

SEOUL at a Glance 2022



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Households and People in Seoul

1. Households in Seoul

Basic Information on Households

Changes in Household

Single-person Households

Female Single-person Households

Elderly Single-person Households

Pet Ownership

2. People in Seoul

People in Seoul: Basic Information

Young Adults: Living Arrangements

Young Adults: Occupation

Middle-aged Adults: Characteristics

Middle-aged Adults: Household Debt and Post-retirement Preparations

The Elderly: Living Arrangements

The Elderly: Happiness Score

The Women: Economic Participation

The Women: Violence against Women

People with Disabilities: Accessibility

The Foreigners: Living Arrangements

The Foreigners: Happiness Score



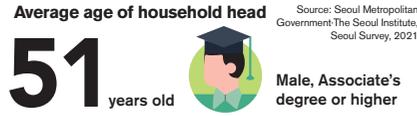
1. Households in Seoul

Basic Information on Households
Changes in Household
Single-person Households
Female Single-person Households
Elderly Single-person Households
Pet Ownership

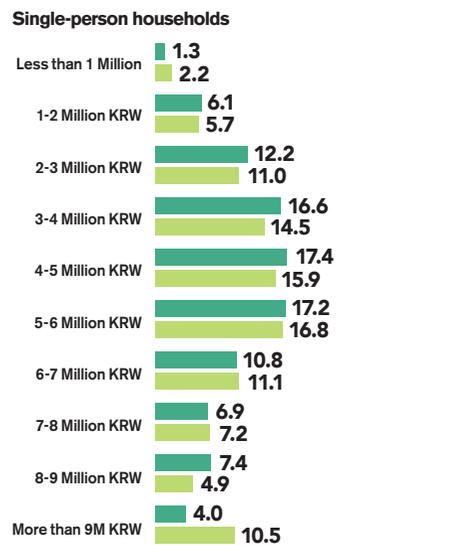
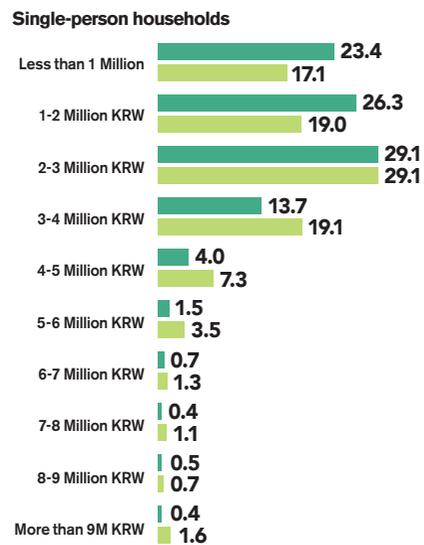


Basic Information on Households

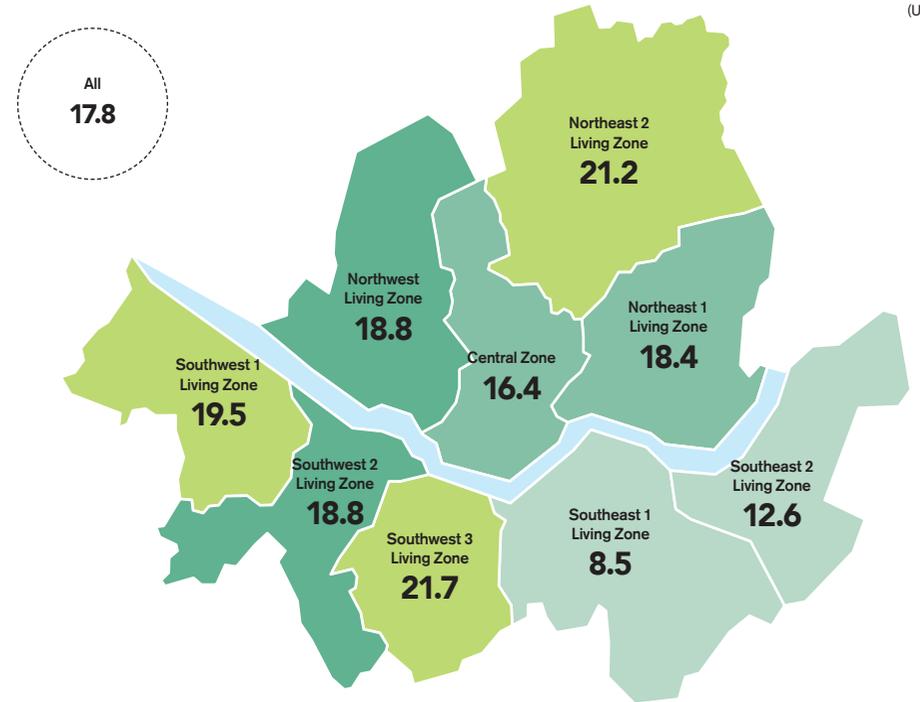
As of 2021, the average household head in Seoul was 51 years old, male (66.5%), and has an associate's degree or higher (54.4%). Over the past decade, the average age of the household head increased by 3 years, and the percentage of the household in their 60s and higher increased by 7.9%p. This reflects the city's aging population. The average number of people per household has been decreasing, which was 2.2 people per household, and single-person household made up 36.8%. On the other hand, in households with two and more people, 16.8% of the households earned 5-6 million KRW, followed by 15.9% earning 4-5 million KRW. In single-person households, 29.1% earned 2-3 million KRW, followed by 19.1% earning 3-4 million KRW. 36.1% of the single-person households were earning less than 2 million KRW per month, which decreased by 13.6%p since 49.7% in 2020.



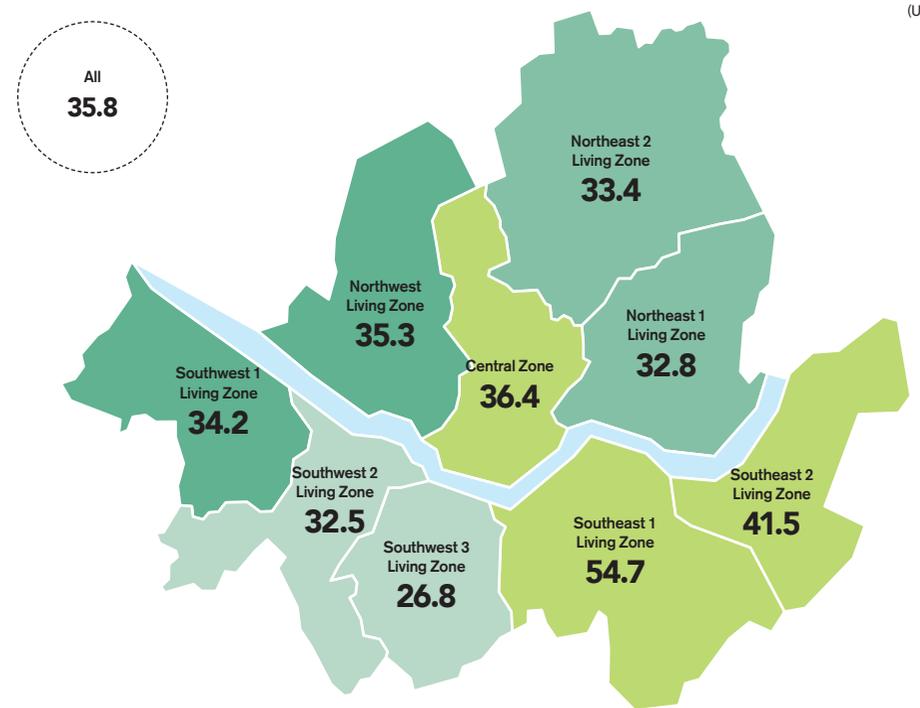
Average monthly income distribution Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



Households with income of less than 2 million KRW by living zone Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)

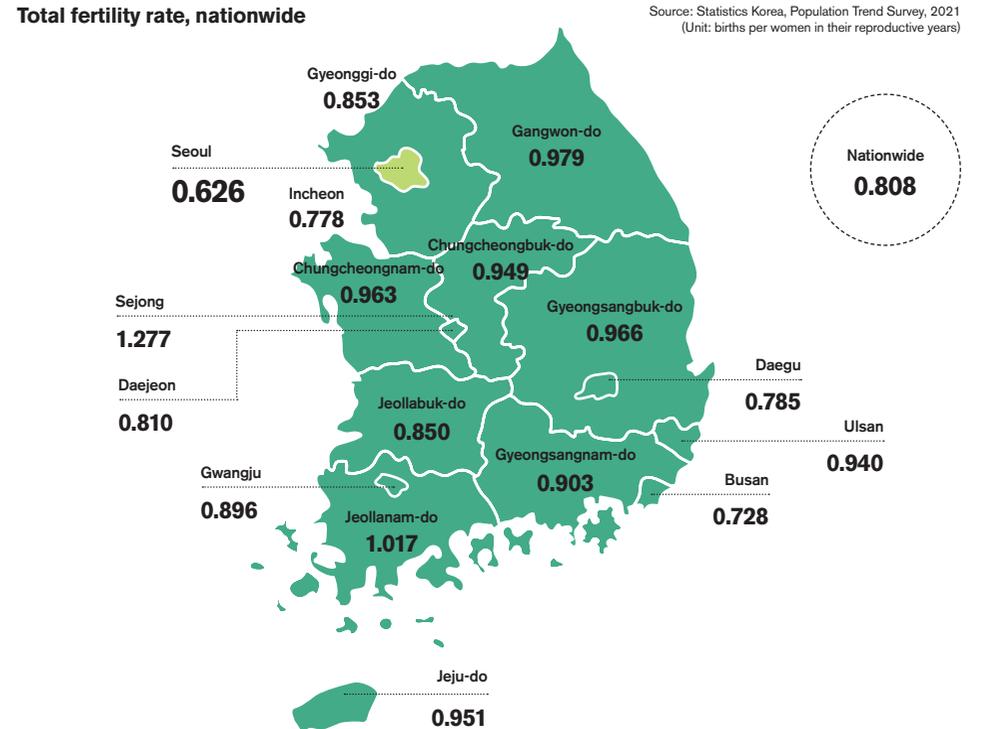
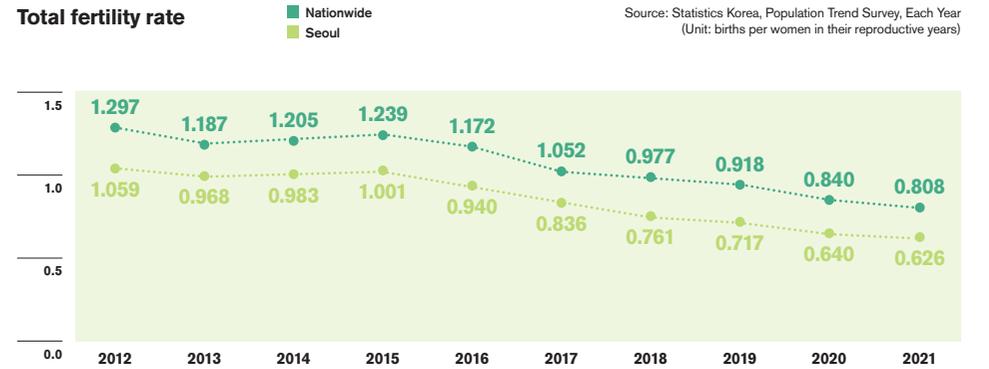
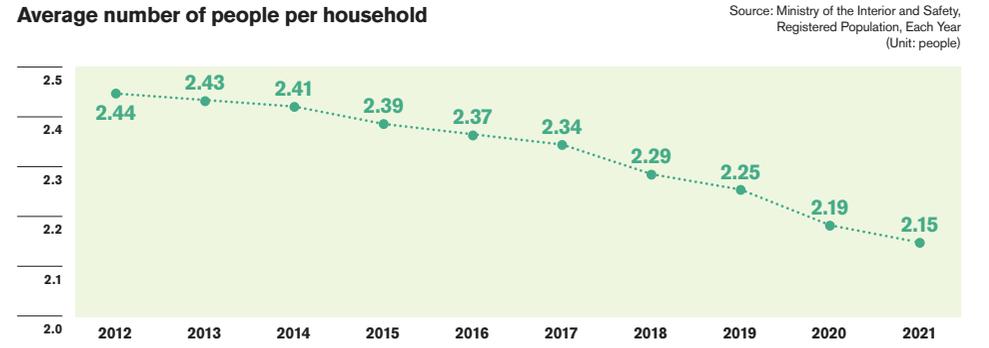
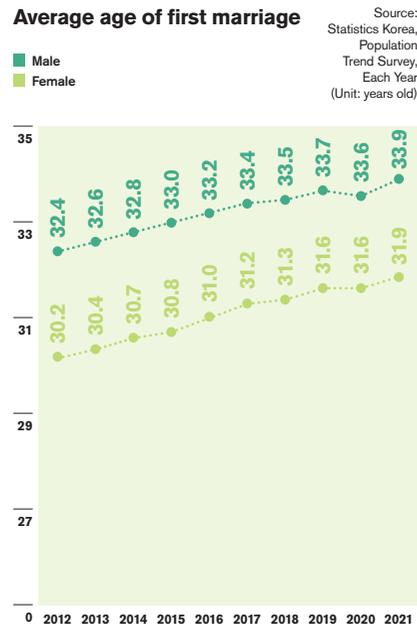
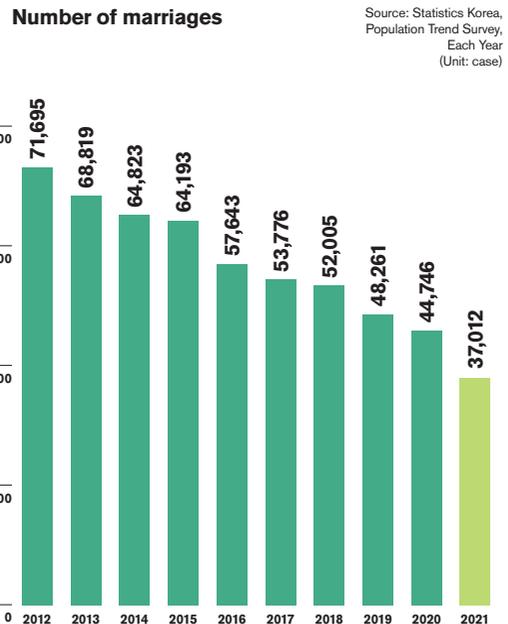


Households with income of more than 5 million KRW by living zone Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



Changes in Household

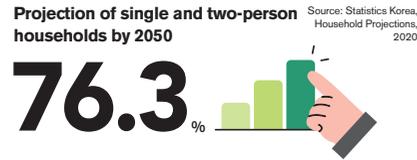
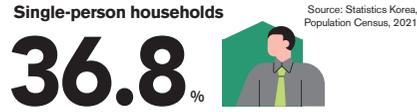
The average size of households in Seoul decreased by 0.29 people over the past decade to 2.15 people in 2021. This continuing trend of decline is largely due to the increasing number of single-person households, the increase in non-marriage and late marriage population, and low fertility rates. According to Statistics Korea's Population trend survey, the number of couples who got married in Seoul in 2021 was 37,012, which is a significant drop of 48.4% from 71,659 couples a decade ago. The average age of first marriage has been increasing constantly, which was at 33.9 for males 31.9 for females. The total fertility rate, which refers to the average number of childbirths expected from women during their reproductive years, of Seoul's population was at 0.626 in 2021, which is the lowest among Korea's 17 cities and provinces, and also a decline of 40.9% over a decade (1.059 10 years ago).



Single-person Households

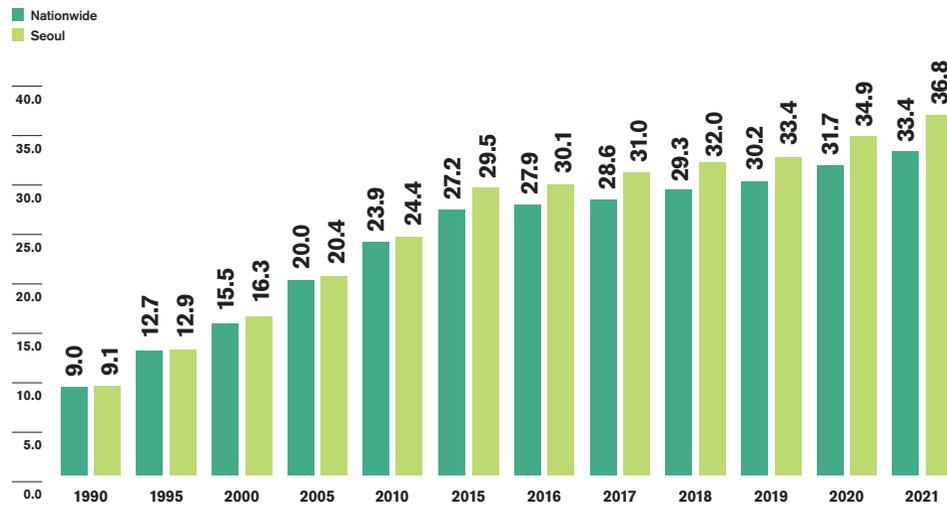
The increase in single-person households is one of the distinctive demographic trends that are reshaping the population structure of not only Seoul, but the entire country as well. The proportion of single-person households in Seoul and Korea quadrupled over the last thirty years. In 1990, only 9.1% of all households in Seoul and Korea lived alone. Now in 2021, single-person households accounted for 36.8% of all households, meaning one in three households is a "solo dweller." Over the same period, the proportion of single-person households nationwide also surged from 9.0% to 33.4%.

Based on Household Projections by Statistics Korea in 2020, small-sized households (one or two-person households) will make up 76.3% of all households in Seoul by 2050. This indicates that the nuclear family we see today will be further broken down to households consisting of single dwellers or couples without children, and that these types of household will be the majority by that time.



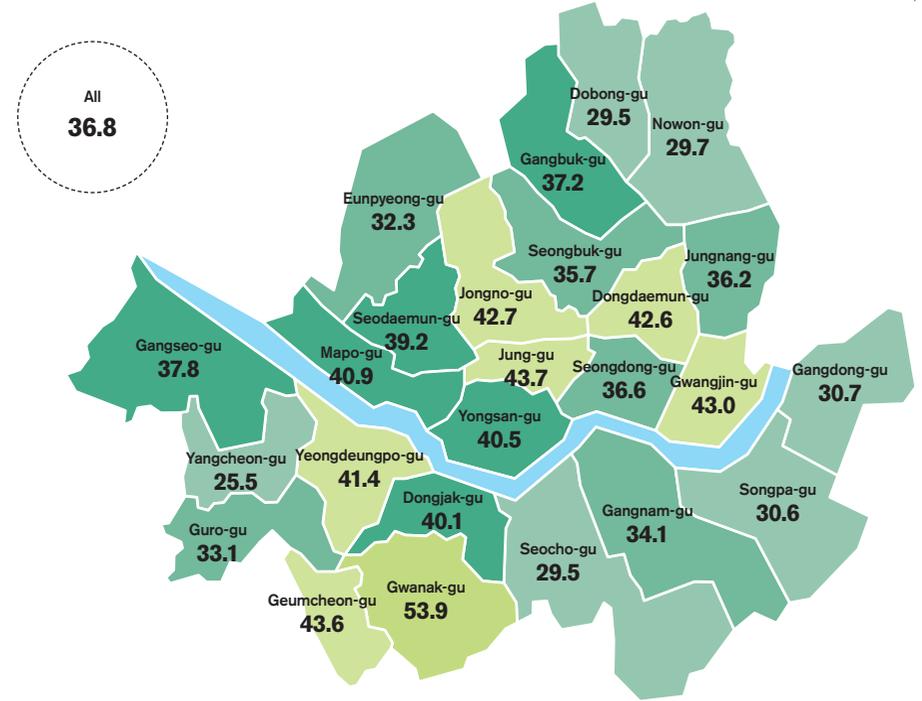
Percentage of single-person households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, Each Year (Unit: %)



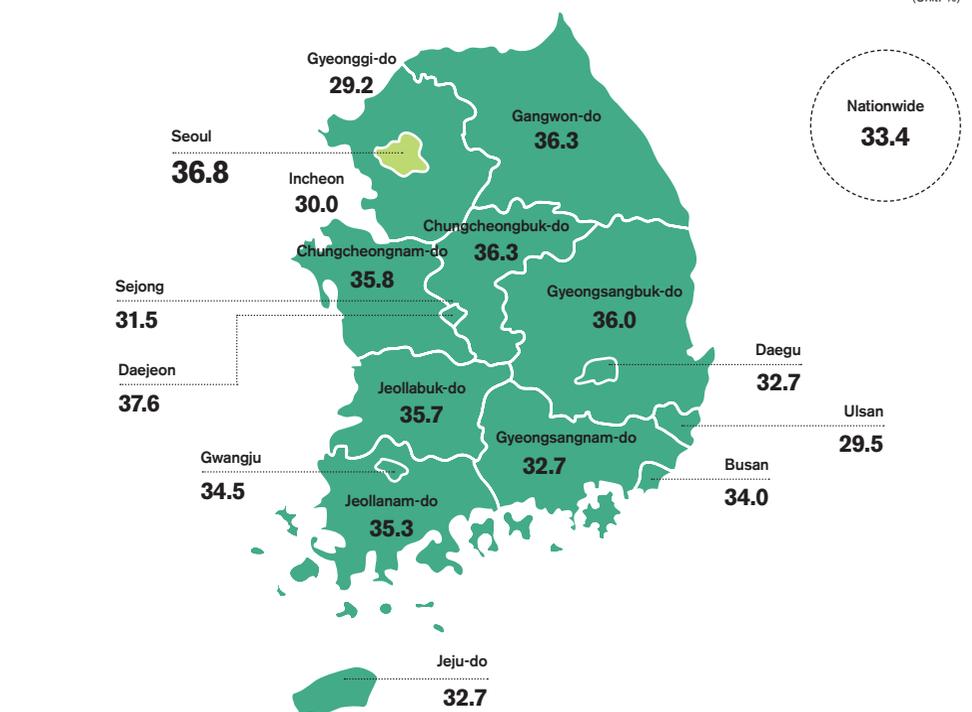
Percentage of single-person households by district

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2021 (Unit: %)



Percentage of single-person households, nationwide

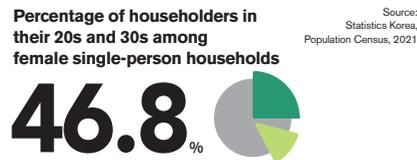
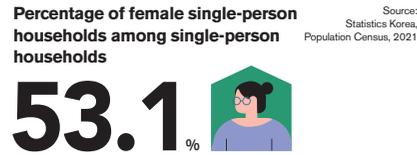
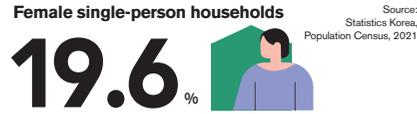
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2021 (Unit: %)



Female Single-person Households

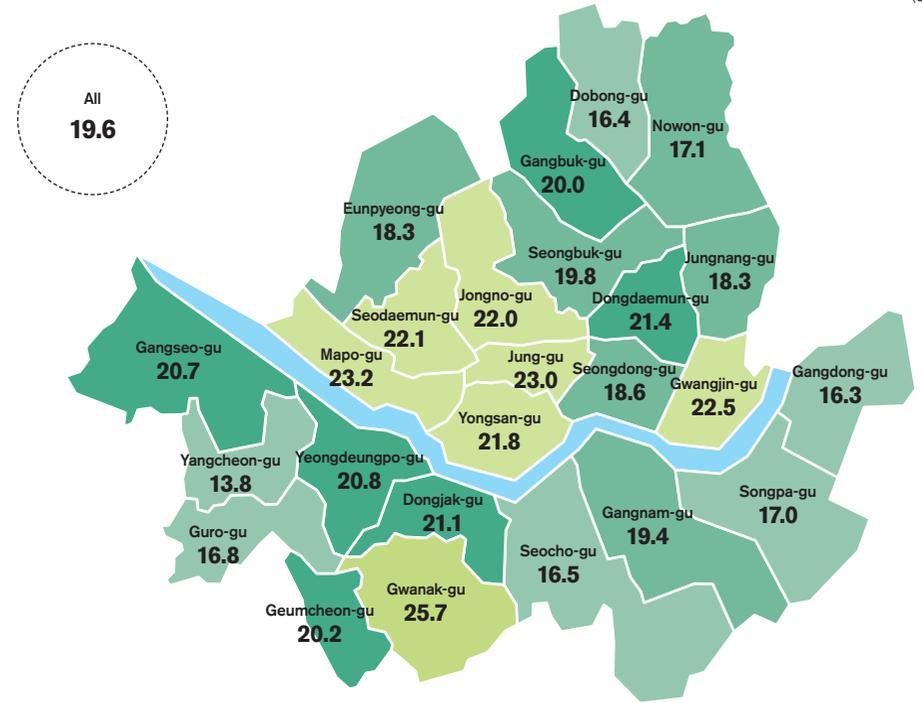
According to 2021 census data, female single-person households made up 19.6% of all households in Seoul, which has been increasing for the past decade. The rates were particularly high in Gwanak-gu (25.7%), Mapo-gu (23.2%), and Jung-gu (23.0%). About 46.8% of women living alone were in their 20s and 30s.

In addition, among the single-person households in Seoul, the percentage of females living alone was 53.1%, which is 6.2%p higher than that of their male counterparts at 46.9%. Such percentage difference between men and women has been increasing constantly. As more women choose to live alone, avoiding or postponing marriage, there is a growing need for public services to ensure their safety.



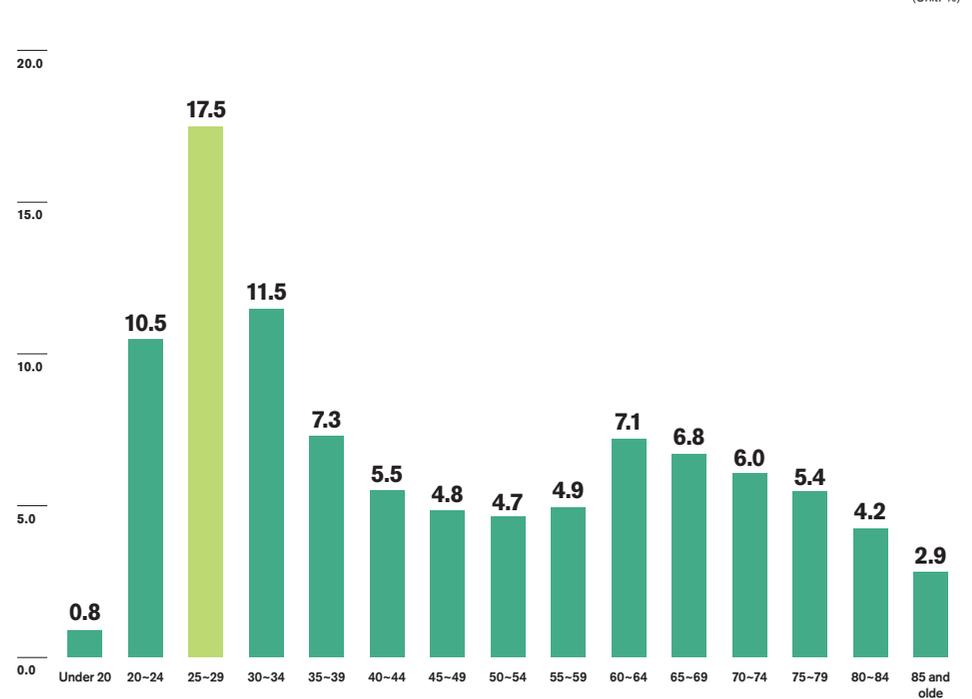
Percentage of female single-person households by district

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2021 (Unit: %)



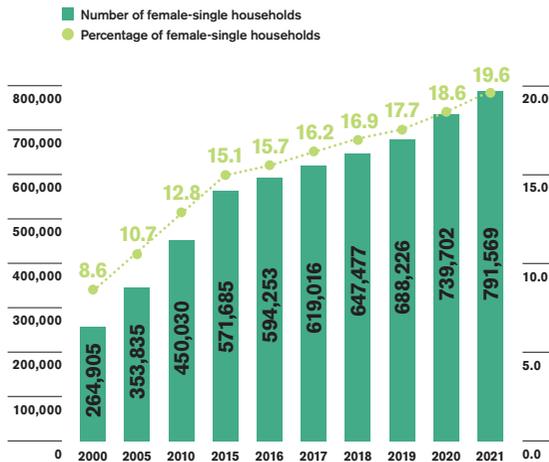
Age distribution of female single-person households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2021 (Unit: %)



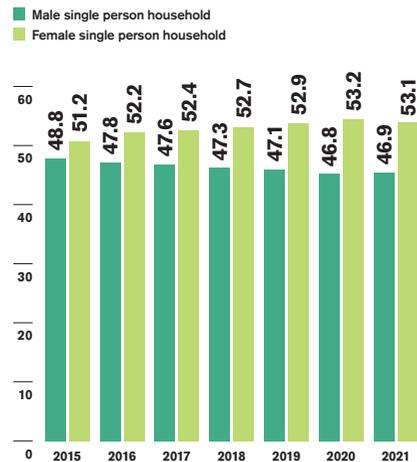
Number and percentage of female single-person households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, Each Year (Unit: households, %)



Single-person households by gender

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, Each Year (Unit: %)



Elderly Single-person Households

According to 2021 census data, elderly households aged 65 years and older made up 21.9% of all households in Seoul. Among the elderly households, 32.1% were single-person households, with higher percentage of female single-person households (70.2%) than male single-person households (29.8%).

Among the 25 districts of Seoul, those with the highest percentages of elderly single-person households were Jung-gu (38.0%), Gangbuk-gu (36.9%), and Nowon-gu (36.9%). The districts with the lowest shares were Seocho-gu (24.2%), Songpa-gu (26.4%), and Gangnam-gu (27.5%).

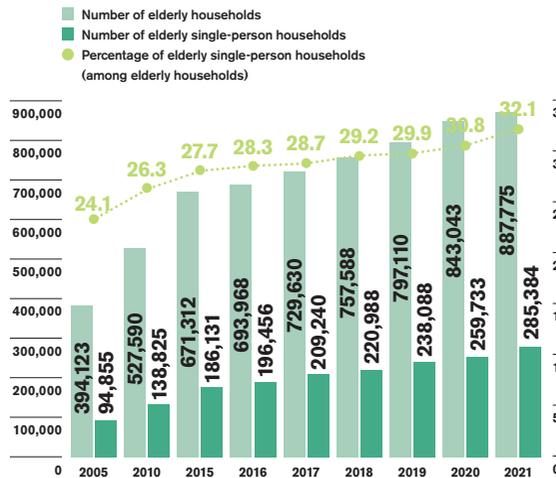
Percentage of elderly households Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2021



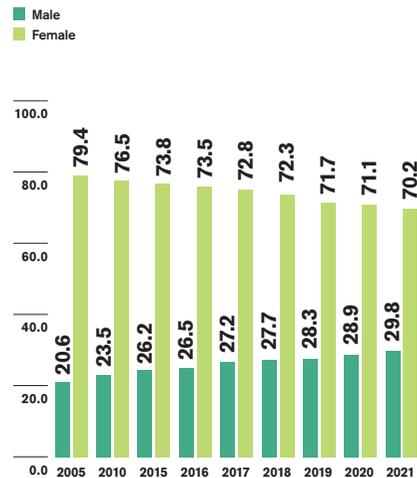
Percentage of elderly single-person households among elderly households Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2021



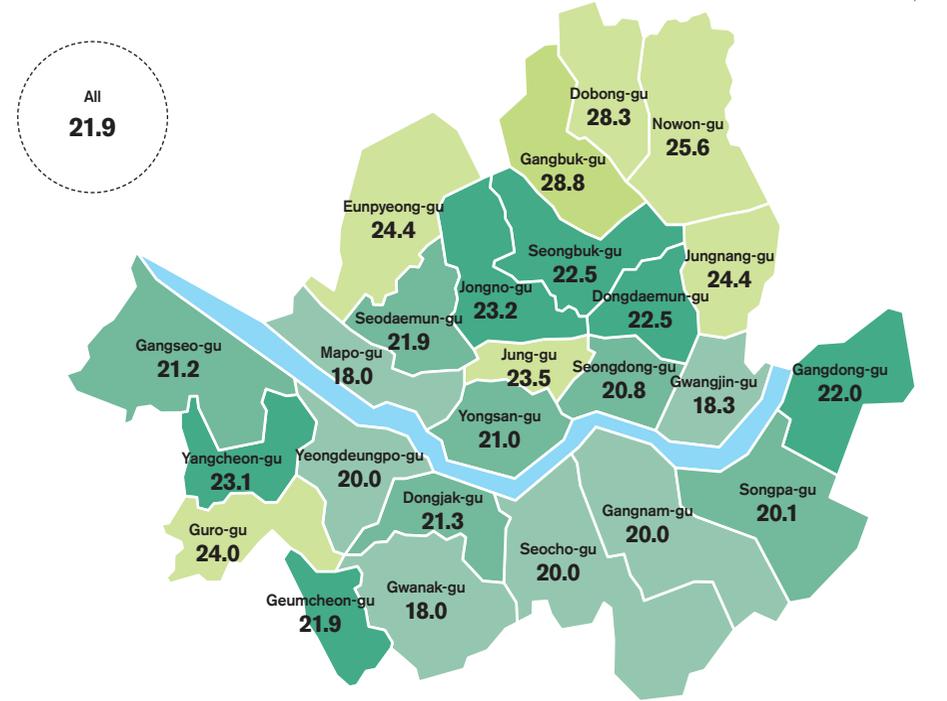
Number and percentage of elderly single-person households Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, Each Year (Unit: households, %)



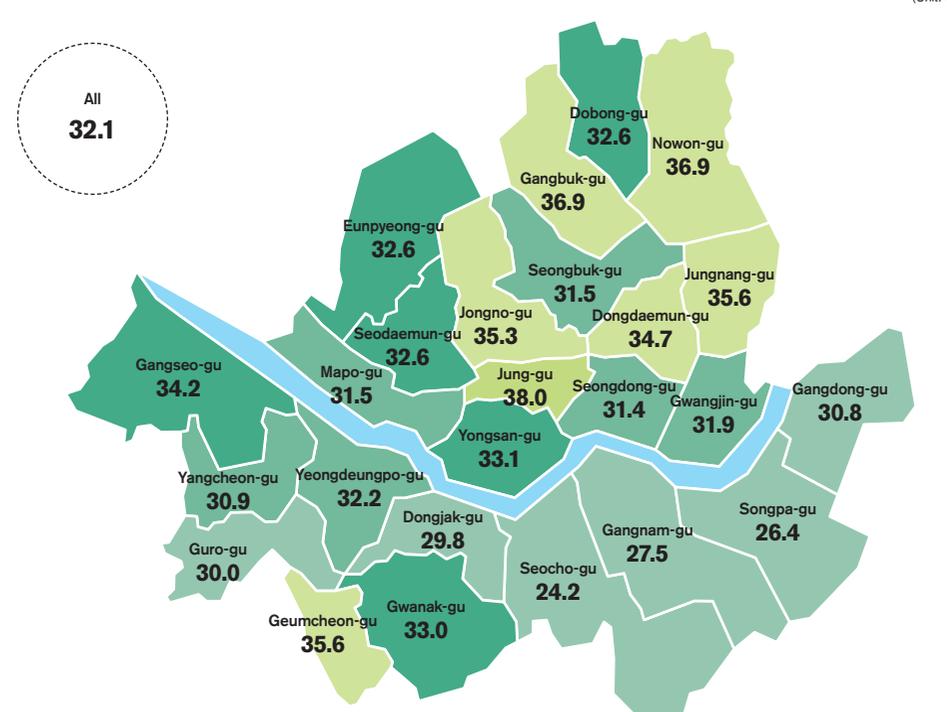
Elderly single-person households by gender Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, Each Year (Unit: %)



Elderly households by district Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2021 (Unit: %)



Elderly single-person households by district Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2021 (Unit: %)

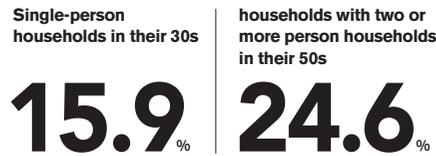
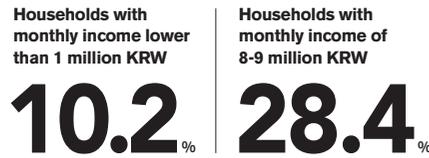
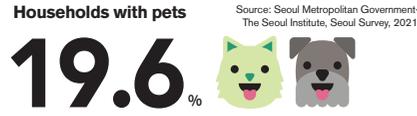


Pet Ownership

In 2021, 19.6% of the households in Seoul owned a pet. Among these households, the majority were in their 40s (20.3%) and 50s (22.4%), and the rate was higher when the household income was greater.

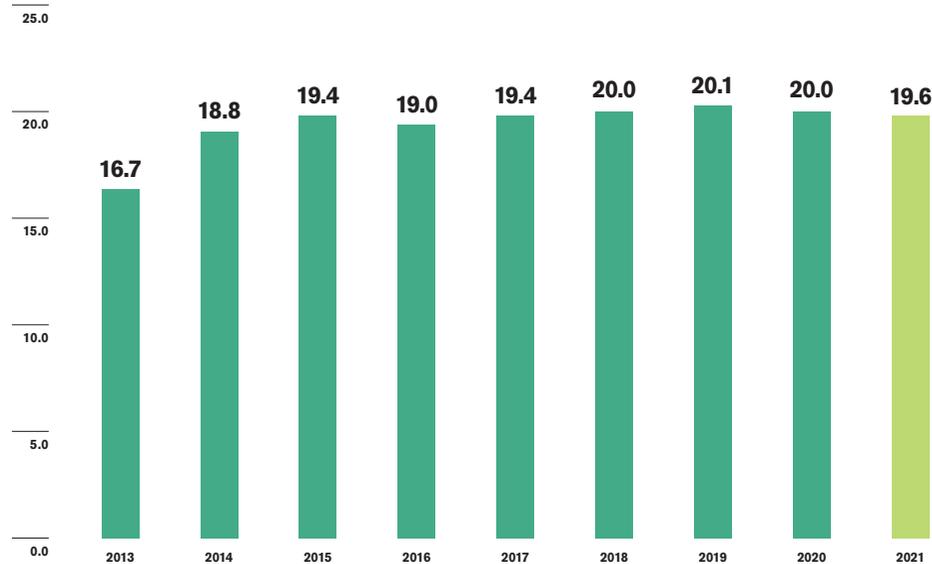
Households with two or more people were more likely to have pets (22.3%) compared to single-person households (14.7%) of all age groups.

Among single-person households, people in their 30s (15.9%) and 60s and older (14.8%) were more likely to have pets. Among households with two or more people, people in their 50s (24.6%) were most likely to have pets.



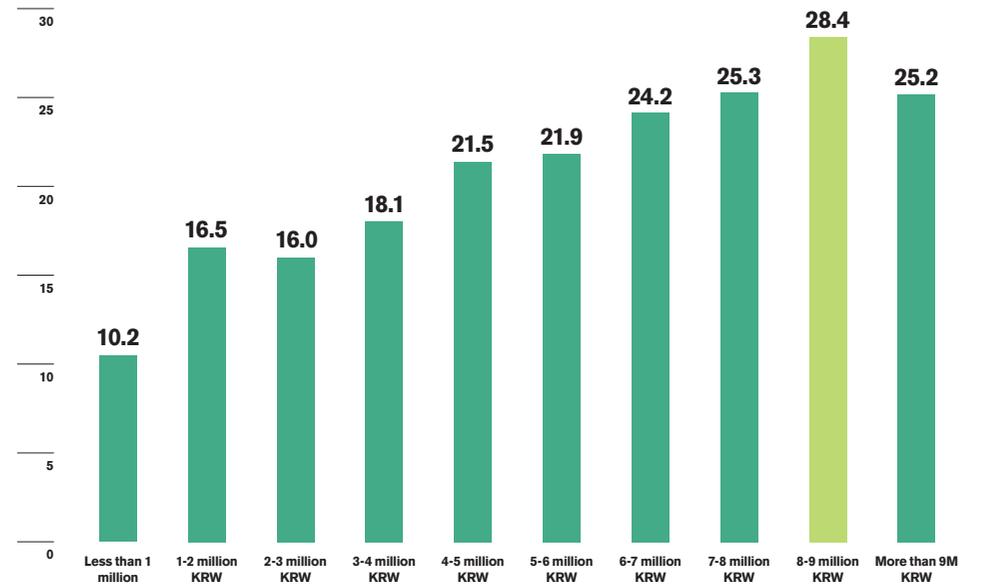
Percentage of households with pets

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



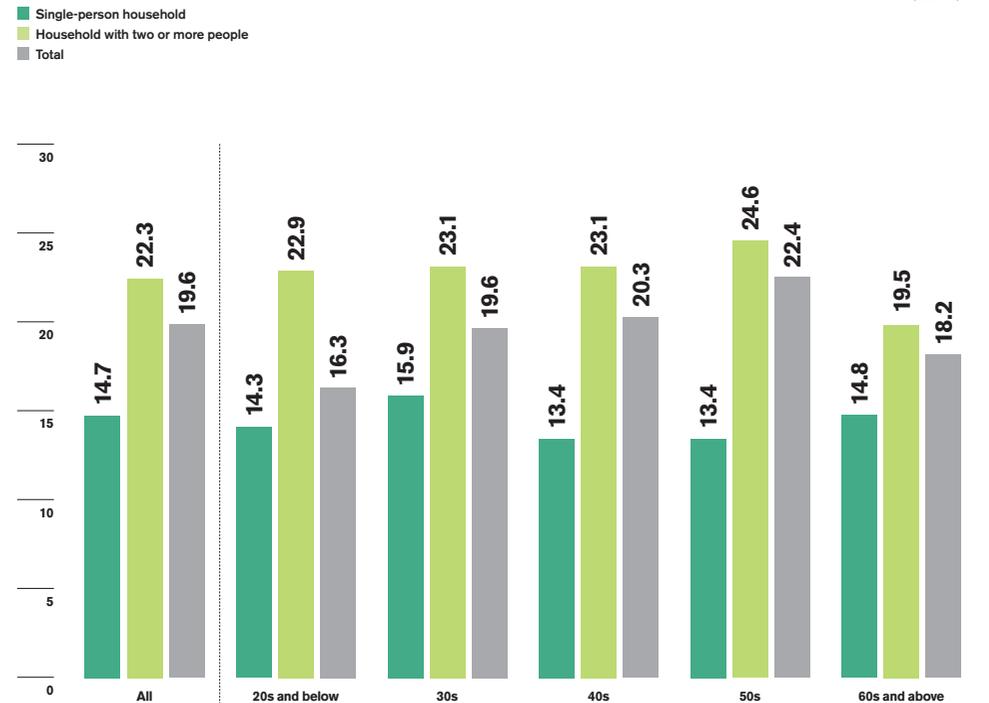
Percentage of households with pets per income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



Percentage of households with pets per household size

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



2. People in Seoul

People in Seoul: Basic Information

Young Adults: Living Arrangements

Young Adults: Occupation

Middle-aged Adults: Characteristics

Middle-aged Adults: Household Debt and Post-retirement Preparations

The Elderly: Living Arrangements

The Elderly: Happiness Score

The Women: Economic Participation

The Women: Violence against Women

People with Disabilities: Accessibility

The Foreigners: Living Arrangements

The Foreigners: Happiness Score



People in Seoul: Basic Information

The median age of the people in Seoul in 2021 was 42.5 for male and 44.1 for female, which is an increase of 4.7 years for male and 4.6 years for female over a decade.

Children born in 2020 were expected to live 84.8 years, with life expectancies growing longer over time. Life expectancy is increasing, with the average of 84.8 years for Seoul citizens in 2020 (male 82.0 years and female 87.6 years)

Median age Source: Statistics Korea, Population Projection, 2021



Life expectancy(Base age: 0 years-old) Source: Statistics Korea, Life Tables, 2020



Median age

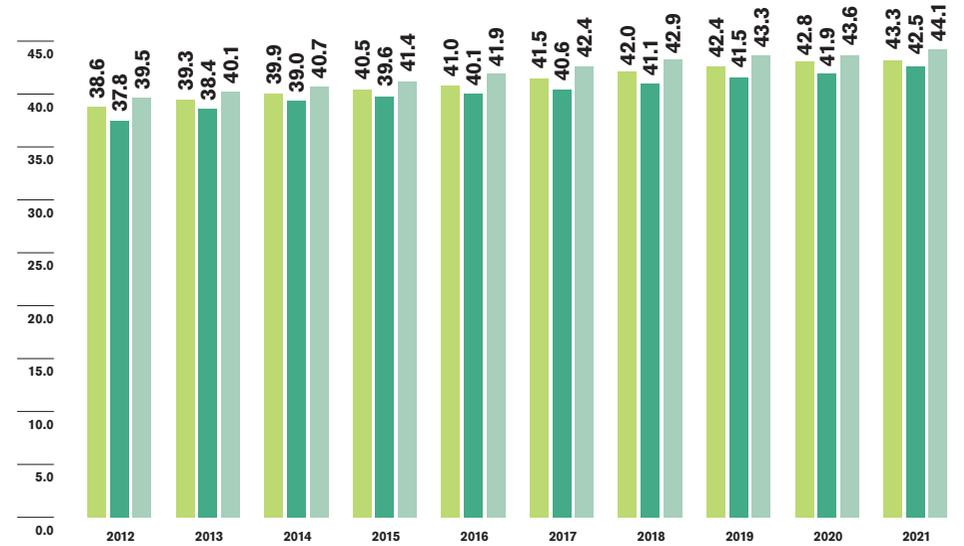
■ Nationwide
■ Seoul



Source: Statistics Korea, Population Projection, Each Year (Unit: years)
* Data is derived from population projection released in May of 2022

Median age gender

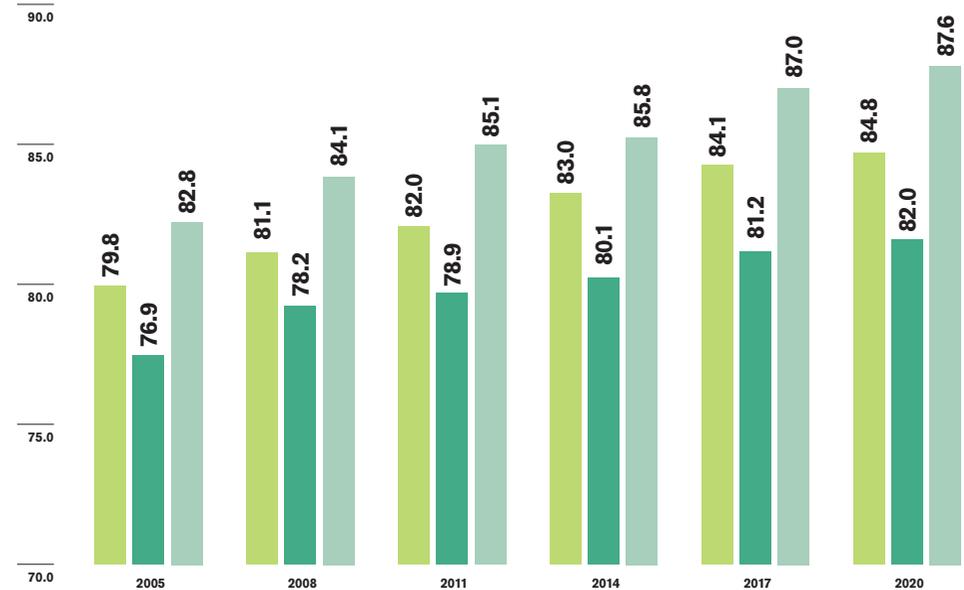
■ All
■ Male
■ Female



Source: Statistics Korea, Population Projection, Each Year (Unit: years)
* Data is from population projection released in 2022 May.

Life expectancy by gender(Base age: 0 years-old)

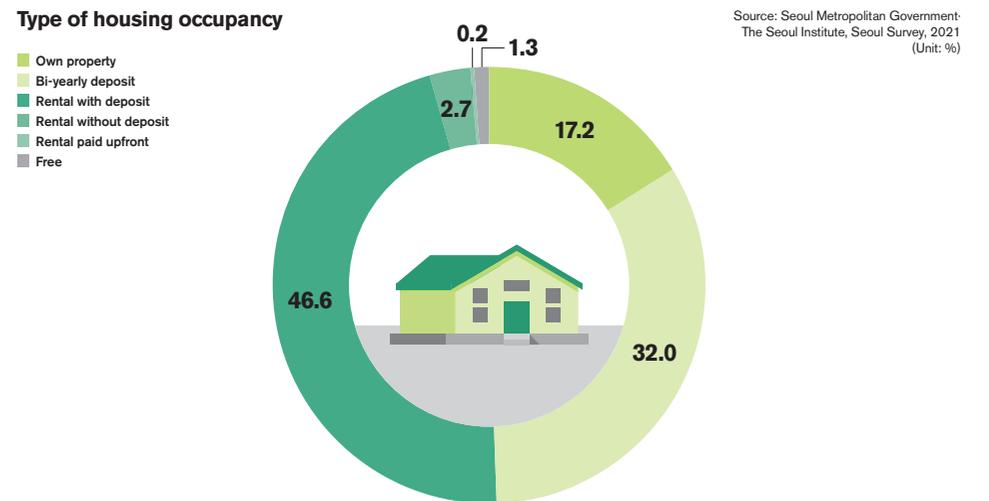
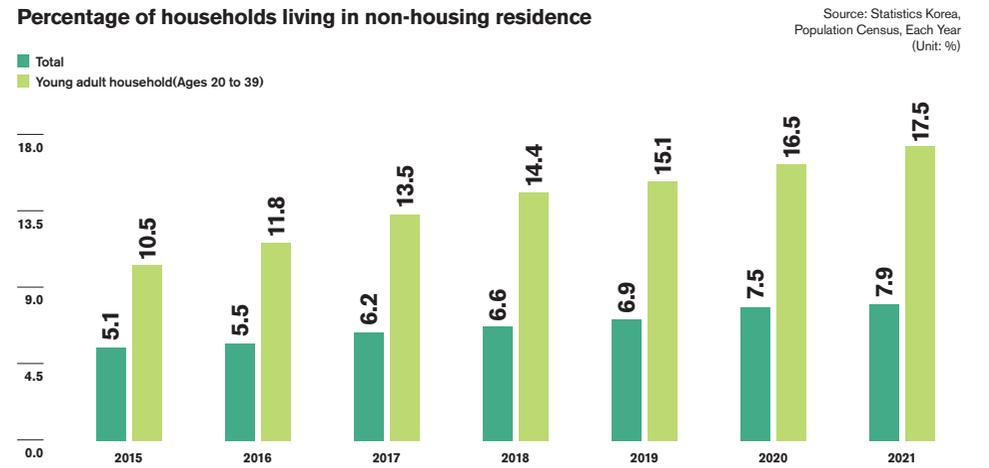
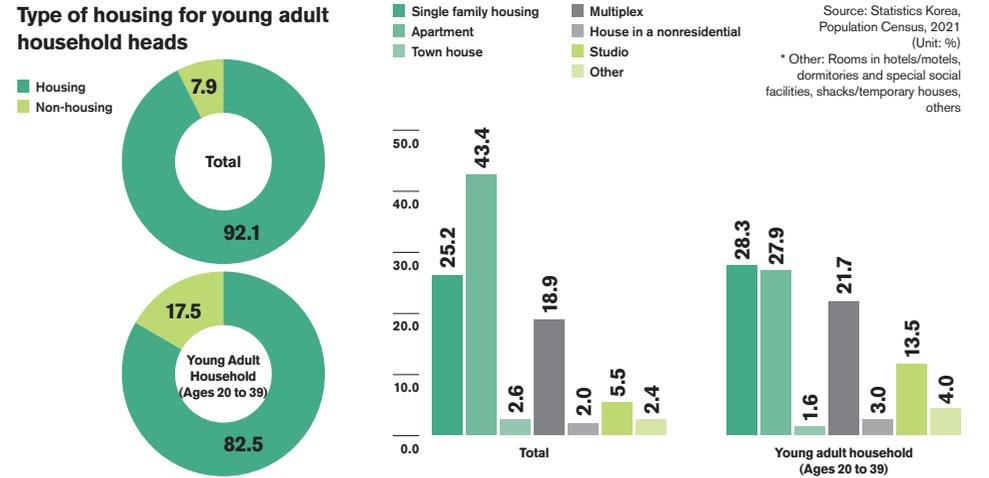
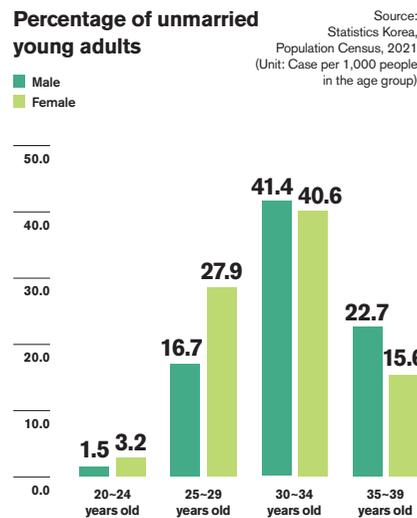
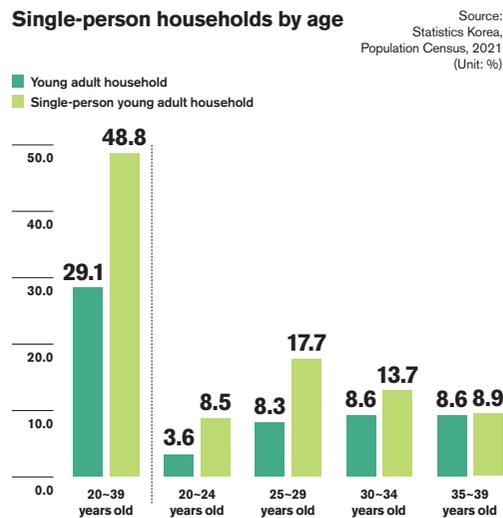
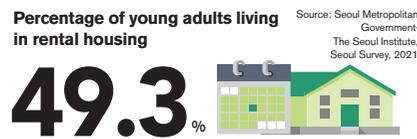
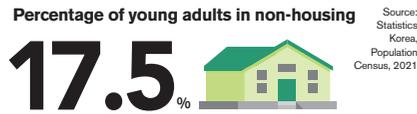
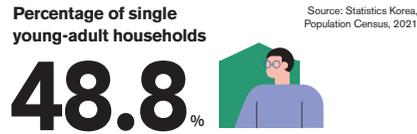
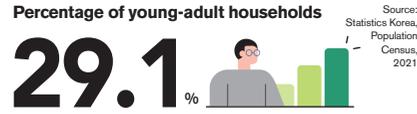
■ All
■ Male
■ Female



Source: Statistics Korea, Life Tables, Each Year (Unit: years old)
* Life Expectancy: Average number of years a person X years old is expected to live.

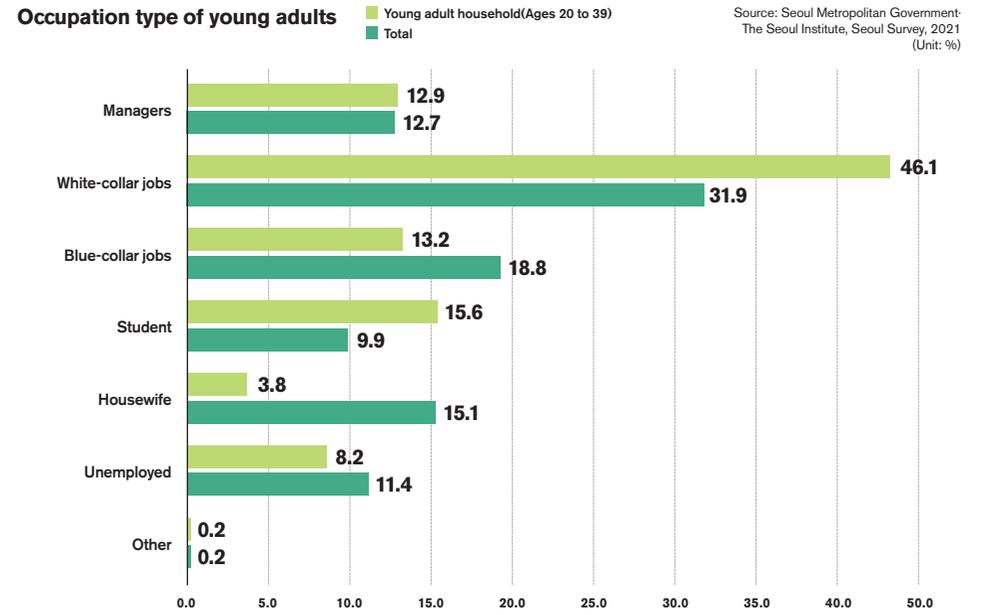
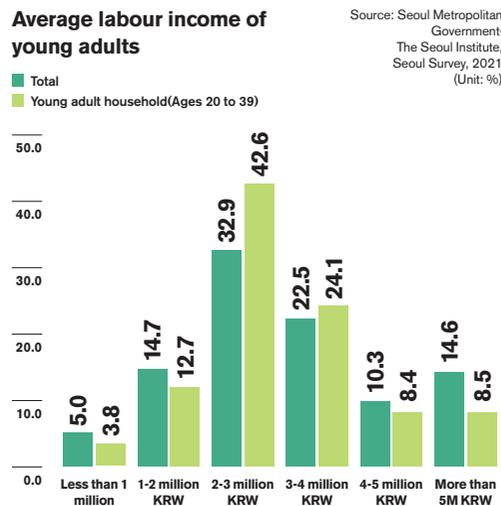
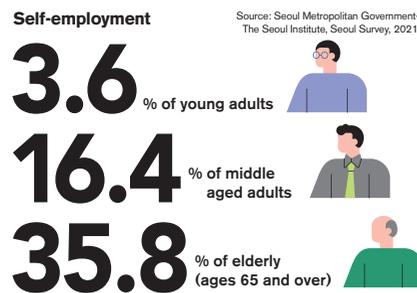
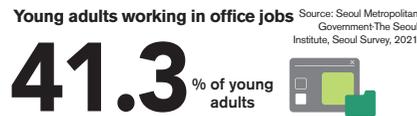
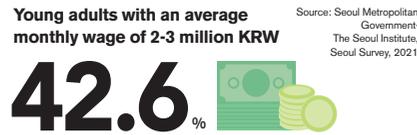
Young Adults: Living Arrangements

According to the census data in 2021, 48.8% of the people living alone were young adults (ages 20 to 39). More specifically, 17.7% were between the ages of 25 and 29, and 13.7% were between 30 and 34. For both men and women, most were getting married between 30 and 34 (41.4 men and 40.6 women of 1,000 people of this age range). In terms of housing, 17.5% of the young adults were not living in housing (studio 13.5%, other 4.0%), which is 9.6%p higher than that of total households. Seoul Survey 2021 indicates that majority of the young adult household heads (ages 20-39) were paying monthly rent (49.3%), 32.0% were leasing on bi-yearly deposit, and 17.2% were living in their property. Considering that one in every two young adults were paying monthly rent, measures need to be taken to ensure housing stability.

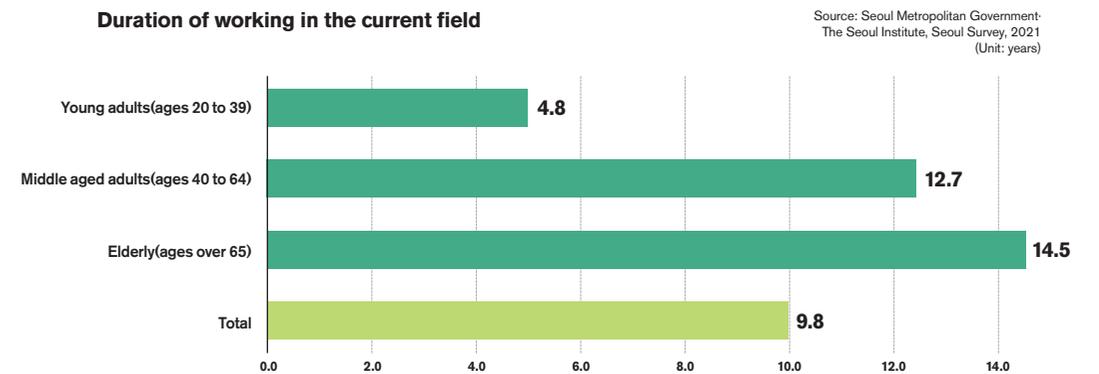
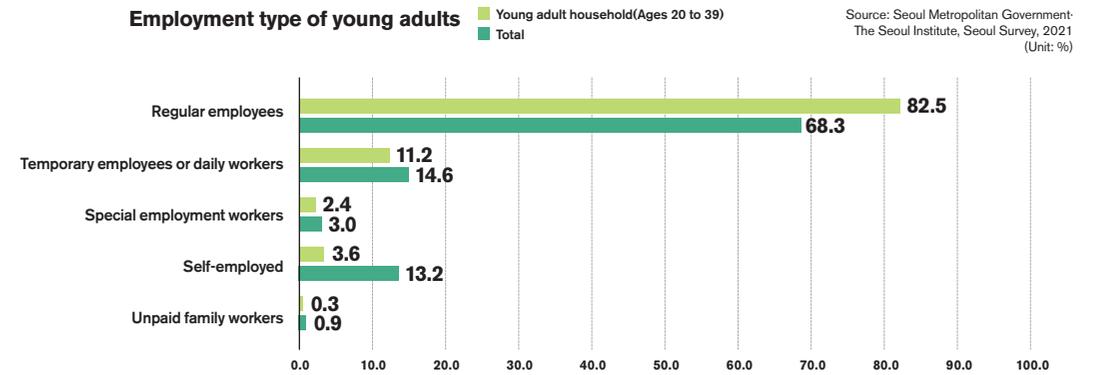


Young Adults: Occupation

72.4% of the young adults (ages 20 to 39) of Seoul were employed, and 15.6% were students. Employed young adults were working in the same field for 4.8 years on average, and the majority (42.6%) earned monthly wages between 2 to 3 million KRW. In terms of employment type, 82.5% of the young adults were full time employees, 11.2% worked as temporary employees or daily workers, and 2.4% were special employment workers. Meanwhile, only 3.6% were self-employed, which is lower rate than other age groups (total average is 13.2%).



* Management professional: Manager, professional, and workers in related field
 * White-collar: Office workers, sales workers
 * Blue-collar: Service workers, technicians and workers in related field, mechanical operation and assembly workers, simple labor workers
 * Others: Agriculture and fisheries workers

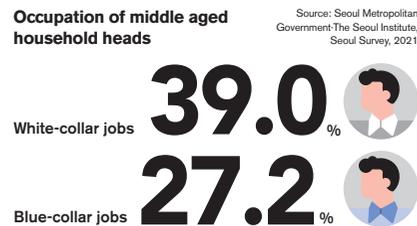
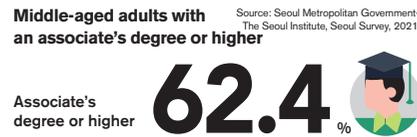
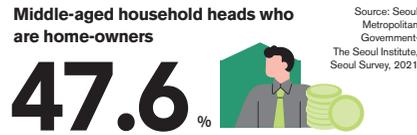


Middle-aged Adults: Characteristics

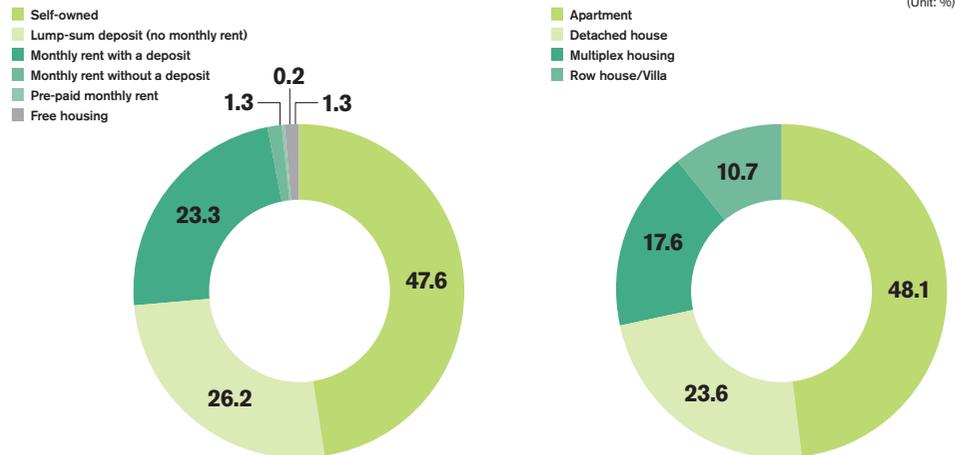
In 2021, Every 4-5 out of 10 (47.6%) of the household heads among Seoul's middle-aged adults (ages 40 to 64) owned homes, and 48.1% were living in apartments. Among middle-aged adults, 59.9% or 6 out of 10 people held an associate's degree or higher, and 13.2% held a master's degree or higher.

In terms of occupation, 39.0% of middle-aged adults had white-collar jobs (office or sales job), 27.2% had blue-collar jobs, and 23.5% had professional management jobs.

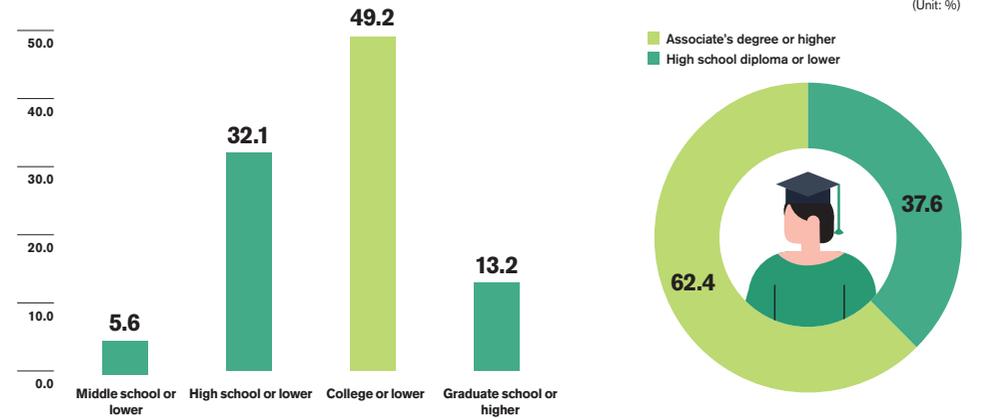
The average happiness score of the household heads was at 6.14 out of 10, and within the criteria, they were most satisfied to their health (6.45) and least satisfied with economic status (5.60).



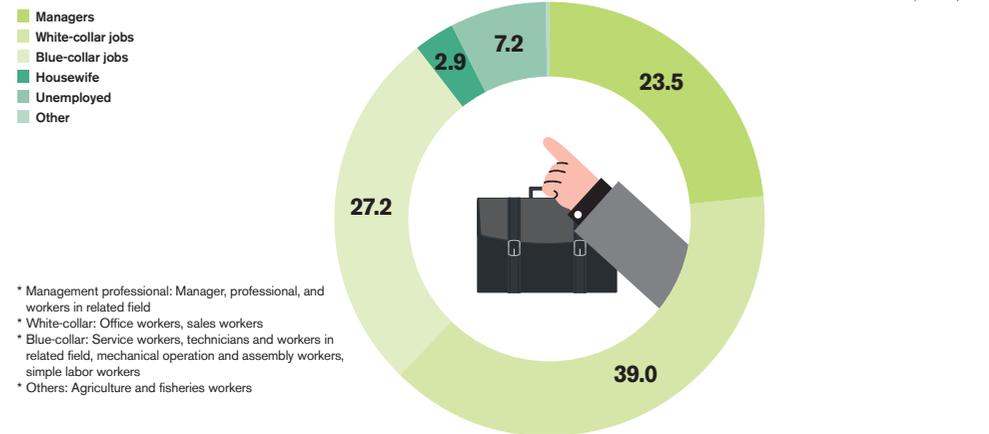
Type of housing among middle-aged adults



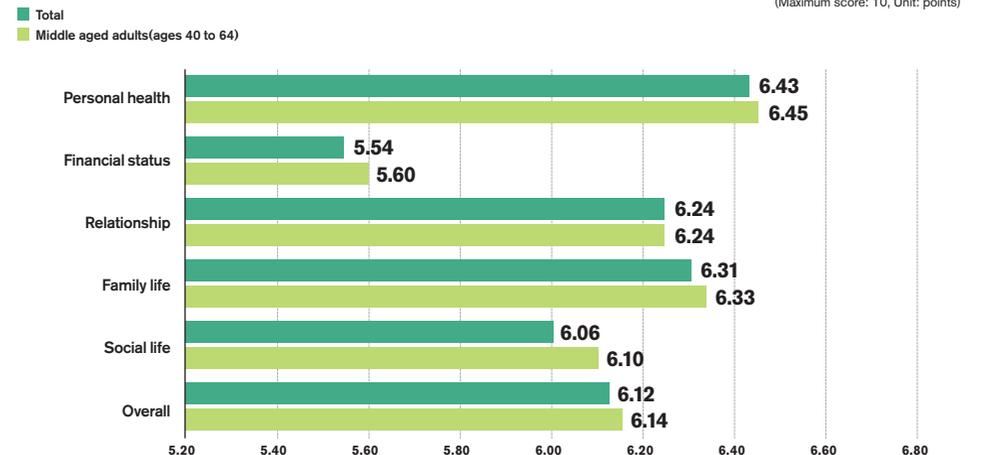
Education level of middle-aged household members



Occupation type of middle-aged adults

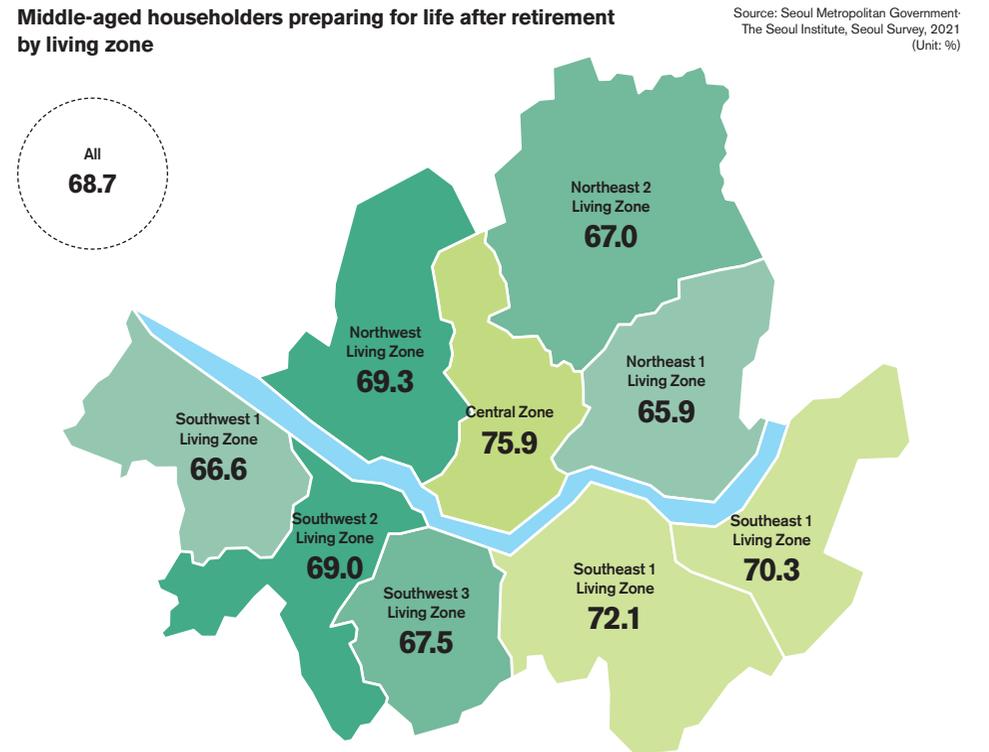
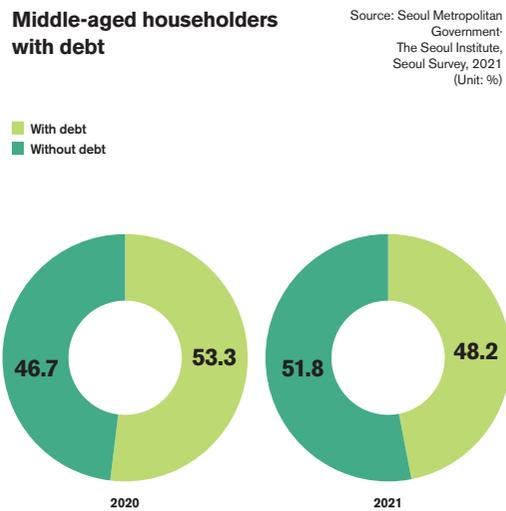
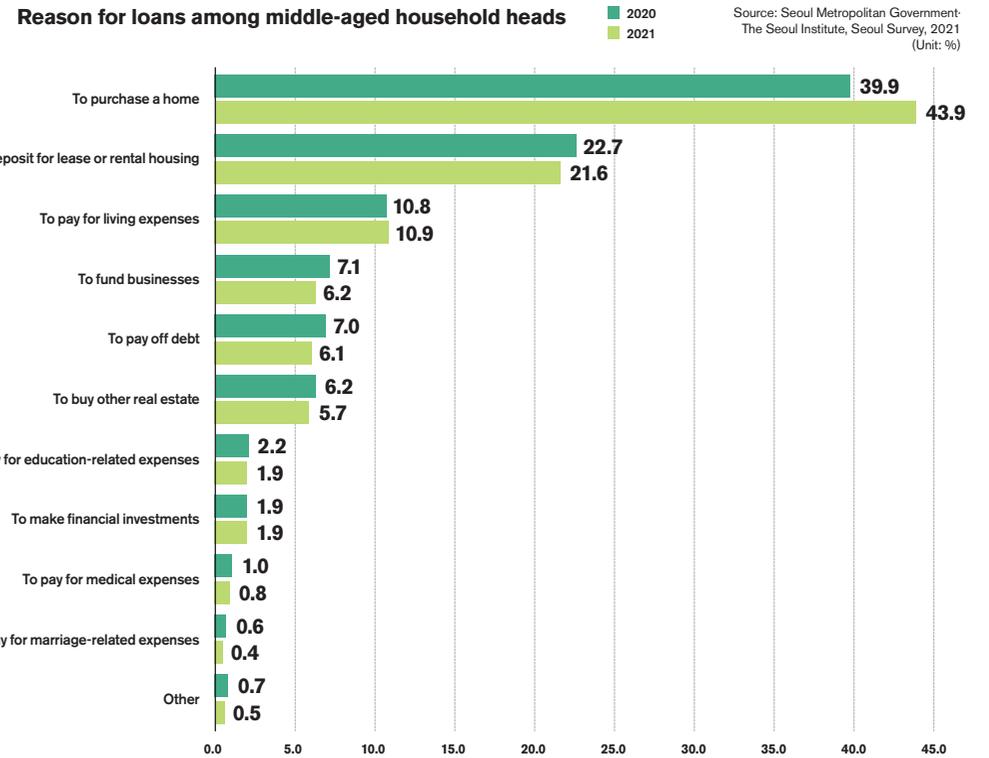
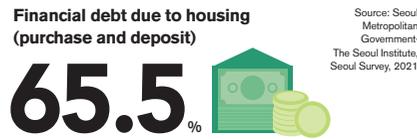
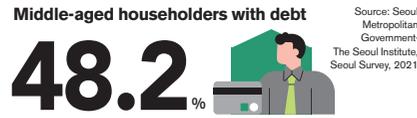


Average happiness scores of middle-aged adults



Middle-aged Adults: Household Debt and Post-retirement Preparations

About 48.2% of householders in their middle-ages (ages 40 to 64) in Seoul carried a loan in 2021. The biggest reason for the loans was either to purchase a home to reside in (43.9%), or to pay the rent or the deposit for rental housing (21.6%). In other words, 65.5% of the middle-aged households in Seoul carried financial debts because of housing. Other than housing, the loans were for living costs (10.9%), business funds (6.2%), and debt repayment (6.1%). 68.7% of the middle-aged people in Seoul were saving up for retirement, and the rate was higher in Southeast and down town area.



The Elderly: Living Arrangements

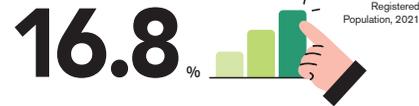
In 2021, Seoul's aging index was at 163.4%, which is higher than the nationwide rate (139.5%). In addition, the elderly population (ages 65 and older) in Seoul reached over 16.8%, indicating that Seoul has become an aged society (higher than 14%). Although the proportion of the elderly population in Seoul is lower than that of the national population (17.1%), the aging index is higher by 23.9%p, illustrating that the issue of aging population is more significant in Seoul. The percentage of the elderly population in Seoul has been increasing constantly, and has increased 6.0%p over the past decade. Among the 25 districts, Gangbuk-gu (21.5%), Dobong-gu (20.2%), Jung-gu (19.6%), and Jongno-gu (19.1%) showed high proportions of elderly population. The districts with lower proportions were Gangnam-gu (14.6%), Seocho-gu (14.7%), and Mapo-gu (14.7%), showing differences among districts.

Ageing index Source: Statistics Korea, Future Population Projections, 2021



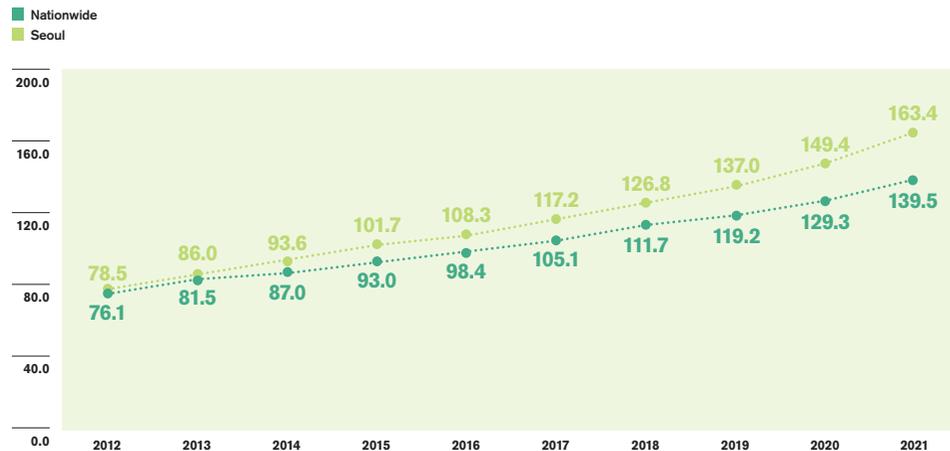
* Aging Index=Elderly Population (ages 65 and older) / Youth Population (ages 0 to 14) x 100
- Elderly Population Rate: The proportion of elderly population(ages 65 and older) in total population, indicating degree of aging population

Proportion of elderly population Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Registered Population, 2021



Ageing index

Source: Statistics Korea, Future Population Projections, Each Year (Unit: %)



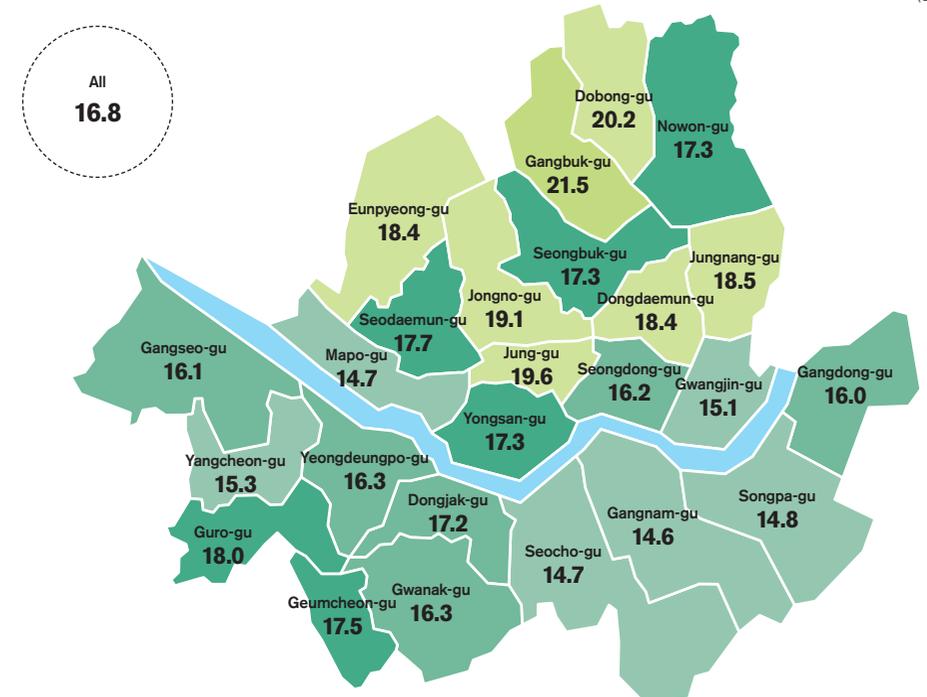
Proportion of elderly population

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Registered Population, Each Year (Unit: %)



Proportion of elderly population by district

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Registered Population, 2021 (Unit: %)



The Elderly: Happiness Score

The overall happiness score of the elderly population (aged 65 and above) in Seoul was 6.09 on a scale of 10, which is 0.18 points lower than average happiness score of Seoul citizens (6.27). Specifically, they were highly satisfied with their family life (0.18 lower) and health (0.37 lower) compared to Seoul's total population.

The nationwide relative poverty rate (below 50% of average median income) of the elderly in 2020 (ages 65 and older) was 38.9%, which is 28.3%p higher than that of the working age population (ages 18 to 65).

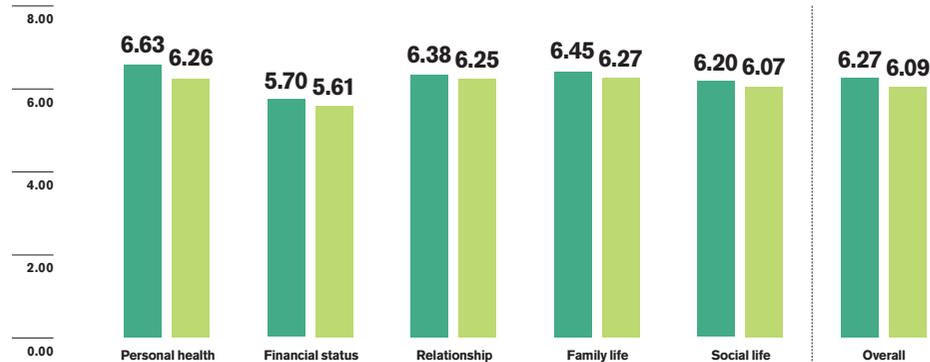
In addition, the suicide rate among elderly population was 36.5 per 100,000 people, which increased by 0.4 from the year before, and 13.9 higher than the national rate (22.6).



Average happiness scores of elderly population

■ All
■ Elderly(ages 65 and older)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, most unsatisfied 0

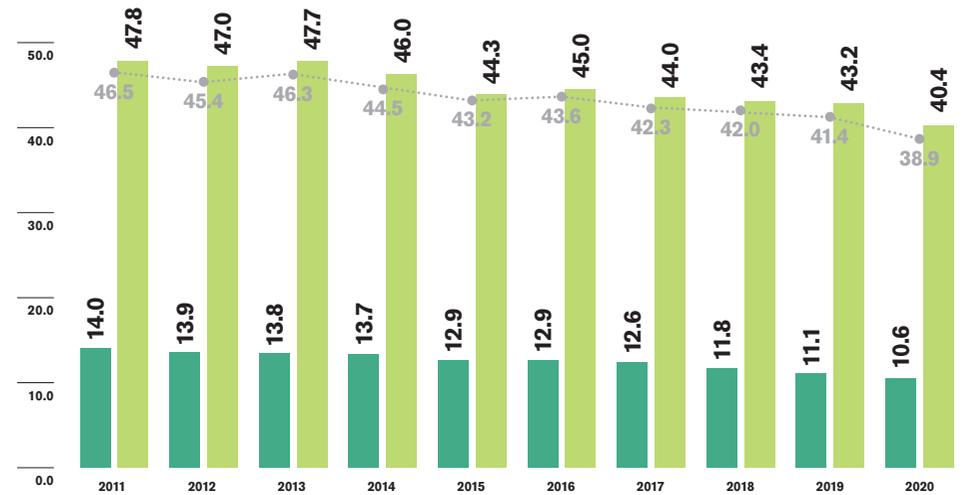


Relative poverty rate of elderly population

* Relative poverty: the percentage of population with income below the poverty line (50% of median income of equivalised disposable income)

Source: Statistics Korea, Bank of Korea, Financial Supervisory Service, Survey of Household Finances and Living Condition, Each Year (Unit: %)

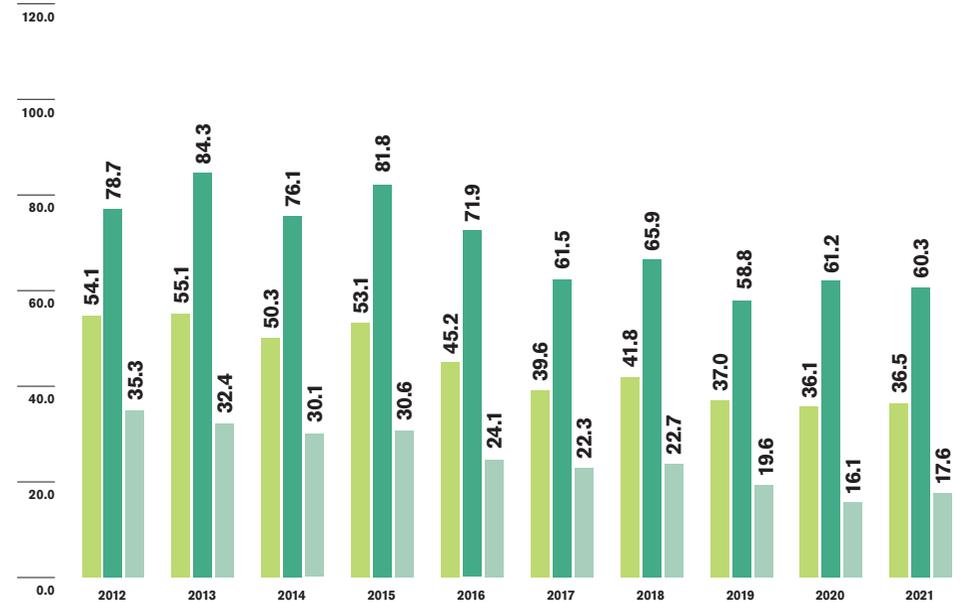
■ Elderly population(ages 65 and older)
■ Ages 18 to 65
● Ages 66 and older



Suicide rate of elderly population by gender

Source: Statistics Korea, Statistics on Cause of Death, Each Year (Unit: suicides per 100,000 population)

■ All
■ Male
■ Female



The Women: Economic Participation

In 2021, the number of women participating in economic activities was 2.44 million, and the participation rate was 54.5%. Although female participation in economic activities has been on the rise, the gender gap in economic participation is 16.3%p, which shows that there still is a wide gender difference in the labor market.

Women's unemployment rate in 2021 was 5.0%, showing 0.1%p increase over an year, while being 0.3%p higher than men's unemployment rate.

Generally, men's unemployment rate has been higher than women's, but it was the opposite in 2020 and 2021.

A national gender gap existed in wages as well, with women earning only 67.3% of the wages earned by male, and the rate has been rising since 2015.

The nationwide proportion of females with non-regular jobs was 16.4%p higher than their male counterparts (female at 47.4% and male at 31.0%), and this gender disparity has been increasing since 2014.

Economically active female population Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, 2021



Female labor force participation rate Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, 2021

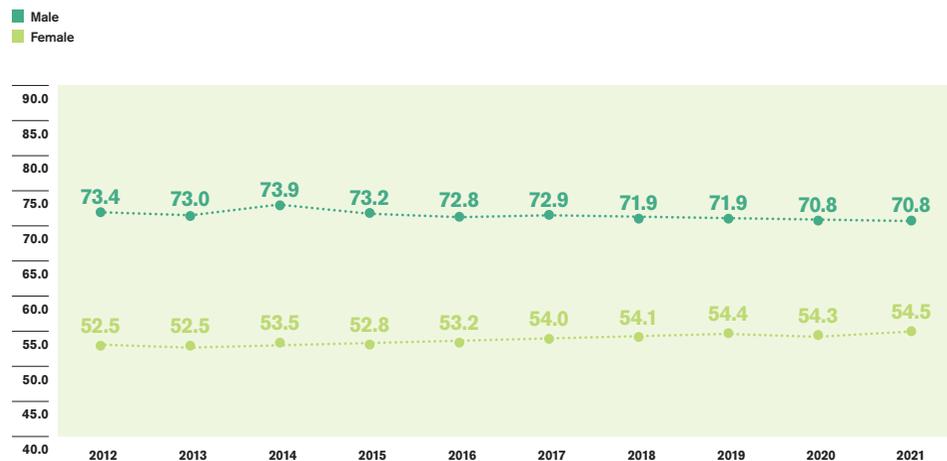


Gender gap in labor force participation Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, 2021



Gender gap in labor force participation

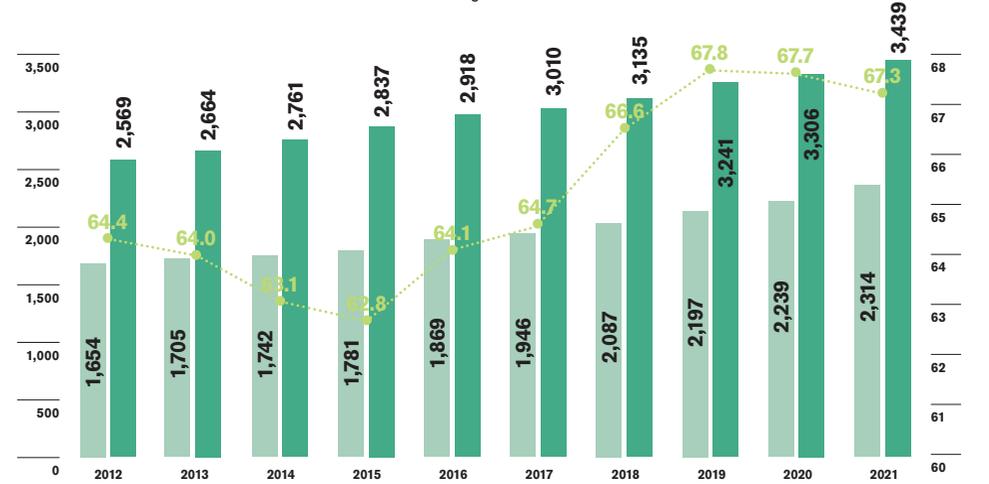
Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



Gender gap in income(National)

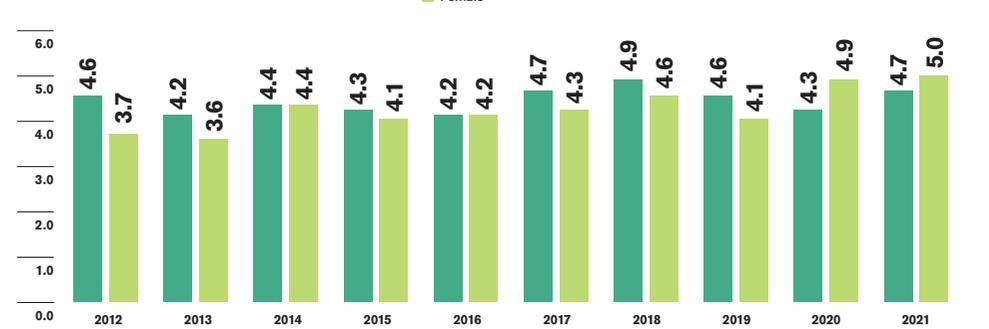
Monthly wages earned by women
 Monthly wages earned by men
 Male/female wage difference

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor, Survey on work environment by type of employment, Each Year (Unit: 1,000 KRW, %)



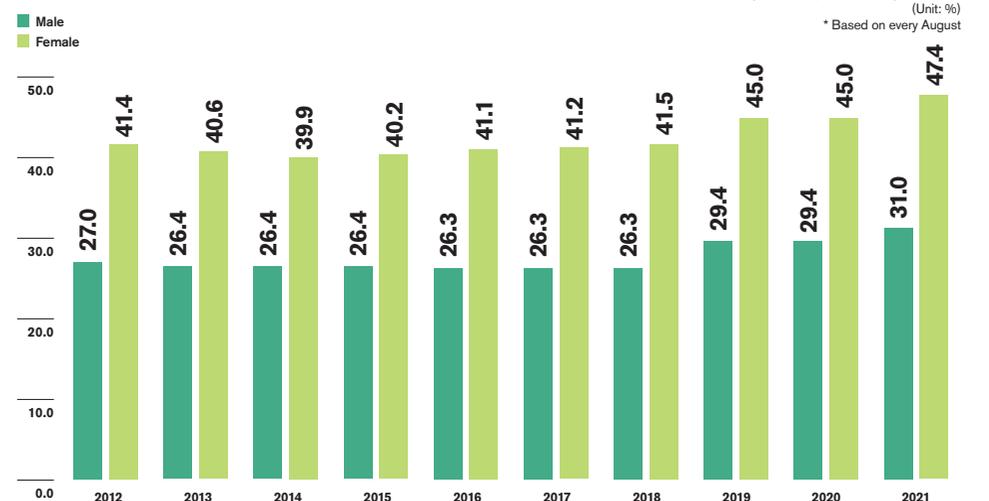
Unemployment rate by gender

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



Gender gap in share of non-regular workers (National)

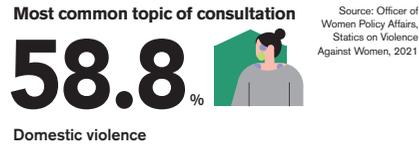
Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)
 * Based on every August



The Women: Violence against Women

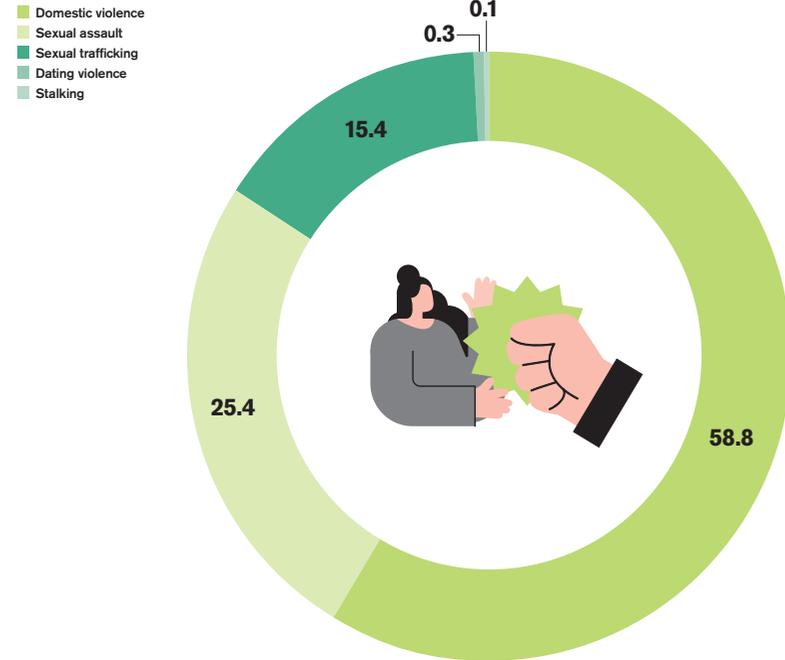
In 2021, the number of calls made to the Seoul Women's Call Center by women experiencing violence was 98,378 cases. While this number is down by 4,025 compared to last year, it still is a increase of 26,688 compared to ten years ago. There was a minor dip in number of cases in 2016, but has been increasing since 2017. Cases of domestic violence took up the majority of the calls at 58.8%, followed by sexual assault (25.4%), sex trafficking (15.4%), date violence (0.3%), and stalking (0.1%).

Calls regarding domestic violence has been constantly exceeding 59~71% over the past decade (except 2016), indicating the necessity of measures to ensure women's safety at home.



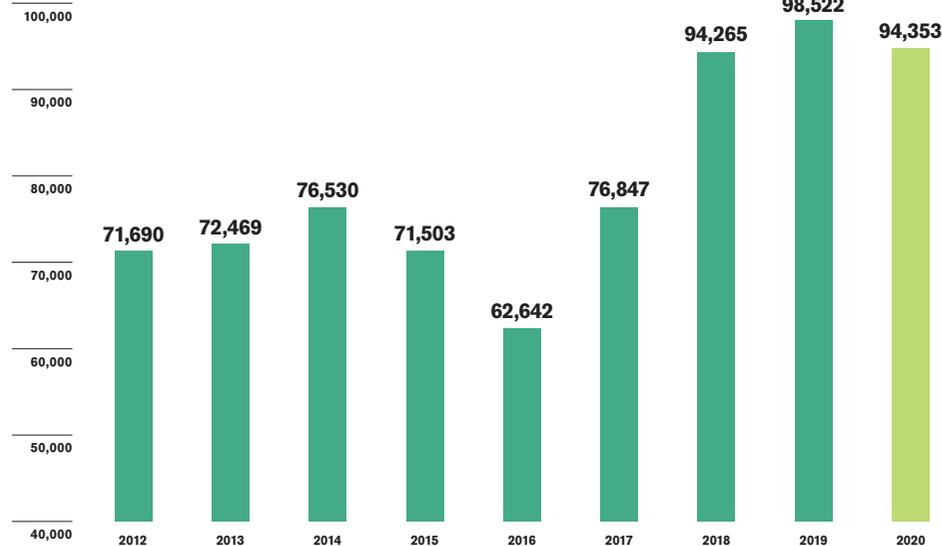
Topic of consultation related to violence against women

Source: Officer of Women Policy Affairs, Statics on Violence Against Women, 2021 (Unit: %)



Calls received by Seoul Women's Call Center on violence against women

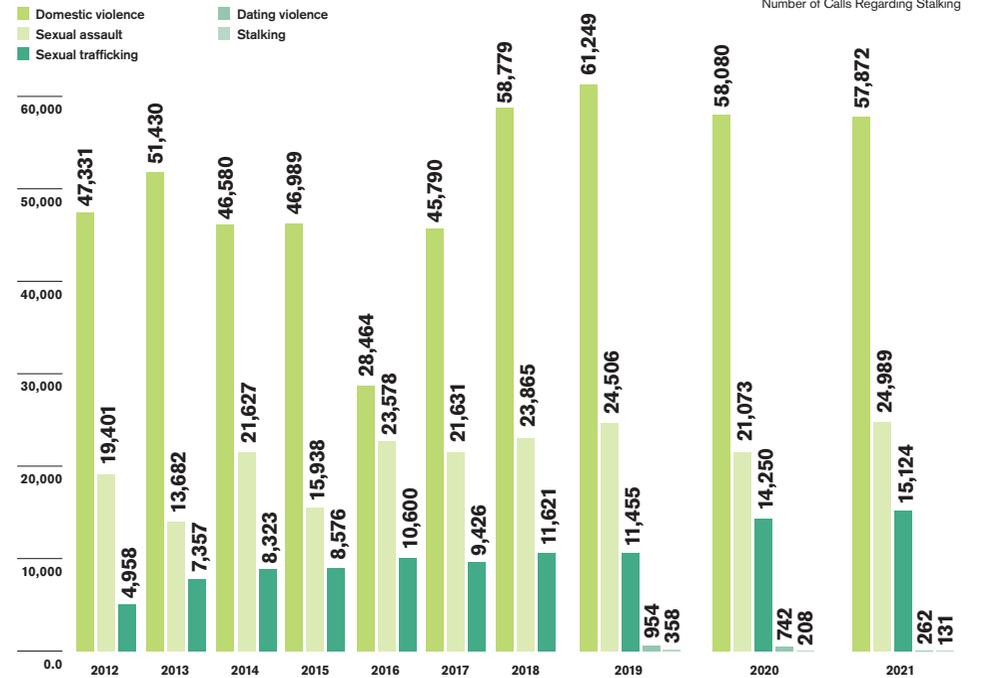
Source: Officer of Women Policy Affairs, Statics on Violence Against Women, Each Year (Unit: cases)



Calls received by Seoul Women's Call Center on violence against women by area

Source: Officer of Women Policy Affairs, Statics on Violence Against Women, Each Year (Unit: cases)

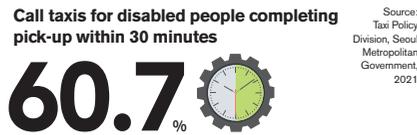
* 2019 Additional Survey: Number of Calls Regarding Dating Violence, Number of Calls Regarding Stalking



People with Disabilities: Accessibility

In 2021, 94 new low-floor buses were added to Seoul's public transportation, bringing the total number of low-floor buses operating in Seoul up to 4,412 buses. This number has been increasing consistently over the past decade.

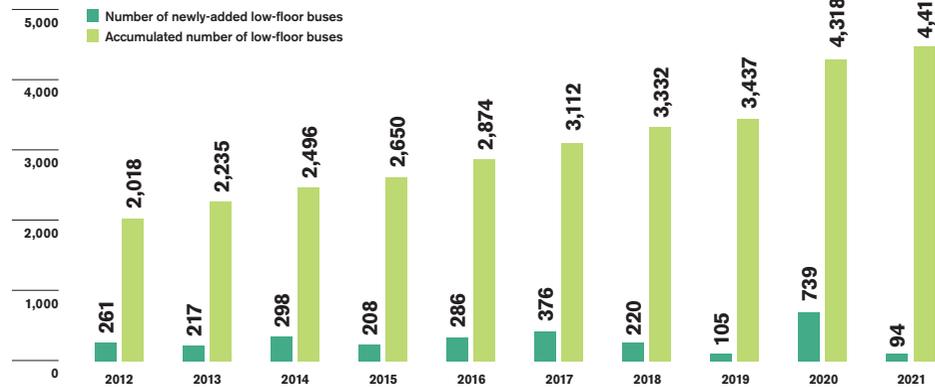
The number of on-demand taxis supporting disabled people was at 622, which is a similar rate compared to last year. They were more likely to get picked up by these taxis within 30 minutes this year compared to last year, with the rate at 60.7% (decrease of 4.4%p from last year).



Number of low-floor buses

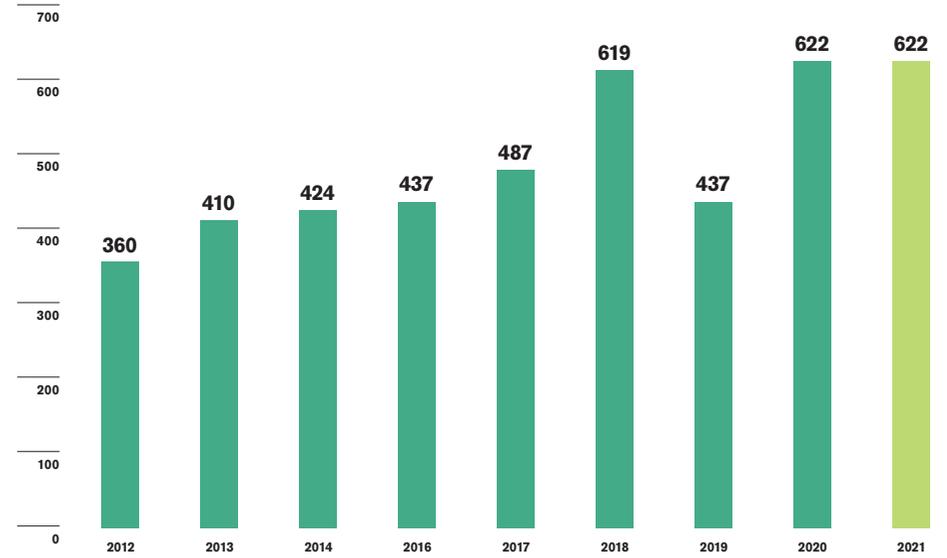
Source: Bus Policy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: buses)

Note: As some of the low-floor buses are newly added to replace other low-floor buses or regular buses, some discrepancies exist between the accumulated number of buses and the sum of the yearly numbers of newly-added buses.



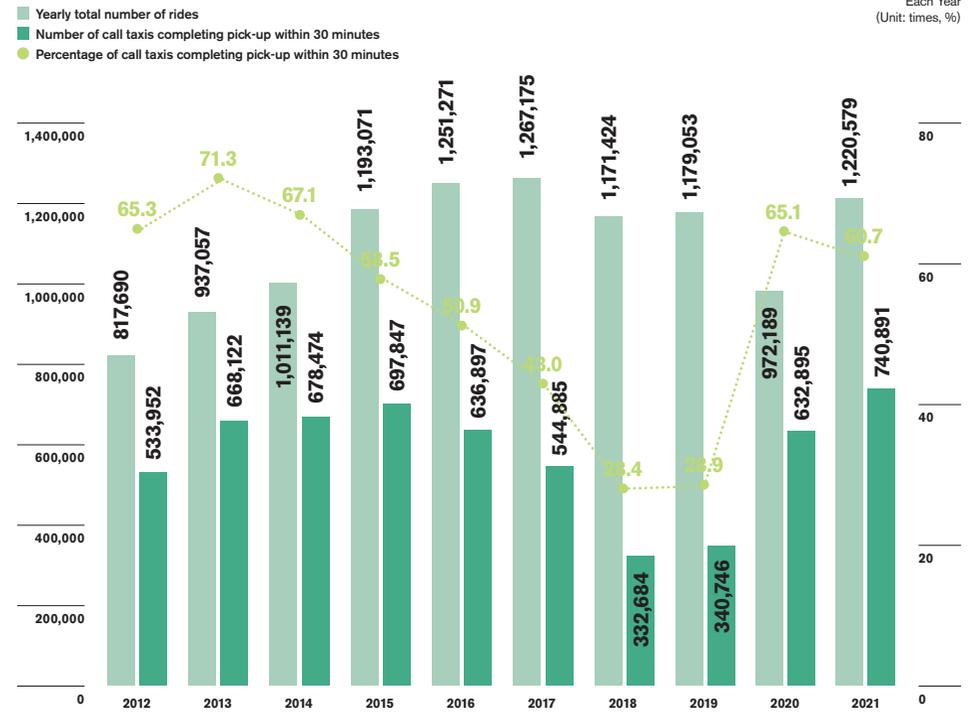
Number of call taxi for disabled people

Source: Taxi Policy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: cars)



Call taxis for disabled people completing pick-up within 30 minutes

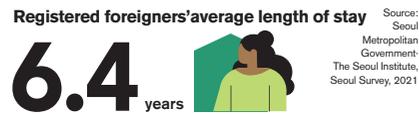
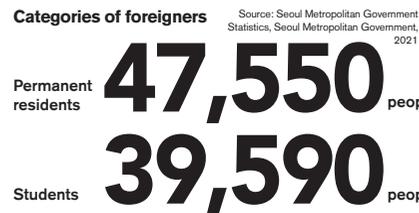
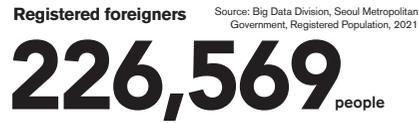
Source: Taxi Policy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: times, %)



The Foreigners: Living Arrangements

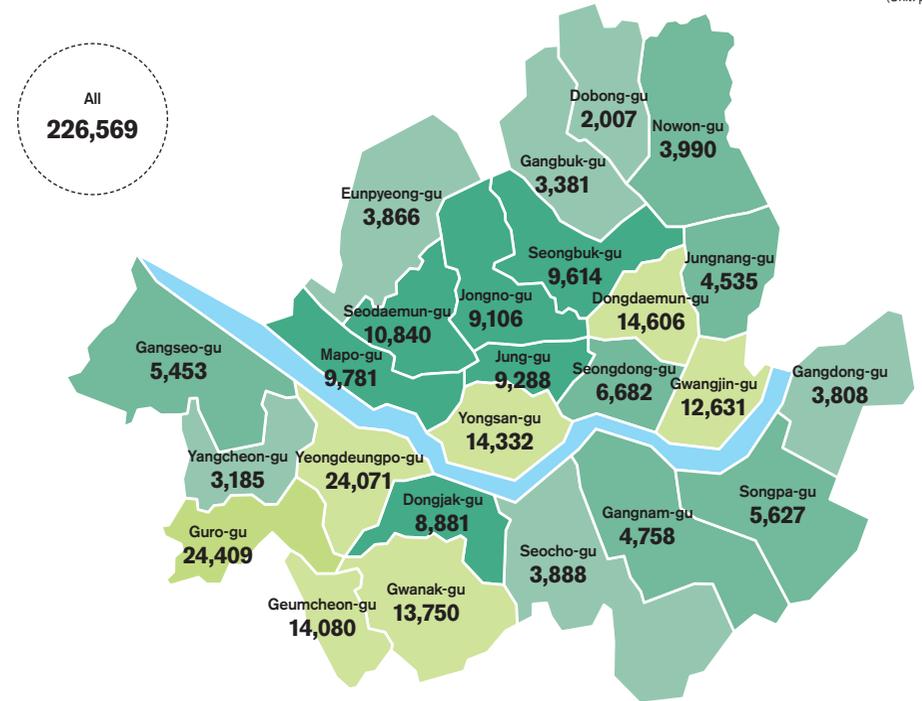
In 2021, the registered foreign population of Seoul was 226,569, which is a decrease of 6.6% since last year. Among the districts, Guro-gu (24,409) and Yeongdeungpo-gu (24,071) had the largest number of registered-foreigner population. In terms of density, Jung-gu (7.0%), Yongsan-gu (6.0%), Yeongdeungpo-gu (6.0%), and Jongno-gu (5.9%), Guro-gu (5.8%), and Geumcheon-gu (5.7%) had the highest density of foreign population (overall average 2.3%).

Most of them were permanent residents (47,550 at 21.0%), followed by students (39,590 at 17.5%), work visitors (36,308 at 16.0%), and marriage immigration (20,707 at 9.1%). Their average duration of residence was 6.4 years in 2021.



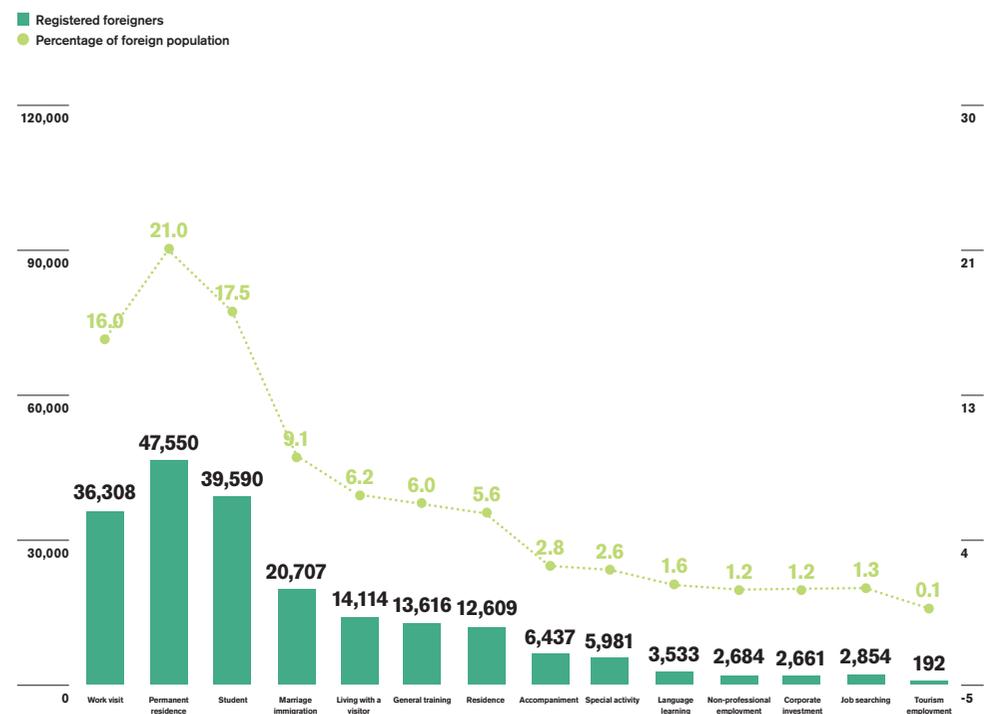
Number of foreign residents by district

Source: Big Data Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Registered Population, 2021 (Unit: people)



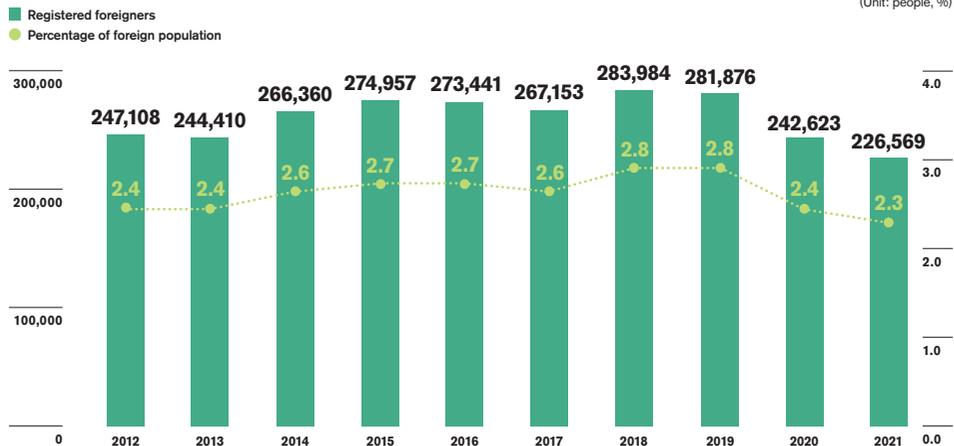
Registered foreigners' status of residence

Source: Ministry of Justice, International Migration Statistics, 2021 (Unit: people, %)



Registered foreigners in seoul

Source: Big Data Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Registered Population, Each Year (Unit: people, %)



The Foreigners: Happiness Score

Foreigners who has been residing in Seoul for three months or more has responded that their satisfaction with overall quality of life was 7.00 out of 10.

Specifically, they were more satisfied with urban safety (7.51) and living conditions (7.14), and least satisfied with social environment (6.62). Over a year, satisfaction on living conditions and urban safety increased by 0.24 and 0.25 correspondingly, while economic environment decreased most significantly by 0.30.

When looking at the discrimination experienced by foreigners in Seoul, it was found that around 28.7% of them reported experiencing discrimination at work and in workplaces, followed by 26.1% in shops, restaurants, and banks.

Meanwhile, the intention of foreigners to recommend living in Seoul was 66.3%, which increased by 4.4% compared to the previous year's figure of 61.9%.

In 2019, the number of foreigners experiencing discrimination in Seoul had increased rapidly, and the intention to recommend living in Seoul dropped to lower than 60%, however, since 2020, the figure has slowly been recovering.

Satisfaction with living conditions among foreigners
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0

7.00 points



Foreigners' Experience of Discrimination
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021

28.7 %
Workplace

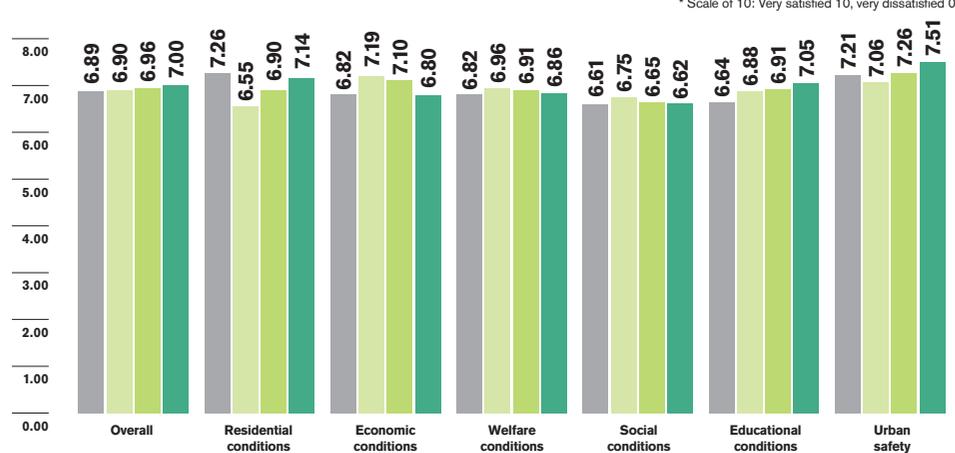


Willingness to Recommend Residing in Seoul
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021

66.3 %

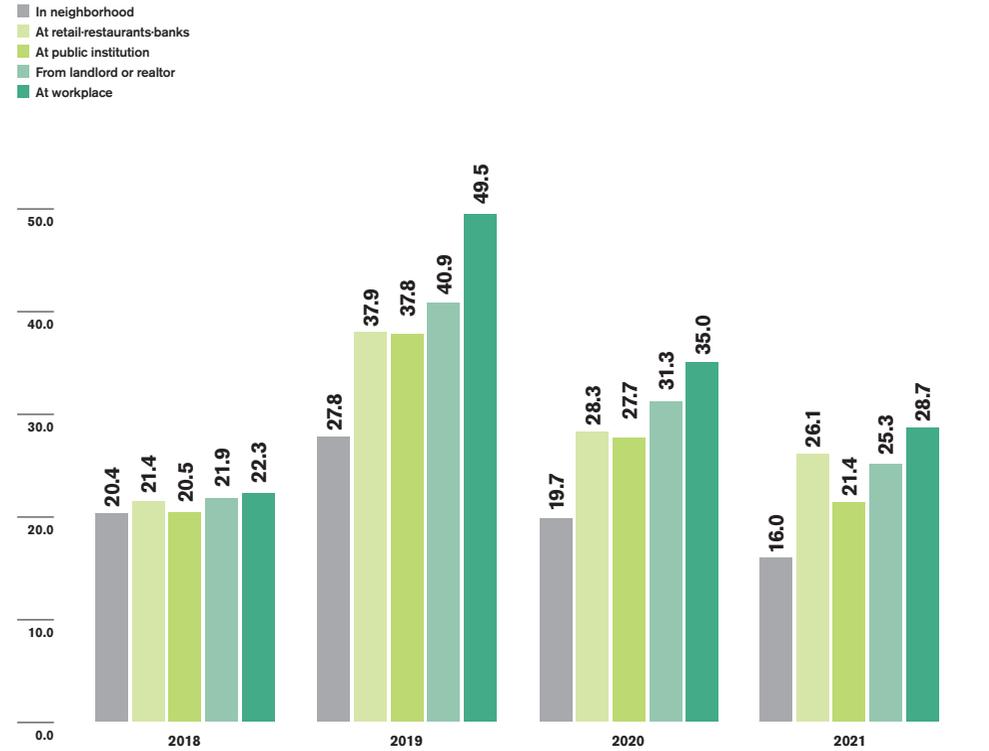


Satisfaction with living conditions among foreigners
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



Foreigners' experience of discrimination

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)

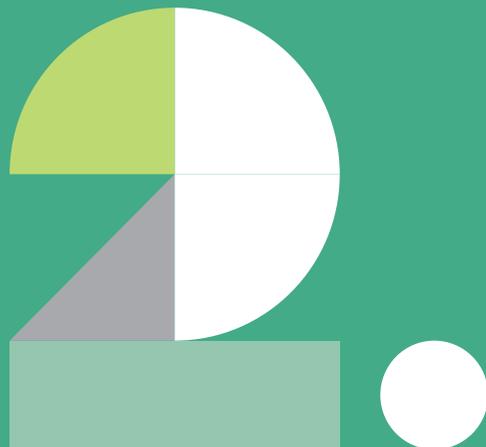


Willingness to recommend residing in seoul

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



Everyday Life in Seoul



1. House & Economy

Residential Conditions

Dilapidated Dwellings of 30 Years and Older

Value of Home

Satisfaction with Economic Conditions

2. Education & Culture & Welfare

Childcare

Education

Culture and Tourism

Welfare and Social Security

3. Traffic & Environment

Transportation

Energy Consumption

Air and Water Quality

Ecosystem and Waste Management

4. Digital

Digital Communications

Digital Capability

5. Exposure to Risks and Hazards

Fire Accidents

Traffic Accidents

1. House & Economy

Residential Conditions
Dilapidated Dwellings of 30 Years and Older
Value of Home
Satisfaction with Economic Conditions



Residential Conditions

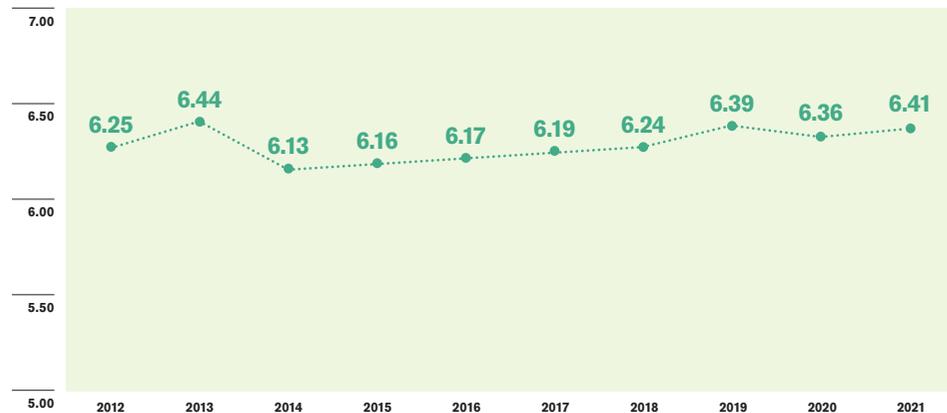
In 2021, the average score of Seoul citizens on their satisfaction with general residential conditions (e.g. water and sewage system, housing, electricity, telecommunications, transportation, green areas etc.) was 6.41 on a scale of 10. The overall satisfaction on residential conditions is on the high end, especially those residing in apartments showing the highest satisfaction of 6.74.

By living zone, Southeast 1 living zone (Seocho-gu and Gangnam-gu) expressed the highest satisfaction at 6.54 points, and Southwest 1 living zone showed lowest at 6.30.

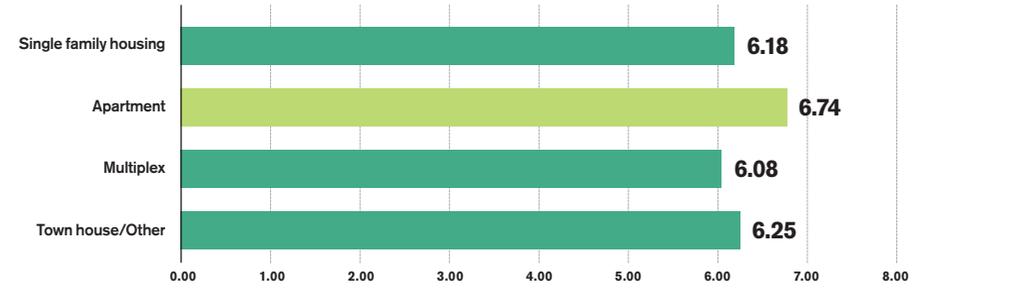
By age groups, household heads in older age groups (ages 60 and older) showed highest satisfaction with their residential conditions at 6.67, followed by those in their 50s at 6.5 (higher than total average). Meanwhile, those in their 40s and below showed lower than average satisfaction, especially 20s showing the lowest satisfaction at 6.16.



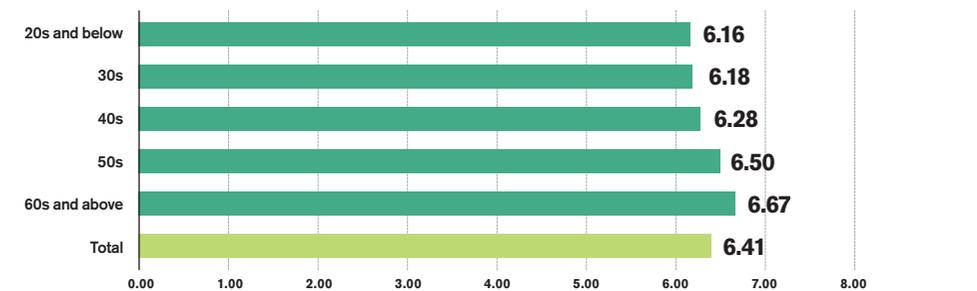
Satisfaction with residential conditions



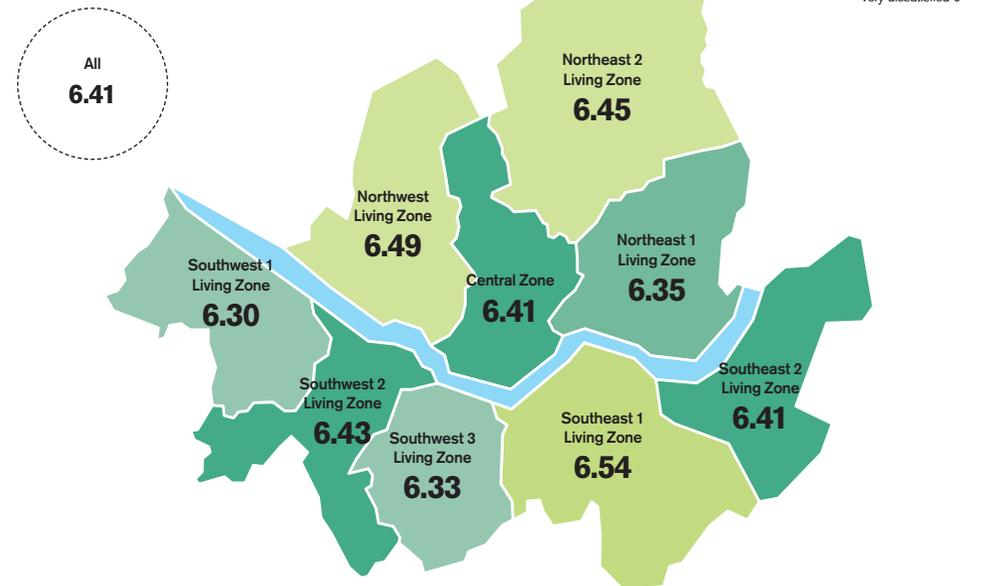
Satisfaction with residential conditions by types of housing



Satisfaction with residential conditions by age



Level of satisfaction with residential conditions by living zone



Dilapidated Dwellings of 30 Years and Older

The percentage of dilapidated dwellings that are 30 years and older in Seoul was lower than the national percentage until 2017, but has been increasing since 2018

There were 650,005 dilapidated units in 2021, which accounts for 21.2% of total houses. The percentage has been increasing annually, showing an increase of 62,000 units (1.7%p) over a year, and an increase of 277,000 units (7.8%p) since 2015.

Looking specifically at housing types of dilapidated dwellings, 50.8% are apartments and 27.4% are single-family houses. The percentage of single-family houses has been decreasing constantly, while the percentage of multi-family houses has been increasing.

By districts, Nowon-gu (38.4%), Yangcheon-gu (31.9%), and Dongbong-gu (14.7%) showed higher percentages, while Gangseo-gu (7.7%) and Eunpyeong-gu (14.7%) showed lower percentages.

Number of dilapidated dwelling units older than 30 years

650,005 dwellings

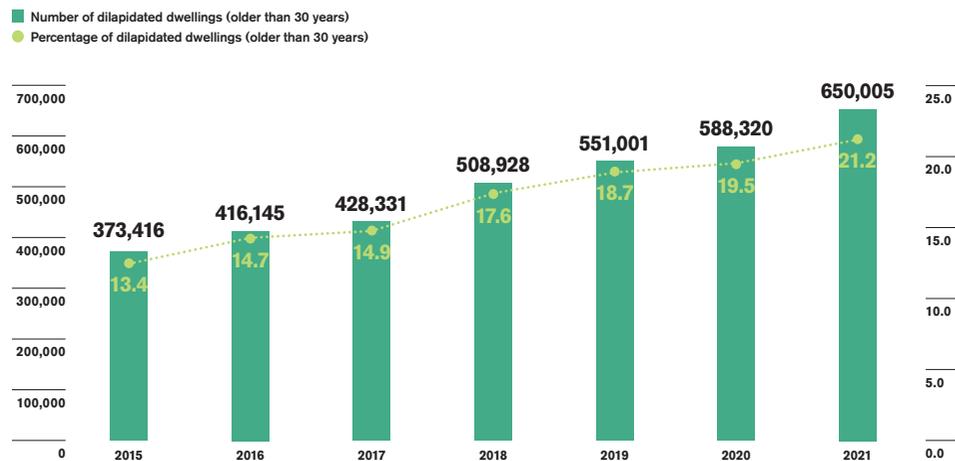
Percentage of dilapidated dwellings (older than 30 years)

21.2 %

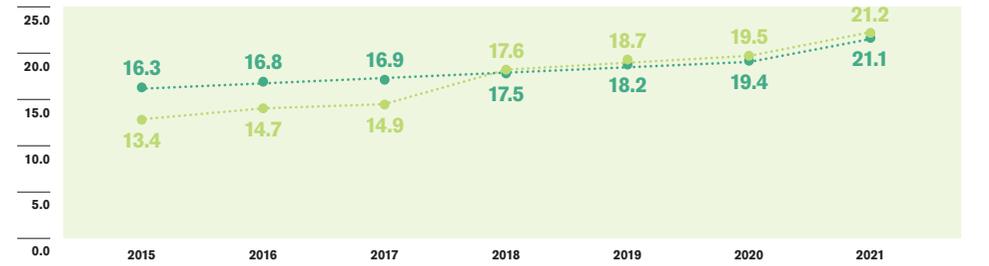
The most common housing type of dilapidated dwelling units

50.8 %
Apartment

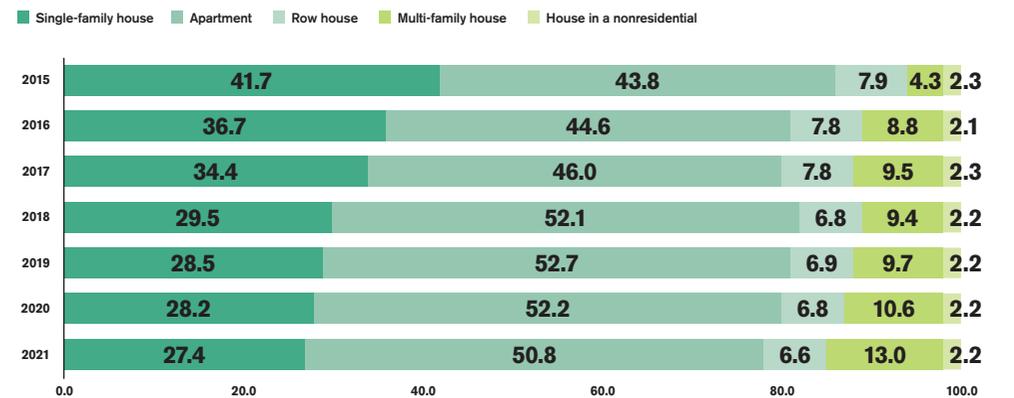
Number of dilapidated dwelling units older than 30 years



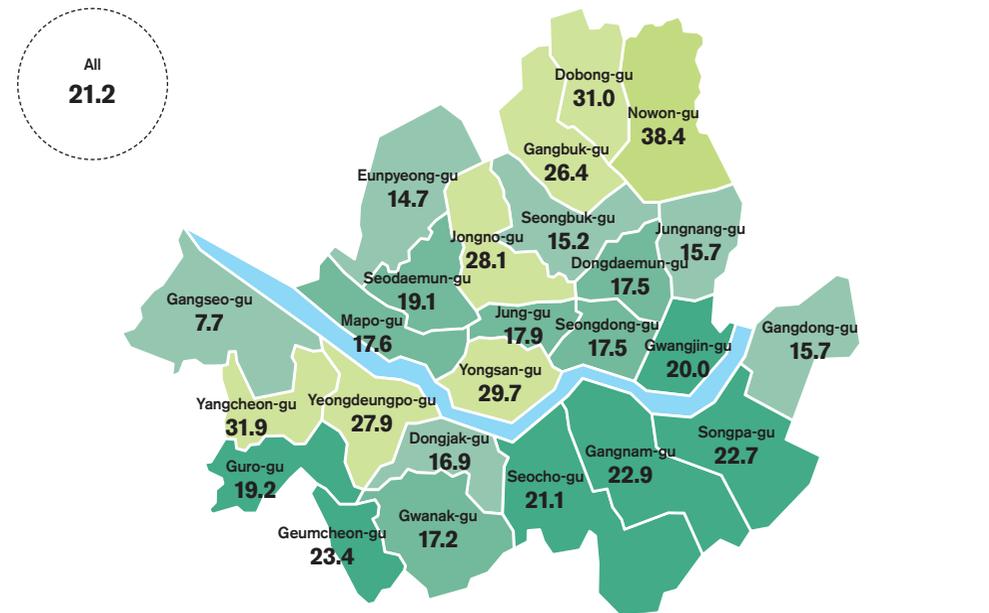
Percentage of Dilapidated Dwellings(30 Years and Older)



The most common housing type of dilapidated dwelling units



Percentage of dilapidated dwellings (older than 30 years) by districts



Value of Home

People of Seoul viewed their home as a place to relax and recharge (56.0%), and as a place to spend time with their families (24.1%).

People in their 20- 30s, living alone, and those who are not married (unmarried, divorced, bereaved, and others) were more likely to view their home as a place to relax and recharge and as a personal space. Meanwhile, those in their 40s and older, and living in multi-people households, and married, were more likely to view homes as a place to spend time with their families.

Per age group, those in their 60s and older were more likely to consider their homes as a place to spend time with their families and as a tool for property growth. Such trend was also shown in single family elderly households as well.

Value of home Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021

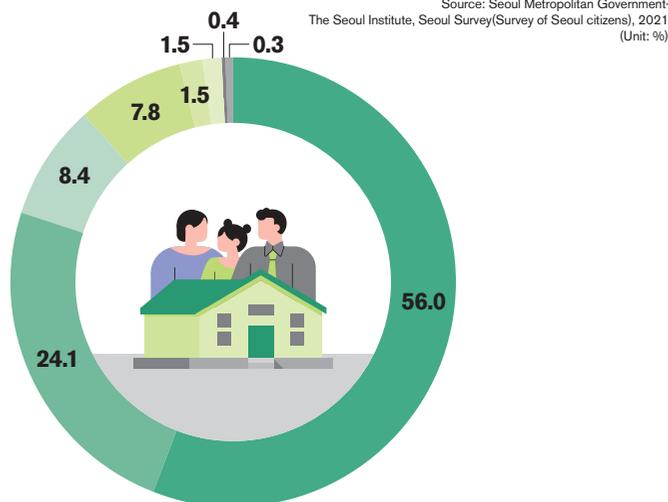


Young adult single-person household's value of home Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021



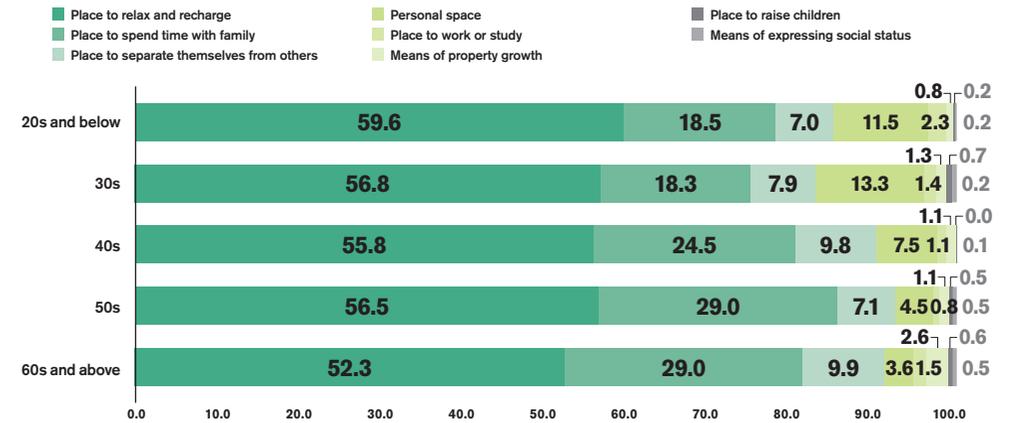
Value of home

- Place to relax and recharge
- Place to spend time with family
- Place to separate themselves from others
- Personal space
- Place to work or study
- Means of property growth
- Place to raise children
- Means of expressing social status



Value of home per age group

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Unit: %)



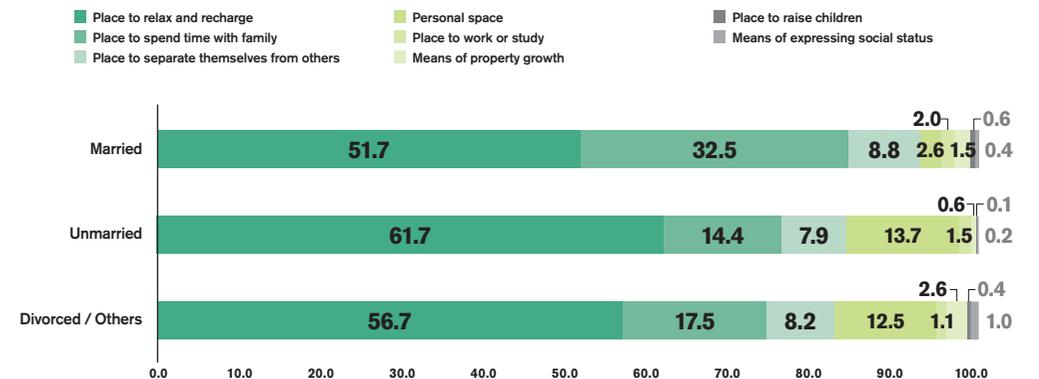
Value of home for single-person households

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Unit: %)



Value of home for per marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Unit: %)

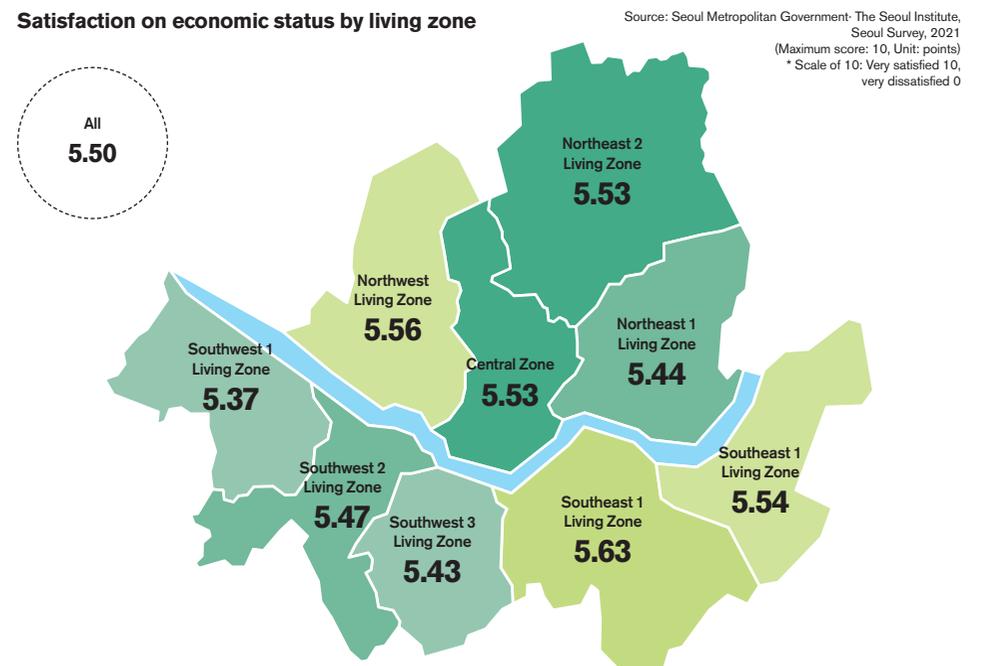
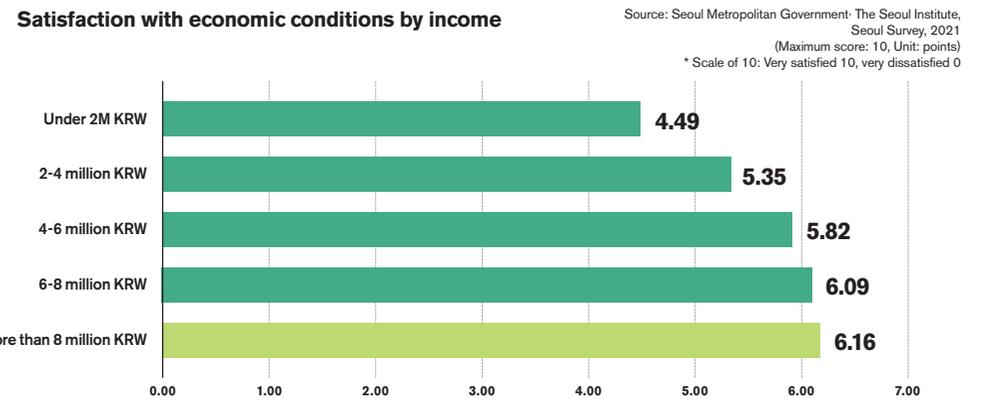
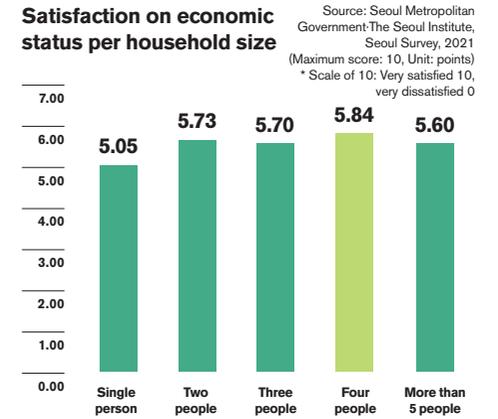
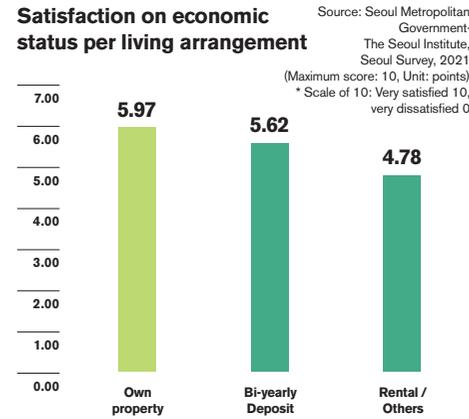
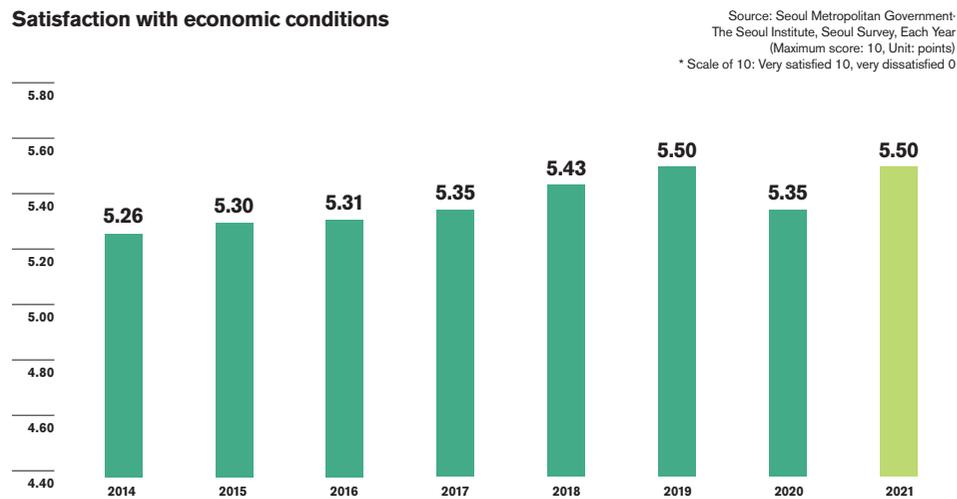
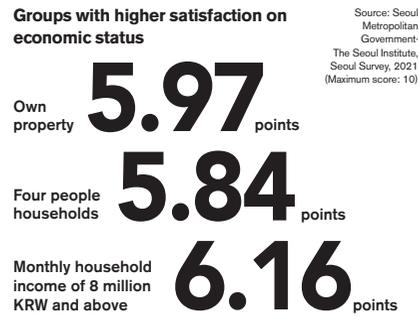


Satisfaction with Economic Conditions

Head of household's satisfaction level with economic conditions (living cost, wage, working hours, etc.) was 5.50 on the scale of 10, which is an increase of 0.15 since last year.

The satisfaction was higher with those who owned homes, lived in 4-person households, and earned higher wages. In contrast, the satisfaction was the lowest in people living in rental homes (4.78), single-person households (5.05), and earning below 2 million KRW per month (4.49).

The differences among the 5 living zones were not significant, but Southeast living zone 1 (Seocho-gu, Gangnam-gu) and Northwest living zone (Eunpyeong-gu, Seodaemun-gu, Mapo-gu) showed the highest level of satisfaction with their economic status. Southwest living zone 1 (Yangcheon-gu, Gangseo-gu) and Southwest living zone 3 (Dongjak-gu, Gwanak-gu) showed the lowest rate.



2. Education & Culture & Welfare

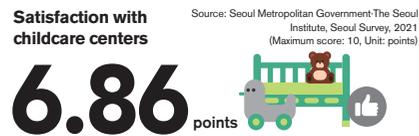
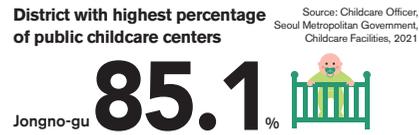
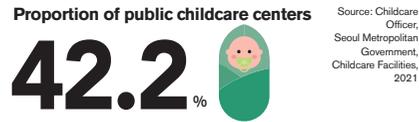
Childcare
Education
Culture and Tourism
Welfare and Social Security



Childcare

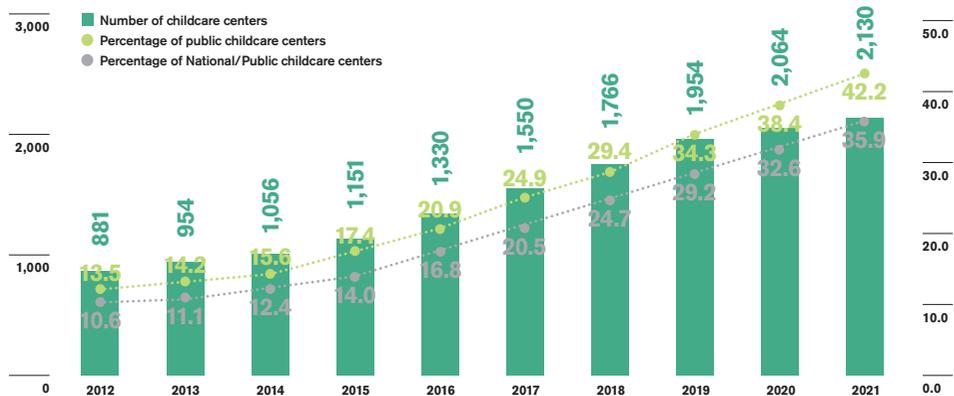
In 2021, there were 2,130 public childcare centers in Seoul, which accounts for 42.2% of total centers across the country. Over a year, the number increased by 66 (3.8%p), and compared to a decade ago it increased by 1,249 (28.7%p). Among these centers, national public childcare centers counted at 1,811 in 2021, which is 35.9% of total, and has been increasing constantly every year.

Among districts, Jongno-gu (85.1%), Jung-gu (69.2%), and Seocho-gu (60.9%) had higher rates, while Nowon-gu (30.7%), Gangseo-gu (32.0%), and Jungnang-gu (32.4%) showed lower rates. Satisfaction with childcare centers among parents of preschoolers was 6.86 on a scale of 10. The type of childcare center which delivered the highest satisfaction was those operated within the workplace (7.79), followed by national/public centers (6.89), corporate operated centers (6.86), privately-run centers (6.84), and home daycare centers (6.44).

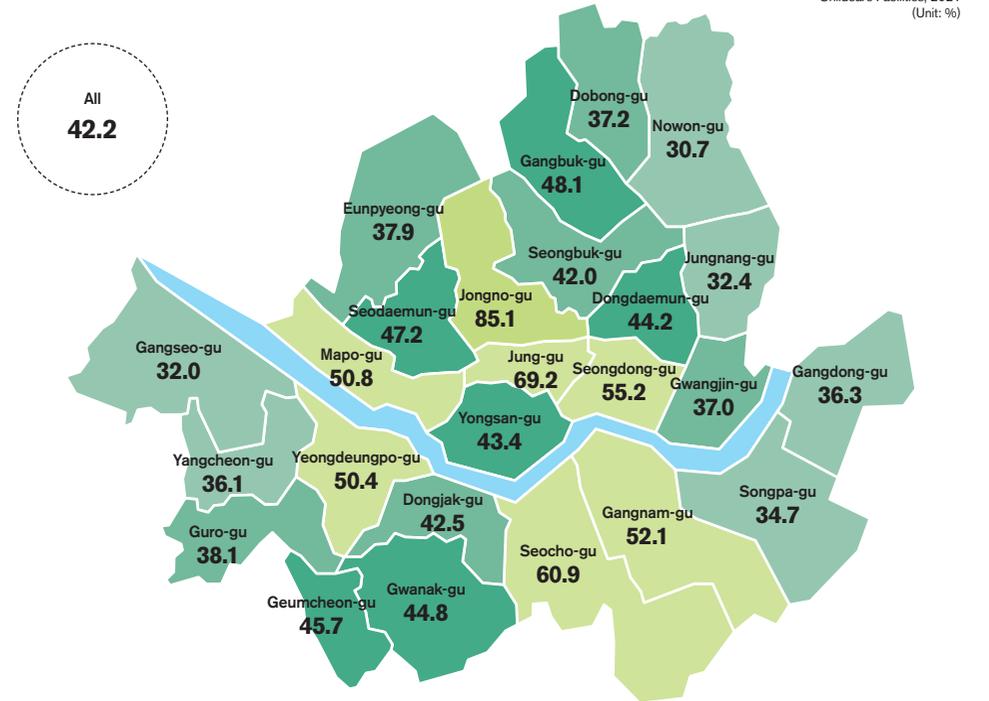


Number/Proportion of Childcare centers Source: Childcare Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Childcare Facilities, Each Year (Unit: Numbers, %)

* Public Childcare Facility: National public childcare center, corporate childcare center, workplace childcare center

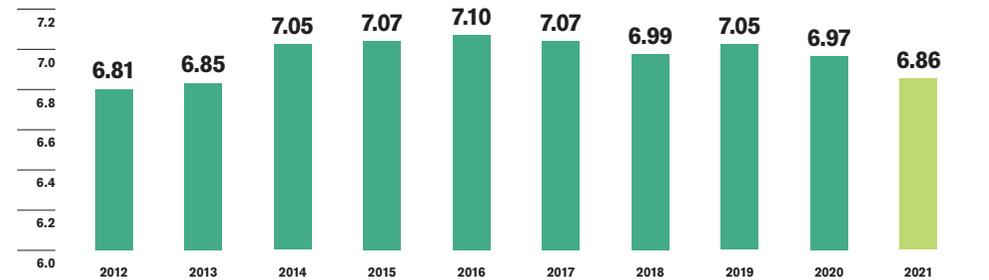


District with highest number of public childcare centers Source: Childcare Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Childcare Facilities, 2021 (Unit: %)



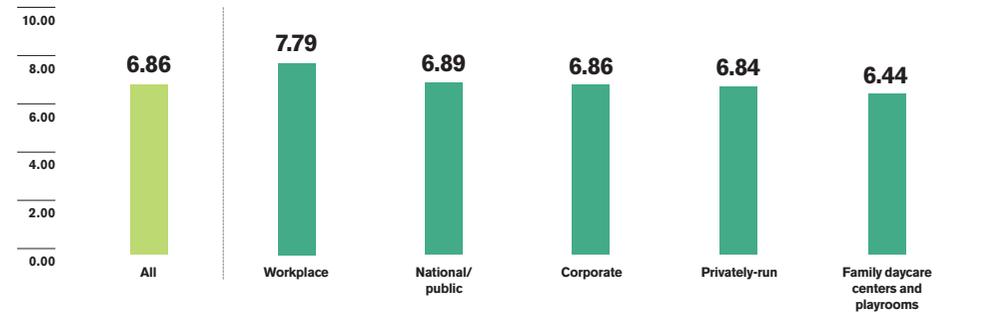
Satisfaction with childcare centers by year Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)

* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



Satisfaction with childcare centers by type Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)

* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0

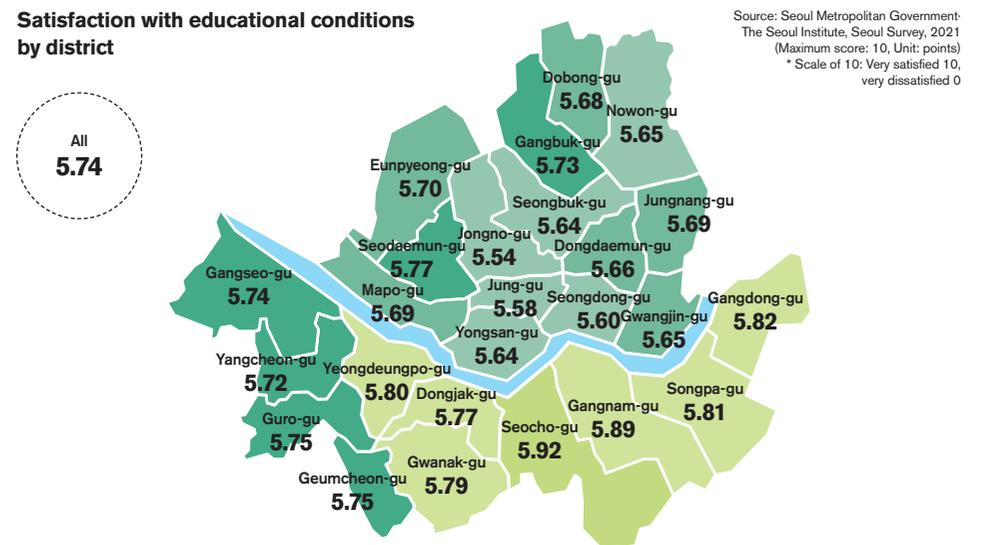
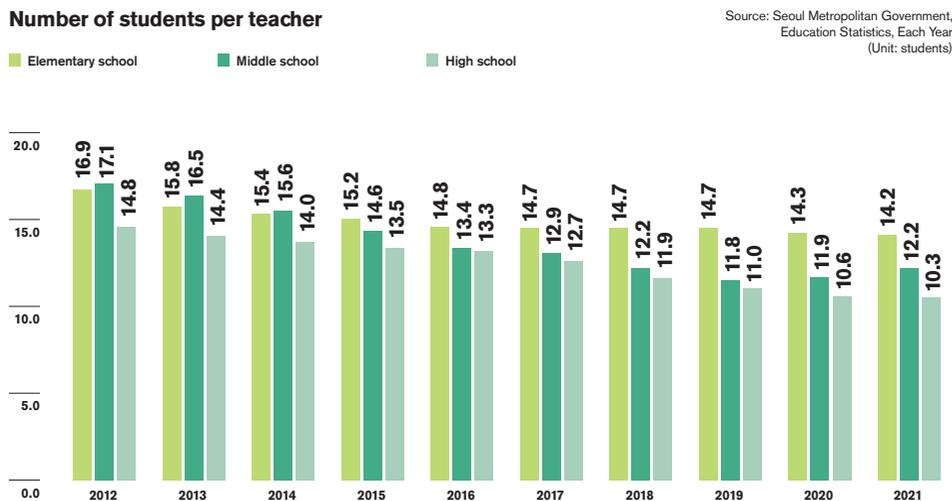
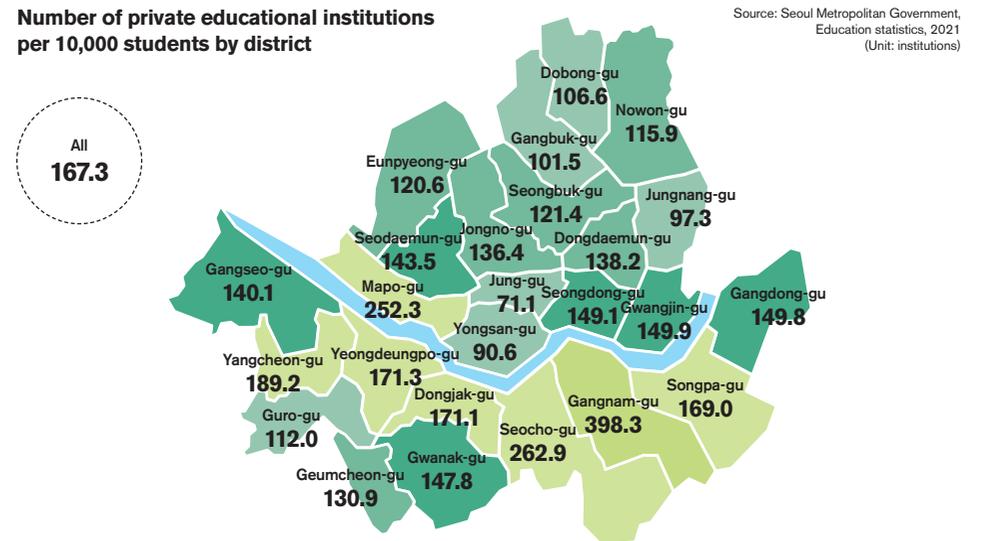
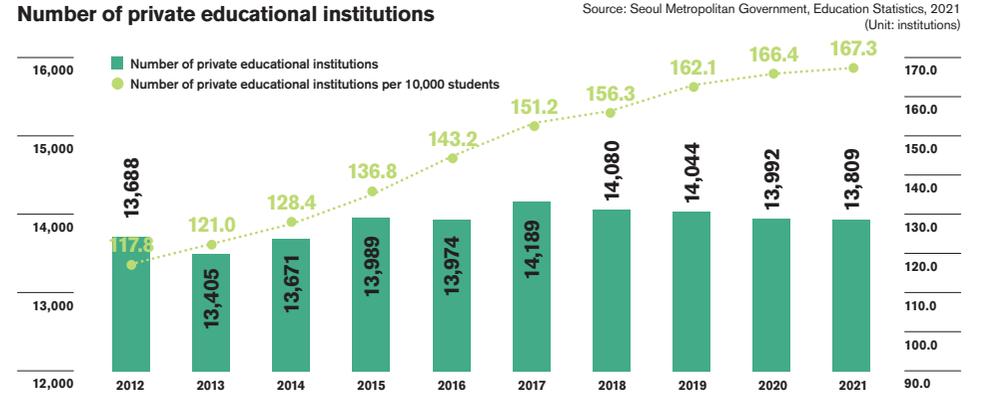


Education

The number of students per teacher in Seoul was 14.2 in elementary schools, 12.2 in middle schools, and 10.3 in high schools, which is decreasing slightly every year.

Meanwhile, the number of private educational institutions per 10,000 students in Seoul has been increasing consistently. In 2021, the number of private institutions per 10,000 students was 167.3, which increased by 50 over a decade. Gangnam-gu (398.3), Seocho-gu (262.9), and Mapo-gu (252.3) had the greatest number of private educational institutions, while Jung-gu (71.1), Yongsan-gu (90.6), and Jungnang-gu (97.3) had the lowest.

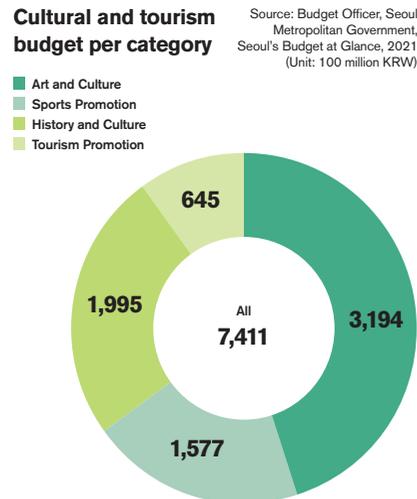
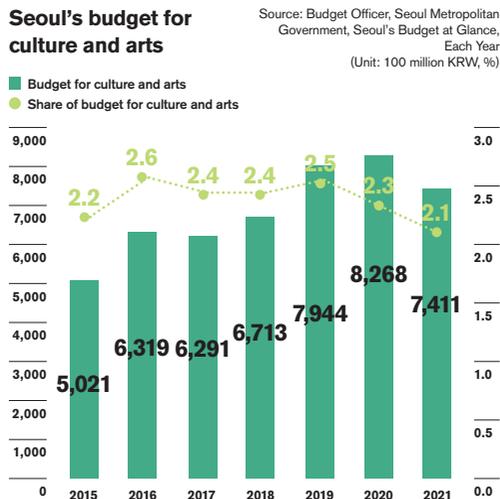
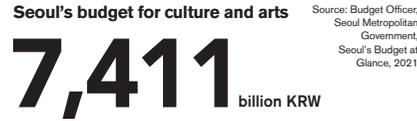
The household head's level of satisfaction with the educational environment was at 5.74. Among Districts, the highest rate was in Seocho-gu (5.92), Gangdong-gu (5.82), and Songpa-gu (5.81), while the lower rates were in Jongno-gu (5.54), Jung-gu (5.58), and Seongdong-gu (5.60).



Culture and Tourism

In 2021, Seoul's budget for culture and tourism was 741.1 billion KRW, which was a decrease of 85.7 billion KRW (10.4%) over a year. As part of this budget, 'tourism promotion' budget was 64.5 billion KRW, which is a decrease of 14.4 billion KRW (18.3%) since the year before, and accounts for 8.7% of the total budget.

However, with COVID-19 limiting international travels in 2021, the number of yearly visitors in Korea decreased significantly by 51% to 967,003 people. Out of these visitors, foreigners visiting Seoul were 560,000 people (57.7% of total visitors), which also dropped by 53% since the year before. Meanwhile, overall satisfaction with the cultural environment (cultural facilities, program, budget) was at 5.61 out of 10. Gangnam-gu (5.97) showed the highest satisfaction, followed by Jung-gu (5.92), Songpa-gu (5.92), and Seongdong-gu (5.91), and Seocho-gu (5.90) while Yangcheon-gu (5.30), and Gangdong-gu (5.35) showed lower satisfaction.



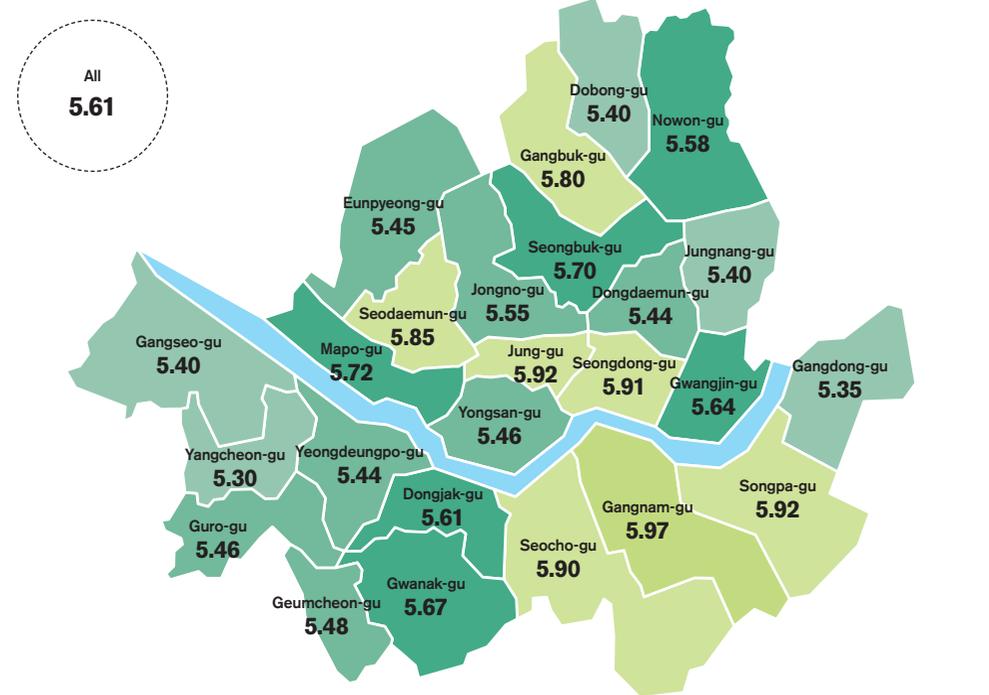
Number of foreign visitors to Seoul

Source: Korea Culture & Tourism Institute, International Visitor Survey, Each Year (Unit: million people, %)



Satisfaction with cultural conditions by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)



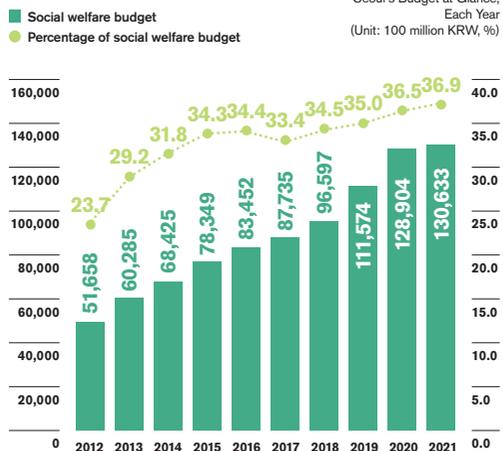
Welfare and Social Security

In 2021, Seoul's social welfare budget was 13.63 trillion KRW, which accounts for 36.9% of Seoul's total budget. The proportion has been constantly increasing since 2012, and it was a increase of 0.4%p over the year, and 13.2%p increase since 2012. Looking at specific categories, the budget for low-income group was the largest (24.6%), followed by elderly (24.5%), women and childcare (21.4%), housing (13.2%), handicapped (9.2%), public health (3.9%), and education (3.2%).

On the other hand, the proportion of people receiving national basic livelihood assistance in 2021 increased 0.40%p over a year to 4.14%, and has been increasing over the past decade.

The number of social welfare facilities per 100,000 Seoul population was 7.5 in 2021. By district, Dobong-gu had the highest number at 17.7 facilities, followed by Jungnang-gu (13.0), Gangbuk-gu (12.8), and Geumcheon-gu (11.3). The numbers were lower in Seocho-gu (2.6), and Gangnam-gu (2.6), Seongdong-gu (2.7), showing significant differences between districts.

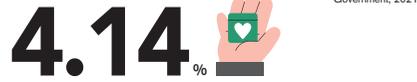
Seoul's budget for social welfare



Seoul's budget for social welfare



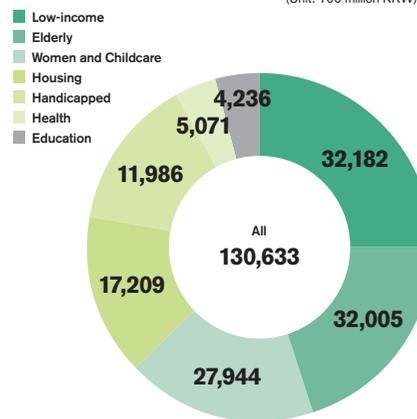
Percentage of people receiving national basic livelihood assistance



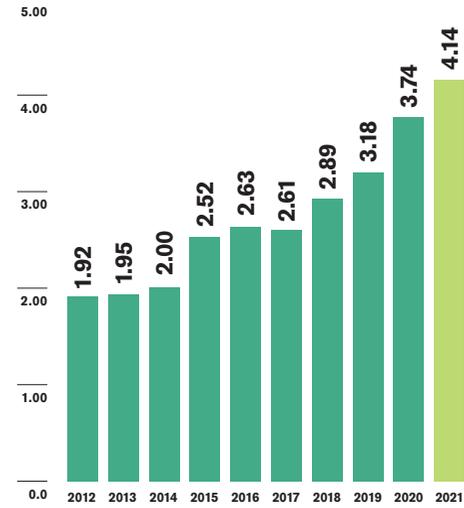
District with highest number of social welfare facilities per 100,000 people



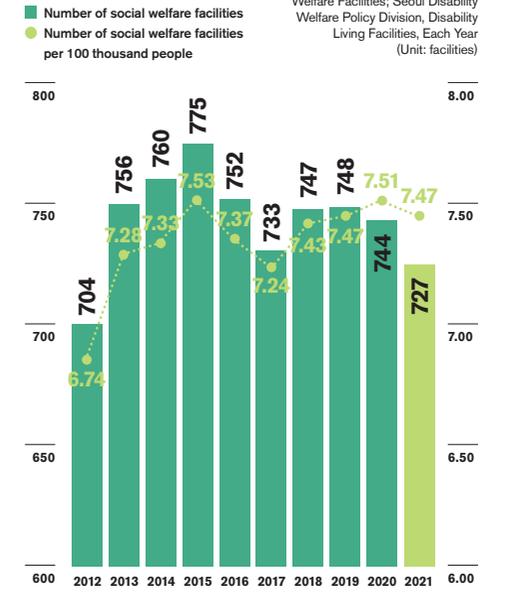
Social welfare budget per category



Percentage of people receiving national basic livelihood assistance

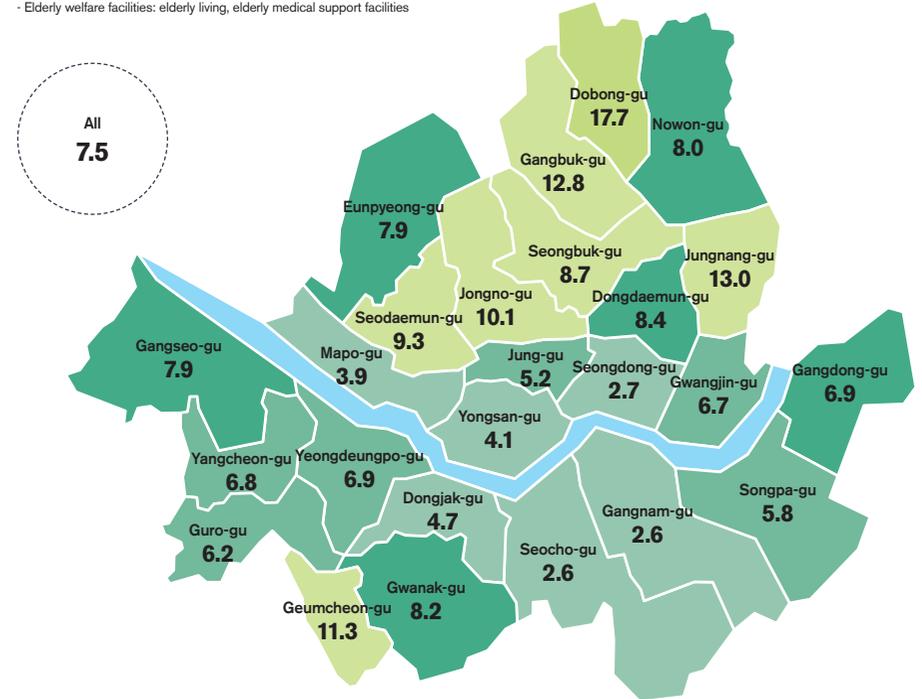


Number of social welfare facilities



Number of social welfare facilities per 100,000 people by district

- Source: Seoul Family Officer, Child Welfare Facility; Seoul Women Policy Officer, Women Welfare Facilities; Ministry of Health and Welfare, Senior Welfare Facilities; Seoul Disability Welfare Policy Division, Disability Living Facilities, 2021 (Unit: facilities)
- * Number of social welfare facilities = number of children welfare facilities + elderly welfare facilities + handicapped welfare facilities
 - Children welfare facilities: childcare, self-support, treatment institutions
 - Women welfare facilities: single parent support, marginalized women support facilities
 - Elderly welfare facilities: elderly living, elderly medical support facilities



3. Traffic & Environment

Transportation
Energy Consumption
Air and Water Quality
Ecosystem and Waste Management



Transportation

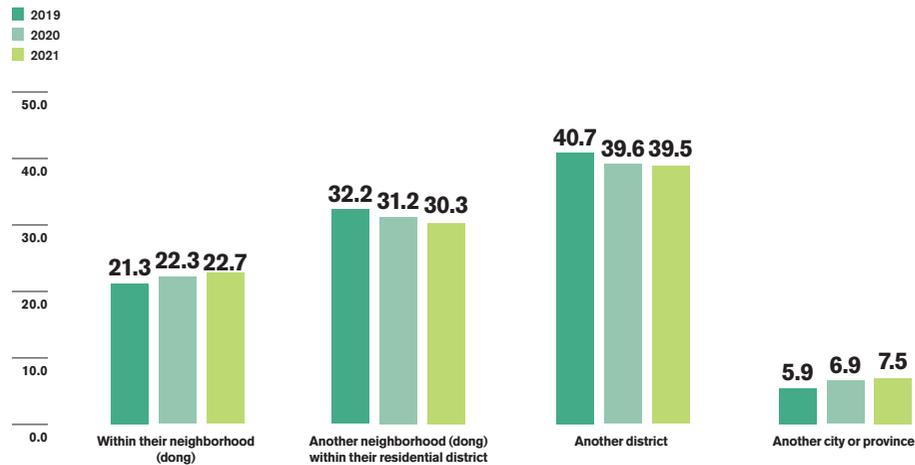
In 2021, 67.2% of Seoul citizens commuted to school or work. Among different age groups, 89.5% of people in ages 20~39, 80.0% of people in ages 40- 64, and 32.1% of people over 65 were commuting. The majority commuted to a different district (39.5%), and 30.3% commuted to another neighborhood (dong) in their residential district. The average commuting time was mostly between 30 minutes to one hour (44.5%), although 22.0% of the commuters were traveling more than one hour to school or work.

Meanwhile, the percentage of bicycle roads has increased to 15.5%, which is an increase of 0.4%p since last year, and an increase of 7.3%p over a decade. Among the bicycle roads, 65.4% were shared between pedestrians and bicycles, 14.9% were prioritizing bicycles, 14.0% were only for bicycles, and 5.9% were bicycle only roads next to the car lanes. Bus lanes have been increasing constantly over the past decade, and as of 2021 total bus lane was 207.9km, and 0.214km per 10,000 people, which is a minor increase compared to a year ago.



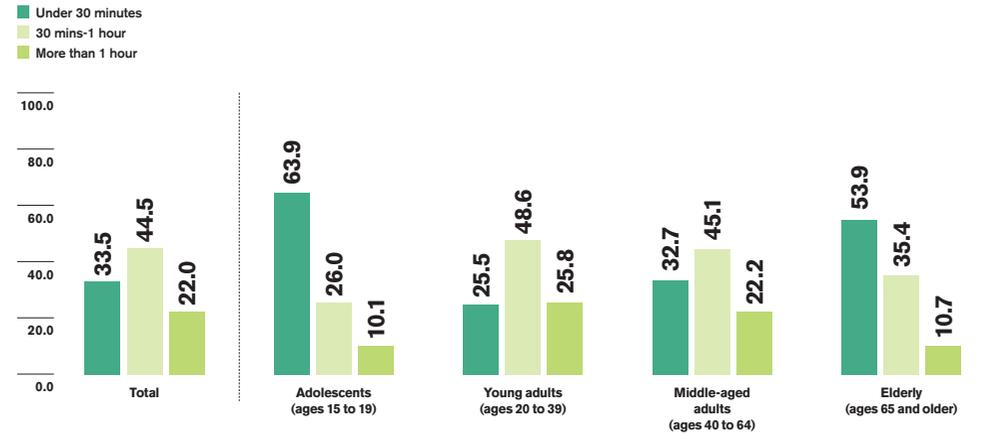
Commuting destination

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



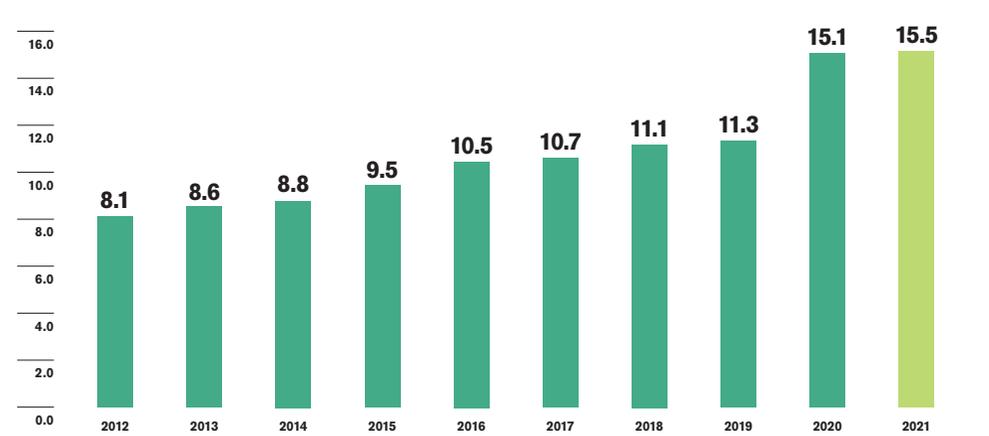
Commuting time by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



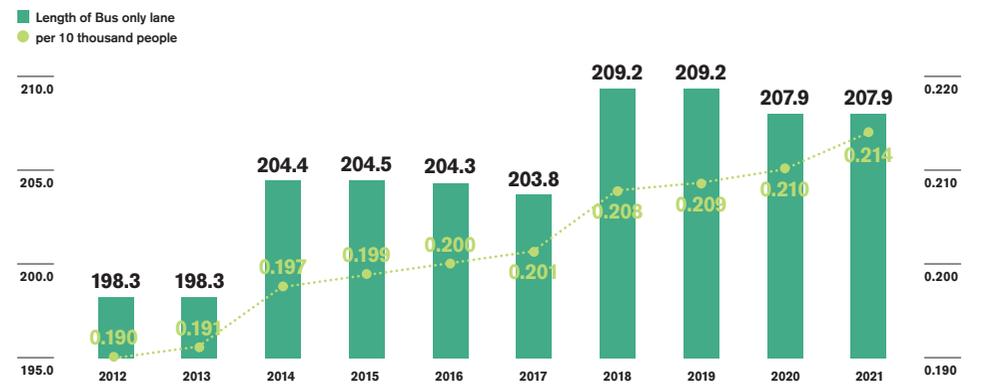
Percentage of bicycle roads

Source: Pedestrian & Bicycle Division-Road Planning Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: %)



Percentage of bicycle roads

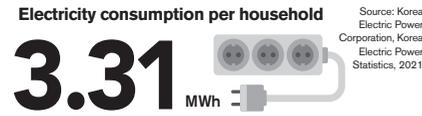
Source: Transportation Operation Division, City Transportation Office, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: km, km /10,000 people)



Energy Consumption

In 2021, average electricity consumed by one household in Seoul was 3.31MWh, showing an increase since the previous year. The total energy consumed by one person was 1.39 TOE.

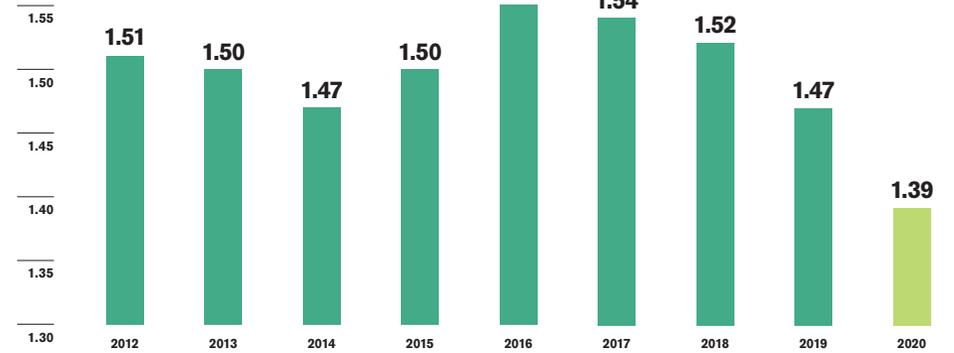
Meanwhile, bio energy was used as the major source to produce new and renewable energy at 30.3%, followed by fuel celly (24.0%), waste energy (22.9%), and solar ray energy (17.0%). 17.2% of the production of the new and renewable energy used solar Energy (solar heat and solar ray), with an upward trend every year.



* Total Energy: Total energy consumed by industries, transportation, homes, and commercial (includes total primary energy directly used by final consumer and secondary energy that has been converted)
 * TOE is the unit used to convert calorific values of all energy sources available into the calorific value of petroleum (1 ton of petroleum = 107kcal)
 * Population of service area is projected population
 * Total energy consumption per one person = Total energy consumption / Total number of population of the service area x 1000

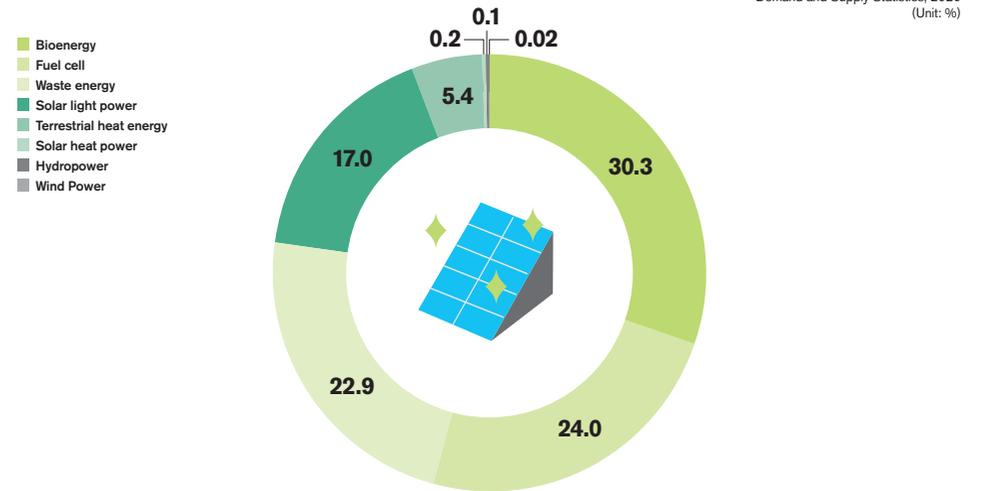
Total energy consumption per person

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Energy Demand and Supply Statistics, Each Year (Unit: TOE/person)



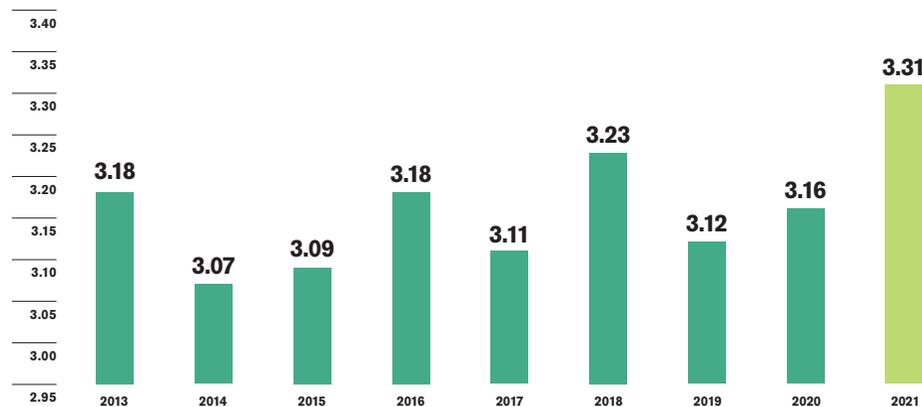
Production of new and renewable energy by energy source

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Energy Demand and Supply Statistics, 2020 (Unit: %)



Household electricity consumption

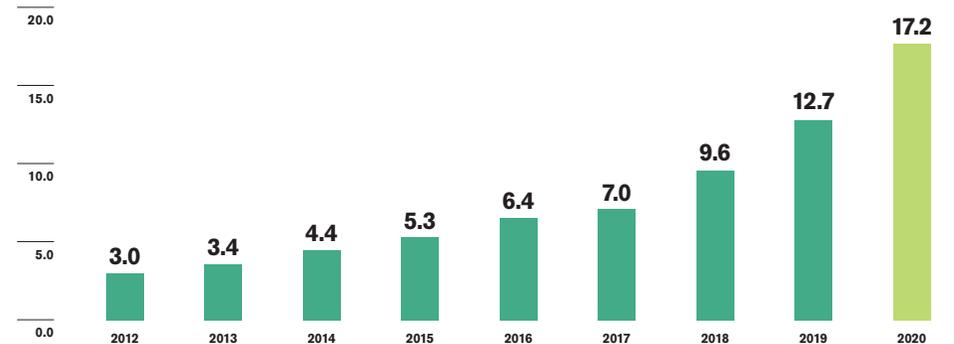
Source: Korea Electric Power Corporation, Korea Electric Power Statistics, Each Year (Unit: MWh)



Proportion of solar light power in new and renewable energy production

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Energy Demand and Supply Statistics, Each Year (Unit: %)

* Solar energy: solar heat power + solar light power



Air and Water Quality

In 2021, Seoul issued eight PM10 fine particulate matter warnings and they lasted ten days in total. Compared to 2020 the warnings increased both in number of issuance (4 times) and duration (6 days). PM2.5 warnings were issued 11 times which lasted for 20 days, which also was a decrease from the year before (6 times and 11 days). Ozone warnings were issued a total of 32 times over the year and lasted 11 days, demonstrating a similar rate past three years.

Meanwhile, the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) has been on a downward trend in general. Among water quality districts, Haengju was highest at 2.3mg/l, and Noryangjin at 1.6mg/l, and Jamsil at 1.2mg/l.

Source: Korea Environment Corporation, Ministry of Environment, Air Quality Information Forecast/Warnings, 2021



Source: Korea Environment Corporation, Ministry of Environment, Air Quality Information Forecast/Warnings, 2021



Source: Climate and Environment Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2021

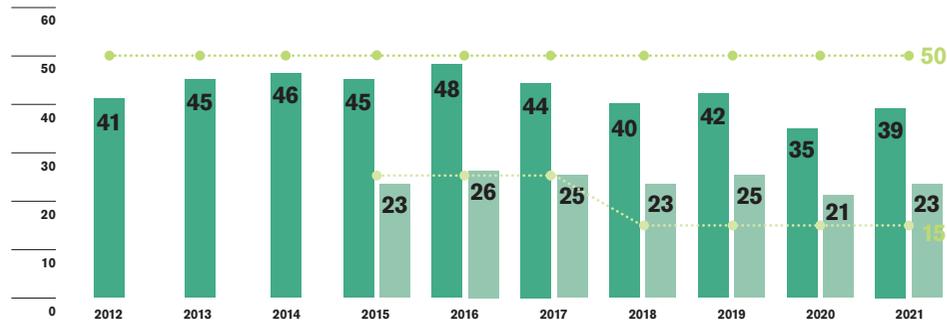


Fine particulate matter concentration (PM10, PM2.5)

Source: Korea Environment Corporation, Ministry of Environment, Air Quality Information Forecast/Warnings, Each Year (Unit: µg/m³/year)

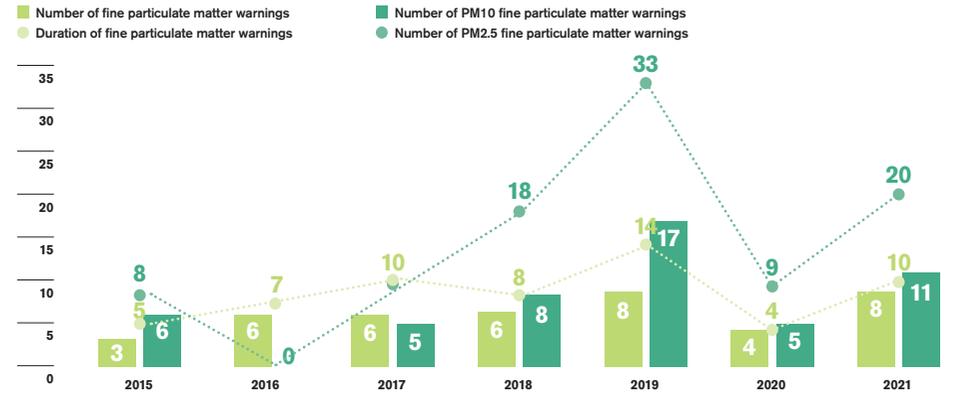
Note: 1) Data on the annual PM2.5 concentration became available from 2015.
 2) The national and Seoul's standards for PM2.5 was implemented from 2015 (Article 2 of the Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Environmental Policy).
 3) The standard for PM2.5 was changed to 15(µg/m³/year) from 2018.

■ Concentrations of particulate matter (PM10)
 ■ Concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5)
 ● Based on PM10 environment
 ● Based on PM2.5 environment



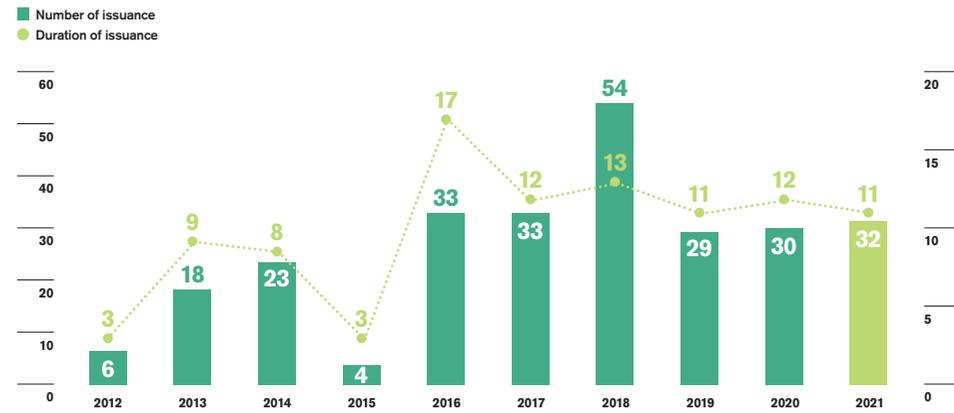
Fine particulate matter warnings issued by year

Source: Korea Environment Corporation, Ministry of Environment, Air Quality Information Forecast/Warnings, Each Year (Unit: times, days)



Number of ozone warnings issued by year

Source: Climate and Environment Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: times, days)



Biochemical oxygen demand by year

Source: Water Circulation Safety Bureau, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: mg/l)

* Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): One of the indicators of the organic pollution of water, which refers to the amount of oxygen required for an organic matter in water to decompose and stabilize (Unit: mg/l)



Ecosystem and Waste Management

In 2020, the average daily municipal waste generation was 9,700 tons, and waste recycling rate was at 66.2%. The total amount of waste recycling has decreased, the recycling rate has decreased by 0.2%p.

Looking at yearly municipal waste management, the recycling rate over the past decade was at 64-69%, incineration rate was 23-27%, and landfill rate was 8-10%. Although the recycling rate has been slightly decreasing over the past 5 years, the landfill rate has been minorly increasing.

Meanwhile, the district showing the highest level of satisfaction with green space conditions was Gangnam-gu at 6.27 on a scale of 10, followed by Gangbuk-gu (6.20), Mapo-gu (6.19), and Seocho-gu (6.17). The districts with lower satisfaction were Jungnang-gu (5.64), Gangseo-gu (5.77), Geumcheon-gu (5.80), and Yeongdeunpo-gu (5.80).

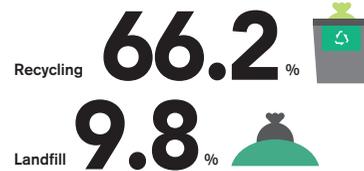
Highest satisfaction with urban green space conditions

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10)



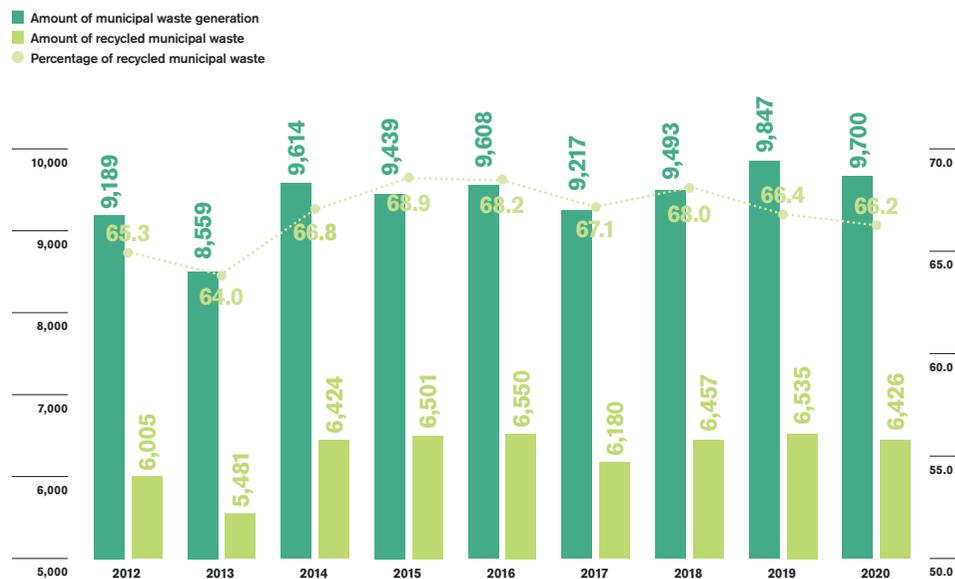
Municipal waste

Source: Ministry of Environment, National Waste and Treatment Status, 2020



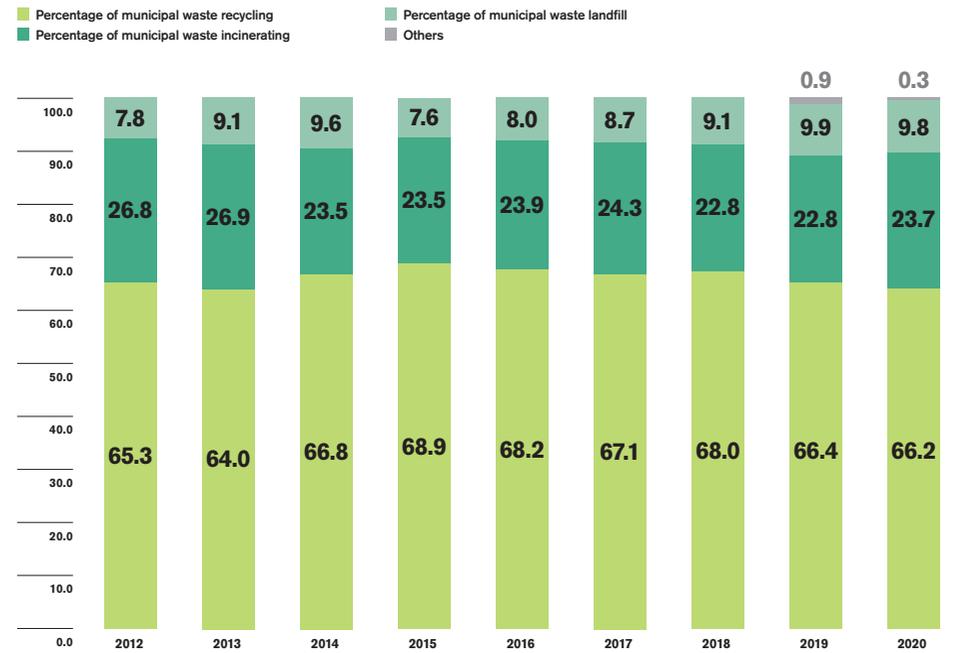
Municipal waste generation and recycling

Source: Ministry of Environment, National Waste and Treatment Status, Each year (Units: ton per day, %)



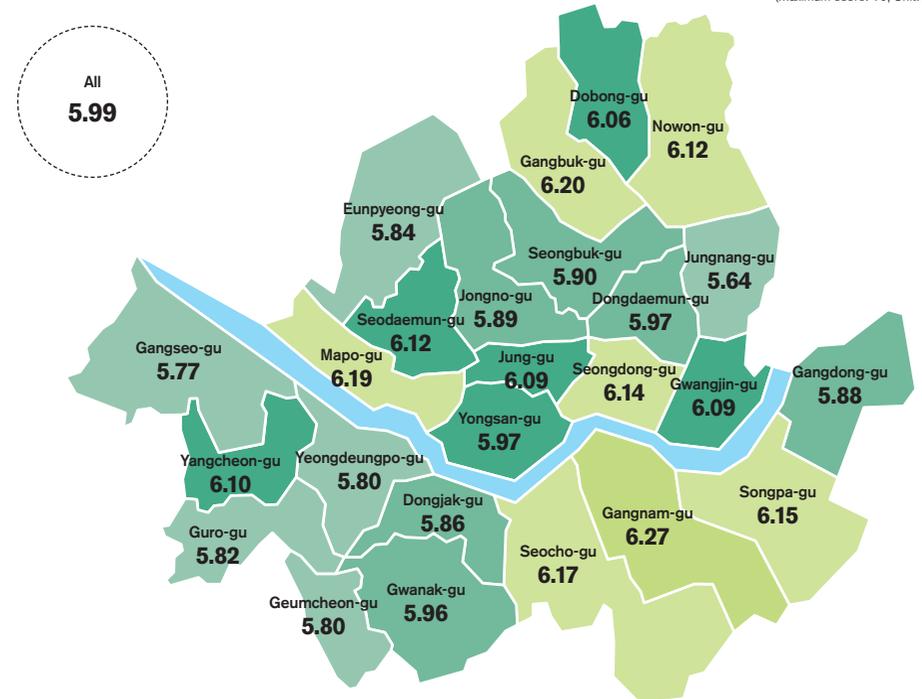
Municipal waste management

Source: Ministry of Environment, National Waste and Treatment Status, Each year (Unit: %)



Satisfaction with urban green space conditions by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)



4. Digital

Digital Communications
Digital Capability

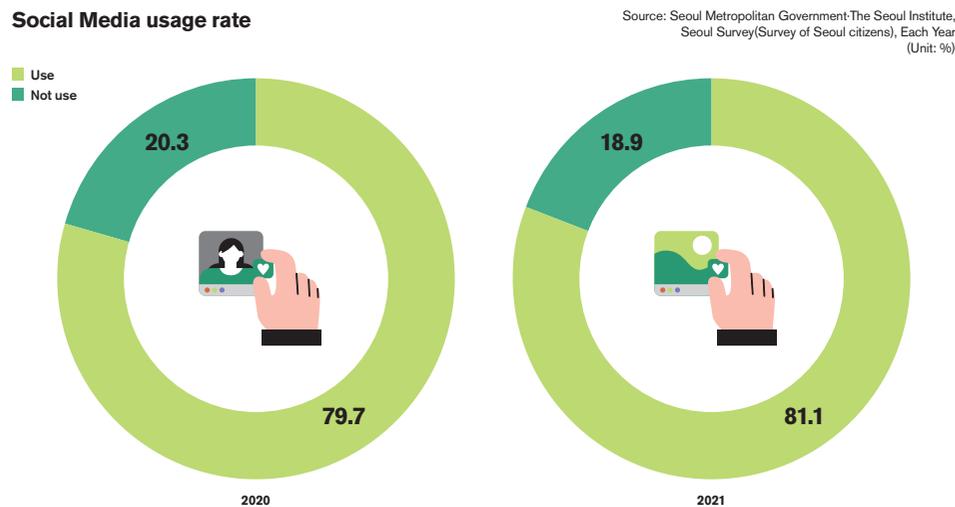
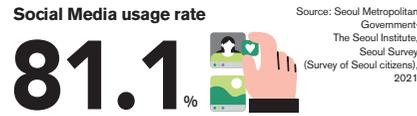


Digital Communications

In 2021, Social Media usage rate in Seoul was 81.1%. The average daily usage was 61.6 minutes, and 19.3% used between 30 minutes and 1 hour, 18.8% used between 5 to 15 minutes, and 18.5% used less than 5 minutes.

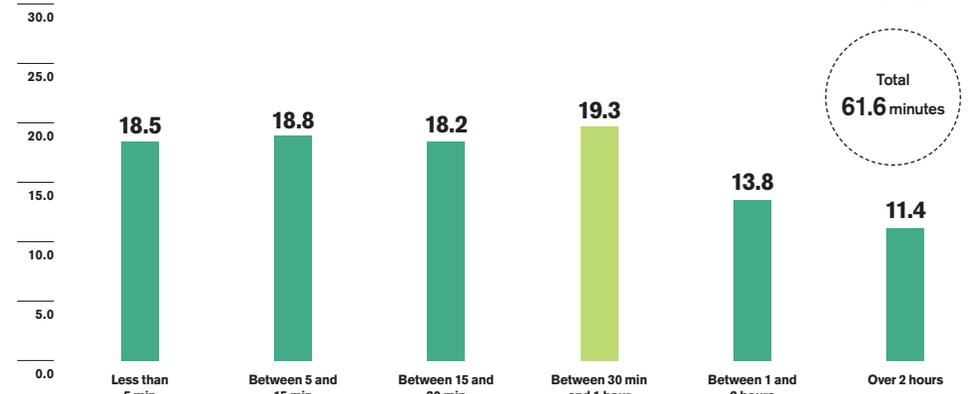
More people responded positively on using Social Media (positive response at 5.77 and negative response at 5.46), with the majority reporting that 'latest information could be accessed using Social Media' at 6.44 on a scale of 10.

In contrast, overdependence on smartphones was rated around 3 out of 10, indicating that not many experienced problems with the usage of smartphones.



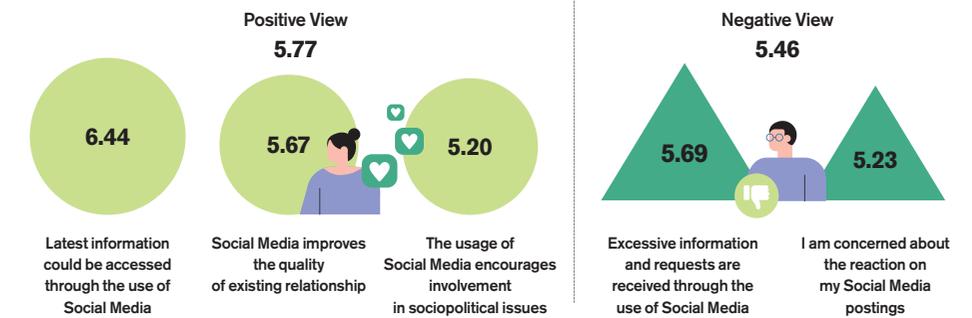
Average daily usage time of Social Media

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey (Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Unit: %, Minutes)
* For Social Media users



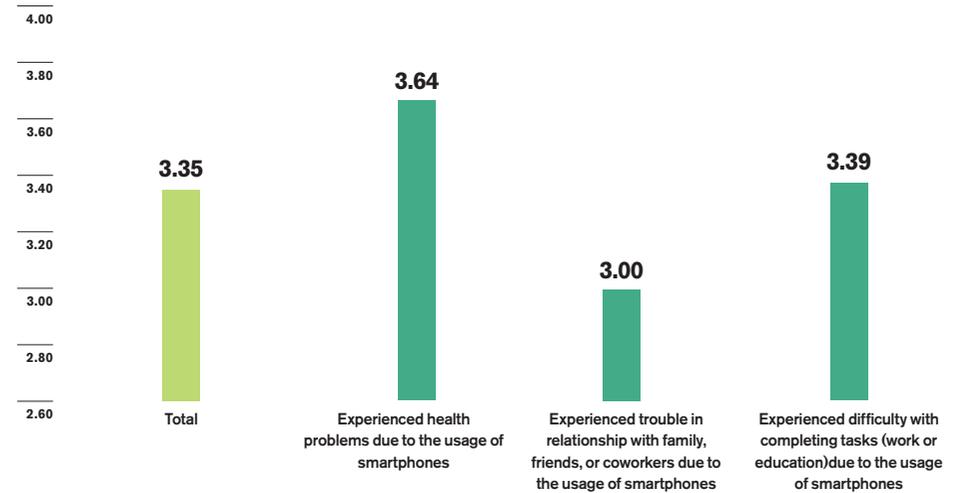
Views on Social Media usage

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey (Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Level of overdependence on smartphones

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey (Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Digital Capability

98.4% of the people in Seoul were using digital devices, and they mostly used mobile devices (94.3%), desktops or laptops (62.0%), and tablet pc (26.6%). Among different age groups, 4.8% of people in their 60s and older were not using digital devices, which shows an decrease in usage compared to a year before (10.7% did not use last year).

The services people used most frequently was livelihood informative services (8.16), followed by communication services (7.65), financial services (7.48), e-commerce services (7.17), and leisurely services (7.15).

People in their 30s were the most frequent users of digital device services (7.77), and those in their 60s and older were the least frequent users (4.76). People in their 60s and older mostly showed higher usage of livelihood informative services (7.09), which is significantly higher than other services - educational services (2.98), mobile payment (3.34), public services (3.85), e-commerce services (4.53).

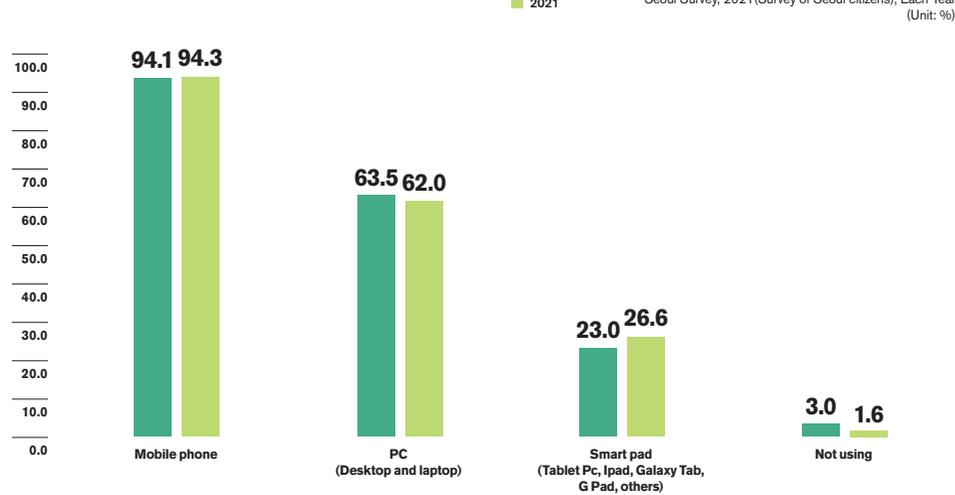
Mainly used digital device (multiple answers) Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021



Most frequently used service on digital device Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10)

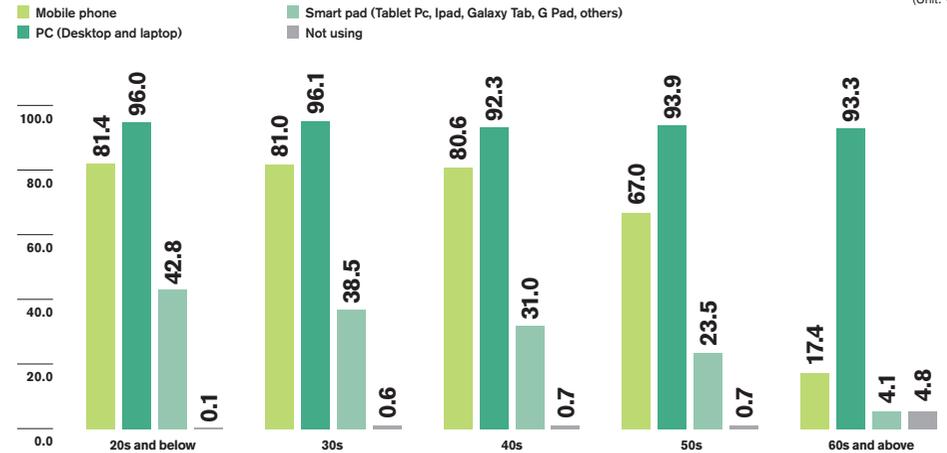


Digital Devices Mainly Used (multiple responses)



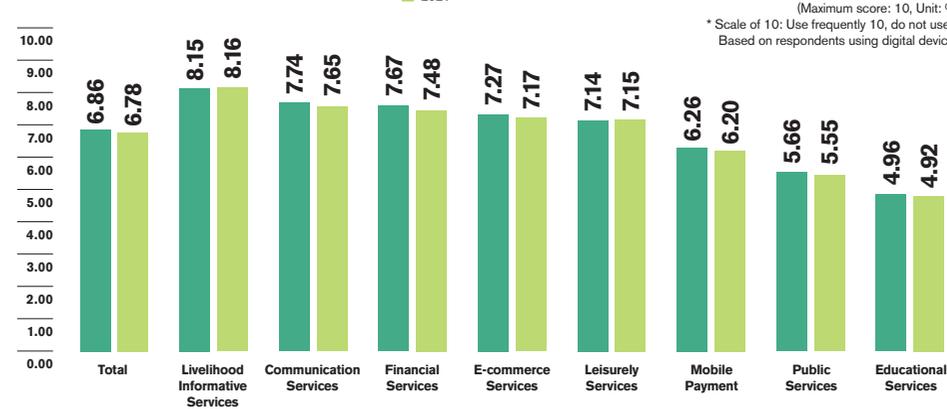
Readily used digital device by age (multiple responses)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Unit: %)



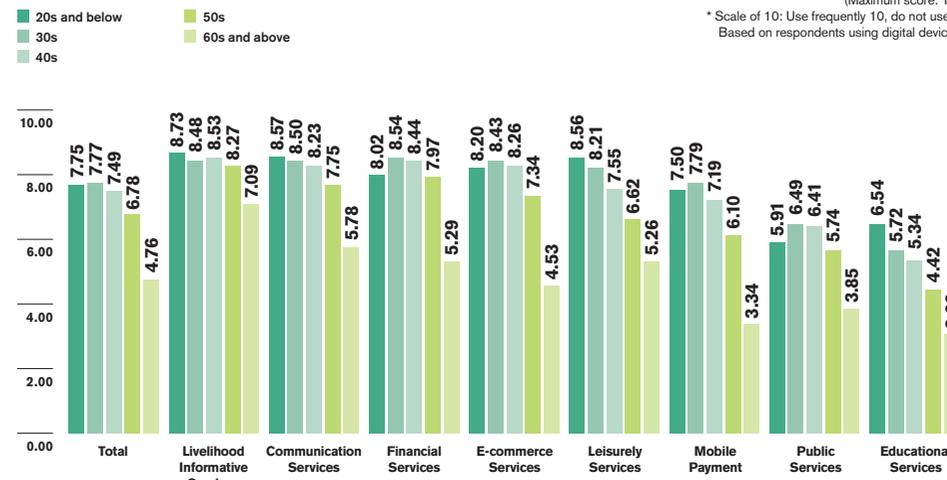
Service used on digital device

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: %)
* Scale of 10: Use frequently 10, do not use 0
Based on respondents using digital devices



Purposes of using digital devices by age groups

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10)
* Scale of 10: Use frequently 10, do not use 0
Based on respondents using digital devices



5. Exposure to Risks and Hazards

Fire Accidents
Traffic Accidents

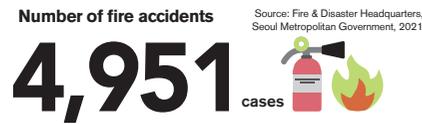


Fire Accidents

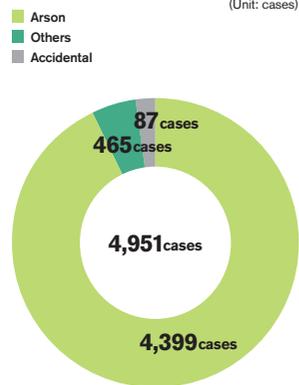
In 2021, the number of fires in Seoul was 4,951 incidents, which declined from the previous year by 2.7% (137 incidents). The damage cost was 18.3 billion KRW, which is an increase of 4.8% (800 million KRW) compared to the last year.

The district with the highest number of reported fire in 2021 was Gangnam-gu at 391 incidents, followed by Songpa-gu (263), Seodaemun-gu (262), and Gwanak-gu (259).

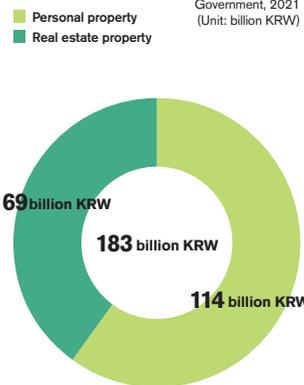
The damage caused per fire was 3.34 million KRW in 2020, while damage was 3.43 million KRW in 2021. Total of 37 deaths and 280 injuries were due to fire, which is an increase of 44 people in total.



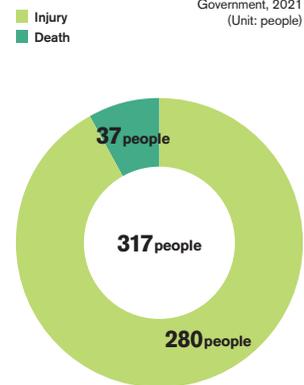
Number of fire accidents Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2021 (Unit: cases)



Damage caused by fire Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2021 (Unit: billion KRW)

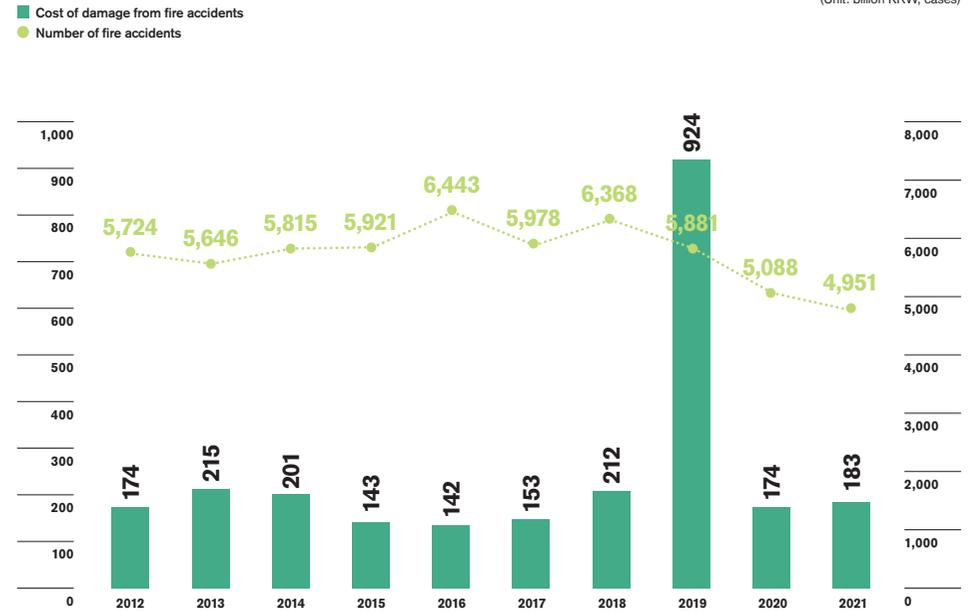


Deaths and injuries due to fire Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2021 (Unit: people)



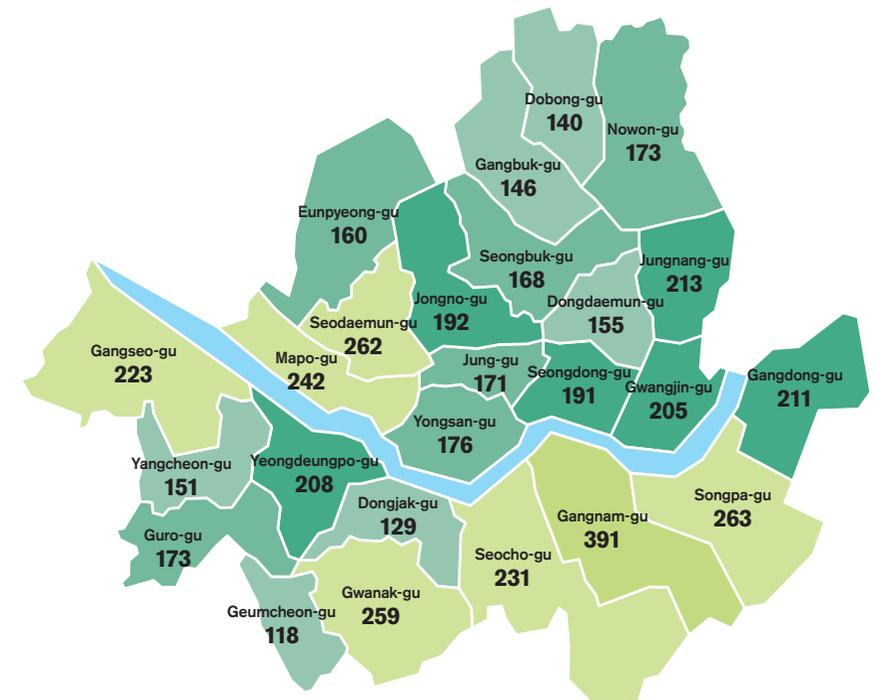
Number of fire accidents and damage costs by year

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each year (Unit: billion KRW, cases)



Number of fire accidents by district

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2021 (Unit: cases)

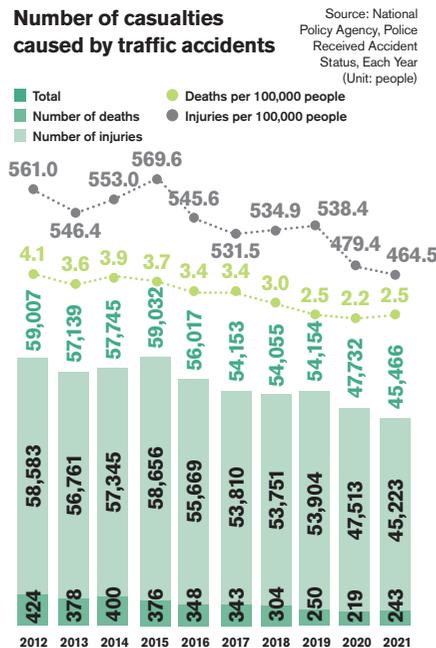
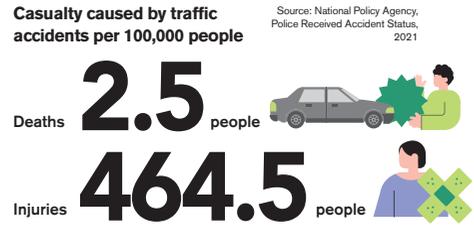
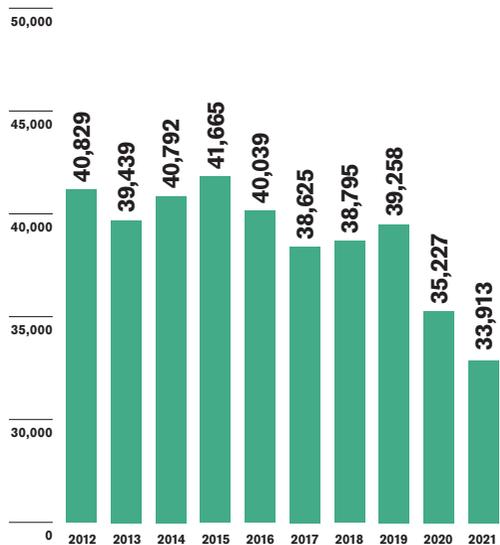


Traffic Accidents

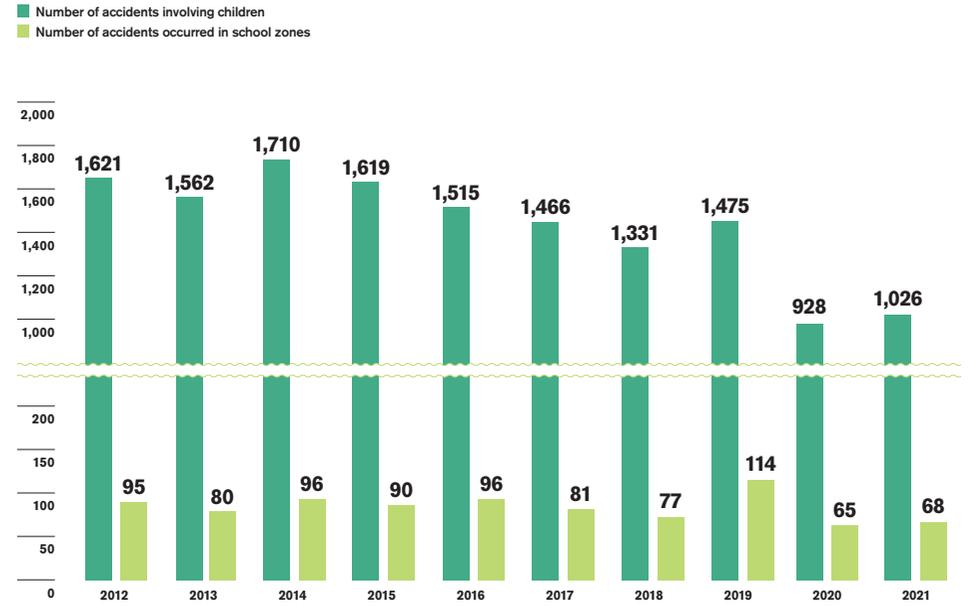
In 2021, a total of 33,913 traffic accidents occurred in Seoul, total deaths and injuries was 45,466 people. Compared to the previous year, both number decreased by 1,314 traffic accidents and 2,266 deaths and injuries. Out of 100,000 people, 2.5 people had died and 464.5 people were injured in traffic accidents.

Total of 1,026 traffic accidents occurred to children, which is an increase of 98 since the previous year. The number of accidents in school zones increased on the other hand, to 68 accidents (increase of 3 over the year). Among the districts, Yangcheon-gu, Gangseo-gu, and Songpa-gu each had five more accidents that other districts. Compared to the year before, Gangdong-gu (-6) and Gangnam-gu (-3) showed decrease, while Songpa-gu (4), Eunpyeong-gu (3), and Jungnang-gu (3) showed increase.

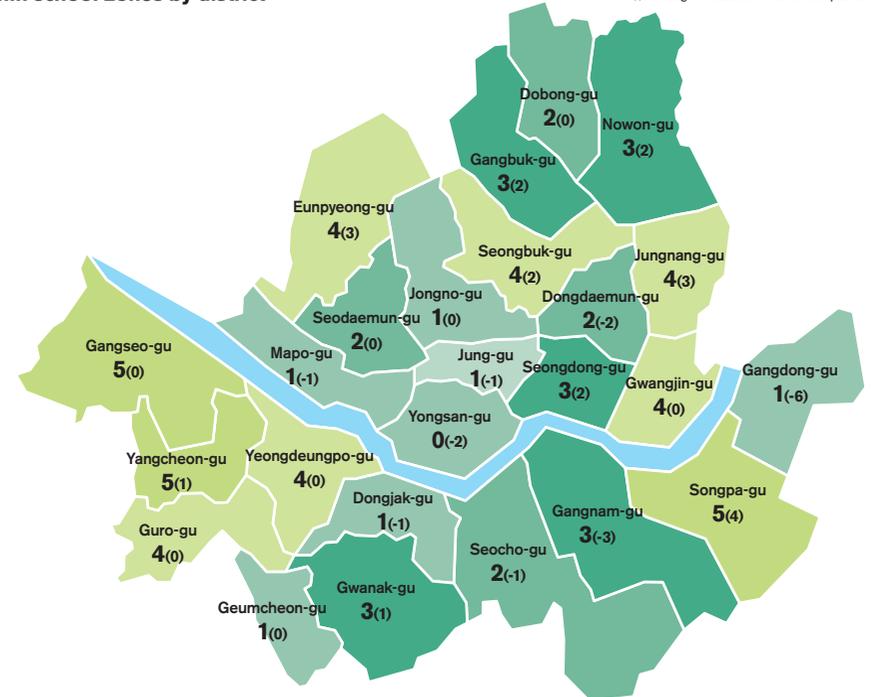
Number of traffic accidents Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, Each Year (Unit: cases)



Number of accidents involving children Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, Each Year (Unit: cases)



Number of traffic accidents involving children within school zones by district Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, 2021 (Unit: cases) * (): Change in number of cases compared to 2020



Quality of Life in Seoul

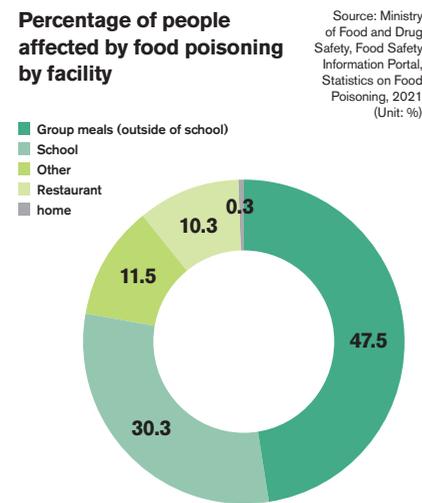
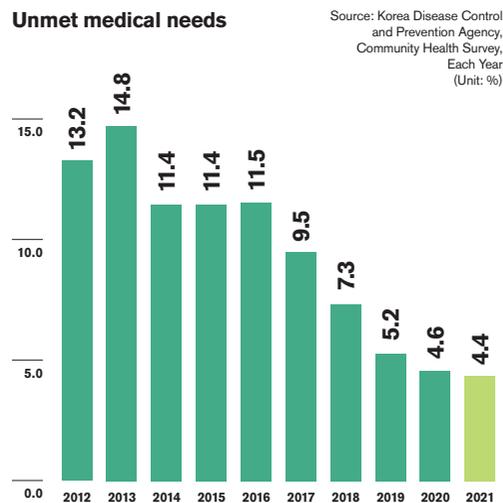
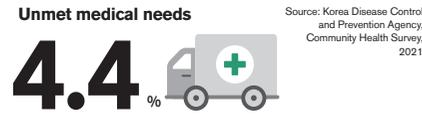
Overall Health Conditions I
Overall Health Conditions II
Satisfaction with Health
Exercise Frequency
Overall Happiness Score
Daily Time Usage
Loneliness Score



Overall Health Conditions I

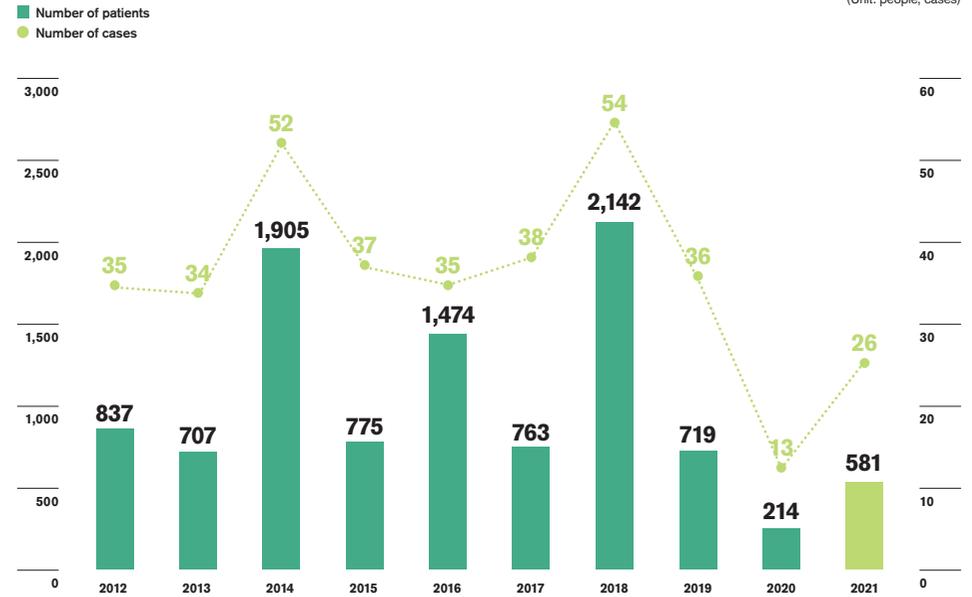
In 2021, the percentage of people who were not able to visit hospitals (excluding dentist's office) when desired was 4.4%, which has been decreasing from 14.8% in 2013.

In 2021, the number of reported cases of food poisoning was 26, with a total of 581 patients. The most common cause of food poisoning was group meals (outside of school), accounting for 47.5% of all cases, followed by schools (30.3%), restaurants (10.3%), other places (11.5%), and homes (0.3%). There were 223,344 cases of infectious disease in 2021. According to the modified statutory classification system of infectious disease (effective 2020 January 1st), there were 206,204 cases of (1,748 deaths) class-one infectious disease, 15,226 cases of (332 deaths) class-two infectious disease, and 1,914 cases of (7 deaths) class-three infectious disease. Out of this number, 206,204 cases and 1,748 deaths were due to the new form of infectious disease.



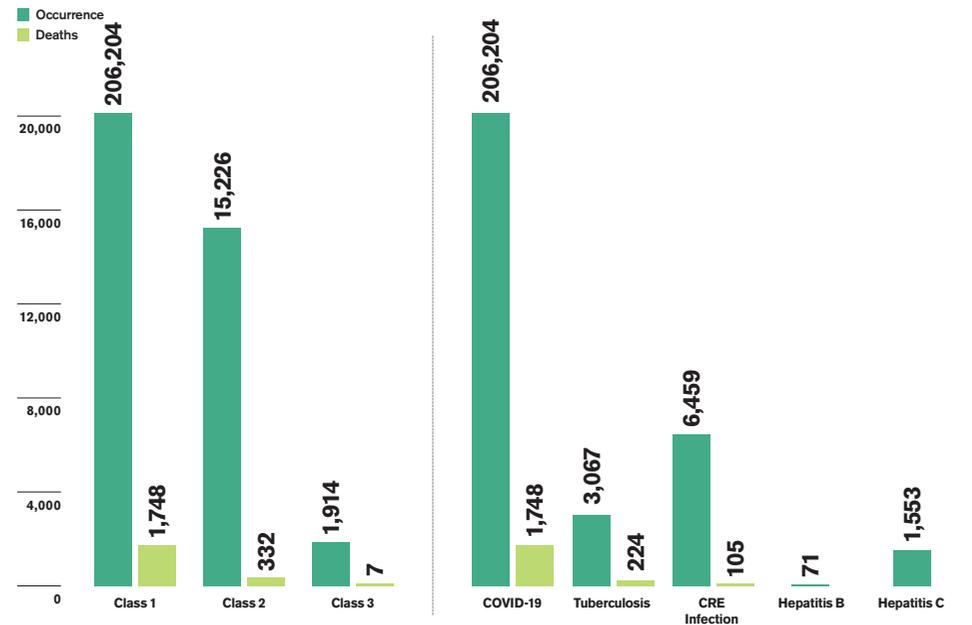
Occurrence of food poisoning

Source: Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, Food Safety Information Portal, Statistics on Food Poisoning, Each Year (Unit: people, cases)



Number of patients with infectious disease

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Infectious Disease Homepage, 2021 (Unit: cases, people)



<Change in Legal Classification of Infectious Disease>

- Class 1: Infectious disease caused by biochemical weapon, has high mortality rate, or has high chance of outbreak, that requires high level of isolation such as negative pressure isolation. It should be reported as soon as it is occurred or the at the beginning of outbreak.
- Class 2: Infectious disease that require isolation, and should be reported within the 24 hours of occurrence or outbreak considering potential spreading of disease.
- Class 3: Infectious disease that requires reporting within 24 hours due to the need to observe the occurrence.
- Class 4: Infectious disease that does not qualify for class 1 through 3, but requires sample observation due to possible spreading.

Overall Health Conditions II

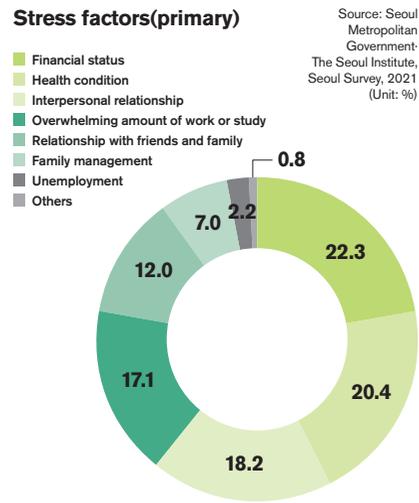
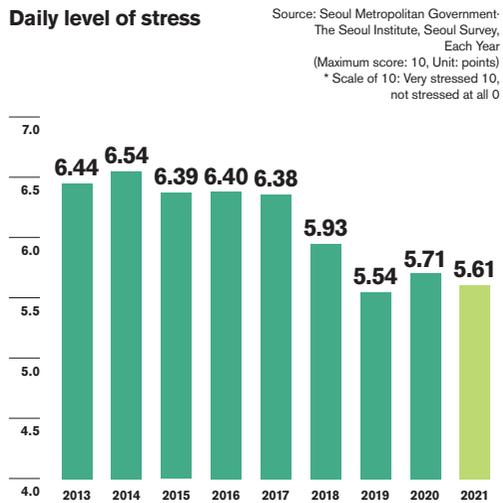
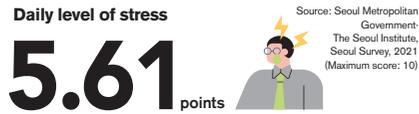
Seoul citizens' obesity prevalence was at 28.6% in 2021, which is a minor increase over the year. By district, Geumcheon-gu showed the highest rate at 34.9%, while Gangnam-gu (22.5%) and Seocho-gu (23.5%) had lower rates.

On the other hand, 7.0% felt depressed for more than two consecutive weeks over the past year, increasing by 0.7%p over the year. Seodaemun-gu (11.5%) and Geumcheon-gu (11.2%) had higher rates, and Dongdaemun-gu (3.4%) and Gwanak-gu (4.3%) had lower rates.

According to the 2021 Seoul Survey, the level of stress experienced by people of Seoul was 5.61 out of 10, which is a minor decrease over a year. Major stress factors were financial status (22.3%), health conditions of self or family (20.4%), interpersonal relationship (18.2%), excessive workload or study (17.1%),

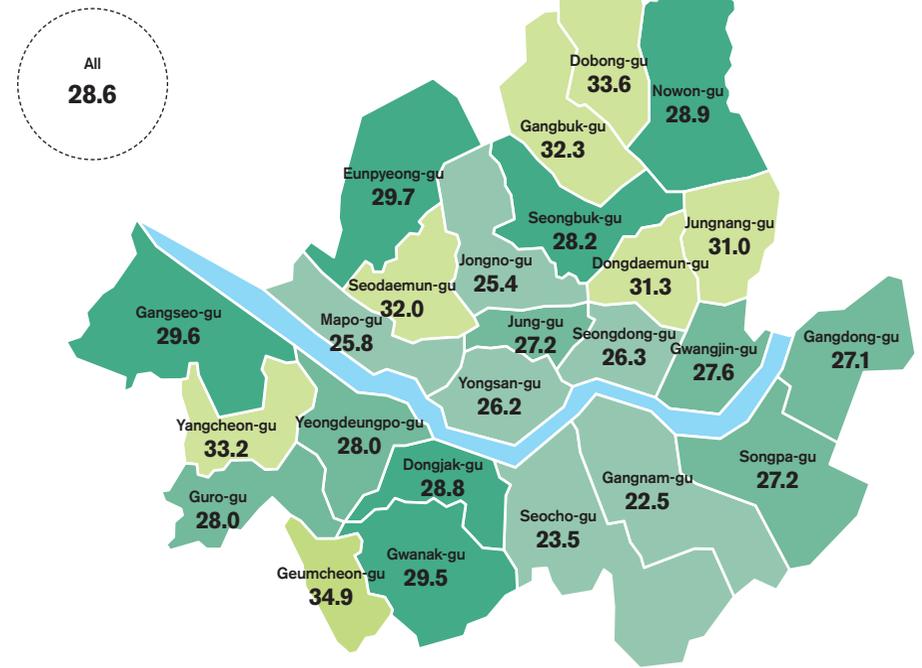


* Obesity rate: percentage of people with BMI(kg/m²) over 25
 * Experience of depression: percentage of people who experienced more than 2 weeks of depression to extend that influences daily lives over the past year
 * Crude Rate: Data is reflecting corresponding year and region's demographics



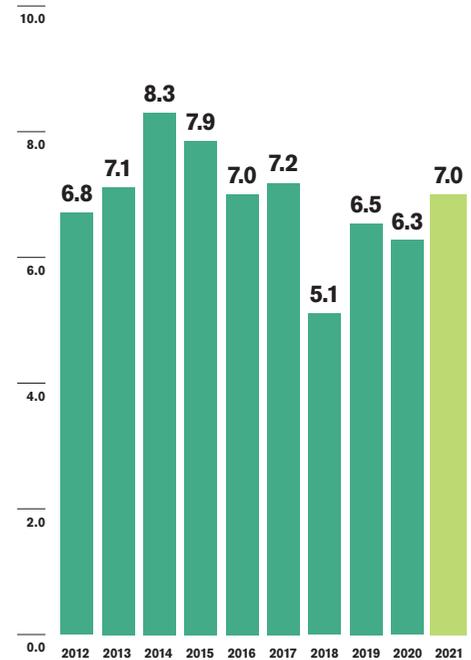
Seoul citizens' obesity prevalence by district

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



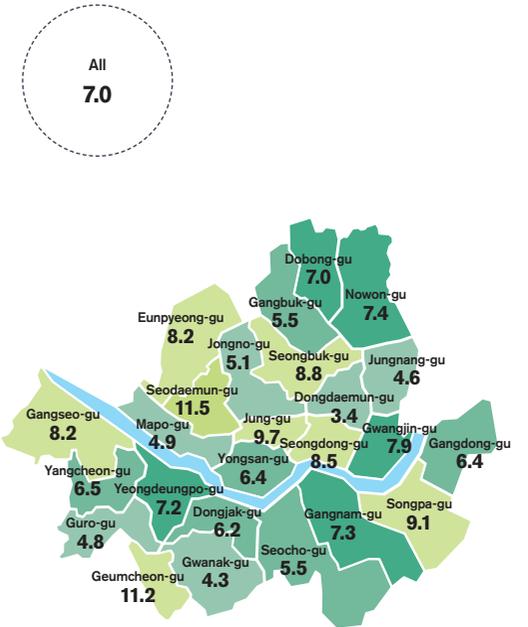
Experience of depression by year

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



Experience of depression by district

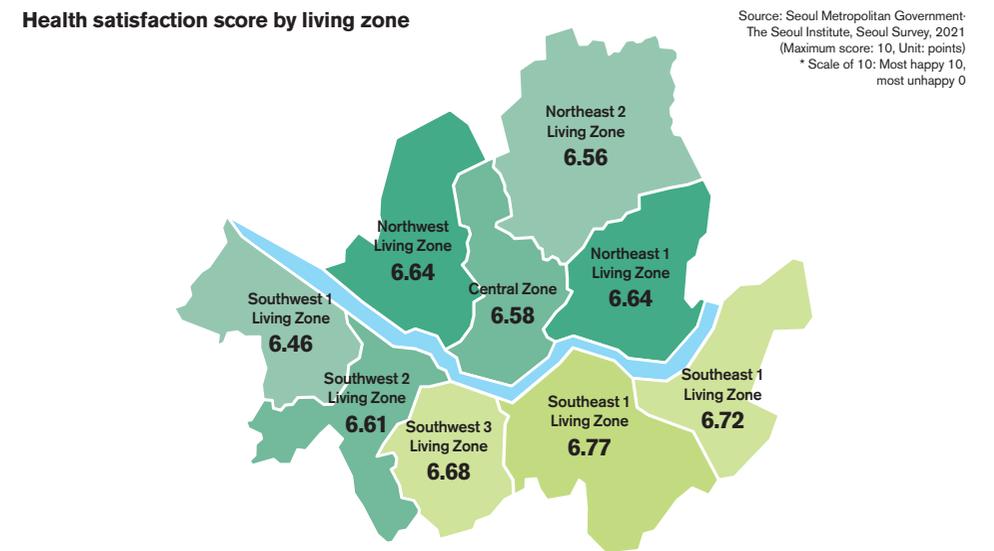
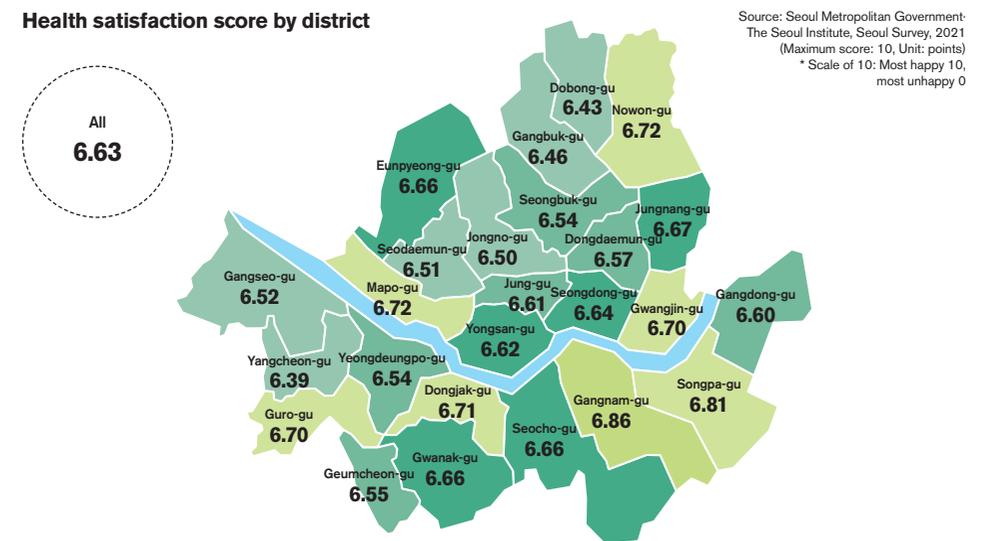
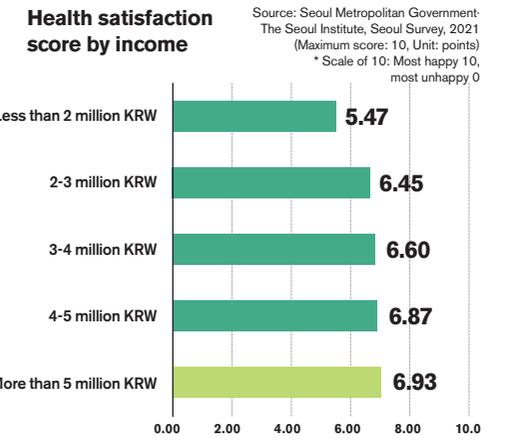
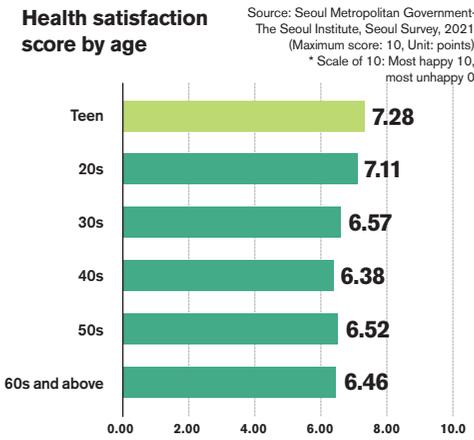
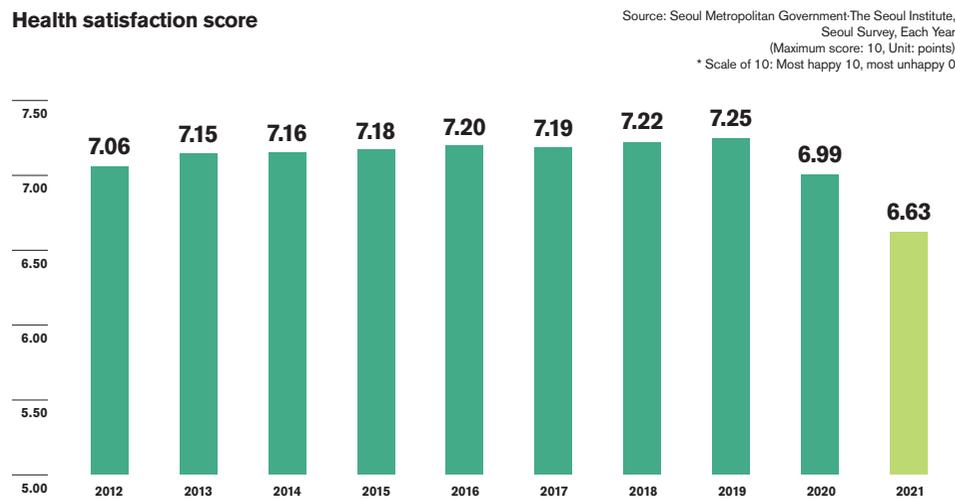
Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



Satisfaction with Health

In 2021, Seoul citizens' subjective satisfaction with their health averaged 6.63 on a scale of 10, decreasing by 0.36 since the year before. Younger people with higher income showed higher satisfaction with their health. Adolescents demonstrated the highest satisfaction at 7.28, and people in their 40s (6.38) and 60s and older (6.46) showed lower satisfaction. Also, people with monthly income of 5 million KRW and higher showed the greatest satisfaction at 6.93, and those with less than 2 million KRW showed the lowest at 5.47.

Among the 25 districts, the ones with the higher health satisfaction were Gangnam-gu (6.86), Songpa-gu (6.81), Mapo-gu (6.72), Nowon-gu (6.72), and Dongjak-gu (6.71), while satisfaction was low in Yangcheon-gu (6.39), Dobong-gu (6.43), and Gangbuk-gu (6.46).



Exercise Frequency

While Seoul citizens' subjective levels of satisfaction regarding their health were high (6.63), not many were working out regularly.

In 2021, 55.8% responded that they were walking for more than 30 minutes daily for more than five days within the past week. Only 18.3% responded that they regularly engaged in intense physical activity within the past week.

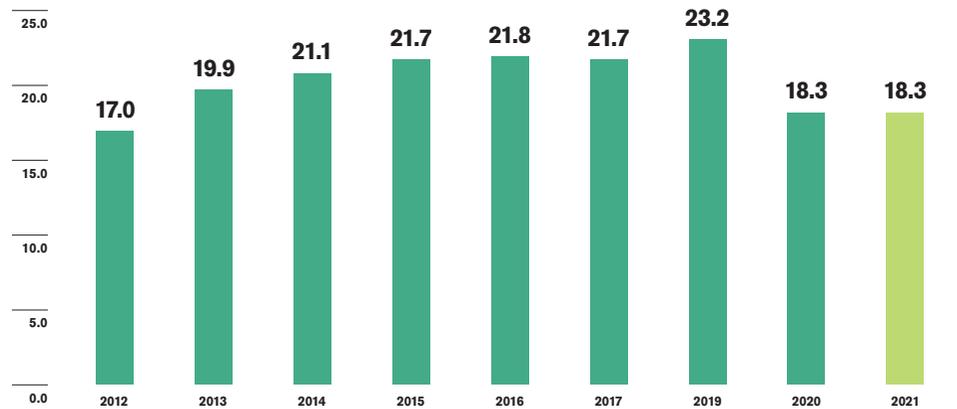
Looking at each districts, the walking rates were higher in Nowon-gu (63.4%), Guro-gu (60.7%), and Gangseo-gu (60.6%), and lower in Jongno-gu (43.4%), Geumcheon-gu (48.4%), and Seodaemun-gu (48.9%).



* Participation in walking: Percentage of people who walked for more than 30 minutes per day for at least 5 days a week for the past week
 * Participation in medium-active physical activity: Percentage of people who participated in active physical activity for more than 20 minutes per day for at least 3 days a week over the last week, or more than 30 minutes per day for at least 5 days a week
 * Crude rate: Data is reflecting corresponding year and Yearly participation rate in medium or region's demographics

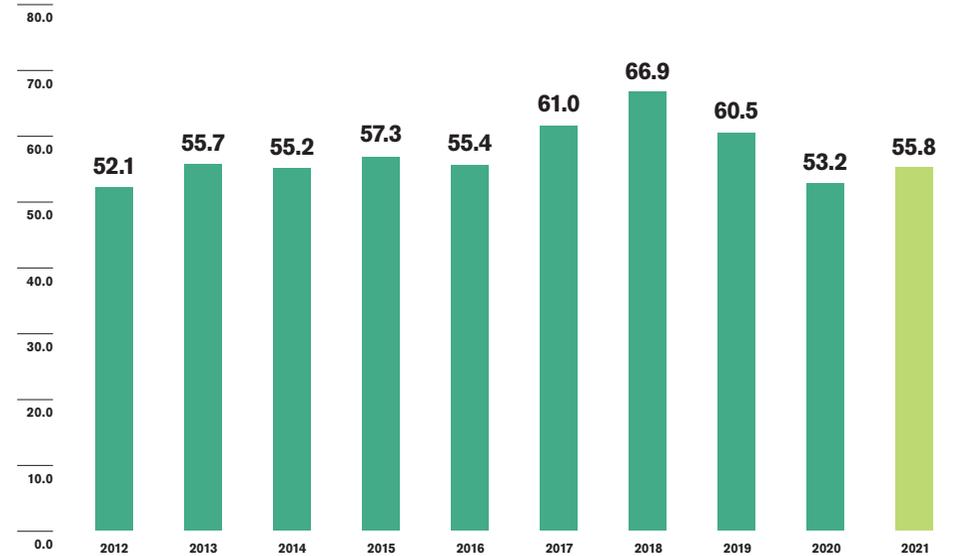
Participation rate in medium or higher level physical activity

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)
 * Survey was not conducted in 2018



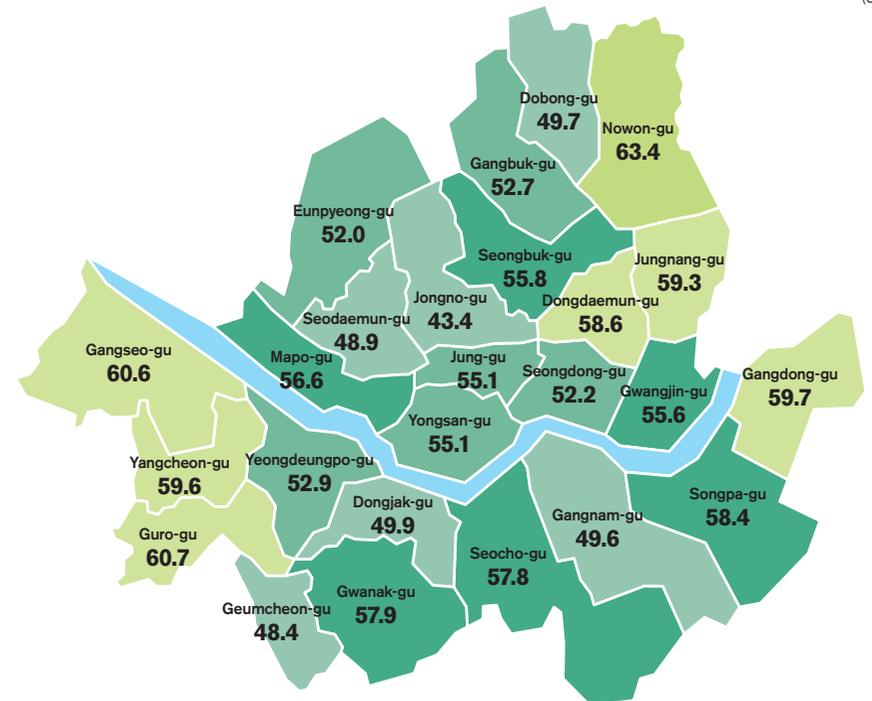
Participation rate in walking

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



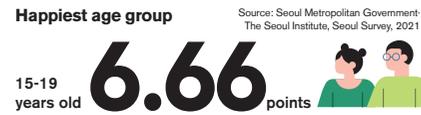
Participation rate in walking by district

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



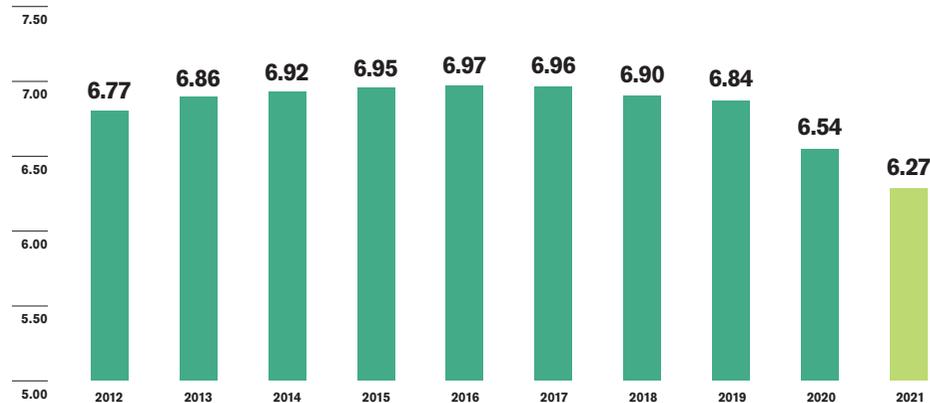
Overall Happiness Score

The average happiness score of Seoul citizens was 6.27 in 2021, which has been decreasing significantly since the pandemic. Among the age groups, teens (6.66) and 20s (6.47) were the happiest, and 40s (6.09) were the least happy. Since 2020, the rate decreased the most for teens (0.80), 20s (0.35), and 60s and older (0.32). Those who are married had the highest happiness score (6.48), and bereaved the lowest (5.90). Compared to 2020, the happiness score of those married did not change significantly (0.08), while it largely decreased for those bereaved (0.54) and not married (0.48). In terms of education levels, people with associate/ bachelor's degree (6.39) showed the highest happiness score, and people with middle school degree and lower (5.74) showed the lowest score.



Happiness score(Total)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
 * Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0
 * Total Happiness Score: Average of the 5 categories (Self Health Conditions, Financial Status, Interpersonal Relationship, Family Life, Social Life)



Happiness score by category

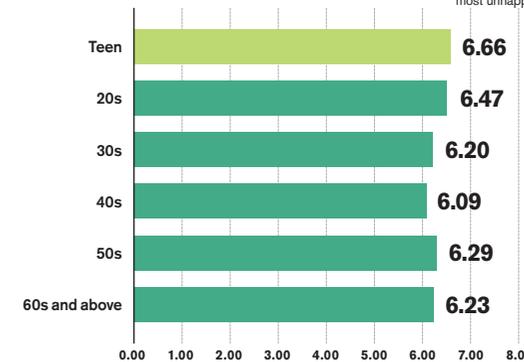
2019
2020
2021

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
 * Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



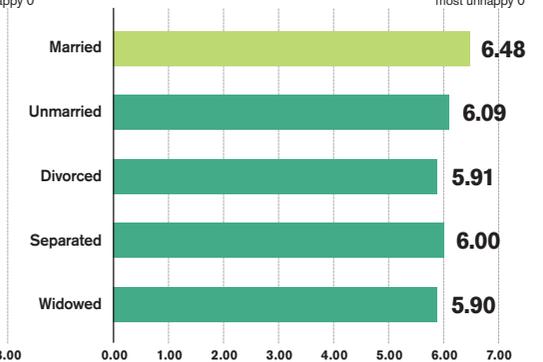
Happiness score by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
 * Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



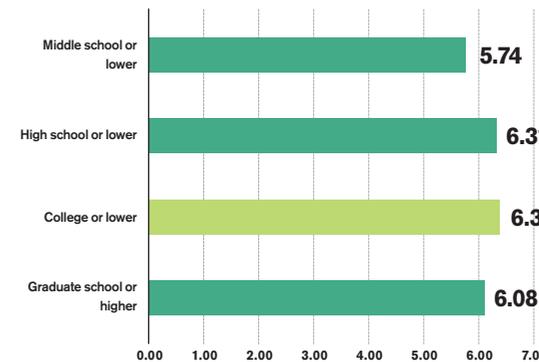
Happiness score by marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
 * Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



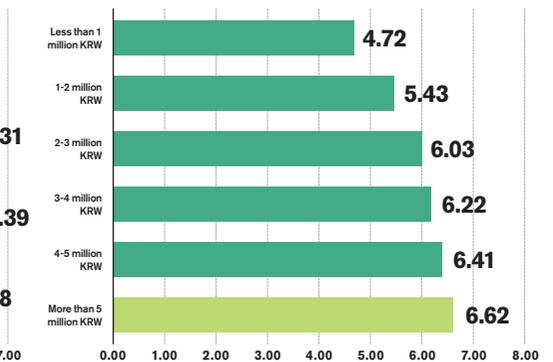
Happiness score by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
 * Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



Happiness score by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
 * Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



Daily Time Usage

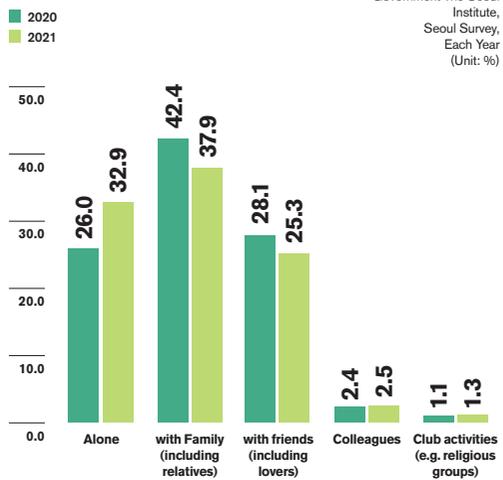
In 2021, the overall satisfaction of Seoul citizens with their leisure activities was 5.40 out of 10, which is an increase of 0.13 from the previous year.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of Seoul citizens who enjoyed leisurely activities alone increased by 6.9%p compared to the previous year. As a result, the rates of people enjoying leisure activities with family or friends decreased by 4.5% and 2.8%, respectively.

Within different age groups, satisfaction was highest among people in their 20s (5.63) and 30s (5.58), while lowest in those in their 60s and older (5.19). Also, it was reported that office workers with higher education and income tend to have higher level of satisfaction with their leisurely activities. In terms of marital status, singles showed the greatest satisfaction (5.51), and those bereaved showed the lowest (4.91).

Among the living zones, the North West living zone and North East living zone had the higher score, while the South West living zone showed lower score.

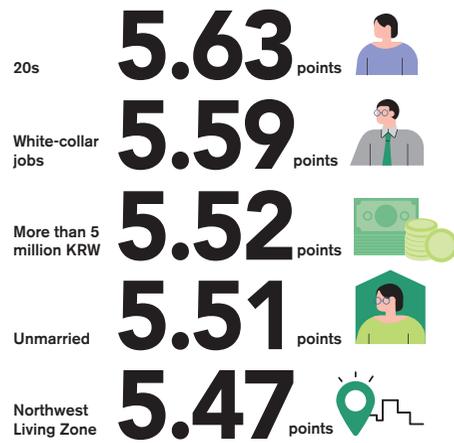
Companion for leisurely activities



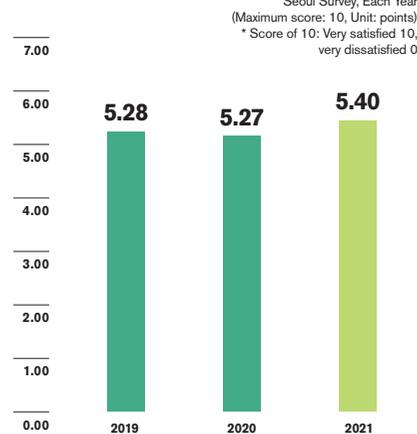
Satisfaction with daily time usage



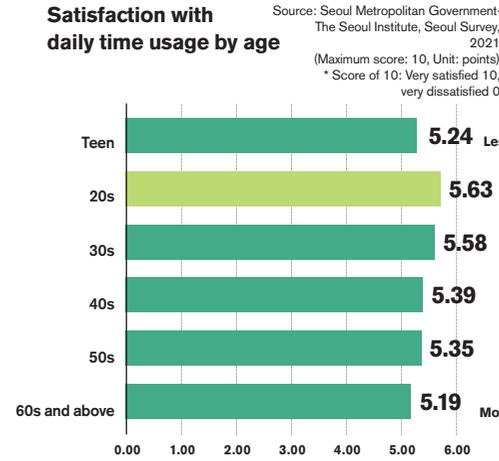
Group with high level of satisfaction on daily time usage



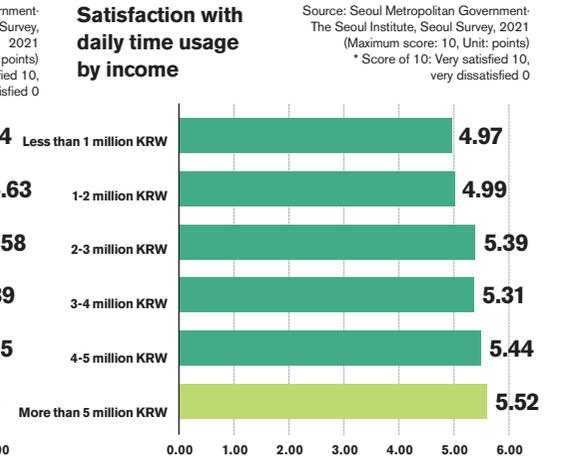
Satisfaction with daily time usage by age



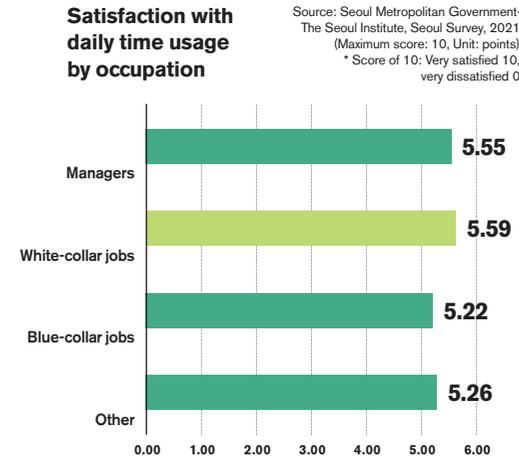
Satisfaction with daily time usage by age



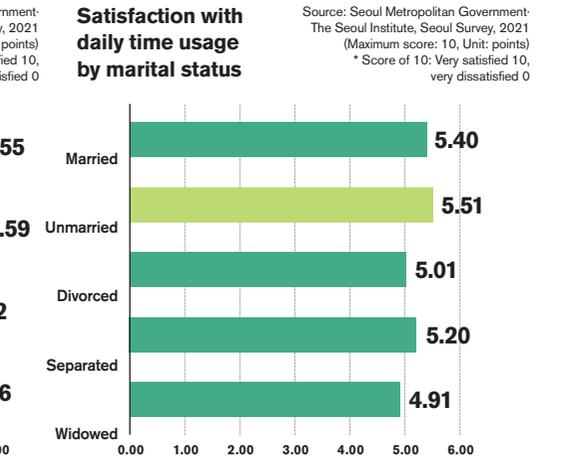
Satisfaction with daily time usage by income



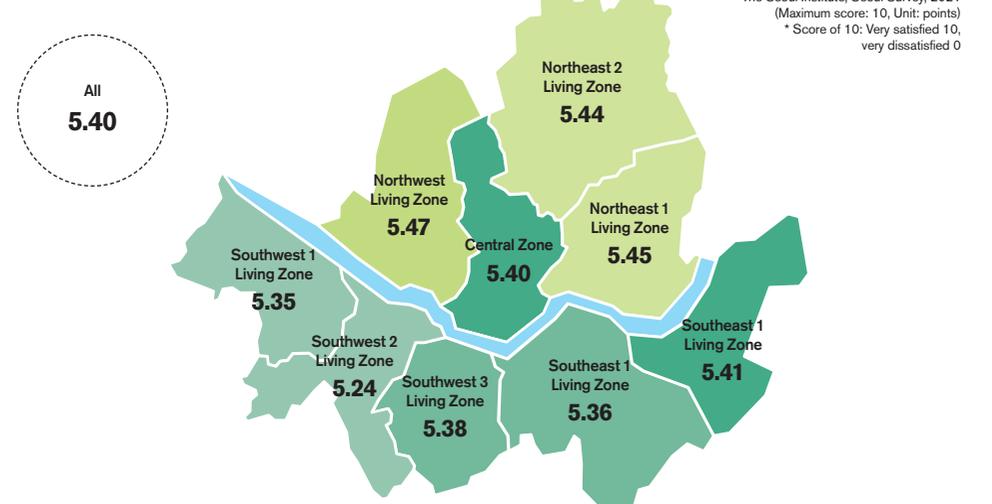
Satisfaction with daily time usage by occupation



Satisfaction with daily time usage by marital status



Satisfaction with daily time usage by living zone



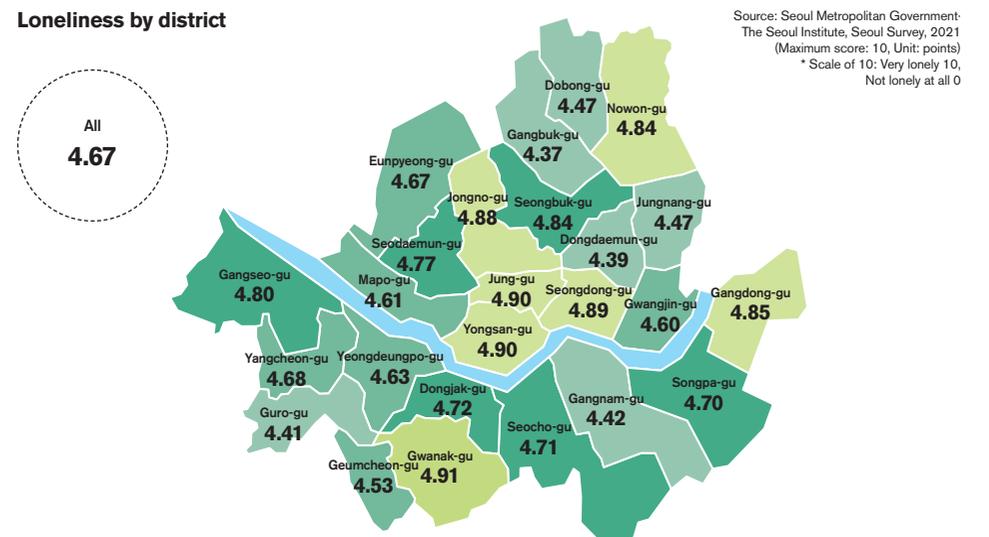
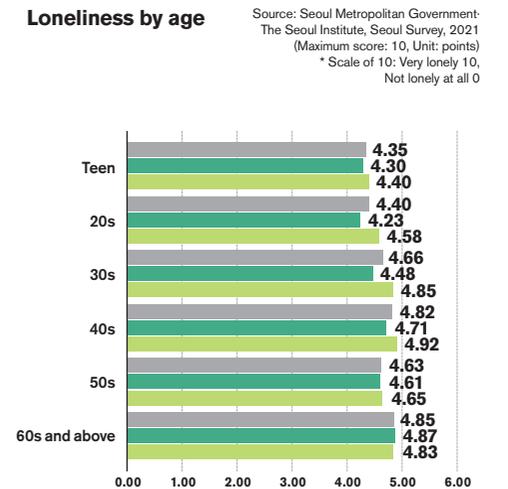
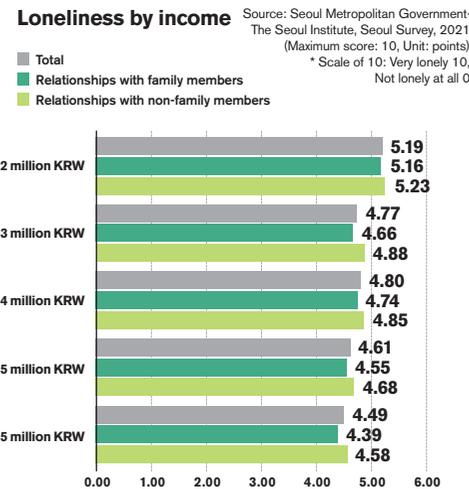
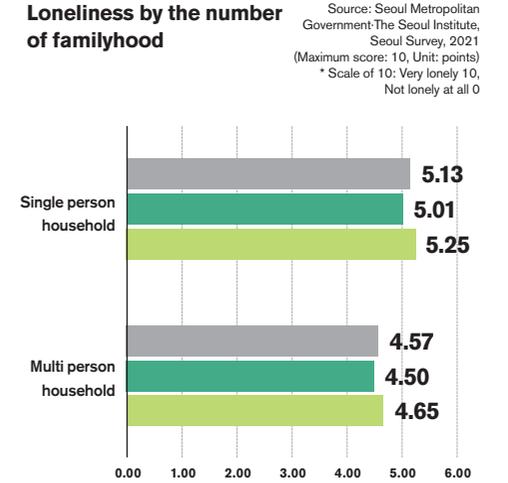
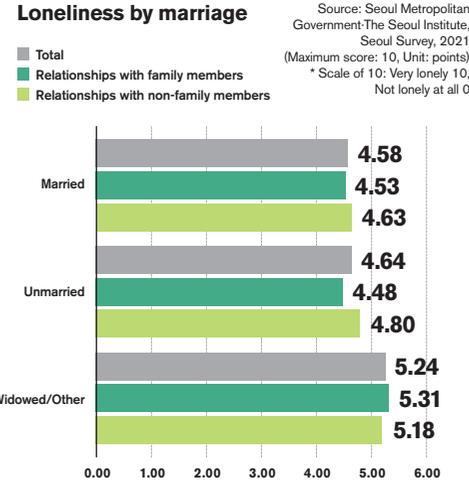
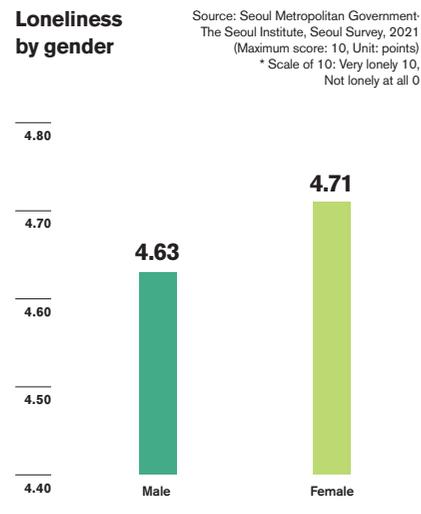
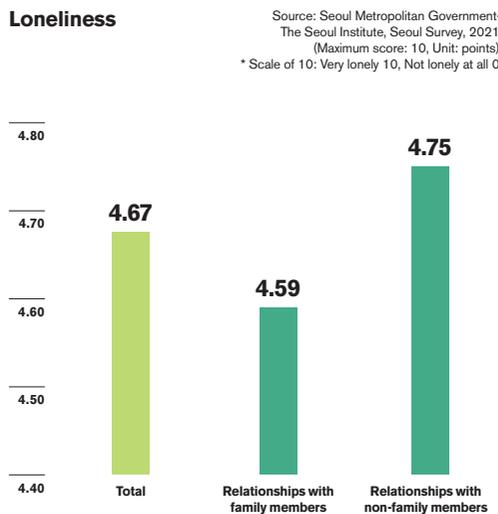
Loneliness Score

In 2021, Seoul citizens rated their loneliness at 4.67 out of 10. They responded that they felt more lonely from their relationships with non-family members (4.75), than relationships with their family members (4.59).

Looking at demographics, women (4.71) felt more lonely than men (4.63). Also those without marital partners (unmarried, divorced, bereaved, others), living alone, and who has lower income felt more lonely.

Among age groups, those in their 40s (4.82) and 60s and older (4.85) showed the highest rate. Especially for those in their 60s and older showed a higher rate of loneliness from their relationship with family (4.87) compared to relationships with non-family members (4.83).

The district with highest number of single-person household, Gwanak-gu, showed the highest rate at 4.91, followed by Yongsan-gu (4.90) and Jung-gu (4.90). The rates were lower in Gangbuk-gu (4.37) and Dongdaemun-gu (4.39).



Seoul Citizens' Civic Consciousness and Values

1. Fairness and Equality

Perception of Social Mobility

Perception of Social Discrimination

2. Community Values

Social Inclusion

Attitude toward People with Disabilities

Generational Gaps

3. Social Values

Trust in Family, Neighbors, and Public Institutions

Commitment to Caring for the Elderly

Commitment to Gender Equality

Social Participation

Attitude Towards Marriage



1. Fairness and Equality

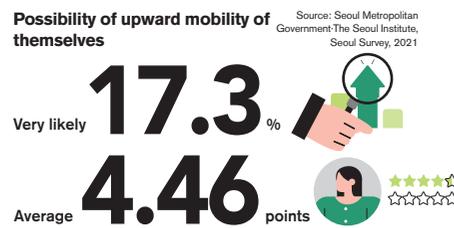
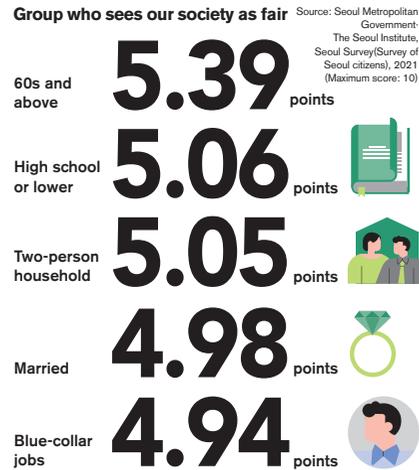
Perception of Social Mobility
Perception of Social Discrimination



Perception of Social Mobility

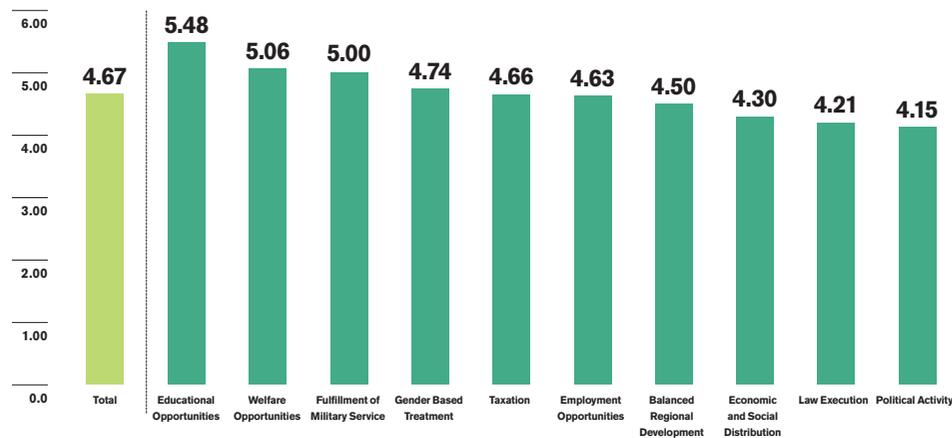
According to the survey asking people of Seoul on equality of 'educational opportunities, employment opportunities, law execution, taxation, welfare opportunities, balanced regional development, gender', the average total score (out of 10) was 4.67. Specifically looking at each category, most viewed educational opportunities as fair (5.48), and least viewed political activity as fair (4.15). Within different demographic groups, women (4.62), 50s and below (4.39~4.48), master's degree or higher (3.56), single-person households (4.46), single (4.27), management professional (3.95) tended to view the society as less equal.

More people are becoming skeptical of being able to climb up the social ladder through individual effort. In 2021, only 17.3% showed an optimistic view of the possibility of upward mobility through hard work. Teens and those in their 20s tended to have a more optimistic view on upward mobility for both themselves and their children, while people in their 60s and older were more pessimistic.



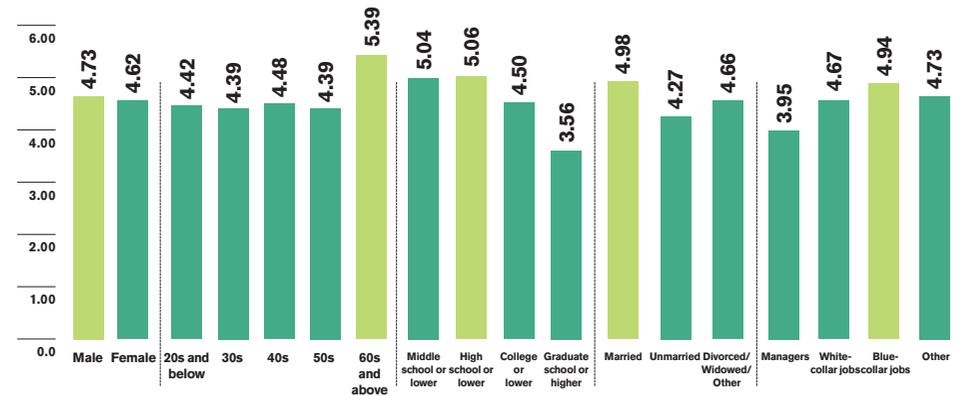
Perceptions of fairness

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Very fair 10, very unfair 0



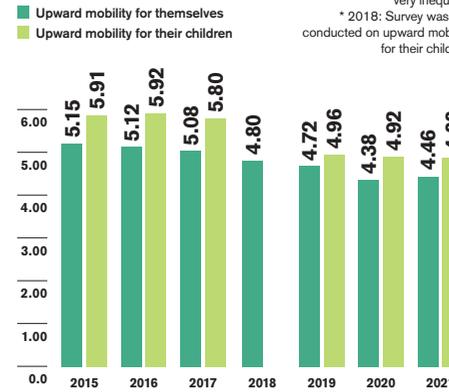
Recognition level of fairness in our society per demographic

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Very fair 10, very unfair 0



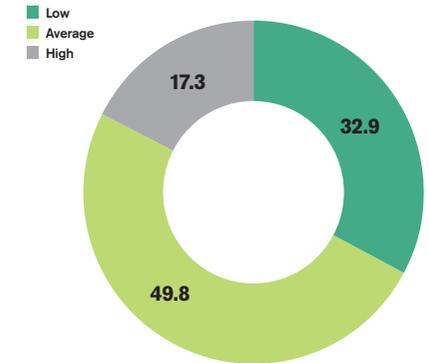
Possibility of upward mobility

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Score of 10: Very equal 10, very unequal 0 * 2018: Survey was not conducted on upward mobility for their children



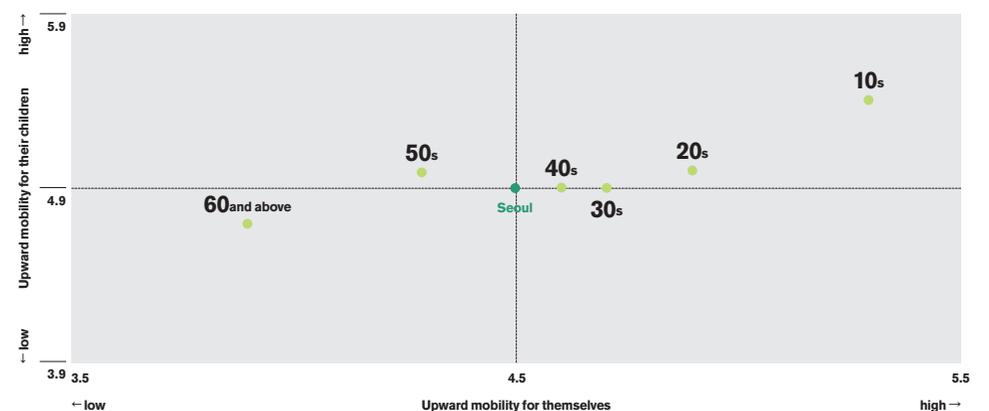
Upward mobility for themselves

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



Possibility of upward mobility by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Score of 10: Very high 10, very low 0



Perception of Social Discrimination

Seoul citizens responded that discrimination was most likely based on income (39.8%) and level of education (27.2%). Views on income increased over a year (3.3%p), while views on education showed minor decrease (2.6%p).

Demographically, men responded that discrimination was most likely based on income and job, while women responded that it was based on education, gender, and appearance.

Among the age groups, 30s-50s viewed that it was based on income, 20s on gender and appearance, and 60s and older on income and less on education and occupation.

People with bachelor's degree or higher viewed higher level of discrimination on income, gender, and appearance. Those with high school degrees and lower responded it was based on education, job, and age.

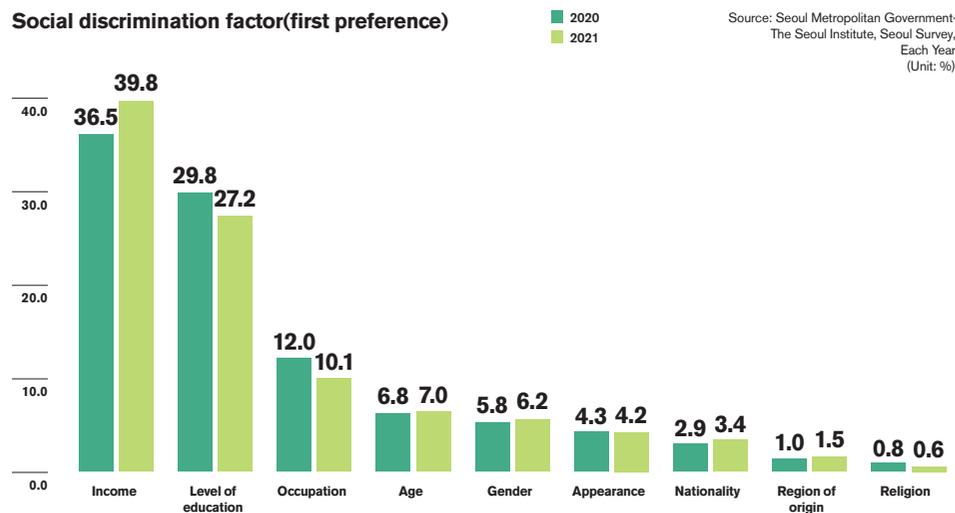
Factor that discrimination was most likely based on (first preference)



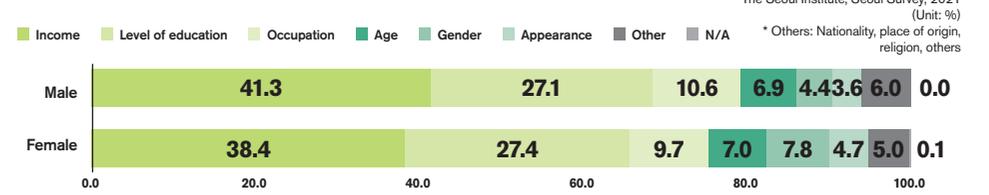
Cause of social discrimination (first preference): Income level



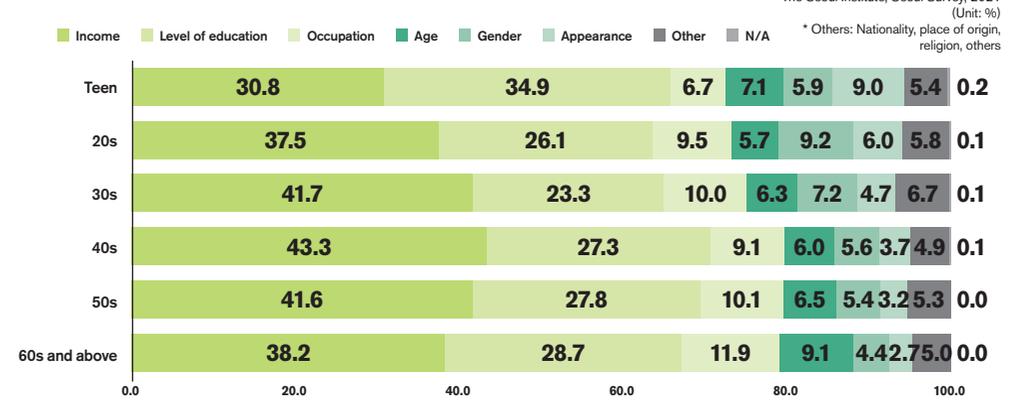
Social discrimination factor(first preference)



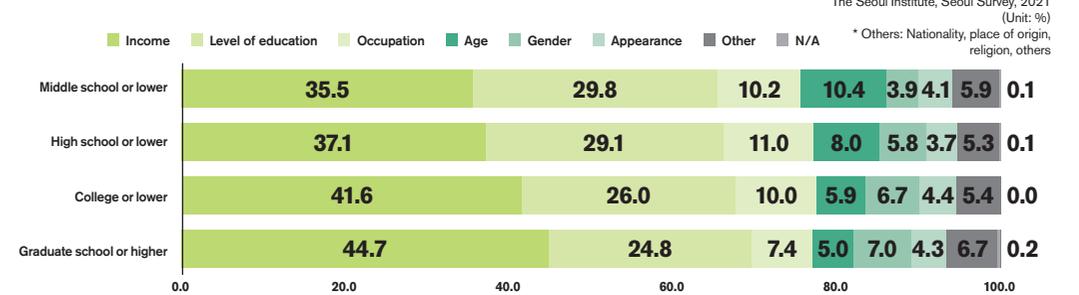
Cause of social discrimination by gender(first preference)



Cause of social discrimination by age(first preference)



Cause of social discrimination by educational level(first preference)



Cause of social discrimination by income level(first preference)



2. Community Values

Social Inclusion
Attitude toward People with Disabilities
Generational Gaps



Social Inclusion

The social inclusiveness of Seoul citizens was high in 2021, where 60-80% responded they could accept foreign workers, handicapped, North Korean defectors as coworkers or friends. However, only 18-32% responded that they are acceptable as potential spouses.

In addition, people showed low acceptance (38-45%) towards refugees or gender minorities as friends, and only 8-14% showed acceptance of these groups as potential spouses.

Looking specifically at demographics, single men with higher levels of education and income showed the highest level of social inclusion, while those in their 60s and older with income lower than 2 million KRW showed the lowest level of inclusion.

North West districts (Eunpyeong-gu, Seodaemun-gu, and Mapo-gu) showed the highest level of inclusion, while South East districts (Seocho-gu, Gangnam-gu, Songpa-gu, and Gangdong-gu) had the lowest.

Group subjected to lowest level of social inclusion

Gender minorities



Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021

Group with highest level

Unmarried, Graduate school or higher, More than 5 million KRW, Graduate school or higher

Group with highest level

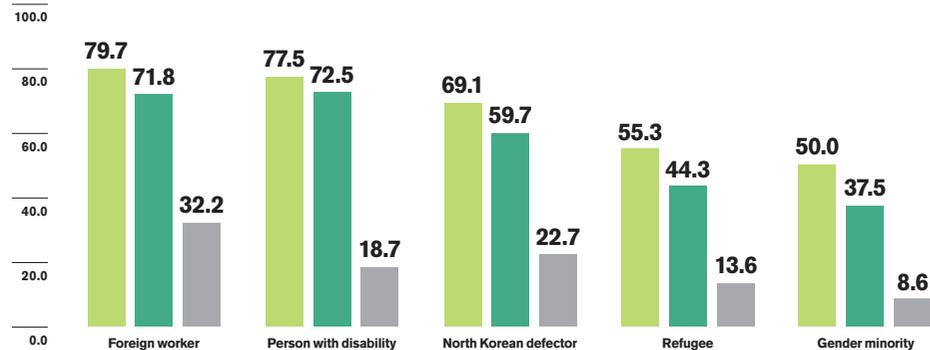
60s and above, Middle school or lower Less than 2 million KRW, Southeast Living Zone

Group with lowest level

Social inclusion

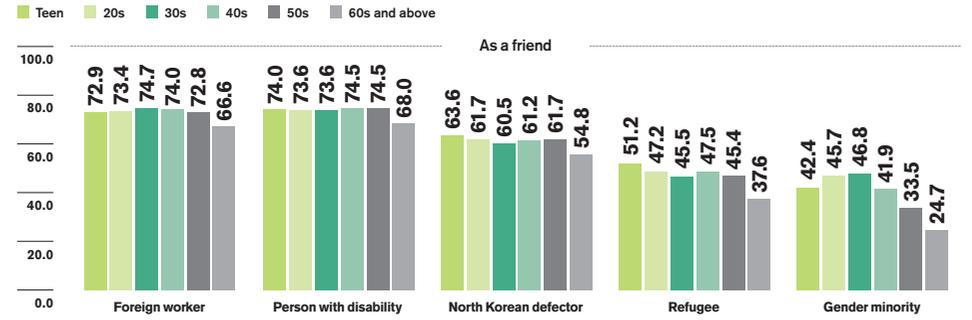
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)

- As a coworker
- As a friend
- As a spouse or son/daughter in law



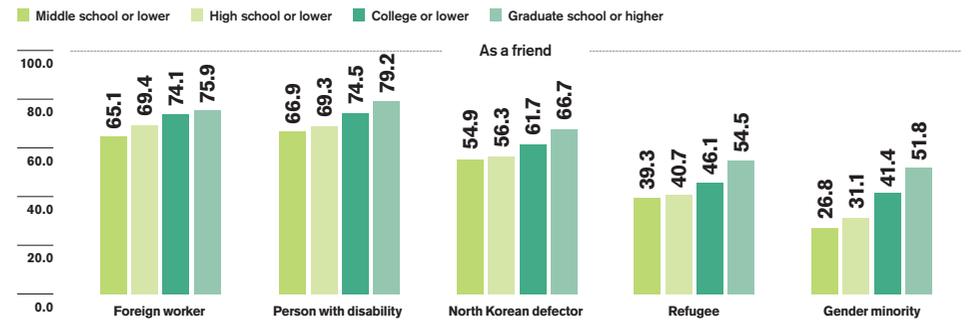
Social inclusion by age group

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



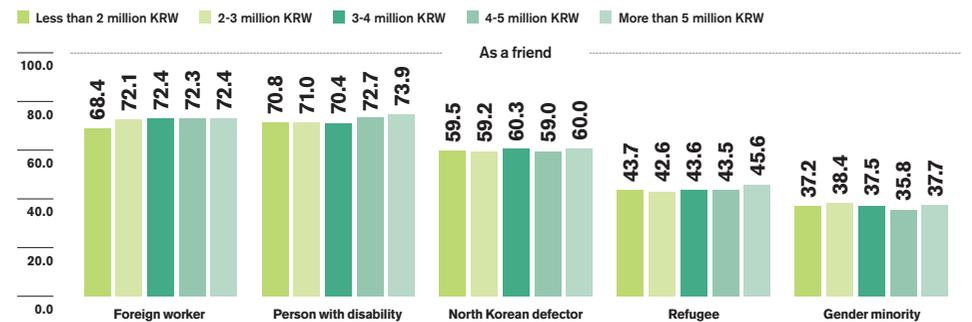
Social inclusion by educational level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



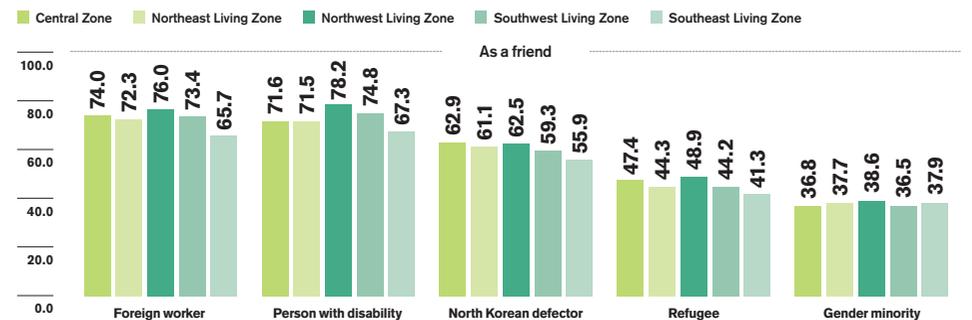
Social inclusion by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



Social inclusion by regions

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Unit: %)



Attitude toward People with Disabilities

Unreserved attitude toward people with disabilities, or the willingness to mingle with all people, is the basis for overcoming the prejudice and discrimination against people with disabilities. The score representing Seoul citizens' attitude on their children socializing with children with disabilities was 6.16 in 2021 (on a scale of 10), which is a decrease of 0.03 over a year. Women (6.17) showed higher acceptance than men (6.14), and those who are single (6.27) showed higher rate than married (6.13). In addition the acceptance was higher with people with higher level of education, and household income of 5 million KRW or higher (6.18). People in their 30-50s showed the higher acceptance, while those in their 60s and older showed lowest rate at 5.98. Among the districts, Geumcheon-gu (6.46), Seodaemun-gu (6.43), Seongdong-gu (6.42) showed higher acceptance, while Seocho-gu (5.77), Yongsan-gu (5.80), and Gwangjin-gu (5.82) showed lowest.

Acceptance on their children socializing with children with disabilities

Female, 40s, Unmarried, Master's degree or higher, Income of 5 million KRW or higher, Geumcheon-gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Group with highest acceptance

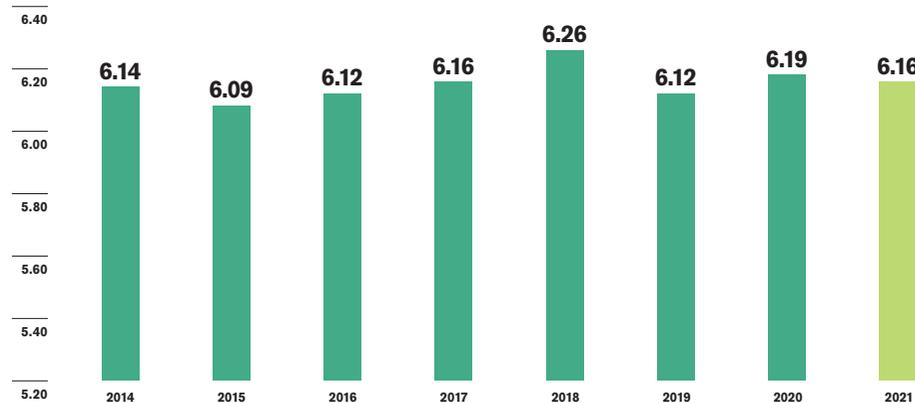
Male, 60s and higher, Divorced/Widowed/ Other, Middle school graduate or lower, Income of 3-4 million KRW or lower, Seocho-gu



Group with lowest acceptance

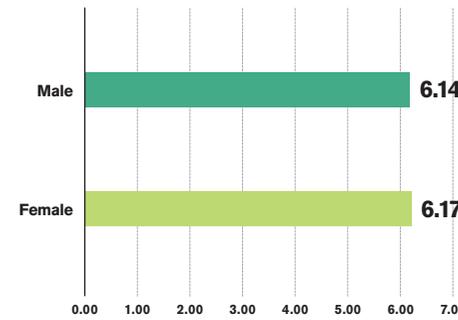
Acceptance on their children socializing with children with disabilities

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0 * High acceptance on their children socializing with children with disabilities



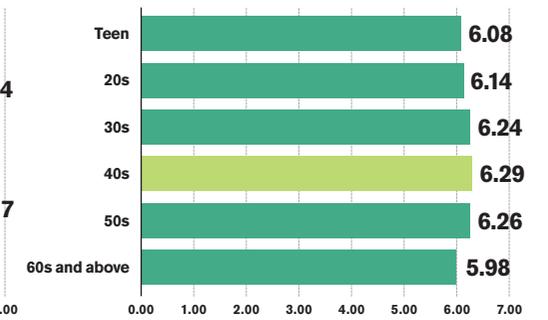
Acceptance by gender

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



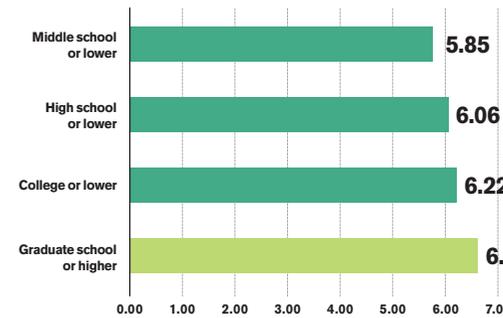
Acceptance by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



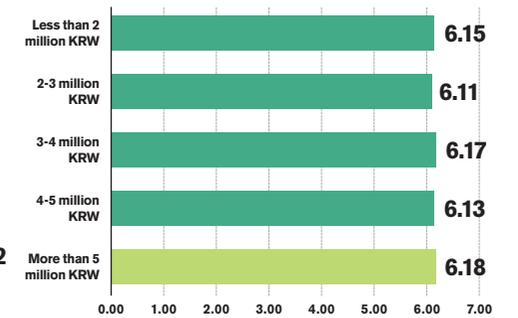
Acceptance by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



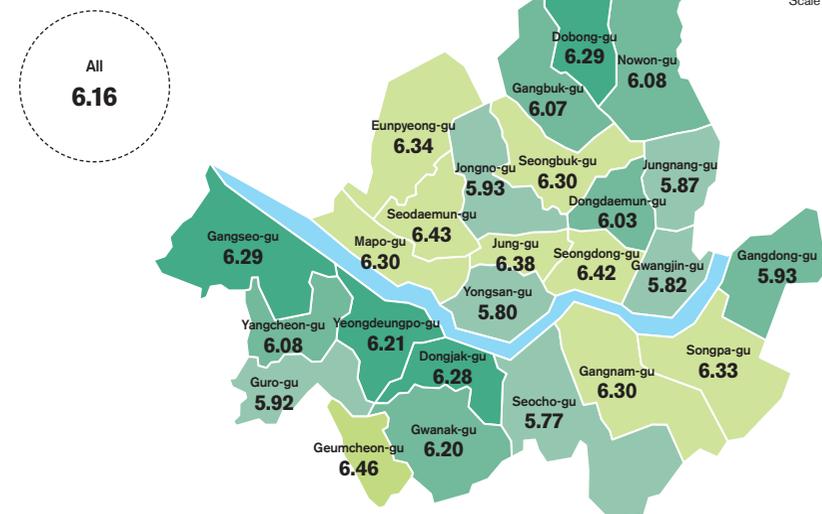
Acceptance by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Acceptance by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0

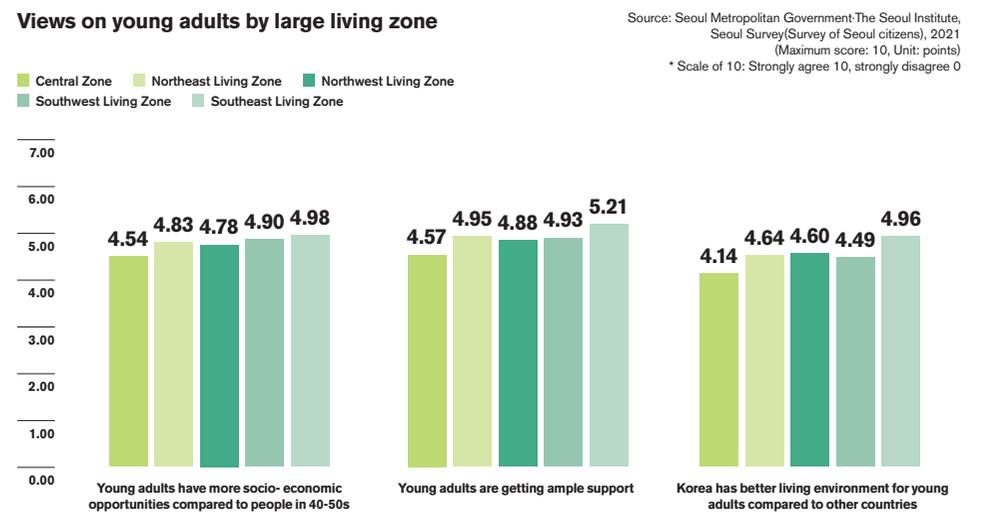
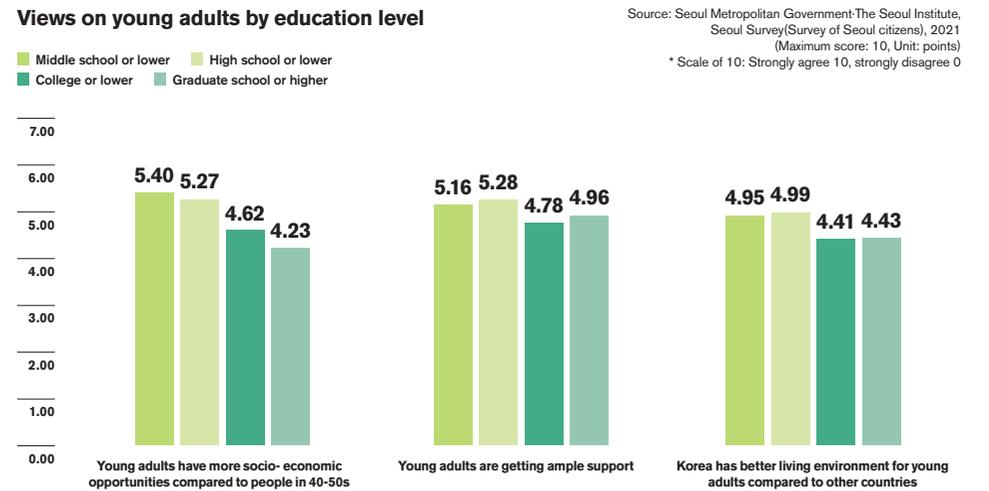
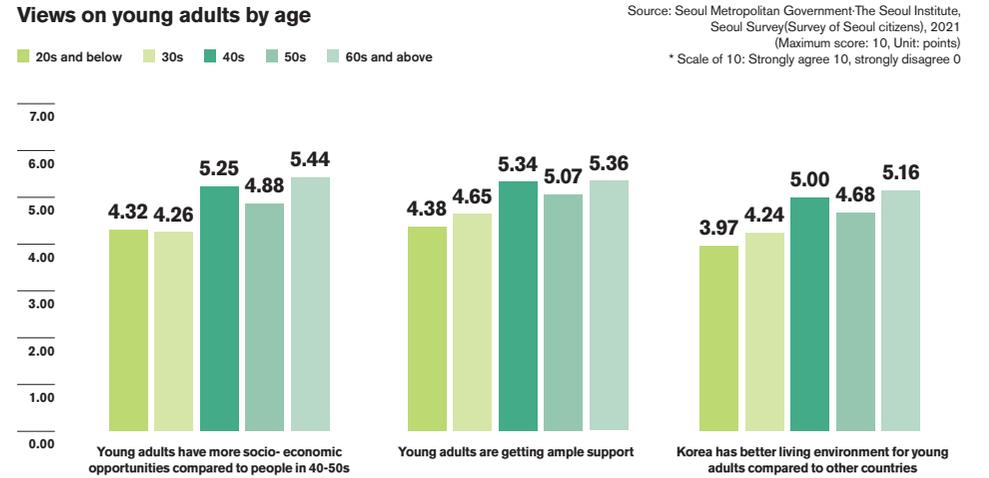
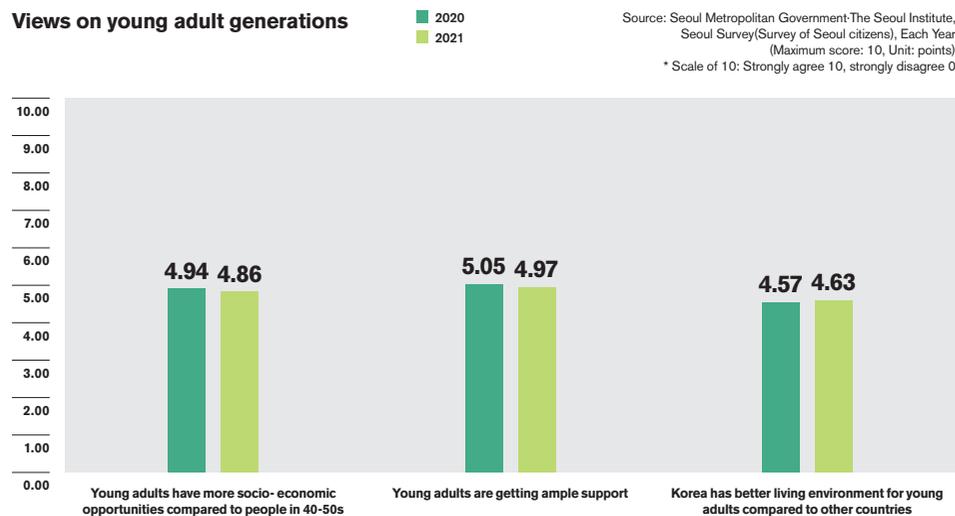
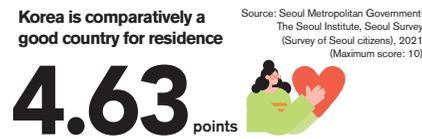
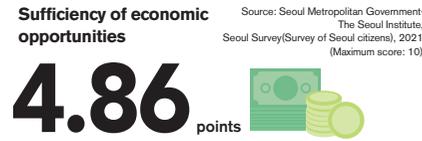


Generational Gaps

What do Seoul citizens think of the young adult generation? More people responded negatively to the view that young adults have more socio-economic opportunities compared to 40-50s (4.86). In addition, the view that the young adult generation is getting ample focus and support from the society was rated at 4.97, and view that Korea is a better country for residence compared to other countries was rated at 4.63.

Demographically, women in their 40s or 60s and older, with lower levels of education were more likely to view that the young adults had enough socio-economic opportunities.

Regionally, South East districts had views that the young adults were receiving more benefits compared to other generations.



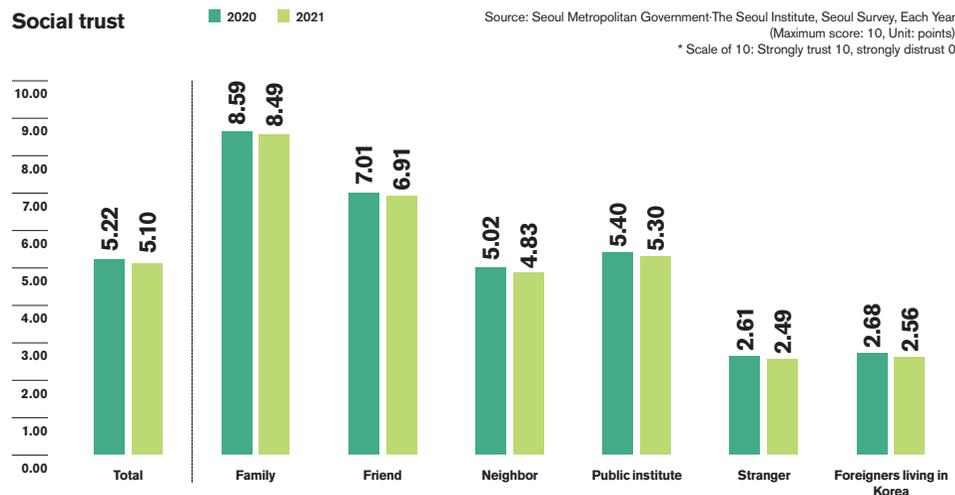
3. Social Values

-
- Trust in Family, Neighbors, and Public Institutions
 - Commitment to Caring for the Elderly
 - Commitment to Gender Equality
 - Social Participation
 - Attitude Towards Marriage

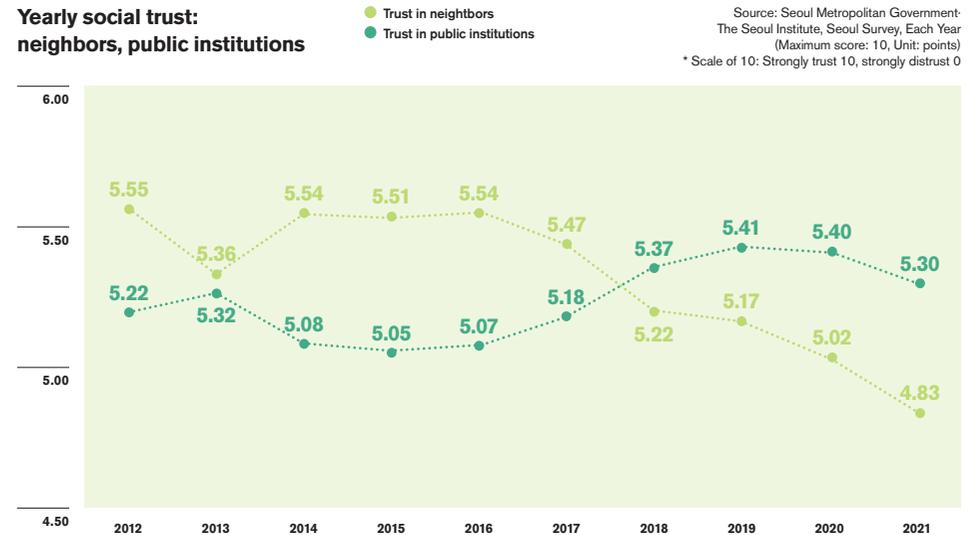


Trust in Family, Neighbors, and Public Institutions

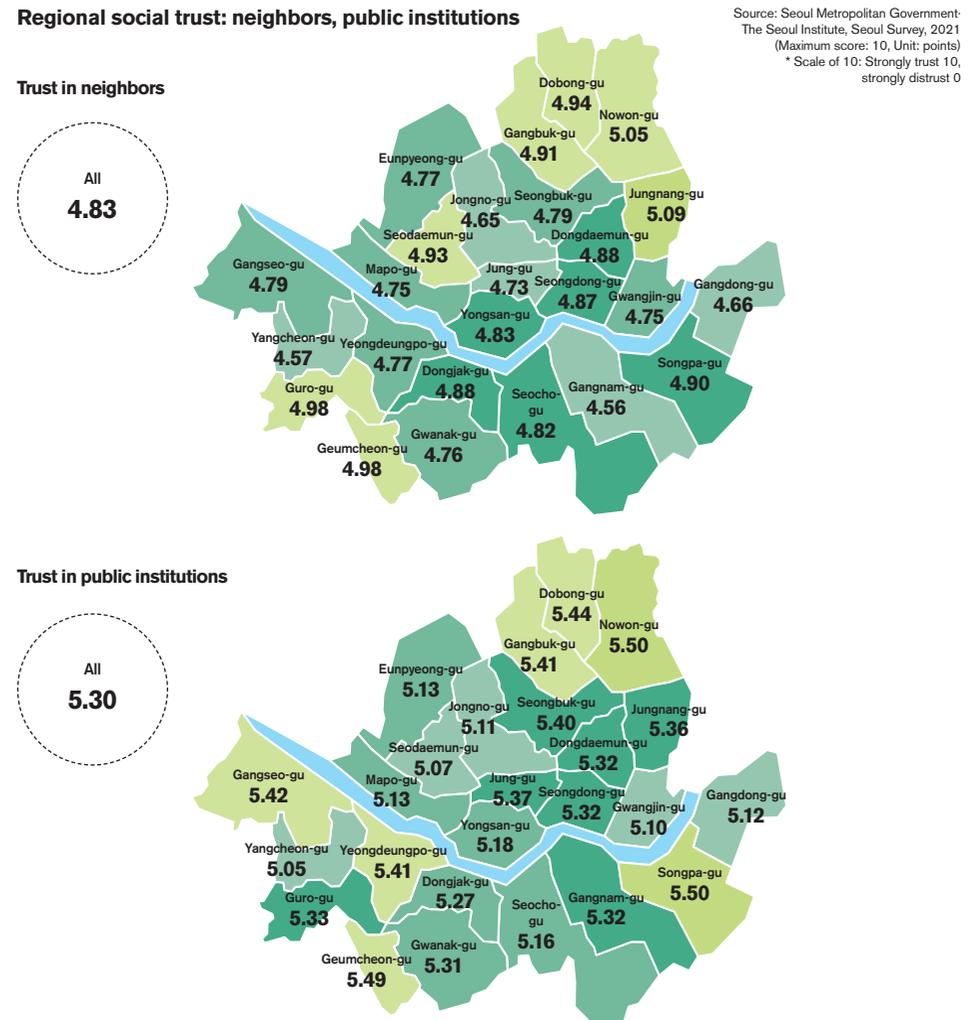
How much do Seoul citizens trust their family, neighbors, and public institutions? In 2021, Seoul citizens' levels of trust in average was 5.10 on a scale of 10, and was a decrease of 0.12 over a year. Specifically, trust in their family, friends, public institutes, and neighbors was 8.49, 6.91, 5.30, and 4.83 respectively, showing decrease in all categories. Within different age groups, those in their 50s (5.17) and people in their 60s and older (5.48) showed the highest levels of social trust, while 30s (4.81) and 40s (4.84) showed the lowest. In addition, people with high school degrees and Lower (5.3), and has monthly household income of 4-5 million KRW and below (5.19) has shown the highest level of trust generally. The districts that showed highest levels of trust among neighbors were Jungnang-gu (5.09), Nowon-gu (5.05), while Gangnam-gu (4.56) and Yangcheon-gu (4.57) showed lower rates. On the other hand, level of trust on public institutions were the highest in Nowon-gu (5.50) and Songpa-gu (5.50), while lowest in Yangcheon-gu (5.05) and Seodaemun-gu (5.07).



Yearly social trust: neighbors, public institutions

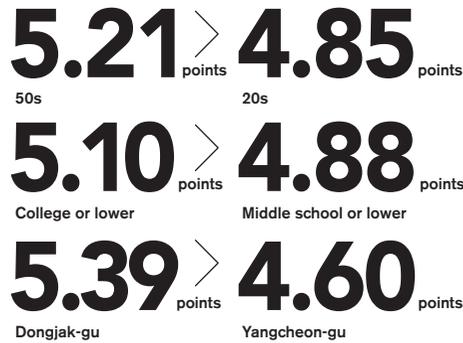


Regional social trust: neighbors, public institutions

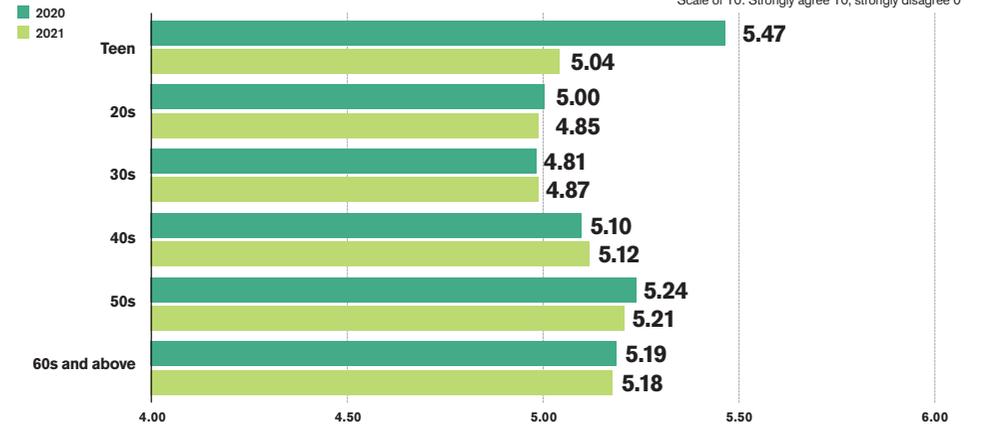


Commitment to Caring for the Elderly

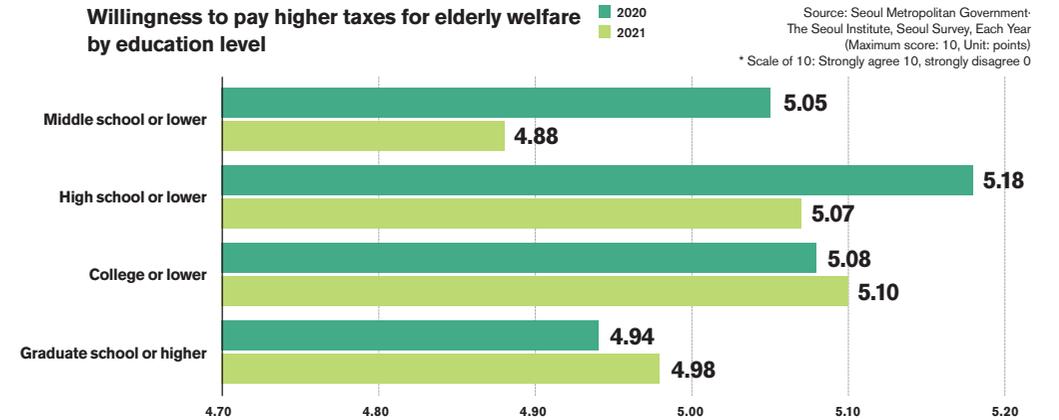
According to Statistics Korea's Population Projection (2020), Seoul's elderly population (65 and older) is projected to surpass 20% by 2025. In 2021, people of Seoul's willingness to pay higher taxes to expand social welfare programs for the elderly fell under "neutral," scoring 5.06 which is a minor decrease over a year. The level of willingness differed among the age groups, where those in their 50s were most willing (5.21), and people in their 20s (4.85) and 30s (4.87) showed the lowest scores. In addition, people holding middle school degree and lower (4.88), and master's degrees or higher (4.98) showed the greatest reluctance in burden coming from increasing taxation. Single (4.93) and those with lower income also showed more burden as well. Districts with highest levels of willingness were Dongjak-gu (5.39), Nowon-gu (5.33), Gangbuk-gu (5.31), and Dobong-gu (5.31), and those with lowest willingness were Yangcheon-gu (4.60) and Mapo-gu (4.71).



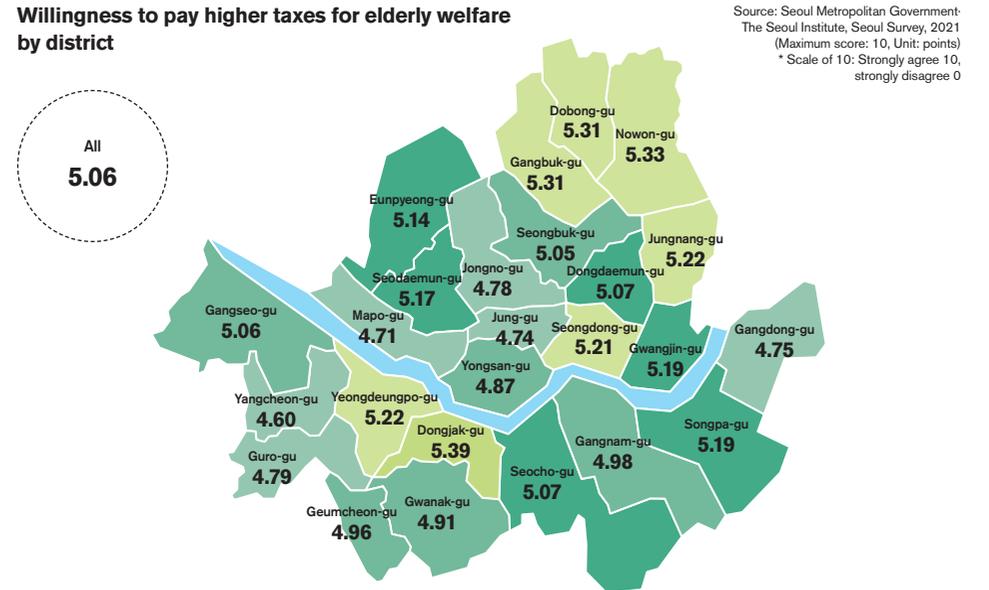
Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare by age



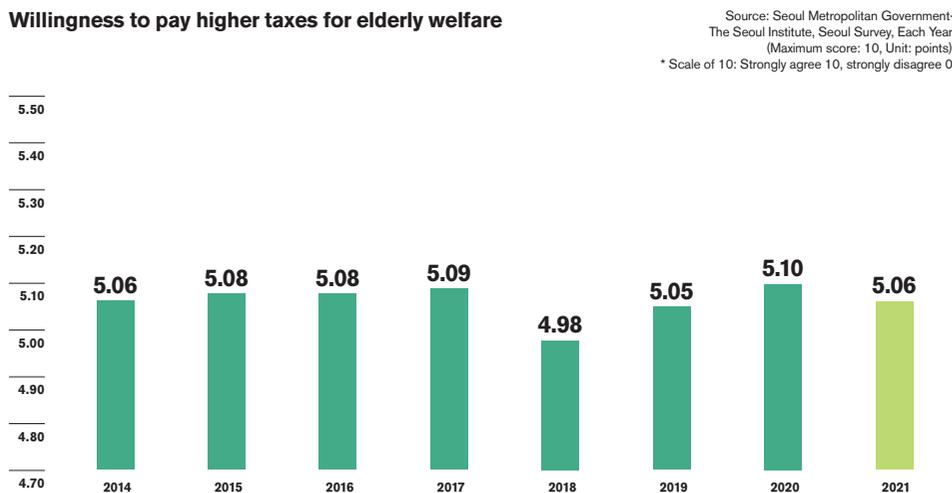
Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare by education level



Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare by district

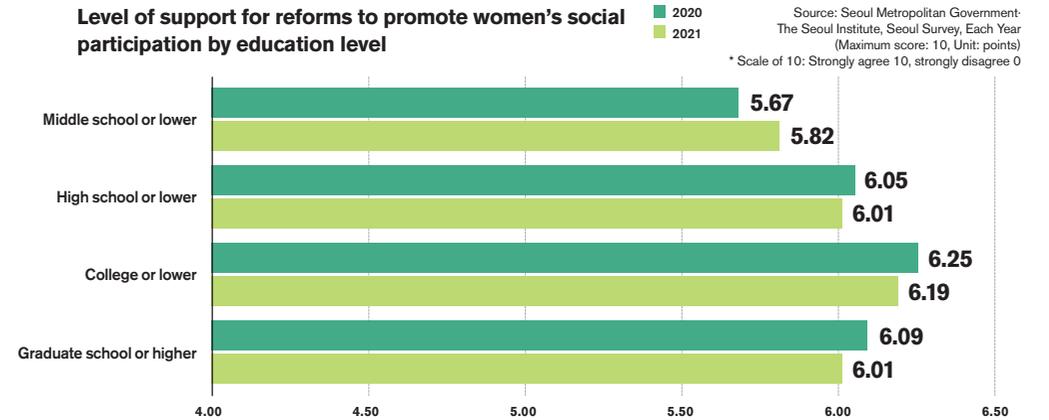
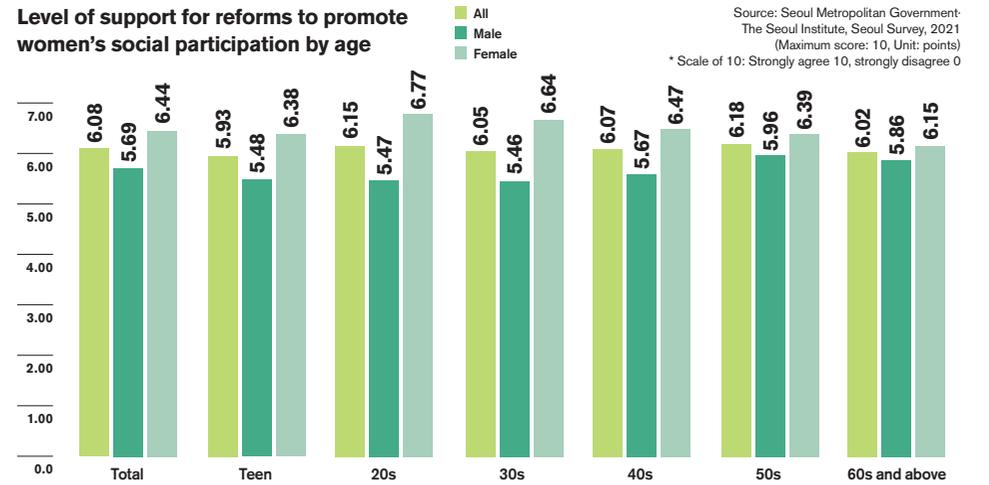
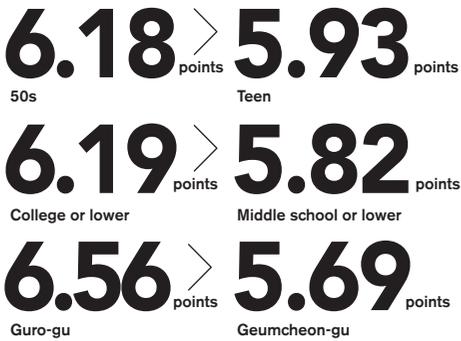
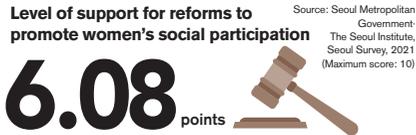


Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare



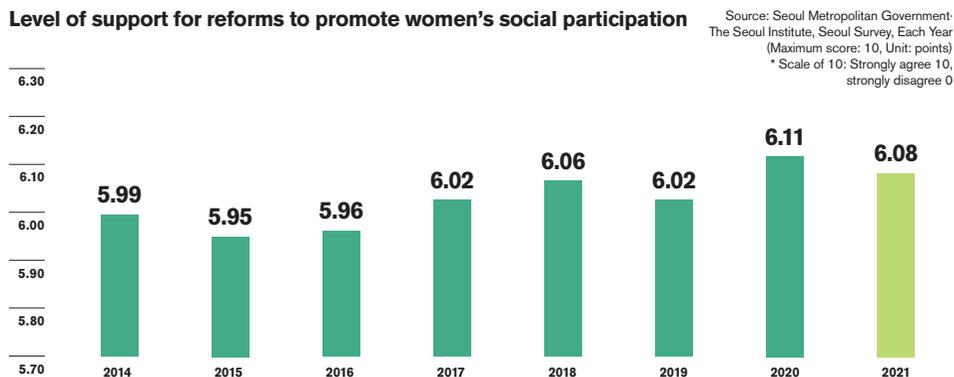
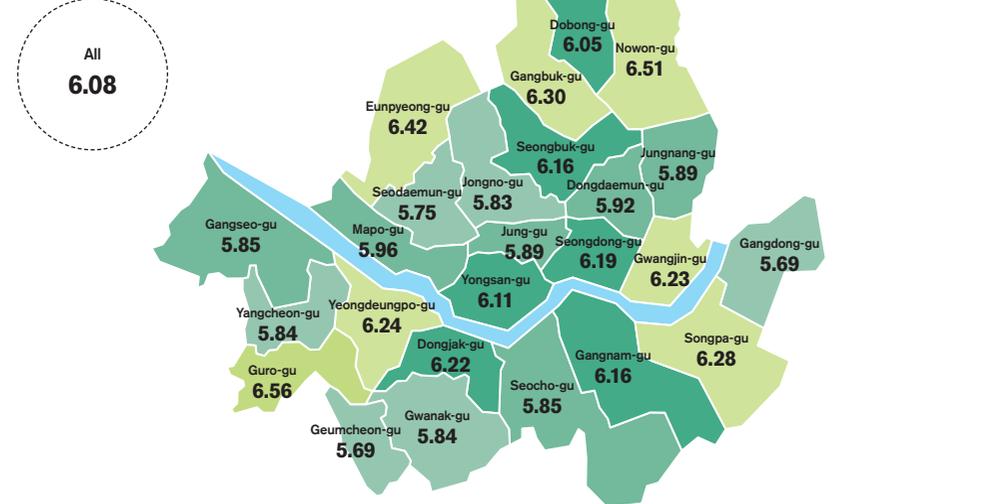
Commitment to Gender Equality

Seoul citizens level of support for social reforms promoting participation of women was at 6.08 in 2021, showing a minor decrease over a year. Among the different age groups, people in their 50s (6.18) and 20s (6.15) demonstrated the highest support, while teens (5.93) showed the lowest. In particular, the difference in support between men and women (1.30) was the largest in the 20s. In terms of education levels, middle school graduates (5.67) and lower had the lowest support. Among the districts, Guro-gu (6.56), Nowon-gu (6.51), and Eunpyeong-gu (6.42) showed high support, while Geumcheon-gu (5.69) and Gangdong-gu (5.69) showed low support. On the other hand, those in their 20s and 60s and older showed opposing views on increasing taxation for elderly welfare and women's social participation. Those in their 20s showed the greatest reluctance on increasing taxation for elderly welfare (-0.21 from average rate), while showing high support for women's social participation (0.07 higher than average). Those in their 60s and older showed high support for increasing taxation (0.12 over average), while showing low support for women's social participation (-0.06).



Level of support for reforms to promote women's social participation by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Social Participation

How many Seoul citizens make donations?

In 2021, 33.2% of Seoul citizens made donations, down by 3.9%p from the previous year. In terms of types of donations, most people were donating through institutions (13.8%), followed by religious organizations (11.3%).



How often do Seoul citizens participate in volunteer activities?

Seoul citizens' volunteer activity participation rate was 7.2%, decreasing by 4.3%p from last year. The rate has been on a downward trend over the past decade, and this year is records the first year with the rate below 10%.



How often do Seoul citizens engage in political participation?

In 2021, 26.8% of Seoul citizens were making political engagements. Specifically, 16.2% of the engagement was through making civil suggestions and complaints, followed by expressing socio-political opinions (16.0%), participating in protests or demonstrations(6.6%), making policy proposals (4.5%), and engaging in Seoul's policy-related initiatives (4.5%). Other than expressing socio-political opinions (-2.8%p), the overall engagement has increased over a year, with highest increase in making civil suggestions and complaints (3.0%p).



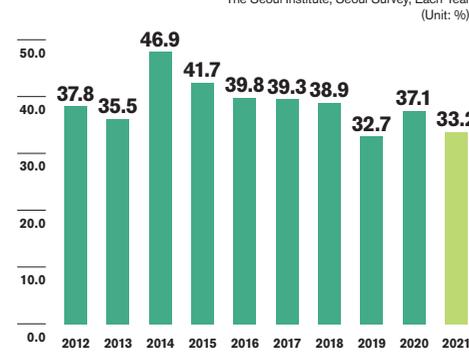
Demographically, men (29.1%) had higher rate of engagement than women (24.7%), and people in their 30s (35.4%) showed the highest participation, and those in their 60s (11.1%) showed the lowest. Furthermore, the policy participation rate was higher among unmarried individuals (33.2%) compared to those who were married (24.0%). Among districts, South West district (29.3%) showed highest participation, while North West district showed the lowest (20.9%)



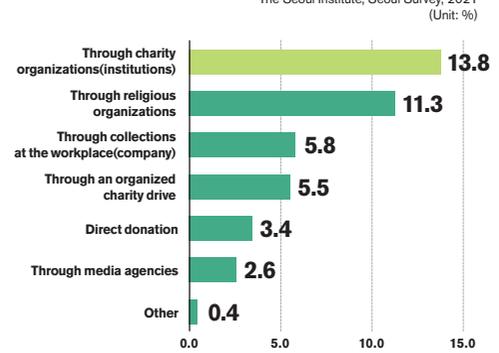
Group with highest level of political participation

Male, 30s, Unmarried, Graduate school or higher, Southwest Living Zone

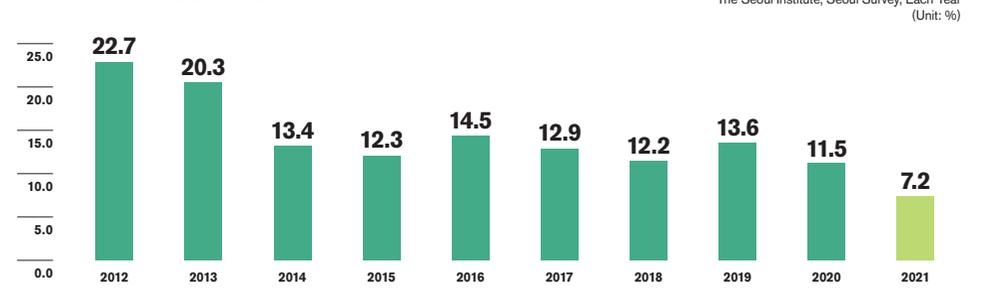
Donation rate



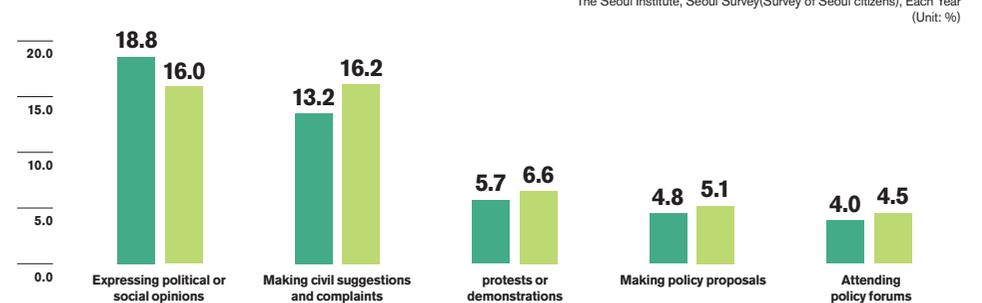
Donation channels



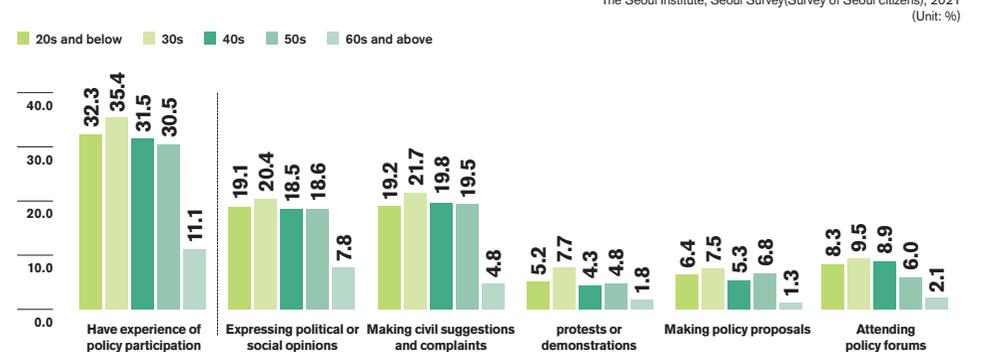
Volunteer activity participation rate



Policy participation by category



Policy participation type by age

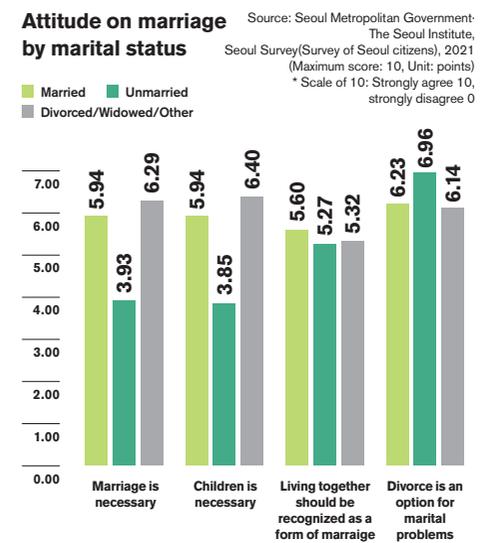
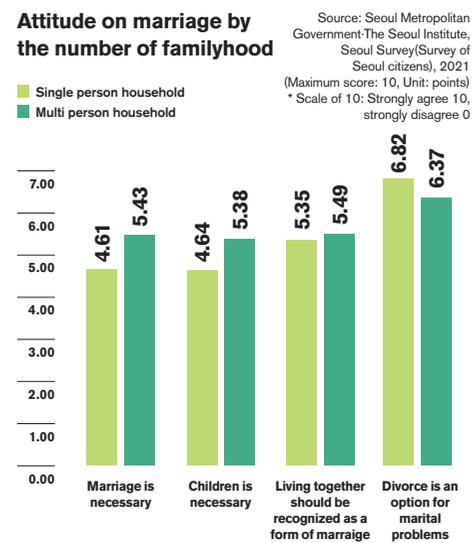
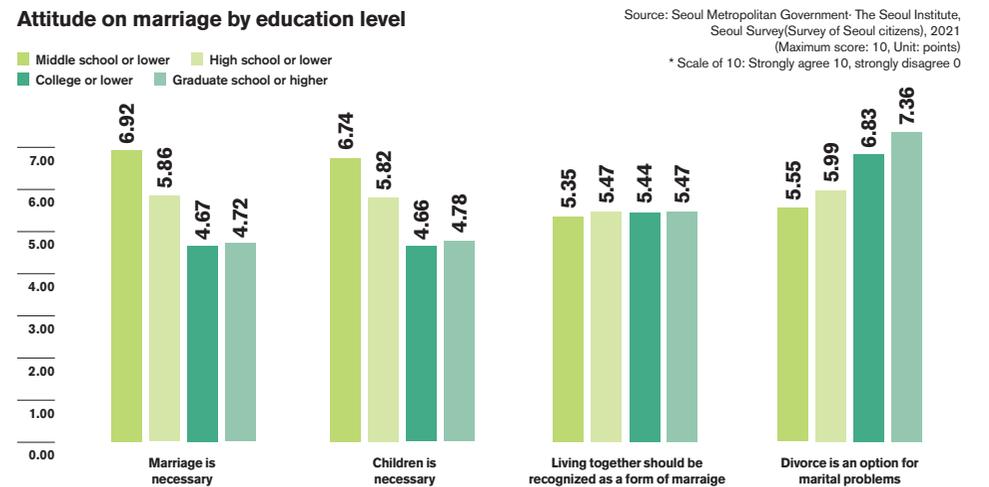
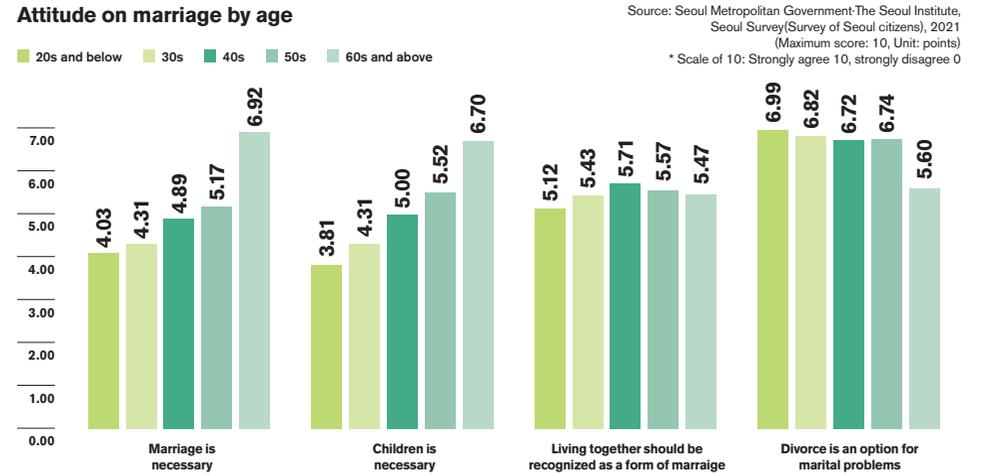
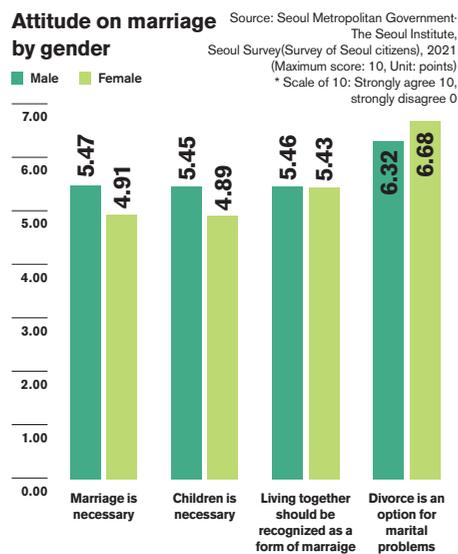
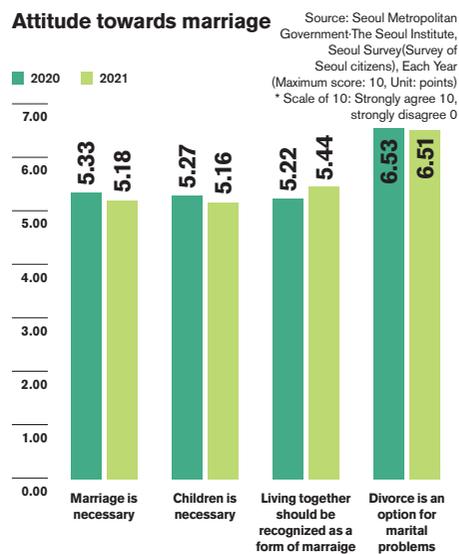
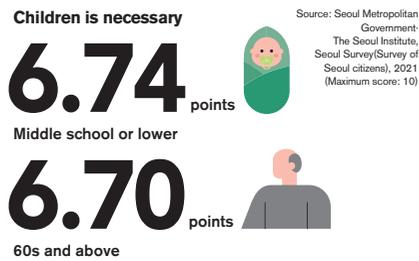
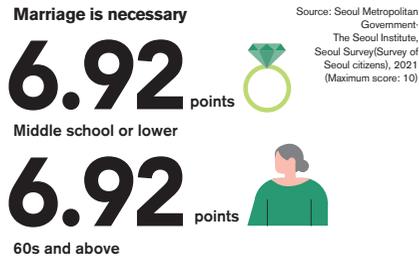


Attitude Towards Marriage

In 2021, people of Seoul's attitudes towards marriage was 'marriage is necessary' (5.18), 'children is necessary' (5.16), 'living together should be recognized as a form of marriage' (5.44), and 'divorce is an option for marital problems' (6.51). Men were more positive towards marriage, children, and living together, compared to women, but women (6.68) were more positive towards divorce compared to men (6.32).

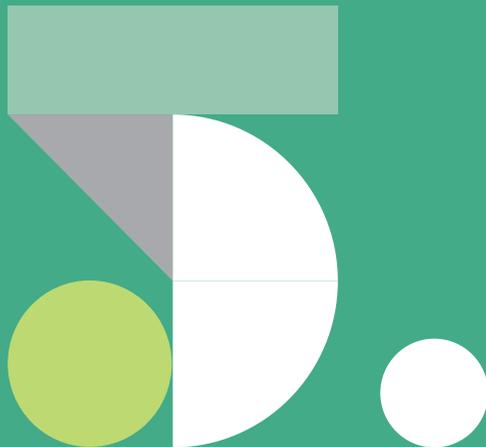
Older people with lower levels of education had views that marriage should be accompanied by having children, while younger people with higher levels of education were more positive towards divorce.

Those living alone or unmarried were more negative towards marriage, children, and living together, while they were more positive divorce.



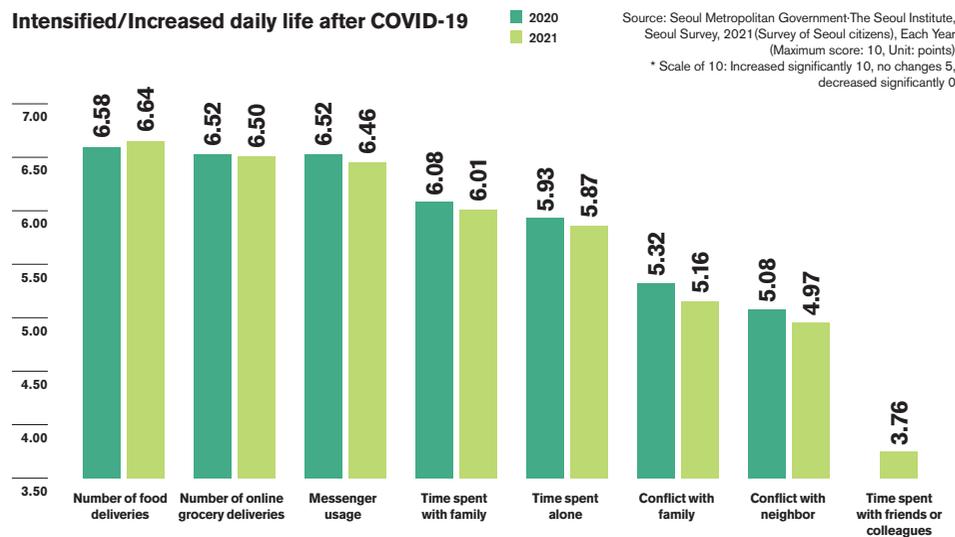
COVID-19 and Life Change

Daily Life
Depression
Working From Home



Daily Life

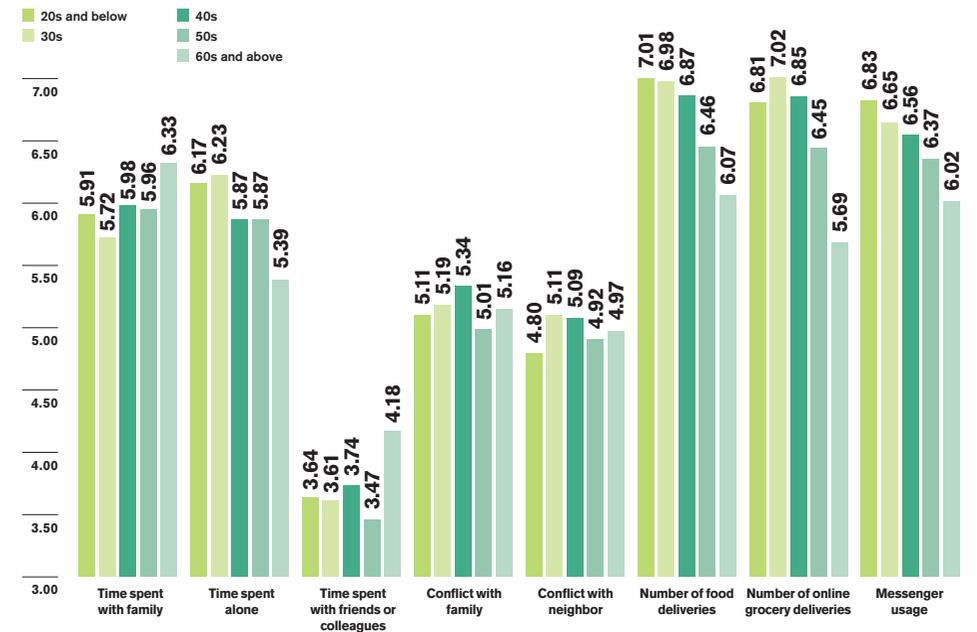
Looking at people of Seoul's daily life changes after the COVID-19 pandemic in January of 2020, more people were ordering food deliveries (6.64), ordering groceries online (6.50), using more messenger applications (6.46), and spending more time with families (6.01). However, less people were spending time with friends and coworkers (3.76). Younger people had higher increase in usage of food deliveries, groceries, and online messenger applications. Those in their 30s and younger responded that they spend more time alone (6.17~6.23), while 60s and older responded they spend more time with their families (6.33). The use of delivery services, online shopping, and messaging apps increased after the pandemic in both single-person households and multi-person households. However, single-person households reported spending more time alone (6.50 points) than before COVID-19, while multi-person households reported spending more time with their families (6.34 points).



Daily life changes after the outbreak of COVID-19 per age group

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)

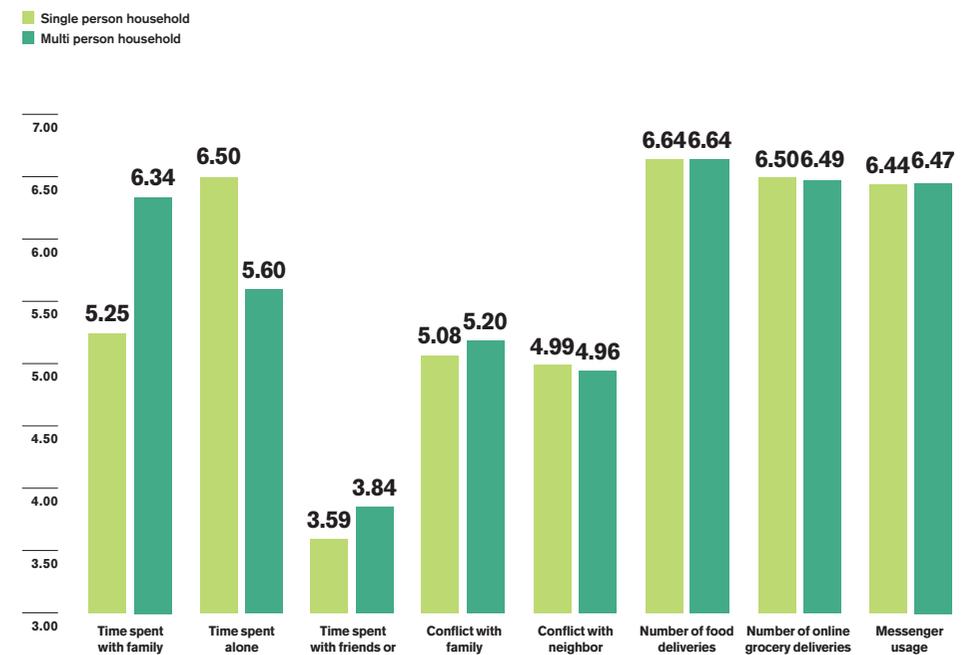
* Scale of 10: Increased significantly 10, no changes 5, decreased significantly 0



Increased daily life changes after the outbreak of COVID-19 per household size

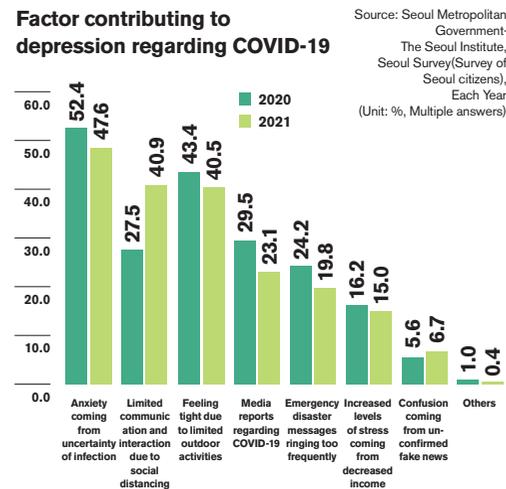
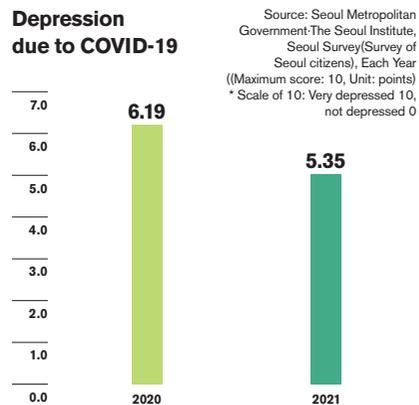
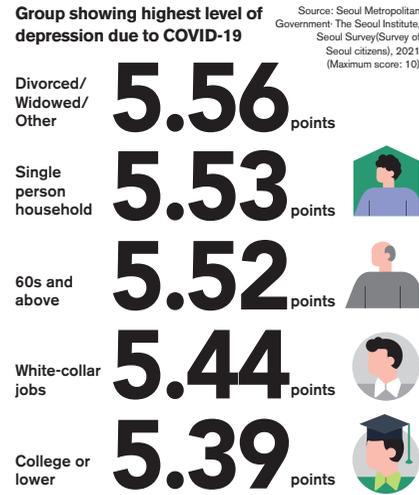
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)

* Scale of 10: Increased significantly 10, no changes 5, decreased significantly 0



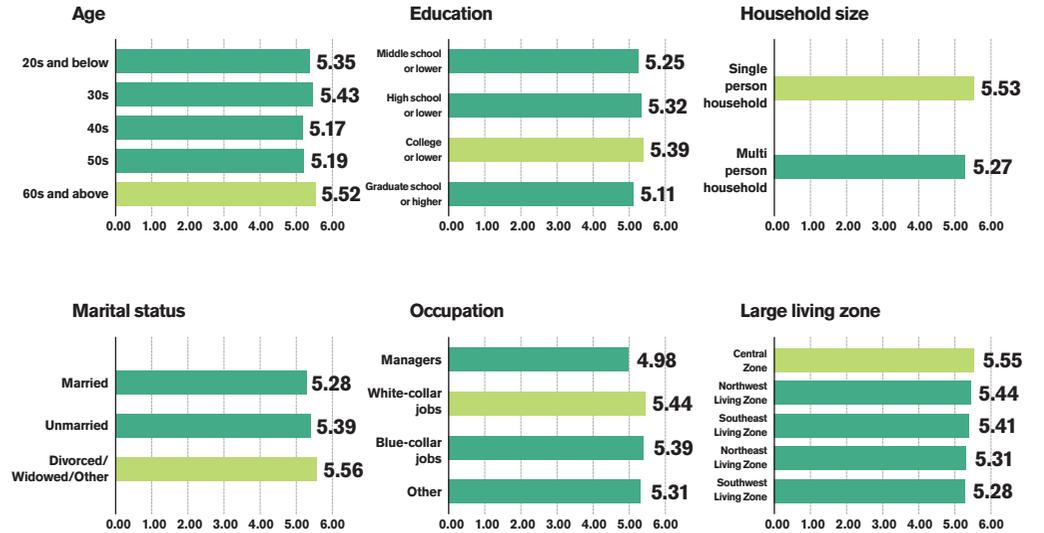
Depression

The level of depression of Seoul citizens due to COVID-19 was 5.35 in 2021, which decreased by 0.84 over a year. Demographically, those who were divorced/bereaved/others (5.56), living in single family households (5.53), in 60s or older (5.52), have white collar jobs (5.44), and hold associate/bachelor's degree (5.39) showed the highest rate of depression. Major factors that contributed to depression were uncertainty regarding infection (47.6%), isolation from social distancing (40.9%), and frustration coming from limited outdoor activities (40.5%). Compared to 2020, both uncertainty regarding infection (-4.8%p) and frustration from limited outdoor activities (-2.9%p) decreased, but depression caused by isolation from social distancing increased significantly by 13.4%p. Among age groups, people in their 50s and older showed higher than average levels of anxiety regarding the uncertainty of infection, whereas those in their 20s expressed more frustration from limited outdoor activities (47.7%) and isolation from social distancing (46.7%). Meanwhile, those with master's degree or higher (24.6%), management professions (23.6%), and blue collar jobs (20.5%), 40-50s (20-21%) showed higher level of stress from decrease in income and expenditure caused by the pandemic.



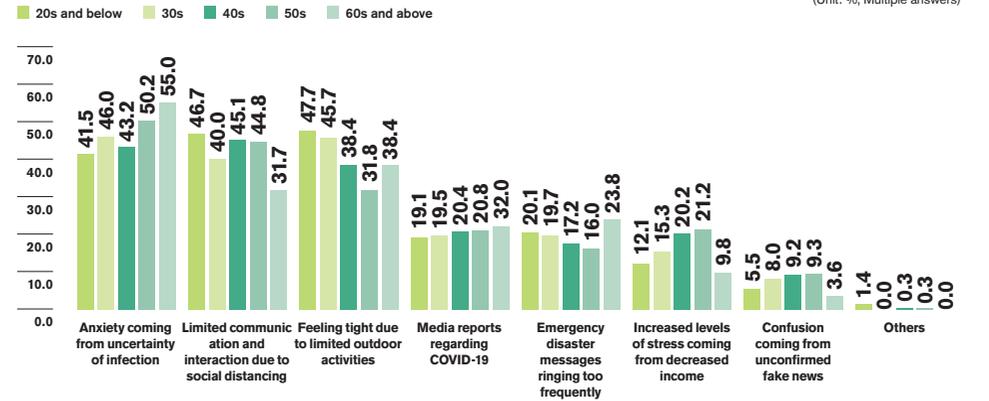
Depression due to COVID-19

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
 * Scale of 10: Very depressed 10, not depressed 0



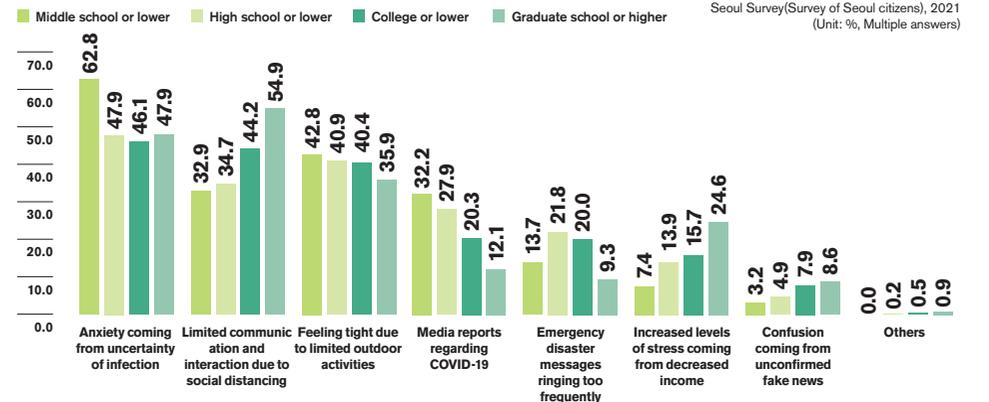
Factors contributing to depression due to COVID-19 by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Unit: %, Multiple answers)



Factors contributing to depression due to COVID-19 by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Unit: %, Multiple answers)

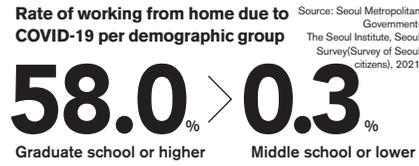
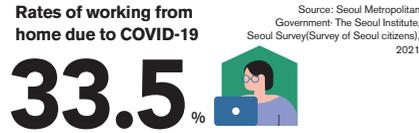


Working From Home

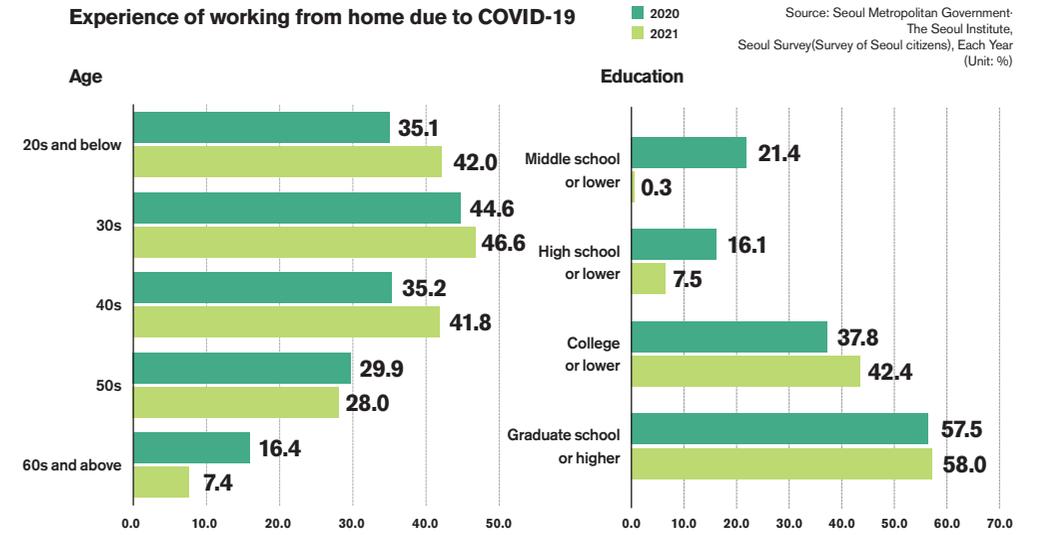
33.5% of people in Seoul experienced working from home due to COVID-19, and this rate has increased by 0.9%p over a year.

Men (31.5%) reported higher rate of experience than women (36.1%), and those with master's degrees and higher (58.0%), 30s (46.6%), single (42.8%), white collar (41.4%), and management professionals (40.1%) were more likely to have worked from home. In contrast, those in their 60s and older (7.4%), highschool diploma or lower (below 8%), blue collar (12.9%), and two-person household (22.6%) were less likely.

Regionally, Downtown (37.7%) and South East districts (36.9%) showed higher rates of working from home, while North East districts showed lower rates.



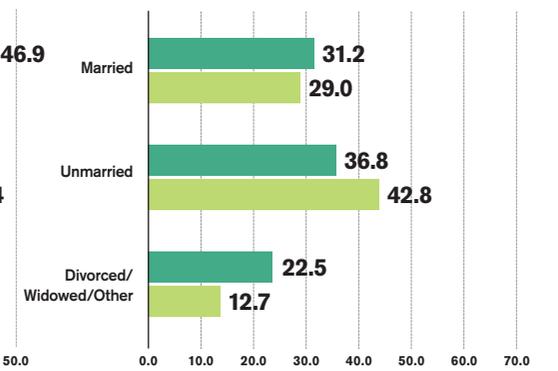
Experience of working from home due to COVID-19



Occupation

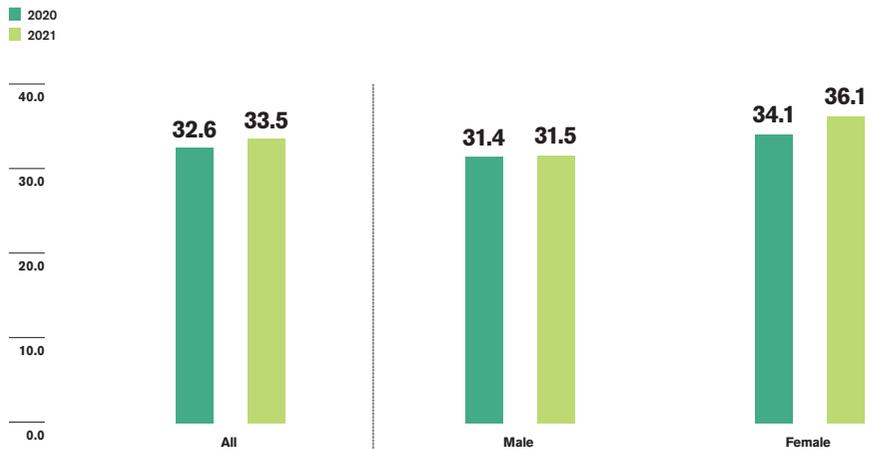


Marital status



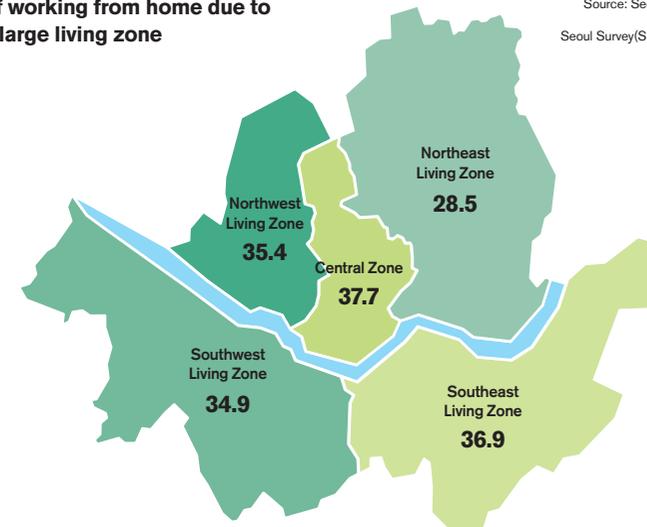
Experience of working from home due to COVID-19

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), Each Year (Unit: %)



Experience of working from home due to COVID-19 by large living zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2021 (Unit: %)



A city index system that comprehensively monitors the changes in Seoul

Seoul Survey is a city indexing system that annually tracks urban development and the changes in the lives of citizens. The index data are aggregated through administrative research, household surveys and foreigner surveys. A multi-dimensional analysis of the compiled data helps set the agenda for various social issues and policies.



Composition

- Consists of 10 categories and 110 indicators
- Based on 20,000 head of household, 40,000 household members, 2,500 foreigners residing in Seoul, 5,000 Seoul citizens, and administrative data



Functions

- A measure that shows the changes of Seoul in various aspects, such as household status, residence and livelihood, generation and social strata, economy, welfare, transportation, environment, values and awareness



Applications

- Provide timely policy measures based on the trend analysis of Seoul
- Enhance citizens' trust in the public sector through active communication

Seoul Survey Index System

10 categories and 110 indicators

Dimensions	Categories
Population & Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Population in Seoul · Household in Seoul · Foreigners in Seoul
Economy and Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Economic Vitality · Income and Employment
Urban Living and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Housing and Living · Smart City Capacity · Smart City Gap
Public Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Healthy Life · Regional Healthcare
Safety & Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Natural Disaster · Social Disaster · Social Safety
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Air Quality & Green Space · Water Quality & Waste Material · Energy
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Transportation Infrastructure · Transportation Services
Culture & Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cultural Activities & Enjoyment · Cultural Infrastructure · Cultural Market
Education & Childcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Education & Childcare Environment · Protection of Minorities · Gender Equality
Social Value & Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Citizenship · Inclusiveness · Family & Community

Seoul Survey Methodology

Survey of household members in Seoul

Target Householders and household members who are aged 15 and older in Seoul

Sample Size 20,000 households
Total population of household members aged 15 and older(40,441 in 2021)

Period September~November

Method Household interview survey
Face-to-face and online surveys were conducted in parallel



Survey of Foreign Residents in Seoul

Target Foreigners aged 20 and older residing in Seoul who have resided in the country for at least 91 days

Sample Size 2,500 people

Period September~November

Method Face-to-face interview survey

- Survey conducted from 2007
- Sample size increased in 2009 (from 1,000 to 2,500)



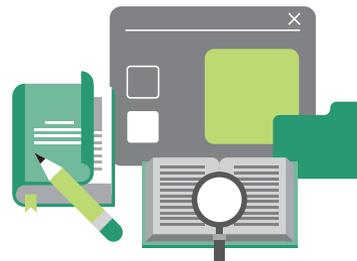
Survey of Seoul citizens

Target Householders and household members who are aged 15 and older in Seoul

Sample Size 5,000 people

Period September~November

Method Face-to-face and online surveys were conducted in parallel



Applications of Seoul Survey

Create a composite index for evidencebased policymaking

Continually develop policy index measures and study citizen satisfaction to evaluate policy impact



Conduct systematic analysis of current state of Seoul and changes in the lives of citizens

Conduct a time series analysis of changes in the city and in people's quality of life, values and awareness



Raise citizens' confidence in city government by sharing administrative information

Gain citizens' trust by sharing various information regarding city policy in the form of webzines, raw data and reports



SEOUL at a Glance 2022

Published by Seoul Metropolitan Government
Produced by Big Data Division, Digital Policy Bureau
Edited by Urban Monitoring Center, The Seoul Institute
Publication date 2023. 3
Design Credo, Eunhye Yu
Publication no. 51-6110000-001234-10
ISBN 979-11-5621-687-2

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SEOUL at a Glance 2022

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ISBN 979-11-5621-687-2