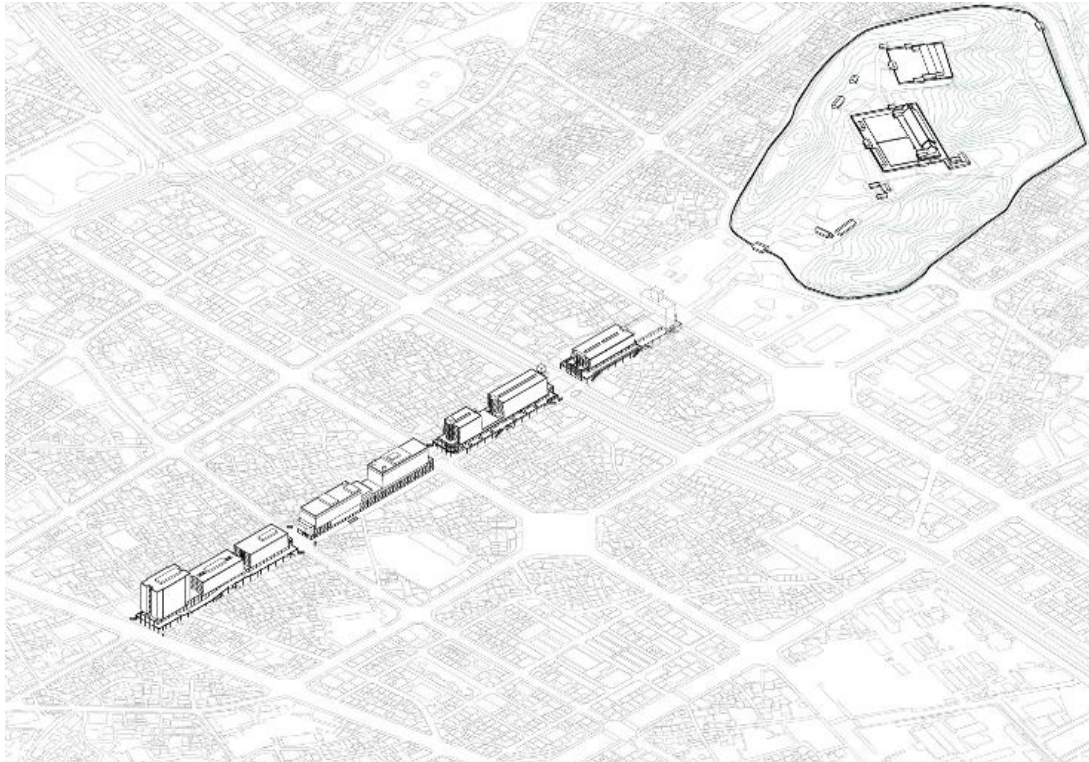


# A Future for Euljiro

*The Influence of Social Cohesion on Participatory Planning, Influenced by Institutional Factors*



*Emma Beuker*

*s4712153*

*Bachelor Thesis Geography, Spatial Planning and Environment*

*Radboud University Nijmegen*

*Under the guidance of prof. dr. E. van der Krabben*



## Preface

South-Korea is a country I only knew from my history books and a few news articles that I have read the last couple of years, but details about this country were unknown to me. A year ago, I could have never imagined that this would change drastically. To finalize the bachelor program of Geography, Spatial Planning and Environment at the School of Management of the Radboud University Nijmegen I had to choose a subject to write a thesis about and along came the opportunity to write about urban planning in South-Korea and specifically about participatory planning. The interesting part of this subject was the collaboration with the Department of Architecture at the EWha Womans University, since design and architecture are a big interest of mine. What seemed interesting to me is to have an external overview of the case we were planning to do research on; the Euljiro/Sewoon district. Let alone that this case has seen some interesting development problems, it is also interesting that the neighbourhood has a commercial destination and therefore we can look into participatory planning working with entrepreneurs and shop owners instead of working with (mostly) residents. It is seen that participatory planning can offer new developments for this neighbourhood, but it is worth knowing how cultural aspect of Korean society and social cohesion within a neighbourhood influence participatory planning. A field trip to South-Korea to see the area for ourselves was an amazing change to put our learned skills of the bachelor's programme to the test and really look into a problem that is so unknown to us.

Firstly, I want to thank Erwin van der Krabben and Klaas Kresse who provided me with this opportunity and guided writing this research and doing the fieldwork. Furthermore, I would like to thank my fellow students Willem van Wagenberg, Brent Houterman, Joost Reumkes, Sjoerd Stolk, Emil Ros and Job Wevers, whom I went to Korea with and made this experience one I will never forget; the Korean students at the EWha Womans University who welcomed us and helped us give us insights in Korean culture and helped us do the fieldwork; and finally, I would like to thank my friends Mauro Smeets and Wouter van 't Grunewold, with whom I spend my days at the university and motivated me but always provided me with some time to relax.

I am thankful for and inspired by this opportunity and looking forward to the future. Enjoy reading this thesis.

Emma Beuker  
Radboud University Nijmegen, June 2019

## Summary

Seoul has grown excessively economically in the last decades, following historical changes and cultural developments. This growth was accompanied by great urban extensions and developments, which also led to the rise of Euljiro.

Euljiro is an area in the centre of Seoul, South Korea, which has seen economical flourishing in the early years of the economical growth. Nevertheless, since the economy is changing, this area has been in a decline and the area development stagnated, this due to changing economical factors and no fitting vision for the area.

The development of the area has been under discussion, since the area development plans are contradicting the cultural value the area has. But since South Korea has a history in participatory planning and the interest in this method has been renewed, interest arose if this could be the fitting solution for the development of the Euljiro area.

The question is, how participation in area development can be influenced positively, since the stagnation of the area development led to several conflicts. Therefore, the following research question is formulated:

*‘To what extent does social cohesion affect the degree to which residents are willing to participate in area development, and to what extent is that impact influenced by institutional factors?’*

To answer this research question a survey was conducted among the residents of Euljiro, with the questions being derived from a literature study. The data that was gathered was tested via IBM SPSS, where the relationship of the variables was analysed via the multiple regression method.

The conclusion of these statistic tests is that social cohesion affects the degree of willingness to participate in area development. The higher the social cohesion, the more likely respondents are activated and willing to participate. The influence of formal and informal institutions can be defined as one of a more indirect kind, since the institutional availability is of significance on social cohesion, but not directly on participatory planning.

Preface  
Summary

## **Table of content**

1. Introduction	6
1.1 Project Framework	6
1.2 Research Objective	9
1.3 Research Questions	9
1.4 Research Model	10
1.5 Societal Relevance	11
1.6 Scientific Relevance	11
1.7 Reading Guide	12
2. Theoretical Framework	13
2.1 Social Cohesion	13
2.2 Participatory Planning	14
2.3 Ladder of Participation	14
2.4 Formal and Informal Institutions	16
2.5 Conceptual Framework	16
3. Methodology	
3.1 Research Strategy	18
3.2 Data Gathering	19
3.3 Scientific Reliability	21
3.4 Scientific Validity	21
3.5 Data Analysis	22
4. Results	23
4.1 Descriptive Statistics	23
4.2 Cronbach's Alpha	27
4.3 Multiple Regression	28
5. Conclusion	31
5.1 Conclusion	31
5.2 Reflection	31
6. Literature	33
Attachments	35

## 1. Introduction

This chapter will start with a broader explanation about the project framework and the context of this research. Subsequently, the research aim and questions will be explained, which will guide the design of this research. The final parts of the chapter will go deeper into the societal and scientific relevance, which will go into the added value this research tries to achieve.

### 1.1 Project Framework

In the Asia-Pacific region, Seoul (South Korea) is seen as one of the rising worlds cities, with a current population of approximately 10 million inhabitants. With more than 20 percent of South Korea's population living in Seoul and its urban area, it is known as one of the highest population densities in the world, strongly influenced by its natural and policy constraints (Hyung & Sun, 2012).

After the Korean war, where South Korea fought against Japan for their independence, the city of Seoul was highly damaged and existed for the greater part of ruins and badly damaged buildings, even more damaged in the years following the independence of Japan, by the battle for Seoul between North and South Korea. After this war ended in 1953, rapid urbanisation was ignitioned, to protect its citizens against communism and the extreme poverty that accompanies this ideology (Hyung & Sun, 2012).

The export of light manufacturing products became the main economic sector, which led to the rapid growing economy in the 60's and 70's and even stronger urbanisation than in the years prior (Hyung & Sun, 2012).

#### *The Rise of Euljiro/Sewoon District*

One of the areas that flourished under this economic growth was the neighbourhood of Euljiro, in the heart of Seoul.

The origin of the neighbourhood of Euljiro lies around the 1850s, when the first Japanese citizens took residence in the area (Moon, Park, Park & Chung, 2017). Under the Japanese rule, it carried the name Gokanemachi, but when the Koreans became independent in 1946, they renamed the area Eulji after General Eulji Mundeok, who protected Korea in China from an invasion from the Sui Dynasty (Kim, 2018).

In 1966 the Sewoon Sangga, also known as the Sewoon Shopping Mall was built in the heart of Euljiro, connecting Jongmyo Shrine and the Nam Mountain via a 1 km long stretch of buildings. These buildings are; Hyundai Arcade (demolished), Sewoon Arcade, Cheonggye Arcade, Dalim Arcade, Sampoong Arcade, Poonjeon Hotel, Shinseong Arcade and Jinyang Arcade (The Seoul Institute & Centre for Liveable Cities, 2018).

In the first years Sewoon Sangga and Euljiro became an economic core of Seoul. It was formed as a central commercial hub and was known for its luxurious apartments, but also for its big offer of sound systems and electronic products. In the 1970s this started to change, because of the development of other areas, such as Gangnam and the following Myeongdong area, which caused Sewoons commercial success to decrease and finally in the 1990s its supremacy collapsed. Nevertheless, because of its location it maintained a great place of business for small manufacturing-based businesses, for example print shops, jewellers, medical shops and clothing stores.

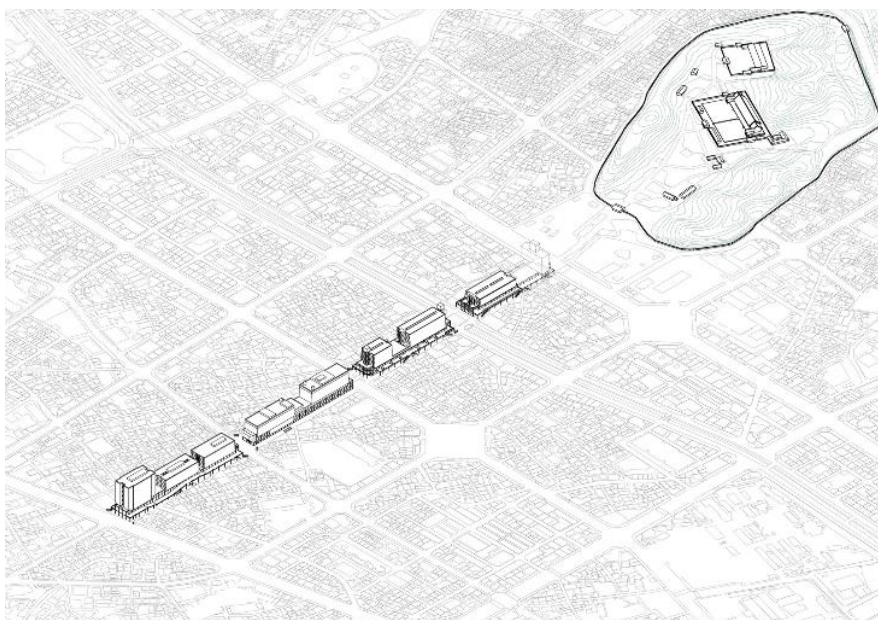


Figure 1 (Sewoon Sangga in 2012, via: <https://pwferretto.com/modern-archaeology>)

### *Recent Developments*

Nowadays, the neighbourhood of Euljiro is a stark contrast with its surroundings. With its unique location in the centre of Seoul, neighbourhoods of high-rise offices and highly modern buildings have enclosed the visually neglected area. Illegal extensions with the use of cheap materials gave the area a slum feel when looking at it. However, when entering the area and looking up close, one could be surprised. Gentrification has taking a leap withing the area, with its uniqueness, this small-industry based neighbourhood in the centre of Seoul, has attracted artists and other creatives.

In the last couple of years the area has started to form ground for new kinds of businesses. Many of the buildings used to have empty upper floors, but these found new completion via bars and other sorts of new businesses. These businesses are mainly to be found when the exact address is known, because mostly from the outside of these buildings, the existence of these bars and businesses is not visible.

The emergence of this hidden scene started by accident. The rent of the upper floors of old buildings was cheap, which attracted artists that wanted to get away from gentrified neighbourhoods. To get in contact with more inhabitants of the area and to earn a little more money to pay the rent, these artists started to sell drinks as side business in their studio's, which exponentially grew into the scene of bars and cafes over the last five years. Especially, because they use modern platforms such as social media to promote their businesses and unique selling points, the area started to regain popularity among citizens outside the creative industry. This even started a culture of bar-hopping, where visitors of the area spend the whole day in the area to visit different kinds of studio's, bars and cafes (Lee, 2018). The creative businesses that came to the area caused gentrification and the start of a new culture and their view is that the small-scale processes that take place in the area are irreplaceable, which causes them to want to keep the area as it is (Lee, 2019a).

### *Urban planning in Euljiro*

However, these new developments are under pressure. Since the early 70s multiple plans have been made to integrate the area within its modern surroundings.

At the time the South-North Green Zone development plan that should connect Jongmyo Shrine and Nam Mountain caused the city to consider full-scale demolition of Euljiro and redevelopment. These plans could not find common ground under citizens, because they feared financial loss and in combination with different conflicts that the Sewoon Sangga group had with inhabitants of the nearby areas, caused discussions that went on for the years to come. Eventually, the real estate market hit some lows in the 1990s, which contributed to the fact that these plans were never executed. In 2003, new interest in the South-North Green zone arised, induced by the Cheonggye Stream Restoration Project. This time around the plans started to take shape and the Hyundai Arcade was demolished to make space for the Sewoon Green Belt Park, which is part of the Urban Environment Maintenance Project (The Seoul Institute & Centre for Liveable Cities, 2018).

In the meantime, restrictions were made on building developments, to make room for the redevelopment plans by the government, including the prohibition to sell land within the area. These restrictions caused an even bigger decay for both the buildings and infrastructure of the area, which are both very outdated. Some of the buildings even do not even have access to modern day facilities like running water and sewerage.

In the political area the development of Sewoon was discussed highly during the elections for the Mayor of Seoul. It started to show that there was support for preservation instead of demolition, but this was quite controversial in relation to the development strategies that were used over the past decades like the Seoul Station Overpass and the New Town Development project in Seoul. The main topic of these discussions was not the preservation of the real estate perse, but over the maintaining of the ecosystem and urban industries, which are of great historical and cultural value. This led to the redevelopment plans of the Sewoon Sangga Regeneration Project, launched in February 2015 (The Seoul Institute & Centre for Liveable Cities, 2018).

Developers started to excavate the district to realize high-rise apartment buildings, after the city government and Jung-Gu Office allowed Hanho Construction to start with the redevelopments of the area. This causes tension, because local inhabitants and artist who work in the area, are scared that the culture that has been growing will be lost for good. The landowners are pro governmental redevelopments, because of the high profits that can be gathered by rezoning the area. Before, land-owners could not expel show owners, because of the development restrictions, but with this new development plans, the government started to support the land owners more.

Therefore, the government demanded the shop owners and other inhabitants to leave the area, but despite some fallen owners, many of the inhabitants refuse to leave, which started juridical procedures and other ways, sometimes in an illegal manner, to continue the realisation of the high-rise apartment buildings (Lee, 2019b).



The area has big cultural and historic potential and in combination with its location, it was interesting to keep the existing structure intact (The Seoul Institute & Centre of Liveable Cities, 2018). However, it is necessary that the Euljiro area as a whole because the area has been in decay since the interest in small scale industry has decreased (Lee, 2019a). In short one can state that the area has known a lot of developments during the last decades, but nowadays struggles to find the right direction of development. The dissension whether to keep the area the way as it is and let gentrification processes determine the area, or redevelop the area and give space to a development more fitting to its highly modern urbanised environment and more profitable for the governmental parties has led to injustice in the area and an overall stagnation of progress.

### 1.2 Research Objective

In the case of the Euljiro/Sewoon district, where area development has been stuck for the last decade and no prospects of any solutions lie in the near future, but with the strong wish to develop, participatory planning can contribute to the development of the area where all parties are (partly) satisfied. Since participatory planning is something that is richly used in South Korea's history, looking into participatory planning can potentially give new insights in how to develop Euljiro in a sustainable way, which fits to its societal context but also to its historical context.

The aim of this research can generally be stated to give insights in solutions to the development issues the area has been facing for the last couple of years, and therefore contribute to the diminution of the political and cultural discussions that the site induces. This research will look into the factors that are of influence on the willingness of citizens to participate in the planning of redevelopments, and how this can be influenced by institutional factors.

The research will be manifested by a literature study and a survey conducted in Euljiro, Seoul, with the aim of contributing to governmental insights to critical elements that need to be provided for citizens within the area, to contribute the development of the area in a more organic way, which can contribute to successfully executing future area development plans.

### 1.3 Research Questions

The research question is based on the research aim and will be the fundamental for this research throughout. To answer the main research question, different sub-questions are constructed. Literature and research results contribute to the answering of the sub-questions, to conduct the answer of the main research question.

The main research question is the following:

*'To what extent does social cohesion affect the degree to which residents are willing to participate in area development, and to what extent is that impact influenced by institutional factors?'*

As one can see, the main research question can be divided in two sections, with one being the degree of social cohesion and the willingness of participation of area residents, and the other one being the influence of institutional factors on this matter.

To answer this main research question and looking into these relations, the sub-questions are constructed.

Firstly, the relationship between social cohesion and the willingness to participate need to be looked into. To specify this matter, some insights have to be gained on what participatory is, and what the role of social cohesion is on the willingness to participate in area development. Therefore, the following sub-questions are formulated:

1. *'What is participatory planning?'*
2. *'What is the role of social cohesion in willingness to contribute to participatory planning?'*

To look deeper into the impact that can be made by institutional factors, there firstly have to become insight in what those are. Therefore, the following questions need to be answered:

3. *'What are formal institutions?'*
4. *'What are informal institutions and how are they influenced by the government?'*
5. *'What is the influence of formal and informal institutions on social cohesion?'*

#### 1.4 Research Model

The research model explains the way the research aim will be attempted to be achieved.

The steps shown in figure 2. are used to formulate an answer to the main research question.

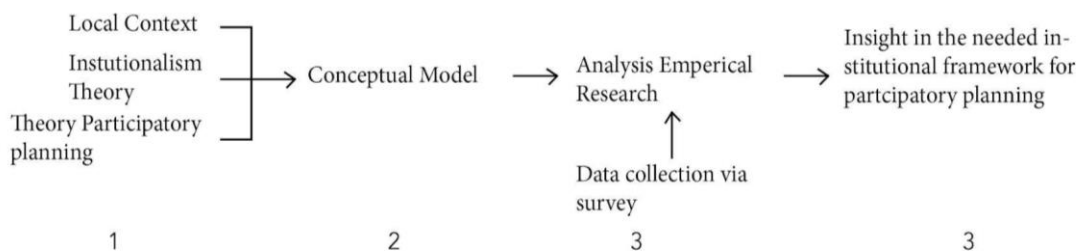


Figure 2

In the first phase of the research (1) the complete context will be explored. Literature will be analysed, with the focus on theories about participatory planning, social cohesion and both formal and informal institutions. Also, the local context about the development of the research area will be explored. From this, a conceptual model will be deducted which will give insight in the research perspective (2). The methodological chapter will give insight into the chosen theories which will substantiate the conceptual model. The conceptual model will give direction to analysis of the data obtained from a survey (3). The analysis should provide some details about the institutional framework that is needed for participatory planning in Euljiro (4).

### 1.5 Societal Relevance

As has been stated before in the project framework, the development of Euljiro has been under growing pressure, for both the government and residents of the area. The distrust of residents against the government is growing, as the pressure is rising.

The top-down approach of spatial planning that is used by the Korean government contributed to the growing pressure and distrust amongst residents, which contributed to the stagnation of developments in the area. The longer the stagnation is taking place, the more area will decay.

Therefore, it is of essence to find a solution to end the stagnation and ignite area development.

Participatory planning can be seen as an approach to ignite this new developments, since it offers space for the needs and wishes of the residents of the area, in contrary to the top-down approach (Buitelaar et al., 2012). With finding a common ground that works for both the government and the residents of the area, which will be beneficial for both actors.

Forms of participatory planning have been successfully applied in the past, within Korean society. Therefore, it can be seen as a realistic option within this research framework.

However, to execute participatory planning successfully, the willingness of residents to participate is crucial. However, the growing distrust that is rising within the resident group is decreasing this willingness to participate. As the research aims to get insights into how social cohesion is of influence on this willingness to participate and therefore how institutions can influence this relation, the research can contribute to finding ways to decrease the distrust among residents and therefore make way to successfully execute participatory planning in the neighbourhood of Euljiro/Sewoon Sangga.

Surveys will give an insight in the perspective of residents and once that is visible, also an insight can be provided in what elements they can provide or need from other actors, so it varies from formal to informal elements.

### 1.6 Scientific Relevance

Within current day science, there is limited information about the construction between formal and informal institutions underlying participatory planning. To gain more insight in specific elements that are needed for the actors involved in participatory planning, in this case specified to the Euljiro case, it can contribute to gaining knowledge about the elements that make participatory planning successful. If more insight in these elements is constructed, this can then add to the theory of participatory planning. As a result, more efficient policy making can be manufactured.

Especially the division between the elements needed for the formal and informal institutions are relevant. Taking both sides into account, combining the needs of the other party, is a scientific loophole and not one that is seen much, but can form key aspects for the success of participatory planning.

To take formal and informal institutions into account, can also provide one with deeper insights into social cohesion. Whereas hierarchical policy making can lead to social discontent, heed crucial elements for formal and informal institutions and finding a way to

close the gap between both parties, can give one insights in what this does to social cohesion within a research study group.

### 1.7 Reading Guide

The research is divided in logically consecutive chapters. The first chapter induces the subject of this thesis, how the research is conducted and gives insights in its potential added value to both scientific and societal context.

The second chapter gives an in-depth explanation of the literature that is used to conduct this research, which will be the basis of the conceptual model. The conceptual model tries to clarify the connection between the different variables that are of relevance within this research.

The third chapter will go into the conduction of the research, with explanations of research strategies that are chosen. Furthermore, it gives insight into which method is used for the data collecting and in which way the data will be analysed.

The following chapter will be the analysis of the data itself.

The final chapter, chapter 5, a fitting conclusion following the data will be drafted. After this conclusion, a critical reflection will finalise the research. After chapter 5, more details about the used literature will be noted and the appendix is added.

## **2. Theoretical Framework**

This chapter will give an explanation of the scientific literature about the variables that are of essence for this research. Firstly, the variable of social cohesion will be discussed. Thereafter, the theory about participatory planning, where the theory about different institutions will finalise this chapter.

### 2.1 Social Cohesion

In different literature, it can be seen that social cohesion is defined in different ways, as it can refer to a form of connectedness within a social or political system or group (Dekker & Bolt, 2004). De Kam & Needham (2003) explain that this is manifested in the way groups are socially interacted and how this creates mutual solidarity. Hugen and De Meere (2008) describe this as the feeling of togetherness and group identification. Within this broader social structure, on a personal level concepts such as health, perception, personal networks and identity play an important role (Dekker & Bolt, 2004).

There are multiple levels on which social cohesion can be analysed, with the first being the personal level. But one can also analyse social cohesion on a neighbourhood level, where different elements are of essence. These elements can be found in similarities for individuals in this neighbourhood, like shared values and norms, the mutual feeling of trust, and therefore the extent in which an individual is willing to participate. This is influenced by the existence of social networks among individuals, both in formal and informal ways (De Hart, 2002).

The next level of analysis, which is called the micro level, emphasises the level of participation by an individual within this social network. The element that is of essence is to which extent do individuals participate in both formal and informal institutions. This can be defined by the social contacts of an individual, and their participation levels in societal institutions within the area (Dekker & Bolt, 2004)

Since there are multiple ways of analysing social cohesion, it is important to analyse the research question on the right level of social cohesion. Within this research, social cohesion will be analysed on the neighbourhood level.

Within the neighbourhood level, Dekker and Bolt (2002) state that there are three interrelated elements which play an important role. The first of them being (1) spatially oriented social networks. Social networks in the context of social cohesion can be interpreted as the relationships between people in a certain area or neighbourhood. The neighbourhood can be seen as an important place for social interactions, so it becomes spatial. The second (2) of them being a culture of solidarity amongst individuals within an area. In completeness this means that individuals within a neighbourhood share the same values and have the same expectations of social order and control. These expectations manifest in shared needs, like job possibilities and housing, but also shared treats that are filled in, for example, the urban development plans of an area. So, when an individual has the feeling they have rights to their share of their surroundings, it increases the social cohesion on a neighbourhood level. The third element which is defined by Dekker and Bolt (2002), shows a large internality with the previous element, namely (3) the attachment to place and the sense of identity that arises therefrom. Place attachment can be found in the way people feel ties to their immediate surroundings. The group of individuals in the same

area generally share these same ties, which leads to a form of group identity, sharing the same feeling of security, same influences on one's image and support of culture.

Social cohesion can be seen as crucial to reforms. Since it is based on trust in the government and its estimates that short-term losses will be compensated by long term benefits (Easterly, 2006).

## 2.2 Participatory Planning

Participatory is a way of planning that follows the changing governance. In most forms of governance, the focus of urban policy lay on full-scale redevelopment led by administrations, while participatory planning focuses on the improvement and recovery of communities based on citizens input (Hong, 2018).

Inhabitants of an area are the most capable group that can contribute to the improvement of neighbourhoods, since they are part of the community. Therefore, they are suited to be involved in policy making, but also capable of proposing renewal projects and probably in leading them to certain extents (Hong, 2018). As a result, these responsibilities can contribute to the revitalization of local autonomy, but also to the local sense of community among citizens (Woong-Kyoo, 2002).

The process has an open ending and is constructed via small steps in development, with development and management parallel to each other (Buitelaar, Feenstra, Galle, Lekkerkerker, Sorel & Tennekes, 2012). The government or municipality has to facilitate the framework in which the citizens can contribute with their input, as Hong (2018) described.

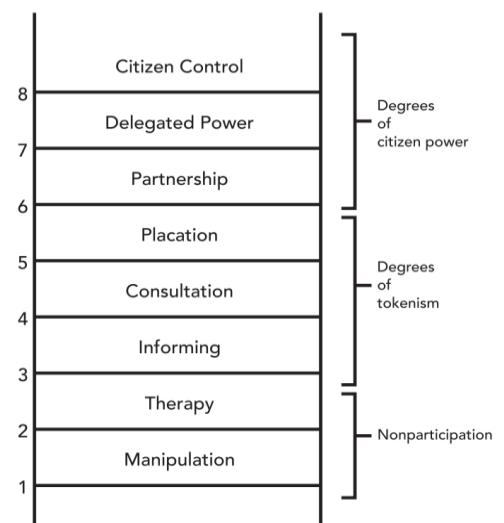
Besides the facilitating role the government has in participatory planning, they also have to contribute via a more active role. They have the responsibility to activate investors and different types of parties to get involved in the process of development (Buitelaar, Feenstra, Galle, Lekkerkerker, Sorel & Tennekes, 2012).

Participatory planning is in contrast with integral area development, where the end result is defined on the forehead.

## 2.3 Ladder of participation

Participation by citizens is in essence a well applauded concept, but it does not come without its controversies. One could say that the participation of citizens is a democratic good, however it can also be explained as citizen power and therefore provoke a different reaction. Arnstein (2019) describes different types of participation, which is schematically displayed in the following model.

figure 3



The model shows a division of 8 levels of participation. The first level that is defined is the level of manipulation, which can be explained as an illusional form of participation, where citizens are educated and informed in an active way and therefore strengthen citizen support. Since citizens can not actually influence the decision-making process, it is also described as a form of nonparticipation.

The second level is also a form of nonparticipation, and is called the therapy level, and it is not without controversies. Some say it is a belittling level and should actually be on the bottom of the ladder. At this level, the power is associated with mental illnesses, and citizens are subjected with group therapy. The aim of this, is to adjust the reaction and feelings of citizens on matters, rather than changing the matters itself.

From nonparticipation, the next step is degrees of tokenism, via the level of informing citizens about their rights and responsibilities. Mostly executed in a one direction manner of communication. What arises from that is the level of consultation, where the opinion of citizens is asked and is seen as a step towards full citizen participation. However, the value of this level is determined by the way it is executed. When solely relying on this level, it is not assured that the opinion of citizens is taken into account. Bodies of power can state they went to the right procedures to gather opinions, and can therefore strengthen their own policy making. The last degree of tokenism is the level of placation, where the influence of citizens is visibly rising. At this level, some citizens are placed within boards to more actively involve them in decision making. But since their share within these boards is small, they are easily outvoted and therefore not a real threat for the decision making by power bodies. In reality, this is in most situations the maximum level of participation by citizens. Another way to implement this level is the creation of advisory boards, but these mostly have very limited authority. The rights and responsibilities that citizens gain at this level are almost never clearly defined. This results in heavy participation, but barely comes with results and profits for citizens.

The sixth level is the level of partnership and is the first level where citizens gain a degree of power. This manifests in negotiation between power holders and citizens. With clear defined ground rules, concepts as joint policy boards and planning committees create a form of give-and-take between citizens and policy makers and therefore citizens gain power within this decision making. This is most effective when an organized power-base is in effect within a community. This means that this community has the funds to pay their community leader, and fill other supporting roles like lawyers and technicians. This level of participation derives from the growing anger among citizens about the lower levels of participation. The gaining of power is mostly accomplished by taking of power by citizens, so power bodies do not give this completely voluntarily. In the next level the degree of power is scaled up, where they achieve dominant decision-making authority. The shift of power implies that tendency changes within these negotiations between power bodies and citizens, where both parties have more equal power in decision making and therefore bargaining by power bodies is more in order.

The last and eight rung of the ladder is the level of citizen control. Citizen control can be explained where the intent lies in a form of absolute control by participants. Meaning autonomous governing by citizens in institutions. In reality this means that a neighbourhood can be seen as a corporation, where no intermediaries are in order, between it and the source of funds.

## 2.4 Formal and Informal Institutions

The concept of an institutional framework depends on the concept of an institute. Therefore, the concept of an institute will be defined first.

There is no consensus about the key concepts of an institute and institutionalism (Tolbert & Zucker, 1999). So can it be interpreted as the prescriptions that are used to organise all forms of structured interactions, in context of neighbourhoods, churches, businesses, families and any other form of community (Ostrom, 2005). It can also be defined as the rules that define the society, whereas behaviour of individuals is framed by these rules (North, 1990).

The institutional framework in this research will be handled as the assembly of different kinds of restrictions and requirements needed to facilitate participatory planning, since these key concepts form human interaction and behaviour. This is also influenced by more formal institutions.

Within this research, there will be looked into formal and informal institutions. Formal institutions can be defined as rules set by a political or economical power, that influences the behaviour of individuals on a personal level (Li & Zahra, 2012). These can for example be found in the form of laws and regulations and contribute to societal stability and order (Scott, 1995). Nevertheless, these formal institutions are mostly ineffective when it comes to collective decisions, and therefore for participatory planning (Taylor, 1982).

Informal institutions arise as working rules within self-governing systems, like informal networks, to develop and preserve the created system (Ostrom, 1999). These rules can be defined as collective ideas, values and habits (Hazeu, 2000).

Since formal institutions are found in different sorts of authorities, there are different variations. The first variation is defined as the regulatory institutes who provide rules and regulations in benefit of societal order and expectations (Holmes et al., 2005).

The second is the political institution which provides social constructions throughout society. This is in the form of values that the government and its citizens need to act on.

The last is described as the economical institute, which is found in fiscal policies and regulations, mostly set by governmental institutes (Holmes et al., 2005).

## 2.5 Conceptual Framework

The next figure shows a model that simplifies the theoretical framework in the way it is conducted in this research. The first relation that will be researched within this thesis, is the influence of social cohesion as an independent variable, on the willingness to participate, as the dependent variable. The expectation is that the positive degree of social cohesion is of positive influence on the willingness to participate. Therefore, it can be assumed that with less social cohesion, the willingness to participate is lower. To answer the research question, it is needed to then look at the influence of institutions on this relation, which is expected to be of a positive nature.



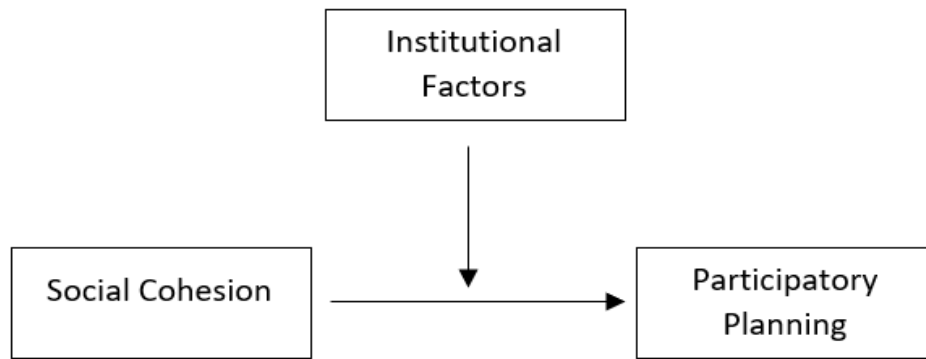


Figure 4

### **3. Methodology**

This chapter will give insights into how the research method which is used came about. Also, the choices made will be explained and argued.

#### **3.1 Research Strategy**

To find a strategy to conduct the research, a couple of choices have to be made. There are three important core decisions needed, to form a fitting strategy. These three decisions can be defined as the choice between breadth and depth (1), quantitative and qualitative research (2) and empirical and desk research (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2015).

Within the context of this research, the first decision between breadth and depth has to be made. If one looks deeper into the approach of a breadth research, a few upsides and downsides can be defined. The upside of breadth research, is that the data set is one of a wide range, with a significant amount of data. A benefit of this approach is that it is possible to conclude statements of a general nature as a result of the research. Another benefit of these general results, is that they can be applied outside the context of this specific research context. However, this also means that the conclusions made are lacking details and depth. (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2015).

This research will use a breadth approach, since it is aiming to gain more general knowledge about essential elements needed by formal and informal institutions to successfully execute participatory planning.

To use quantitative or qualitative research is one subsequently following the decision to execute breadth research. However qualitative research is not excluded when one chooses for a breadth research, quantitative research is more likely to be fitting for the matter. Quantitative research can be defined as research presented in numbers, calculations, graphics and tables (Verschuuren & Doorewaard, 2015). This type of research is manifested by a systematic approach of gathering data and statistical analyses of this data. Since the aim of the research is opting to get general laws, quantitative research is seen to be more fitting for the aim of this research since statistical tests will be used. Furthermore, there is also a smaller chance that the result will be less trustable due to a language gap, which could be the case with a qualitative research approach (Vennix, 2011).

Taking all aspects of the research into account, the choice has been made to perform research of a quantitative nature.

The final core decision is concerning the choice between empirical or desk research. Empirical research obtains data by going into the field, while desk research uses already gathered scientific data. Within this case, empirical research will be applied to gather the data. With the obtained data, subsequently an analysis of this data will generate the result statements (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2015). While this case empirical research will be the main approach to conclude the result statements, literature study and already existing knowledge will form the base of the research.

To establish the research strategy, one has to look into the best fitting strategy following the core decisions that are made. Research strategies that can be used are a survey, a case study, an experiment, grounded theory approach and desk research (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2015). The prior discussed core decisions explained that the best way to

conduct this research is via a breadth, quantitative and empirical matter. This leads to determining the research strategy as one using a survey. A survey is most fitting since it has the features of obtaining a big amount of data from a large research group, quantifiable in numbers and statistics, which can lead to general applicable conclusions (Vennix, 2011).

A survey can be conducted in different variations, with the variations being the cross-sectional research, a panel survey and a time series research (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2015). Within this research there are some practical matters that have to be taken into account, before choosing a survey variation. In the case of this research, there is only one moment in time that the conducting of the surveys can take place. This is due to the distance between the Netherlands and Seoul and the duration of stay in Seoul. This means that for this research, a cross-sectional survey will be the most fitting, since that variation focuses on conducting the survey on one specific moment in time. Using a panel survey would mean that a survey will be conducted on multiple different moments, whereas a time series research would mean that there will be multiple moments of conducting with varying research groups (Verschuren & Doorewaard, 2015). Looking at the practical frames, these two will not be realistic.

While this approach is the most fitting and the benefits of this method lay in processing a big amount of respondents and the general applicable results, the biggest con of using a cross-sectional survey is that a causal relation cannot be proven and it is also known for missing depth. Also, the risk of not receiving enough response to generalise the results or obtaining socially desired answers, which is also a risk for the reliability of the research (Korzilius, 2008).

### 3.2 Data Gathering

Since the research subject is located in South-Korea, it is of importance that the survey is completely understood by its respondents, otherwise it is obstructing the validity of the research results (Vennix, 2011). Survey research can both be deducted in structured written or spoken questionnaires, nevertheless the language barrier in this situation has to be taken into account. A spoken survey can be done via interviews, both face-to-face as digitally, there is a risk of language misunderstandings. A structured written survey is the most fitting, since this risk will be diminished due to prior translations of the questions.

A structured written survey has to be done in the most strategic way, to obtain the biggest amount of data from the respondents. There is a risk of non-response to a written structured survey, which is of big influence on the validity of the results and the drawn conclusions (Korzilius, 2008).

A structured written survey that is received via the mail, which is one of the ways to conduct this type of survey, has a high non-response rate. This is because of the effort the respondent has to do to answer the survey, because of the use of the mailing system.

It can also be done via an online survey, where the respondent answers the survey questions that are made available on the internet or received via email. A benefit of this, is that it can be answered on a preferred time, which can be beneficial for the response rate. Nevertheless, both ways have the downside of not offering the possibility of asking questions about the survey, which can lead to unfinished surveys or misunderstood questions.

To prevent these, this research is executed with the help of students of EFWH Womans University, Seoul. They translated the survey from English to Korean.

The eventual fieldwork was conducted via variation of the online survey. The survey is available on the phones and/or tablets of the students who conducted the surveys. The data was collected with software called Qualtrics, which is an online survey method. This means that the respondent will fill in the survey digitally, which is in essence the same as an online survey. The difference with a regular online survey is that the survey will be made available by the students to the respondents by a physical visit.

By facilitating the device the survey can be taken on, the risk of multiple measurement mistakes is being reduced, for example not having a device and therefore not being able to fill in the survey or no access to the internet.

The students of the EWha Womans University of Seoul also helped conducting the surveys during the fieldwork. The benefit of their help lays in the processing of a bigger amount of data, but also because they have the lingual ability to support the respondent with filling in the survey, for example because they could assist when unclarities about questions occurred.

The fact that Korean students are helping to conduct the research, gave the impression that the respondents were also more willing to participate, since the citizens in the neighbourhood were not very keen on participating nor speaking English. Nevertheless, it has to be taken into account that this also has its downsides, since the feeling of anonymity is decreased. The respondent can feel like they are closely paid attention to while filling in the survey, which could lead to dishonest answers.

The survey questions itself were based on the literature study and added in Appendix I. To obtain as much data as possible in the desired way, a Likert Scale is being used. The Likert Scale is a fitting method for conducting complex quantifiable data, which can be said about feelings and personal opinions. The scale is ranked from 0 to 10, with 0 meaning 'completely disagree' and 10 meaning 'completely agree', so more general conclusions can be stated from the respondents' opinions (Vennix, 2011).

The first thing that is of importance, is to gain more insights about the composition of the group of citizens in the neighbourhood, which can be clarified by personal traits. These personal traits are mostly asked in questions, about gender, age, income level and so fort. To gain insights in the feelings and opinions of the respondents, the statements come to use.

In this case the use of a likert scale can be of positive influence on obtaining data about sensitive questions for respondents, since the answer is objectified to a scale.

To get a deeper insight of the opinions of the respondents on the different independent variables and their relation to the dependent variable, the following part of the survey exists out of questions that are answerable on a scale from agree to disagree. The questions, in this case almost statements, are composed from the literature research on the different variables.

With the intention of obtaining data from respondents, it is of essence to take cultural background into account. Some questions can be sensitive for a certain population, while for others this is not the case.

Therefore, the final part of the survey consists of questions that can lead to indignation or not fulfilling the survey. In this research these questions are based on income, education and area of living. The respondent also has the option to not answer this question via an option in the answer scale.

The fieldwork was structured by dividing the research area in different sections. These sections are based on the existing road and buildings, leading to multiple research blocks. These were approached strategically to obtain as much data as possible, by going in the blocks one by one

The structure of the research area, with inaccessible buildings, misleading alleys and a low willingness to participate in the research, made it hard to obtain a big amount of data. The total number of surveys that have been filled in after multiple days of fieldwork, has come to 283.

### 3.3 Scientific Reliability

Scientific reliability can be defined as the accuracy of a research. This is of great importance for the reliability of the results.

There are different elements that influence scientific reliability, with the first being the date and the time the survey is being conducted. The reliability increases when the data gathering is being done on different days and times. The reason for this is that distracting external circumstances differ on these different moments and reduces the risk of measurement mistakes (Korzillius, 2008).

To prevent these measurement mistakes and lower the influence of external factors, the survey of this research was conducted on different moments within the same week. The practical factor of the duration of stay in Seoul was of influence on the chosen moments, where also the shop opening windows had to be taken into account.

The quantity of respondents within the research group, is also of great importance, since the research seeks to give generalisable results. The bigger the group of respondents is, the more reliable and generalisable the results are “(Korzillius, 2008).

To obtain as much data as possible, the students from the EWha University also helped conduct these surveys. In practice, this means that seven Dutch students teamed up with multiple Korean students, to obtain as much data as possible in a short amount of time.

### 3.4 Scientific Validity

Scientific validity that the measurements measure what intentionally was defined. This can be distinguished in four variations, namely content validity, construct validity, internal validity and external validity (Korzillius, 2008).

Content validity means that all aspects of a variable are measured (Korzillius, 2008). To do so, it is of importance to define all these aspects via a breadth literature study. The findings of this literature study can then be translated in the survey questions, to create a fitting measurement instrument in line with the content validity (Vennix, 2011).

Construct validity means that the measurements measure what was intended. The intended measurements are defined on the forehand of the fieldwork and predictions are being made on how they relate to each other. The explanation of relation between the variables and in which manner they relate, contribute to the construct validity. This can only be determined after the data gathering has been completed (Vennix, 2011).

Internal validity means that the conclusions that follow the results of the research are solely based on these results and not influenced by any other external variables (Korzilius, 2008).

The last variation is distinguished as external validity, which can be defined as the degree of generalisability of the research results and the conclusions that are drawn. As discussed prior, the bigger the group of respondents, the more general applicable the results will be (Korzilius, 2008).

The biggest issue this research faces with its external validity, is that the survey cannot be conducted in a manner of probability, since there is no sample frame available. However, in the case of external validity it is of essence that the survey would be conducted with probability samples drawn out a sample frame. This means that the external validity of this research will be low and the result will not be generalisable.

### 3.5 Data Analysis

Since the research uses a quantitative approach, statistical tests will be needed to give insights in the data collection. To perform these tests, the software program IBM SPSS will be used. The data will be gathered via the survey software Qualtrics and from this data a Windows Excel file will be extracted to be uploaded into IBM SPSS.

To make sure a valid conclusion will be conducted from the analysis, it is of the essence to make sure the data set is clean, which means that respondents and their answers who did not obtain the survey the way intended need to be removed from the data set.

Thereafter, the data will be explained via descriptive statistics to give an overview of the data and its respondents (Korzilius, 2008). To display this in a clear way, graphics will be used in the form of frequency distributions.

After the data is being analysed in a descriptive manner, the data will be analysed statistically. This means that the relations between variables as prohibited in the first chapter, will be tested via IBM SPSS (Korzilius, 2008). Since this research is firstly looking into the relation between social cohesion on participatory planning and secondly, how this relation can be influenced by institutional factors, the multiple regression test will be the most fitting.

The multiple regression test, tests the relation between multiple independent variables and one dependent variable (McClave, Sincich & Knypstra, 2016).

It is important that certain conditions will be met while executing the statistical tests. The Pearsons correlations test and Cramers V test will be used in this research to meet the condition to exclude multicollinearity, which means that variables are strongly connected.

## 4. Results

The results of the research based on the surveys taken in Euljiro, will be presented in this chapter. After shortly describing the data file, an overview will be given via descriptive statistics.

### 4.1 Descriptive Statistics

In this part of the analysis a more detailed insight will be given about the composition of the respondent group via a selection of individual characteristics. It is of importance to gain such insights, because therefore during the formulation of the result statements, all elements that possibly could be of influence can be taken into account.

#### 4.1.1 People

##### *Gender*

To define the respondents group, firstly the gender ratio will be defined. The data from the fieldwork shows a majority of men in the respondents group. With a total of 283 respondents, 226 defined themselves as men, while 56 answered to which gender they define as, as woman. To define this in percentages, respectively 79.9% of the respondents are men, while 19.8% are women. One of the respondents did not answer this question, which gives a missing validity of 0.4%.

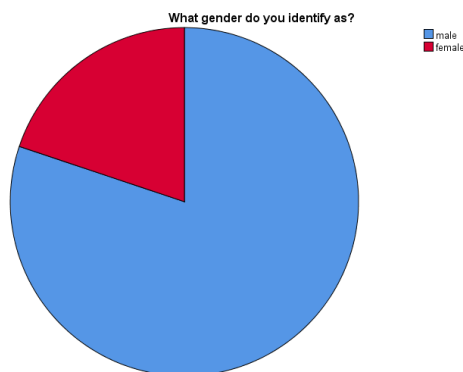
With the execution of the fieldwork, no specific emphasis was laid on a gender, but still men are highly more represented in the data set. One of the explanations that could be given for this, is the fields of businesses that are located in the area and how they are defined by gender. The majority of the businesses in the area are manufacturing business and retail businesses. Manufacturing businesses are more likely to be performed by men, since the heavy physical labour it mostly requires. The women that were encountered mostly worked in the horeca facilities.

Statistics  
What gender do you identify as?

N	Valid	282
	Missing	1

What gender do you identify as?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	226	79.9	80.1	80.1
	female	56	19.8	19.9	100.0
	Total	282	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.4		
Total		283	100.0		



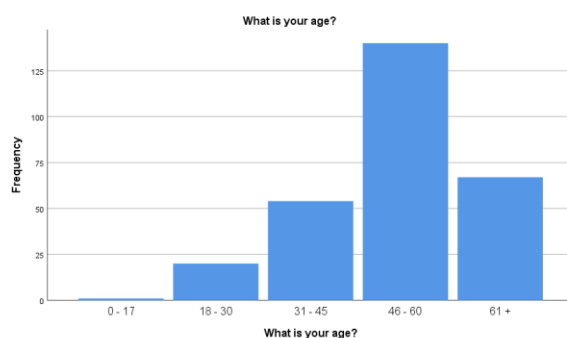
##### *Age*

As we can see from the results, the most present age group in the area is the age group between 46 to 60 years old. What is clearly visible in the figure, is that younger age groups

are not highly represented in the area, which can also be explained by the activities that take place in the area. Korea is known as a highly modern and technology rich society, which is an industry more common to younger age groups, whereas the original industries in the area are mostly not modernised. Although, the new upcoming business are more likely to be represented by younger age groups, they are not highly represented in the data. What could be the case, is because of the maze like structure of the area and the use of buildings, that these younger age groups are not highly targeted within this research. Mainly because these businesses are more hidden in the higher levels of the building and maybe have not been found as easily as the more industrialised businesses.

What is your age?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0 - 17	1	.4	.4	.4
18 - 30	20	7.1	7.1	7.4
31 - 45	54	19.1	19.1	26.6
46 - 60	140	49.5	49.6	76.2
61 +	67	23.7	23.8	100.0
Total	282	99.6	100.0	
Missing System	1	.4		
Total	283	100.0		

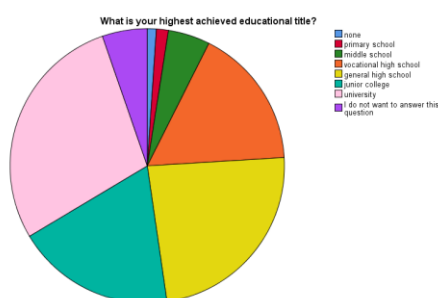


## Education

The level of education is widely varied in the neighbourhood. University is the most represented in the area, with a percentage of 28.3%, followed by general high school with 23.7% and junior college with 18.7%. It is notable that 5.3% of the respondents did not feel comfortable to answer this question. Cultural differences about politeness could be a reason why this is the case, but also personal circumstances can be a reason.

What is your highest achieved educational title?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid none	3	1.1	1.1	1.1
primary school	4	1.4	1.4	2.5
middle school	14	4.9	4.9	7.4
vocational high school	47	16.6	16.6	24.0
general high school	67	23.7	23.7	47.7
junior college	53	18.7	18.7	66.4
university	80	28.3	28.3	94.7
I do not want to answer this question	15	5.3	5.3	100.0
Total	283	100.0	100.0	

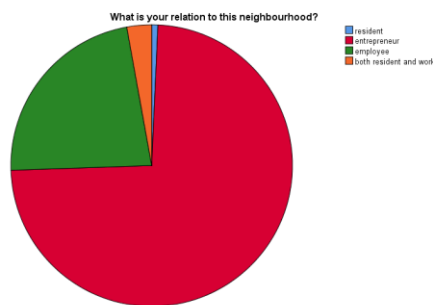


## Relation Neighbourhood



When looking into the respondents relationship with the neighbourhood, there is a predominant result, namely the entrepreneurial relationship. With 208 respondents it forms 73.8% of the total respondent group. What is remarkable, is the obvious spatial purpose of the area. With only 0.7% of the respondents answering this question to have a solely residential relationship with the area and just 2.8% answered this question to be both working and living in the area. The spatial purpose of the area, looking at the respondents of the research, is one of a business nature.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	resident	2	.7	.7	.7
	entrepreneur	208	73.5	73.8	74.5
	employee	64	22.6	22.7	97.2
	both resident and work	8	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total		282	99.6		
Missing	System	1	.4		
Total		283	100.0		

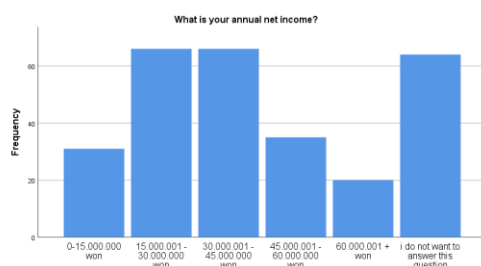


### Annual Income

The first thing that should be noted, looking into the distribution of income within the area, is the high group of respondents who did not answer this question. Annual income is seen as a private matter for a lot of people, strengthened by cultural values. The culture of South Korea, is one with pride and still socially layered, so this could be of influence that 64 of the respondents were not comfortable answering this question.

The average income in South Korea is around 47 million Korean won a year (Yang, 2020), but the respondents are mostly represented in the 15 to 30 million won income group and 30 million to 45 million won, with the same frequency, namely 66 respondents. As we can see from the results, the respondents in the area are generally below the average income in South Korea.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0-15,000,000 won	31	11.0	11.8	11.8
	15,000,001 - 30,000,000 won	66	23.3	23.4	34.4
	30,000,001 - 45,000,000 won	66	23.3	23.4	57.8
	45,000,001 - 60,000,000 won	35	12.4	12.4	70.2
	60,000,001 + won	20	7.1	7.1	77.3
	i do not want to answer this question	64	22.6	22.7	100.0
Total		282	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.4		
Total		283	100.0		

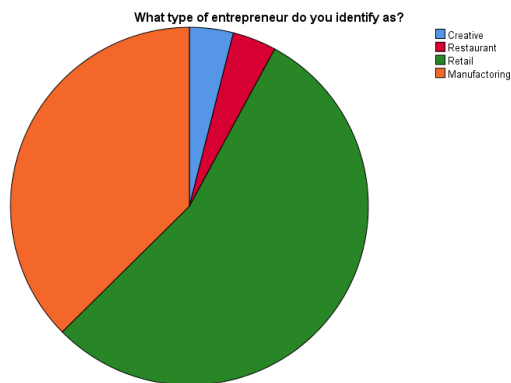


## Type of business

During the field research, it was noticed that a majority of the businesses in the area were industrialised types of businesses, both in producing and selling industrial components. This shows in the results regarding the distribution of respondents in types of businesses. The most common business type retail, with 54.7%, followed by manufacturing with 37.4%. Just 8% of the total respondent group was working in either the creative industry or in restaurants.

What type of entrepreneur do you identify as?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Creative	11	3,9	4,0	4,0
	Restaurant	11	3,9	4,0	7,9
	Retail	152	53,7	54,7	62,6
	Manufacturing	104	36,7	37,4	100,0
	Total	278	98,2	100,0	
Missing	System	5	1,8		
Total		283	100,0		

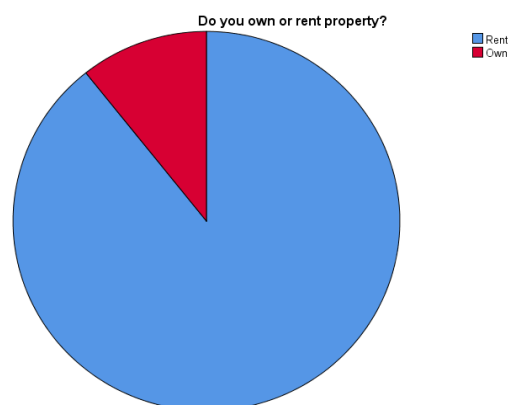


## Property

How the relationship to the properties is distributed among the respondents, has also a clear predominant factor, namely as tenants of a rental property. With 89.3% it fairly outreaches the property owners in the area.

Do you own or rent property?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rent	250	88,3	89,3	89,3
	Own	30	10,6	10,7	100,0
	Total	280	98,9	100,0	
Missing	System	3	1,1		
Total		283	100,0		

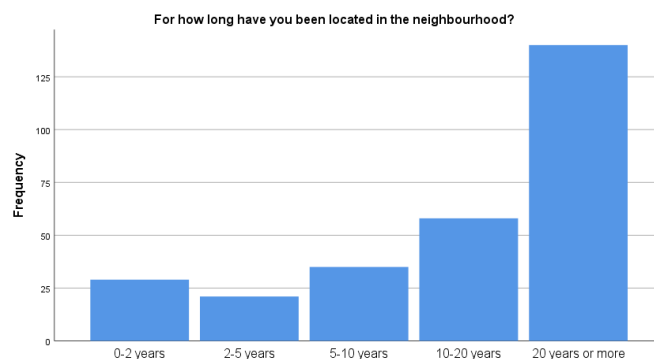


## Located

The respondents were also asked about the duration of being located in the area. When looking into the results, it is clear to see that almost half of the respondents have been located in the area for decades. With 49.5% of the respondents answering this question with '20 years or more'. Also, the '10 to 20 years' is the next biggest answer category, with 20.5%. This shows that most of respondents in the area have been there for many years and probably reflect on their businesses. As noted before, within this research there is a context of not being able to find the younger respondents in the area who are more likely to be connected to the new and upcoming businesses. In the result to this question, there are still 29 respondents who answered this question with '0 to 2 years'.

For how long have you been located in the neighbourhood?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0-2 years	29	10,2	10,2	10,2
	2-5 years	21	7,4	7,4	17,7
	5-10 years	35	12,4	12,4	30,0
	10-20 years	58	20,5	20,5	50,5
	20 years or more	140	49,5	49,5	100,0
	Total	283	100,0	100,0	



## 4.2 Cronbach Alpha

To conclude valid statements after the analysis, the Cronbach's Alpha test has to be conducted to validate a correct interdependence of the variables. To perform accurate statistical tests, some of the questions in the questionnaire have to be merged to be tested as a variable. Cronbach's Alpha shows the homogeneity of the questions, which is needed to measure correctly. Cronbach's Alpha will be conducted to all variables that are needed to answer the research question.

When looking into the value of Cronbach's Alpha test results, the value has to be higher than 0.7 to be of usage in further testing. If the value is below 0.7, adjustments have to be made via using different questions to merge.

### *Social Cohesion*

Under the variable 'social cohesion' the following questions will be merged:

- I often talk with people in my neighbourhood.
- I have a lot of friends in my neighbourhood.
- I feel a sense of community in the neighbourhood.
- For how long have you been located in the area?
- Do you own or rent a property?
- I trust my network to make right decisions regarding the developments in my neighbourhood.

- I told my neighbours about my plans for developments.

As shown in attachment I, Cronbach's Alpha shows a result of 0.758. This is an acceptable result of this test, so the merge of the questions can be seen as trustable.

#### *Institutions*

Under the variable 'institutions' the following questions will be merged:

- The government informs me on developments in this neighbourhood.
- The government enables me to improve the neighbourhood.
- I think my opinion is taken seriously by the governmental institutions.
- I know which institution to contact if I want to improve the neighbourhood.
- There is a community neighbourhood organisation or community leader who helps me with the development of the neighbourhood.

The test in attachments I show a value of 0.778. This is an acceptable value so merge these questions and use them as a variable.

#### *Participatory Planning*

Under the variable 'participatory planning' the following questions will be merged:

- I am content about the current state of my neighbourhood.
- I worry about developments of the area.
- I have participated recently (the past 5 years) in activities to help improve the neighbourhood.
- I have invested a lot of time in neighbourhood improving activities.
- I have invested a lot of money in neighbourhood improving activities.
- I told my neighbours about my plans for developments.
- I think I can help improve the neighbourhood.
- I am willing to participate in improving the neighbourhood.

Cronbach's Alpha shows a value of 0.808, which means creates a usable variable.

### 4.3 Multiple Regression

#### 4.3.1

To perform statistical tests as the multiple regression analyses, some assumptions have to be met (Siero, Huisman & Kiers, 2009). These assumptions have to be met to justify the conclusions of this research to be of a valid nature.

- *Linearity of the regression equation*

To define the nature of the regression analysis as one of a linear nature, the sets of independent values should be looked into. To do so, the expected mean of the independent variables should be equal to 0.000. In attachments (NUMMER) scatter plots are shown,

- *The sample consists of independent observations.*
- *The variance of the residuals is equal for all possible values of the independent variables (constant variance or homoscedasticity)*
- *The residues are normally distributed.*

#### 4.3.2

To give more insights in the data to form a constructive answer to the main research question, the relationships between the variables have to be analysed. Multiple regression is a way to test this. Firstly, the correlation coefficient  $R^2$  will test the strength of the models, to define to which extent the models explain the variation. Furthermore, the significance of the models will be tested as well. To do these tests the independent and dependent variables will be defined. The conceptual model of the research shows that social cohesion will be used as both an independent and dependent variable, which will be clearly stated.

##### *Influence of independent variable 'social cohesion' on dependent variable 'participatory planning'*

In attachment I, where the models regarding the influence of social cohesion on participatory are shown, the model summary shows an adjusted R square of .200, which means an 20% of the variation of the extent of participatory planning is explained by this model. This means there is little to no correlation between these variables.

In the Anova model, there is a significant difference shown between the variables, because the significance is .000, which is below 0.05.

To get a closer insight in which independent variables are of significant influence, the coefficient table is used. In this table the significance is shown for the independent variables, which will be defined significant with a value under 0.05. The results show that duration of being located in the area is of significance with a result of 0.038. If the variable increases with 1%, this means that the extent of participatory planning is increased with 0.307. This means that the longer a respondent is located in the area, the chance of them participating in the area development increases.

The trust within the respondents network is shown to be of significance as well, with a value of 0.034. If this variable increases with 1%, the extent of participation in development of the area increases with 0.141. This means that if the trust in the network increases, there is also a bigger chance of the respondent participating in area development.

The independent variable of activating their own network in the area to participate in area development is one of high significance, with a value of 0.000. If this increases with 1%, the participation levels increase with 0.393. This means that the more the respondent activates their network, the more likely the network is to participate in area development.

##### *Influence of independent variable 'formal and informal institutions' on dependent variable 'social cohesion'*

The next paragraph shows the influence of formal and informal institutions on social cohesion. To test the variation explanation of the model, the adjusted R square will be analysed. The model summary shows an adjusted R square of 0.145. This means that little to no variation is explained by this model.

The Anova table shows that there is a significant difference between the variables, with a value of 0.000, which is below 0.05.

The coefficient table shows that the independent variable of to know which institution to contact is one of significance, with a value of 0.000. This means that if this increases with 1%, this increases with a value of 0.776. Therefore, the results show that if the knowledge about institutions to contact has a significant influence on the extent of social cohesion.

The presence of a community organisation or community leader also has a significant influence on the extent of social cohesion. With a value of 0.014, it is far below

0.05, so it is significant. This means that if this presence increases with 1%, the extent of social cohesion will increase by 0.553.

## 5. Conclusion

To finalise the research a conclusion will be drawn in this chapter, to answer the main research question. A reflection on the research will be added to show discuss its remarks.

### 5.1 Conclusion

The main research question this research was intended to answer, as discussed in the first chapter, is the following:

*'To what extent does social cohesion affect the degree to which residents are willing to participate in area development, and to what extent is that impact influenced by institutional factors?'*

The analyses as done in chapter 4 will help to answer this research question. The first analysis is the one which tests the influence of social cohesion on participatory planning. As shown in the results, there is little correlation between the variables. But the research also showed that it can be concluded that the longer the residents are settled in the area, the greater the participation in the planning process. This can be said as well about the respondents network, so the bigger the network, the more likely the respondent is to participate. It can be that these are connected, so the longer the settlement, the bigger the network, which would explain the positive effect. This again, can be influenced by the positive effect of activation of one's network to contribute to participatory planning, which shows a significant relation.

The test of the influence of formal and informal institutions on social cohesion showed significant results. Firstly, the greater knowledge about which institution to contact the more significant the influence on social cohesion. This knowledge of institutions creates the ability to reach out and connect. The presence of a community leader or community organisation is also of significant influence on social cohesion, which can be explained by the created shared culture or group feelings.

To answer the research question, it can be concluded that social cohesion affects the degree of willingness to participate in area development. The higher the social cohesion, the more likely respondents are activated and willing to participate. The influence of formal and informal institutions can be defined as one of a more indirect kind, since the institutional availability is of significance on social cohesion, but not directly on participatory planning.

### 5.2 Reflection

There are different comments that can be made about the conduction of this research. To start firstly, with the setting up of the research. The survey was difficult to finalise in a right manner, mainly because of the language gap between South Korea and the Netherlands. The support of the Korean students was an efficient way to close this gap in extent. Also, since the survey was used for multiple research questions, to finalise a survey that was fitting and not too long was a challenge.

The fieldwork had to be done with South Korean natives, which is also a weakness of the research, since we were depending on their help. This led to a less efficient conduction of the survey, which eventually led to a smaller number of respondents that originally was intended. Nevertheless, we tried to adapt as best as possible to the situation with schedules and were able to reach a decent number of respondents.



## 6. Literature

Arnstein, S.R. (2019). A Ladder of Citizen Participation, *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 85:1, 24-34, DOI: 10.1080/01944363.2018.1559388

Buitelaar, E., Feenstra, S., Galle, M., Lekkerkerker, J., Sorel, N., Tennekes, N. (2012). *Vormgeven aan de spontane stad: belemmeringen en kansen voor organische stedelijke herontwikkeling*. Den Haag / Amsterdam: Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving / Urhahn Urban Design.

De Kam, G. & Needham, B. (2003). Een hele opgave: Over sociale cohesie als motief bij stedelijke herstructurering. Nijmegen

Dekker, K., & Bolt, G. (2005). Social Cohesion in Post-war Estates in the Netherlands: Differences between Socioeconomic and Ethnic Groups. *Urban Studies*, 42(13), 2447-2470

Easterly, W., Ritzan, J. & Woolcock, M. (2006). Social Cohesion, Institutions, and Growth. Centre for Global Development via <https://www.urban-response.org/system/files/content/resource/files/main/easterly-et-al-2006.pdf>

Hart, J. d., F. Knol, et al. (2002). *Zekere Banden, Sociale Cohesie, Leefbaarheid en Veiligheid*. Den Haag, Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau.

Hazeu, C. A. (2007). *Institutionele economie: een optiek op organisatie-en sturingsvraagstukken*. Coutinho.

Holmes Jr, R. M., Miller, T., Hitt, M. A., & Salmador, M. P. (2013). The interrelationships among informal institutions, formal institutions, and inward foreign direct investment. *Journal of Management*, 39(2), 531-566

Huygen, A., & de Meere, F. (2008). *De invloed en effecten van sociale samenhang*. Verwey-Jonker Instituut: Utrecht.

Hyung, M.K. & Sun, S.H. (2012). Seoul; city profile. *Elsevier, Volume 29 (2)*, 143. DOI:

Kim, D.S. (2018, july 6). Walking down the history of Euljiro; Decades-old 'print shop avenue' in Euljiro to be reborn as creative hub for print business. *The Korea Herald*.

Korzilius, H. (2008). *De kern van survey-onderzoek*. Van Gorcum, Assen.

Lee, S.M. (2018, september 9). Old Euljiro has new secrets hiding in its dark alley: The area, known for its print shops, now hosts a crop of trendy bars and cafes. *Korea JoongAng Daily, in association with The New York Yimes*.

Lee, S.Y. (2019a, january 23). If Euljiro goes down, so do we. *The Korea Times*, accessed at april 11th 2019, via [https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2019/02/281\\_262513.html](https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2019/02/281_262513.html)

Lee, S.Y. (2019b, september 26). Euljiro provides window into Seoul's industrial past. *The Korea Times*, accessed at april 11th 2019, via [https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2018/09/113\\_255861.html](https://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/nation/2018/09/113_255861.html)

Li, Y., & Zahra, S. A. (2012). Formal institutions, culture, and venture capital activity: A crosscountry analysis. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 27(1), 95-111.

McClave, J.T., Sincich, T., Knypstra, S. (2016). *Statistiek*. 12e Editie. Pearson: Benelux.

Moon J.H., Park, J.W., Park H.S. & Chung, S.E. (2017). Euljiro, Printing District. Hanyang University, UIA International Studiolo.

Ostrom, E. (1999), 'Social capital: A fad or a fundamental concept', in Partha Dasgupta and Ismail Serageldin (eds), *Social Capital: A Multifaceted Perspective*, Washington, DC: The World Bank, pp. 172–214.

Siero F.W., Huisman M., Kiers H.A. (2009) Assumpties en generalisatie. In: *Voortgezette regressie- en variantieanalyse*. Bohn Stafleu van Loghum, Houten.  
[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-313-7359-8\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-313-7359-8_3)

The Seoul Institute & Centre for Liveable Cities. (2018). *Regeneration Without Demolition: Remaking Sewoon*.

Vennix, J. (2011). *Theorie en praktijk van empirisch onderzoek* (5e druk). Pearson Amsterdam

Verschuren, P. & Doorewaard, H. (2016). *Het ontwerpen van een onderzoek* (5e druk). Boom Uitgevers, Amsterdam.

Yang, S.Y. (2020). Average icome Korea via <https://www.statista.com/statistics/557759/south-korea-average-annual-wage/>

## Attachments

### Attachment I

#### Survey

##### Introduction:

Hello, We are students from the ESWA Womans University and Radboud University (The Netherlands) and we are working together on a student project about the future development of this neighbourhood. Your opinion is important for our project, specifically for you as either an entrepreneur working in this area or as a resident living here. With the following statements we would like to learn about your opinions, so we can represent your views on what is best for this neighbourhood. Your response will be anonymous and treated completely confidential, the results will only be used for research purposes and will not be distributed in any other form. The survey will take circa 7 minutes to complete.

Thank you for your cooperation!

##### General Questions:

Q1: What is your age?

- A1. 0-17
- A2. 18-30
- A3. 31-45
- A4. 46-60
- A5. 61->

Q2: What gender do you identify as?

- A1. male
- A2. female
- A3. other

Q3: What is your employment status?

- A1. employed full time
- A2. employed part time
- A3. unemployed
- A4. student
- A5. Retired

Q4 : What is your relation to this neighbourhood?

- A1. resident
- A2. entrepreneur
- A3. employee
- A4. both resident and work

Q5: In which scale is your neighbourhood network?

- A1. Alley
- A2. Block
- A3. Neighbourhood.

A4. Elsewhere

Q6: What type of entrepreneur do you identify as?

A1. Creative

A2. Restaurant

A3. Retail

A4. Manufacturing

Q7: Where are you located?

A1. Block 2

A2. Block 3

A3. Block 4

A4. Block 5

A5. Block 6.1

A6. Block 6.2

A7. Block 6.3

A8. Block 6.4

A9. Sewoon Sangga

A10. Cheongye Sangga

A11. Daerim Sangga

A12. Sampung Sangga

A13. PJ Hotel

A14. Sinseong Sangga

A15. Jinyang Sangga

A16. N/a

Q8: How long have you been located in the neighbourhood?

A1. 0-2 years

A2. 2-5 years

A3. 5-10 years

A4. 10-20 year

A5. 20 years or more

Q9: Do you own or rent property?

A1. Rent

A2. Own

Participation in Collective Action:

Q10: I am content with the current state of the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Fully agree

Q11: I worry about the development of the area.

Fully disagree

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Fully agree

Q12: The government informs me on developments in this neighbourhood (for example public hearings, social media, news, etc.).

Fully disagree

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Fully agree

Q13: I have participated recently (the past 5 years) in activities to help improve the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q14: I have invested a lot of time in neighbourhood improving activities.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q15: I have invested a lot of money in neighbourhood improving activities.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

### **Factors that indicate extent of collective action**

#### **Government**

Q16: The government enables me to improve the neighbourhood (for example: subsidies, legal help, laws).

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q17: I know which institution to contact if I want to improve the neighbourhood

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q18: I think my opinion is taken seriously by governmental institutions.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q19: Regulations and/or laws restrict me to improve the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q20: I often talk with people in the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q21: I have a lot friends in the neighbourhood

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q22: I feel a sense of community in the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q23: I activate other people to help improve the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q24: I trust my network to make right decisions regarding the developments in the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q25: I told my neighbours about my plans for developments.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q26. There is a community neighbourhood organisation or community leader who helps me with the development of the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Personal

Q27: I think I can help improve the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q28: I am willing to participate in improving the neighbourhood

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q29: I don't care what the government does with the neighbourhood as long as I am well compensated (For example: financially, housing, business opportunities).

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q30: I fear to be financially damaged by the redevelopment of the neighbourhood.

Fully disagree      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10      Fully agree

Q31: On what scale are you most likely to invest in time, money and/or effort? (More answers are possible)

- A1. Individual property
- A2. Shared investment in public space
- A3. Shared investment in block where you are located
- A4. Shared investment in the neighbourhood

## Other Questions

Q32: What is your current living situation?

- A1. Solitary
- A2. With partner
- A3. Family
- A4. With roommate(s)
- A5. Other

Q33: What is your highest achieved educational title?

- A1. none
- A2. primary school
- A3. middle school
- A4. vocational high school
- A5. general high school
- A6. junior college
- A7. university
- A8. I do not want to answer this question

Q34: What is your annual net income?

A1. 0-15.000.000 won

A2. 15.000.001-30.000.000 won

A3. 30.000.001-45.000.000 won

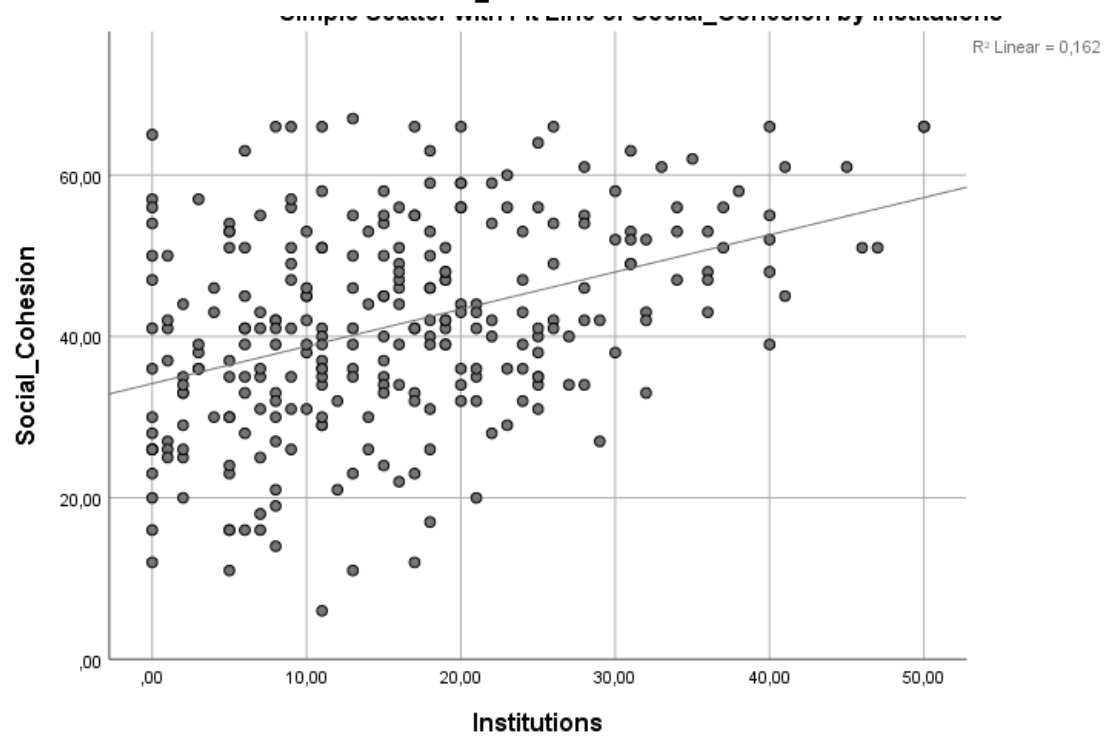
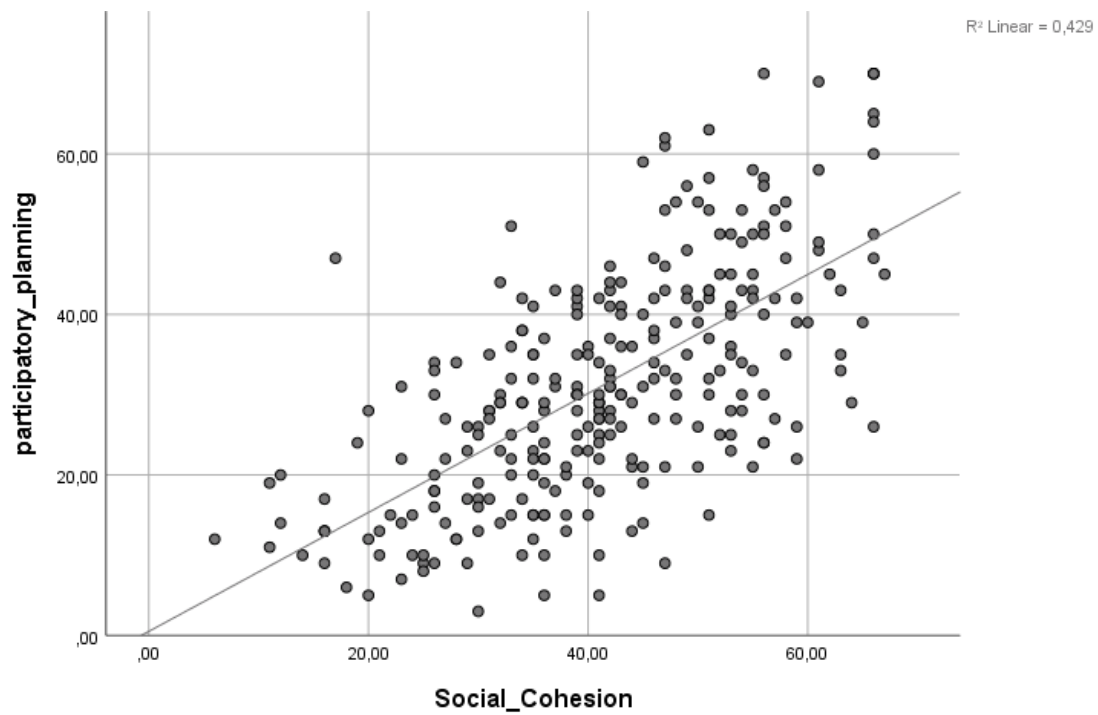
A4. 45.000.001-60.000.000 won

A5. 60.000.001+ won

A6. I do not want to answer this question

## Attachment II

### Statistic Tests





I

### Cronbach's Alpha Social Cohesion

#### Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	280	98,9
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	3	1,1
	Total	283	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,758	8

### Cronbach's Alpha Institutions

#### Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	283	100,0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	,0
	Total	283	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,778	5

### Cronbach's Alpha Institutions

#### Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	283	100,0
	Excluded <sup>a</sup>	0	,0
	Total	283	100,0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

#### Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,808	8

## Multiple Regression

*The influence of independent variable 'social cohesion' on dependent variable 'participatory planning'*

### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,469 <sup>a</sup>	,220	,200	3,07813

a. Predictors: (Constant), For how long have you been located in the neighbourhood?, I trust my network to make right decisions regarding the developments in the neighbourhood - 1, In which scale is your neighbourhood network?, I often talk with people in the neighbourhood - 1, I activate other people to help improve the neighbourhood - 1, I feel a sense of community in the neighbourhood - 1, I have a lot of friends in the neighbourhood - 1

### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	734,585	7	104,941	11,076	,000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	2605,585	275	9,475		
	Total	3340,170	282			

a. Dependent Variable: I have participated recently (the past 5 years) in activities to help improve the neighbourhood - 1

b. Predictors: (Constant), For how long have you been located in the neighbourhood?, I trust my network to make right decisions regarding the developments in the neighbourhood - 1, In which scale is your neighbourhood network?, I often talk with people in the neighbourhood - 1, I activate other people to help improve the neighbourhood - 1, I feel a sense of community in the neighbourhood - 1, I have a lot of friends in the neighbourhood - 1

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1,574	,862		-1,826	,069
	In which scale is your neighbourhood network?	,153	,185	,045	,829	,408
	I feel a sense of community in the neighbourhood - 1	-,011	,097	-,009	-,113	,910
	I have a lot of friends in the neighbourhood - 1	,070	,100	,059	,700	,485
	I trust my network to make right decisions regarding the developments in the neighbourhood - 1	,141	,066	,126	2,136	,034
	I often talk with people in the neighbourhood - 1	,017	,096	,013	,180	,858
	I activate other people to help improve the neighbourhood - 1	,393	,073	,348	5,405	,000
	For how long have you been located in the neighbourhood?	,307	,147	,121	2,087	,038

a. Dependent Variable: I have participated recently (the past 5 years) in activities to help improve the neighbourhood - 1

*Influence of independent variable 'formal and informal institutions' on dependent variable 'social cohesion'*

### Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,400 <sup>a</sup>	,160	,145	9,93472

a. Predictors: (Constant), There is a community neighbourhood organization or community leader who helps me with the development of the neighbourhood - 1, The government informs me on the developments in this neighbourhood (For example: public hearings, social media, news, etc) - 1, I know which institution to contact if I want to improve the neighbourhood - 1, I think my opinion is taken seriously by governmental institutions - 1, The government enables me to improve the neighbourhood (For example: subsidies, legal help, laws) - 1

### ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5165,132	5	1033,026	10,466	,000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	27043,436	274	98,699		
	Total	32208,568	279			

a. Dependent Variable: Social\_Cohesion

b. Predictors: (Constant), There is a community neighbourhood organization or community leader who helps me with the development of the neighbourhood - 1, The government informs me on the developments in this neighbourhood (For example: public hearings, social media, news, etc) - 1, I know which institution to contact if I want to improve the neighbourhood - 1, I think my opinion is taken seriously by governmental institutions - 1, The government enables me to improve the neighbourhood (For example: subsidies, legal help, laws) - 1

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	30,600	1,082		28,271	,000
	The government enables me to improve the neighbourhood (For example: subsidies, legal help, laws) - 1	,096	,260	,027	,368	,713
	The government informs me on the developments in this neighbourhood (For example: public hearings, social media, news, etc) - 1	,027	,232	,008	,115	,909
	I know which institution to contact if I want to improve the neighbourhood - 1	,776	,213	,243	3,640	,000
	I think my opinion is taken seriously by governmental institutions - 1	,336	,274	,087	1,225	,222
	There is a community neighbourhood organization or community leader who helps me with the development of the neighbourhood - 1	,553	,222	,154	2,486	,014

a. Dependent Variable: Social\_Cohesion