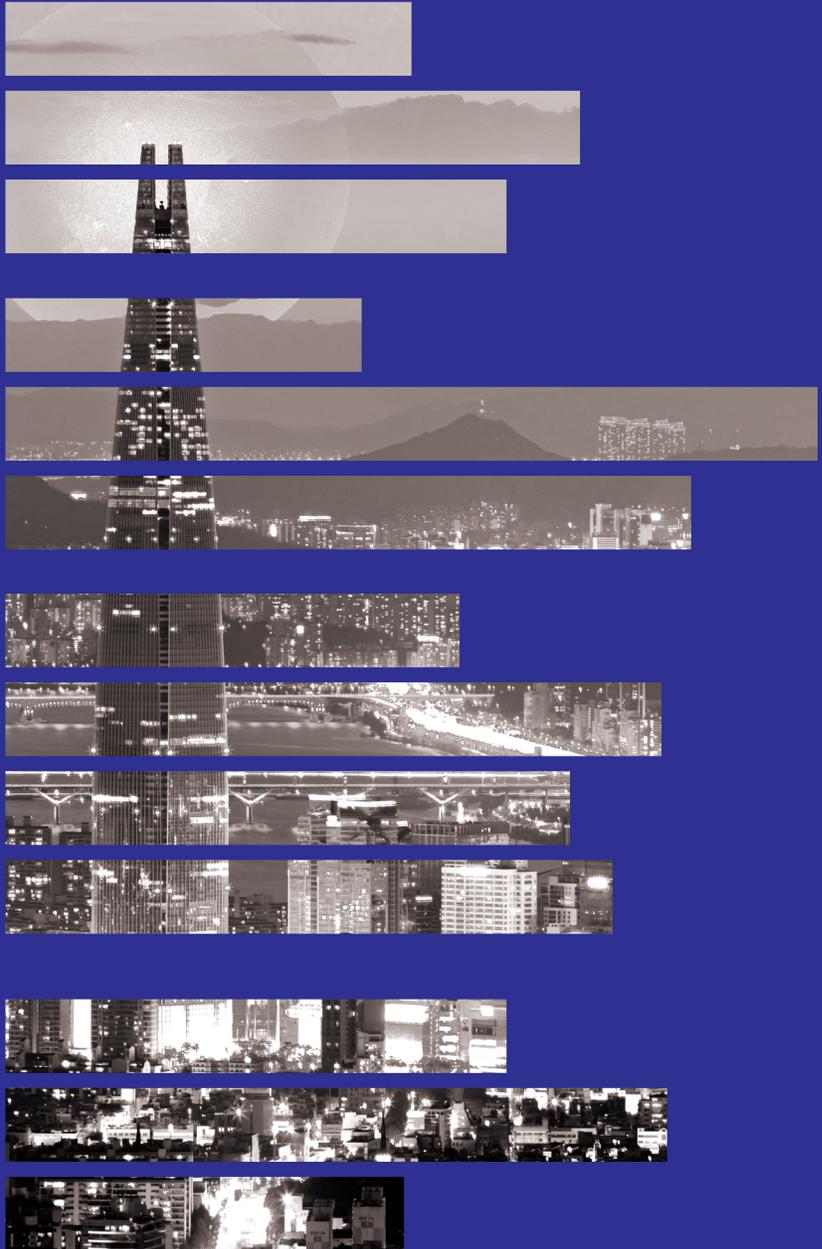


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SEOUL AT A GLANCE 2023

2023



SEOUL AT A GLANCE 2023

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Editors

Seoul Metropolitan Government

Jin Young Park (Director-General, Digital Policy Bureau)
Chung Sik Yun (Director, Big Data Division)
Sujung Jo (Team Leader, Big Data Division)
Sungyong Choi (Manager, Big Data Division)
Yeonwook Cheon (Manager, Big Data Division)

Seoul Institute

Miree Byun (Head of Division, Office of Inclusive City Research)
Haeran Kim (Researcher, Office of Inclusive City Research)
Jiwon Choi (Researcher, Office of Inclusive City Research)



Contents

I. Households and People in Seoul 006

1. Households in Seoul 008

Basic Information on Households	010
Changes in Household Size	012
Single-person Households	014
Female Single-person Households	016
Elderly Single-person Households	018
Companion Animal Ownership	020

2. People in Seoul 022

People in Seoul: Basic Information	024
Young Adults: Living Arrangements	026
Young Adults: Occupation	028
Young Adults: NEET Proportion	030
Middle-aged Adults: Living Arrangements, Education and Occupation	032
Middle-aged Adults: Household Debt and Retirement Preparation	034
The Elderly: The Aging Society in Seoul	036
The Elderly: Happiness Score	038
The Women: Economic Participation	040
The Women: Violence against Women	042
People with Disabilities: Transportation Accessibility	044
The Foreigners: Living Arrangements	046
The Foreigners: Quality of Life	048

II. Everyday Life in Seoul 050

1. House & Economy 052

Residential Conditions	054
Dilapidated Dwellings of 30 Years and Older	056
Satisfaction with Economic Conditions	058
Consumer Environment	060

2. Education & Culture & Welfare 062

Childcare	064
Education	066
Culture and Tourism	068
Welfare and Social Security	070

3. Traffic & Environment 072

Transportation	074
Transportation Inclusivity for the Minorities	076
Energy Consumption	078
Air and Water Quality	080
Ecosystem and Waste Management	082
Experience and Perception of Climate Change	084

4. Digital 086

Digital Communications	088
Digital Capability	090

5. Exposure to Risks and Hazards 092

Fire Accidents	094
Traffic Accidents	096

III. Quality of Life in Seoul 098

Overall Health Conditions I	100
Overall Health Conditions II	102
Satisfaction with Health	104
Exercise Frequency	106
Overall Happiness Score	108
Daily Time Usage	110
Loneliness Score	112

IV. Seoul Citizens' Civic Consciousness and Values 114

1. Fairness and Equality 116

Perception of Social Mobility	118
Perception of Social Discrimination	120

2. Community Values 122

Social Inclusion	124
Attitude toward People with Disabilities	126
Generational Gaps	128
Sense of Community Belonging	130

3. Social Values 132

Trust in Family, Neighbors, and Public Institutions	134
Commitment to Caring for the Elderly	136
Commitment to Gender Equality	138
Social Participation	140
Attitude Towards Marriage	142
Work and Leisure Values	144

Seoul Survey 146

A city index system that comprehensively monitors the changes in Seoul	148
Seoul Survey Index System	149
Seoul Survey Methodology	150
Applications of Seoul Survey	152



Households and People in Seoul

**SEOUL AT A GLANCE
2023**

1. Households in Seoul

Basic Information on Households
Changes in Household Size
Single-person Households
Female Single-person Households
Elderly Single-person Households
Companion Animal Ownership

2. People in Seoul

People in Seoul: Basic Information
Young Adults: Living Arrangements
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Middle-aged Adults: Living Arrangements,
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The Elderly: Living Arrangements
The Elderly: Happiness Score
The Women: Economic Participation
The Women: Violence against Women
People with Disabilities: Transportation
Accessibility
The Foreigners: Living Arrangements
The Foreigners: Quality of Life



1. Households in Seoul

Basic Information on Households

Changes in Household Size

Single-person Households

Female Single-person Households

Elderly Single-person Households

Companion Animal Ownership

Living Zone

Central Zone

(Jongno-gu·Jung-gu·Yongsan-gu)

Northeast 1 Living Zone

(Seongdong-gu·Gwangjin-gu·Dongdaemun-gu·Jungnang-gu)

Northeast 2 Living Zone

(Seongbuk-gu·Gangbuk-gu·Dobong-gu·Nowon-gu)

Northwest Living Zone

(Eunpyeong-gu·Seodaemun-gu·Mapo-gu)

Southwest 1 Living Zone

(Yangcheon-gu·Gangseo-gu)

Southwest 2 Living Zone

(Guro-gu·Geumcheon-gu·Yeongdeungpo-gu)

Southwest 3 Living Zone

(Dongjak-gu·Gwanak-gu)

Southeast 1 Living Zone

(Secho-gu·Gangnam-gu)

Southeast 2 Living Zone

(Songpa-gu·Gangdong-gu)



Basic Information on Households

Average size of households

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022



Average age of household head

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

53 years old, Male, Associate's degree or higher

Average monthly income of households

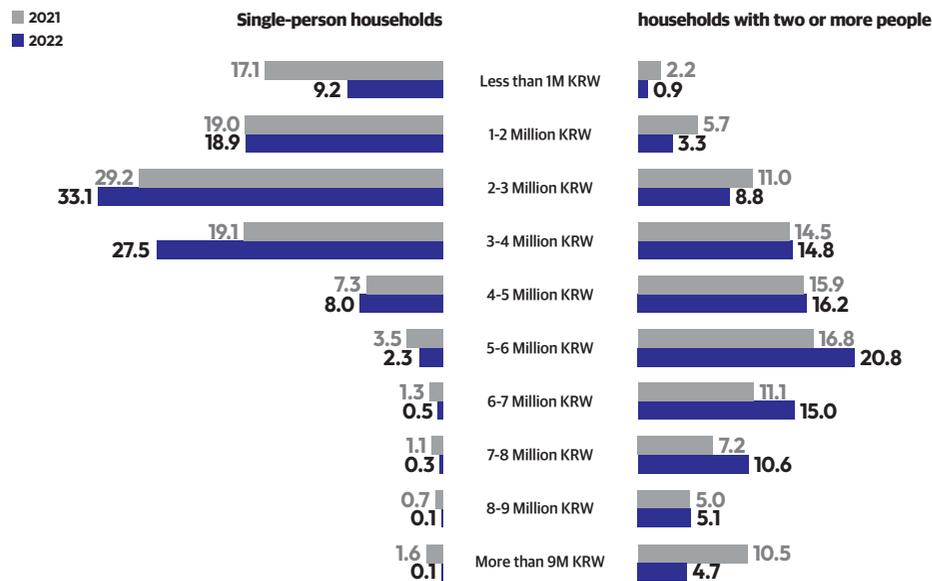
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

single-person households **2-3** million KRW
 households with two or more people
 households with two or more people **5-6** million KRW

As of 2022, the average household head in Seoul was 53 years old, male (71.8%), and has an associate's degree or higher (58.8%). Over the past decade, the average age of the household head increased by 5 years, and the percentage of the household in their 60s and higher increased by 12.6%p. This reflects the city's increasing aging population. The average number of people per household has been decreasing, which was 2.2 people per household. In single-person households, most people earned 2-3 million KRW while most people earned 5-6 million KRW in households with two or more people. The Southwest living zone showed the highest percentage of households earning below 2 million KRW, while Southeast living zone showed the highest percentage of high income households earning over 5 million KRW.

Average monthly income distribution

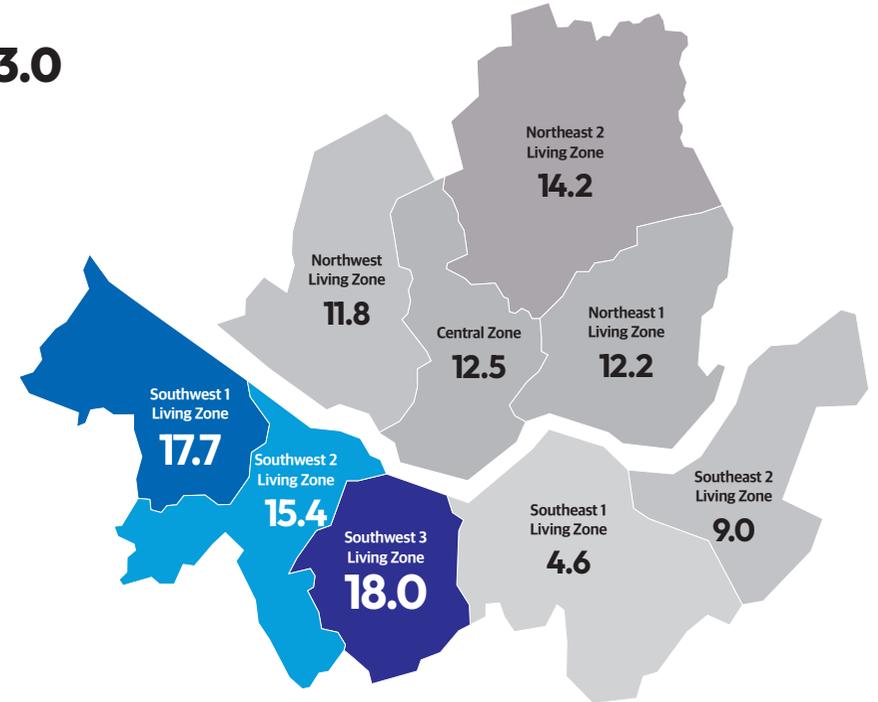
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



Households with income of less than 2 million KRW by living zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

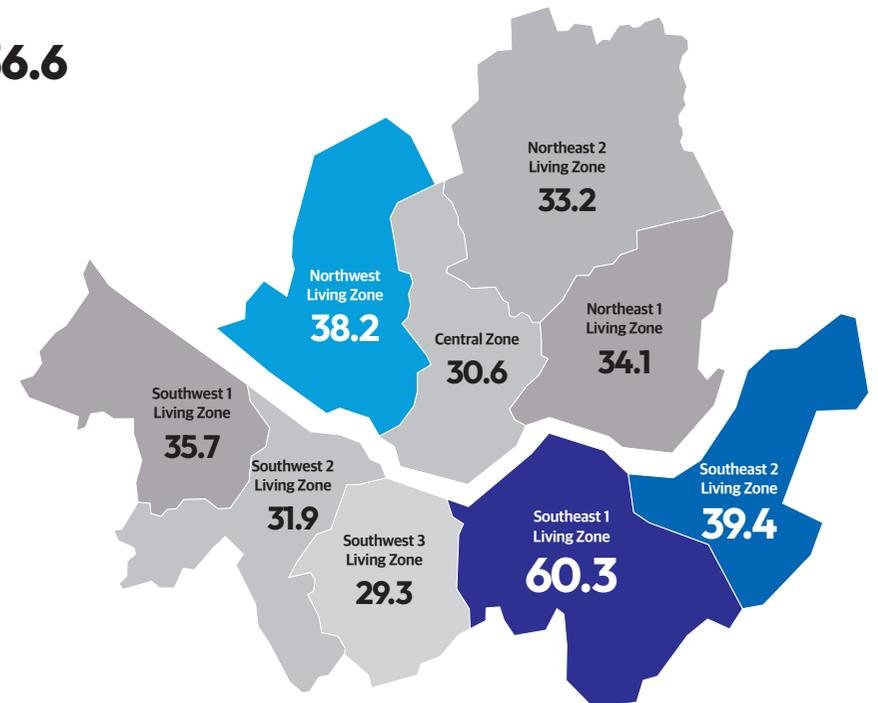
All **13.0**



Households with income of more than 5 million KRW by living zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

All **36.6**



Changes in Household Size

Average number of people per family

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Registered Population, 2022



2.12

people

Average age of first marriage

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trend Survey, 2022

Male **34.2** years old
Female **32.2** years old

Total fertility rate, Seoul

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trend Survey, 2022

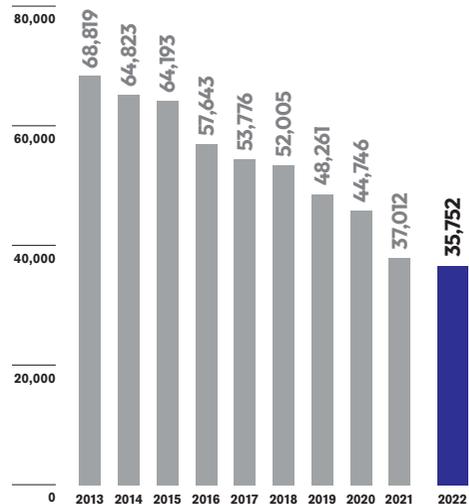
0.590 people (per woman in her childbearing years)

* Family: A group of people related by blood (consanguinity), marriage (affinity), or adoption that live together
* Household: A group of people who live together and share a residence and expenses, regardless of familial ties

The average size of families in Seoul has declined by 0.31 people over the past decade, reaching a total of 2.12 people in 2022. 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, 35,752 couples wedded in Seoul in 2022, which is a significant drop of 48.0% from 68,819 couples a decade ago. The average age of first marriage has been increasing constantly, which was at 34.2 for males 32.2 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 0.590 in 2022, which is the lowest among Korea's 17 cities and provinces, and also a decline of 39.0% over a decade (0.968 10 years ago).

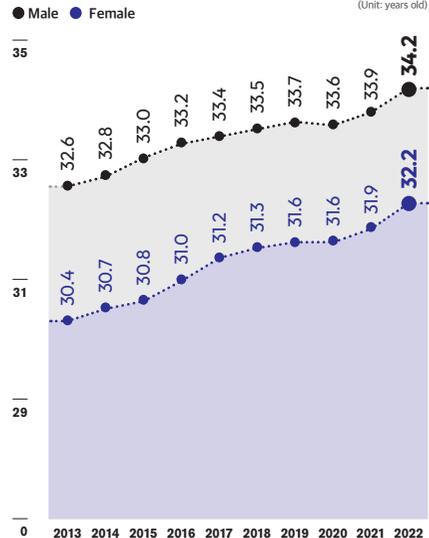
Number of marriages

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trend Survey, Each Year (Unit: case)



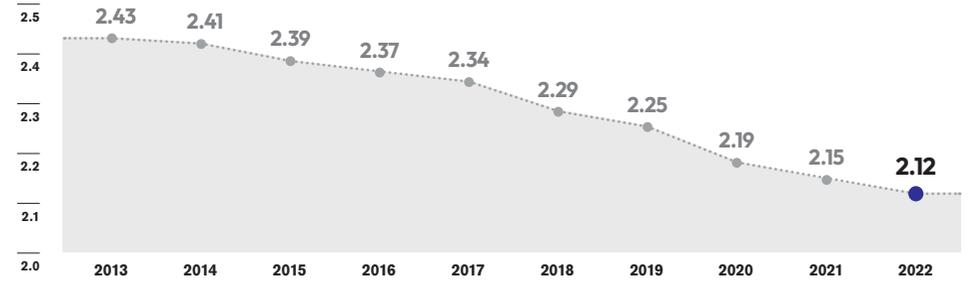
Average age of first marriage

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trend Survey, Each Year (Unit: years old)



Average number of people per family

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

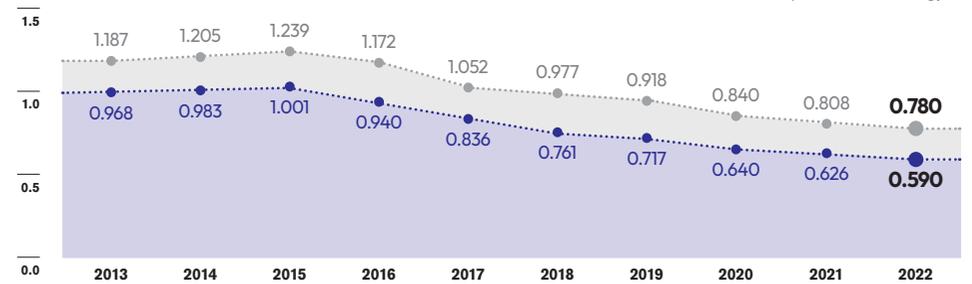


Total fertility rate

● Nationwide ● Seoul

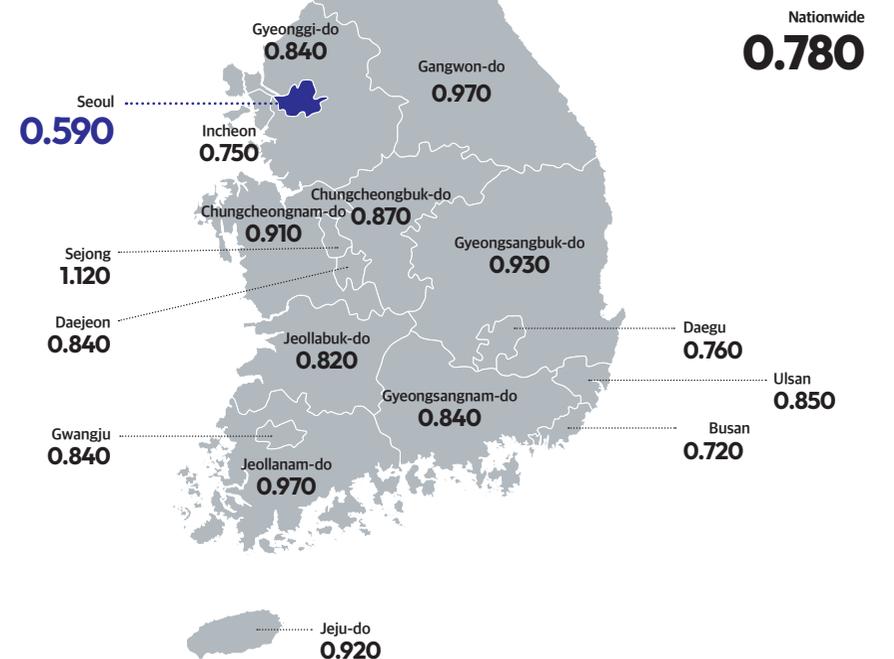
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trend Survey, Each Year (Unit: children per woman)

* Total fertility rate (TFR): The expected number of children born per woman in her child-bearing years



Total fertility rate, nationwide

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trend Survey, 2022 (Unit: births per women in their reproductive years)



Single-person Households

Single-person households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022

38.2%

Projection of single and two-person households by 2050

76.3%



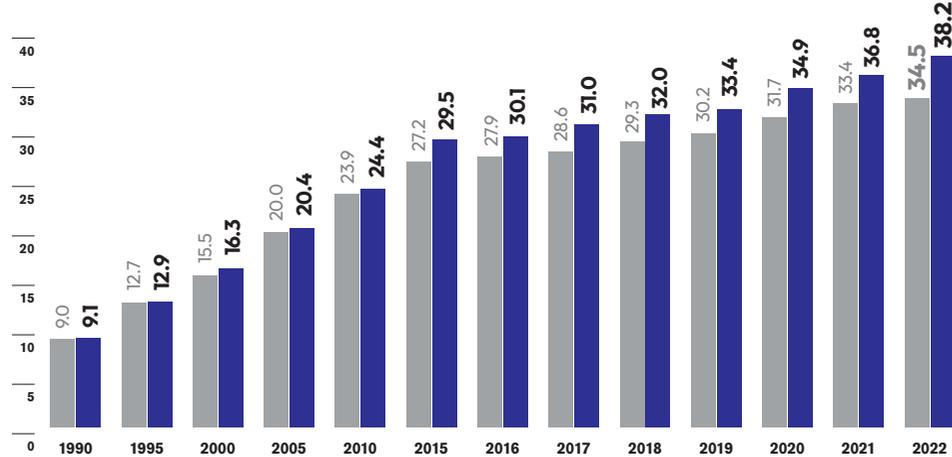
Source: Statistics Korea, Household Projections, 2020

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 lived alone. Now in 2022, single-person households accounted for 38.2% 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 34.5%. 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.

Percentage of single-person households

■ Nationwide
■ Seoul

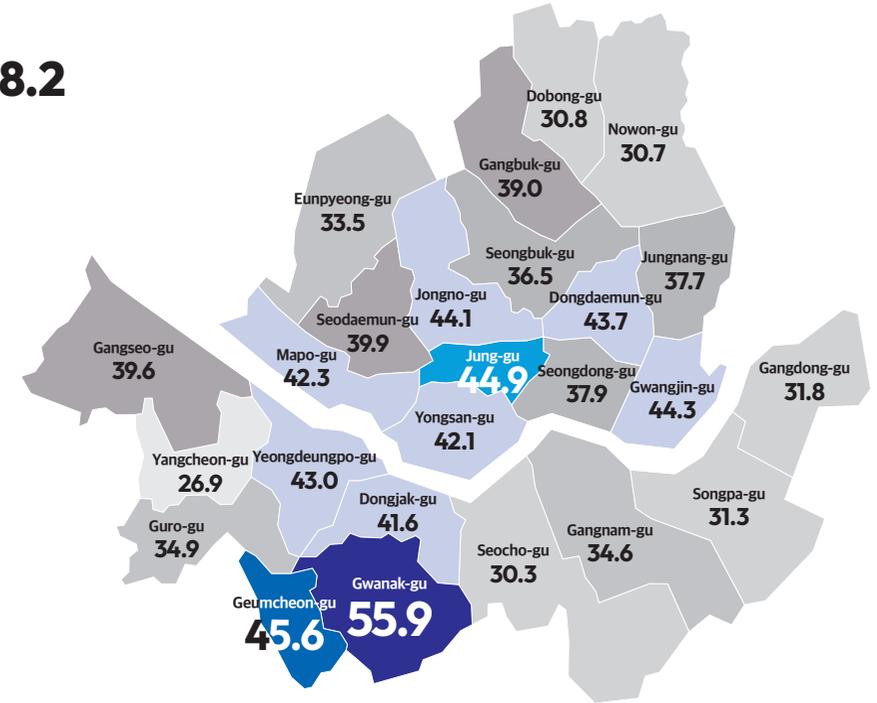
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, Each Year (Unit: %)



Percentage of single-person households by district

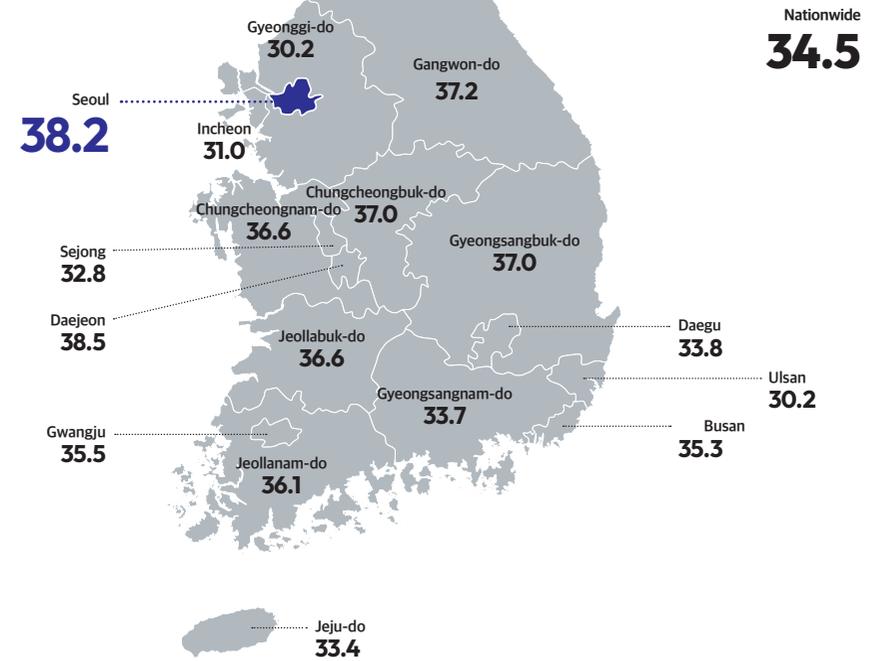
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022 (Unit: %)

All
38.2



Percentage of single-person households, nationwide

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022 (Unit: %)



Female Single-person Households

Female single-person households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022

20.3%

Percentage of female single-person households among single-person households

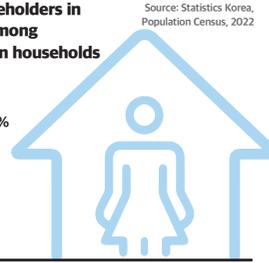
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022

53.3%

Percentage of householders in their 20s and 30s among female single-person households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022

47.0%

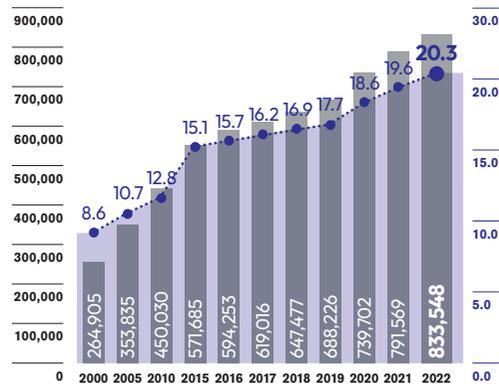


According to 2022 census data, female single-person households make up 20.3% of all households in Seoul, which has been increasing for the past decade. The rates were particularly high in Gwanak-gu (26.6%), Mapo-gu (24.1%), and Jung-gu (23.6%). About 47.0% of women living alone were in their 20s or 30s. In addition, among the single-person households in Seoul, the percentage of females living alone was 53.3%, which is 6.6%p higher than that of their male counterparts at 46.7%. Such difference between men and women has been increasing constantly. As more women choose to live alone, avoiding or postponing marriage, the difference in rate is speculated to increase.

Number and percentage of female single-person households

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

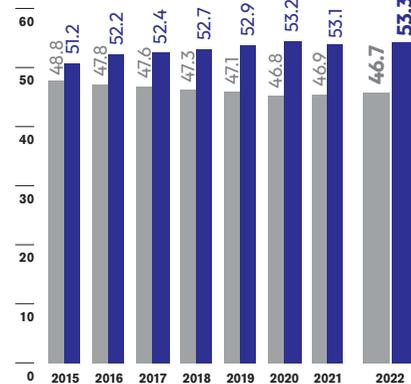
- Number of female-single households
- Percentage of female-single households



Single-person households by gender

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

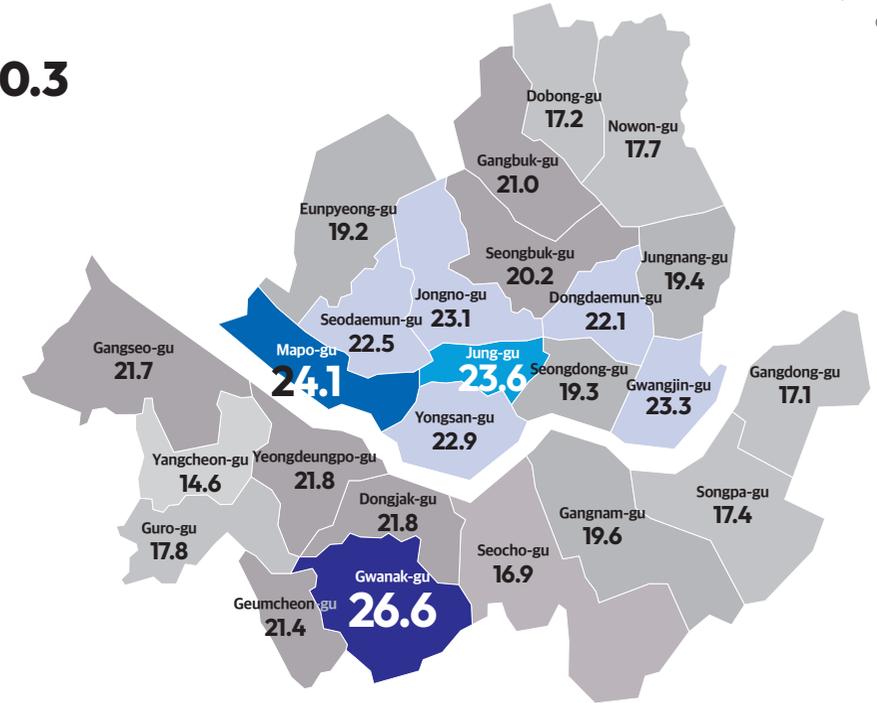
- Male single person household
- Female single person household



Percentage of female single-person households by district

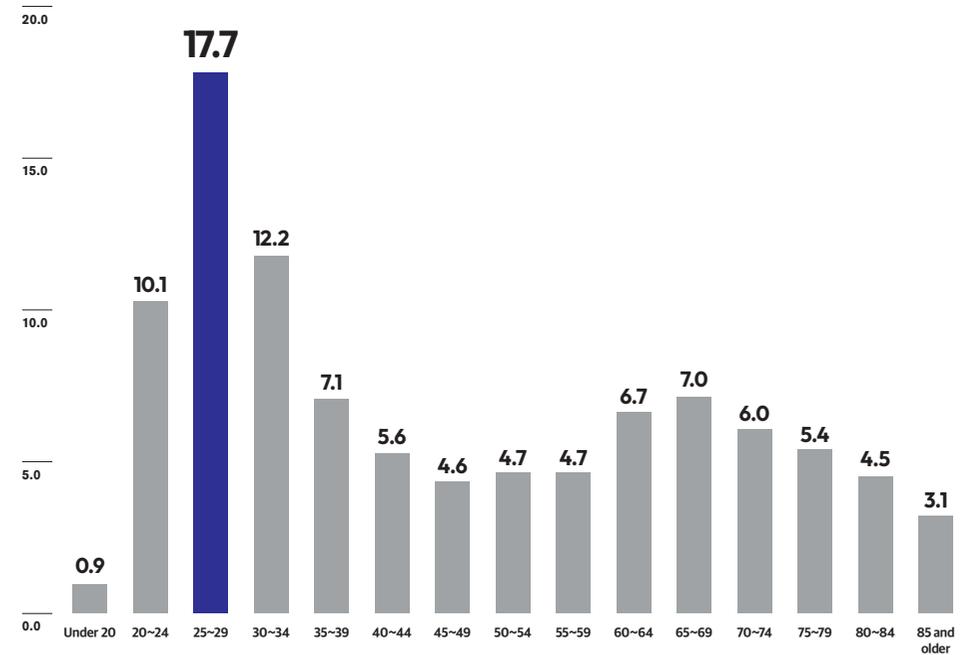
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022 (Unit: %)

All
20.3



Age distribution of female single-person households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022 (Unit: %)



Elderly Single-person Households

Percentage of elderly households (ages 65 and over)

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022

22.9%

Percentage of elderly single-person households among elderly households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022

32.9%



According to 2022 census data, elderly households aged 65 years and older made up 22.9% of all households in Seoul. Among the elderly households, 32.9% were single-person households, with a higher percentage of female single-person households (69.8%) than male single-person households (30.2%). Among the 25 districts of Seoul, those with the highest percentages of elderly households were Gangbuk-gu (28.8%) and Dobong-gu (28.3%) and those with highest percentage of elderly single-person households were Jung-gu (39.1%) and Gangbuk-gu (38.0%). The districts with the lowest shares were Seocho-gu (24.5%), Songpa-gu (26.9%), and Gangnam-gu (27.7%).

Elderly single-person households

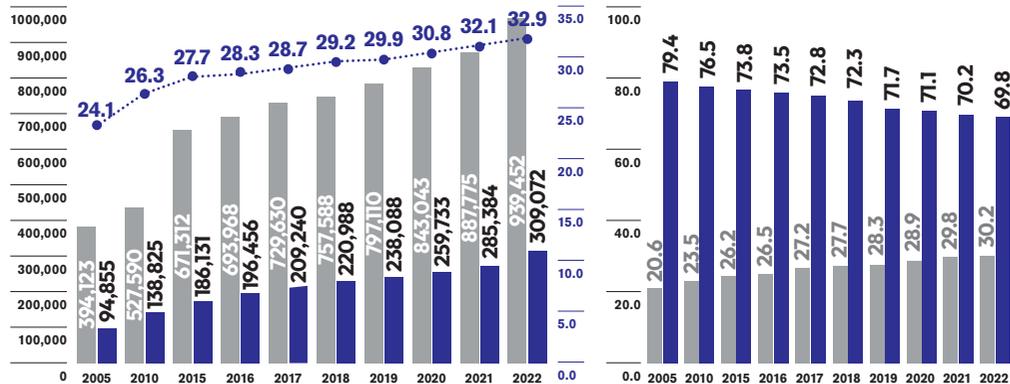
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, Each Year (Unit: households, %)

- Number of elderly households (ages 65 and over)
- Number of elderly single-person households
- Percentage of elderly single-person households (among elderly households)

Elderly single-person households by gender

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

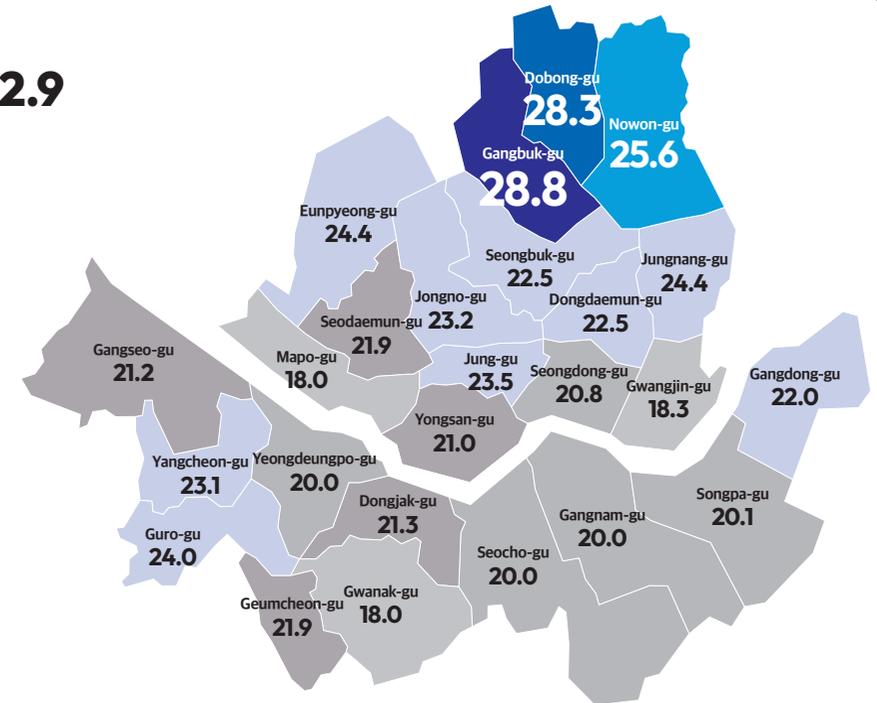
- Male
- Female



Elderly households by district

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022 (Unit: %)

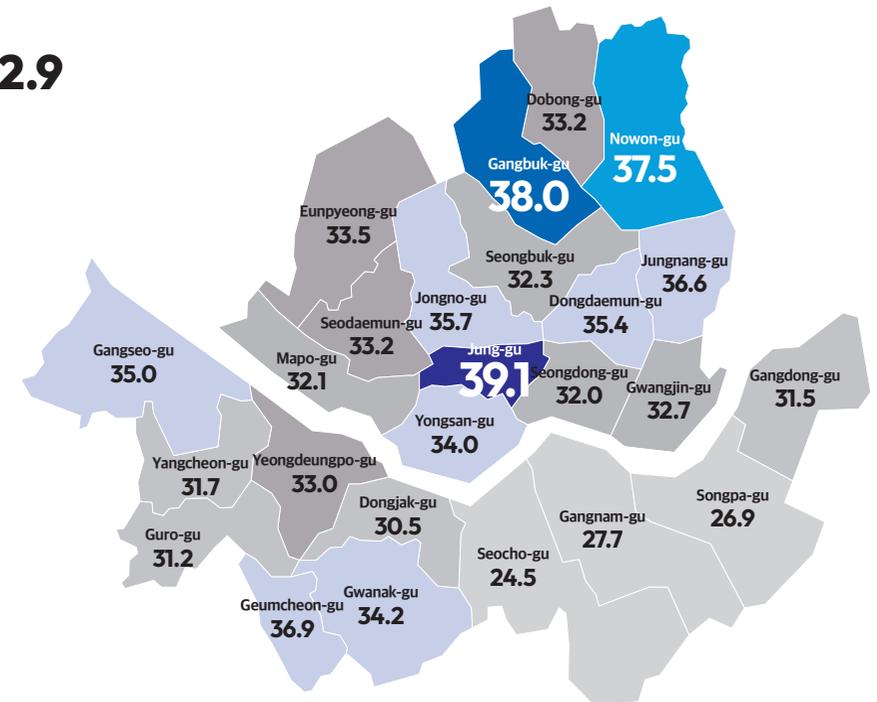
All
22.9



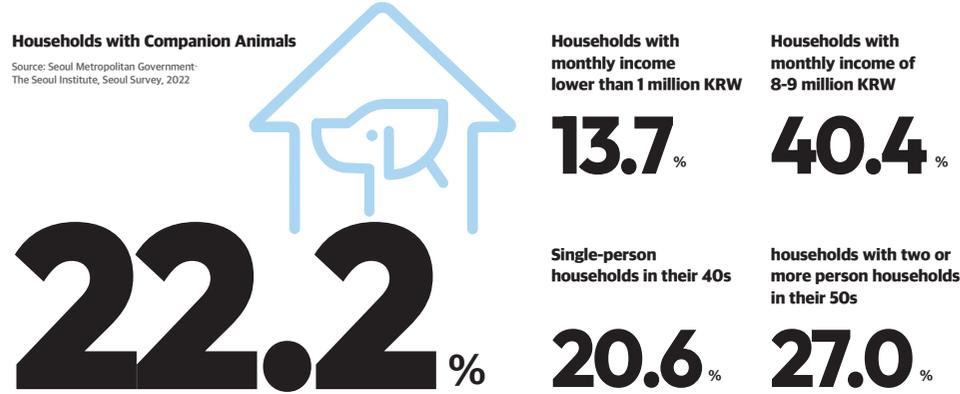
Elderly single-person households by district

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022 (Unit: %)

All
32.9

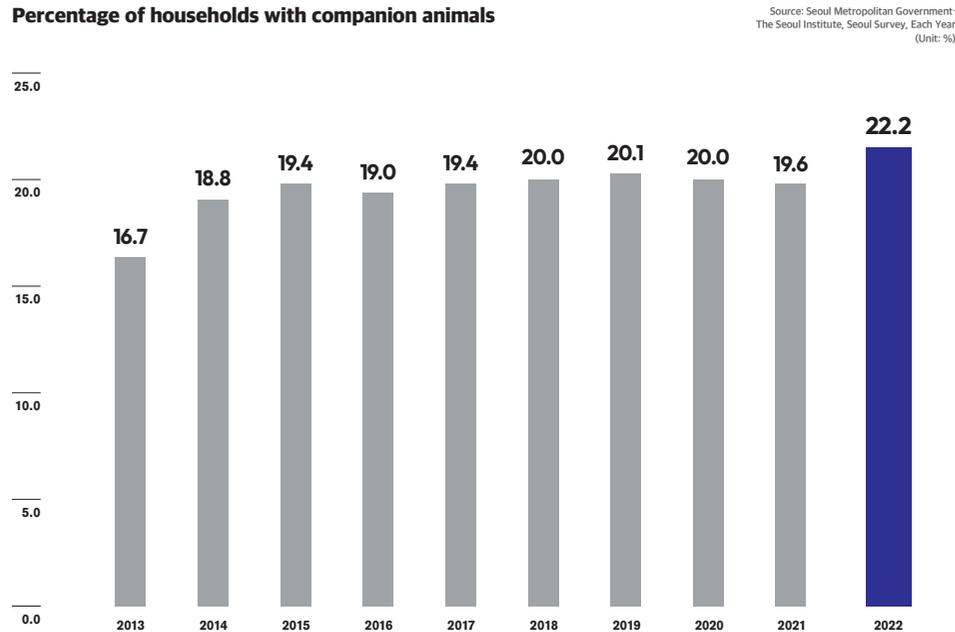


Companion Animal Ownership

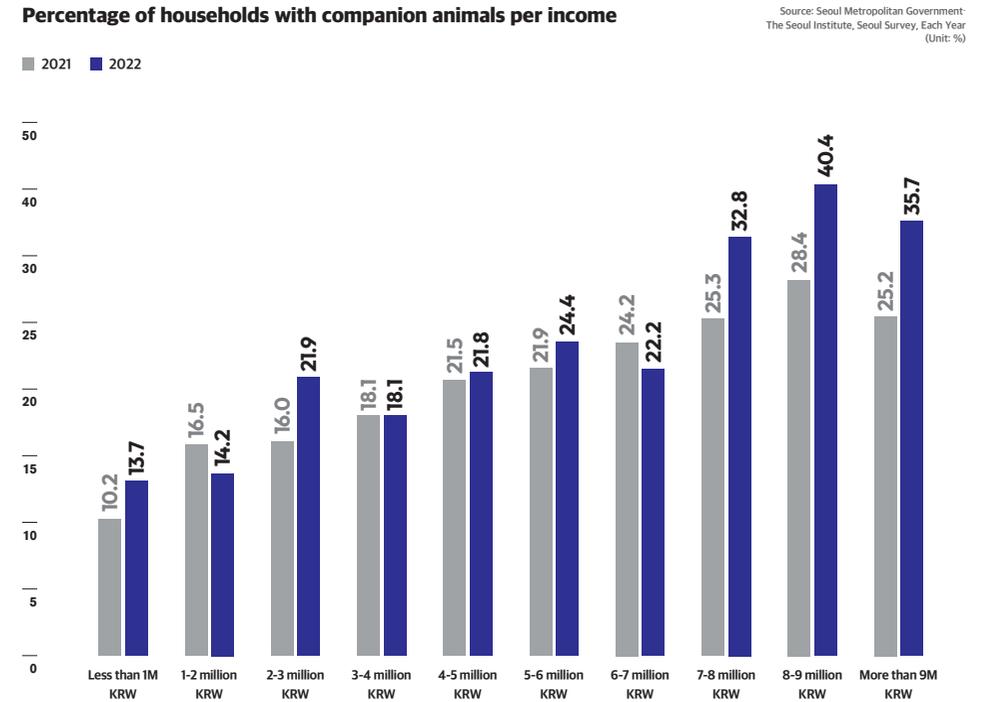


In 2022, 22.2% of the households in Seoul had companion animals. Among these households, the majority of household heads were in their 40s or 50s, and the rate was higher with higher household income. High income households with monthly income of 7 million KRW or higher were significantly more likely to have companion animals compared to the year before. On the other hand, households with two or more people were more likely to have companion animals (24.6%) compared to single-person households (18.2%). Among single-person households, those in their 40s and 20s and below had more companion animals, while those in their 50s had more companion animals among household with two or more people.

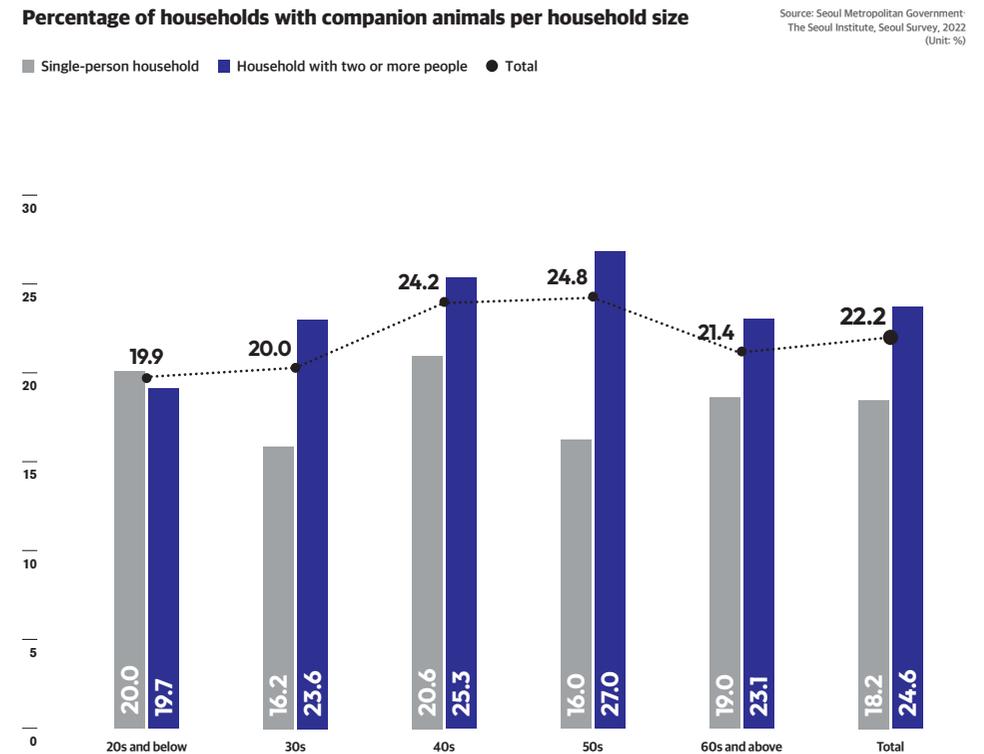
Percentage of households with companion animals



Percentage of households with companion animals per income



Percentage of households with companion animals per household size





2.

People in Seoul

People in Seoul: Basic Information

Young Adults: Living Arrangements

Young Adults: Occupation

Young Adults: NEET Proportion

Middle-aged Adults: Living Arrangements, Education and Occupation

Middle-aged Adults: Household Debt and Retirement Preparation

The Elderly: Living Arrangements

The Elderly: Happiness Score

The Women: Economic Participation

The Women: Violence against Women

People with Disabilities: Transportation Accessibility

The Foreigners: Living Arrangements

The Foreigners: Quality of Life

People in Seoul: Basic Information

Median age

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Projection, 2022

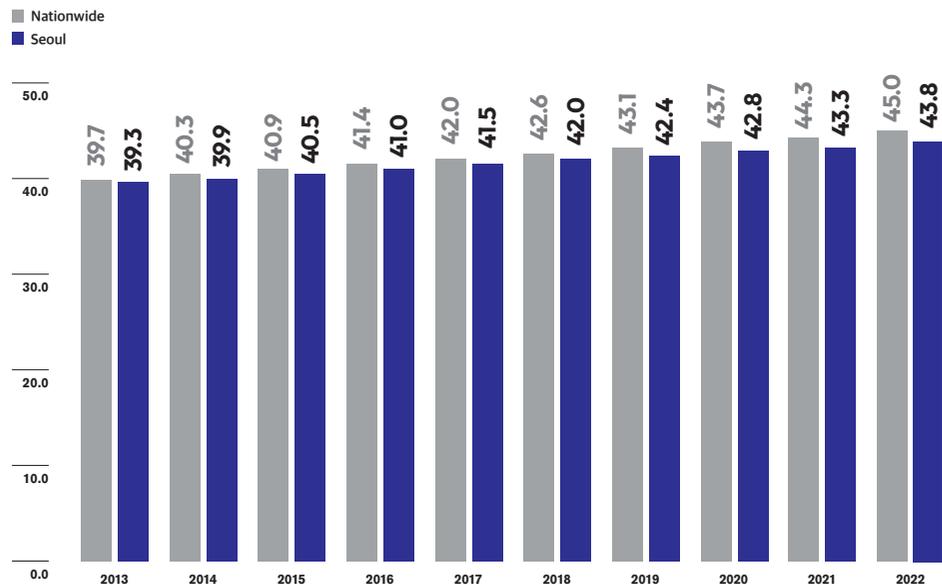


The median age of the people in Seoul in 2022 was 43.8 years old, with 43.0 for male and 44.6 for female, which is an increase of 4.6 years for male and 4.5 years for female over a decade. Life expectancy is increasing, with the average of 83.2 years for Seoul citizens in 2021 (male 81 years and female 85.5 years).

Median age

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Projection, Each Year (Unit: years old)

* Data is derived from population projection released in May of 2022



Median age by gender

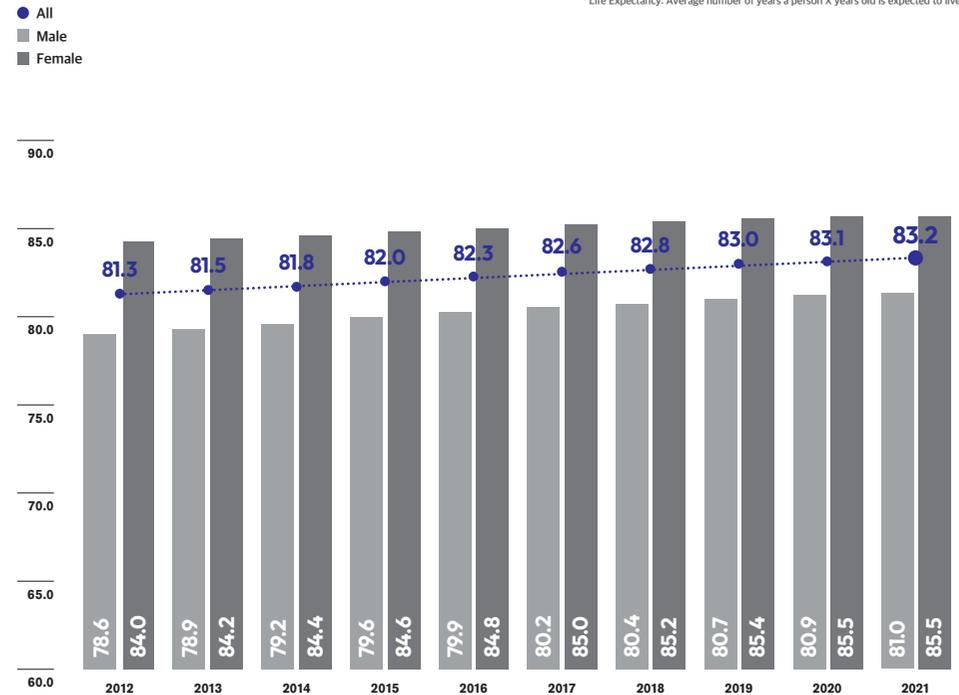
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Projection, Each Year (Unit: years old)
* Data is derived from population projection released in May of 2022



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

Source: Health Policy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Seoul Health Inequality Monitoring Report, Each Year (Unit: Years)

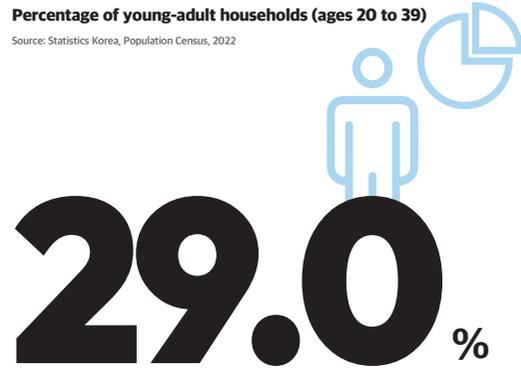
* Life Expectancy: Average number of years a person X years old is expected to live



Young Adults: Living Arrangements

Percentage of young-adult households (ages 20 to 39)

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022



Percentage of single young-adult households

48.8%

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022

Percentage of young adults in non-housing

18.6%

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022

Percentage of young adults living in rental housing

53.9%

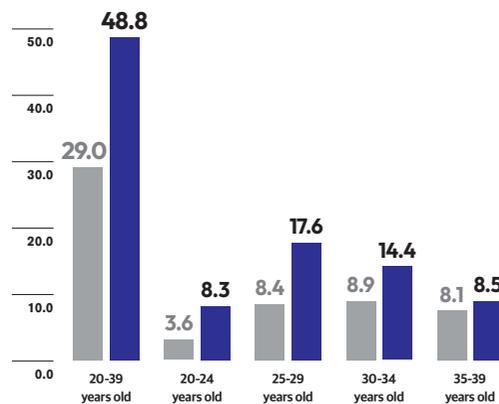
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

According to the census data in 2022, 48.8% of the people living alone were young adults (ages 20 to 39). More specifically, 17.6% were between the ages of 25 and 29, and for both men and women, most were getting married between 30 and 34. In terms of housing arrangements, 18.6% of the young adults were not living in houses (studio apartments 14.4%, other 4.1%), which is 10.3%p higher than that of total households. The rate has been increasing along with the difference in rate with total households. Seoul Survey 2022 indicates that the majority of the young adult household heads (ages 20-39) were paying monthly rent (53.9%), 33.4% were leasing on bi-yearly deposit, and 12.5% were living in their property.

Young adult single-person households

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022 (Unit: %)

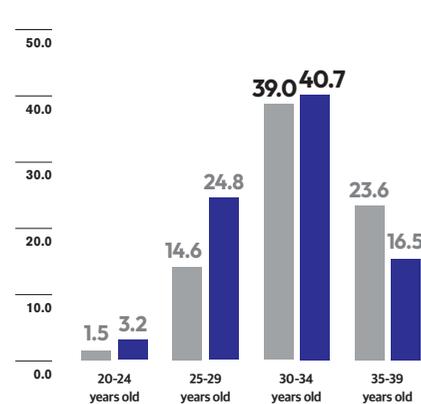
■ Percentage of young adult households
■ Percentage of young adult single-person households (among single-person households)



Percentage of married young adults

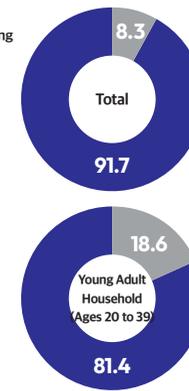
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trends Survey, 2022 (Unit: case per 1,000 people in the age group)

■ Male
■ Female

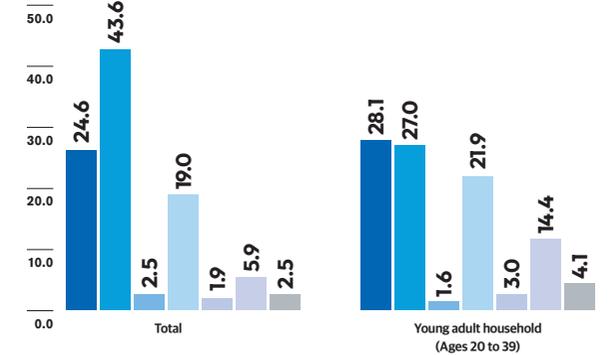


Type of housing for young adult household heads

■ Housing
■ Non-housing



■ Single family housing
■ Apartment
■ Town house
■ Multiplex
■ House in a nonresidential
■ Studio
■ Other

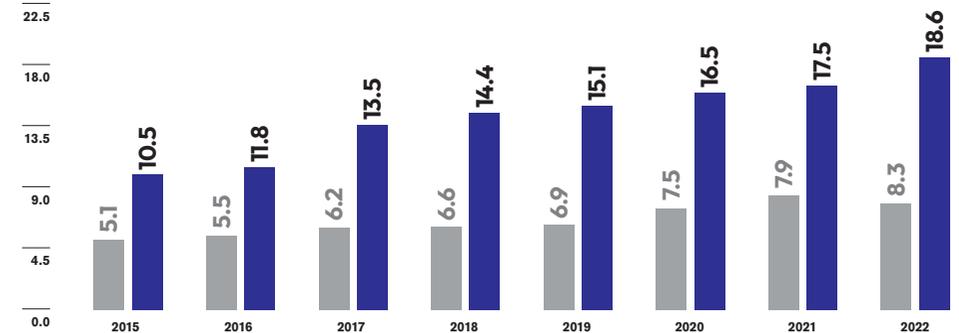


Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, 2022 (Unit: %)
* Other: Rooms in hotels/motels, dormitories and special social facilities, shacks/temporary houses, others

Percentage of households living in non-housing residence

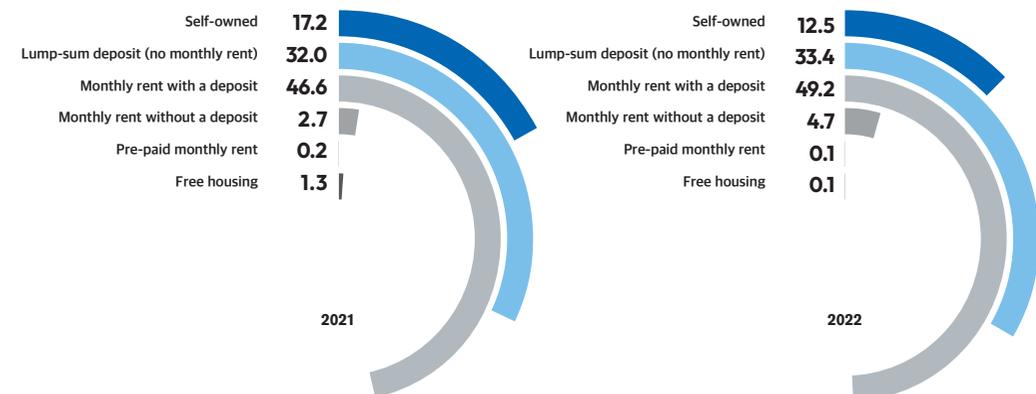
Source: Statistics Korea, Population Census, Each Year (Unit: %)

■ Total
■ Young adult(Ages 20 to 39)



Type of housing occupancy for young adult household heads

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



Young Adults: Occupation

Young adults with occupation

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022



Average length of employment in the same field

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

4.5 years

Young adults working in office jobs

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

of young adults **43.1%**

Self-employment

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

of young adults **2.6%**

Young adults with average monthly wage of 2-3 million KRW

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

47.2%

Young adults with regular jobs

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

of young adults **86.4%**

of middle aged adults

20.6%

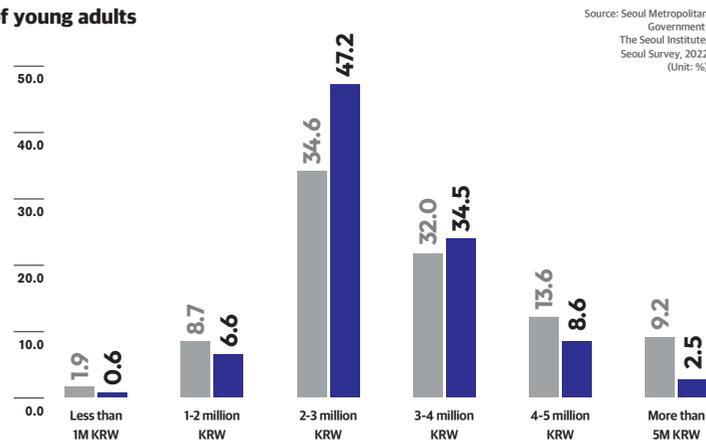
of elderly (ages 65 and over)

43.9%

73.2% of the young adults (ages 20 to 39) of Seoul had a job, and 17.8% were students. Employed young adults were working in the same field for 4.5 years on average, and the majority (47.2%) earned monthly wages between 2 to 3 million KRW. 50% of the young adults had white collar jobs (office workers 43.1%, and sales workers 7.0%), and 15.8% had blue collar jobs. In terms of employment type, 86.4% of the young adults were full-time employees, 10% worked as temporary employees or daily workers, and 0.7% were special employment workers. Meanwhile, only 2.6% were self-employed, which is significantly

Average labour income of young adults

■ Total
■ Young adult household (Ages 20 to 39)

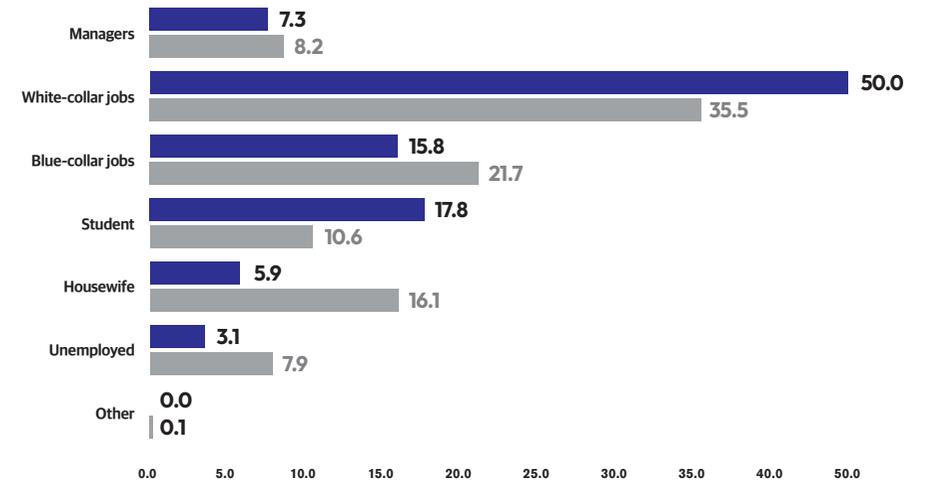


Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

Occupation type of young adults

■ Young adult household (Ages 20 to 39)
■ Total

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

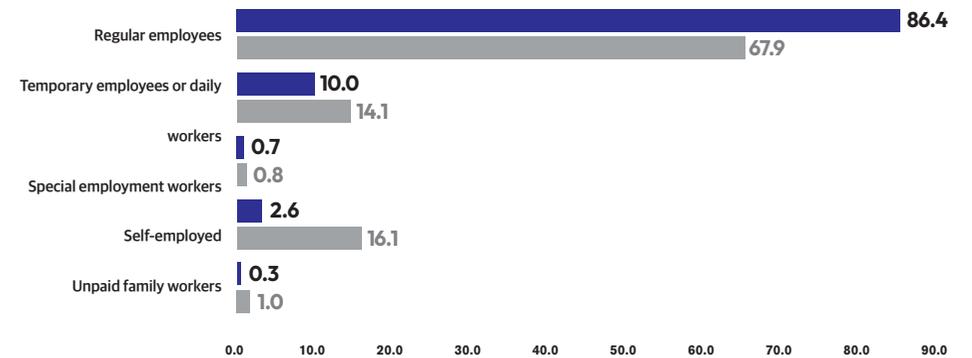


* Management professional: Manager, professional, and workers in related field
* White-collar: Office workers, sales workers
* Blue-collar: Service workers, technicians and workers in related field, mechanical operation and assembly workers, simple labor workers
* Others: Agriculture and fisheries worker

Employment type of young adults

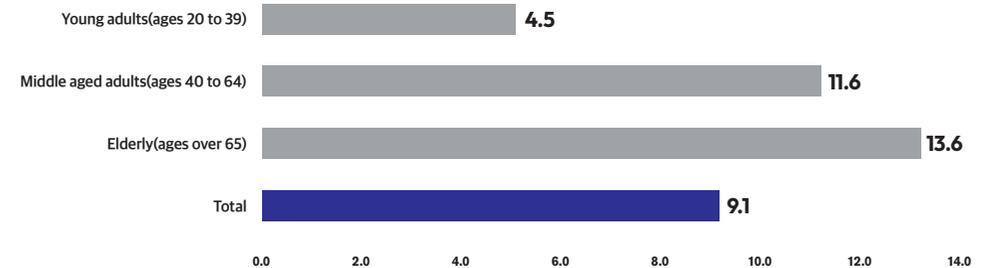
■ Young adult household (Ages 20 to 39)
■ Total

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Duration of working in the current field

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: year)



Young Adults: NEET Proportion

Percentage of young adult NEET population in Seoul

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey (Second half), 2022

12.4%



Group with highest proportion of NEET population

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey (Second half), 2022

Male	13.4%
Ages 25 to 29	16.2%
Associate's degree or higher	16.0%

Young adult NEET population in Seoul

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey (Second half), 2022

214,356

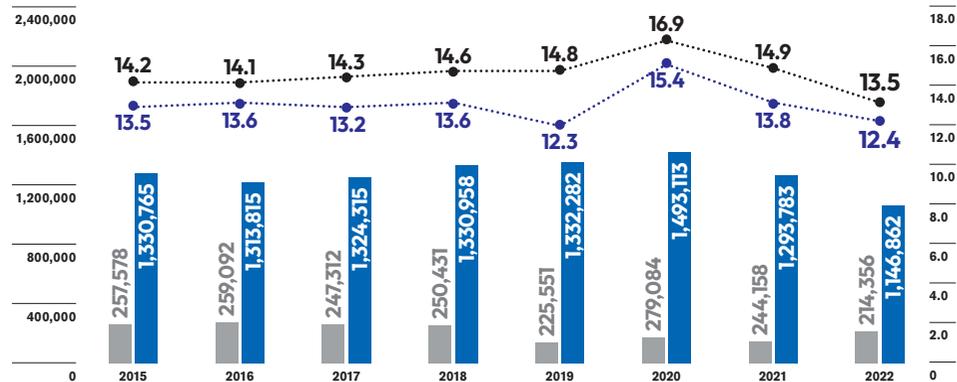
people

NEET (Not Education, Employment or Training) refers to those not employed, not attending official educational institution, not enrolled in private preparatory institution either for entrance exam or employment. In 2022 12.4% of Seoul young adults (ages 15-29) were considered as NEET population. The rate was up to 15.4% in 2020, but has been on the decrease since then. Looking into the demographics, 13.4% were male, 16.2% were in ages 25 to 29, and 16.0% holds associate's degree or lower. Seoul's NEET proportion is relatively lower among the nation's cities, ranking 14 out of 17, but the rate was higher compared to cities in proximity (Gyeonggi-do and Incheon-si).

Young adult NEET population (ages 15 to 29)

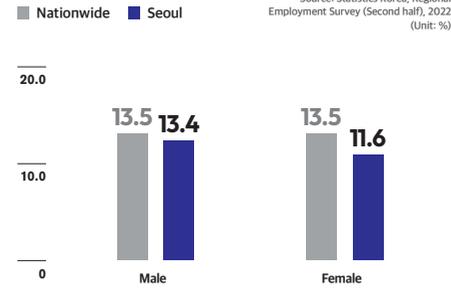
Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey (Second half), 2022
(Unit: people, %)
* Young adult NEET rate : (NEET / population of young adult aged 15 to 29) x 100

- Percentage of young adult NEET population (nationwide)
- Percentage of young adult NEET population (Seoul)
- Number of young adult NEET population (nationwide)
- Number of young adult NEET population (Seoul)



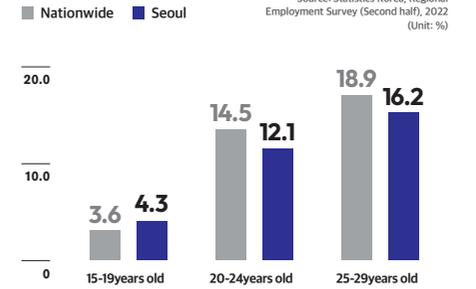
Young adult NEET population by gender

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey (Second half), 2022
(Unit: %)



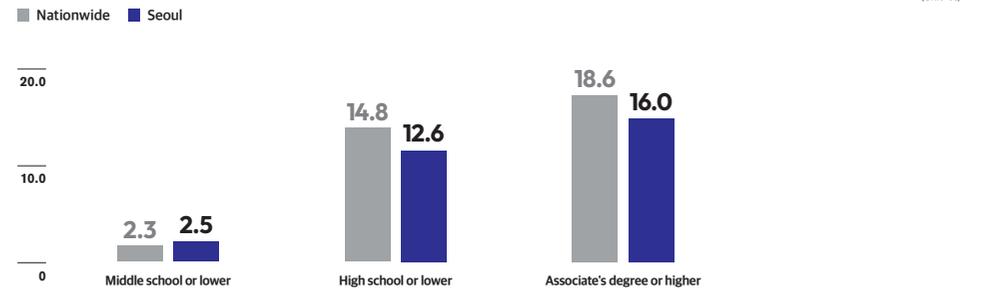
Young adult NEET population by age

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey (Second half), 2022
(Unit: %)



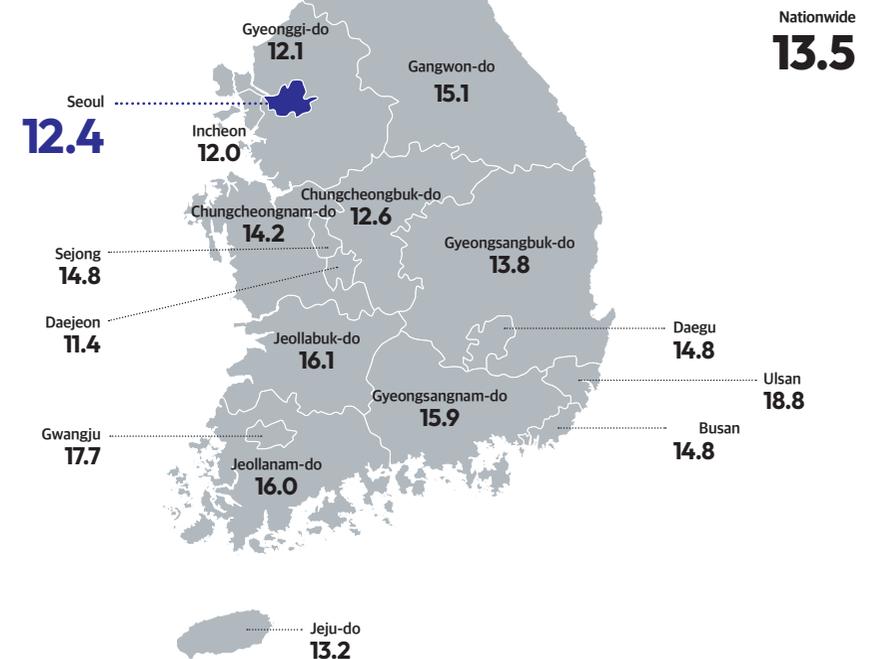
Young adult NEET population by education level

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey (Second half), 2022
(Unit: %)



Young adult NEET population, nationwide

Source: Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey (Second half), 2022
(Unit: %)



Middle-aged Adults: Living Arrangements, Education and Occupation

Middle-aged household heads who are home-owners

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022



50.0%

Education level of middle-aged household heads

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

Associate's degree or higher **66.4%**

Occupation of middle aged household heads

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

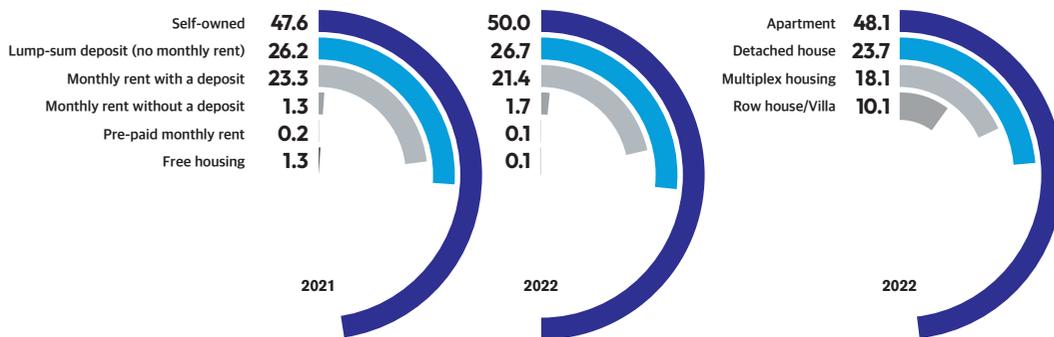
White-collar jobs **45.3%**

Blue-collar jobs **33.4%**

Every 5 out of 10 (50%) of the household heads among Seoul's middle-aged adults (ages 40 to 64) owned homes, and 48.1% were residing in apartments. Among middle-aged adults, 66.4% or 6 out of 10 people held an associate's degree or higher. In terms of occupation, 45.3% of middle-aged adults had white-collar jobs, 33.4% had blue-collar jobs. Those with professional management jobs decreased by 6.0%p, while white collar and blue collar employees increased each by 6.3%p and 6.2%p respectively. The average happiness score of the household heads was at 6.75 out of 10, which was marginally higher than overall average. Within the criteria, they were most satisfied about their health (7.23) and least satisfied with economic status (6.20).

Type of housing among middle-aged household heads

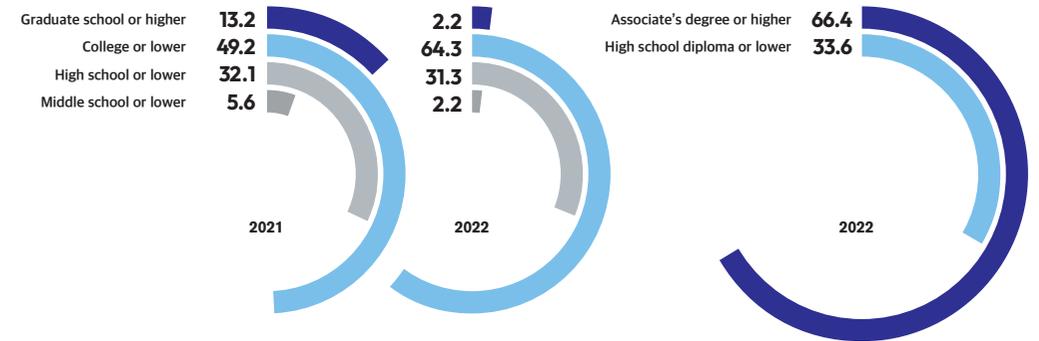
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Education level of middle-aged household heads

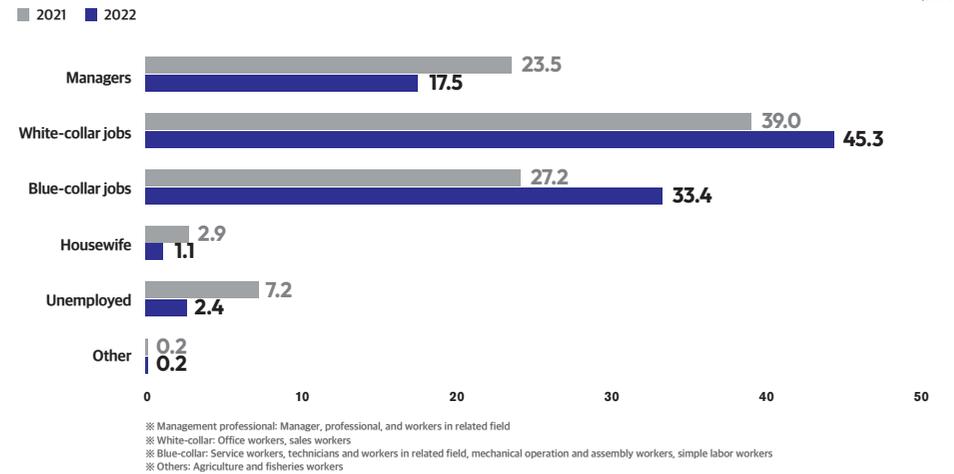
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each year (Unit: %)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



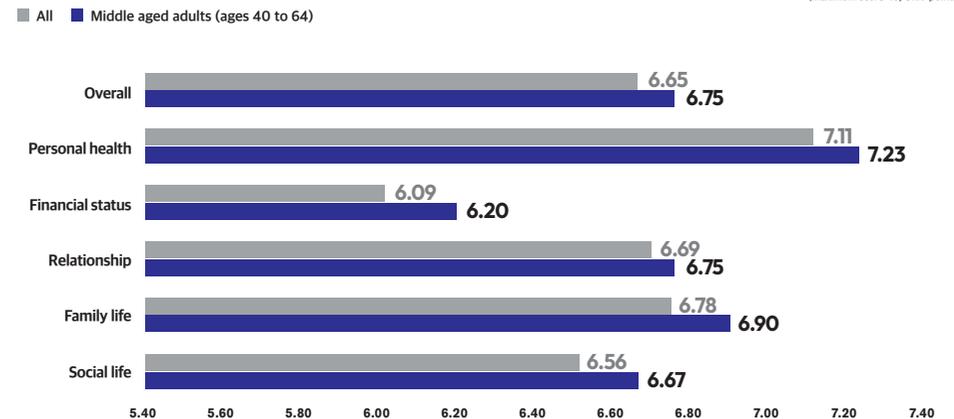
Occupation type of middle-aged household heads

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



Average happiness scores of middle-aged household heads

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)



Middle-aged Adults: Household Debt and Retirement Preparation

Middle-aged householders with debt

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022



48.6%

Financial debt due to housing (purchase and deposit)

77.1%

Financial debt due to living costs

2.9%

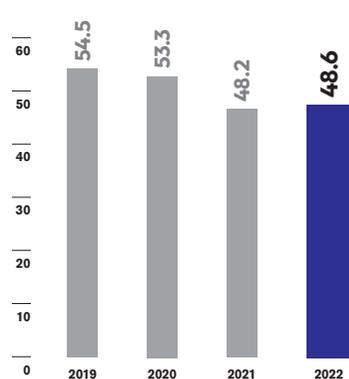
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

About 48.6% of householders in their middle-ages (ages 40 to 64) in Seoul carried a loan in 2022, which is an increase of 0.4%p over a year. The biggest reason for the loans was either to purchase a home to reside in (52.2%), or to pay the rent or the deposit for rental housing (24.8%). In other words, 77.1% of the middle-aged households in Seoul carried financial debts because of housing. Other major reasons for debts include purchasing of properties other than personal residence (6.1%), and debt repayment (5.6%). Compared to the previous year, the debt ratio for housing and real estate increased, while the debt for living expenses decreased significantly. 82.2% of middle-aged population in Seoul were saving up for retirement, which is a increase of 13.6%p over a year. The rate was higher in Southeast living zone (Seocho-gu, Gangnam-gu, Songpa-gu, Gangdong-gu) and Southwest living zone 3 (Dongjak-gu, Gwanak-gu).

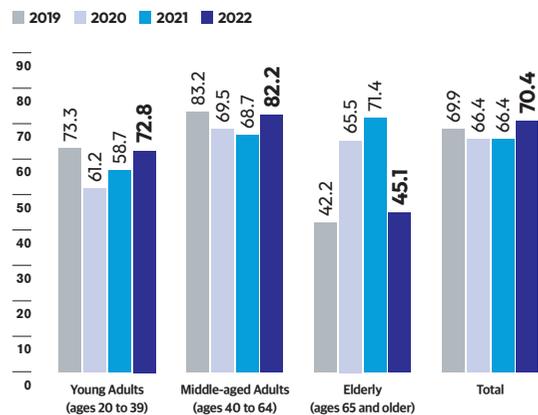
Middle-aged household heads with debt

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year



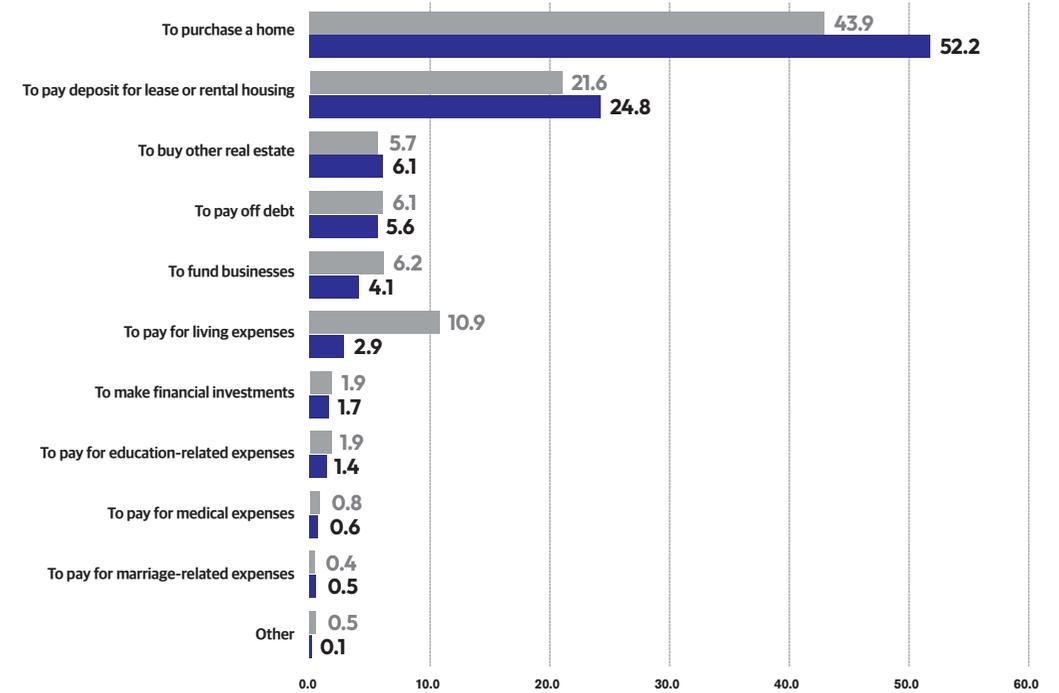
Seoul's middle-aged household head's preparation for retirement

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year



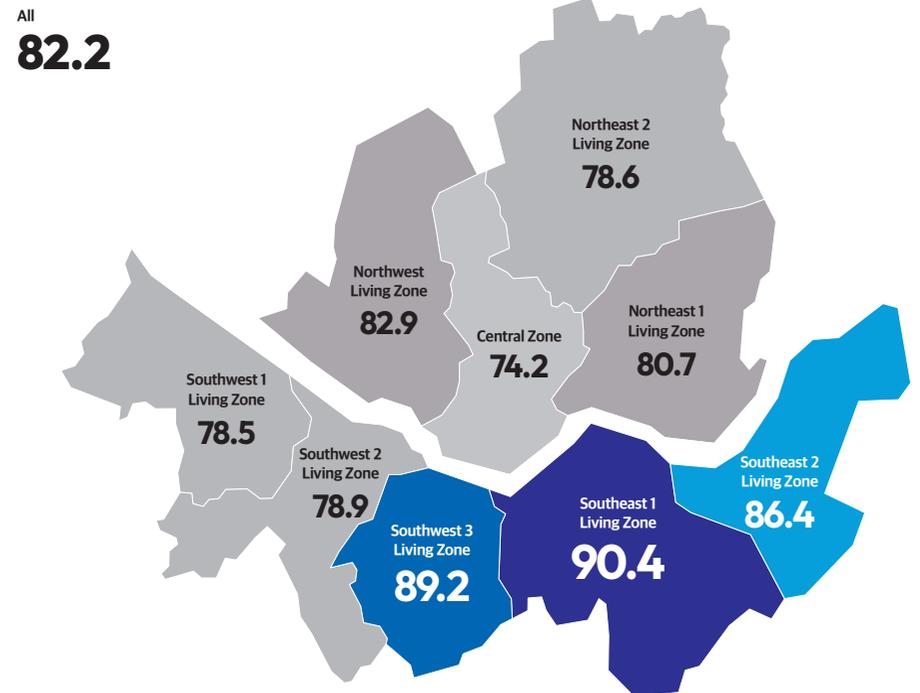
Reason for loans among middle-aged household heads

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



Middle-aged household heads preparing for life after retirement by living zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



The Elderly: The Aging Society in Seoul

Ageing index

Source: Statistics Korea, Future Population Projections, 2022

179.5 Seoul **152.0** Nationwide

Proportion of elderly population (ages 65 and older)

17.6 %

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Registered Population, 2022

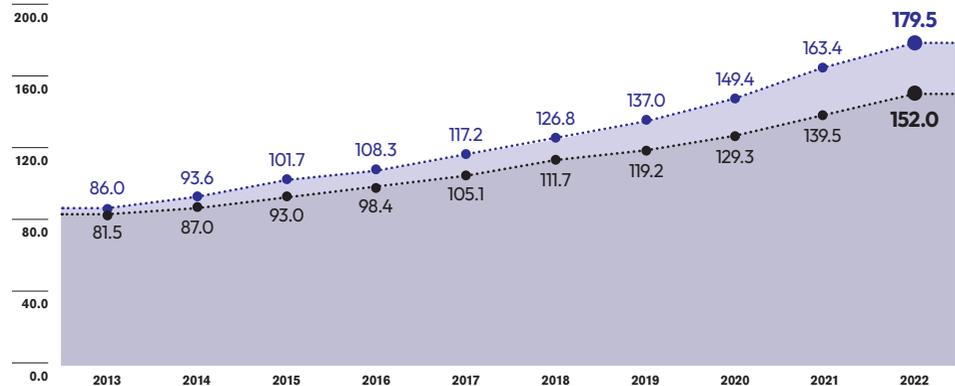
In 2022, Seoul's aging index was recorded at 179.5, which was higher than the nationwide rate of 152.0, indicating that the aging population issue was more substantial in Seoul. Moreover, the elderly population (ages 65 and older) within Seoul had risen to over 17.6%, signifying that Seoul had become an aged society (higher than 14%). Although the proportion of the elderly population in Seoul was lower than the national proportion (18.0%), the percentage had been progressively increasing and had grown by 6.1% over the past decade. Among the 25 districts, Gangbuk-gu (22.5%), Dobong-gu (21.5%), Jung-gu (20.5%), and Jongno-gu (19.6%) had higher proportions of elderly population. The districts with lower proportions included Mapo-gu (15.2%), Seocho-gu (15.4%), and Gangnam-gu (15.4%), demonstrating disparities among districts.

Ageing index

● Nationwide ● Seoul

Source: Statistics Korea, Future Population Projections, Each Year (Unit: elderly population per 100 youth population)

* Aging index : elderly population (ages 65 and older) / youth population (ages 0 to 14) x 100

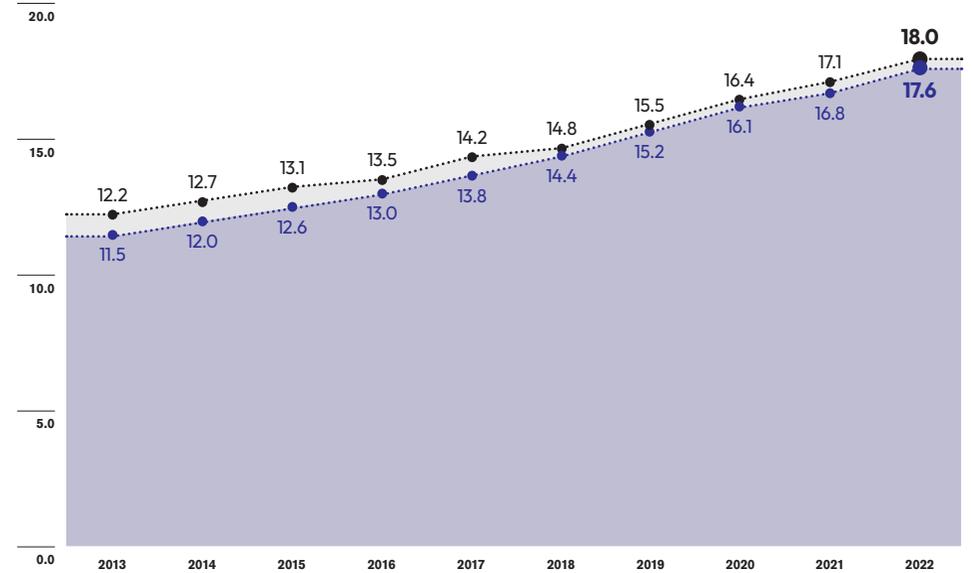


Proportion of elderly population

● Nationwide ● Seoul

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

* Elderly population rate : the proportion of elderly population (ages 65 and older) in total population

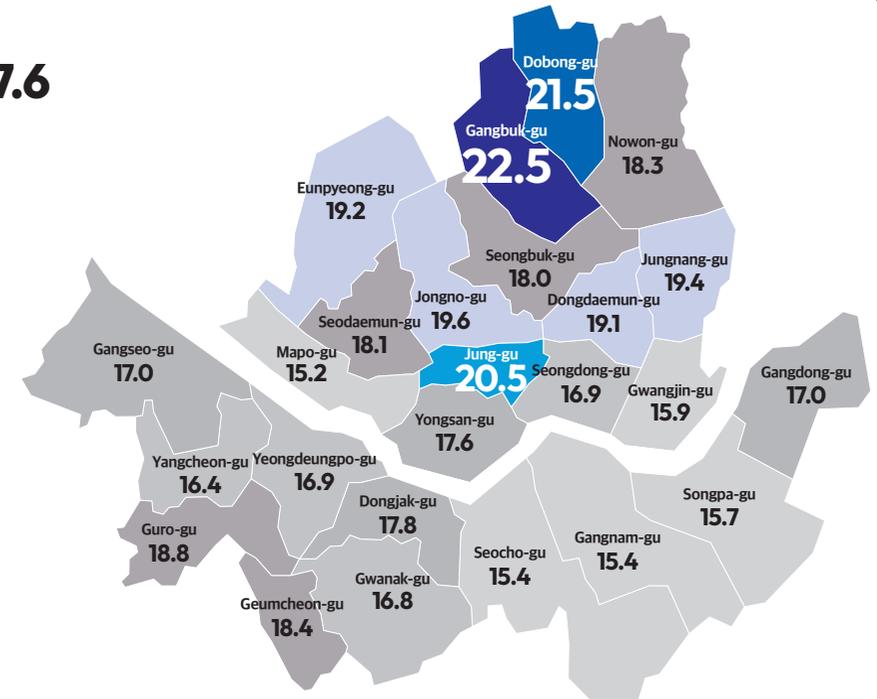


Proportion of elderly population by district

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Registered Population, 2022 (Unit: %)

All

17.6



The Elderly: Happiness Score

Overall happiness score

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

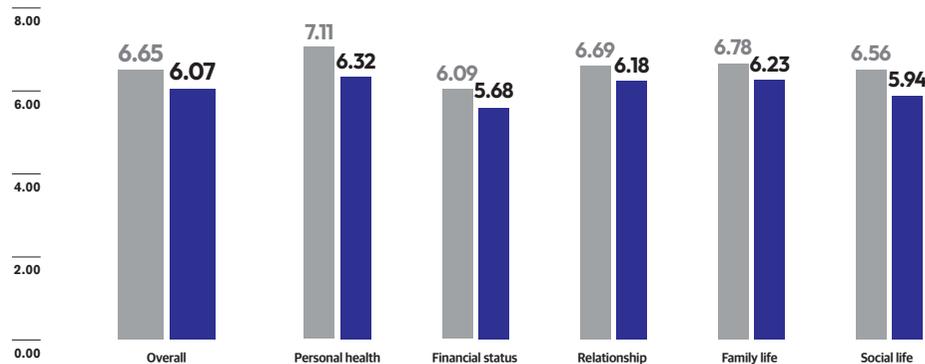


In 2022, the overall happiness score of the elderly population (aged 65 and above) in Seoul was 6.07 on a scale of 10, which is 0.58 points lower than the average happiness score of Seoul citizens (6.65). Specifically, they were satisfied with their health(6.32) and their family life (6.23) and health (0.37 lower), although the rate of each is lower than the total population rate, 0.79p and 0.55p respectively. The nationwide relative poverty rate (below 50% of average median income) of the elderly in 2021 (ages 65 and older) was 37.6%, which shows that the rate dropped to the 30% range within the past decade and is a 7.8%p decrease since 2012. The relative poverty rate of those in their retirement age (66 and older) was 39.3%, which is 28.7%p higher than the poverty rate of the working age population in ages 18 to 65 (10.6%). This illustrates the severity of elderly poverty. In addition, the suicide rate among elderly population in 2022 was 32.6 per 100,000 people, which decreased by 3.9 from the year before, and 11.2 higher than the overall suicide rate of 21.4 in Seoul.

Average happiness scores of elderly population

■ All ■ Elderly(ages 65 and older)

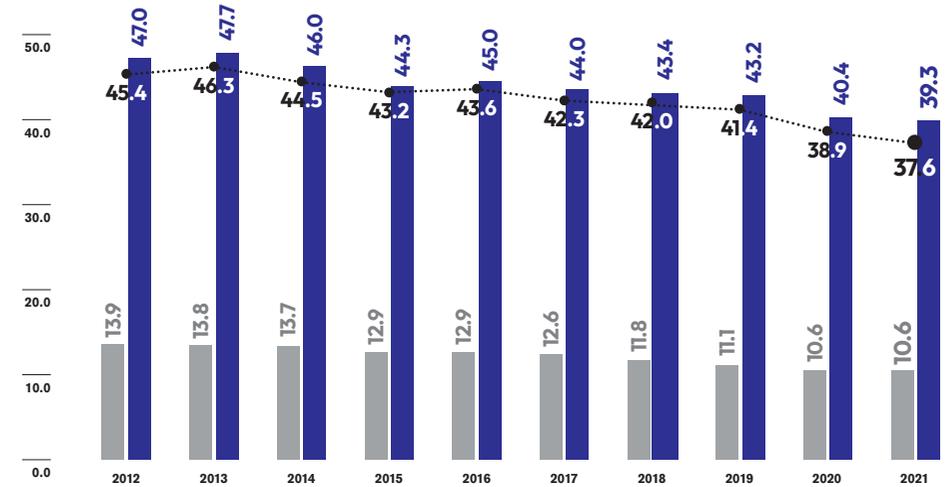
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, most unsatisfied 0



Relative poverty rate of elderly population

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

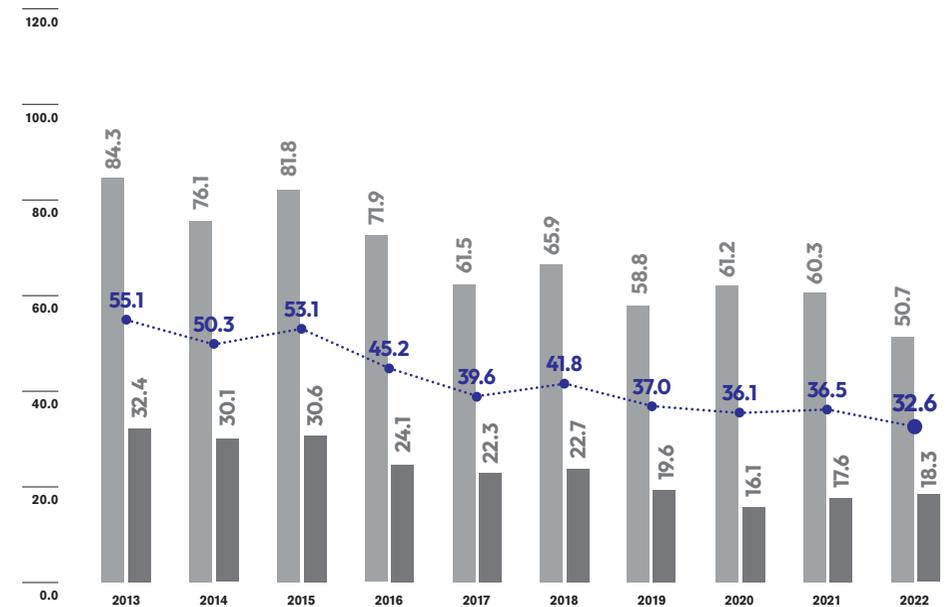
Source: Statistics Korea, Bank of Korea, Financial Supervisory Service, Survey of Household Finances and Living Condition, Each Year (Unit: %)
* Relative poverty: the percentage of population with income below the poverty line (50% of median income of equalised disposable income)



Suicide rate of elderly population by gender

● Total ■ Male ■ Female

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

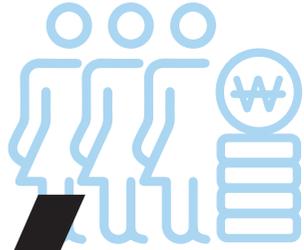


The Women: Economic Participation

Economically active female population in Seoul

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, 2022

2.44 million people



Female labor force participation rate

54.8 %

Gender gap in labor force participation

16.3 %p

Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, 2022

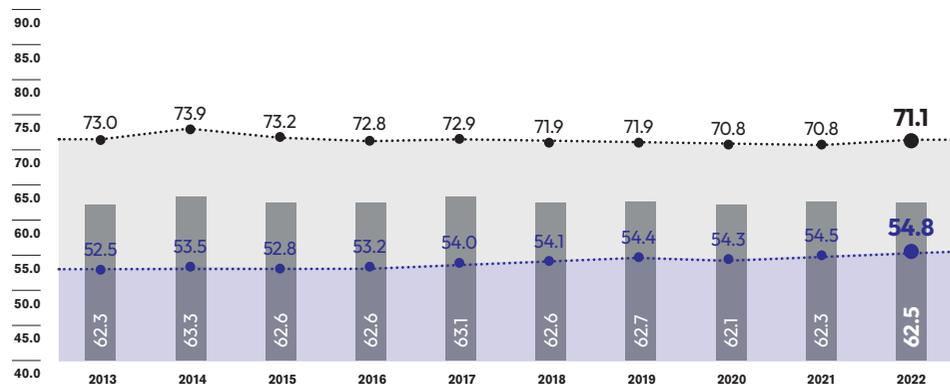
Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, 2022

In 2022, the number of women participating in economic activities was 2.44 million, and the participation rate was 54.8%. 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 2022 was 3.4%, showing 1.6%p decrease over a year, showing the same level of decrease as men's unemployment rate. The nationwide proportion of females with nonregular jobs was 15.4%p higher than their male counterparts (female at 46.0% and male at 30.6%), and is a decrease of 1.4%p over a year.

Gender gap in labor force participation

■ Total ● Male ● Female

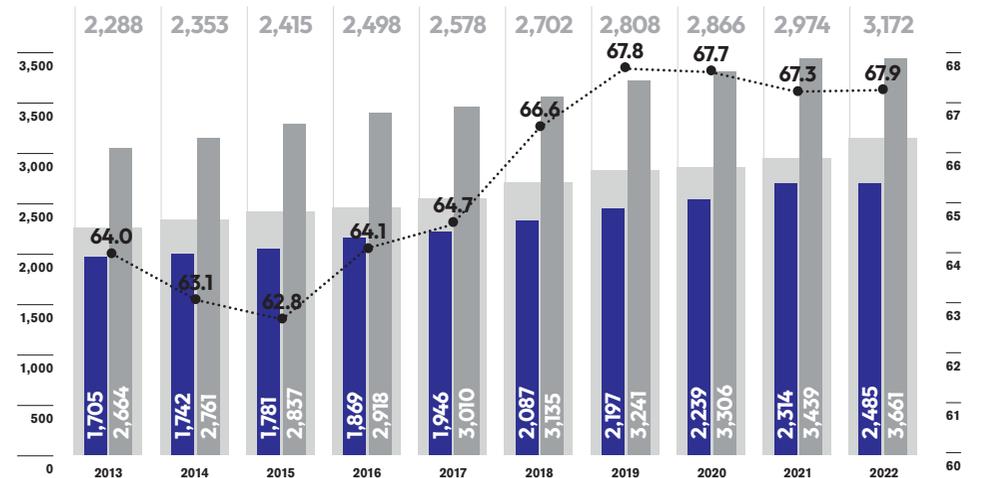
Source: Statistics Korea, Economically Active Population Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



Gender gap in income (National)

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

■ Monthly wages earned by women ■ Monthly wages earned by men ● Ratio of women's wages to men's wages ■ Total



Unemployment rate by gender

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

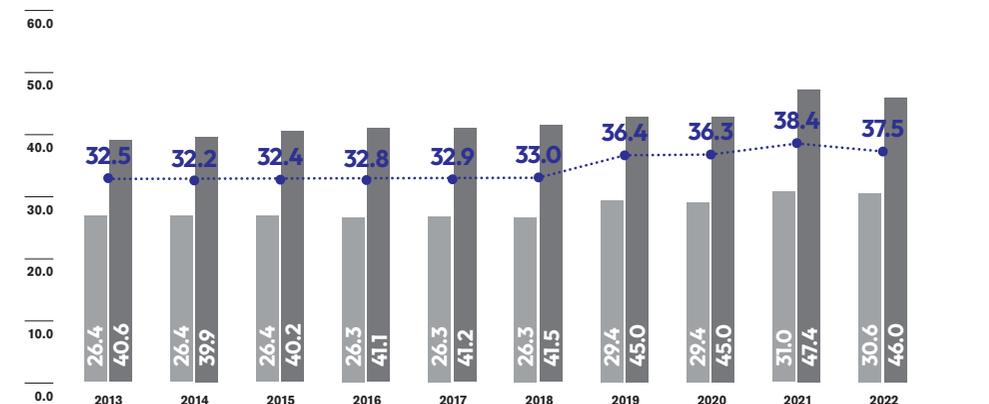
■ Male ■ Female ● Total



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

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

■ Male ■ Female ● Total



The Women: Violence against Women

Calls received by Seoul Women's Call

Source: Officer of Women Policy Affairs, Statics on Violence Against Women, 2022



Most common topic of consultation

Source: Officer of Women Policy Affairs, Statics on Violence Against Women, 2022

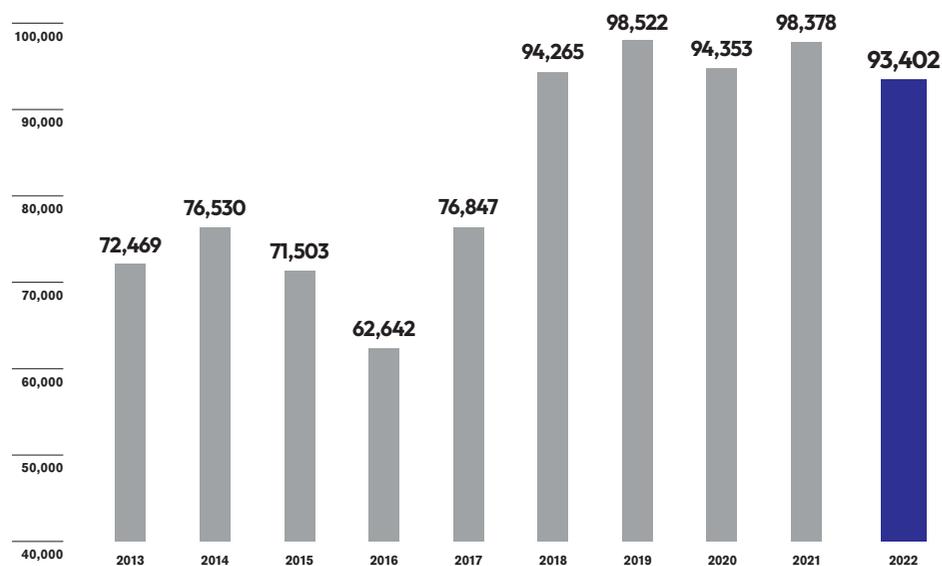
Domestic violence **56.5** %

93,402 cases

In 2022, the number of calls made to the Seoul Women's Call Center by women experiencing violence was 93,402 cases. While this number is down by 4,976 compared to last year, it still is an increase of 20,933 compared to ten years ago. There was a minor dip in the number of cases in 2016, but has been increasing since 2017. Cases of domestic violence took up the majority of the calls at 56.5%, followed by sexual assault (29.0%), sex trafficking (13.7%), date violence (0.5%), and stalking (0.3%). Calls regarding domestic violence have been around 56~71% over the past decade (with the exception of 2016), indicating the necessity of measures to ensure women's safety at home.

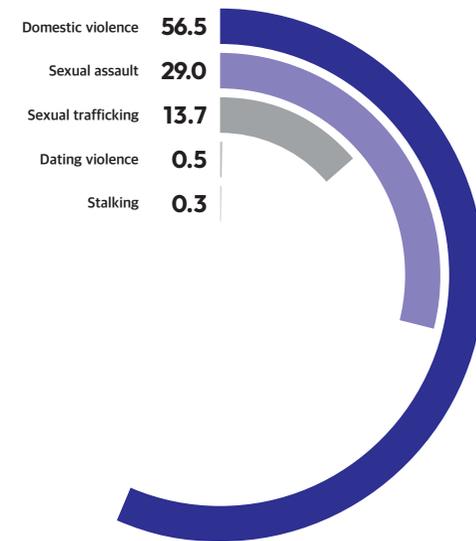
Calls received by Seoul Women's Call Center on violence against women

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



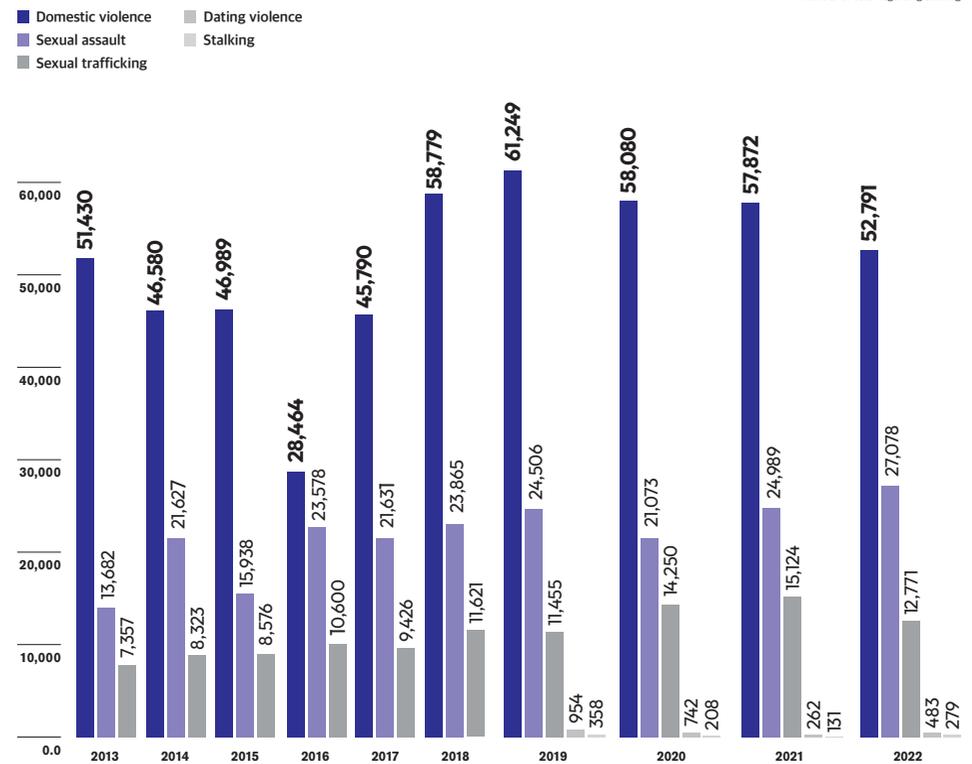
Topic of consultation related to violence against women

Source: Officer of Women Policy Affairs, Statics on Violence Against Women, 2022 (Unit: %)



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: Transportation Accessibility

Number of low-floor buses

Source: Bus Policy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022



4,711 buses **667** cars **50.0** %

Number of call taxis for disabled people

Source: Disability Call Taxi Operation Department, Seoul Facilities Management Corporation, Comprehensive Status Report on Disability Call Taxis, 2022

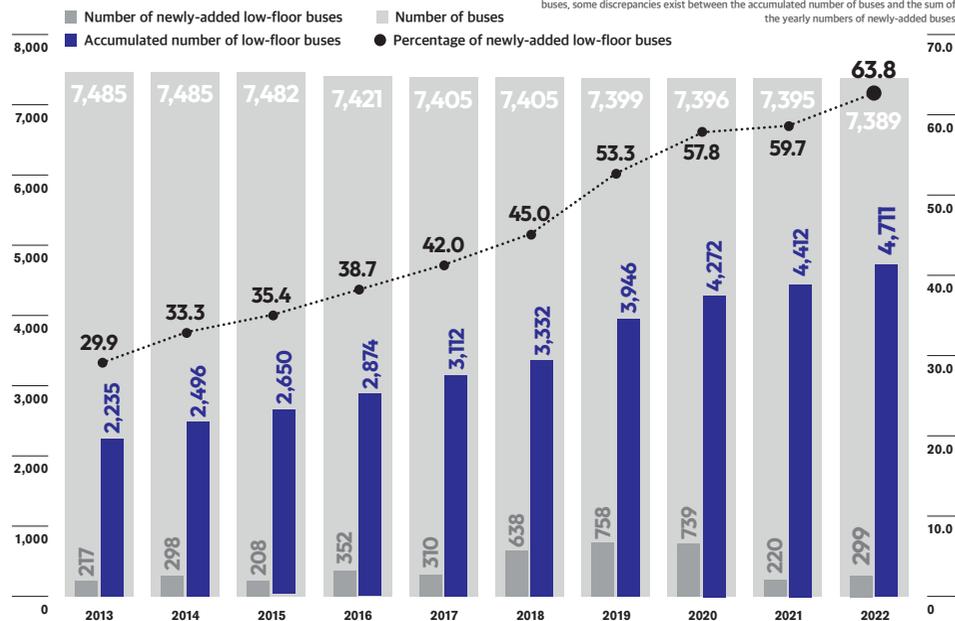
Call taxis for disabled people completing pick-up within 30 minutes

In 2022, 299 new low-floor buses were added to Seoul's public transportation, bringing the total number of low-floor buses operating in Seoul up to 4,711 buses. This number has been increasing consistently over the past decade. The low-floor bus coverage rate in Seoul city buses is 63.8%, higher than the nationwide coverage rate of 34.0%. It has steadily increased over the past 10 years and continues to be expanded. The number of Call taxis for disabled people in Seoul increased from 634 in 2021 to 667 in 2022, and the average daily number of passengers increased from 3,344 in 2021 to 3,692 in 2022. The pickup rate for Call taxi for disabled people within 30 minutes decreased by 10.7% in comparison to the previous year, reaching 50.0%. Additionally, the average waiting time increased by 7 minutes compared to the previous year, reaching 39.3 minutes.

Number of low-floor buses

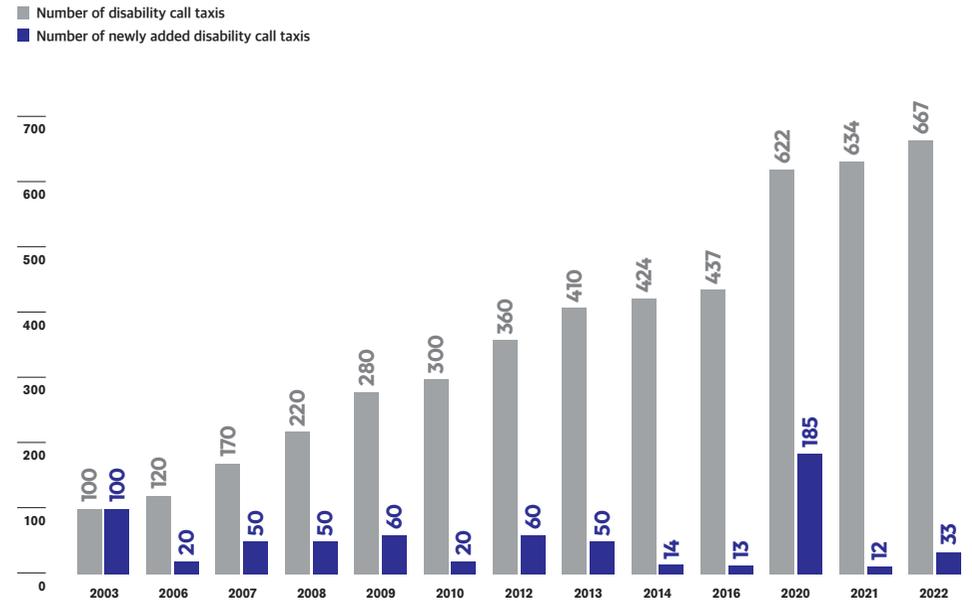
Source: Bus Policy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: buses, %)

* 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 taxis for disabled people

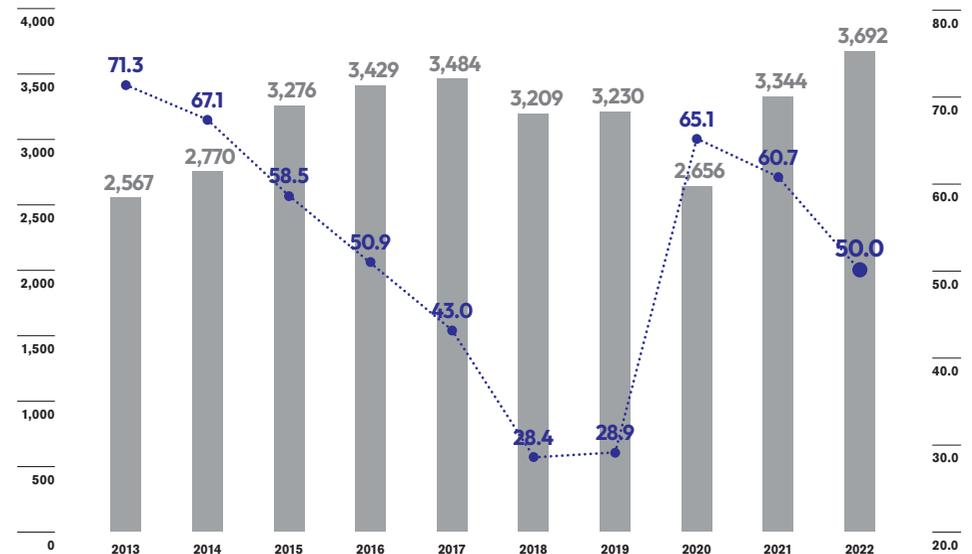
Source: Disability Call Taxi Operation Department, Seoul Facilities Management Corporation, Comprehensive Status Report on Disability Call Taxis, Each Year (Unit: cars)



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

Source: Disability Call Taxi Operation Department, Seoul Facilities Management Corporation, Comprehensive Status Report on Disability Call Taxis, Each Year (Unit: cases, %)

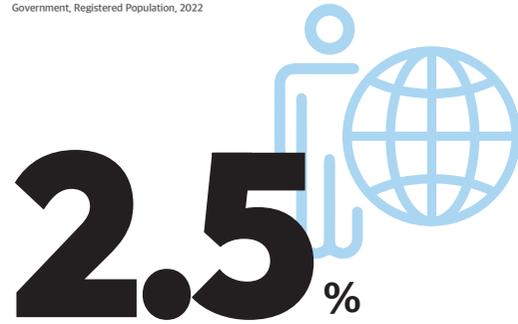
■ Average number of boardings per day
● Occupancy rate within 30 minutes



The Foreigners: Living Arrangements

Foreign population density in Seoul

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Registered Population, 2022



Registered foreigners

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Registered Population, 2022

239,297 people

Categories of foreigners

Source: Ministry of Justice, International Migration Statistics, 2021

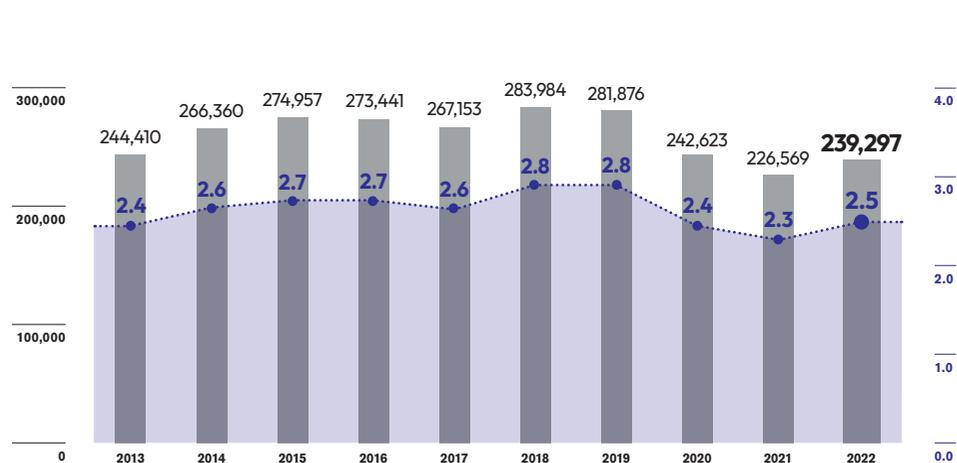
Permanent residents **47,550** people
Students **39,590** people

In 2022, the registered foreign population of Seoul was 239,297, which accounts for 2.5% of the Seoul population and is an increase of 0.2%p over a year. Among the districts, Guro-gu (23,103) and Yeongdeungpo-gu (24,410) had the largest number of registered-foreigner population. In terms of density, Jung-gu (7.9%), Jongno-gu (7.1%), and Yongsan-gu (6.3%) showed the highest density of foreign population (overall average 2.3%). In terms of residency status, international students comprised the largest share at 21.3% (50,855), representing an increase of 3.8%p from the preceding year. Permanent residents followed at 19.9% (47,555), visitors for employment at 12.3% (29,506), and marriage immigrants at 8.8% (20,986) in 2022.

Registered foreigners in seoul

Registered foreigners
Percentage of foreign population

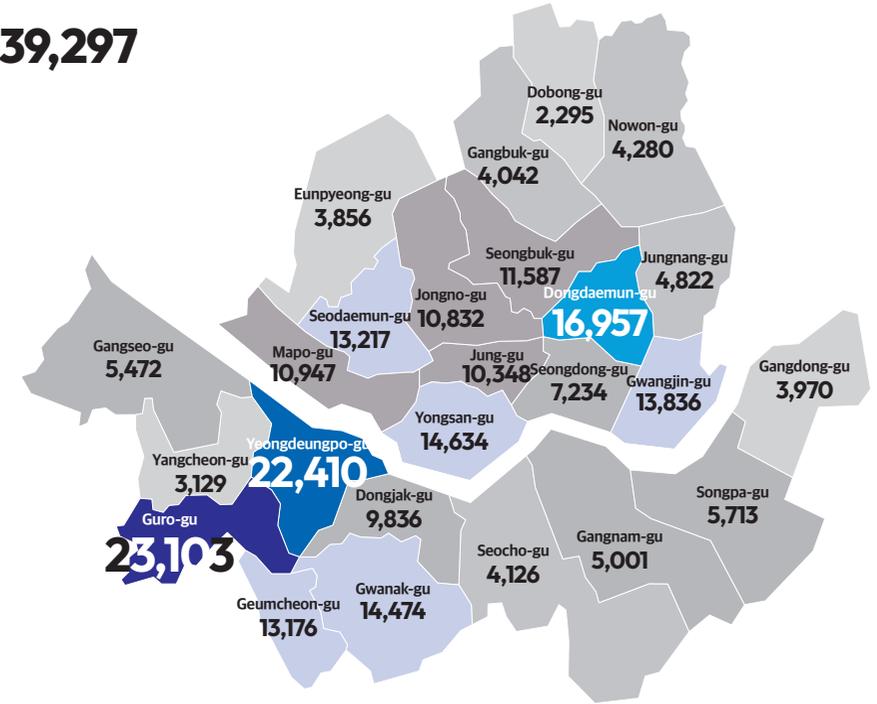
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Registered Population, Each Year (Unit: people, %)



Number of foreign residents by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Registered Population, 2022 (Unit: people)

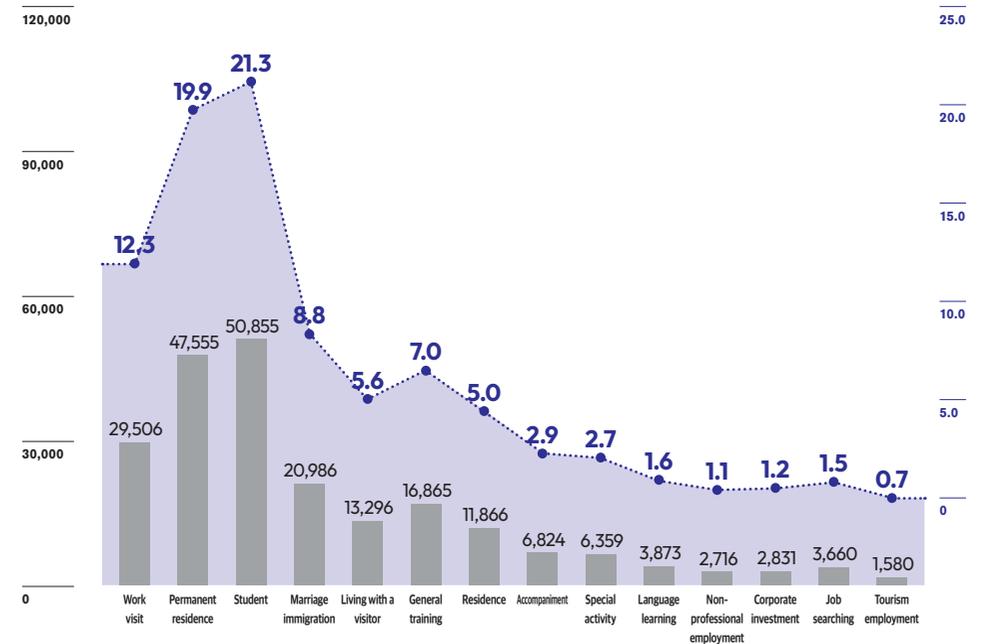
All **239,297**



Registered foreigners' status of residence

Source: Ministry of Justice, International Migration Statistics, 2022 (Unit: people, %)

Registered foreigners
Percentage of foreign population



The Foreigners: Quality of Life

Satisfaction with quality of life among foreigners

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

6.91 points



Satisfaction with quality of life

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Urban safety **7.30** points

Foreigners' Experience of Discrimination

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

Workplace **27.9** %

Willingness to Recommend Residing in Seoul

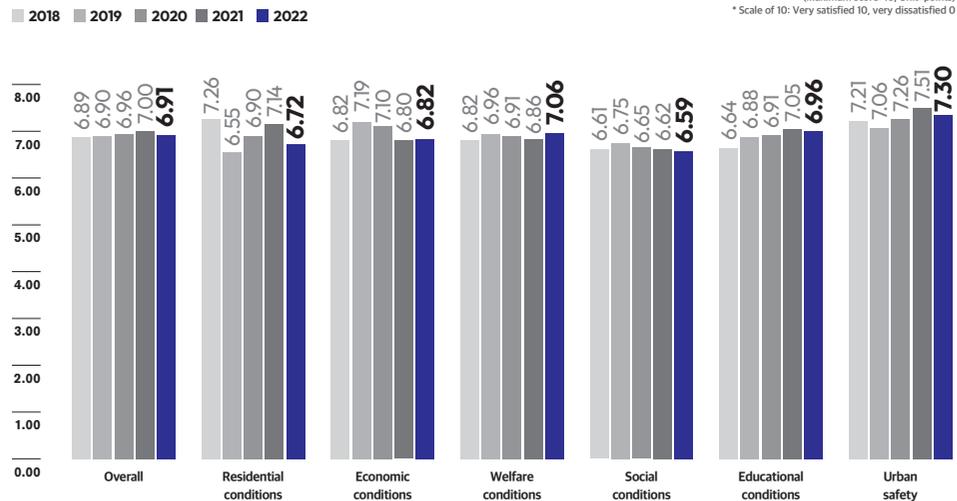
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

57.1 %

Foreigners who have been residing in Seoul for three months or more have responded that their satisfaction with overall quality of life was 6.91 out of 10. Specifically, they were more satisfied with urban safety (7.30) and welfare environment (7.06), and least satisfied with social environment (6.59). 57.1% responded that they would recommend residing in Seoul, which is a decrease of 9.2%p from the year before, and 56.3% responded that they would continue to live in Seoul. On the other hand, 27.9% responded that they have experienced discrimination at workplace, followed by at retail-restaurants-banks, from landlords or realtors, public institution, and on streets or at their neighborhoods. Their experience of discrimination increased up to 28-50% in 2019, but significantly decreased to 8-28% in 2022.

Satisfaction with quality of life among foreigners

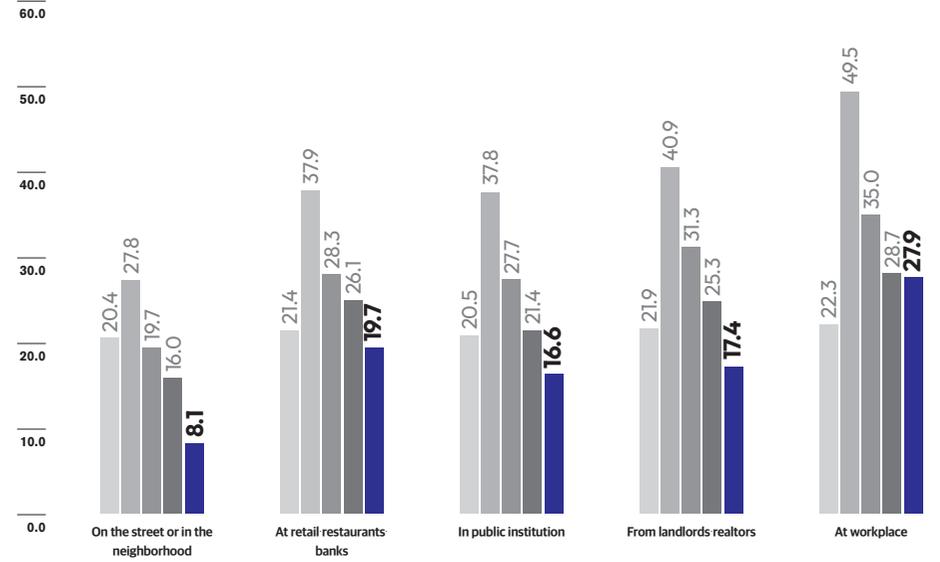
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



Foreigners' experience of discrimination

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

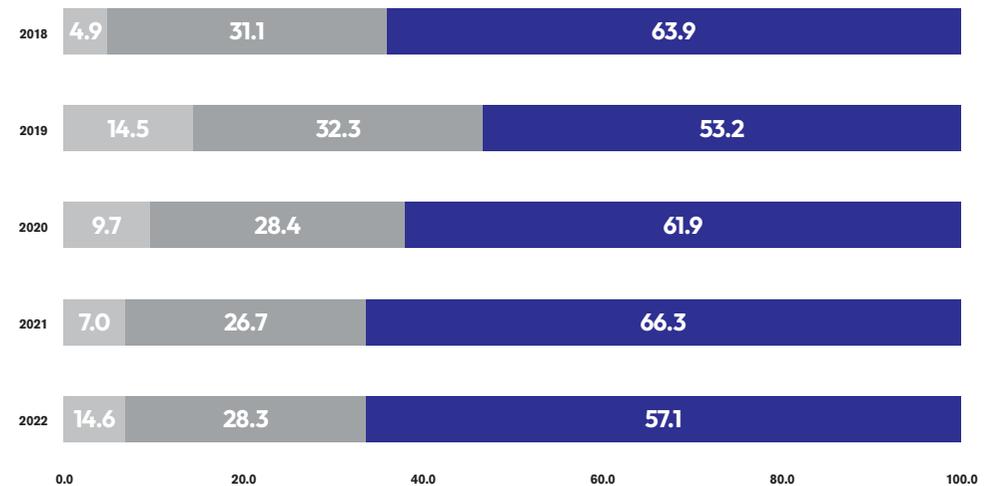
2018 2019 2020 2021 2022



Willingness to Continue Living in Seoul

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

Do not recommend Neutral Recommend





Everyday Life in Seoul

**SEOUL AT A GLANCE
2023**

1. House & Economy

Residential Conditions
Dilapidated Dwellings of 30 Years and Older
Satisfaction with Economic Conditions
Consumer Environment

2. Education & Culture & Welfare

Childcare
Education
Culture and Tourism
Welfare and Social Security

3. Traffic & Environment

Transportation
Transportation Inclusivity for the Minorities
Energy Consumption
Air and Water Quality
Ecosystem and Waste Management
Experience and Perception of Climate Change

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

Satisfaction with Economic Conditions

Consumer Environment

Residential Conditions

Satisfaction with residential conditions among householders

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

7.20

points



Region with highest level of living environment satisfaction

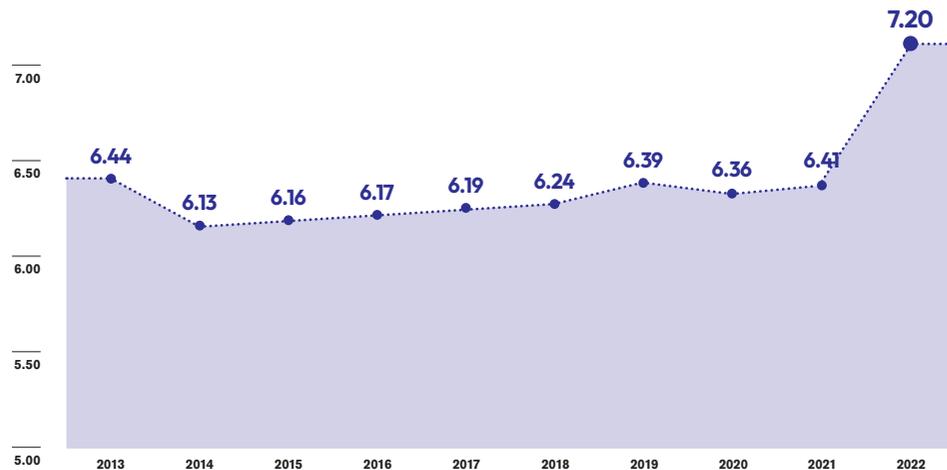
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Northeast 2 Living Zone **7.61** points

In 2022, 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 7.20 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 7.43. By age groups, household heads in their 40s-50s showed highest satisfaction with their residential conditions, while those in their 20s-30s showed lower satisfaction. By living zone, Northeast living zone 2 (Seongbuk-gu, Gangbuk-gu, Dobonggu, Nowon-gu) and Southeast living zone 2 (Songpa-gu, Gangdong-gu) showed the highest satisfaction. Meanwhile, Southwest living zone 2 (Guro-gu, Geumcheon-gu, Yeongdeungpo-gu) and Downtown area (Jongno-gu, Jung-gu, Yongsan-gu) showed the lowest satisfaction.

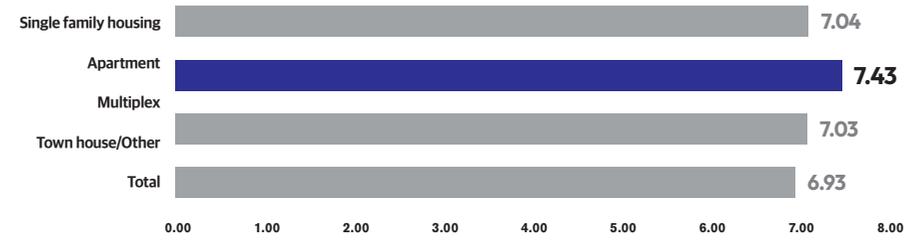
Satisfaction with residential conditions

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



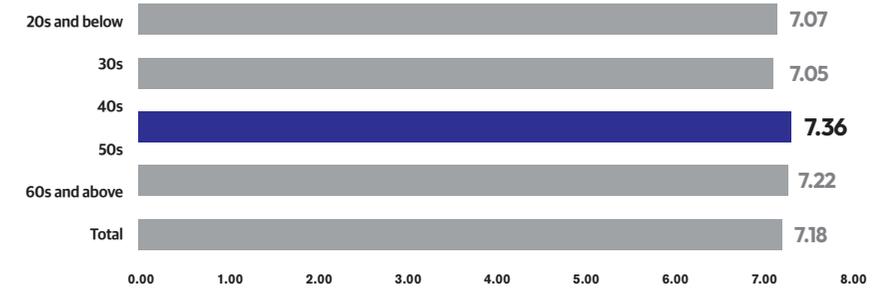
Satisfaction with residential conditions by types of housing

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



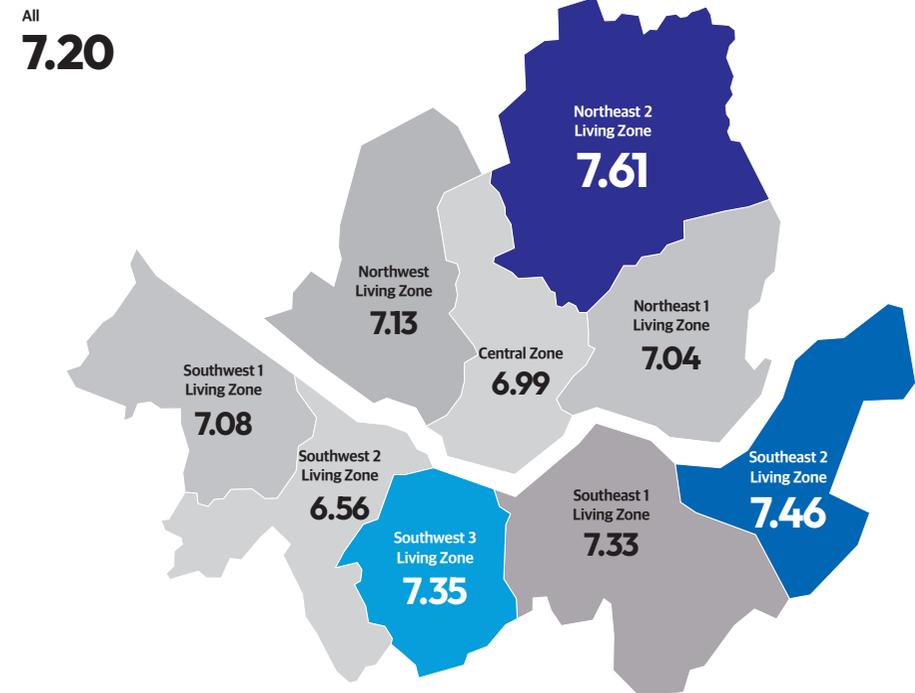
Satisfaction with residential conditions by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



Level of satisfaction with residential conditions by living zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



Dilapidated Dwellings of 30 Years and Older

Percentage of dilapidated dwellings (older than 30 years)

Source: Statistics Korea, Housing Census, 2002



23.6%

Number of dilapidated dwelling units older than 30 years

Source: Statistics Korea, Housing Census, 2022

732,831

 dwellings

The most common housing type of dilapidated dwelling units

Source: Statistics Korea, Housing Census, 2022

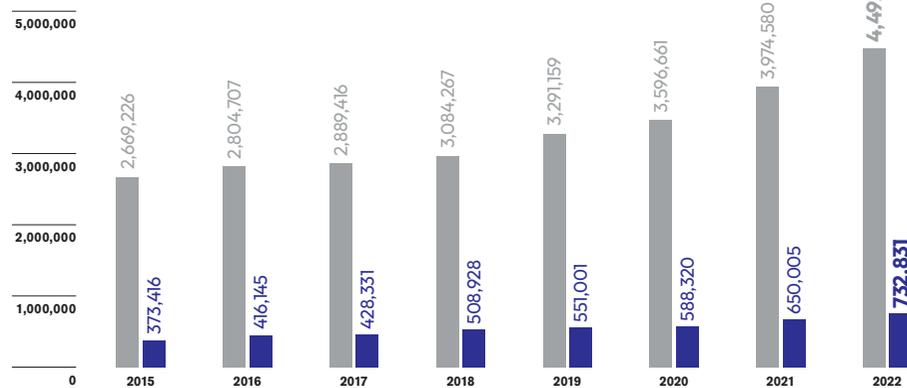
Apartment **51.0%**

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 730,000 dilapidated units in 2022, which accounts for 23.6% of total houses. This is an increase of 83,000 units (2.4%p) over a year, and an increase of 359,000 units (10.2%p) since 2015. Looking specifically at housing types of dilapidated dwellings, 51.9% are apartments and 25.7% 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 (47.0%) and Donbong-gu (38.1%) showed higher percentages, while Gangseo-gu (9.8%) and Seongbuk-gu (16.3%) showed lower percentages.

Number of dilapidated dwelling units older than 30 years

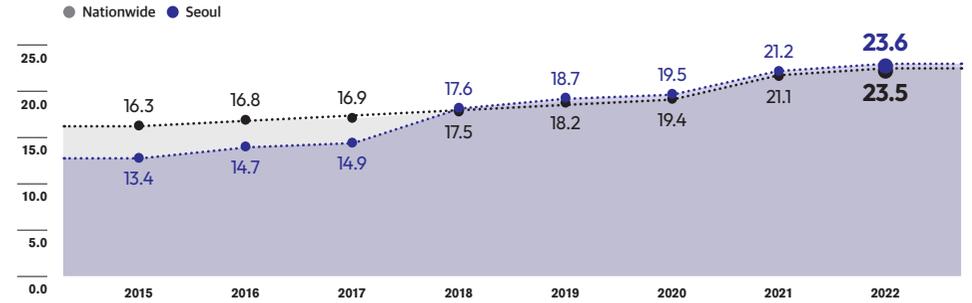
■ Number of dilapidated dwellings (Nationwide)
■ Number of dilapidated dwellings (Seoul)

Source: Statistics Korea, Housing Census, Each Year (Unit: dwelling unit)



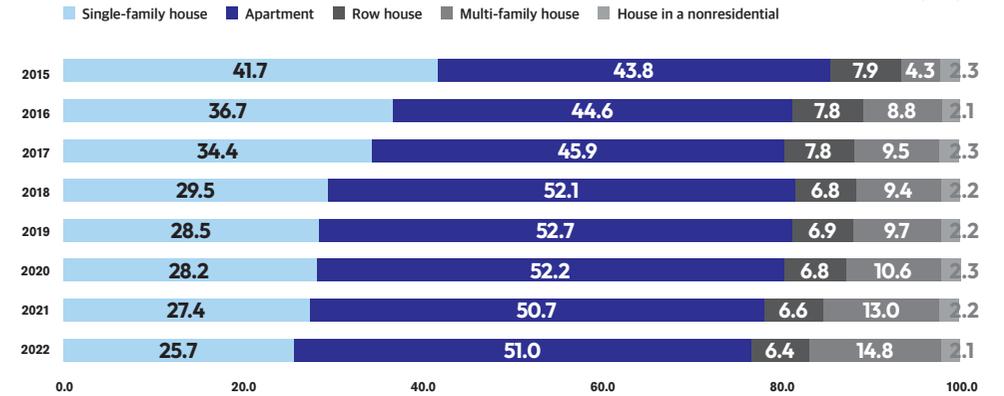
Percentage of dilapidated dwellings (older than 30 years)

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



The most common housing type of dilapidated dwelling units

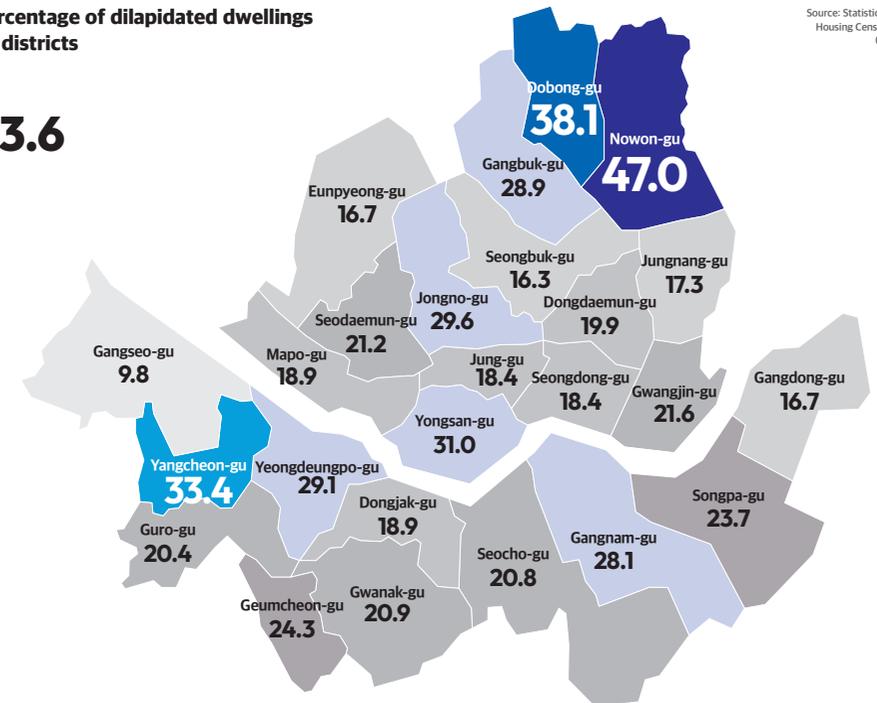
Source: Statistics Korea, Housing Census, Each Year (Unit: %)



Percentage of dilapidated dwellings by districts

Source: Statistics Korea, Housing Census, 2022 (Unit: %)

All **23.6**



Satisfaction with Economic Conditions

Satisfaction with economic conditions

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

6.41

points

Groups with higher satisfaction on economic conditions

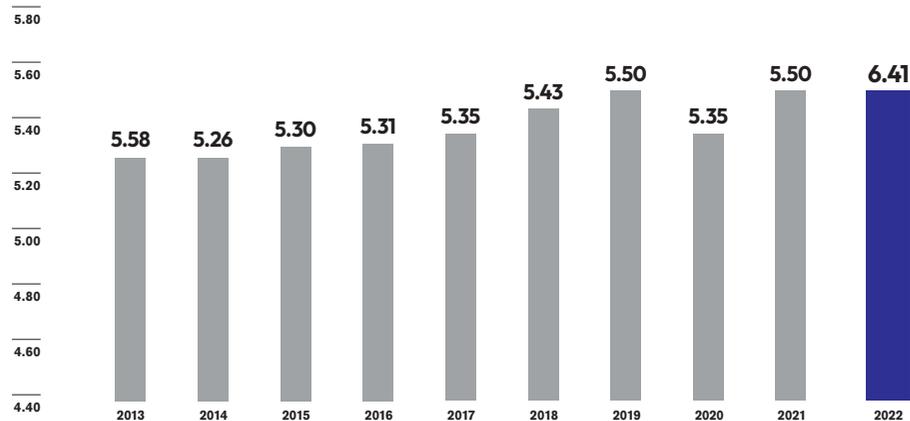
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Graduate school or higher	6.83	points
Southeast 1 Living Zone	6.80	points
Apartment	6.64	points
40s	6.62	points

Head of household's satisfaction level with economic conditions (living cost, wage, working hours, etc.) was 6.41 on the scale of 10, which is an increase of 0.91 since last year. The satisfaction was highest with male in their 40s, graduate school or higher, residing in apartments, living in own home or on bi-annual deposit, and earning higher wages. In contrast, the satisfaction was the lowest with those in their 20s or below (6.14), with middle school degree or lower (6.06), living in single family house (6.16), paying monthly rent or others (6.19), living in five or more people households (5.78), and earning monthly household income of below 2 million KRW (5.76). Among the 5 living zones, Southeast living zone 1 (6.80) and Northwest living zone (6.71) showed the highest level of satisfaction with their economic status, while Southwest living zone 2 (5.78), Southwest living zone 3 (6.13), and Downtown area (6.19) showed the lowest rate.

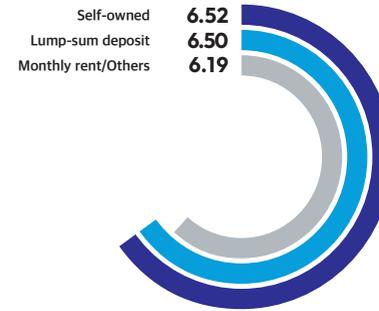
Satisfaction with economic conditions

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



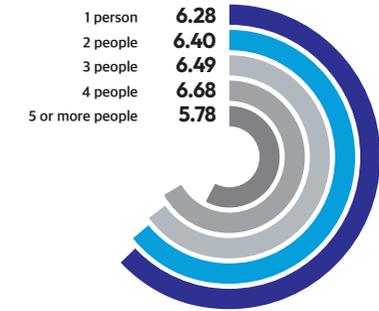
Satisfaction on economic conditions by living arrangement

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



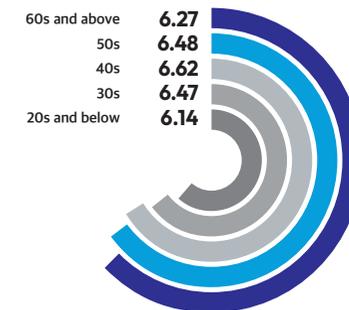
Satisfaction on economic conditions by household size

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



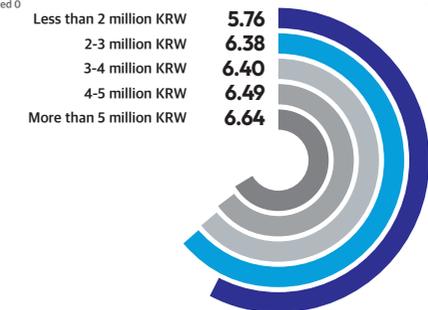
Satisfaction on economic conditions by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



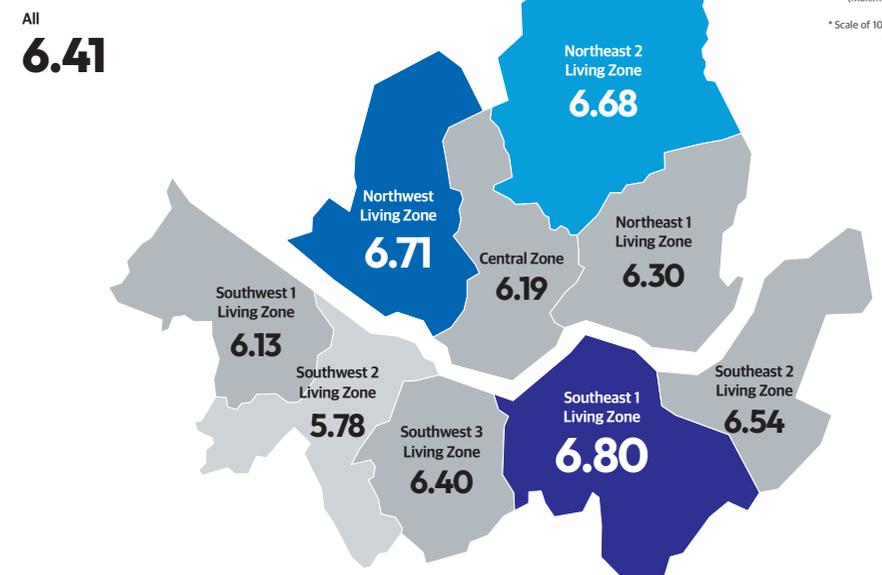
Satisfaction with economic conditions by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



Satisfaction on economic conditions by living zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



Consumer Environment

In-store purchase

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

69.4 % Household goods and groceries

59.9 % Clothing and accessories

41.3 % Durable goods

Online purchases

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

23.8 % Household goods and groceries

33.7 % Clothing and accessories

20.8 % Durable goods

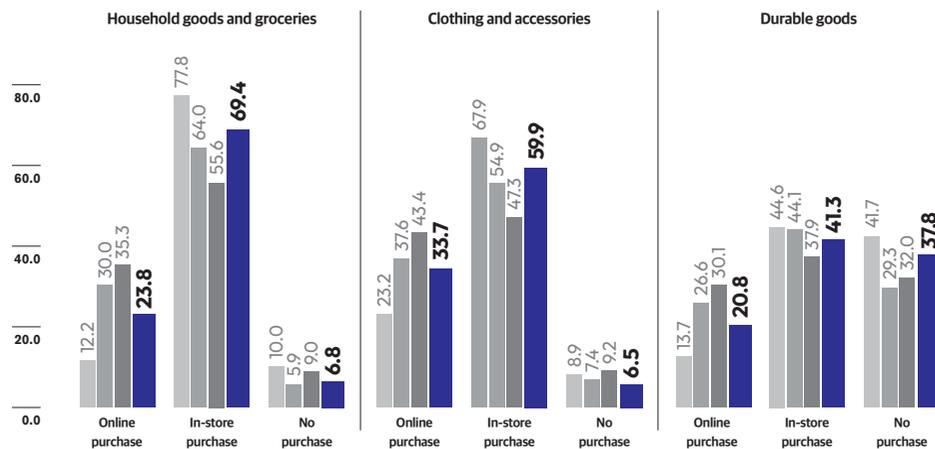


The COVID-19 pandemic led to the resurgence of in-store shopping, while less people were shopping online in 2022. Compared to the previous year, the rate of online purchases for household goods and groceries decreased by 11.5%, for clothing and accessories by 9.7%, and for durable goods by 9.3%. Online purchases were notably more prevalent among individuals aged 20-30, with a college degree or higher, unmarried, and with a monthly average household income of over 3 million KRW, while in-store purchases were most popular among those aged 60 and above, with a middle school education or lower, and a monthly average household income below 2 million KRW. Between 2020 and 2021, the consumption patterns of Seoul citizens for 'household goods and groceries' and 'clothing and accessories' shifted from in-store purchases to online purchases. However, in 2022, there was an increase in in-store purchases again.

Purchase channels

2019 2020 2021 2022

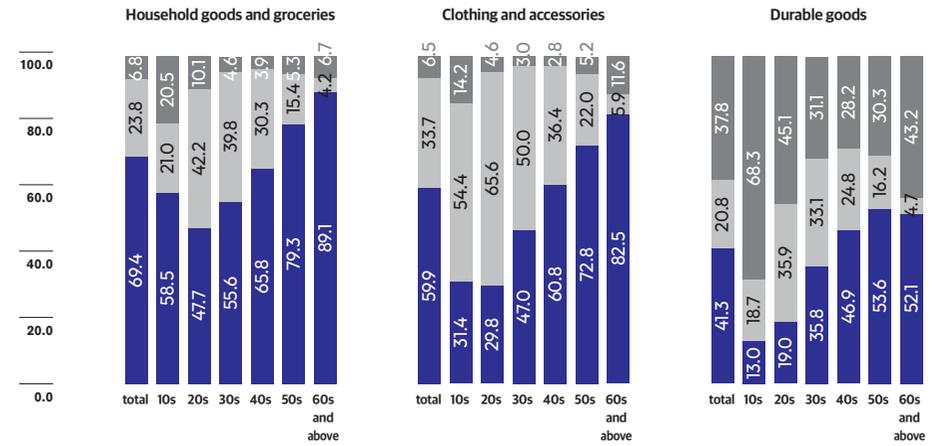
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)



Purchase channels by age

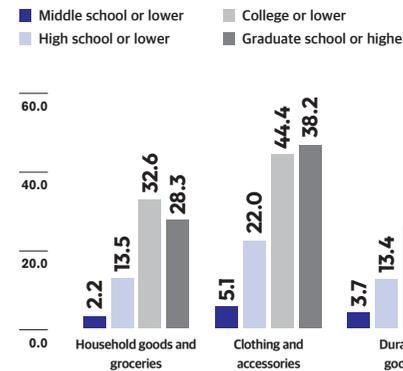
No purchase Online purchase In-store purchase

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



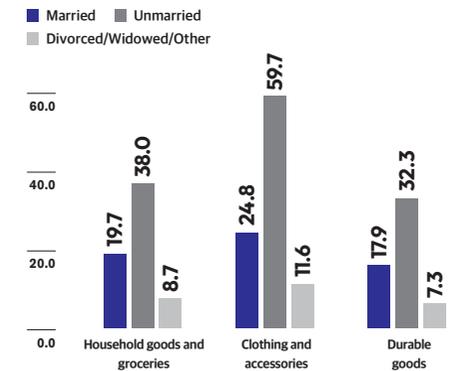
Percentage of online purchases by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



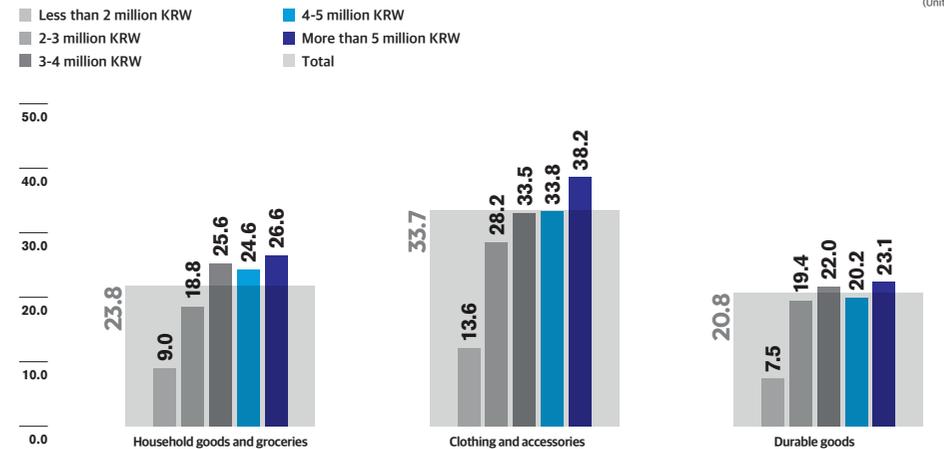
Percentage of online purchases by marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Percentage of online purchases by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)





2. Education & Culture & Welfare

Childcare
Education
Culture and Tourism
Welfare and Social Security

Childcare

Proportion of public childcare centers

Source: Childcare Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Childcare Facilities, 2022

45.7%



District with highest number of public childcare centers

Source: Childcare Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Childcare Facilities, 2022

Songpa-gu **127** centers

District with highest percentage of public childcare centers

Source: Childcare Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Childcare Facilities, 2022

Jongno-gu **88.7%**

Satisfaction with childcare centers

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

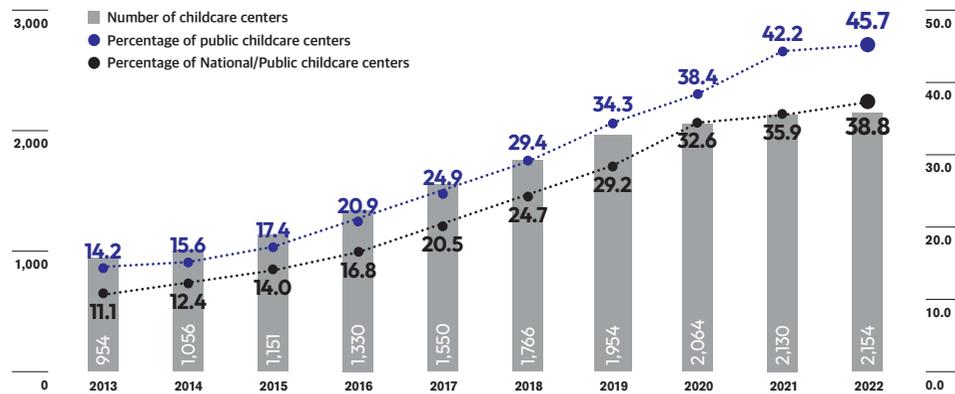
7.01 points

In 2022, there were 2,154 public childcare centers in Seoul, which accounts for 45.7% of total centers across the country. Over a year, the number increased by 24 (3.5%p), and compared to a decade ago it increased by 1,200 (31.6%p). Among these centers, national public childcare centers counted at 1,829 in 2022, which is 38.8% of total, and has been increasing constantly every year. Among districts, Songpa-gu (127) and Yeondeungpo-gu (119) had the most in number, and Jung-gu (46) and Yongsan-gu (50) had the least. The ratio of public childcare centers to total centers was highest in the order of Jongno-gu, Jung-gu, and Seocho-gu, and lowest in the order of Nowon-gu, Gangseo-gu, and Jungnang-gu.

Satisfaction with childcare centers among parents of preschoolers was 7.01 on a scale of 10, which is an increase from the dropped satisfaction during the pandemic. The type of childcare center which delivered the highest satisfaction was those operated within the workplace (8.48). The satisfaction of childcare centers operated by workplace and home daycare centers increased significantly over the year, while satisfaction dropped on privately-run centers and corporate operated centers.

Number/Proportion of childcare centers

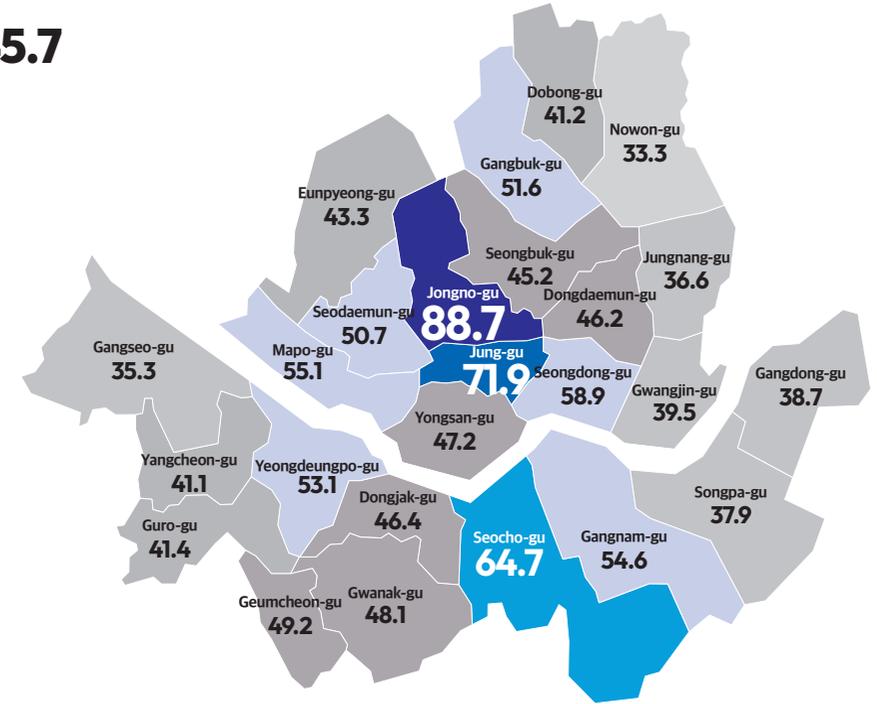
Source: Childcare Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Childcare Facilities, Each Year (Unit: facilities, %)
* Public Childcare Facility: National public childcare center, corporate childcare center, workplace childcare center



Proportion of public childcare centers by district

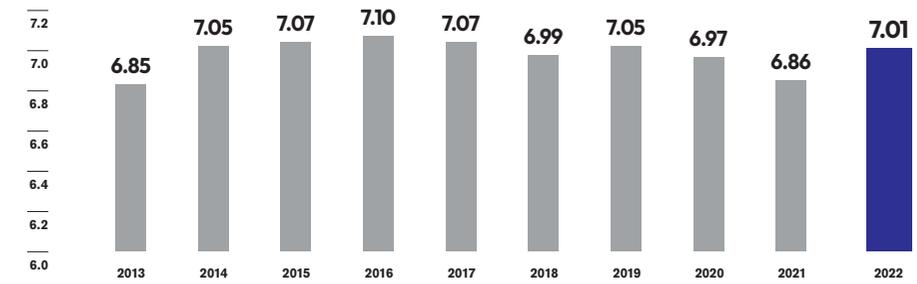
Source: Childcare Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Childcare Facilities, 2022 (Unit: %)

All **45.7**



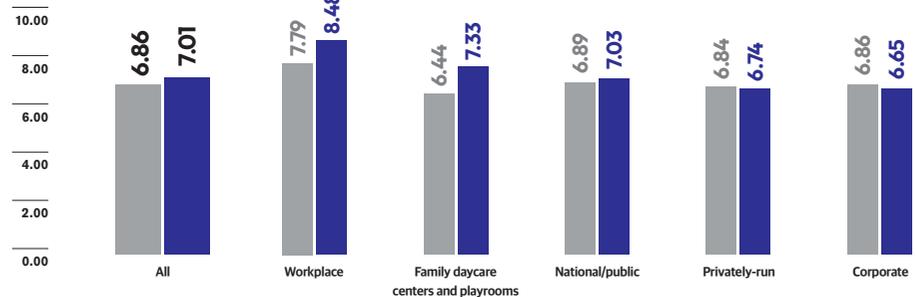
Satisfaction with childcare centers by year

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



Satisfaction with childcare centers by type

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



Education

Number of students per teacher at elementary schools

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Statistical yearbook of Seoul education, 2022

13.9 students



Number of private educational institutions per 10,000 students

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Statistical yearbook of Seoul education, 2022

178.8 institutions

Satisfaction with the educational environment of households

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

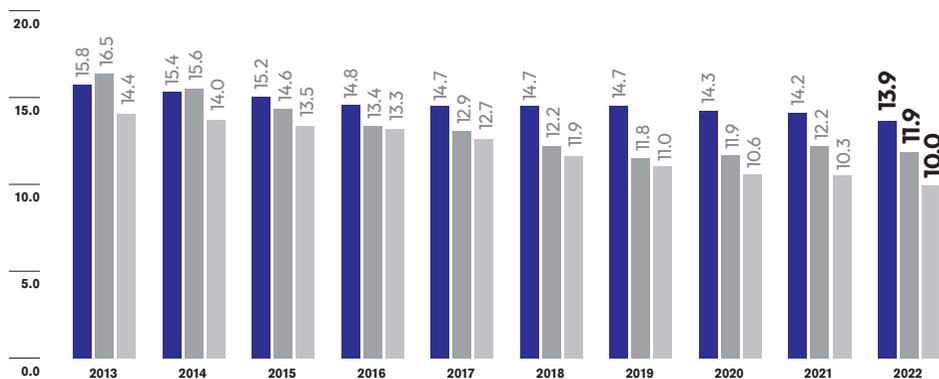
6.20 points

The number of students per teacher in Seoul was 13.9 in elementary schools, 11.9 in middle schools, and 10.0 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 2022, the number of private institutions per 10,000 students was 178.8, which increased by 60 over a decade. Gangnam-gu (419.2), Seocho-gu (278.2), and Mapo-gu (259.4) had the greatest number of private educational institutions, while Jung-gu (90.1), Jungnang-gu (104.5), and Yongsan-gu (105.8) had the lowest. The household head's level of satisfaction with the educational environment (including the cost and conditions) was at 6.20, which was an increase of 0.46p since the year before. Among Districts, the highest level of satisfaction was shown in Nowon-gu, Seocho-gu, Yongsan-gu, Songpa-gu, and Gangnam-gu respectively.

Number of students per teacher

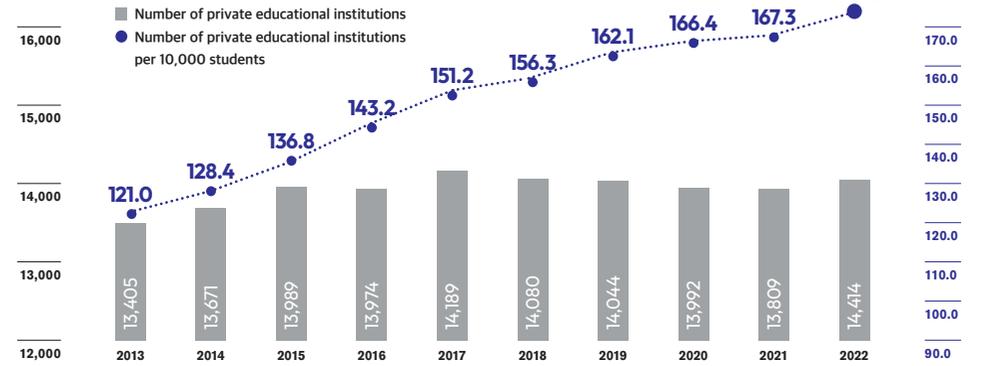
- Elementary school
- Middle school
- High school

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Statistical yearbook of Seoul education, Each Year (Unit: students)



Number of private educational institutions

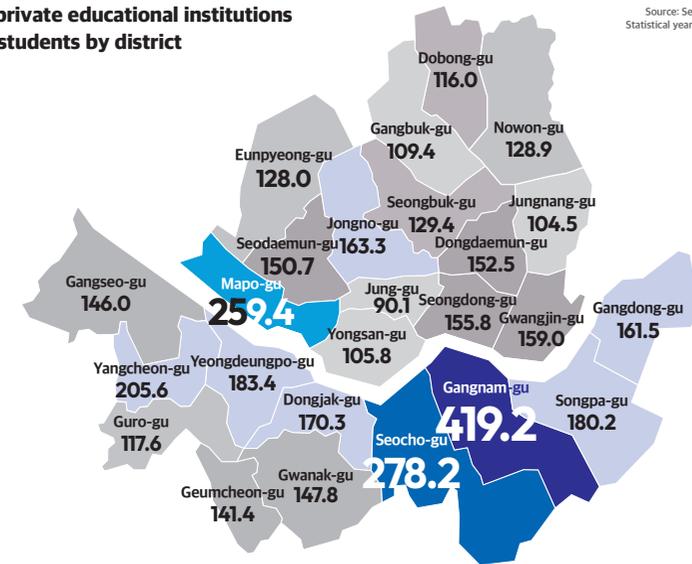
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Statistical yearbook of Seoul education, Each Year (Unit: institutions)



Number of private educational institutions per 10,000 students by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Statistical yearbook of Seoul education, 2022 (Unit: institutions)

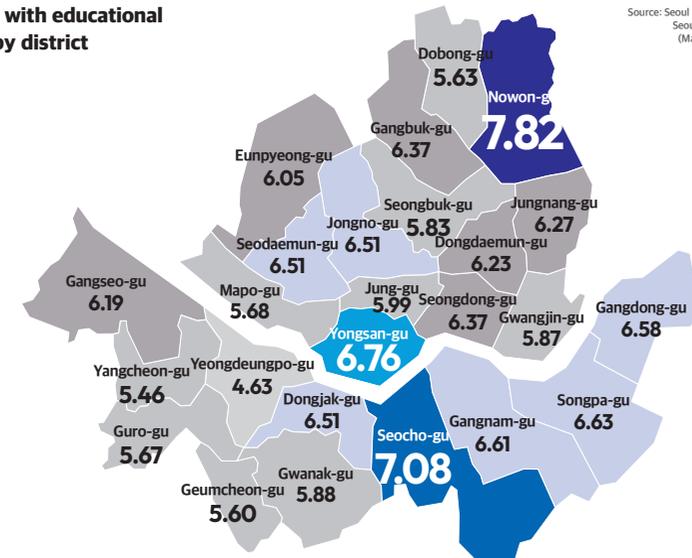
All **178.8**



Satisfaction with educational conditions by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0

All **6.20**



Culture and Tourism

Seoul's budget for culture and arts

Source: Budget Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Seoul's Budget at Glance, 2022



Number of foreign visitors to Seoul

2.64 million people

Source: Korea Culture & Tourism Institute, International Visitor Survey, 2022

Satisfaction with the cultural environment of Seoul citizens

5.73 point

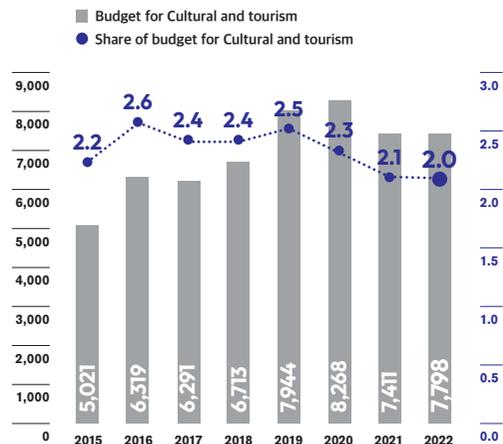
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

779.8 billion KRW

In 2022, Seoul's budget for culture and tourism was 779.8 billion KRW, which was an increase of 38.7 billion KRW (5.2%) over a year. As part of this budget, 'tourism promotion' budget was 65.1 billion KRW, which is a decrease of 600 million KRW (0.9%) since the year before, and accounts for 8.3% of the total budget. As COVID-19 restrictions on international travel were lifted in 2022, the number of yearly visitors in Korea increased significantly by 230.7% to 3,198,017 people. Out of these visitors, 2,635,166 foreigners visited Seoul (82.4%), which also increased by 372.3% since the year before. Meanwhile, Seoul citizen's overall satisfaction with the cultural environment (cultural facilities, program, budget) was 5.73 out of 10. Jongno-gu, Eunpyeong-gu, and Seongdong-gu showed the highest satisfaction (in order), while Yeongdeungpo-gu showed the lowest satisfaction.

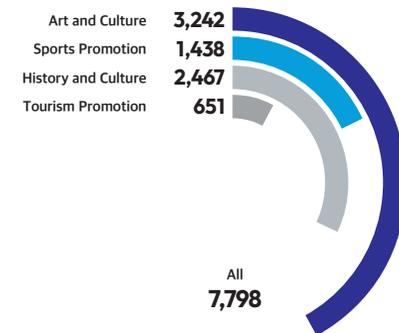
Seoul's budget for Cultural and tourism

Source: Budget Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Seoul's Budget at Glance, Each Year (Unit: 100 million KRW, %)



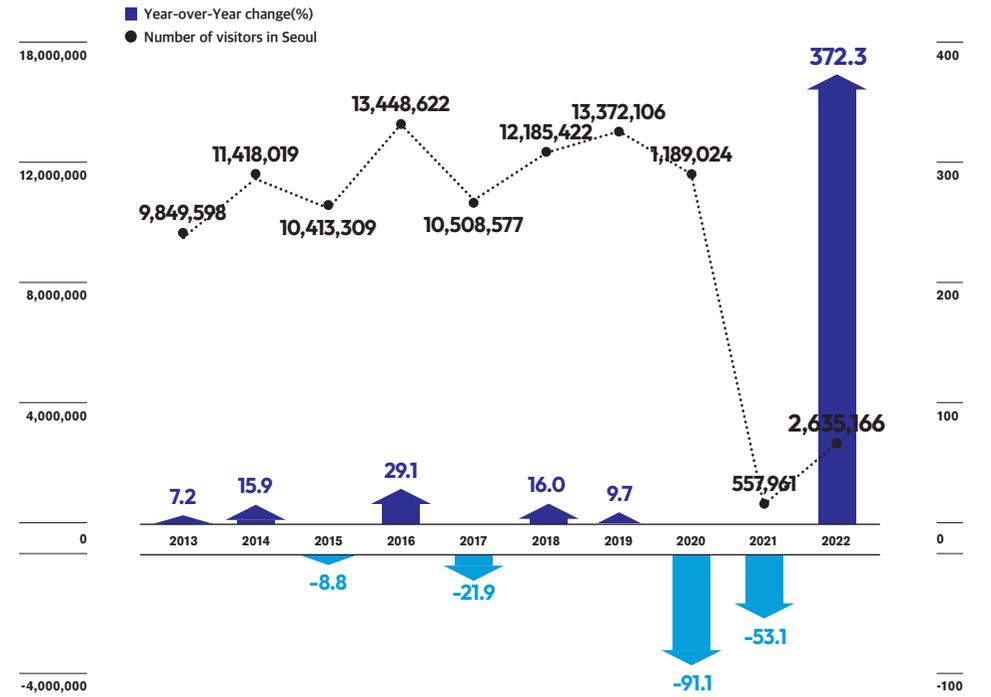
Cultural and tourism budget per category

Source: Budget Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Seoul's Budget at Glance, 2022 (Unit: 100 million KRW)



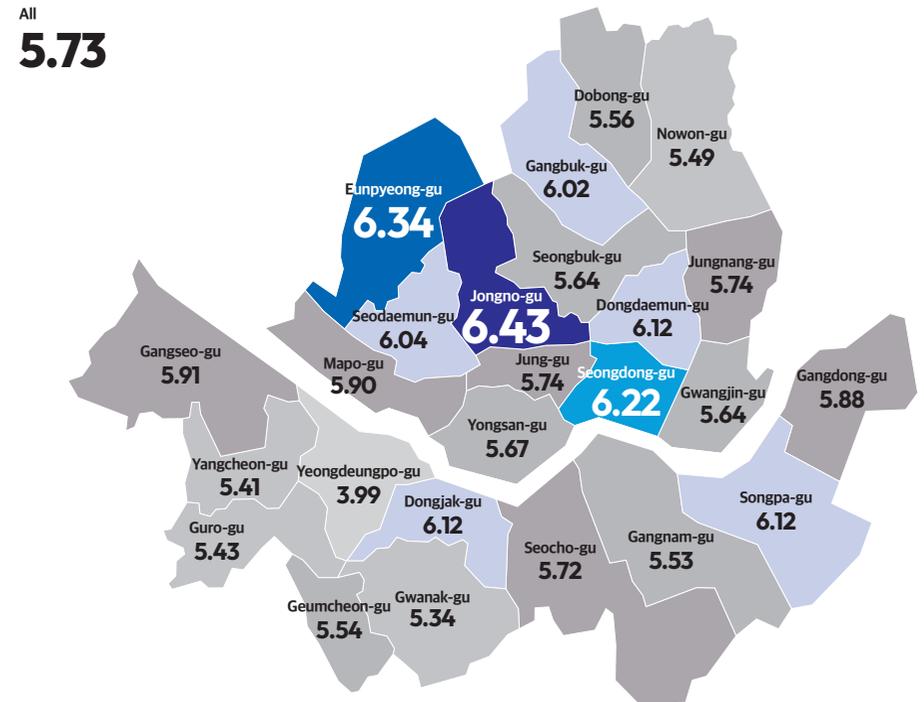
Number of foreign visitors to Seoul

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



Satisfaction with cultural conditions by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



Welfare and Social Security

Seoul's budget for social welfare

Source: Budget Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Seoul's Budget at Glance, 2022

14,228.7 billion KRW



Percentage of people receiving national basic livelihood assistance

Source: Welfare Policy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022

4.27 %

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

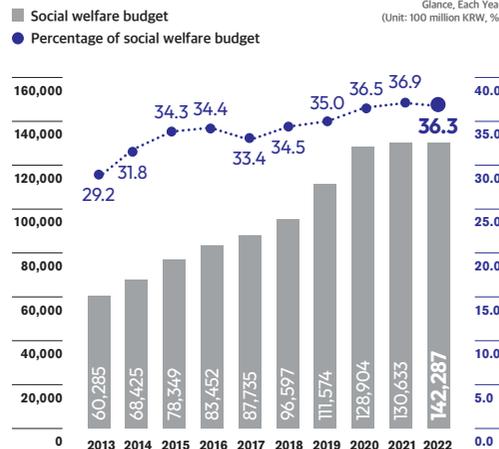
Source: Seoul Family Officer, Child Welfare Facility; Seoul Women Policy Officer, Women Welfare Facilities; Ministry of Health and Welfare, Senior Welfare Facilities; Seoul Disability Welfare Policy Division, Disability Living Facilities, 2021

Dobong-gu **17.7** facilities

In 2022, Seoul's social welfare budget was 14,228.7 billion KRW, which accounts for 36.3% of Seoul's total budget. The proportion has been constantly increasing since 2012, and it was an increase of 1,165.4 billion KRW (0.4%p) over the year. Looking at specific categories, the budget for low-income population was the largest (24.4%), followed by elderly (24.1%), women and childcare (20.5%), housing (13.2%), handicapped (9.2%), public health (4.9%), and education (3.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of people receiving national basic livelihood assistance in 2022 was at 4.27% 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, Gangbuk-gu, Geumcheon-gu, and Jongno-gu. The numbers were lower in Seocho-gu, Gangnam-gu, Seongdong-gu, and Mapo-gu, showing significant differences between districts.

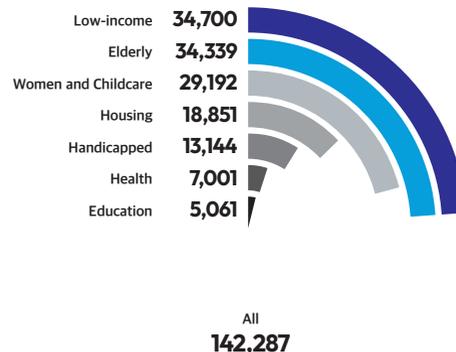
Seoul's budget for social welfare

Source: Budget Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Seoul's Budget at Glance, Each Year (Unit: 100 million KRW, %)



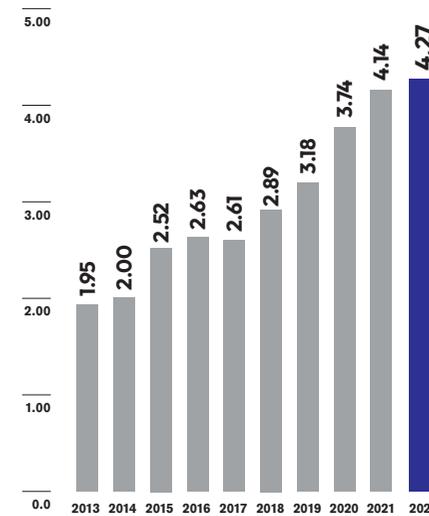
Social welfare budget per category

Source: Budget Officer, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Seoul's Budget at Glance, 2022 (Unit: 100 million KRW)



Percentage of people receiving national basic livelihood assistance

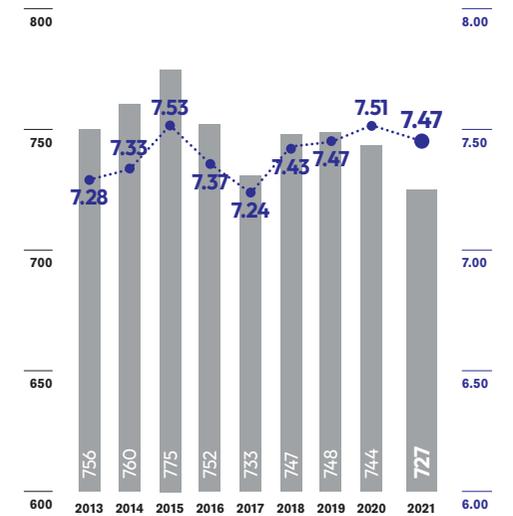
Source: Welfare Policy Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: %)
* Percentage of population with national basic livelihood assistance: (number of recipient / total registered population) x 100



Number of social welfare facilities

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, Each Year (Unit: facilities)

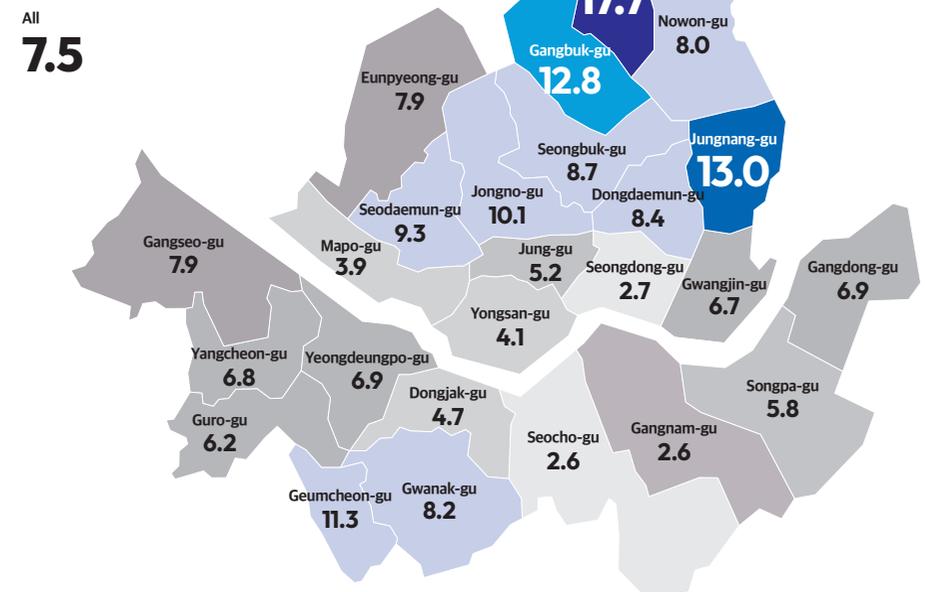
■ Number of social welfare facilities
● Number of social welfare facilities per 100 thousand people



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

Transportation Inclusivity for the Minorities

Energy Consumption

Air and Water Quality

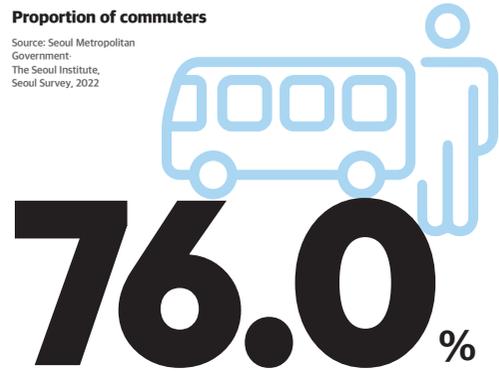
Ecosystem and Waste Management

Experience and Perception of Climate Change

Transportation

Proportion of commuters

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022



Average commuting time

45.3% Between 30 minutes to 1 hour

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

Percentage of bicycle roads

15.8%

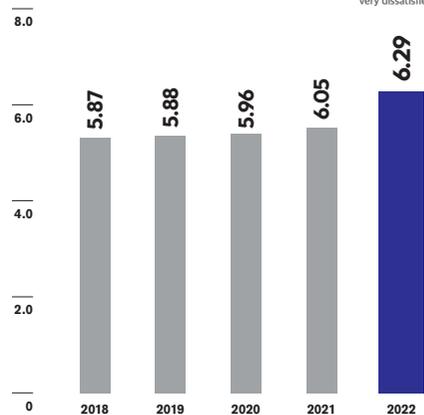
Source: Pedestrian & Bicycle Division Road Planning Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022

In 2022, 76% of Seoul citizens were commuting to school or work. Among different age groups, 91% of people in ages 20-39, 78.7% of people in ages 40-64, and 35.3% of people over 65 were commuting. The average commute time was mostly between 30 minutes to one hour (45.3%), although 14.3% of the commuters were traveling for more than one hour to school or work. The majority commuted to a different district (39.3%), and 35% commuted to another neighborhood (dong) in their residential district. Majority (50.1%) of the commuters in ages 20-39 were commuting to another neighborhood (dong). The satisfaction on commuting environment was at 6.23, and those who are 65 or older showed the highest satisfaction.

Meanwhile, the percentage of bicycle roads has increased to 15.8%, which is an increase of 0.3%p since last year, and an increase of 7.2%p over a decade. Bus lanes have been increasing constantly over the past decade, and as of 2022 total length of bus lane was 207.5km, and 0.215km per 10,000 people.

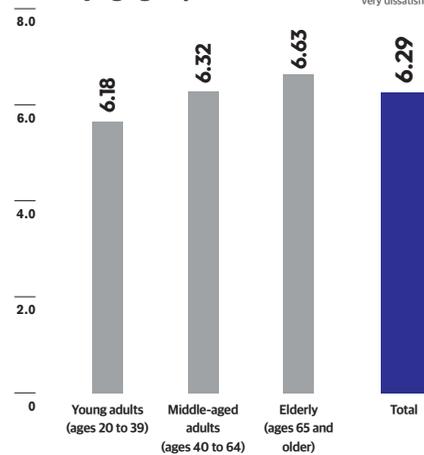
Level of Satisfaction on Commute to School or Work

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Unit: points)
* Score of 10: Very satisfied, 0 very dissatisfied



Level of Satisfaction on Commute to School or Work by age groups

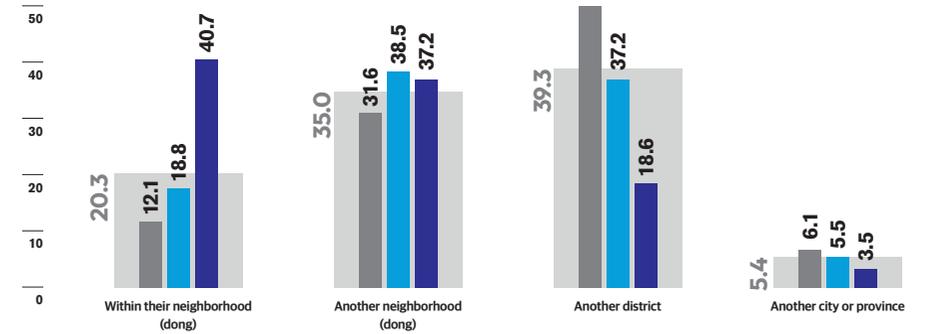
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: points)
* Score of 10: Very satisfied, 0 very dissatisfied



Commuting destination by age groups

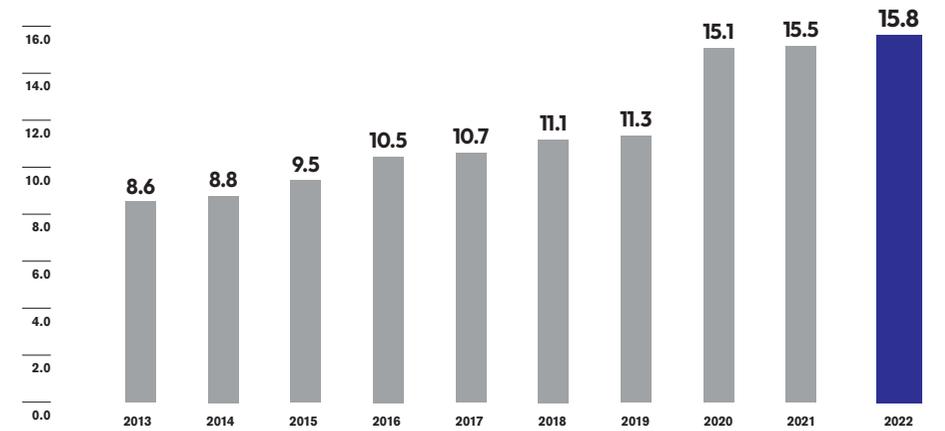
■ Young adults(ages 20 to 39)
■ Middle-aged adults(ages 40 to 64)
■ Elderly(ages 65 and older)
■ Total

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Percentage of bicycle roads

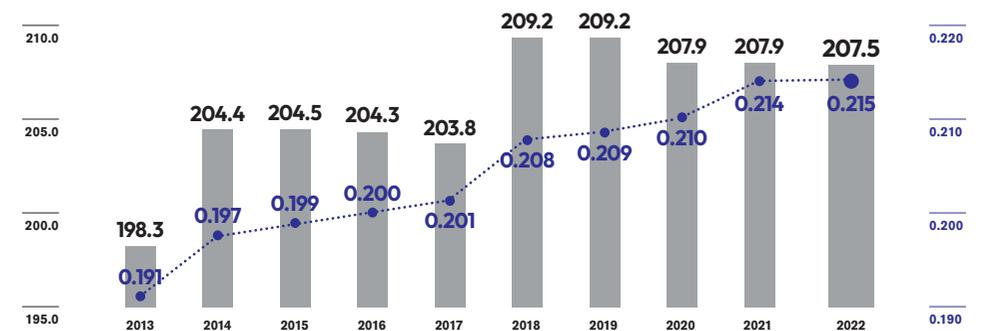
Source: Pedestrian & Bicycle Division Road Planning Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each Year (Unit: %)



Bus-only lane

■ Length of Bus only lane
● Per 10 thousand people

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



Transportation Inclusivity for the Minorities

Recognition of caring for the transportation vulnerable

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

6.14 points



Group with lower recognition of caring for the transportation vulnerable

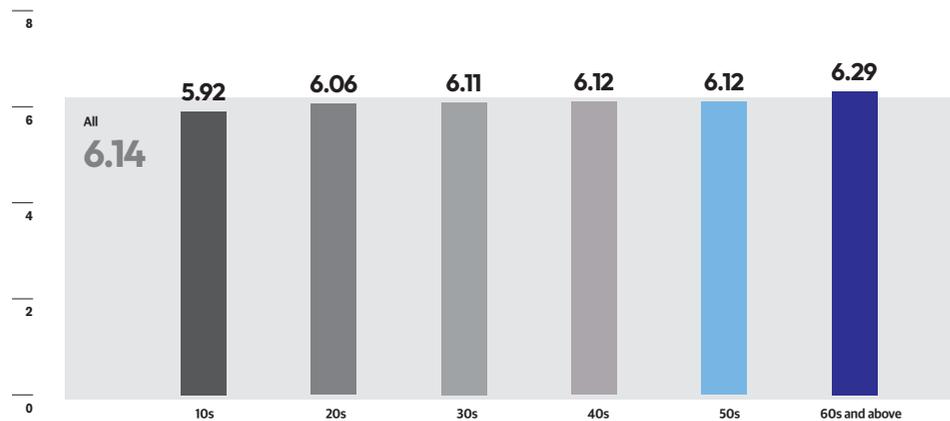
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

10s	5.92 points
College	6.08 points
More than 5 million KRW	6.09 points
Yeongdeungpo-gu	5.45 points

Seoul citizens responded that the city's transportation system's inclusiveness towards the minority (children, elderly, handicapped, pregnant women, and others) was at 6.14 on a scale of 10. Teens (5.92) and those in their 20s (6.06) responded that it was not inclusive enough, and the lowest score was shown in those with bachelor's degree (6.08), monthly income on 5 million KRW or higher (6.09), living in Yeongdeungpo-gu (5.45) and Yangcheon-gu (5.54). Meanwhile, those in their 60s or older (6.29), with master's degree or higher (6.66), monthly income lower than 2-3 million KRW (6.25), and living in Eunpyeong-gu (7.01) showed higher scores.

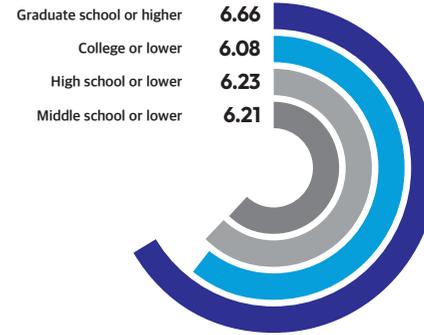
Transportation inclusivity for the minorities by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



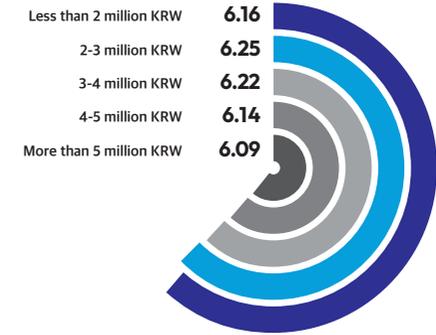
Transportation inclusivity for the minorities by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



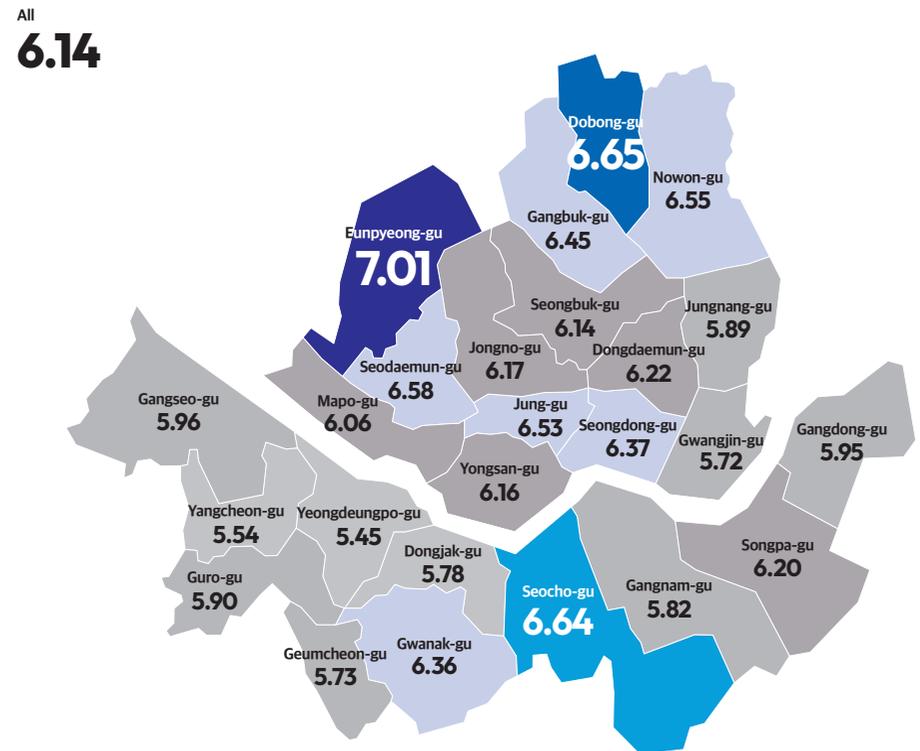
Transportation inclusivity for the minorities by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Transportation inclusivity for the minorities by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Energy Consumption

Electricity consumption per household

Source: Korea Electric Power Corporation, Korea Electric Power Statistics, 2022



Final energy consumption per person

1.41 TOE

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Energy Demand and Supply Statistics, 2021

* Final Energy: Energy used in the final consumption sectors such as industry, transportation, households, and commercial sectors. It includes the primary energy directly used by final consumers and the secondary energy that has undergone a conversion process

* The unit "toe"(Tonnage of Oil Equivalent) is a conversion of various energy sources into the calorific value of one ton of oil, which is equivalent to 107 Kcal

* Per capita energy consumption = Consumption within the supply area / population within the supply area (projected population estimate) x 1000

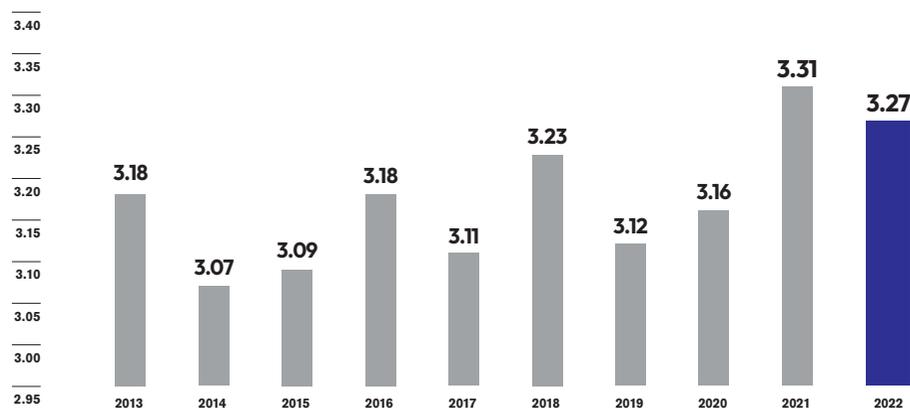
3.27

MWh

In 2022, average electricity consumed by one household in Seoul was 3.27MWh, showing a decrease since the previous year. The final energy consumed by one person was 1.41 TOE. Meanwhile, fuel cell was used as the major source to produce new and renewable energy at 28.7%, followed by bio energy (25.1%), waste energy (23.5%), and solar ray energy (17.0%). 17.1% of the production of the new and renewable energy used solar energy (solar heat and solar ray), with an upward trend every year for the past decade, but it has stagnated somewhat since 2020.

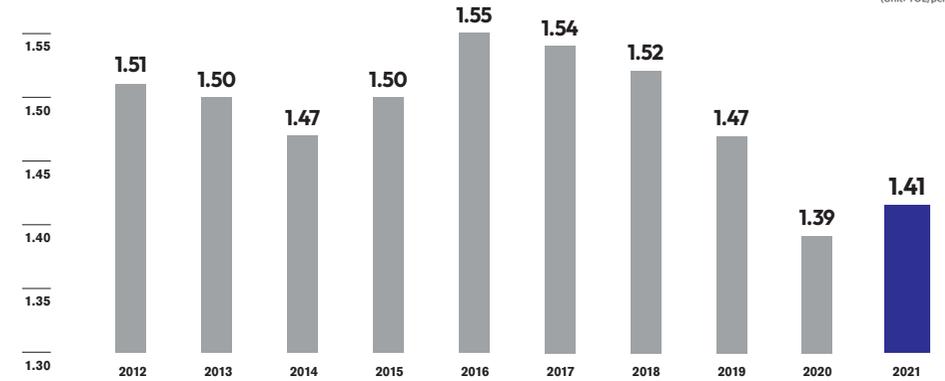
Household electricity consumption

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



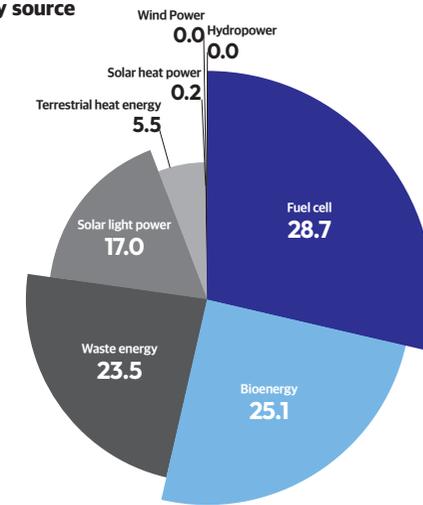
Final energy consumption per person

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



Production of new and renewable energy by energy source

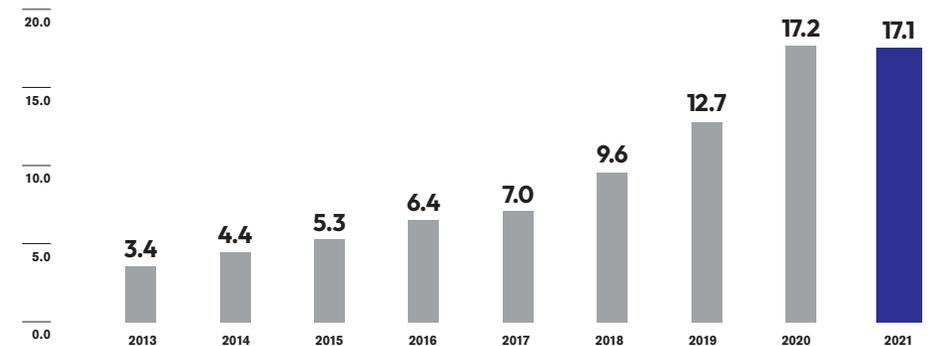
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, Energy Demand and Supply Statistics, 2021



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

PM10 fine particulate

Source: Korea Environment Corporation, Ministry of Environment, Air Quality Information Forecast/Warnings, 2022



PM2.5 fine particulate matter warnings

Source: Korea Environment Corporation, Ministry of Environment, Air Quality Information Forecast/Warnings, 2022



Ozone warnings

Source: Climate and Environment Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022



In 2022, Seoul issued a total of five PM10 fine particulate matter warnings over a period of three days. Compared to 2021, both the number of fine dust advisories issued and the number of days issued decreased (3 times and 5 days, respectively). PM2.5 warnings were issued a total of nine days, three times, which was also a decrease from the preceding year's 11 warnings and 21 days. Ozone warnings were issued a total of 42 times over the year and lasted 11 days, demonstrating an increase of 10 warnings compared to the year before.

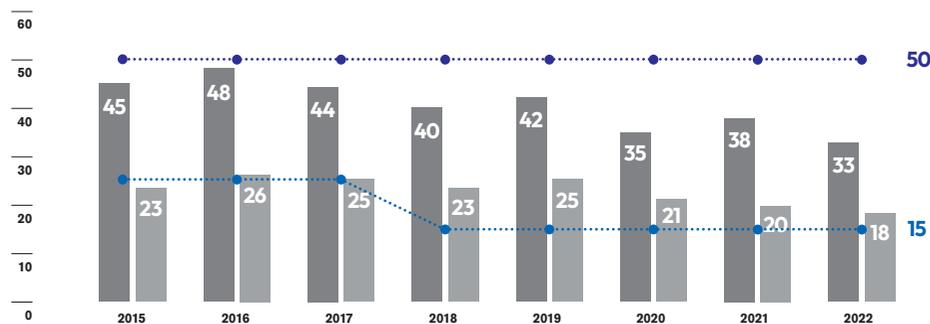
Meanwhile, the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) has been on a downward trend in general. Among the water quality regions in 2022, Tancheon (6) had the highest measurement at 3.7mg/l, followed by Haengju at 2.5mg/l, Noryangjin at 1.8mg/l, and Jamsil at 0.9mg/l. By 2022, 21 of the 25 major river sections of Seoul had achieved 'clean water' status, as defined by BOD levels below 3mg/l.

Concentrations of particulate matter(PM10, PM2.5)

Source: Korea Environment Corporation, Ministry of Environment, Air Quality Information Forecast/Warnings, Each Year (Unit: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3/\text{year}$)

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($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3/\text{year}$) from 2018.

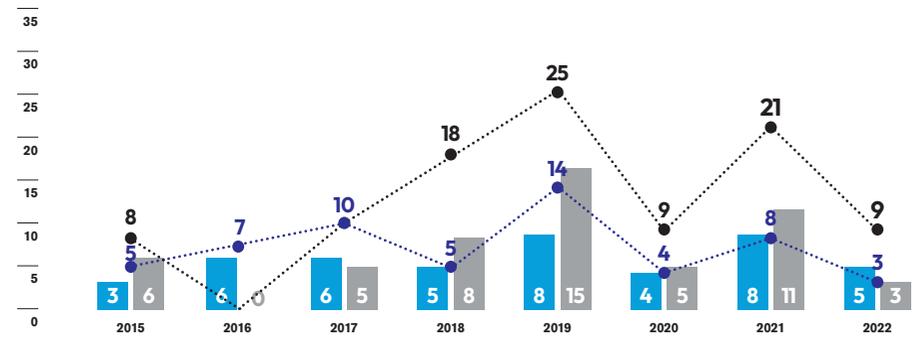
■ Concentrations of particulate matter(PM10)
■ Concentrations of fine particulate matter(PM2.5)
● Based on PM10 environment
● Based on PM2.5 environment



Fine particulate matter warnings issued by year

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

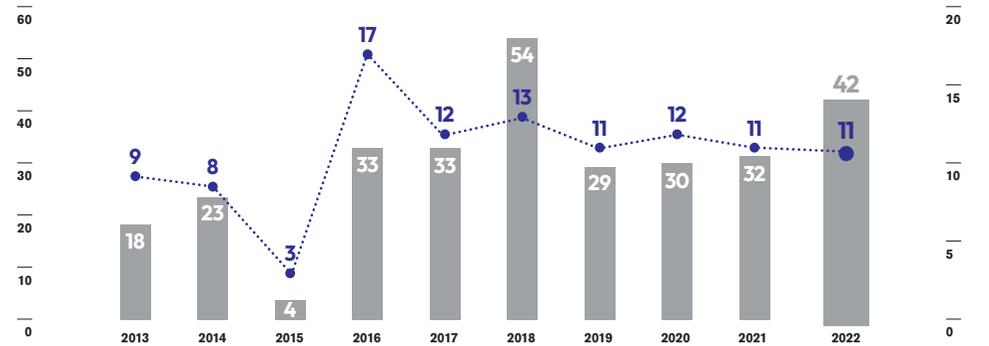
■ Number of PM10 fine particulate matter warnings
■ Number of PM2.5 fine particulate matter warnings
● Duration of PM10 fine particulate matter warnings
● Duration of PM2.5 fine particulate matter warnings



Number of ozone warnings issued by year

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

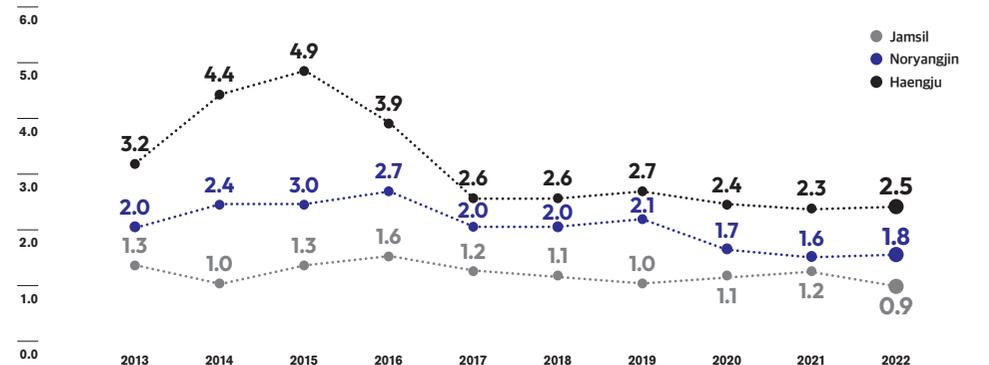
■ Number of issuance
● Duration of issuance



Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)

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

Municipal waste generation

Source: Seoul Resource Circulation Department, Ministry of Environment, National Waste and Treatment Status, 2021



10,853

ton per day

Municipal waste management

Source: Seoul Resource Circulation Department, Ministry of Environment, National Waste and Treatment Status, 2021

Recycling **65.4** %
Landfill **13.7** %

Highest satisfaction with urban green space conditions

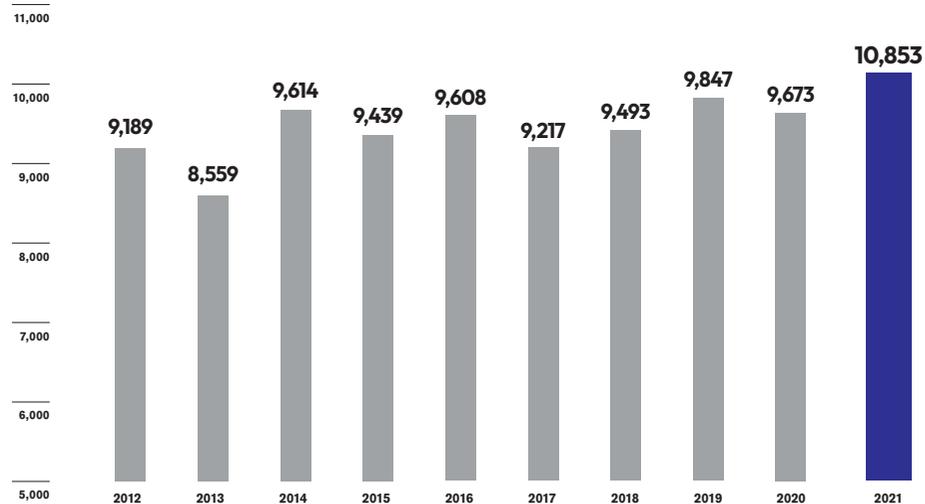
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Gangnam-gu **6.67** points

In 2021, the average daily municipal waste generation was 10,853 tons, which is an increase of 1,180 tons over a year. The landfill rate was at 13.7%, which is an increase of 3.9%p over a year, while the recycling rate significantly decreased by 1.2%p to 65.4%. Meanwhile, the district showing the highest level of satisfaction with green space conditions was Gangnam-gu at 6.67 on a scale of 10, followed by Gangdong-gu (6.58), Eunpyeong-gu (6.53), and Gangseo-gu (6.52). The districts with lower satisfaction were Yangcheon-gu (5.51), Gwangjin-gu (5.58), Nowon-gu (5.85), and Geumcheon-gu (5.88).

Amount of municipal waste generation

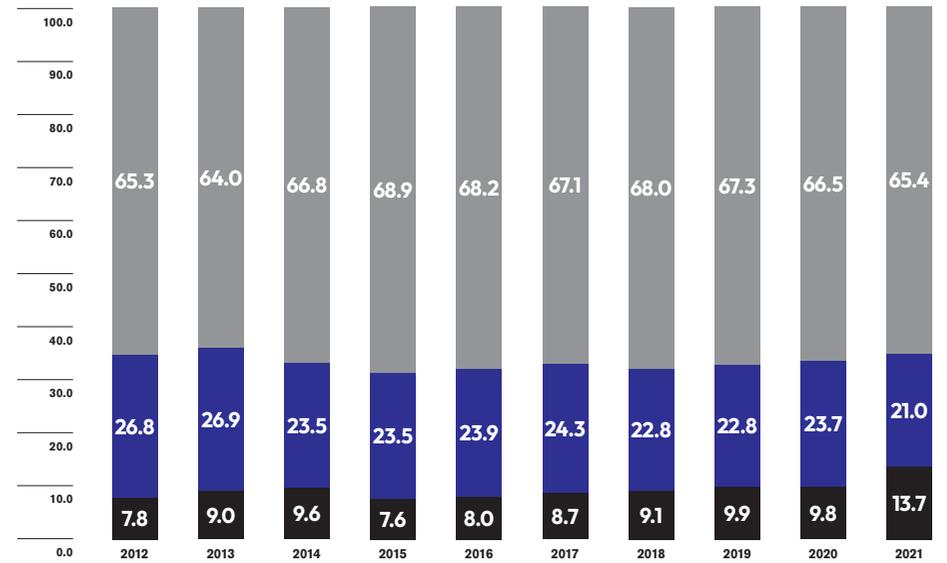
Source: Seoul Resource Circulation Department, Ministry of Environment, National Waste and Treatment Status, Each Year (Units: ton per day)



Municipal waste management

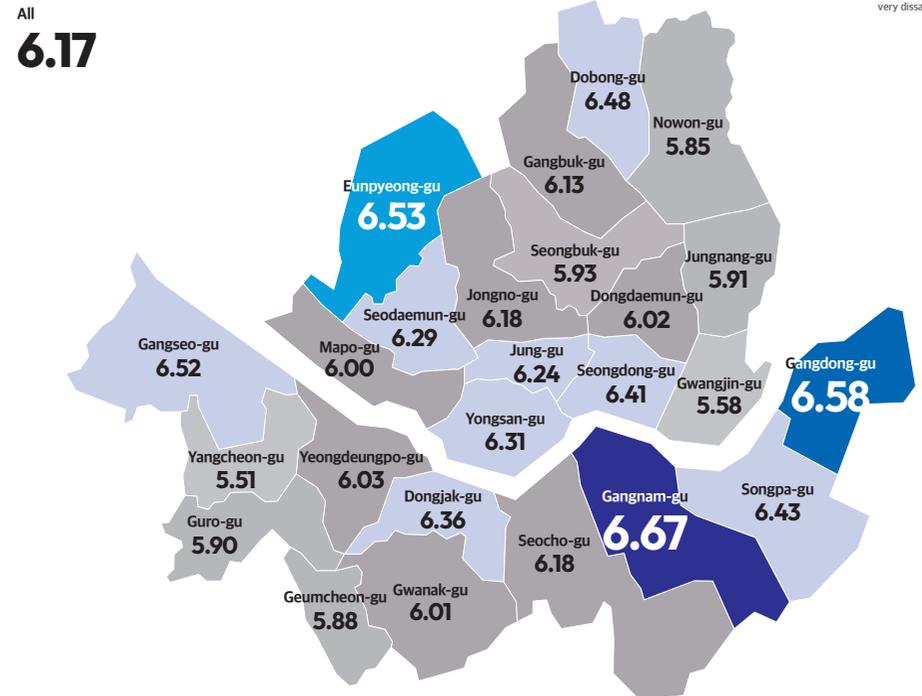
Source: Seoul Resource Circulation Department, Ministry of Environment, National Waste and Treatment Status, Each year (Unit: %)
* Recycling Rate: Since 2019, it has been divided into 'recycling, incineration, landfill, and others,' with the 'others' category being included in 'recycling' for calculation purposes

- Percentage of municipal waste landfill
- Percentage of municipal waste incinerating
- Percentage of municipal waste recycling



Satisfaction with urban green space conditions by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Score of 10: Very satisfied, 0: very dissatisfied



Experience and Perception of Climate Change

Perception of climate change

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)



6.12

points

Districts with higher perception of climate change per category

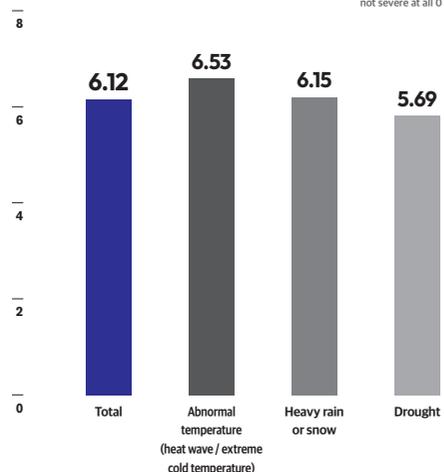
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Total	Dobong-gu	7.10	points
Abnormal Temperature	Dobong-gu	7.46	points
Heavy Rain or Snow	Dobong-gu	7.08	points
Drought	Gangnam-gu	7.15	points

In 2022 the degree of climate change experienced by the citizens was rated at 6.12 on a scale of 10. Abnormal temperature such as heat waves or extreme cold was rated highest at 6.53, while drought was the lowest at 5.69. Teens' perception was particularly high at 6.40. Among the districts, Dobong-gu (7.10), Gangnam-gu (6.89), Mapo-gu (6.78), Jung-gu (6.78), Gangseo-gu (6.77) showed higher rates, while Yeongdeungpo-gu (4.57), and Nowon-gu (4.80) showed lower rates. Looking specifically at the categories, the perception of abnormal temperature was higher in Dobong-gu, Gangseo-gu, and Gangbuk-gu, the perception of heavy rain or snow was higher in Dobong-gu, Jung-gu, and Mapo-gu, and the perception of drought was higher in Gangnam-gu, Dobong-gu, and Mapo-gu.

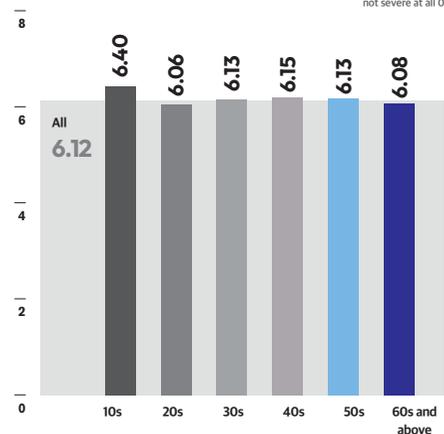
Level of perception of climate change per category

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10) * Scale of 10: Very severe 10, not severe at all 0



Level of perception of climate change by age

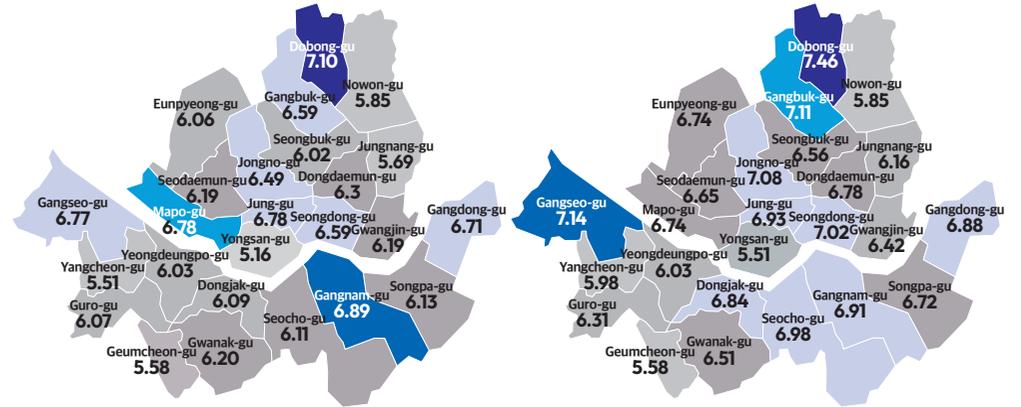
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10) * Scale of 10: Very severe 10, not severe at all 0



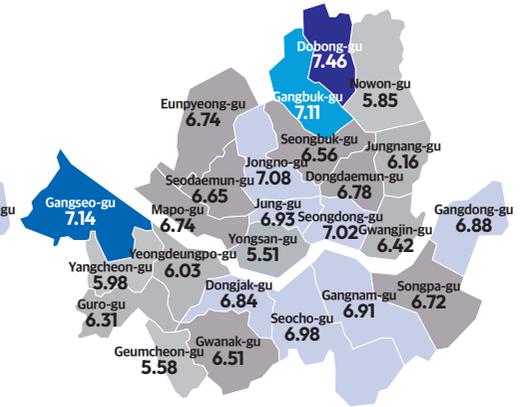
Districts with higher perception of climate change per category

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10) * Scale of 10: Very severe 10, not severe at all 0

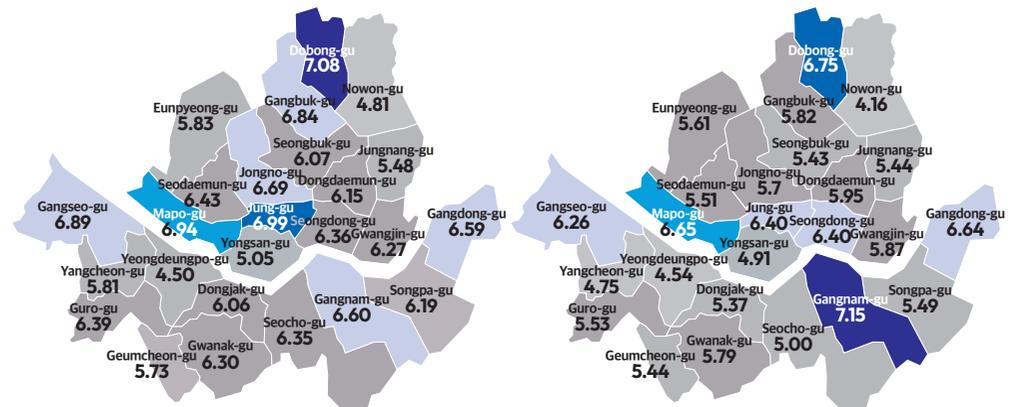
Total
All
6.12



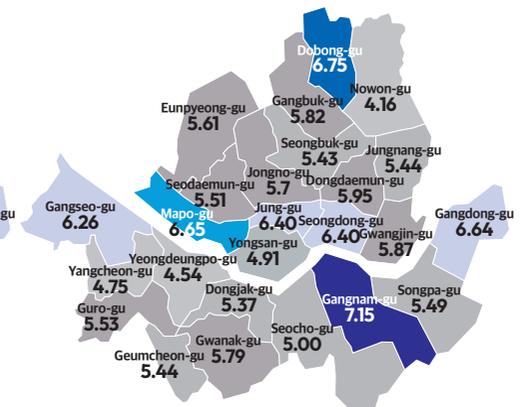
Abnormal temperature (heat wave / extreme cold temperature)
All
6.53



Heavy rain or snow
All
6.15



Drought
All
5.69





4. Digital

Digital Communications
Digital Capability

Digital Communications

SNS usage rate

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey (Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022

81.8%



Level of overdependence on smartphones

2.87

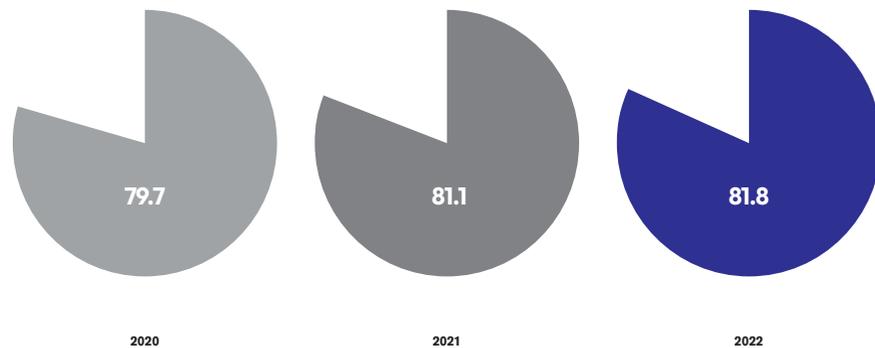
points

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey (Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Seoul citizens' SNS usage rate and time has been constantly increasing, along with increasing positive views on SNS. In 2022, SNS usage rate in Seoul was 81.1%. The average daily usage was one hour and 34 minutes, which is an increase of 32 minutes over a year. More people responded positively on using SNS (positive response at 5.90 and negative response at 5.32), with decreased overdependence on smartphones rated at 2.89 out of 10 (decrease of 0.48p since last year).

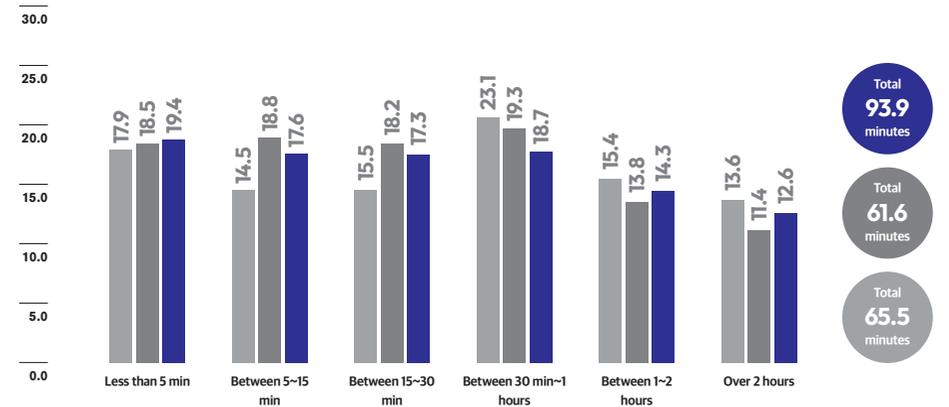
SNS usage rate

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



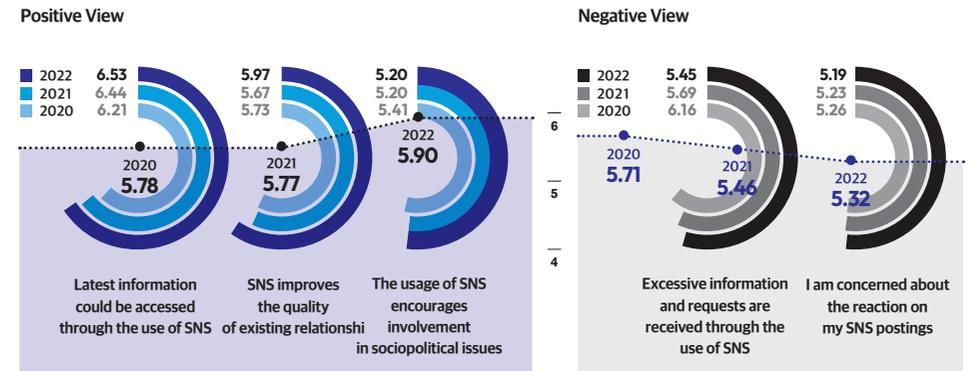
Average daily usage time of SNS

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



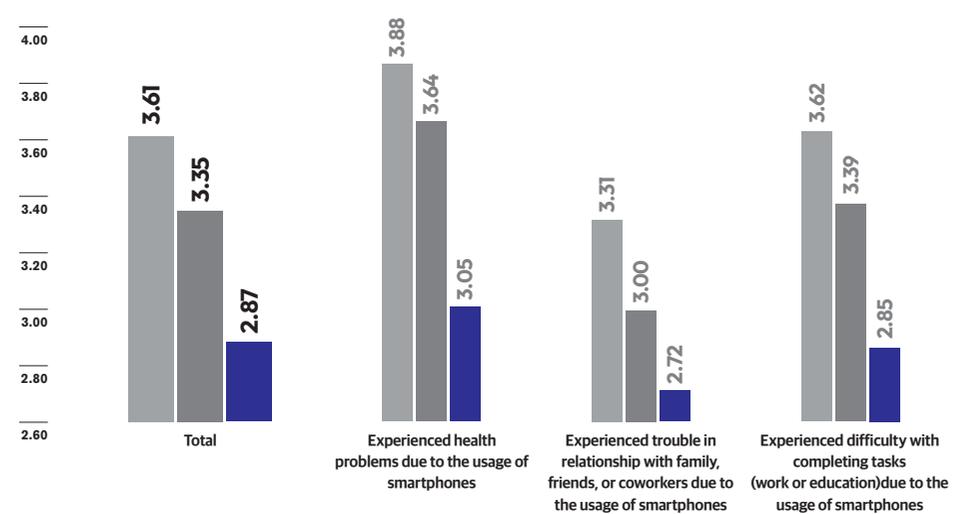
Views on SNS usage

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



Digital Capability

Mainly used digital device

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022

Mobile phone

95.8%



Most frequently used service on digital device

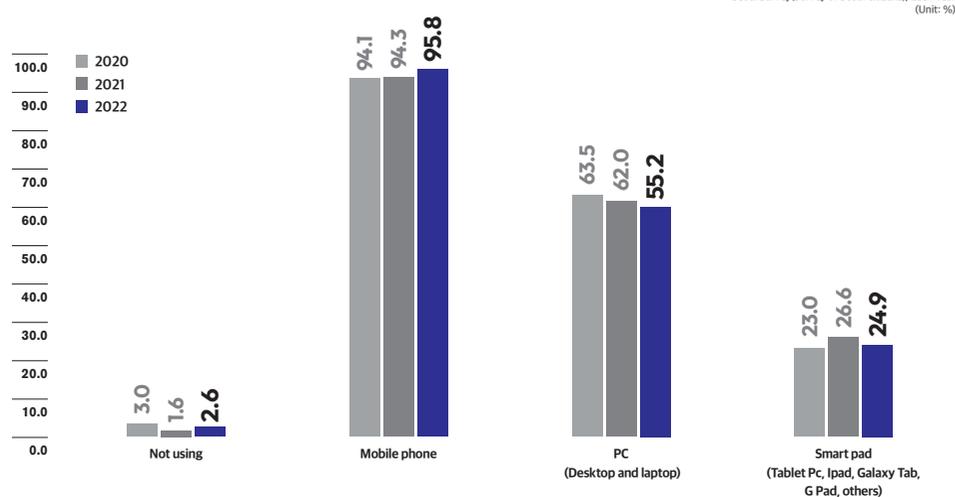
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022

Livelihood Informative Services

93.2%

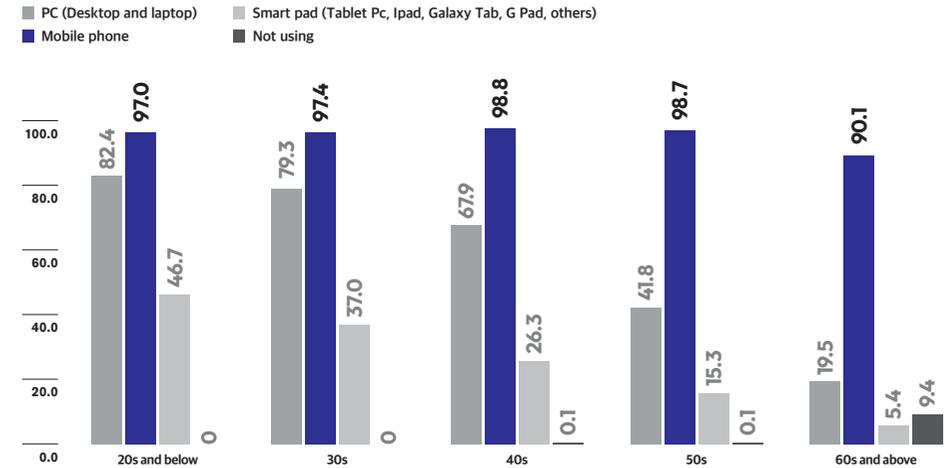
97.4% of the people in Seoul were using digital devices, and they mostly used mobile devices (95.8%), desktops or laptops (55.2%), and tablet pc (24.9%). Among different age groups, 9.4% of people in their 60s and older were not using digital devices, which shows an decrease in usage of 4.6%p compared to a year ago. Most responded that they did not use digital devices because they did not know how (64.3%), or not using did not cause any inconvenience (43.1%). The services people used most frequently were livelihood informative services (93.2%), followed by communication services (82.1%), financial services (79.3%), and e-commerce services (76.5%). People in their 20s and below were the most frequent users of digital device services (7.78), and those in their 60s and older were the least frequent users (5.06).

Digital Devices Mainly Used (multiple responses)



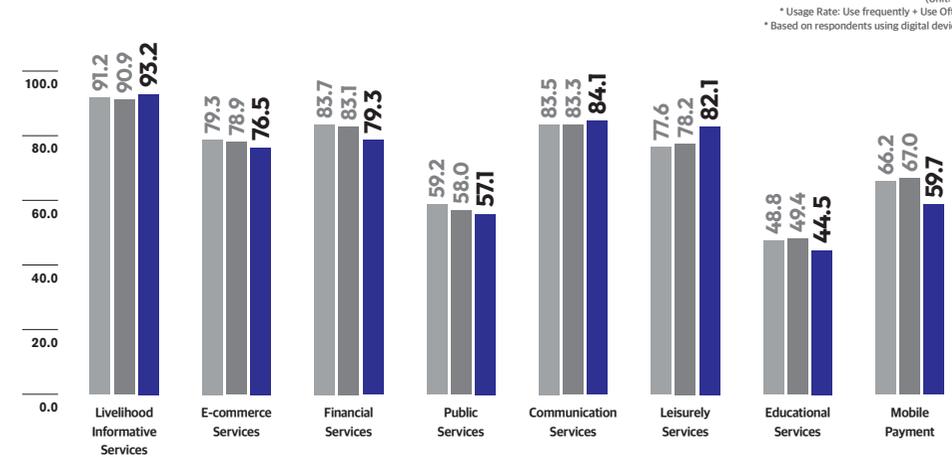
Readily used digital device by age (multiple responses)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Unit: %)



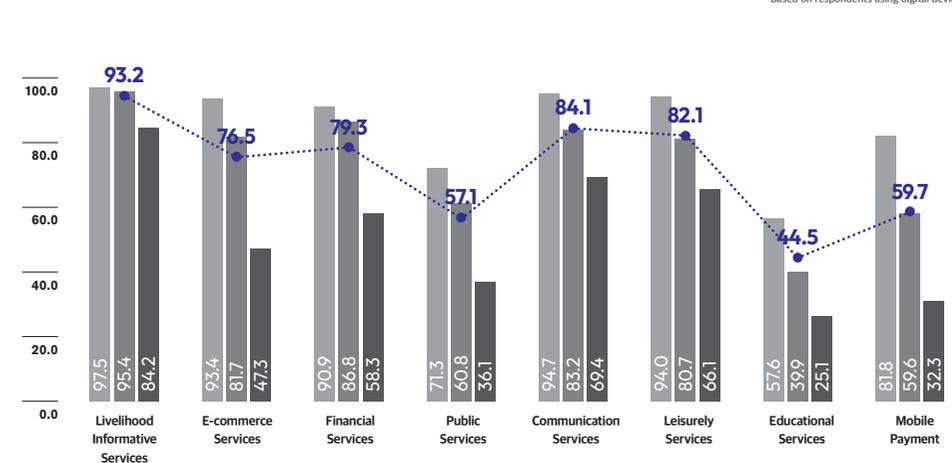
Service used on digital device

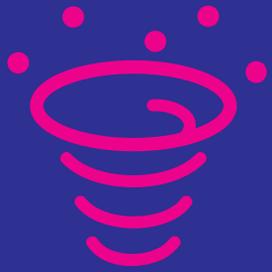
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), Each year (Unit: %)
* Usage Rate: Use frequently + Use Often
* Based on respondents using digital devices



Purposes of using digital devices by age groups

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Unit: %)
* Based on respondents using digital devices





5. Exposure to Risks and Hazards

Fire Accidents
Traffic Accidents

Fire Accidents

Number of fire accidents

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022



5,396 cases

Total cost of damage caused by fire

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022

16.6 billion KRW

Districts with Highest Number of Fire

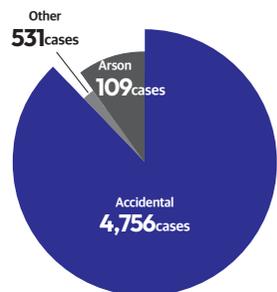
Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022

Gangnam-gu **437** cases

In 2022, the number of fires in Seoul was 5,396 incidents, which increased from the previous year by 9.0% (445 incidents). The damage cost was 16.6 billion KRW, which is an increase of 9.2% (1.7 billion KRW). The district with the highest number of reported fires in 2022 was Gangnam-gu at 437 incidents, which is the same as last year and the number was an increase of 46 since the year before. Songpa-gu (350), Gwanak-gu (305), Mapo-gu (250), and Yeongdeunpo-gu (249) followed with the highest number of fires among the districts. Jung-gu suffered from the largest amount of fire damage (2.4 billion KRW), with about 12.64 million KRW per fire (190 cases). The total number of casualties caused by the fire was 362 (37 deaths and 325 injuries), an increase of 45 from the previous year.

Number of fire accidents

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022 (Unit: cases)



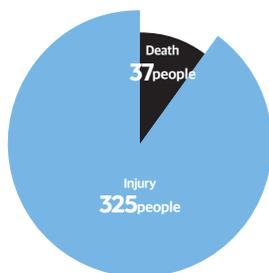
Damage caused by fire

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022 (Unit: billion KRW)



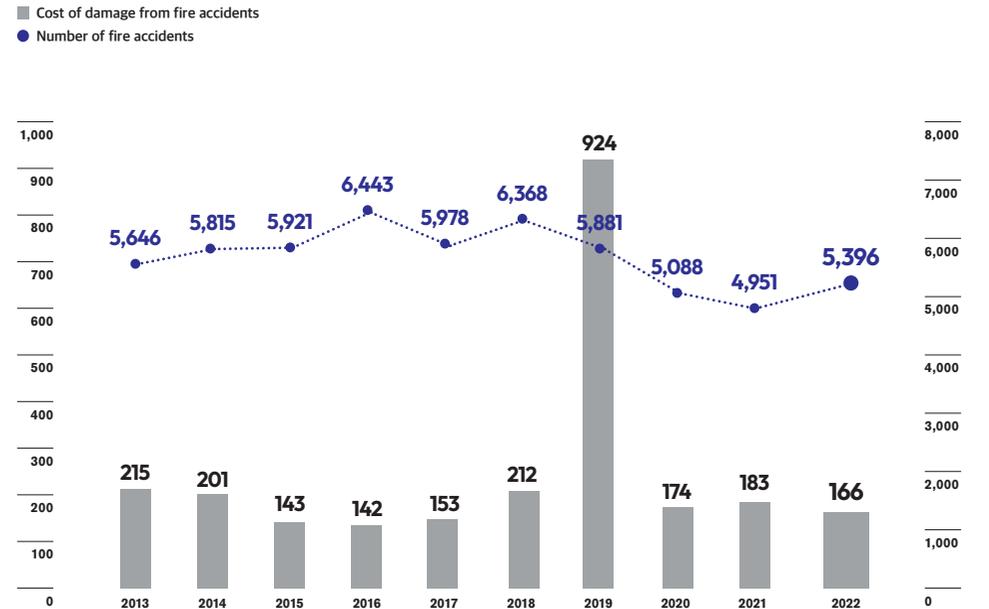
Deaths and injuries due to fire

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022 (Unit: people)



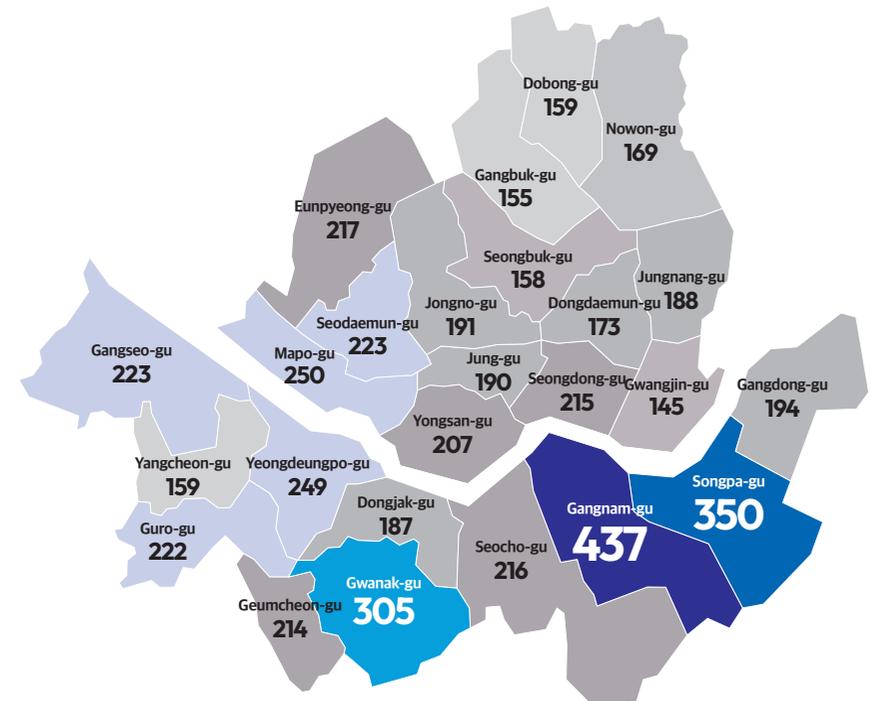
Number of fire accidents and damage costs

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, Each year (Unit: 100 million KRW, cases)



Number of fire accidents by district

Source: Fire & Disaster Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Government, 2022 (Unit: cases)



Traffic Accidents

Number of traffic accidents

Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, 2022

33,698 cases



Casualty caused by traffic accidents per 100,000 people

Deaths **2.3** people
Injuries **468.9** people

Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, 2022

Number of accidents occurred in school zones

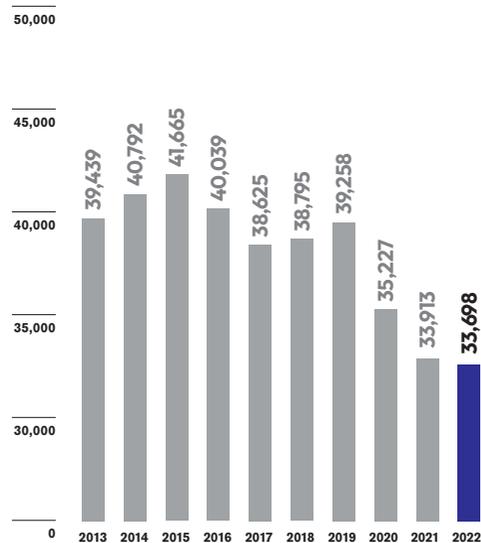
77 cases

Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, 2022

In 2022, a total of 33,698 traffic accidents occurred in Seoul, resulting in a total of 45,550 deaths and injuries. Compared to the previous year, there were 215 fewer traffic accidents, but there was an increase of 84 in deaths and injuries (a decrease of 22 deaths and an increase of 106 injuries). The number of traffic accident-related deaths per 100,000 people was 2.3, and the number of injuries was 468.9. The total number of traffic accidents involving children was 1,164, which is an increase of 138 compared to the previous year. Within children's protection zones, there were 77 accidents, which is 9 more than the previous year.

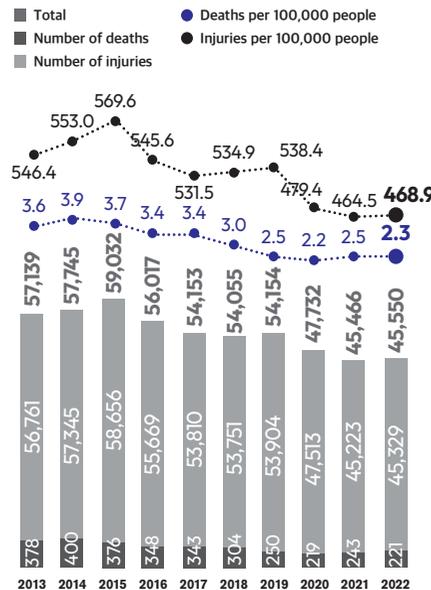
Number of traffic accidents

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



Number of casualties caused by traffic accidents

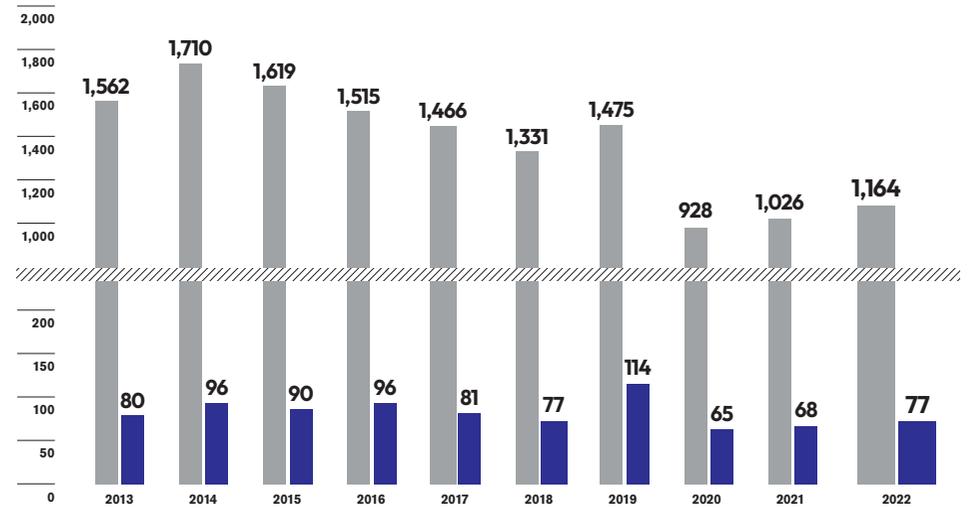
Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, Each Year (Unit: people)



Number of accidents involving children

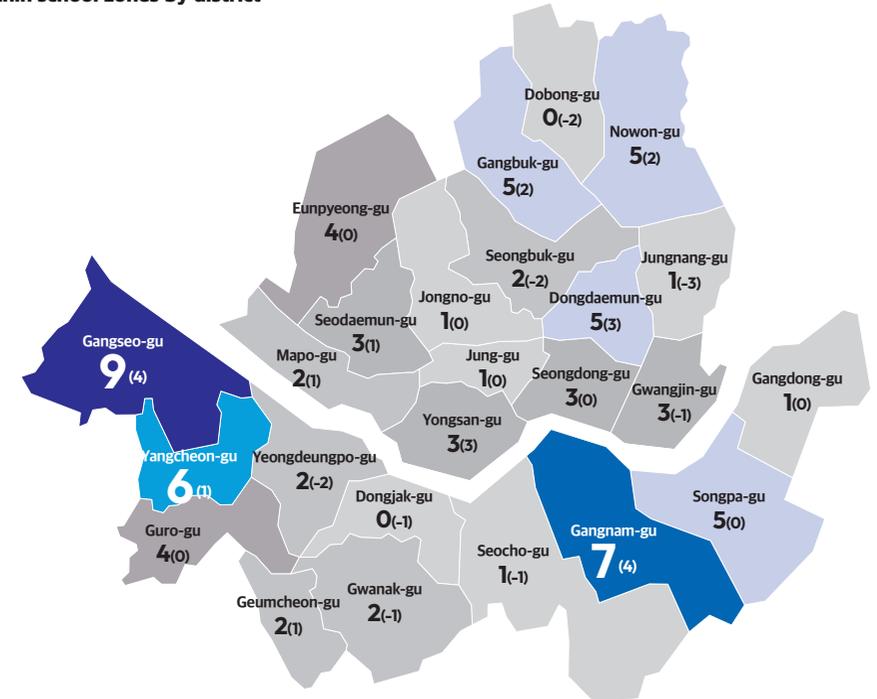
Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, Each Year (Unit: cases)

■ Number of accidents involving children
■ Number of accidents occurred in school zones



Number of traffic accidents involving children within school zones by district

Source: National Policy Agency, Police Received Accident Status, 2022 (Unit: cases)
* (): Change in number of cases compared to 2021





Quality of Life in Seoul

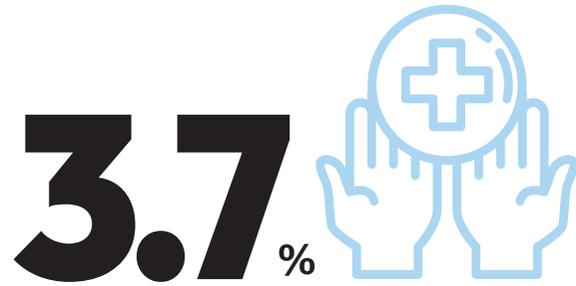
**SEOUL AT A GLANCE
2023**

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

Unmet medical needs

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022



Ratio of people affected by food poisoning

Source: Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, Food Safety Information Portal, Statistics on Food Poisoning, 2021

Group meals (outside of school) **47.5%**

Occurrence of infectious disease

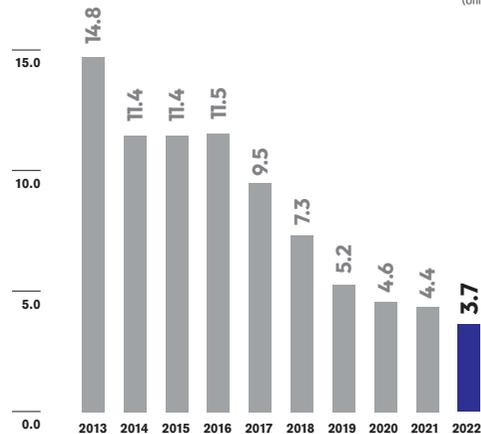
Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Infectious Disease Homepage, 2021

223,344 cases

In 2022, the percentage of individuals unable to visit a clinic (excluding dental clinics) when needed was 3.7%, continuing its decline since 2013 when it stood at 14.8%. As of 2021, the reported cases of food poisoning reached 26, affecting a total of 581 patients. This marks an increase of 13 cases and 367 patients compared to the figures from 2020. The primary cause of food poisoning incidents was group meals (outside of school), accounting for 47.5% of all cases, followed by schools (30.3%), other locations (11.5%), restaurants (10.3%), and homes (0.3%). In 2021, there were a total of 223,344 cases of infectious diseases reported, representing a significant increase of 6.2 times compared to the 2020 figure of 36,121 cases.

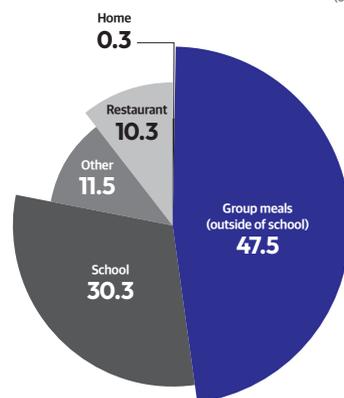
Unmet medical needs

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



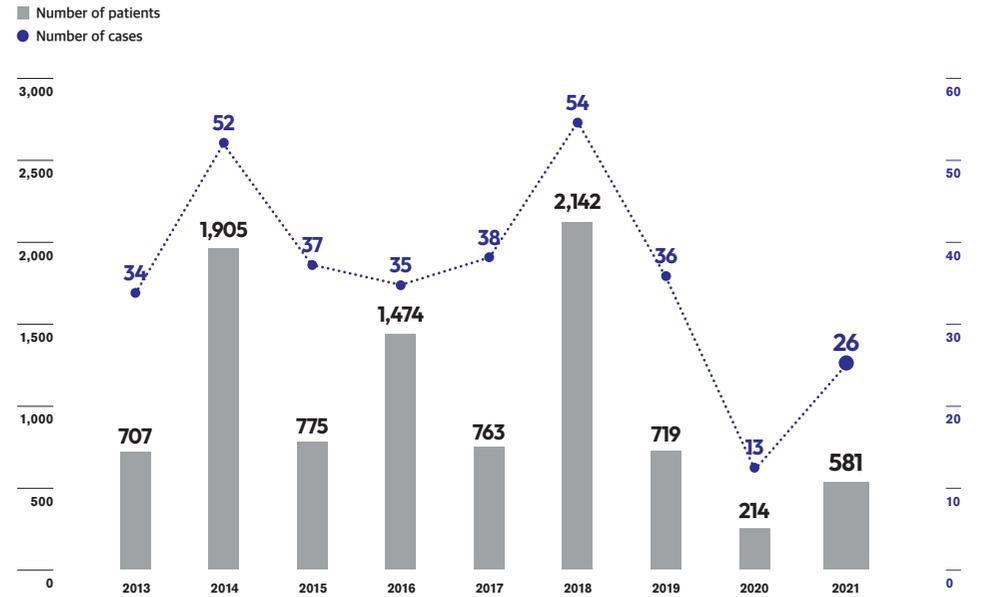
Percentage of people affected by food poisoning by facility

Source: Ministry of Food and Drug Safety, Food Safety Information Portal, Statistics on Food Poisoning, 2021 (Unit: %)



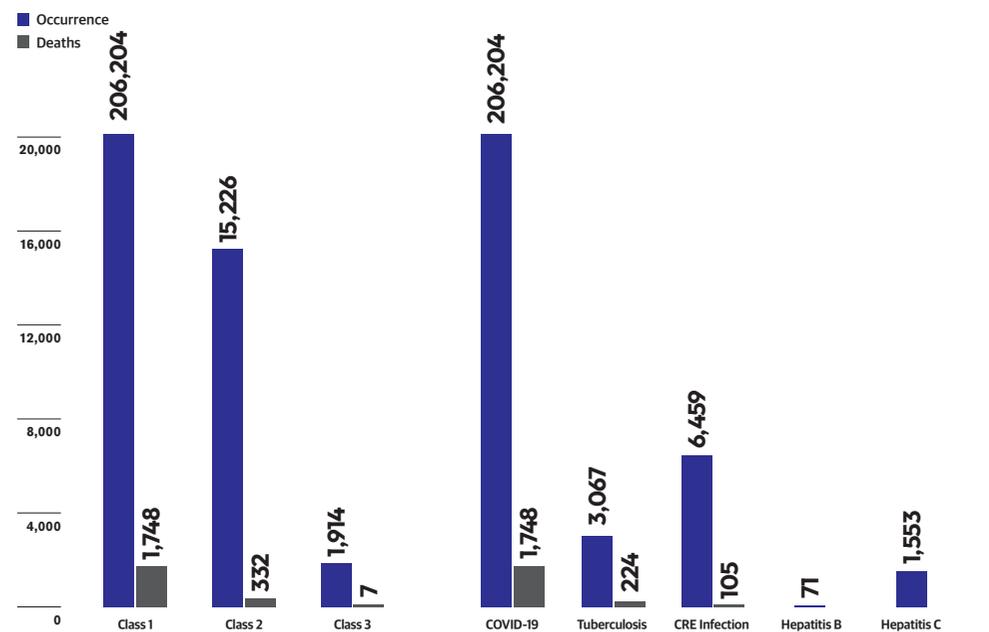
Occurrence of food poisoning

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



Occurrence of infectious disease

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



* Revision of the Legal Infectious Disease Classification System (Effective January 1, 2020)
 - 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

Obesity rate

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

29.5%



Experience of depression

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

7.3%

Daily level of stress

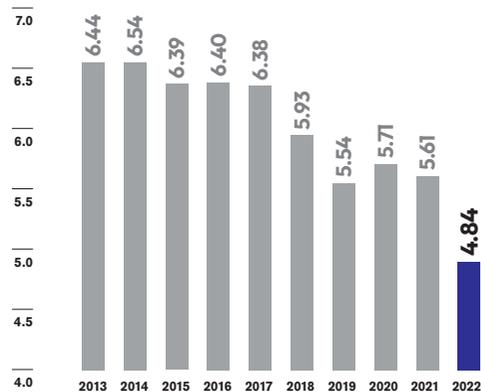
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

4.84 point

In 2022, the prevalence of obesity among Seoul citizens increased slightly to 29.5%, a 0.9%p rise from the previous year. When broken down by districts, the highest obesity rates were observed in Jungnang-gu (34.6%), Geumcheon-gu (33.1%), and Gangbuk-gu (33.0%), while Seocho-gu (25.3%), Jung-gu (25.5%), and Gangnam-gu (25.9%) reported lower rates. During the past year, 7.3% of individuals experienced feelings of depression persisting for more than two consecutive weeks in 2022, marking a 0.3 percentage point increase from the previous year. According to the 2022 Seoul Survey, the perceived stress level among Seoul residents was 4.84 out of 10, representing a minor decrease of 0.77p from the previous year.

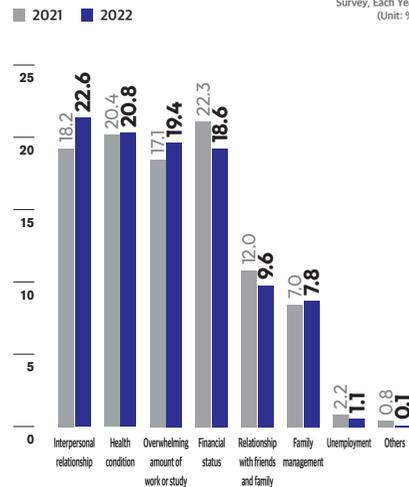
Daily level of stress

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Very stressed 10, not stressed at all 0



Stress factors (primary)

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

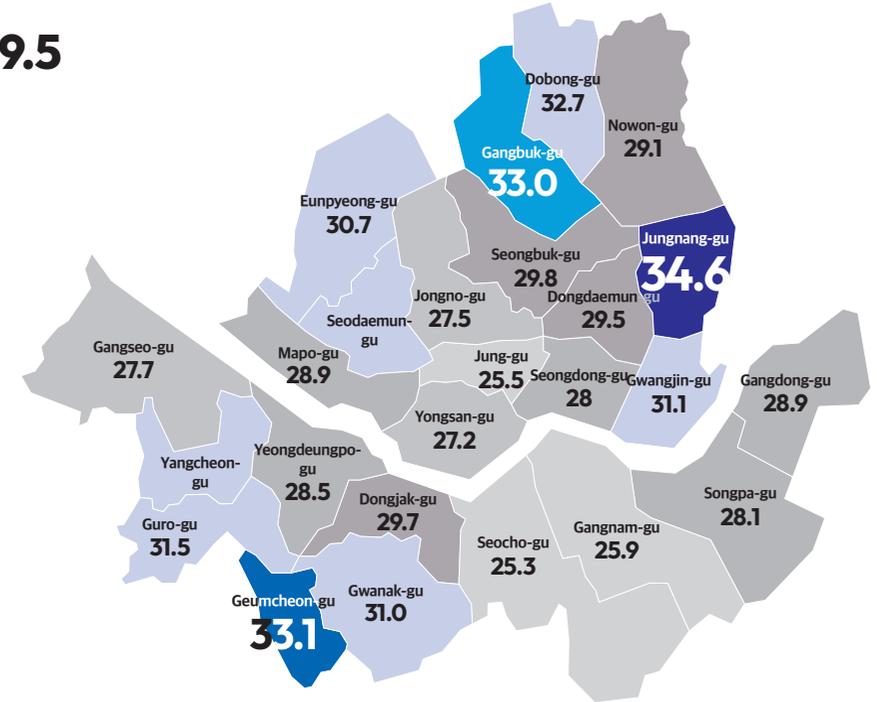


Seoul citizens' obesity prevalence by district

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

* Obesity rate: percentage of people with BMI(kg/m²) over 25

All 29.5



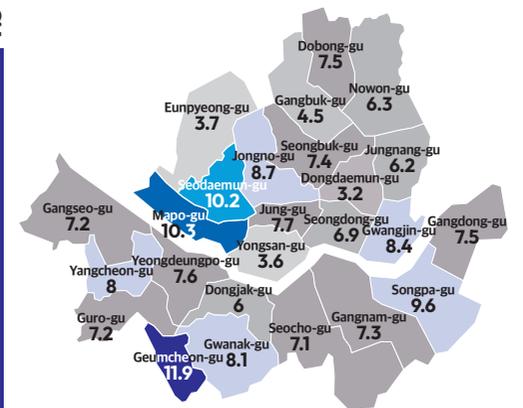
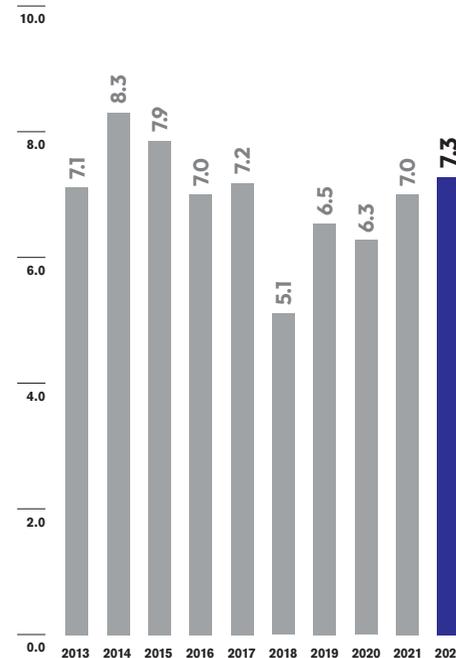
Experience of depression

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, 2022 (Unit: %) * Experience of depression: percentage of people who experienced more than 2 weeks of depression to extend that influences daily lives over the past year

All 7.3



Satisfaction with Health

Average health satisfaction score

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

7.21 points



Group with highest health satisfaction score

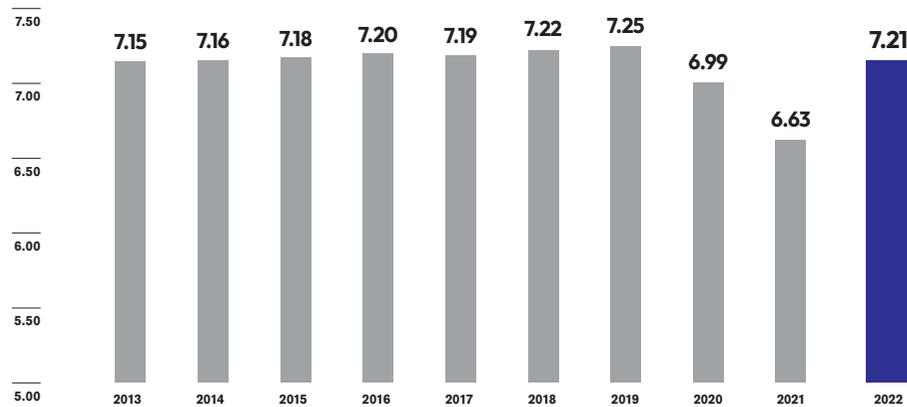
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Male	7.30 points	20s	7.73 points
Graduate school or higher	7.53 points	Unmarried	7.67 points
4-5 million KRW	7.41 points	Seocho-gu	7.79 points

In 2022, Seoul citizens' subjective satisfaction with their health averaged 7.21 on a scale of 10, showing an increase of 0.58p from the previous year. It was observed that younger individuals, those with higher levels of education, and stable income reported higher satisfaction with their health. across the 25 districts of Seoul, the highest levels of satisfaction were found in Seocho-gu (7.79), Nowon-gu (7.72), Songpa-gu (7.63), and Seongdong-gu (7.59). Conversely, lower levels of satisfaction were observed in Gangnam-gu (6.18), Gangseo-gu (6.66), and Yangcheon-gu (6.66).

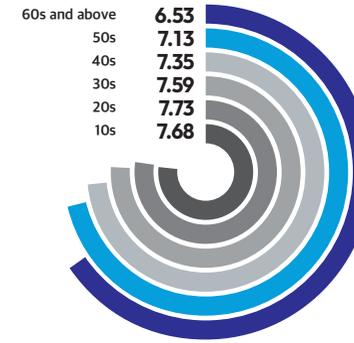
Health satisfaction score

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



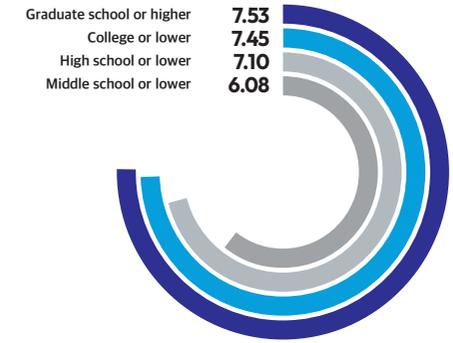
Health satisfaction score by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



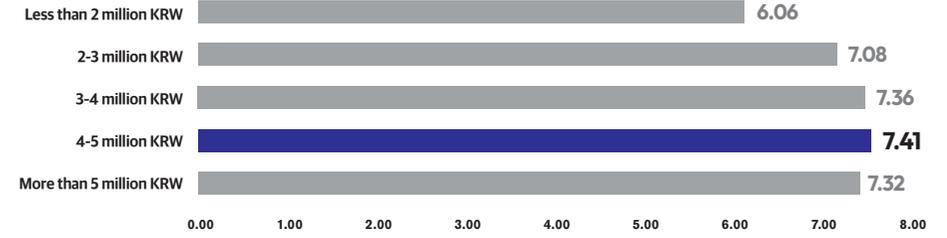
Health satisfaction score by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



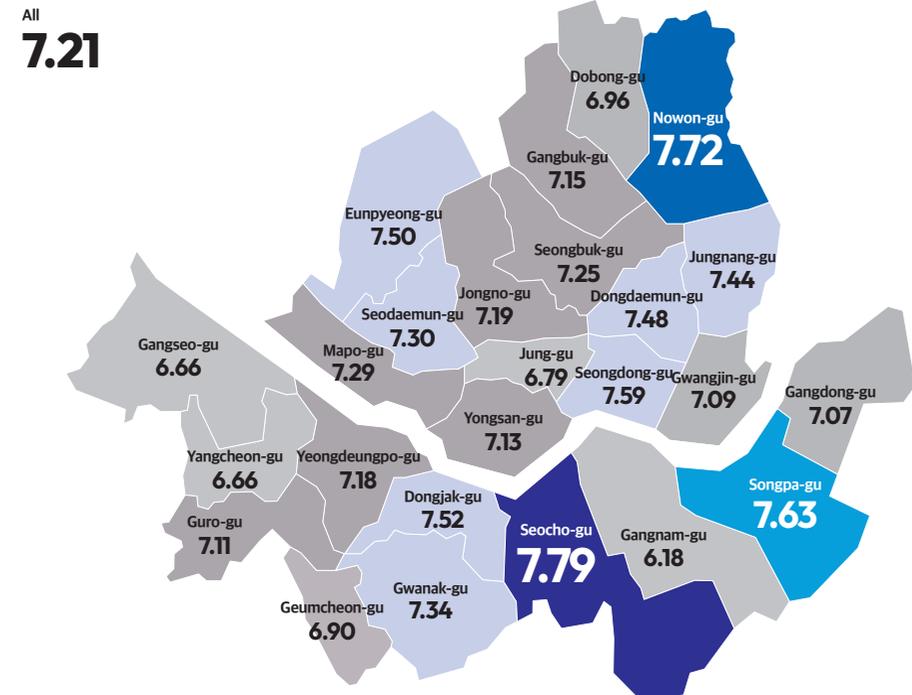
Health satisfaction score by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



Health satisfaction score by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



Exercise Frequency

Participation in walking

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022



62.0%

Region with highest participation in walking

Seongdong-gu **68.6%**

Participation in medium-active physical activity

22.8%

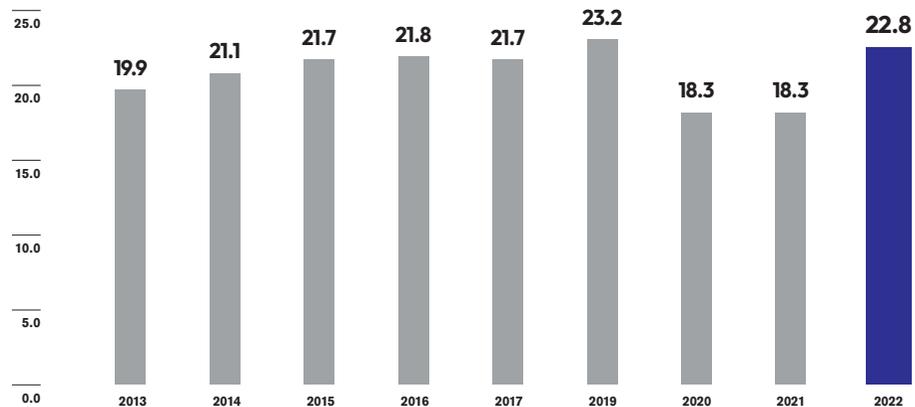
Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022

The exercise habits of Seoul citizens, which had seen some fluctuations during the COVID-19 pandemic, showed signs of recovery in 2022. The percentage of people who reported regularly walking for at least 30 minutes a day, five or more days a week, for the sake of their health in the past week reached 62.0%, marking an increase of 6.2%p from the previous year. Additionally, the percentage of individuals who consistently engaged in intense physical activity in the past week was 22.8%, showing a 4.5%p increase from the previous year. When examining exercise habits by district, the highest rates of regular walking were observed in Seongdong-gu (68.6%), Yangcheon-gu (68.4%), and Nowon-gu (67.5%). Conversely, the lowest rates of regular walking were found in Eunpyeong-gu (53.5%), Geumcheon-gu (55.5%), and Seodaemun-gu (56.6%).

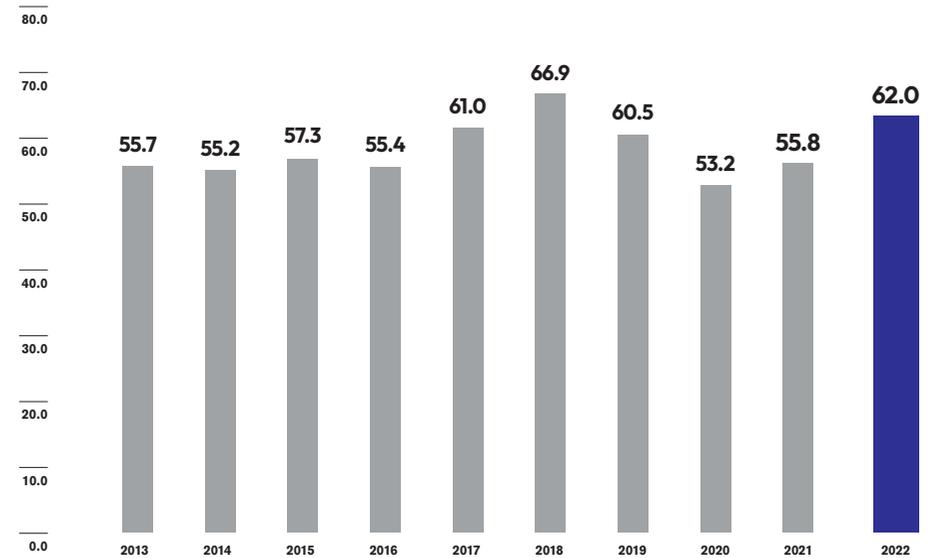
Participation rate in medium or higher level physical activity

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)
* 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



Participation rate in walking

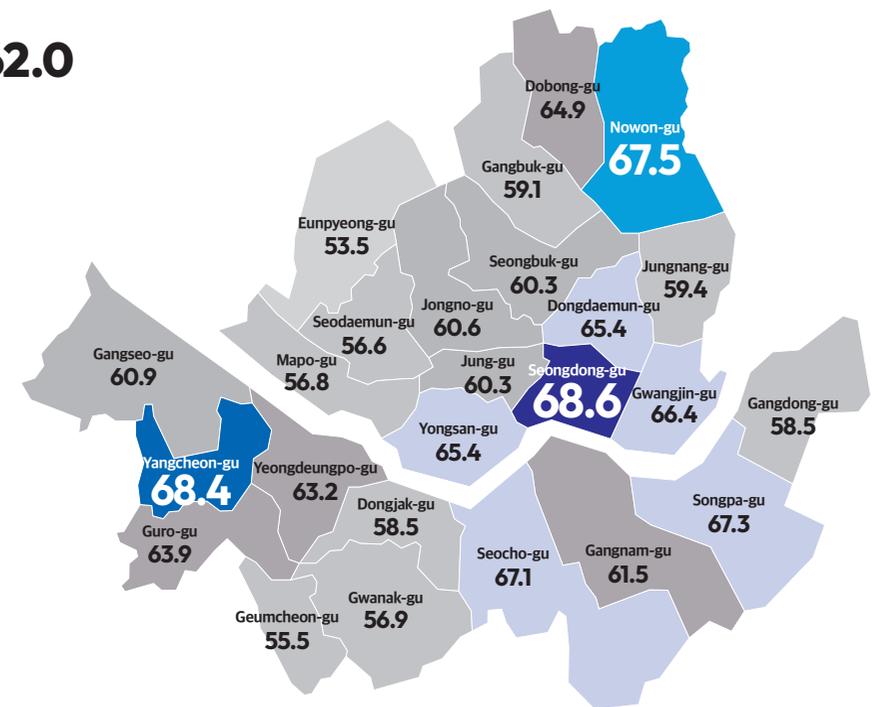
Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, Each Year (Unit: %)
* Participation in walking: Percentage of people who walked for more than 30 minutes per day for at least 5 days a week for the past week



Participation rate in walking

Source: Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

All **62.0**



Overall Happiness Score

Average happiness score

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)



6.72

points

Happiest group

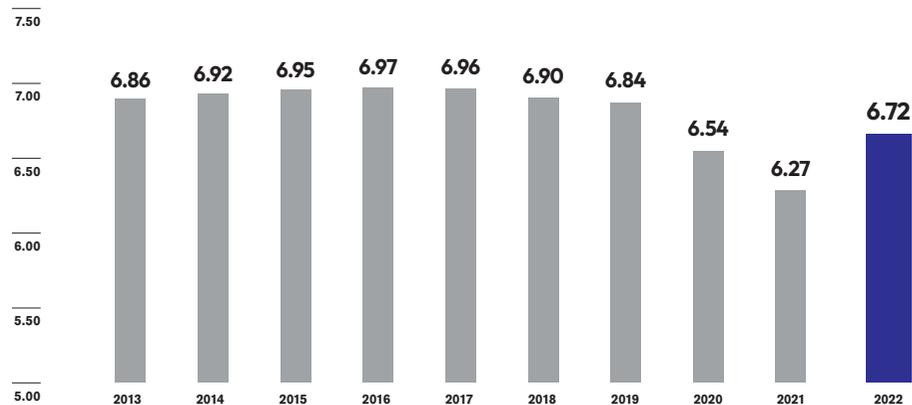
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)

Male	6.75 points	20s~30s	6.98 points
Graduate school or higher	6.99 points	Unmarried	6.93 points
More than 5 million KRW	6.88 points		

In 2022, the comprehensive happiness score of Seoul citizens increased to 6.72 points, marking a rebound from the decline in happiness experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to the previous year, the health-related happiness index showed the most significant increase (0.58p), followed by household life (0.44p), financial status (0.42p), and relationships with family/friends and social life (0.40p). When analyzing happiness by demographic characteristics, men (6.75), individuals in their 20s to 30s (6.98), those with master's degrees or higher (6.99), singles (6.93), and households with a monthly income of 5 million KRW or more (6.88) reported higher happiness scores. In contrast, women (6.69), individuals aged 60 or older (6.29), those with a middle school education or lower (5.91), bereaved individuals (6.06), and households with a monthly income of less than 2 million KRW (5.78) reported lower happiness scores.

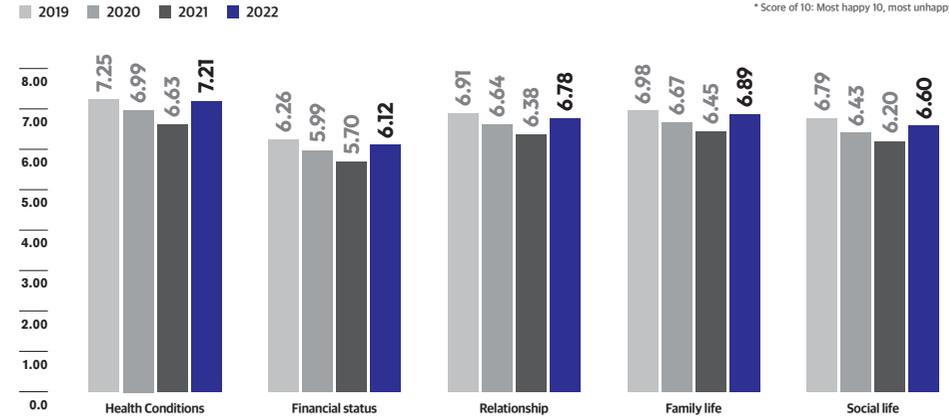
Happiness score(Total)

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)



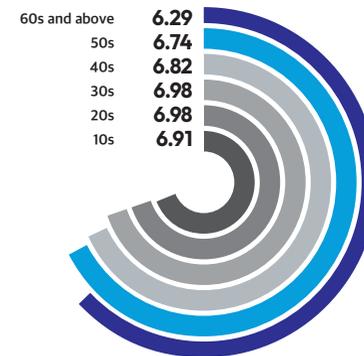
Happiness score by category

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



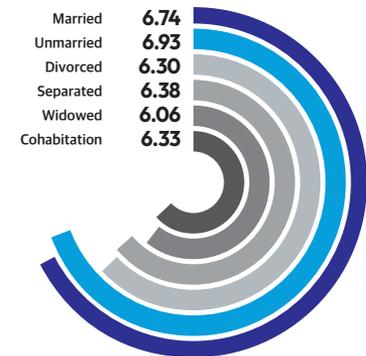
Happiness score by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



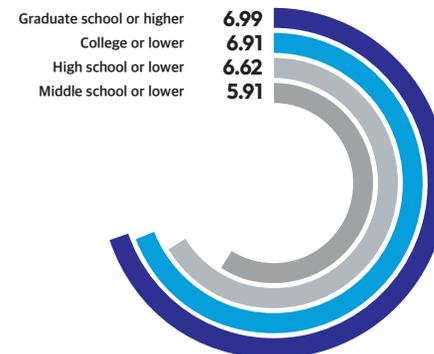
Happiness score by marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



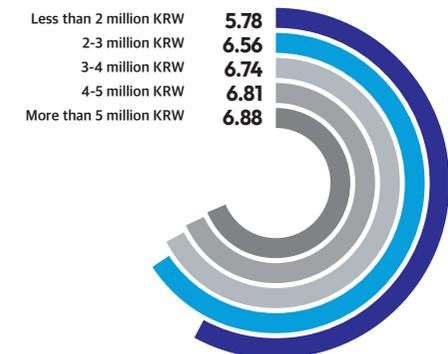
Happiness score by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(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, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Score of 10: Most happy 10, most unhappy 0



Daily Time Usage

Satisfaction with daily time usage

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)



5.69 points

Group with high level of satisfaction on daily time usage

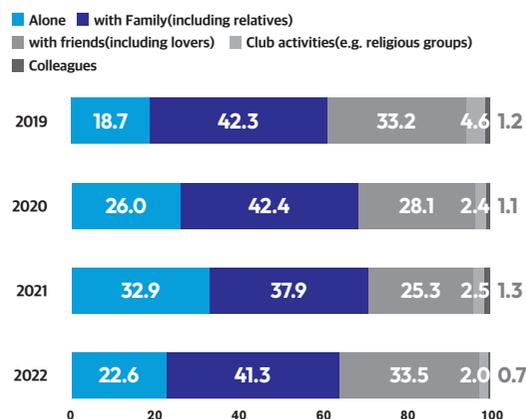
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

40s	5.85 points	Graduate school or higher	5.98 points
Unmarried	5.80 points	3-4 million KRW	5.80 points
Southeast 2 Living Zone	6.00 points		

In 2022, the overall satisfaction of Seoul citizens with their leisure activities increased to 5.69, showing a rise of 0.29 points compared to the previous year. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the proportion of Seoul citizens engaging in leisure activities alone had surged to 33%, but decreased back to 22.6% in 2022. Meanwhile, the rate of people enjoying leisure activities with friends increased once again. By age groups, those in their 40s (5.85) reported the highest satisfaction, while teenagers (5.32) and those aged 60 and older (5.50) reported lower levels of satisfaction. Additionally, higher education levels and stable income were associated with higher levels of satisfaction with leisure activities. In terms of marital status, singles (5.80) reported the highest satisfaction with their leisure activities, while those who were divorced, separated, or widowed (5.37) reported the lowest satisfaction. By living zones, the Southeast 2 living zone had the highest leisure satisfaction score at 6.00 points, while the Southwest 2 living zone had the lowest score at 4.84 points, demonstrating regional differences in leisure satisfaction.

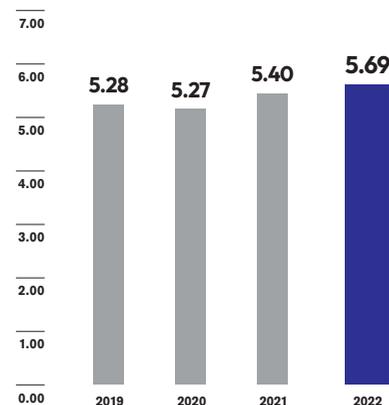
Companion for leisurely activities

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



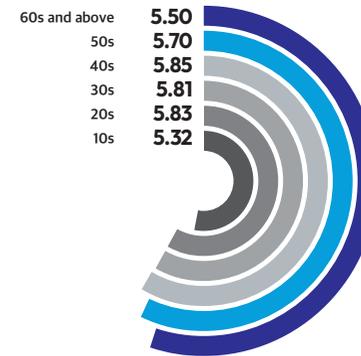
Satisfaction with daily time usage

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Score of 10: Very satisfied 10, very dissatisfied 0



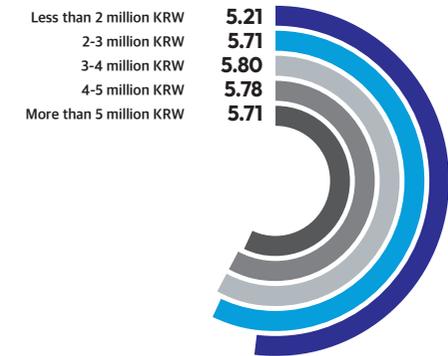
Satisfaction with daily time usage by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Score of 10: Very satisfied 10, Very dissatisfied 0



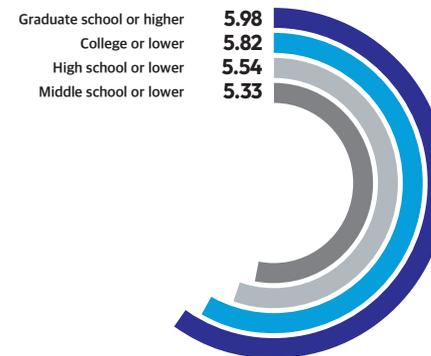
Satisfaction with daily time usage by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Score of 10: Very satisfied 10, Very dissatisfied 0



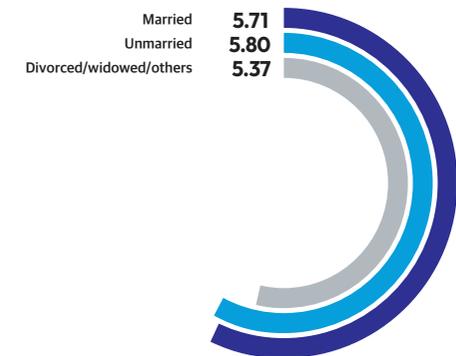
Satisfaction with daily time usage by occupation

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Score of 10: Very satisfied 10, Very dissatisfied 0



Satisfaction with daily time usage by marital status

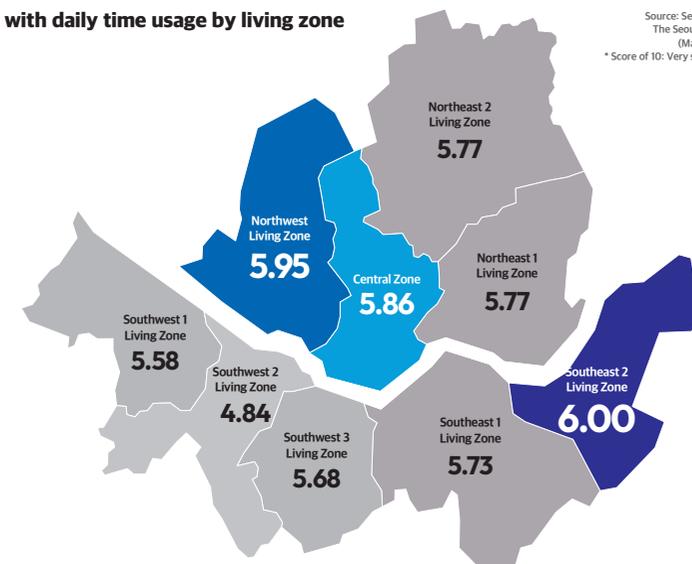
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Score of 10: Very satisfied 10, Very dissatisfied 0



Satisfaction with daily time usage by living zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Score of 10: Very satisfied 10, Very dissatisfied 0

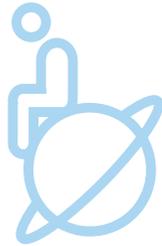
All **5.69**



Loneliness Score

Loneliness of Seoul Citizens

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)



4.07 points

Group with the highest loneliness score

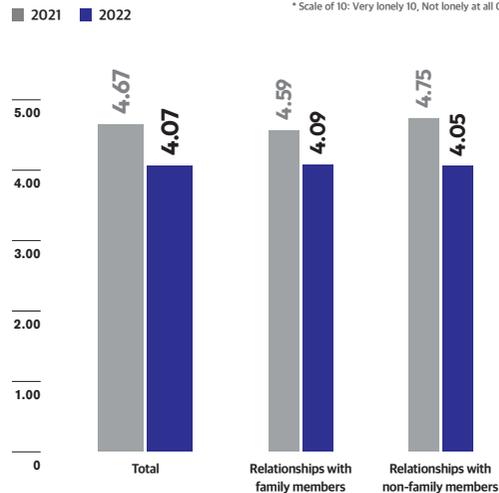
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Female	4.14 points	60s and above	4.63 points
Middle school or lower	5.15 points	Divorced/Widowed/Other	5.21 points
Less than 2 million KRW	5.12 points	Single person household	4.76 points
Yangcheon-gu	5.57 points		

In 2022, Seoul citizens rated their loneliness at 4.07 out of 10, with family relationships (4.09) causing slightly more loneliness than relationships with non-family members (4.05) on average. When examining loneliness by demographic characteristics, women (4.14) reported feeling lonelier than men (3.99). Loneliness was most prevalent among individuals aged 60 and older (4.63), while those in their 20s (3.59) reported the lowest levels of loneliness. Furthermore, individuals who were separated or widowed, lived alone, had lower levels of education, and lower income tended to experience higher levels of loneliness.

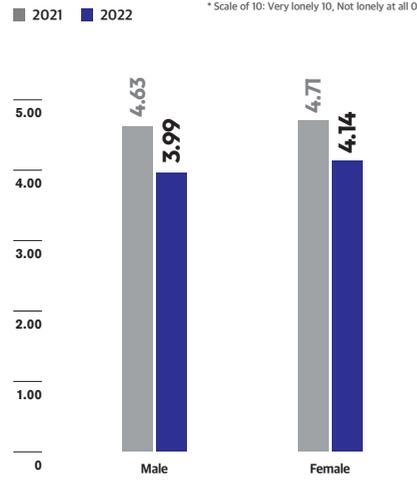
Loneliness

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very lonely 10, Not lonely at all 0



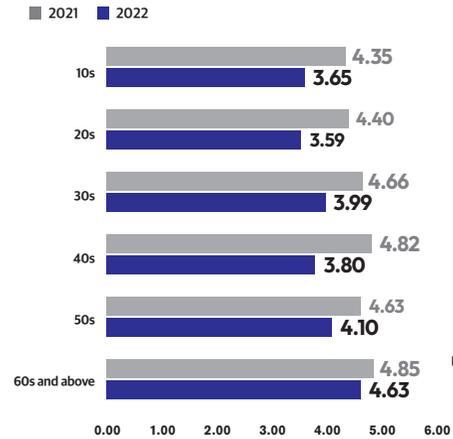
Loneliness by gender

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very lonely 10, Not lonely at all 0



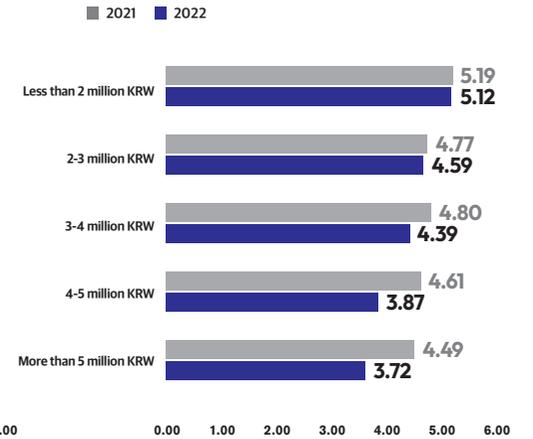
Loneliness by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very lonely 10, Not lonely at all 0



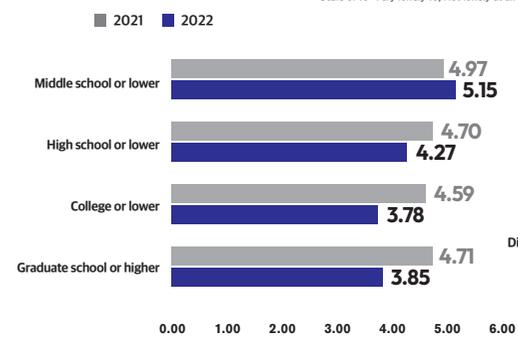
Loneliness by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very lonely 10, Not lonely at all 0



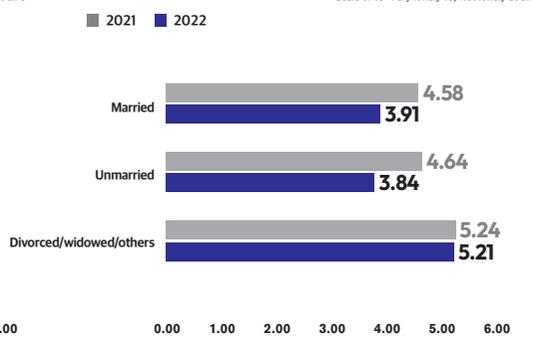
Loneliness by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very lonely 10, Not lonely at all 0



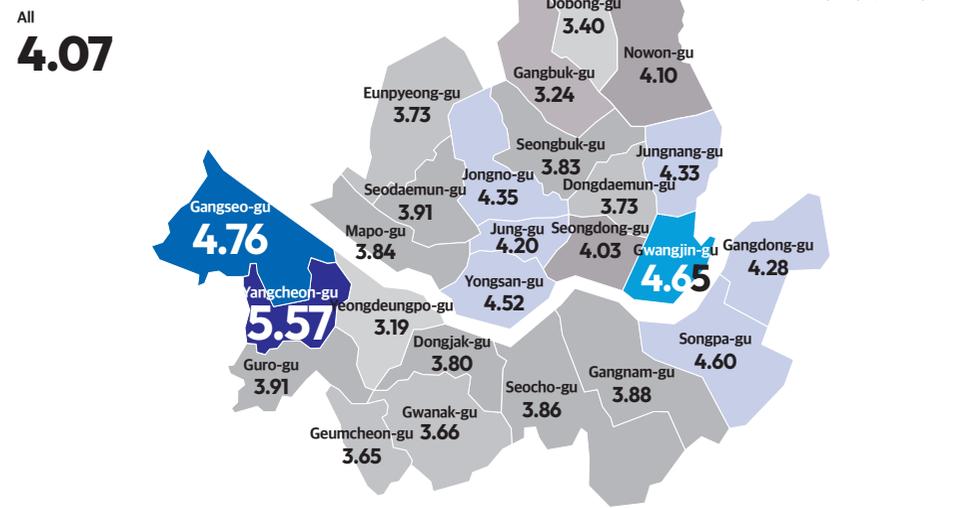
Loneliness by marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very lonely 10, Not lonely at all 0



Loneliness by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Very lonely 10, Not lonely at all 0





Seoul Citizens' Civic Consciousness and Values

**SEOUL AT A GLANCE
2023**

1. Fairness and Equality

Perception of Social Mobility
Perception of Social Discrimination

2. Community Values

Social Inclusion
Attitude toward People with Disabilities
Generational Gaps
Sense of Community Belonging

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
Work and Leisure Values



1. Fairness and Equality

Perception of Social Mobility
Perception of Social Discrimination

Perception of Social Mobility

Group who sees our society as fair

60s and above
5.46 points

Graduate school or higher
5.46 points

Possibility of upward mobility of themselves

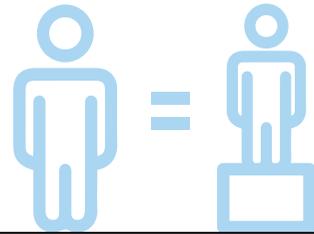
Very likely
27.9 %

Average
5.07 points

2-3 million KRW income
5.51 points

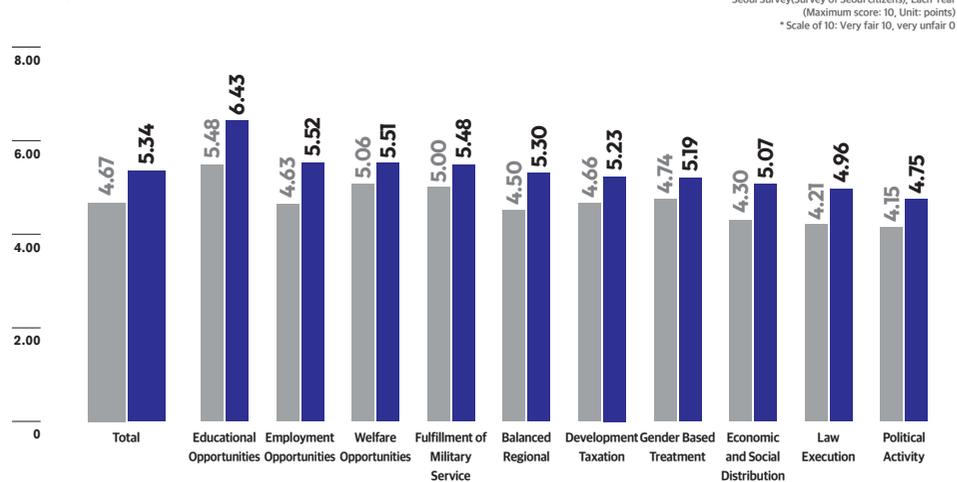
Divorced/Widowed/Other
5.46 points

Seongbuk-gu
5.97 points

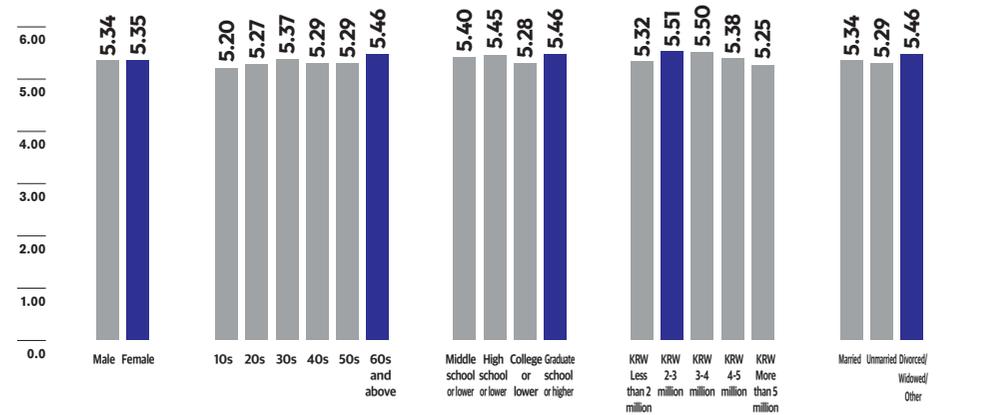


According to a survey in which Seoul citizens were asked about the perceived fairness of various aspects of our society, including 'educational opportunities, employment opportunities, fair taxation, welfare benefits, balanced regional development, law enforcement, and gender equality,' the overall average score (out of 10) was 5.34. When examining specific categories, fairness in educational opportunities received the highest score at 6.43, while fairness in political activity received the lowest score at 4.75. Furthermore, only 27.9% of respondents expressed optimism about the possibility of upward mobility through individual effort. Teenagers and those in their 20s tended to have a more optimistic view of upward mobility for both themselves and their children, while those aged 60 and older were more pessimistic, perceiving limited possibilities for both themselves and their offspring.

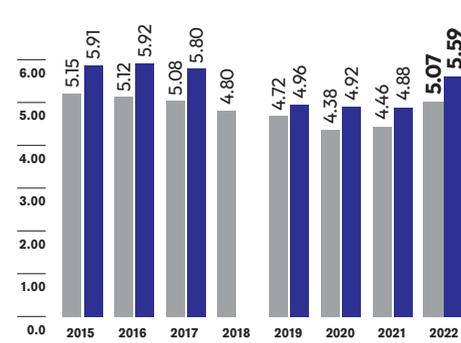
Perceptions of fairness



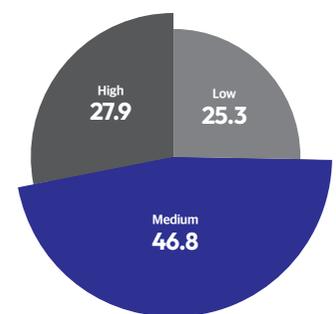
Recognition level of fairness in our society per demographic



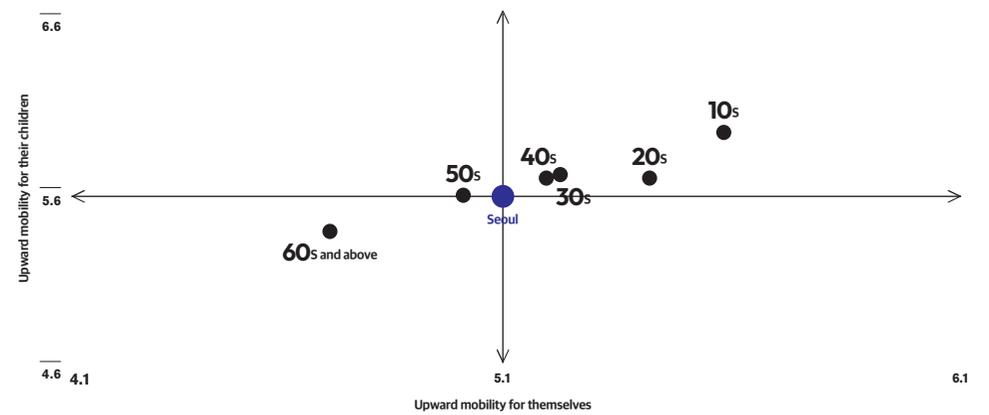
Possibility of upward mobility



Upward mobility for themselves



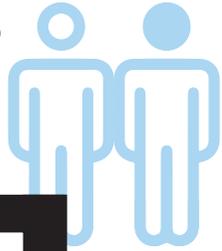
Possibility of upward mobility by age



Perception of Social Discrimination

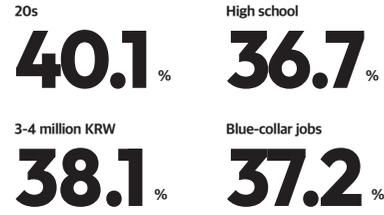
Factor that discrimination was most likely based on (first preference)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022



Cause of social discrimination (first preference): Education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

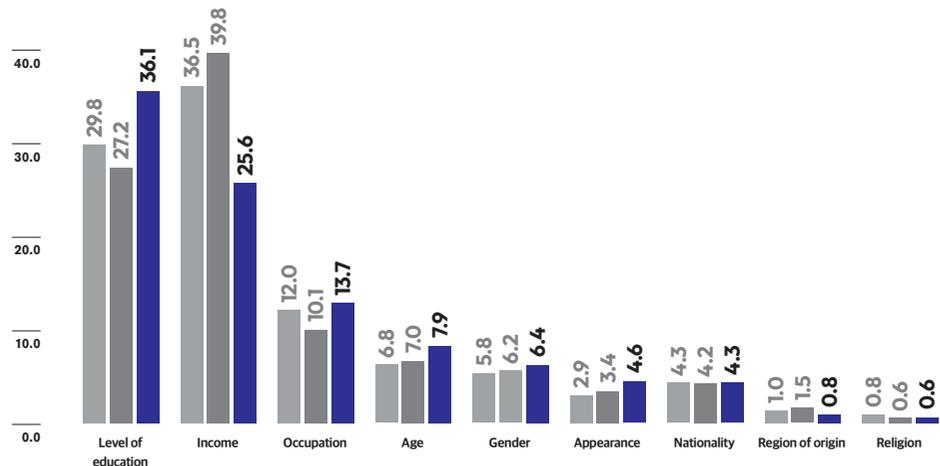


Seoul citizens believed that discrimination in our society is most likely to occur based on educational attainment (36.1%) and income level (25.6%), ranking these as the top factors contributing to discrimination (1st priority). Compared to the previous year, there was a significant increase in the perception of discrimination based on educational attainment (8.9%p), while the perception of discrimination based on income level decreased significantly (14.2%p). Men tended to perceive a relatively higher likelihood of discrimination based on income level and occupation, while women perceived a higher likelihood of discrimination based on gender and age. Those in their 20s and below were more likely to perceive discrimination based on education level, while those aged 40 and above were more likely to perceive discrimination based on income level. Individuals aged 60 and older tended to prioritize age as a factor contributing to discrimination.

Social discrimination factor (first preference)

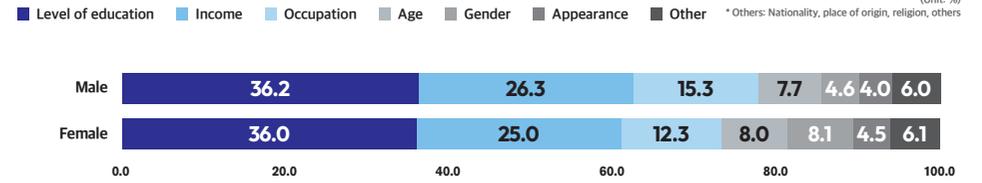
2020 2021 2022

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



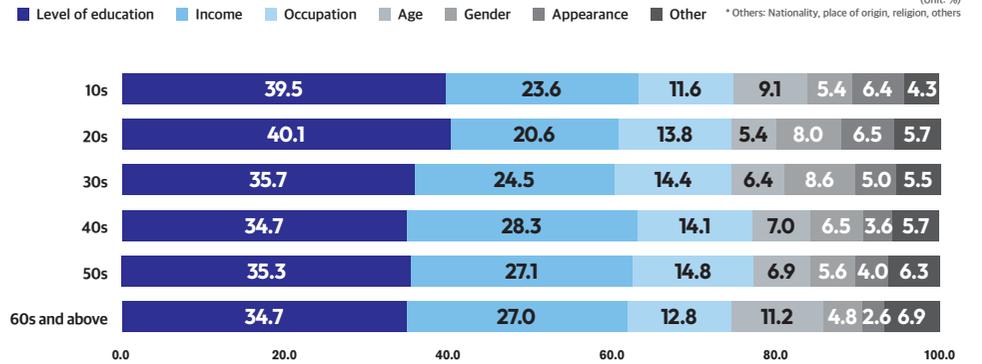
Cause of social discrimination by gender (first preference)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



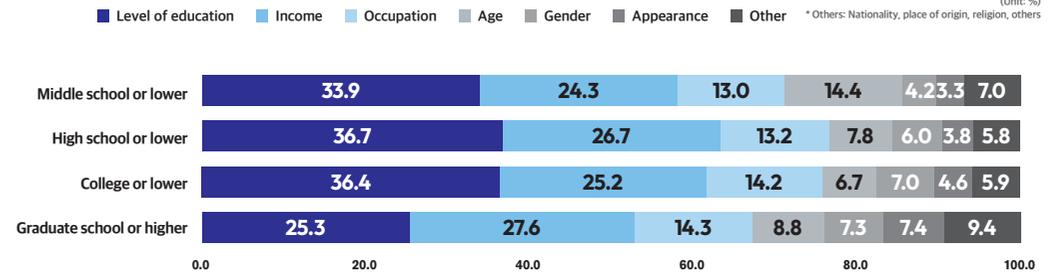
Cause of social discrimination by age (first preference)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



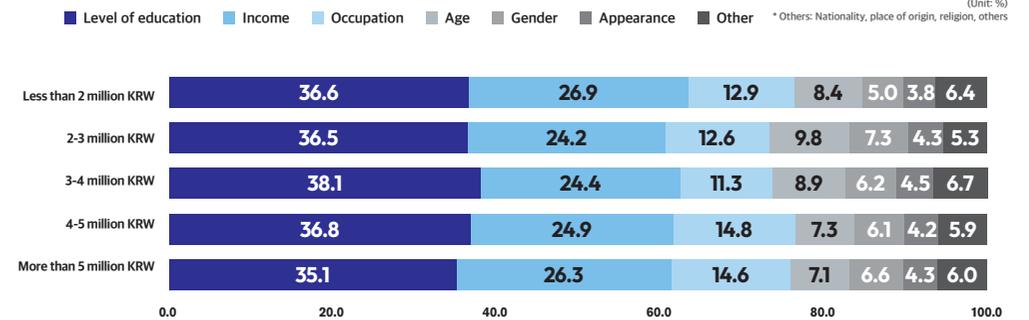
Cause of social discrimination by education level (first preference)

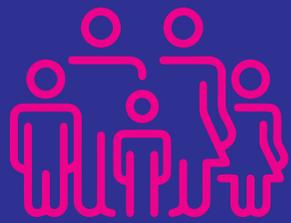
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Cause of social discrimination by income (first preference)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)





2. Community Values

Social Inclusion

Attitude toward People with Disabilities

Generational Gaps

Sense of Community Belonging

Social Inclusion

Group subjected to lowest level of social inclusion

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022



Gender minorities

Social inclusion

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

Group with highest level

Male, 10s-20s, Unmarried, Graduate school or higher, More than 5 million KRW income, Managers

Group with lowest level

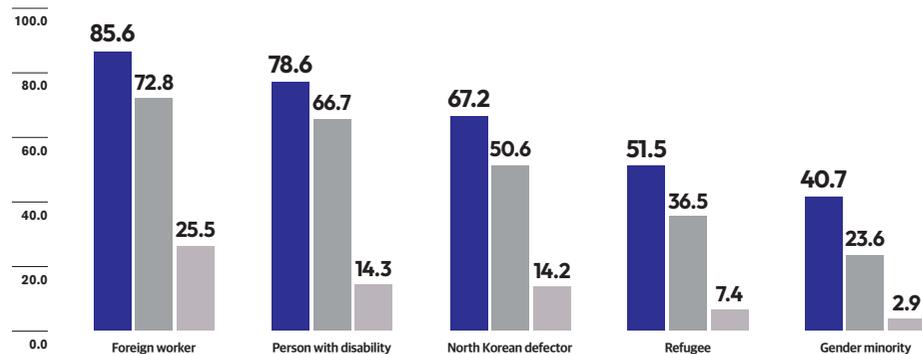
Female, 60s and above, Divorced/Widowed/Other, Middle school or lower, Less than 2 million KRW income, Blue-collar jobs, Northwest Living Zone

In 2022, when examining the social inclusiveness of Seoul citizens, it was found that 67-86% of respondents were willing to accept foreign workers and people with disabilities as coworkers or friends, indicating a high level of inclusiveness. However, only 14-25% of respondents were open to the idea of accepting them as potential spouses, reflecting a lower level of inclusiveness in this context. For North Korean defectors, the acceptance rate as coworkers was 67.2%, relatively high, but as friends, it dropped to 50.6%. Acceptance as potential spouses was the lowest, at 14.2%. Regarding refugees or gender minorities, the acceptance rate as friends ranged from 24-37%, while the acceptance rate as potential spouses was as low as 3-7%. It was also observed that younger single men with higher levels of education and income displayed the highest level of social inclusion. In contrast, individuals aged 60 and older with incomes below 2 million KRW exhibited the lowest level of inclusion. In addition, the northwest districts displayed the lowest level of inclusiveness when it came to accepting these groups as friends.

Social inclusion

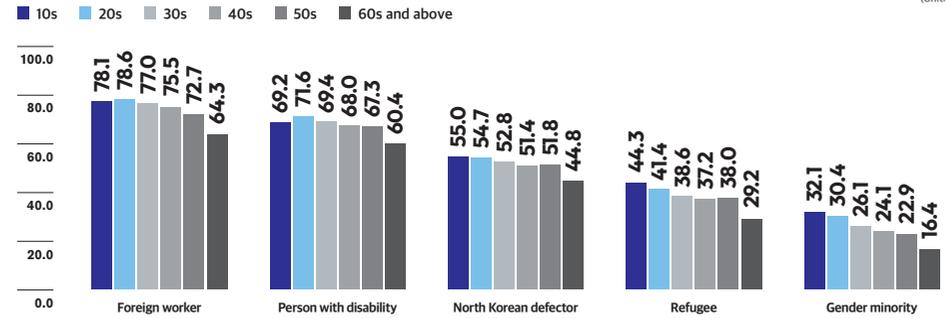
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)

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



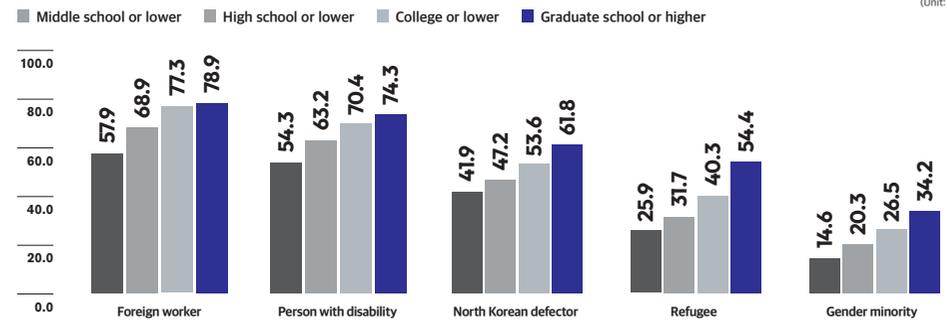
Social inclusion by age : As a friend

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



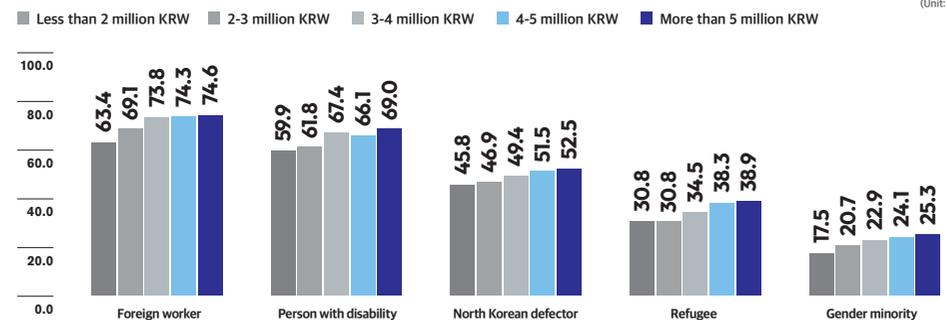
Social inclusion by education level : As a friend

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



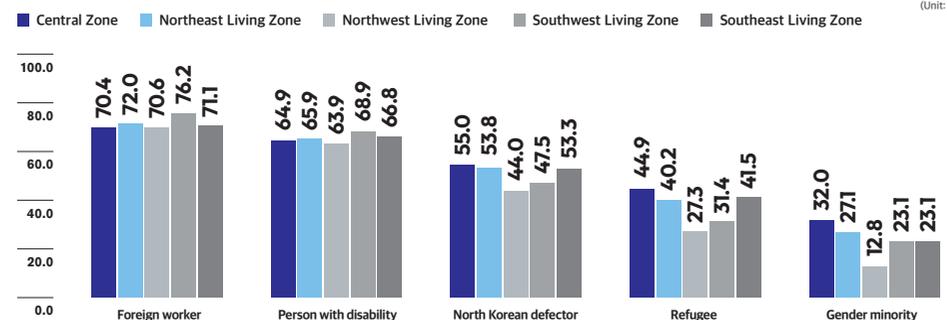
Social inclusion by income : As a friend

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Social inclusion by regions : As a friend

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government, The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Attitude toward People with Disabilities

Acceptance on their children socializing with children with disabilities

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

Group with highest acceptance

40s-50s, Married, High school or lower, 2-3 million KRW income, White-collar jobs, Central Zone

Group with lowest acceptance

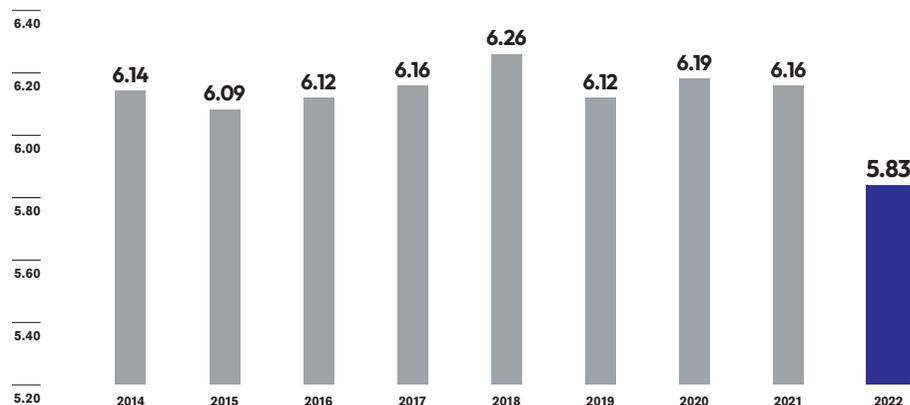
20s and below, Graduate school or higher, Divorced/Widowed/Other, 2-3 million KRW income, Managers, Southwest Living Zone



The unreserved attitude towards individuals with disabilities, including a willingness to socialize with them, plays a crucial role in overcoming prejudice and discrimination against people with disabilities. In 2022, the score representing Seoul citizens' attitude toward their children socializing with children with disabilities was 5.83 points, which marked a decrease of 0.33 points compared to the previous year. When examining demographic factors, it was observed that individuals in their 40s to 50s (5.86), those with a high school education or lower (5.95), married individuals (5.87), and those with a household income below 2 to 3 million KRW (6.02) displayed a higher level of acceptance of their children socializing with children with disabilities. Conversely, individuals in their 20s and below, those with a master's degree or higher (5.50), those who are divorced, bereaved, or fall into other categories (5.75), and individuals with a household income of less than 2 million KRW (5.76) showed relatively lower acceptance of children with disabilities socializing with their own children.

Acceptance on their children socializing with children with disabilities

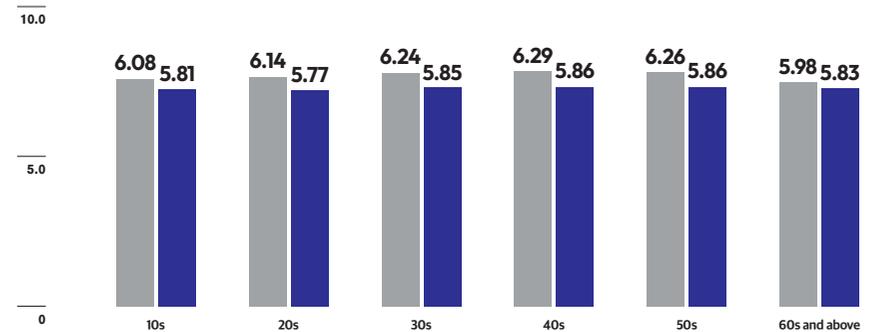
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0
* High acceptance on their children socializing with children with disabilities



Acceptance by age

2021 2022

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

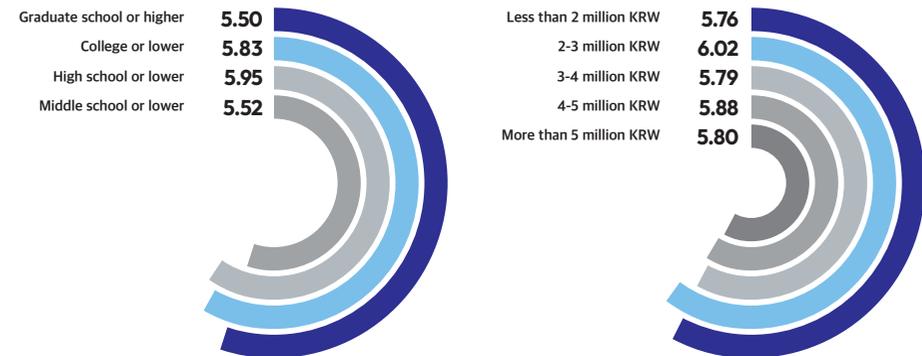


Acceptance by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0

Acceptance by income

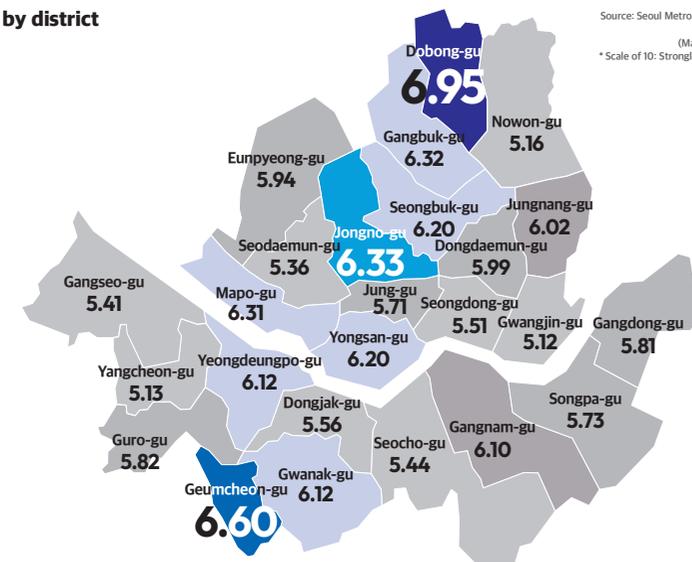
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Acceptance by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0

All
5.83

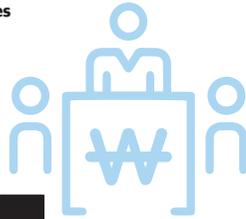


Generational Gaps

Sufficiency of socio-economic opportunities for young adults generations

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

5.31 points



Sufficient of social attention and support for young adults generations

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

5.39 points

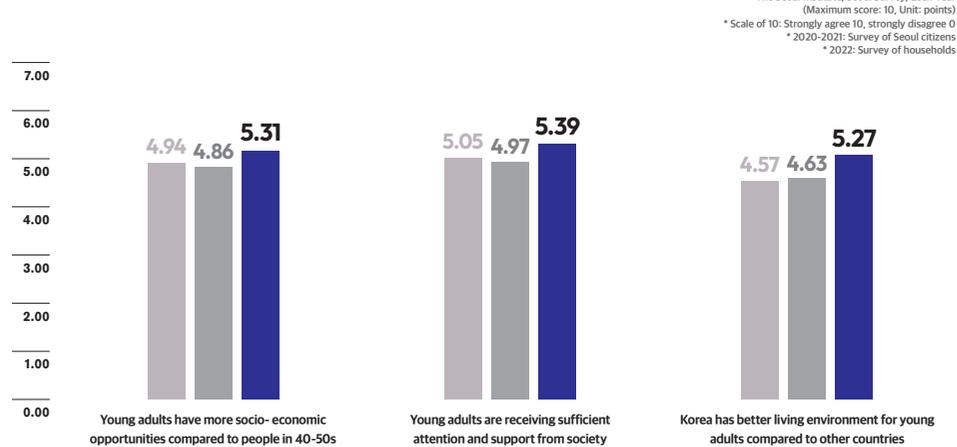
Korea is comparatively a better country to live for young adults generations

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

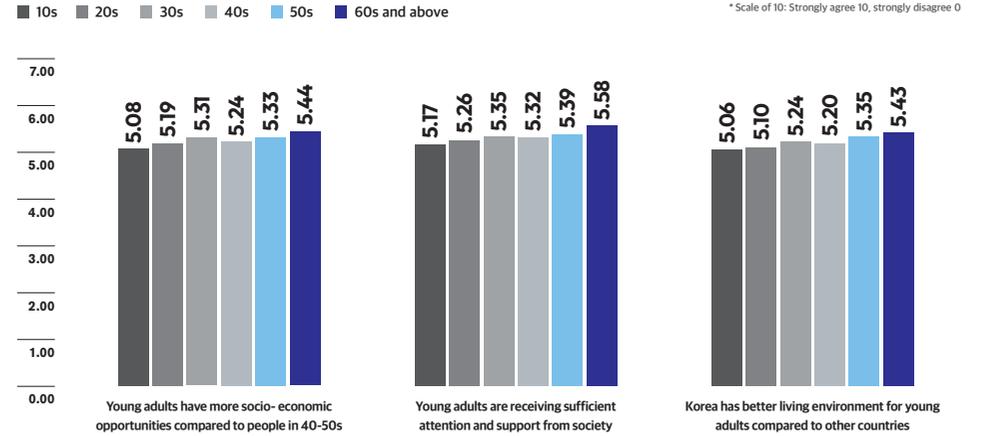
5.27 points

What do Seoul citizens think about the young adult generation? The perception that young adults have more socio-economic opportunities compared to those in their 40-50s scored 5.31 out of 10, marking an increase of 0.45 points compared to the previous year. Furthermore, the belief that the young adult generation is receiving sufficient attention and support from society was rated at 5.39, while the perception that Korea is a better country to live in compared to other countries received a score of 5.27. Each score represents increases of 0.42 points and 0.64 points, respectively, compared to the previous year. In terms of demographics, men, individuals aged 50 and above, and blue-collar workers tended to have a higher level of confidence that our society is providing sufficient socio-economic opportunities and attention to the young adult generation. Conversely, individuals in their 20s and below, those with vocational college or university education, and professionals in management-related occupations were more likely to perceive that young adults have fewer opportunities compared to other generations and are not receiving enough attention and support from our society.

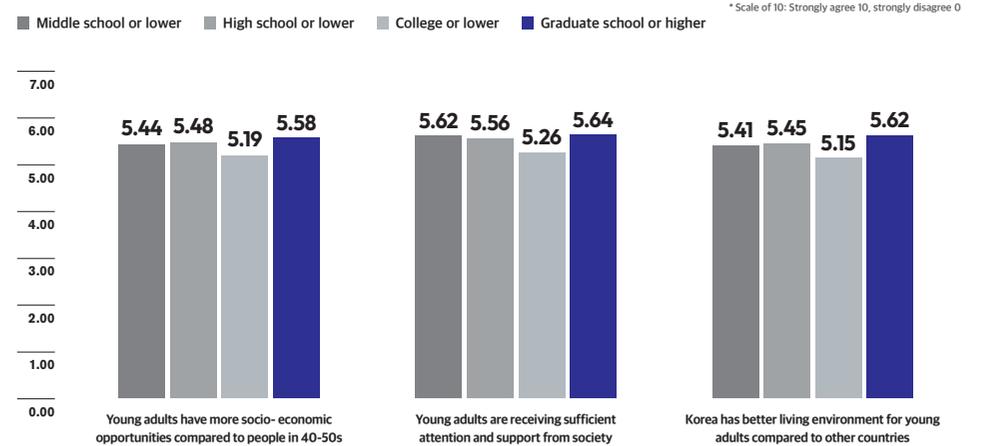
Views on young adult generations



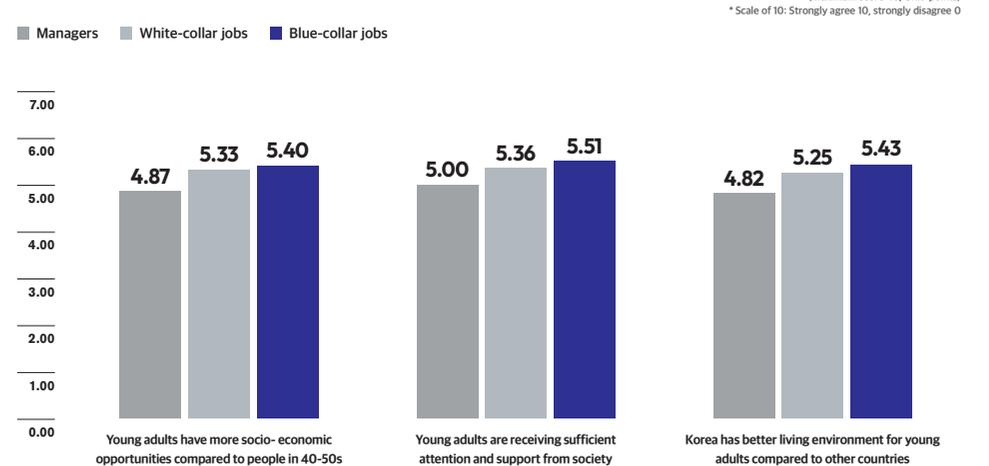
Views on young adults by age



Views on young adults by education level



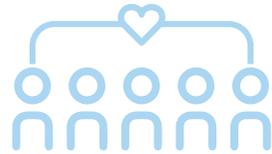
Views on young adults by occupation



Sense of Community Belonging

Seoul citizens' sense of community belonging

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)



3.96

points

Sense of community belonging

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Highest-scoring groups

Female, 60s and above, Middle school or lower, Married, Multi-person household, Less than 2 million KRW income, Seodaemun-gu

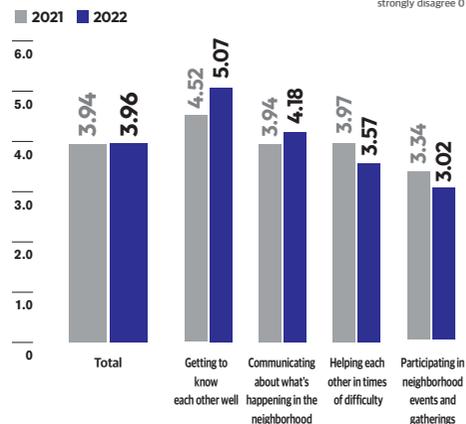
Lowest-scoring groups

Male, 20s and below, College or lower, Unmarried, Single-person household, 4-5 million KRW income, Nowon-gu

Seoul citizens' sense of belonging to their local communities scored 3.96 points out of 10. They tend to know and interact well with the people in their neighborhoods (5.07) and often discuss local events (4.18). However, they exhibit passivity in helping each other in times of difficulty (3.57) and don't actively participate in various local events and gatherings (3.02). Sense of community belonging was found to be higher among women, those aged 50 and above, individuals with a high school education or lower, married individuals, and households with two or more people. On the other hand, it was lower among men, those in their 20s, individuals with vocational college or university education, unmarried individuals, and single-person households. Additionally, the sense of community belonging for foreign residents living in Seoul was measured at 3.53 points. This highlights the need for strategies to enhance the sense of community belonging and promote interaction with local residents among foreign residents in Seoul.

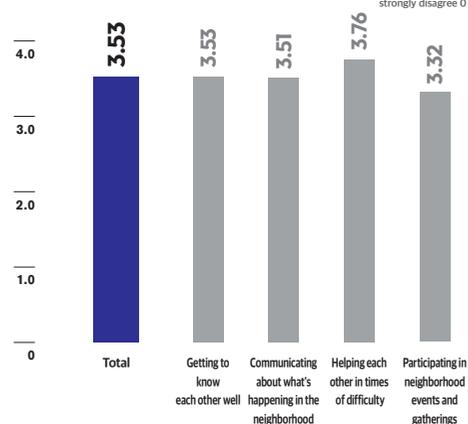
Sense of community belonging

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



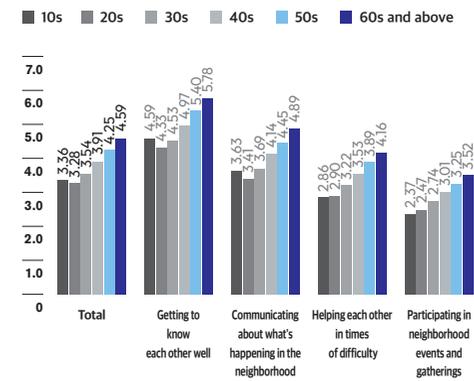
Foreigners' sense of community belonging

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



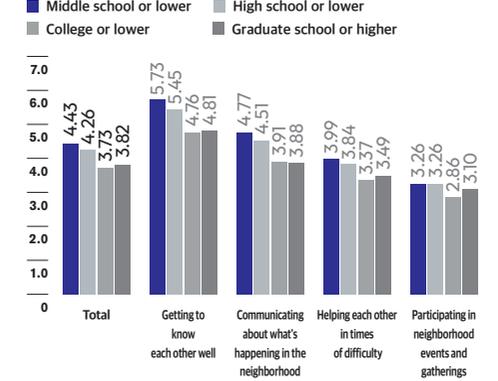
Sense of community belonging by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



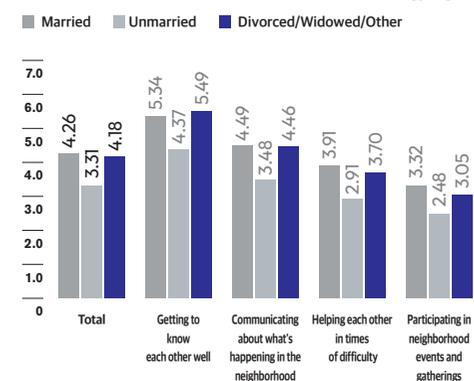
Sense of community belonging by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



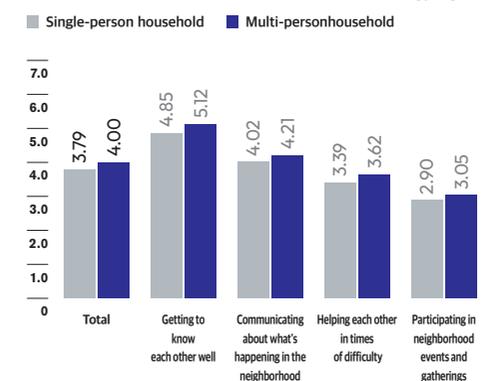
Sense of community belonging by marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



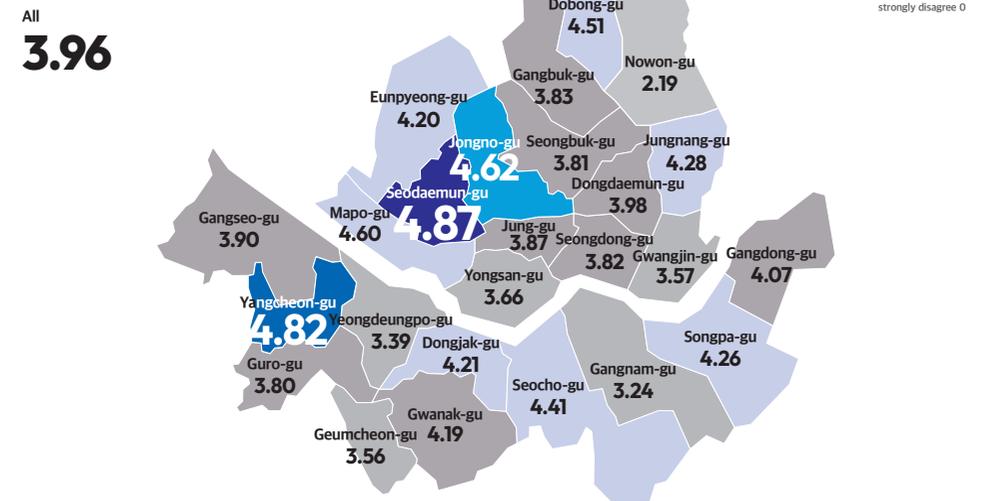
Sense of community belonging by household size

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Sense of community belonging by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0





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

Work and Leisure Values

Trust in Family, Neighbors, and Public Institutions

Level of trust in family members

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)

8.59 points



Level of trust in neighbors
4.50 points

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)

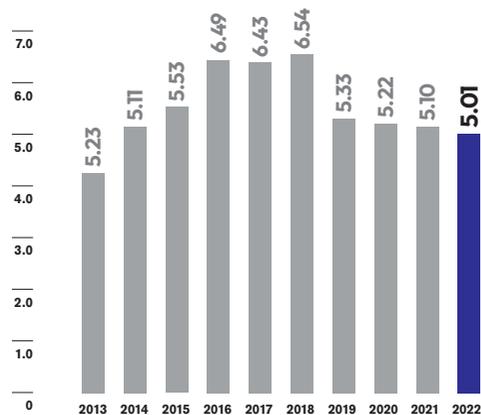
Level of trust in public institutions
4.90 points

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)

How much do Seoul citizens trust their family, neighbors, friends, and public institutions? In 2022, Seoul citizens' overall trust level scored 5.01 out of 10, showing a decline over the past four years. Trust levels for specific categories were family (8.59), friends (6.91), public institutions (4.90), and neighbors (4.50), with trust in neighbors and public institutions decreasing compared to the previous year. Regarding age groups, those in their 40s (5.10) and 50s (5.02) exhibited higher levels of social trust, while those in their 20s (4.96) and aged 60 and older (4.98) had lower levels of trust. Looking at regions, trust in neighbors was higher in Seodaemun-gu (5.63) and Eunpyeong-gu (5.42), whereas trust in public institutions was higher in Dobong-gu (5.55) and Seongbuk-gu (5.54).

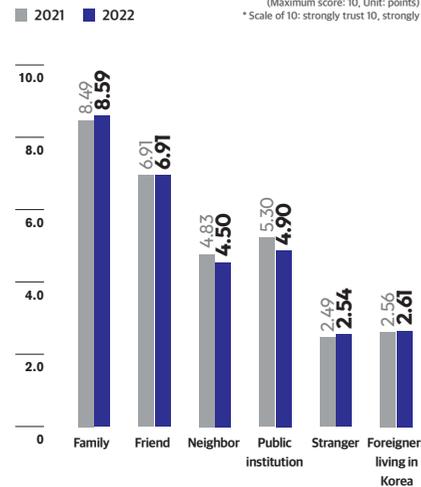
Social trust

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: strongly trust 10, strongly distrust 0



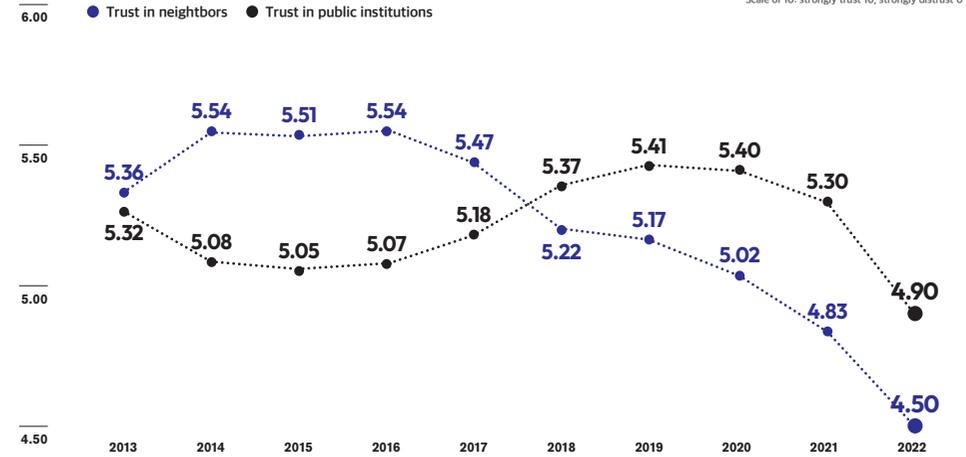
Social trust by category

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: strongly trust 10, strongly distrust 0



Yearly social trust: neighbors, public institutions

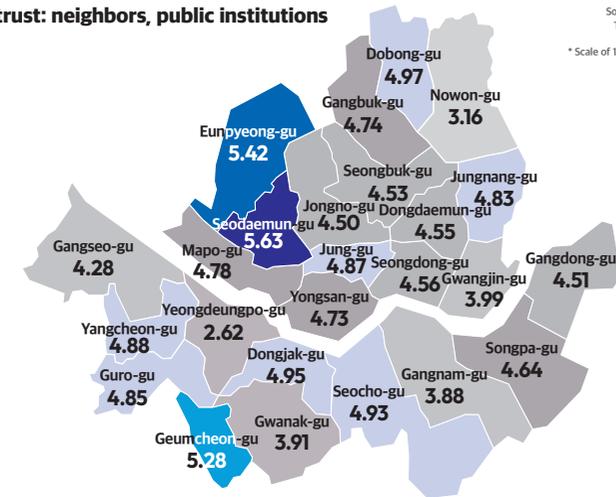
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: strongly trust 10, strongly distrust 0



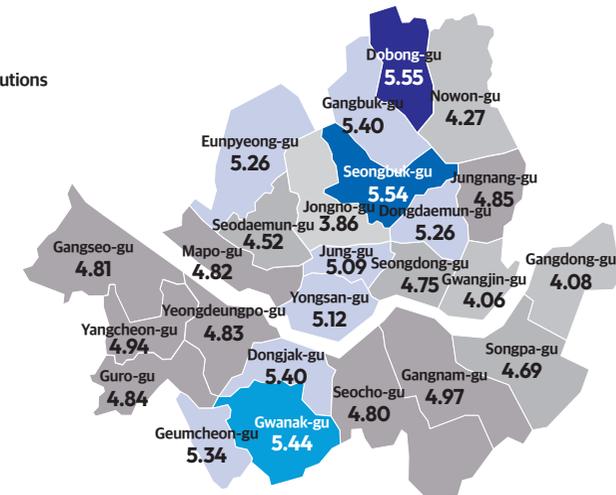
Regional social trust: neighbors, public institutions

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: strongly trust 10, strongly distrust 0

Trust in neighbors
All
4.50



Trust in public institutions
All
4.90

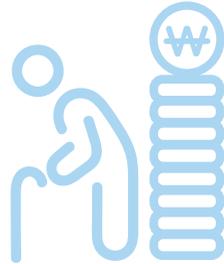


Commitment to Caring for the Elderly

Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare

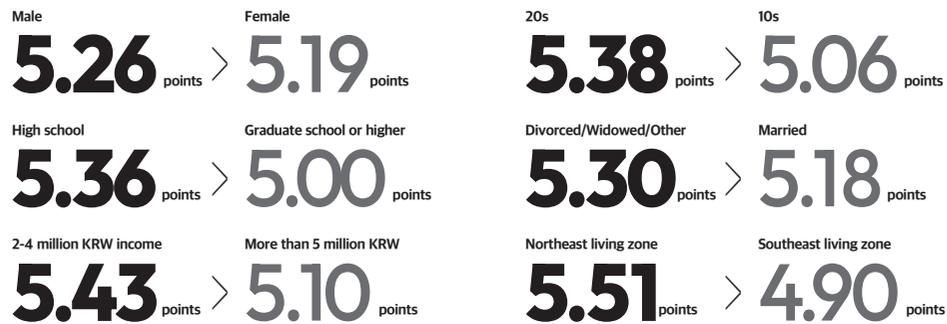
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)

5.22 points



Willingness to pay higher taxes to expand social welfare for the elderly

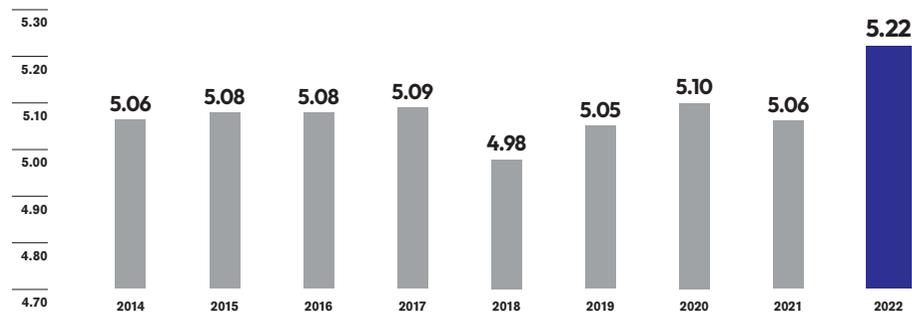
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)



As of 2022, Seoul citizens' willingness to bear the burden of increased taxes for the expansion of elderly welfare scored 5.22, marking a 0.16 point increase compared to the previous year. Attitudes towards accepting tax hikes varied among age groups, with individuals in their 20s showing the highest willingness at 5.38 points, while those in their teens (5.06) and 40s (5.09) exhibited lower willingness. Furthermore, women (5.19), individuals with a master's degree or higher (5.00), those with a monthly household income of 5 million KRW or more (5.10), married individuals (5.18), professionals in management fields (4.69), and living in the southeast districts (4.90) displayed the highest resistance to tax increases.

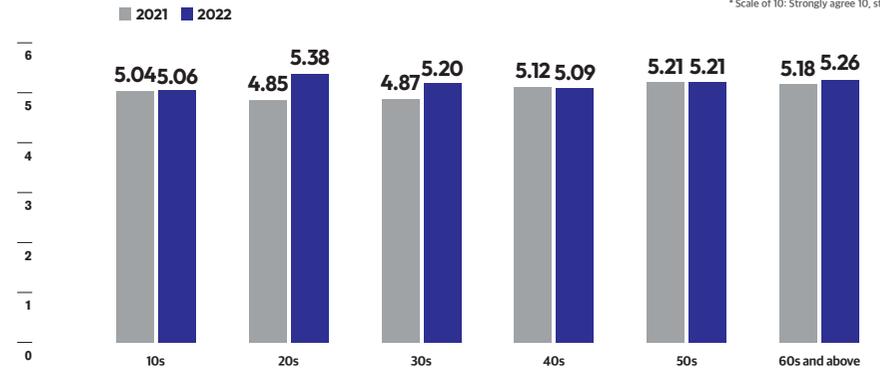
Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare

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



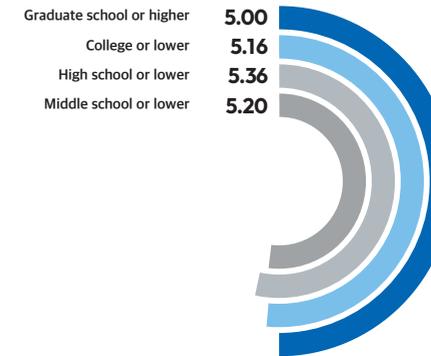
Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



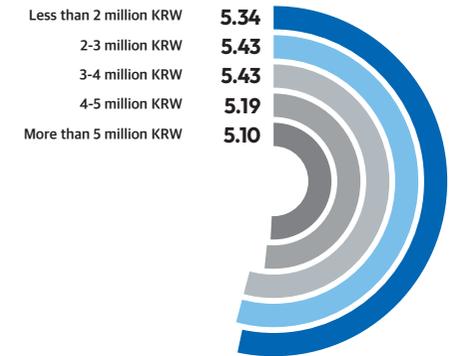
Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare by income

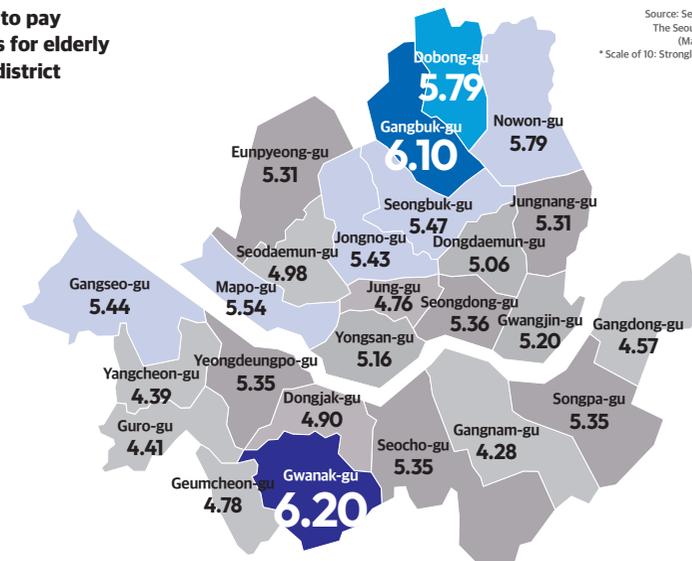
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Willingness to pay higher taxes for elderly welfare by district

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0

All
5.22



Commitment to Gender Equality

Support for reforms to promote women's social participation

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)

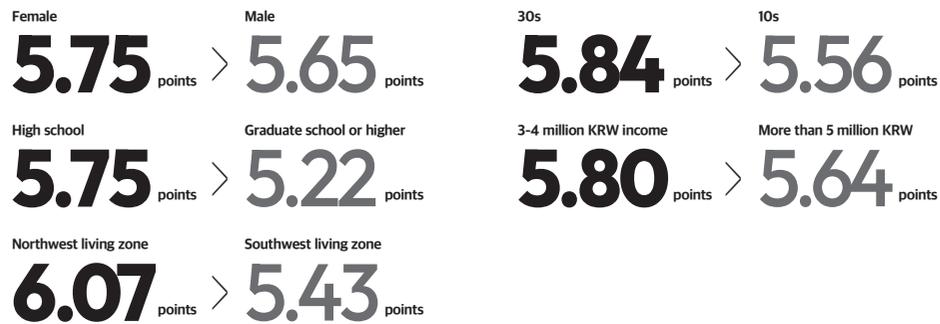
5.70

points



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

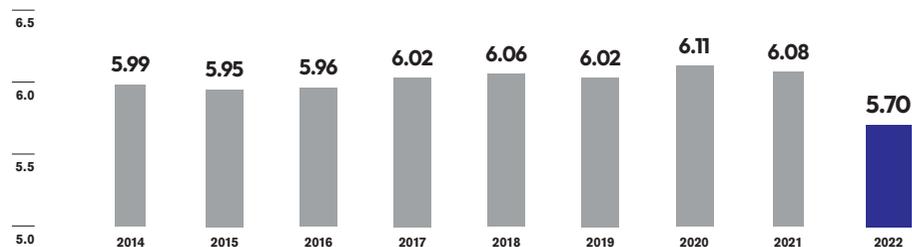
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10)



In 2022, Seoul citizens' support for instituting reforms aimed at promoting women's social participation scored 5.70, marking a 0.38 point decrease compared to the previous year. Among different age groups, individuals in their 30s (5.84) and 40s (5.72) displayed the highest levels of support, while those in their teens (5.56) showed the lowest. Notably, individuals in their 20s and 30s to 40s exhibited contrasting views on increasing taxation for elderly welfare and improving women's social participation. Those in their 20s expressed strong support for increased elderly welfare taxation while showing lower support for enhancing women's social participation. Conversely, those in their 30s to 40s displayed resistance to increased elderly welfare taxation but demonstrated the highest support for institutional improvements to enhance women's participation in society.

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

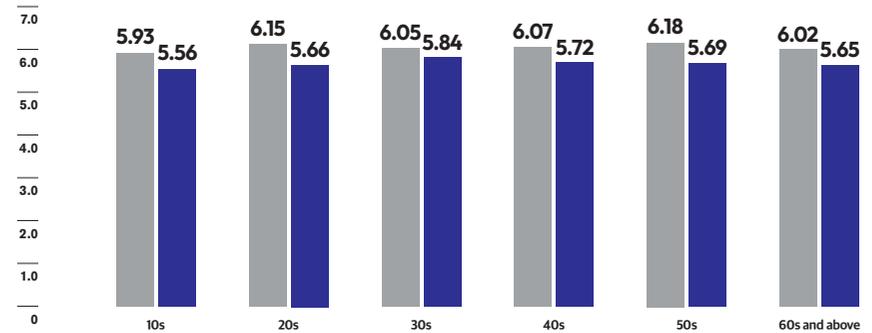
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



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

2021 2022

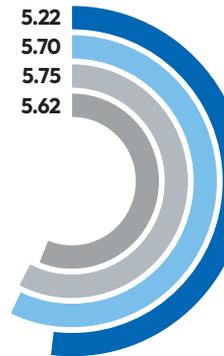
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, Each Year
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



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

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0

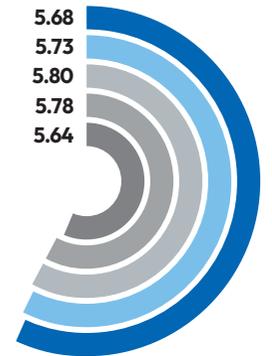
Graduate school or higher
College or lower
High school or lower
Middle school or lower



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

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0

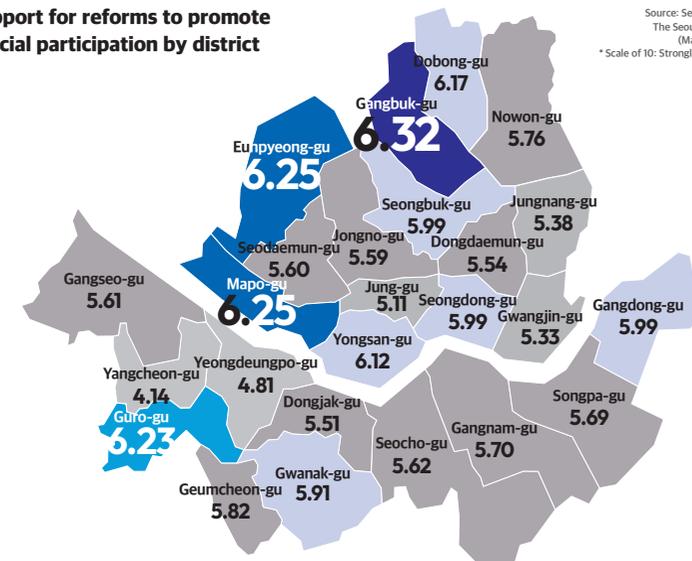
Less than 2 million KRW
2-3 million KRW
3-4 million KRW
4-5 million KRW
More than 5 million KRW



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

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022
(Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0

All
5.70



Social Participation

Donation rate

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

29.4%



Volunteer activity participation rate

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

7.1%

political participation rate

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

13.7%

Group with highest level of Volunteer activity participation

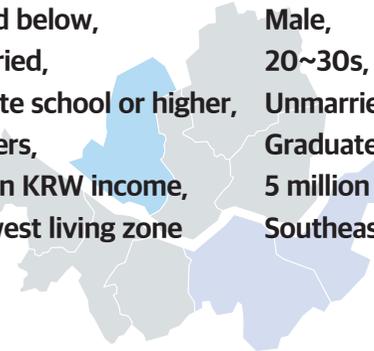
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

20s and below,
Unmarried,
Graduate school or higher,
Managers,
5 million KRW income,
Northwest living zone

Group with highest level of political participation

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022

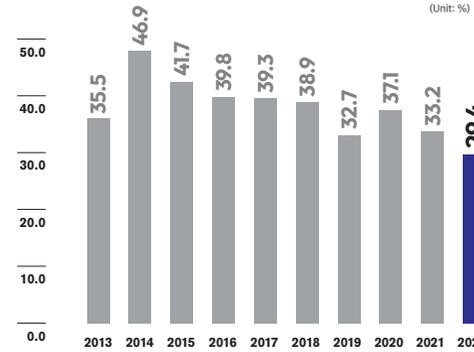
Male,
20~30s,
Unmarried,
Graduate school or higher,
5 million KW income,
Southeast living zone



In 2022, the participation rate of Seoul citizens in charitable donations was 29.4%, marking a 3.8%p decrease from the previous year. Additionally, the rate of engagement in volunteer activities among Seoul citizens was 7.1%, remaining low for another year. The participation rate in policy-related activities among Seoul citizens stood at 13.7%, with participation categorized as follows: submitting civil suggestions (6.5%), expressing socio-political opinions (8.7%), participating in rallies and protests (2.9%), attending policy debates (2.3%), and making policy proposals (1.3%). Demographically, men (14.3%) had a higher rate of engagement in policy-related activities compared to women (13.1%). The highest participation rate was observed among individuals in their 20s to 30s (18-19%), while those aged 60 and older (8.1%) had the lowest participation. Furthermore, singles (15.9%) exhibited a higher participation rate than those married (13.9%), and there was a trend of higher policy engagement among individuals with higher income and education levels.

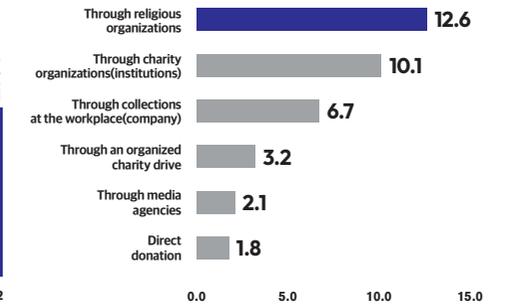
Donation rate

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



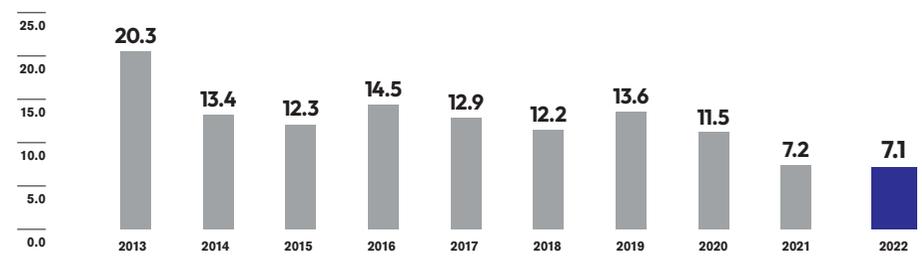
Donation Channels

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



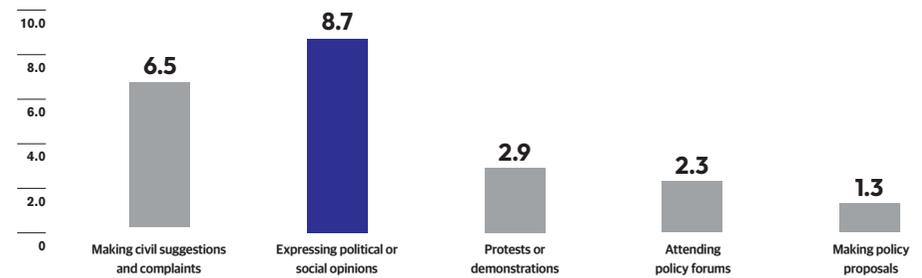
Volunteer activity participation rate

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



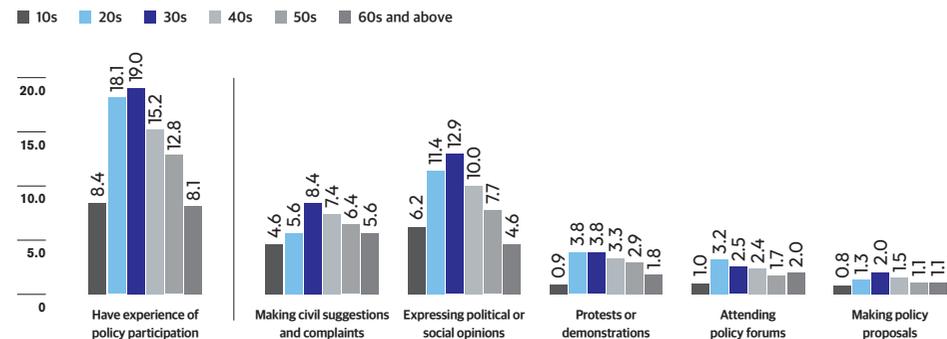
Policy participation rate by category

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Policy participation type by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey, 2022 (Unit: %)



Attitude Towards Marriage

Marriage is necessary

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Middle school or lower

6.96 points

60s and above

6.87 points

Children is necessary

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

Middle school or lower

6.76 points

60s and above

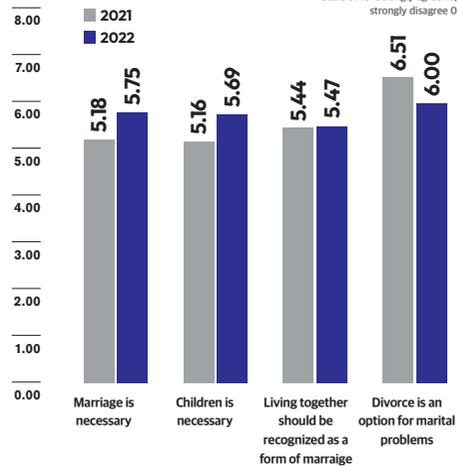
6.75 points



The attitudes of Seoul citizens towards marriage were as follows: 'marriage is necessary' (5.75), 'children are necessary' (5.69), 'living together should be recognized as a form of marriage' (5.47), and 'divorce is an option for marital problems' (6.00). Men were generally more positive towards marriage, having children, and living together compared to women. However, women were more positive towards divorce compared to men. Older individuals with lower levels of education tended to believe that marriage should be accompanied by having children, while younger people with higher levels of education were more positive towards living together. People who were living alone or unmarried expressed more negative attitudes towards marriage, having children, but were positive towards living together and divorce.

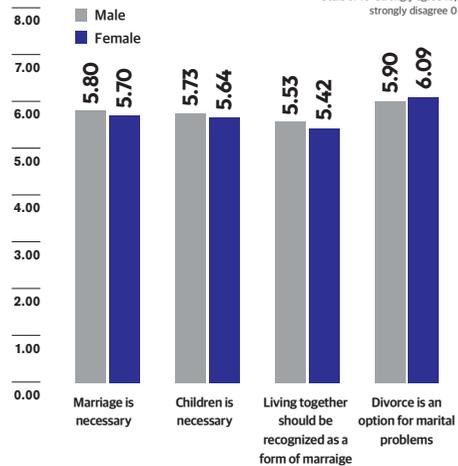
Attitude towards marriage

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



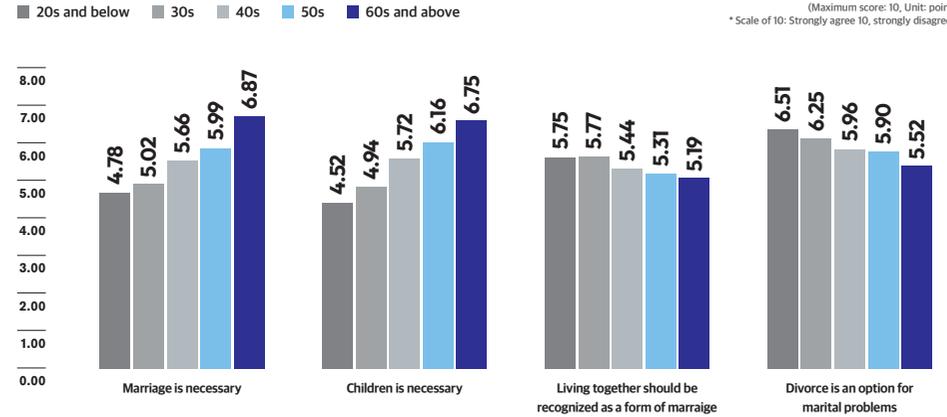
Attitude on marriage by gender

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



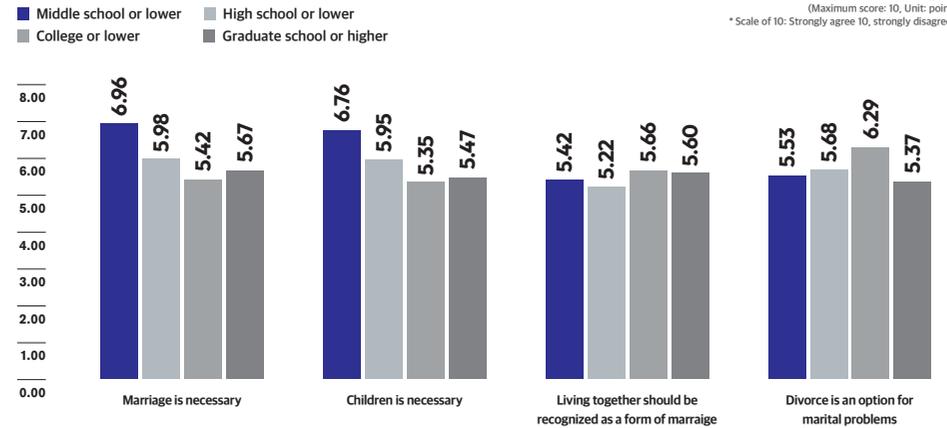
Attitude on marriage by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



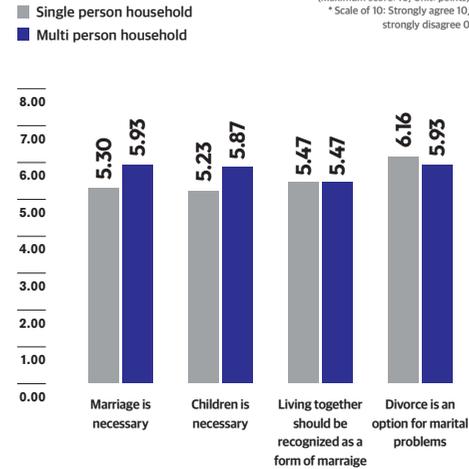
Attitude on marriage by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



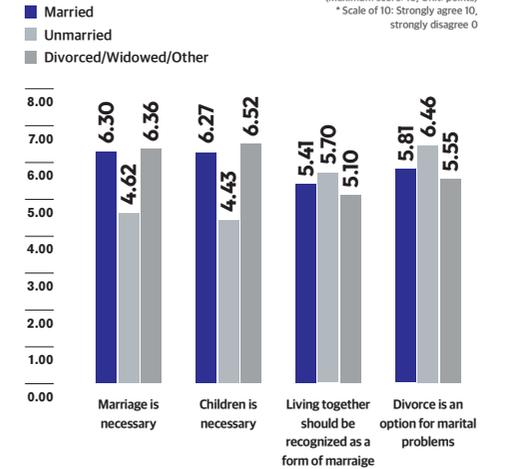
Attitude on marriage by household size

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Attitude on marriage by marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points) * Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Work and Leisure Values

Preference for leisure over work

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

6.35

points



Demographic group with the highest preference for leisure over work

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10)

20s and below

6.68 points

College or lower

6.60 points

4 or more people household

6.52 points

Unmarried

6.58 points

3-4 million KRW income

6.73 points

White-collar jobs

6.65 points

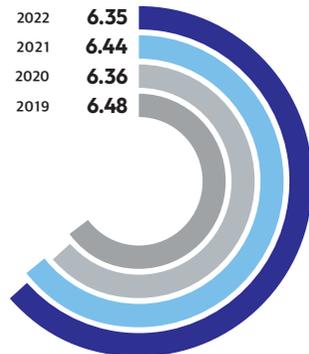
Northwest Living Zone

6.74 points

Seoul citizens expressed a preference for having leisure time rather than working more for income, scoring 6.35 out of 10 points. They also believed that it is better to switch to a better job whenever one becomes available, scoring 6.64 points. The tendency to prioritize leisure over work was more prominent among younger individuals, those with vocational college or university education, white-collar workers, unmarried individuals, and those living with their families. On the other hand, individuals aged 60 and older, those with middle school education or lower, blue-collar workers, divorced or separated individuals, and single-person households exhibited a lower preference for leisure over work. When examined by income, the group with a monthly average labor income of less than 2 million KRW showed the lowest preference for leisure over work.

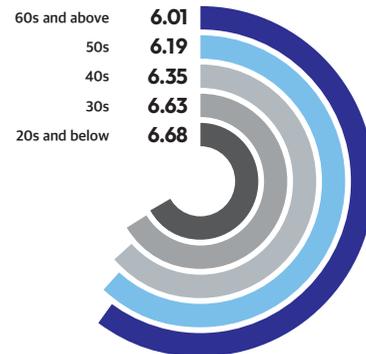
Desire for leisure time rather than working more for income

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



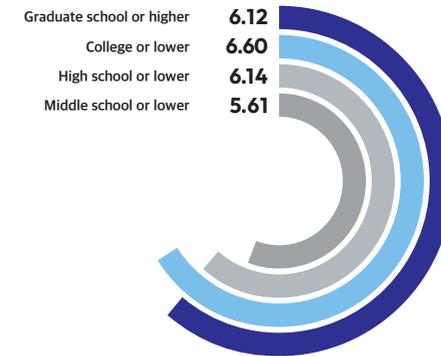
Desire for leisure time rather than working more for income by age

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



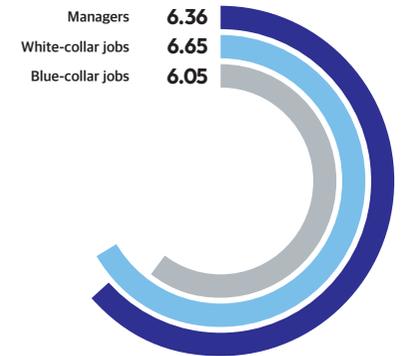
Desire for leisure time rather than working more for income by education level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



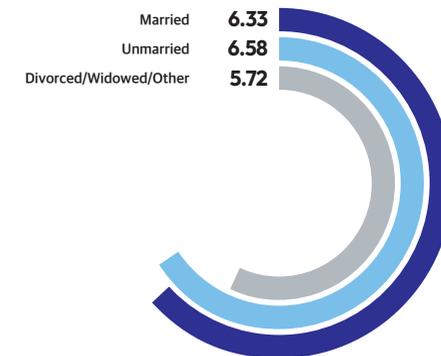
Desire for leisure time rather than working more for income by Occupation

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



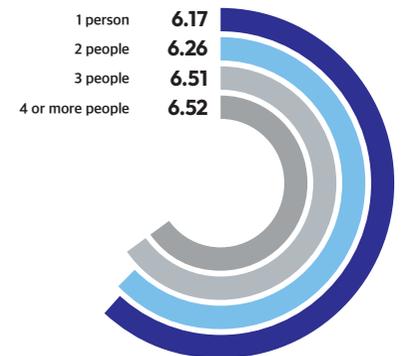
Desire for leisure time rather than working more for income by marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



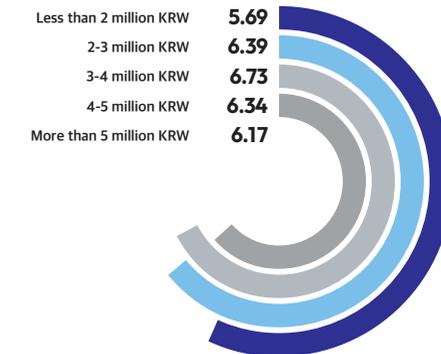
Desire for leisure time rather than working more for income by household size

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



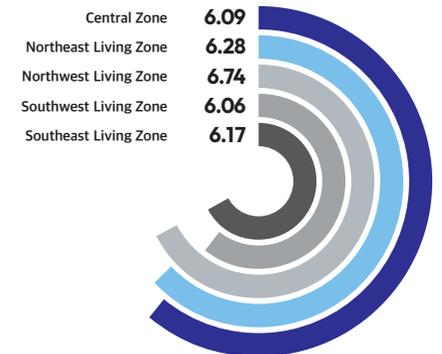
Desire for leisure time rather than working more for income by income

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Desire for leisure time rather than working more for income by large living zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government-The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey(Survey of Seoul citizens), 2022 (Maximum score: 10, Unit: points)
* Scale of 10: Strongly agree 10, strongly disagree 0



Seoul Survey

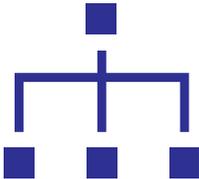
SEOUL AT A GLANCE 2023

A city index system that comprehensively monitors the changes in Seoul
Seoul Survey Index System
Seoul Survey Methodology
Applications of Seoul Survey

A city index system that comprehensively monitors the changes in Seoul

Seoul Survey is a city indicator system that monitors the urban development and citizens' lives in time series. To construct urban policy indicators, data is collected through Seoul Survey and administrative information. Through the analysis of policy impact based on constructed data and multidimensional analysis, the agenda of each social image and policy field in Seoul is raised.

Composition



- Constructed based on data collected from Seoul Survey, which targets approximately 20,000 heads of households, around 40,000 household members, 2,500 foreign residents living in Seoul, and 5,000 Seoul citizens.

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 dimensions, 27 categories and 124 indicators

Dimensions	Categories
Population & Households	· Population in Seoul · Household in Seoul · Foreigners in Seoul
Economy and Labor	· Economic Vitality · Income and Employment
Urban Living and Housing	· Housing · Smart City Capacity · Smart City Gap
Public Healthcare	· Healthy Life · Regional Healthcare
Safety & Disaster Management	· Natural Disaster · Social Disaster · Social Safety
Environment	· Air Quality & Green Space · Water Quality & Waste Material · Energy
Transportation	· Transportation Infrastructure · Transportation Services
Culture & Leisure	· Cultural Activities & Enjoyment · Cultural Infrastructure · Leisure Activities & Enjoyment
Education & Childcare	· Education & Childcare Environment · Protection of Minorities · Gender Equality
Social Value & Citizenship	· Citizenship · Inclusiveness · Cohesiveness

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 (39,340 in 2022)

Period September~October

Method Face-to-face household interview survey

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~October

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~October

Method Face-to-face household interview survey

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 2023

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