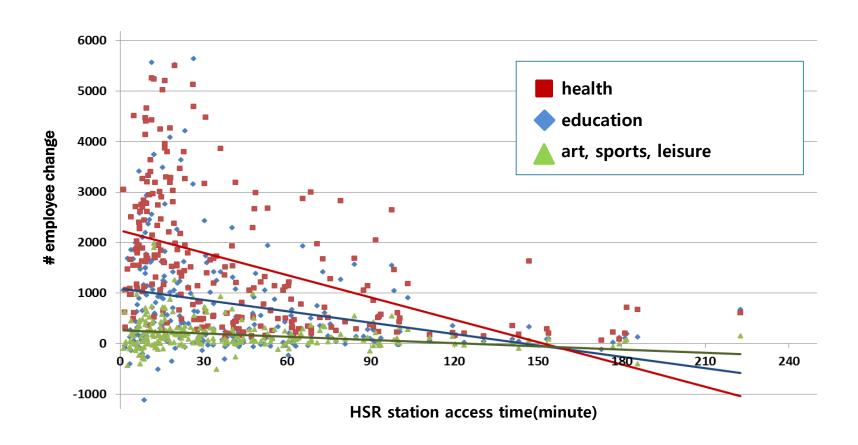
5. Population Change

Youngnam province city population



6. Employment Change

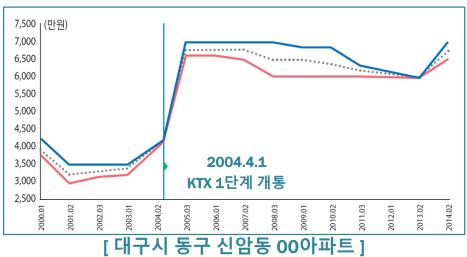
Service sector employment increase



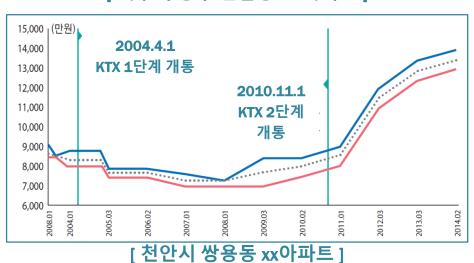
7. Real Estate Price Change

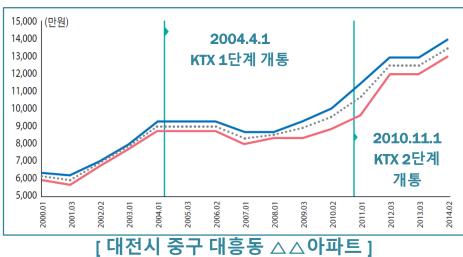
Housing apartment price change in HSR coverage













- HSR had positive impacts on regional economy
- Revenue, employment, land price, local transport ridership increased
- Passengers and visitors provided new business opportunities
- Size of impacts were different at stations
 - Stations located far from city center had limited benefits
- Coordination was crucial for HSR station area development
- Multi-modal transport complex effect was significant but it needed to overcome many hurdles: coordination of stake holders, legal regulations, development plans (transport, landuse, industry, housing, etc.)

- Creativity is needed for financing station area development project
- How to share risk and profit among public and private investors
- How to facilitate land acquisition process
- Local leadership is an essential factor for success
- DongDaegu multi-modal transport complex was possible thanks to local government's strong leadership

사람·환경·교통의 조화 속에 미래의 삶을 풍요롭게 바꾸는 한국교통연구원

Schot- Wark you