

SEOUL at Glance 2016



Seoul at a Glance 2016

Contents

I. Households and people in Seoul

6	1. Households in Seoul
8	Households in Seoul: Basic information
10	Households in Seoul: Education level
12	Households in Seoul: Trends in the average household size
14	Single-person households in Seoul: How many and where
16	Female single-person households in Seoul : How many and where
18	2. People in Seoul
20	Baby boomers in Seoul: Household size and income level
22	Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Family size and marital status
24	Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Housing status
26	Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Educational attainment and occupation
28	Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Debt status
30	Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Optimum expected living expenses after retirement
31	Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Characteristics
33	Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Living arrangements
35	Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Social activities
37	The elderly (aged 65 or over) in Seoul: How many and where

II. Everyday life in Seoul

40	1. Living satisfaction
42	Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Economic conditions
44	Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Residential conditions
46	Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Financial conditions
48	Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Safety issues
50	Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Public transportation
52	2. Living condition
54	Female labor force in Seoul
56	Housing supply rate in Seoul
58	Preferred housing types in Seoul
60	Public transportation in Seoul
62	Fires in Seoul: Frequency and damage
64	Air quality of Seoul: Particulates in the air
65	Air quality of Seoul: NO ₂
66	Air quality of Seoul: Underground

Contents

III. Well-being in Seoul

70	How happy are people in Seoul?
72	Healthy Seoul: How stressed out are citizens?
74	How satisfied are people in Seoul with their own health conditions?
77	Subjective views of Seoul citizens: On economic and social status
78	Subjective views of Seoul citizens: Likelihood of upward mobility
81	Subjective views of Seoul citizens: Ordinary citizen's economic and social status

IV. Citizenship in Seoul

84	Participation rate among Seoul citizens: Volunteer work
86	Participation rate among Seoul citizens: Donations
88	Approval rate among Seoul citizens: Socializing with children with disabilities
90	Approval rate among Seoul citizens: Tax burden increase due to more social welfare for the elderly
92	Approval rate among Seoul citizens: System reforms to empower female social participation
94	Trust in neighbors among Seoul citizens
96	Confidence in public institutions among Seoul citizens
98	Young adults in Seoul: Views on social justice

Seoul survey?

102	Seoul survey is a city index system that comprehensively monitors the changes happening in Seoul
103	Seoul survey index system
104	Survey for construction of Seoul survey index data
105	Outcomes of Seoul survey

Households

and

people

in Seoul



1 Households in Seoul

- Households in Seoul: Basic information
- Households in Seoul: Education level
- Households in Seoul: Trends in the average household size
- Single-person households in Seoul: How many and where
- Female single-person households in Seoul : How many and where

2 People in Seoul

- Baby boomers in Seoul: Household size and income level
- Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Family size and marital status
- Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Housing status
- Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Educational attainment and occupation
- Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Debt status
- Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Optimum expected living expenses after retirement
- Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Characteristics
- Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Living arrangements
- Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Social activities
- The elderly (aged 65 or over) in Seoul: How many and where

- _____ **Households in Seoul: Basic information**
- _____ **Households in Seoul: Education level**
- _____ **Households in Seoul: Trends in the average household size**
- _____ **Single-person households in Seoul: How many and where**
- _____ **Female single-person households in Seoul : How many and where**



1



Households in Seoul

Households in Seoul:

Basic information



2 Million KRW

Southwest 2 Living Zone
Southwest 1 Living Zone
Northwest Living Zone



6 Million KRW

Southeast 1 Living Zone
Southwest 3 Living Zone
Central zone

In 2015, the average household head in Seoul was a 48.9-year-old male with a college degree. The increase in the average age of the householders indicates on one hand that Seoul is getting older. On the other hand, the average number of household members is decreasing, with 2.64 members per household in 2016.

In terms of monthly income, 17% of all households had an income of 4-5 million KRW, and 15.9% had an income of 3-4 million KRW.

Among the 25 gus (districts) in Seoul, low-income households with monthly incomes of less than 2 million KRW were distributed mostly in the Southwest and Northwest Living Zone 15.0% were in the Southwest 2 Living Zone, 11.8% in the Southwest 1 Living Zone, and 10.3% in the Northwest 2 Living Zone.

Average age, gender, and educational attainment of household heads in Seoul

48.9
years old



Male



College Degree

Average size of households in Seoul

2.64 people



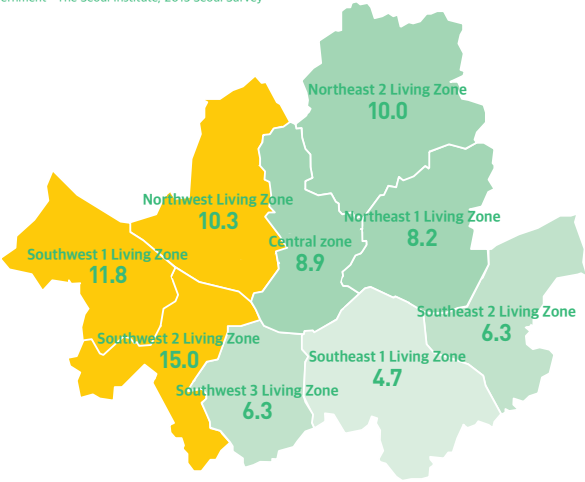
Average monthly income of households in Seoul

4-5 Million KRW

% of households with income less than 2 million KRW by Living Zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

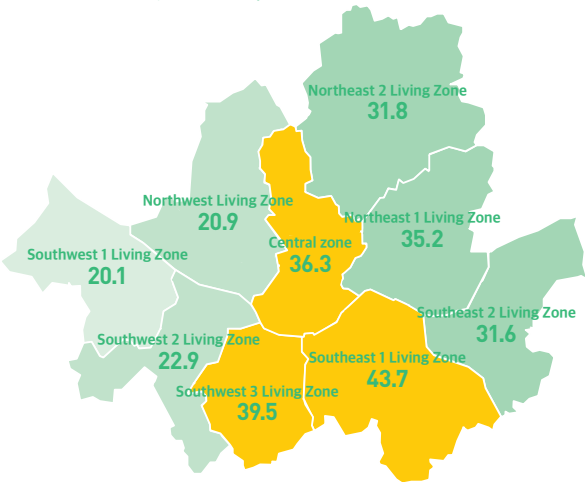
(Unit : %)



% of households with income more than 6 million KRW by Living Zone

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

(Unit : %)



Classificaion of Living Zone

5 Living Zone	9 Living Zone	district(gu)
Central zone	Central zone	Jung-gu, Jongno-gu, Yongsan-gu
Northeast Living Zone	Northeast 1 Living Zone	Dongdaemun-gu, Seongdong-gu, Gwangjin-gu, Jungnang-gu
	Northeast 2 Living Zone	Seongbuk-gu, Gangbuk-gu, Dobong-gu, Nowon-gu
Northwest Living Zone	Northwest Living Zone	Eunpyeong-gu, Seodaemun-gu, Mapo-gu
Southwest Living Zone	Southwest 1 Living Zone	Gangseo-gu, Yangcheon-gu
	Southwest 2 Living Zone	Guro-gu, Geumcheon-gu, Yeongdeungpo-gu
	Southwest 3 Living Zone	Dongjak-gu, Gwanak-gu
Southeast Living Zone	Southeast 1 Living Zone	Seocho-gu, Gangnam-gu
	Southeast 2 Living Zone	Songpa-gu, Gangdong-gu

Households in Seoul: Education level



51.1 %

Gangnam-gu



42.4 %

Gangdong-gu



41.2 %

Mapo-gu

In 2015, 35.7% of Seoul householders completed at least a four-year college program. If one includes associate's degrees, 56.1%, or 5-6 of every 10 householders, have obtained the education level of college graduate or higher.

A high spatial variation was noted for the educational attainment of householders in Seoul. Ratios of householders with high education levels (bachelor's degree or higher) were greatest in Gangnam-gu, Gangdong-gu, and Mapo-gu at 51.1%, 42.4%, and 41.2%, respectively, whereas Gangbuk-gu, Jung-gu, and Yeongdeungpo-gu ranked the lowest, with 26.4%, 27.7%, and 29.4%, respectively.

% of householders with college degree or higher

56.1 %



% of householders with bachelor's degree or higher

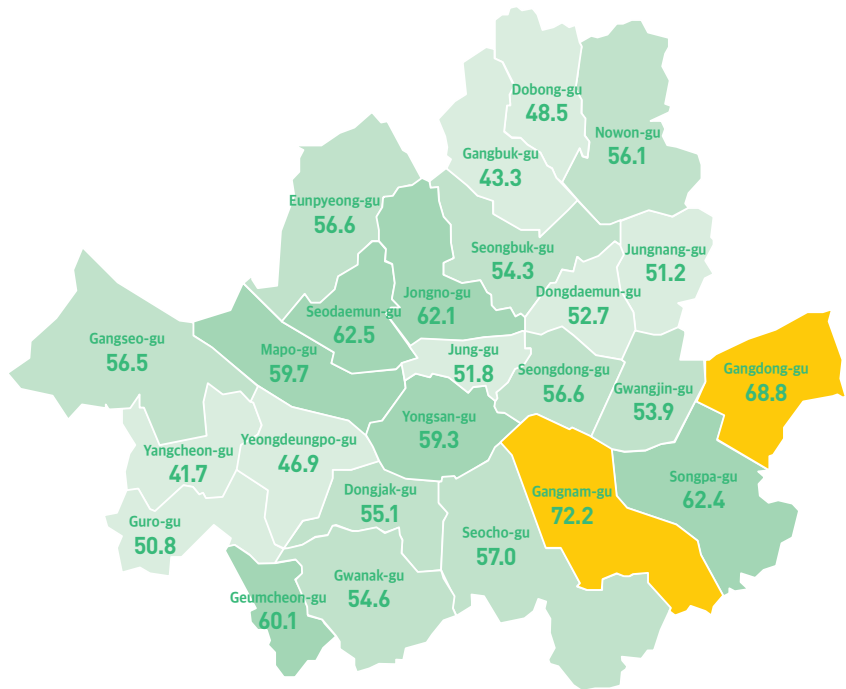
35.7 %



% of householders with college degree or higher by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

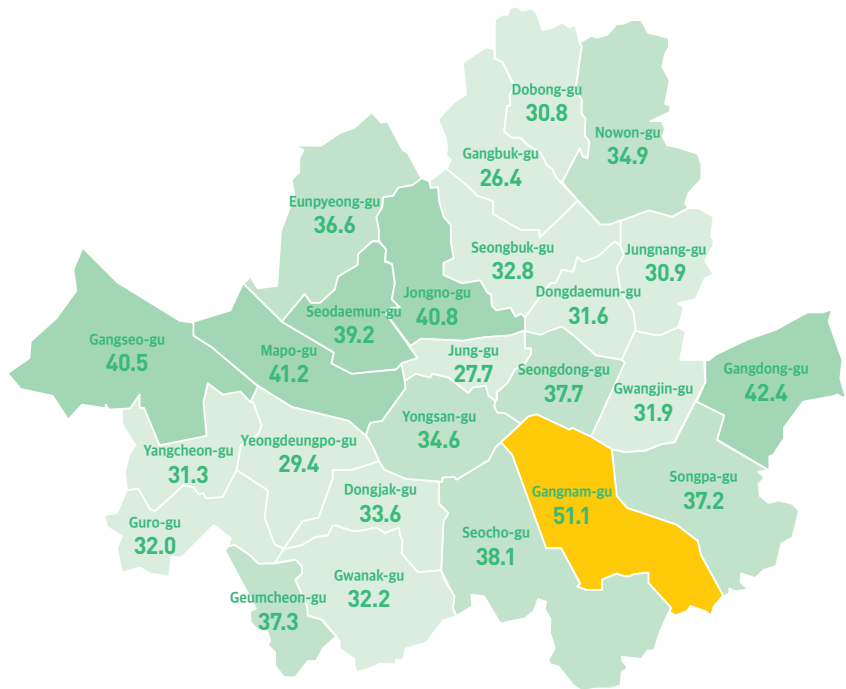
(Unit : %)



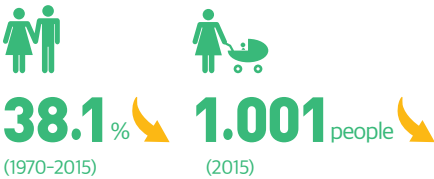
% of householders with bachelor's degree or higher by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

(Unit : %)



Households in Seoul: Trends in average household size



The average household size in Seoul changed from 2.63 people in 2005 to 2.39 people in 2015, a decrease of 0.24 people over the last ten years. This decrease was caused by an increase in the number of single-person households and trends toward avoidance of marriage and childbirth.

The Vital Statistics Division of Statistics Korea revealed that the number of married couples in 2015 was 64,193—a rapid decline of 38.1% from 103,843 married pairs in 1990. In Seoul, the average age at first marriage increased from 28.26 to 32.95 for men and from 25.54 to 30.80 for women. Trends show a tendency among the young generation to avoid or postpone marriage.

Average number of people per household, Seoul



In Seoul, the total fertility rate, which shows the estimated number of births delivered per woman throughout her lifetime, decreased from 1.558 in 1993 to 1.001 in 2015, ranking lowest among the country's 17 major cities and provinces.

Total fertility rate, Seoul



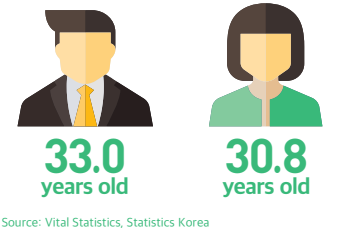
Total fertility rate, national



Number of marriages in 2015, national



Average age at first marriage by gender, Seoul



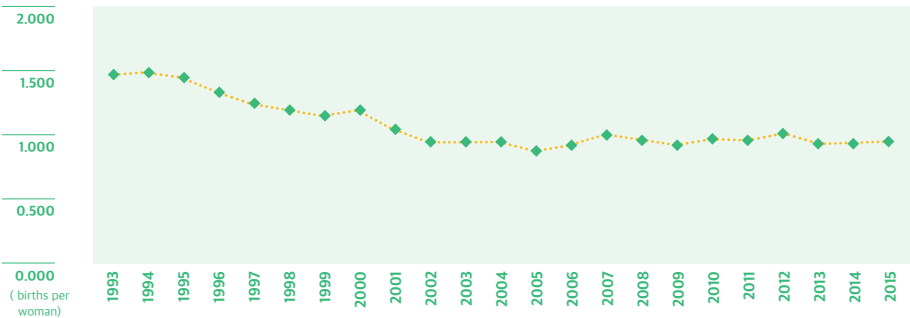
Average household size by year

Source: Resident Registration Population and Household Status, Seoul Metropolitan Government



Total fertility rates by year, Seoul

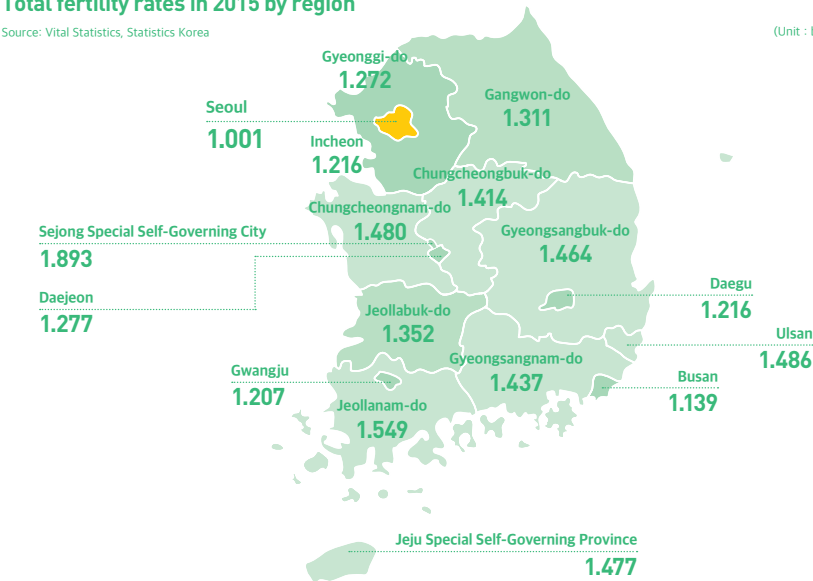
Source: Vital Statistics, Statistics Korea



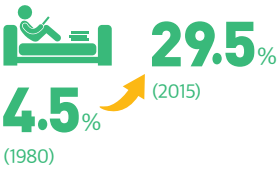
Total fertility rates in 2015 by region

Source: Vital Statistics, Statistics Korea

(Unit : births per woman)



Single-person households in Seoul: How many and where



The increase in single-person households is one of the distinctive characteristics causing changes in the population structure not only in Seoul throughout the nation. The ratio of single-person households in Seoul and the nation has increased more than fivefold over the last 30+ years. In Seoul, single-person households constituted 4.5% of all households in 1980 and increased to 29.5% in 2015, indicating that one-third of households can be regarded as “home-aloners”. Over the same period, South Korea’s single-person households increased from an average of 4.8% to 27.2%, showing a trend similar to Seoul’s.

Based on household projections by Statistics Korea, small-sized(i.e., one-or two-person) households will constitute 63.2% of total households by 2035. This estimate indicates that the nuclear family will be less intact in the future, and that there will be a noteworthy generation of home-aloners or “couple households”.

% of single-person households in Seoul

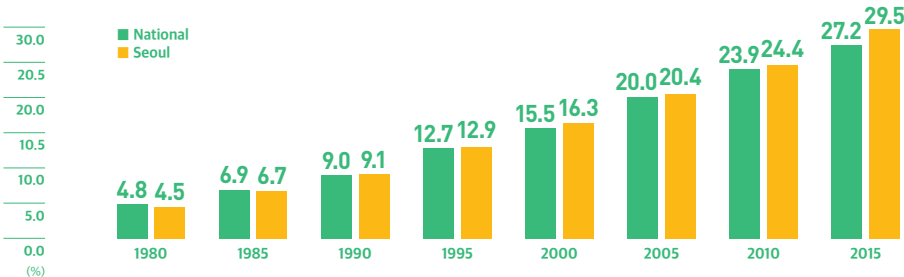


Projected % of one- or two-person households in 2035



% of single-person households (National VS. Seoul)

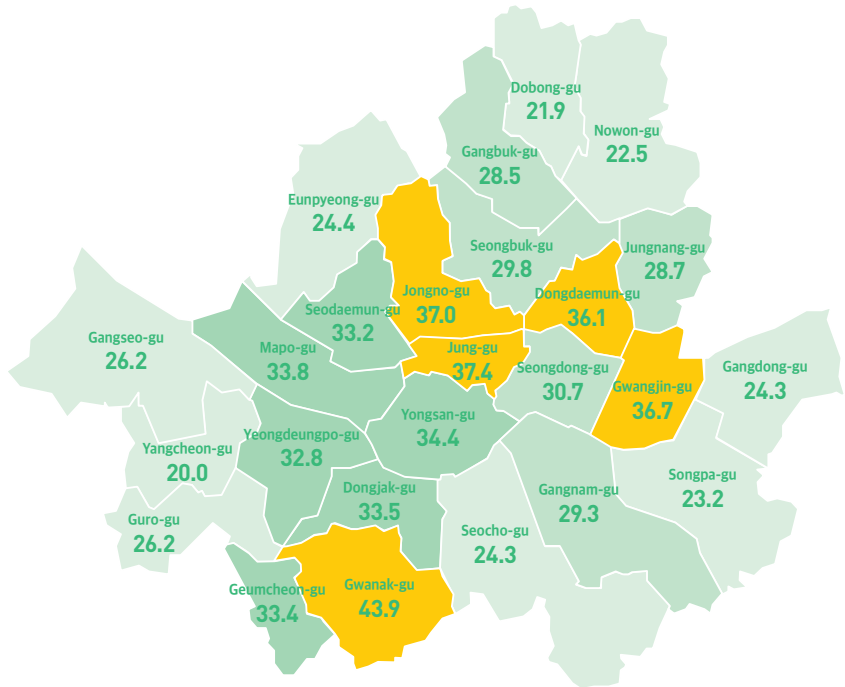
Source: Complete Enumeration Results of the Population and Housing Census (Households), Statistics Korea, 2015



% of single-person households by gu

Source: Complete Enumeration Results of the Population and Housing Census (Households), Statistics Korea, 2015

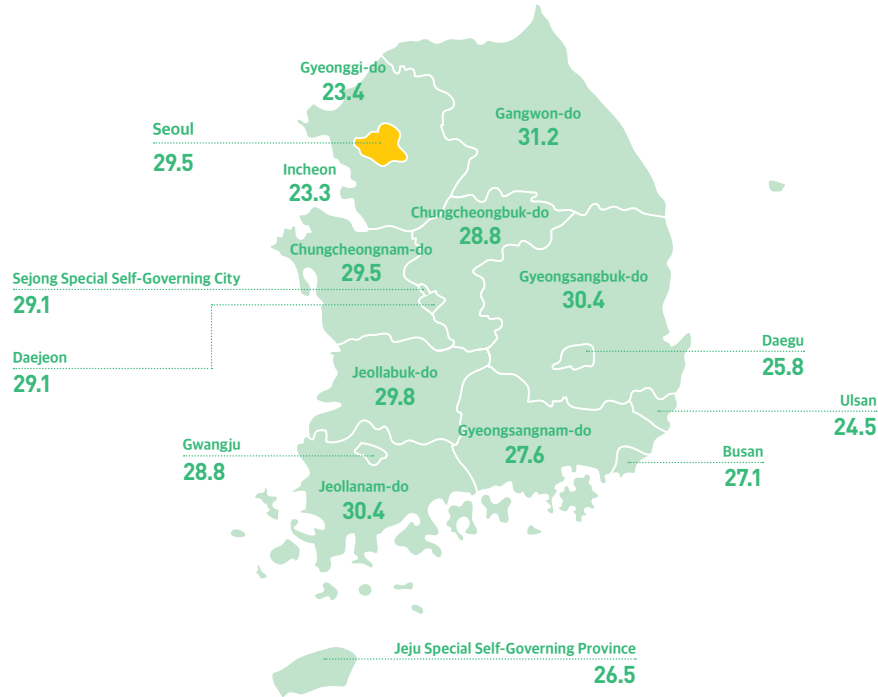
(Unit : %)



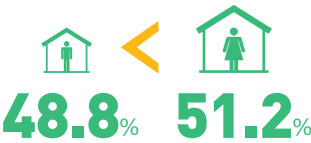
National statistics regarding single-person households for the period 2015

Source: Complete Enumeration Results of the Population and Housing Census (Households), Statistics Korea, 2015

(Unit : %)



Female single-person households in Seoul : How many and where



The percentage of female single-person households in Seoul is greater than that of male single-person households. Based on the Population and Housing Census Report by Statistics Korea in 2015, the ratio of female single-person households in Seoul was 51.2%, 2.4% higher than male single-person households' 48.8%.

Based on 2015 data, single-female households constituted 15.1% of total households, showing particularly high distributions in Gwanak-gu, Mapo-gu, Gwangjin-gu, Yongsan-gu, and Jongno-gu among the 25 gus. Also, 43.7% of single-female householders are in their 20s or 30s.

As the number of young women living alone increases because of marriage avoidance and career demands, diverse public services related to providing for their safety have become necessary in today's society.

% of female single-person households in Seoul

15.1%



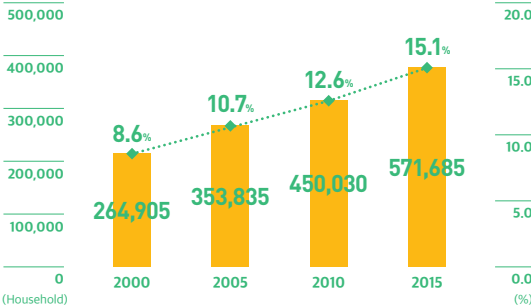
% of female single-person householders in their 20s and 30s

43.7%

Size and % of female single-person households in Seoul by year

Source: Complete Enumeration Results of the Population and Housing Census (Households), Statistics Korea, 2015

■ Number of female single-person household
◆ % of female single-person household



% of single-person households by gender

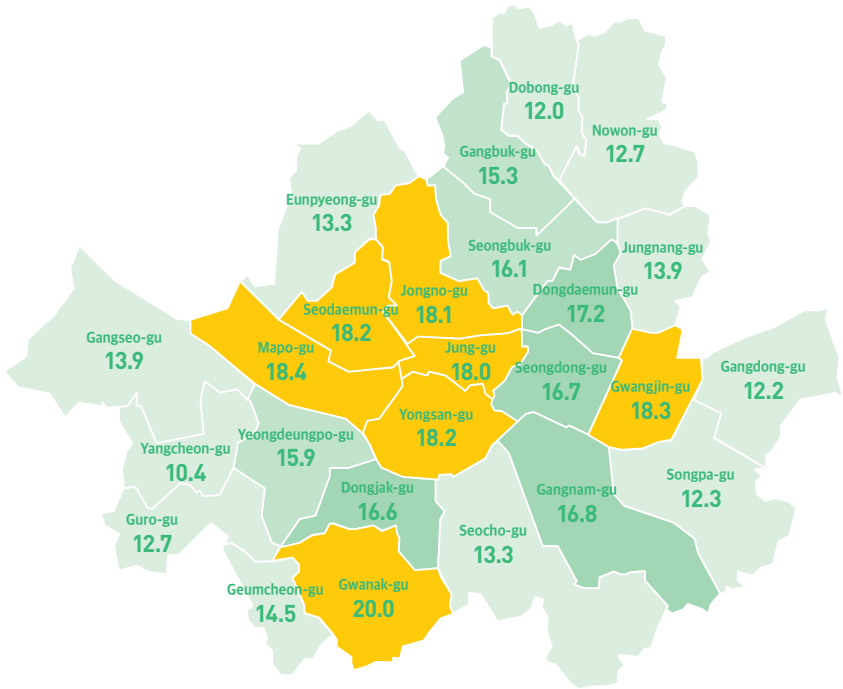
Source: Population and Housing Census, Statistics Korea



% of female single-person households in Seoul by gu

Source: Complete Enumeration Results of the Population and Housing Census (Households), Statistics Korea, 2015

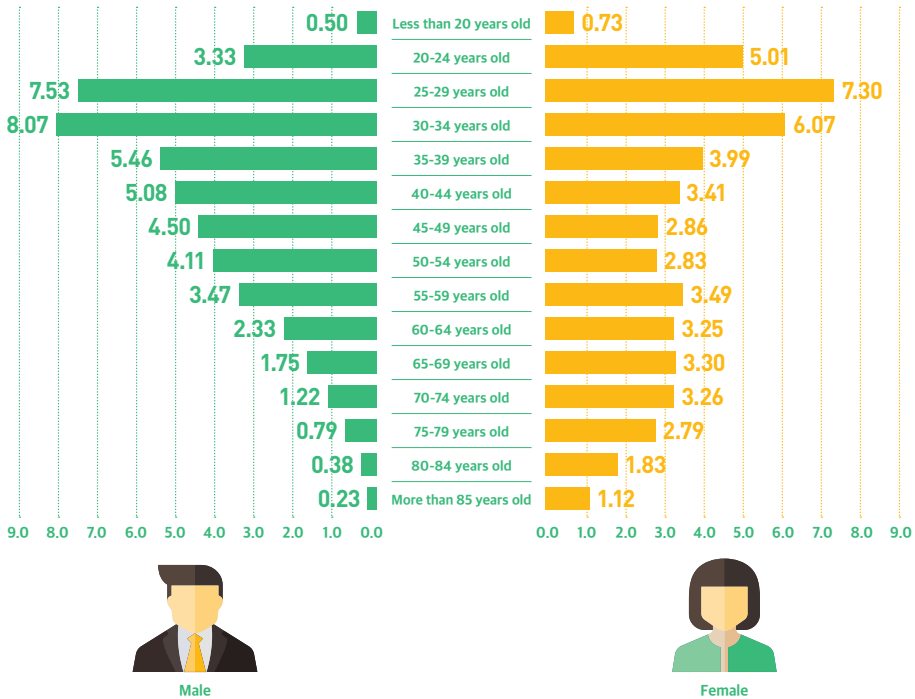
(Unit : %)



% of single-person households in Seoul by gender and age groups, 2015

Source: Complete Enumeration Results of the Population and Housing Census (Households), Statistics Korea, 2016

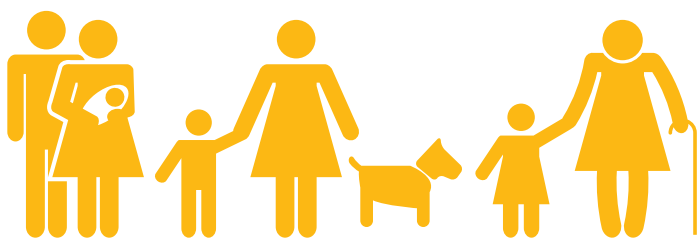
(Unit : %)



- ___ **Baby boomers in Seoul: Household size and income level**
- ___ **Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Family size and marital status**
- ___ **Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Housing status**
- ___ **Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Educational attainment and occupation**
- ___ **Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Debt status**
- ___ **Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Optimum expected living expenses after retirement**
- ___ **Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Characteristics**
- ___ **Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Living arrangements**
- ___ **Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Social activities**
- ___ **The elderly (aged 65 or over) in Seoul: How many and where**



2



**People
in Seoul**

Baby boomers in Seoul: Household size and income level



1.36 million people

14.2%

“Baby boomers” in Korea are people in the demographic group born during the post-Korean War—that is, between 1955 and 1963. According to 2015 data from Statistics Korea, the nationwide total of baby boomers in 2015 was 7.11 million, or 14.3% of the total population. In Seoul, 14.2% of the city’s population (1.36 million people) were baby boomers.

The baby boomers in Seoul are evenly distributed across the 25 gus.

% of baby boomers, national

14.3%



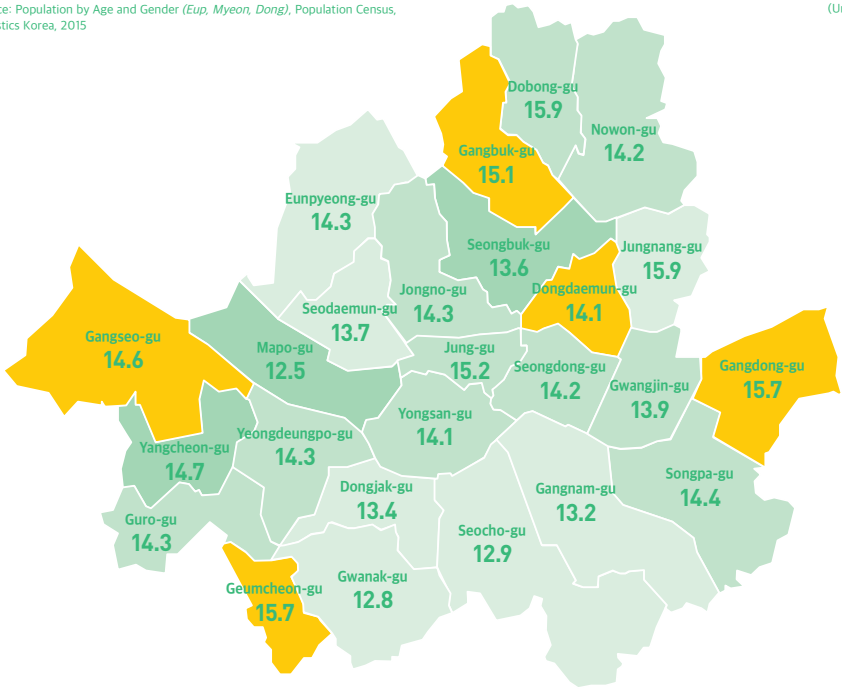
% of baby boomers, Seoul

14.2%

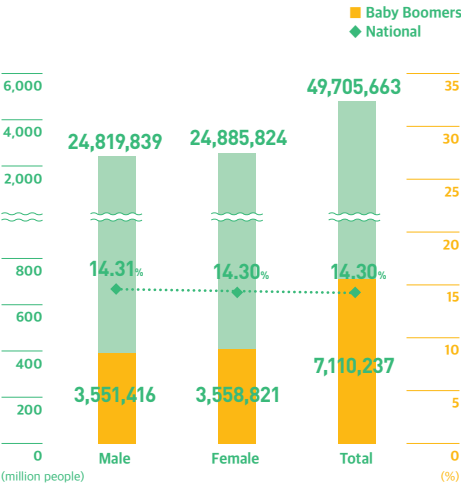
% of baby boomer householders by gu

Source: Population by Age and Gender (Eup, Myeon, Dong), Population Census, Statistics Korea, 2015

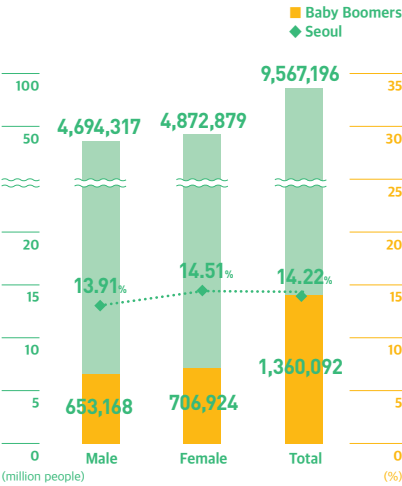
(Unit : %)



Total number and national ratio of baby boomers in 2015 by gender

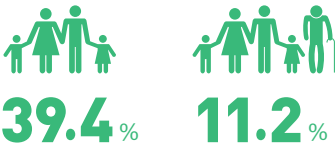


Number and percentage of baby boomers in Seoul in 2015 by gender



Source: Population by Age and Gender (Eup, Myeon, Dong), Population Census, Statistics Korea, 2015

Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Family size and marital status



Baby boomers in Korea were born during the post-Korean War period when the birth rate was very high. For these baby boomers who have experienced rapid modernization and industrialization, therefore, marriage and birth have been typical rites of passage.

Based on the 2015 Seoul Survey data, 39.4% of baby boomer householders had families with more than four members, and 11.2% had more than five members. These family sizes differ from current trends and the rapid increase in the number of small-sized households.

Survey results also indicated that 73.2% of baby boomer householders were married, and a relatively high number of householders (15.3%) were either divorced or separated.

% of baby boomer householders with a family size of 4 or above



% of baby boomer householders with a family size of 5 or above



% of married baby boomer householders



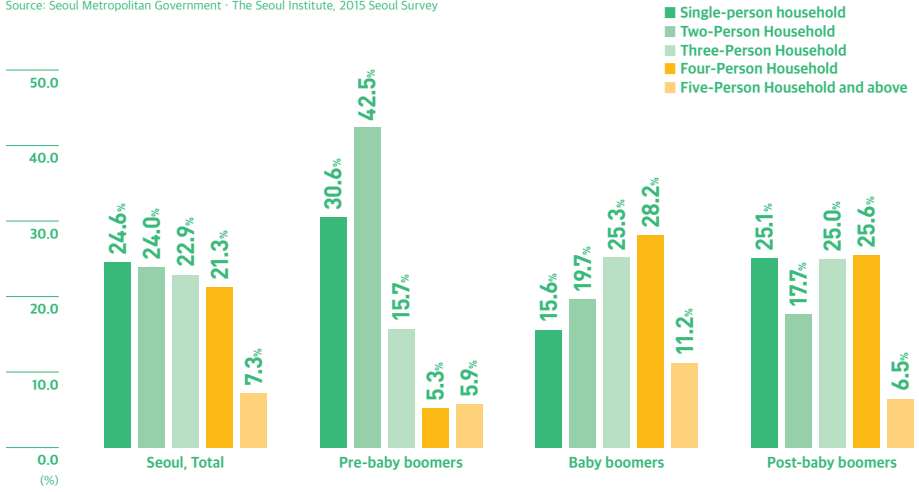
% of divorced/separated baby boomer householders



Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

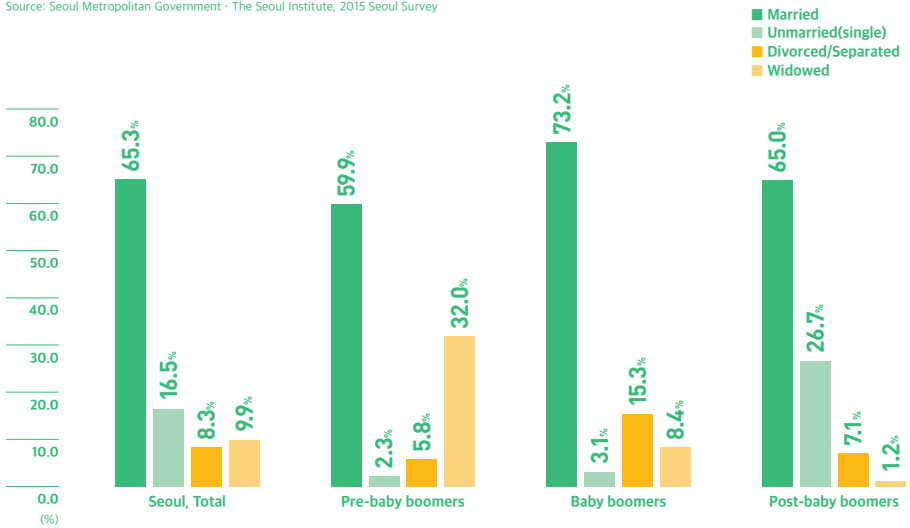
Family size by birth cohorts of householders

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Marital status of householders by birth cohorts

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Housing status



62.5%

Demonstrating their leading role in the economic development of the Korean society, many baby boomers have enjoyed home ownership and automobile ownership.

The percentage of baby boomer householders with their own houses in Seoul is 62.5%, signifying that six out of every ten baby boomer householders have their own homes. This percentage is higher than that of pre-baby boomers (60.9%), and more than two times higher than that of post-baby boomers (25.9%).

% of baby boomer householders with home ownership

62.5%



% of post-baby boomer householders with home ownership

25.9%



Housing types by birth cohort

	Seoul, Total	Pre-baby boomers	Baby boomers	Post-baby boomers
Detached House	34.6	36.4	34.4	33.9
Apartment (Independent)	42.6	42.7	43.9	42.1
Apartment units in a private house	12.2	11.6	11.7	12.7
Rowhouse/Villa	10.4	9.2	9.9	11.0
Others	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

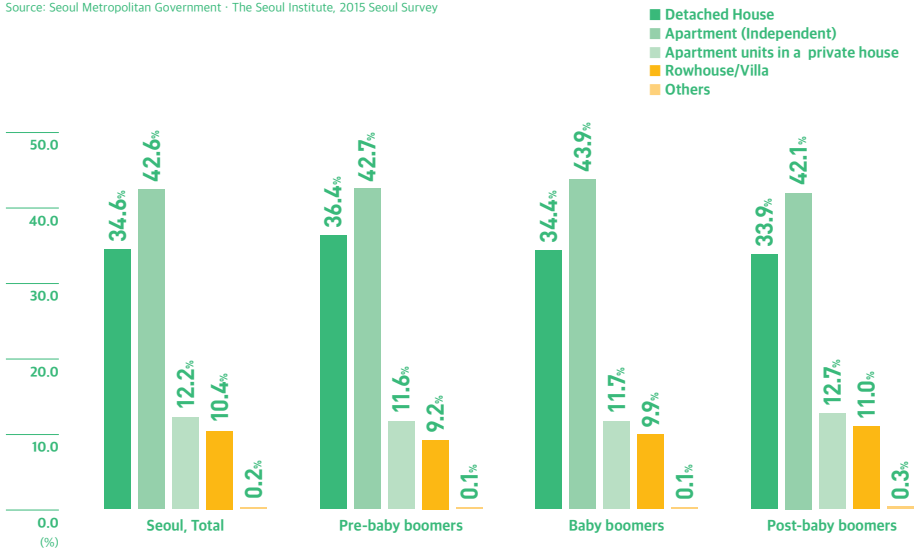
Types of occupancy by birth cohort of householders

	Seoul, Total	Pre-baby boomers	Baby boomers	Post-baby boomers
Owned	41.1	60.9	62.5	25.9
Lump-sum deposit only (no monthly rent)	32.9	19.8	23.8	41.3
Monthly rent with deposit	24.8	18.0	12.7	31.6
Monthly rent without deposit	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Lump sum rent payment in advance (no deposit)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

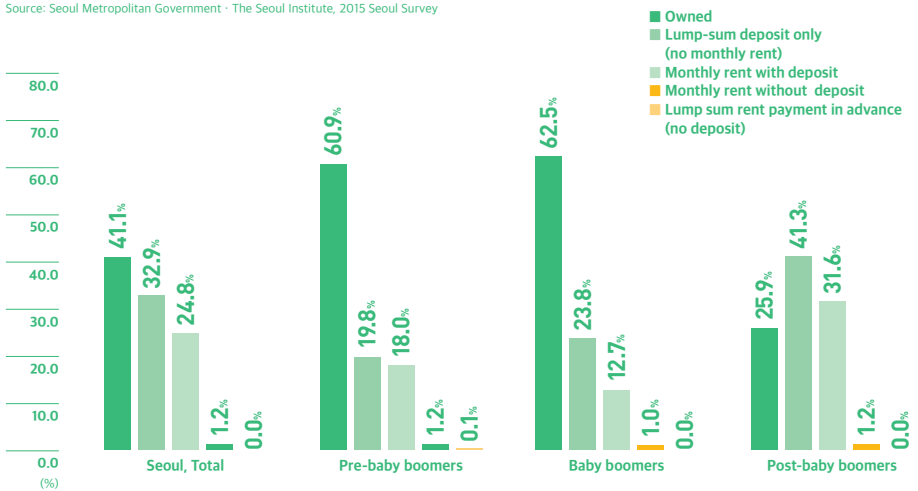
Housing types by birth cohort of householders

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

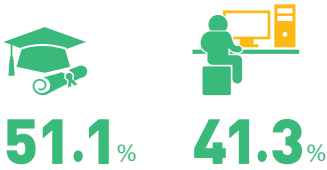


Types of housing tenures by birth cohort of householders

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Educational attainment and occupation



Baby boomers have high aspirations for social advancement based on educational attainment. More than half of baby boomer householders (51.1%) hold a college degree or higher.

Higher education levels seem to influence the types of occupations in which the members of this generation are employed. For example, 41.3% of baby boomer householders work in white-collar jobs.

% of baby boomer householders with professional or white-collar jobs

41.3%



% of baby boomer householders with high school diploma or less

48.9%

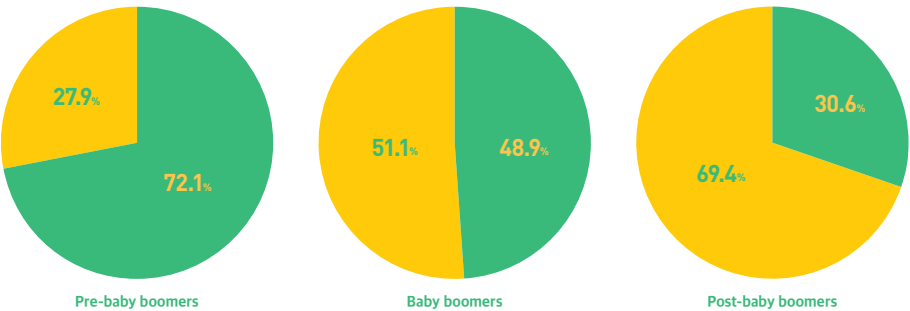
% of baby boomer householders with college degree or higher

51.1%

Educational attainment by birth cohorts of householders

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

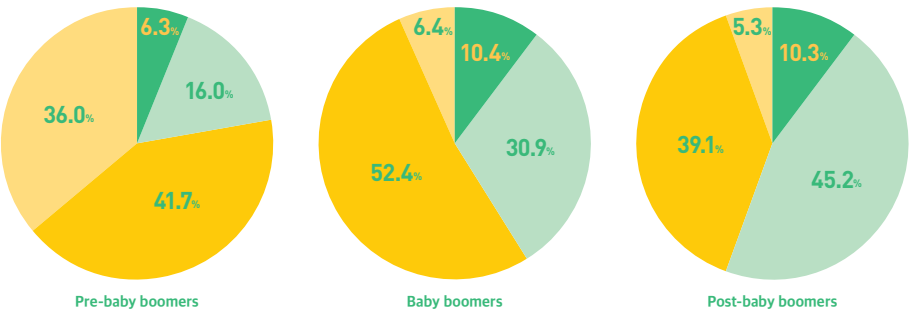
■ High school graduates or below
■ College graduates or higher



Occupation types by birth cohorts of householders

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

■ Professional jobs
■ White-collar jobs
■ Blue-collar jobs
■ Others



Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Debt status



49.1%



48.8%

The proportion of baby boomer householders in Seoul with household debt is 49.1%. Mostly, debt is a result of loans for the purchase or lease of houses. Survey responses indicated that 64.6% of baby boomer householders with debt are homeowners; furthermore, 58.1% of baby boomer householders with debt indicated that mortgage loans represent their primary obligations.

According to the 2015 Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions by Statistics Korea, the purchase of houses and lump-sum deposits accounted for 48.8% of total mortgages and credit loans. This shows that a considerable number of Korean households have housing debt.

% of baby boomer householders with debt

49.1%



% of baby boomer householders owning their houses with debt, Seoul

64.6%



% of baby boomer householders with housing debt

58.1%

Types and shares of household loans (2015)

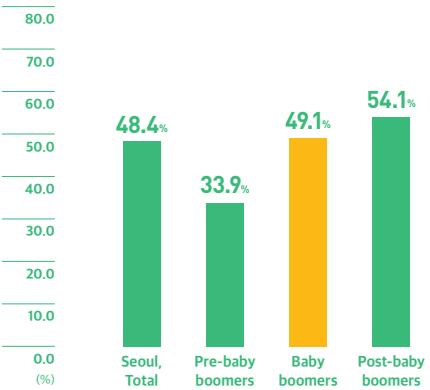
Types of loans by purpose

Residential Property Purchase	41.9%
Real Estate Purchase (excl. Residential Use)	17.3%
Tenancy Deposit	6.9%
Debt Consolidation	2.7%
Business Fund (incl. Farming Fund)	22.8%
Living Expenses	3.7%
Others	4.6%
Total	100.0%

Source: Statistics Korea, 2015, Survey of Household Finances and Living Conditions

% of householders with debt by birth cohorts

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



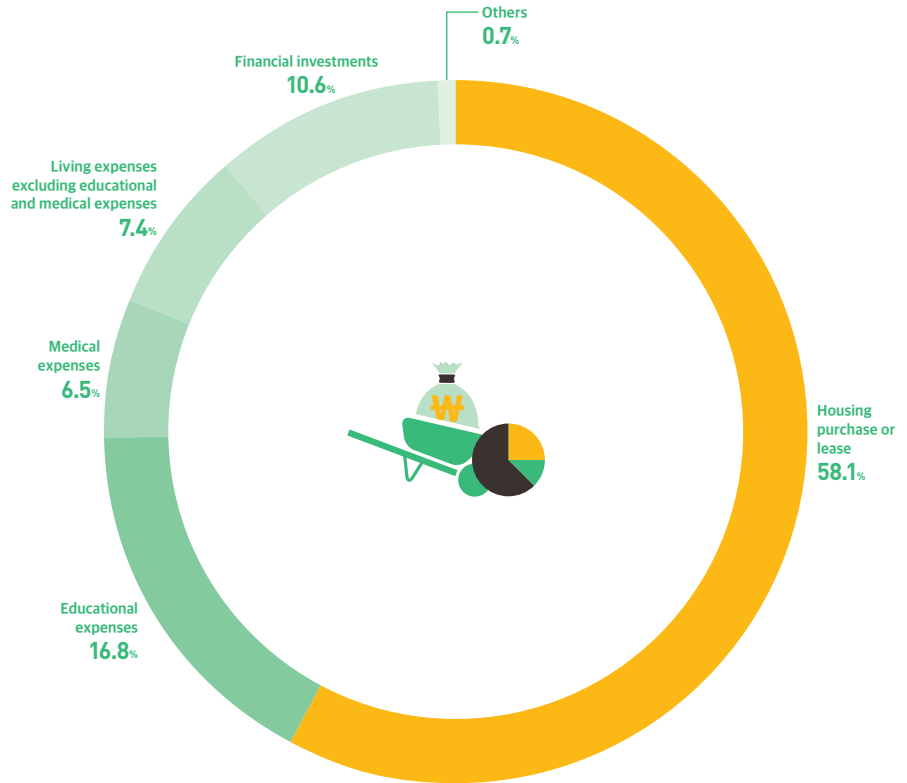
% of baby boomer householders with debt by occupancy types

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Factors of debt for baby boomer householders

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Baby boomer householders in Seoul: Optimum expected living expenses after retirement



Less than **1.5-2** million KRW

Baby boomers began to retire in 2010, and most people in this demographic group will be retired by 2026.

However, baby boomers still want to continue working even though they are of retirement age. In fact, 30.4% of baby boomers participating in the survey cited 1.5-2 million KRW as their optimal desired income after retirement.

It is likely that the large number of retired baby boomers—combined with the aging population and low national birth rate—will create significant ripple effects throughout society. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare ways to link retired baby boomers with society, as they are valuable and enthusiastic human assets.

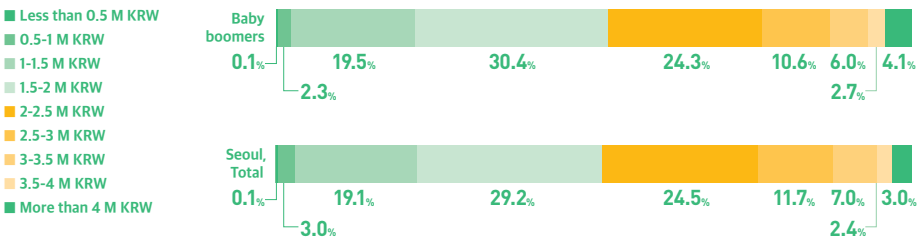
Optimum expected monthly living expenses after retirement

1.5-2 million KRW

Mode : 30.4%

Optimum expected monthly living expenses after retirement

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Characteristics



Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul start economic activity after college. They are the population cohort that will lead Seoul's future, and comprise 20.1% of the total population of the city.

45.2% of the young adults are office workers while 12.1% and 12.6% of them work in the service industry and in retail, respectively.

The economic base of young adults who are just beginning to engage in fiscal activities is relatively weak. Looking at their housing tenure, 70.4% of them pay monthly rent leasing costs. In other words, 7 out of every 10 young adults are living in rented residences.

% of young adults (aged 25 to 34)

20.1%



% of young adults with office jobs

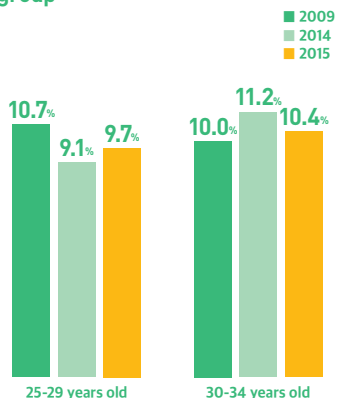
45.2%



% of young adults living in rented residences

70.4%

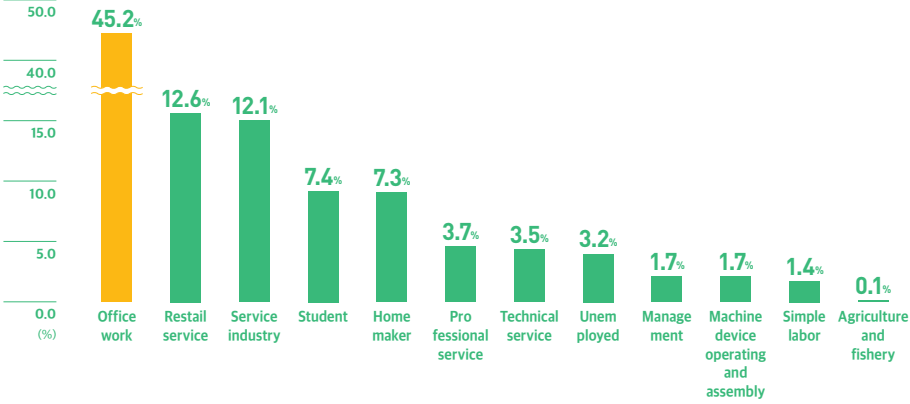
% of young adults by year and age group



Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey

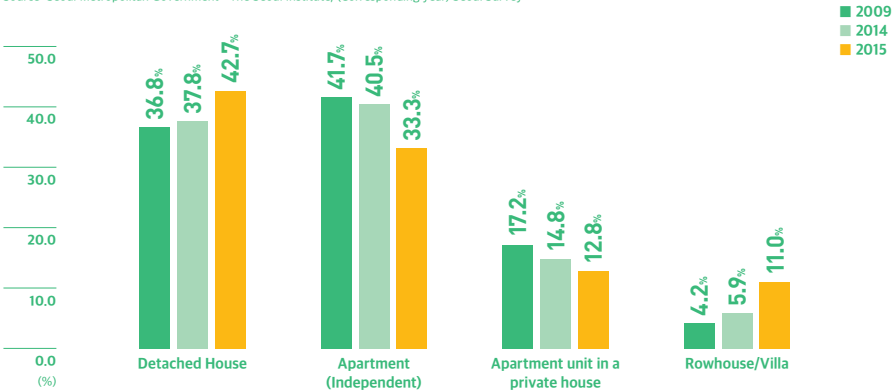
Types of occupation of young adults

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



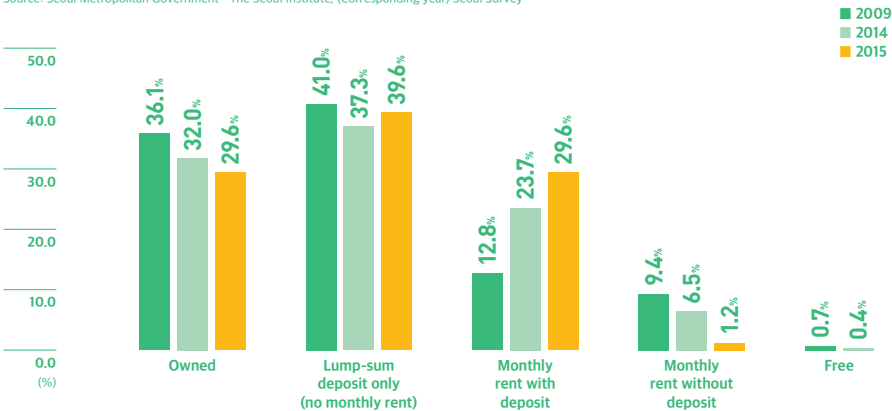
Types of housing by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey

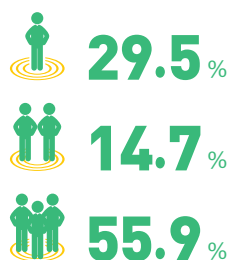


Types of housing tenure by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey



Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Living arrangements



Census data from Statistics Korea in 2010 revealed that 68.2% of young adults in Seoul are unmarried. This figure is related to the increase in age at first marriage. In 2015, the average age at first marriage for men was 33.0 and 30.8 for women. These ages are generally three years higher than the average age at first marriage in 2000 (i.e., 29.7 for men and 27.3 for women, respectively).

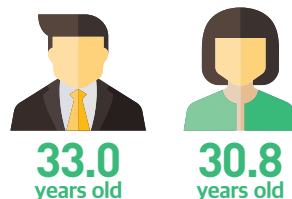
55.9% of unmarried young adults in Seoul belong to families of three or more persons and 44.2% of them belong to single-person or two-person households. 5-6 out of every 10 young adults are unmarried and still live with their parents.

% of unmarried young adults

68.2 %

Source: Statistics Korea, 2010, Census

Average age at first marriage by gender



Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trends (2015)

% of one- or two-person households among young adults

44.2 %

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government • The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



% of young adults living with 3 or more family members

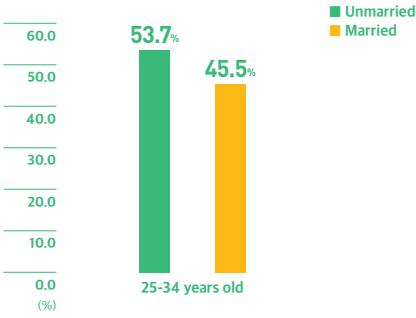
55.9 %

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government • The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



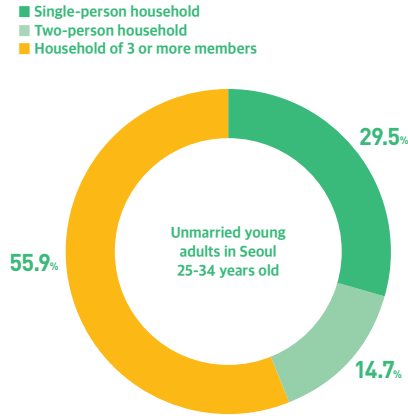
Marital status of young adults in Seoul

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



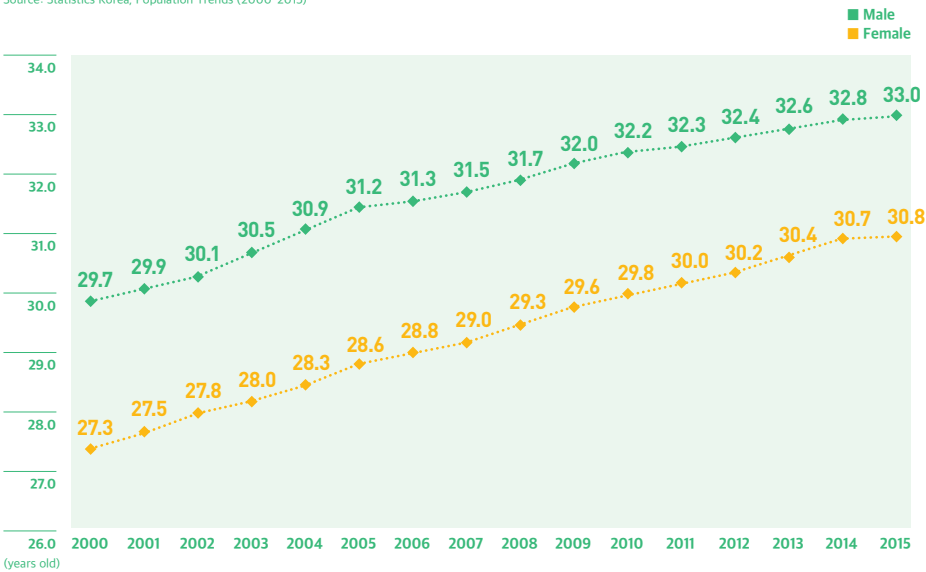
Living arrangements of unmarried young adults in Seoul

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Average age at first marriage in Seoul by gender and year

Source: Statistics Korea, Population Trends (2000-2015)



Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul: Social activities



53.7%



10.4%

Most unmarried young adults living with their parents are accustomed to self-oriented lifestyles. According to the 2015 Seoul Survey, 27.0% of young adults did not participate in any group activities for the past year. This finding indicates that at least 3 out of every 10 young adults in Seoul isolate themselves from social activities and relationships.

The group activity attracting the most participation among respondents was alumni meetings (53.7%, multiple answers allowed), indicating that social meetings based on school connections are the most popular venues for social interaction. Informal social gatherings ranked second in terms of group activities in which this age group participated.

On the other hand, young adults are quite passive toward becoming involved in public or community activities, including volunteer work. For example, their participation rate for volunteering decreased from 17% in 2013 to 10.4% in 2015.

% of young adults not participating in social activities

27.0%

% of young adults participating in alumni meeting

53.7%



% of young adults participating in (informal) social gathering

27.1%

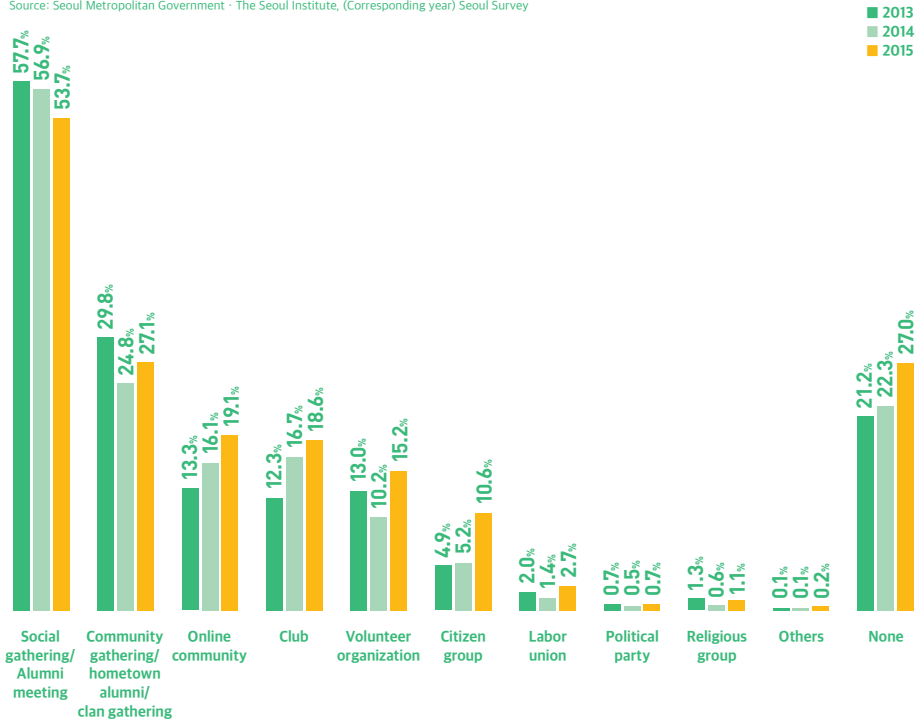
% of young adults participating in volunteer work

10.4%



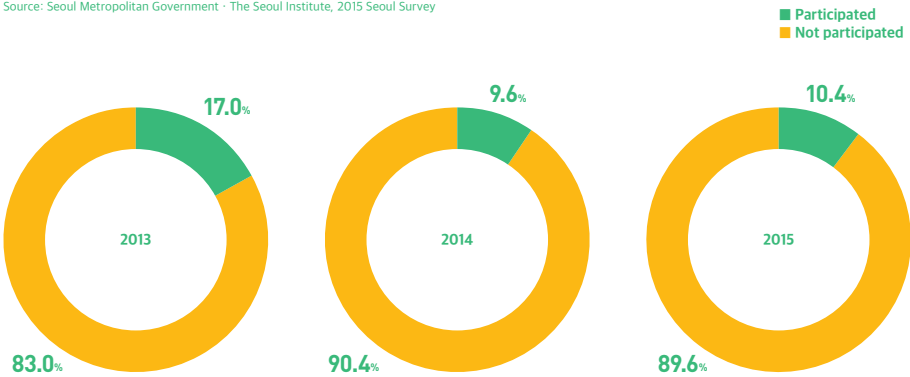
Types of social activities of young adults, by year (multiple answers allowed)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey



Participation in volunteer work by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



The elderly (aged 65 or over) in Seoul: How many and where

Seoul had already become an “aging society” in 2005, when 7.1% of the population was 65-years-old or over. According to Statistics Korea, the elderly population will reach 14.3% in 2019, surpassing the standard indicator for an aging society, which is 14%. It will increase to 20% in 2026, which is the standard marker of a “hyper-aged society.”

In hyper-aged Seoul, the old-age dependency ratio is estimated to be 29.1 people per 100 working age individuals. The dependency has increased threefold since 2005, when the ratio was 9.3 elderly people per 100 working age individuals.

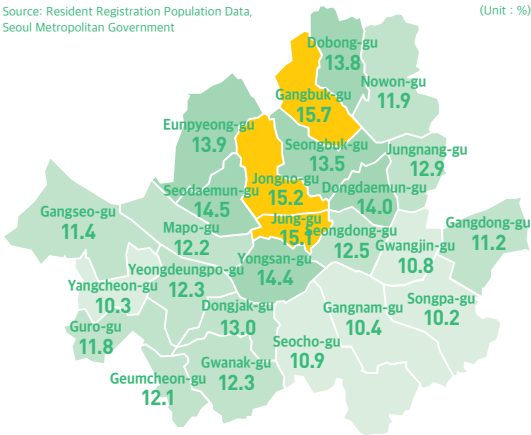
% of the elderly in Seoul



Source: Resident Registration Population Data, Seoul Metropolitan Government

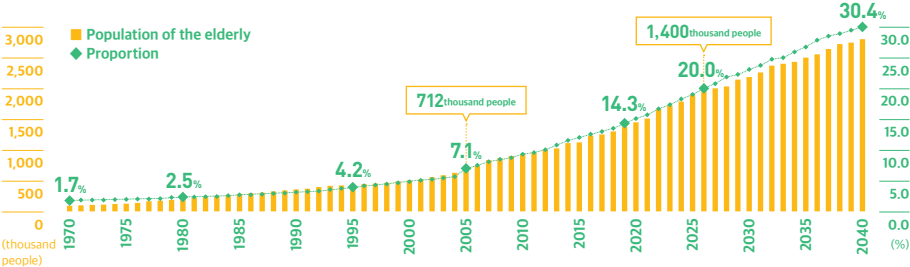
% of the elderly in Seoul by gu

Source: Resident Registration Population Data, Seoul Metropolitan Government (Unit : %)



Size and proportion of the elderly in Seoul by year

Source: Prospects of population, Statistics Korea, 2014







1 Living satisfaction

- ___ Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Economic conditions
- ___ Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Residential conditions
- ___ Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Financial conditions
- ___ Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Safety issues
- ___ Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Public transportation

2 Living condition

- ___ Female labor force in Seoul
- ___ Housing supply rate in Seoul
- ___ Preferred housing types in Seoul
- ___ Public transportation in Seoul
- ___ Fires in Seoul: Frequency and damage
- ___ Air quality of Seoul: Particulates in the air
- ___ Air quality of Seoul: NO₂
- ___ Air quality of Seoul: Underground

- ___ **Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Economic conditions**
- ___ **Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Residential conditions**
- ___ **Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Financial conditions**
- ___ **Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Safety issues**
- ___ **Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Public transportation**



1



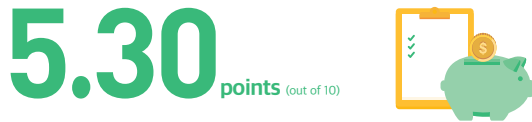
**Living
satisfaction**

Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Economic conditions



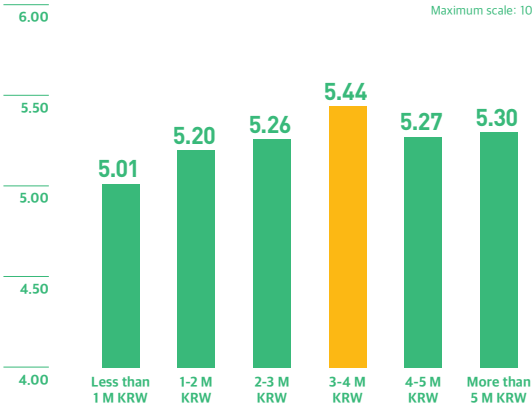
The average score of Seoul citizens on their satisfaction with general economic conditions such as living expenses, income, and working hours in 2015 was 5.30 out of a maximum of 10. Dongdaemun-gu (4.91), Yongsan-gu (4.99), and Seongdong-gu (5.09) had the lowest satisfaction scores among all gus (districts), while Gangnam-gu (5.51), Songpa-gu (5.48), and Gwangjin-gu (5.48) showed relatively high scores.

Average score on satisfaction with economic conditions



Average score on satisfaction with economic conditions by income level

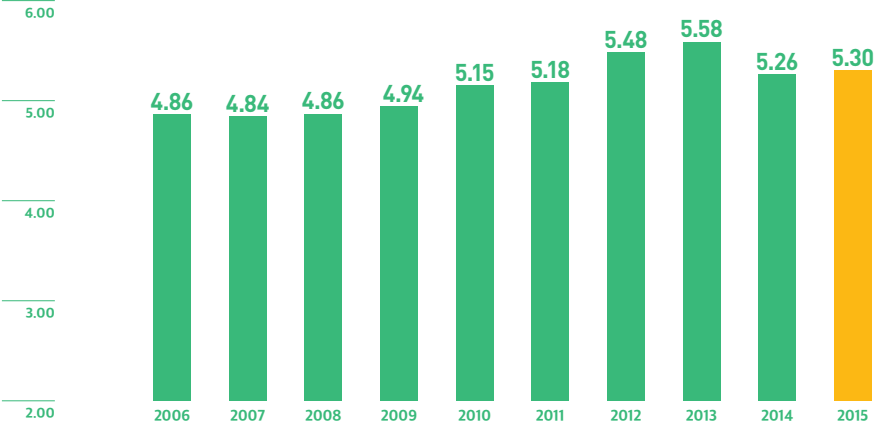
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Average score on satisfaction with economic conditions by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey

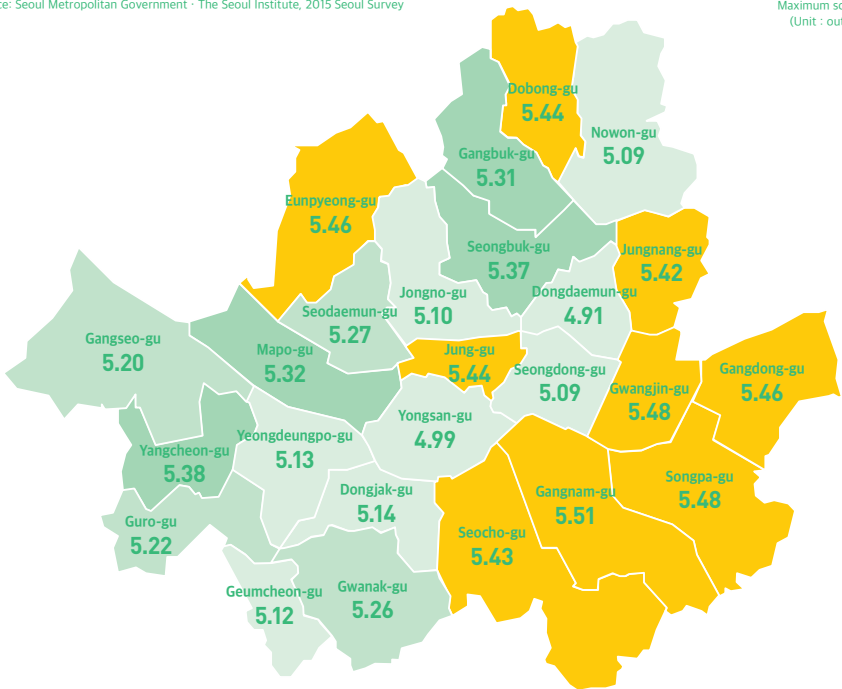
Maximum scale: 10



Average score on satisfaction with economic conditions by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Residential conditions



The average score of Seoul citizens for satisfaction with general residential conditions (e.g., water and sewage system, housing, electricity, telecommunication, transportation, green areas, and others) was 6.16 out of a maximum of 10 in 2015. Seoul citizens' satisfaction with residential conditions has been steadily increasing for the last decade.

Jongno-gu (6.48), Dobong-gu (6.41), and Geumchon-gu (6.33) had the highest average satisfaction scores among the 25 gus of Seoul, while Yongsan-gu (5.50), Dongdaemun-gu (5.54), and Seodaemun-gu (5.93) showed the lowest satisfaction scores.

Average score on satisfaction with residential conditions in 2015

6.16
points (out of 10)

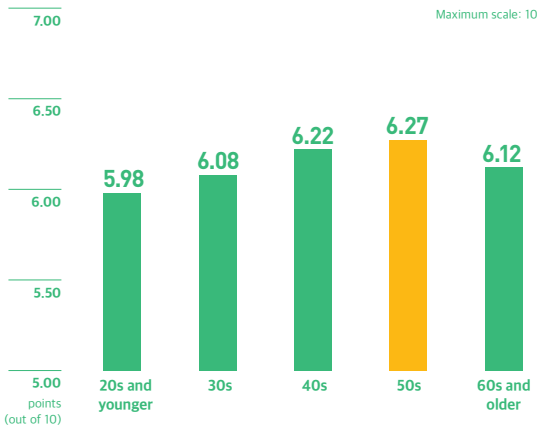


Average score on satisfaction with residential conditions in Jongno-gu

6.48
points (out of 10)

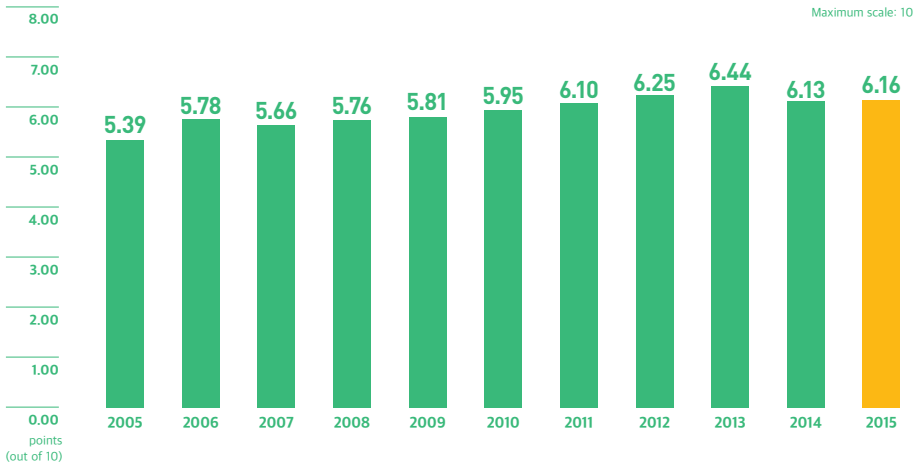
Average score on satisfaction with residential conditions by age group

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Average score on satisfaction with residential conditions by year

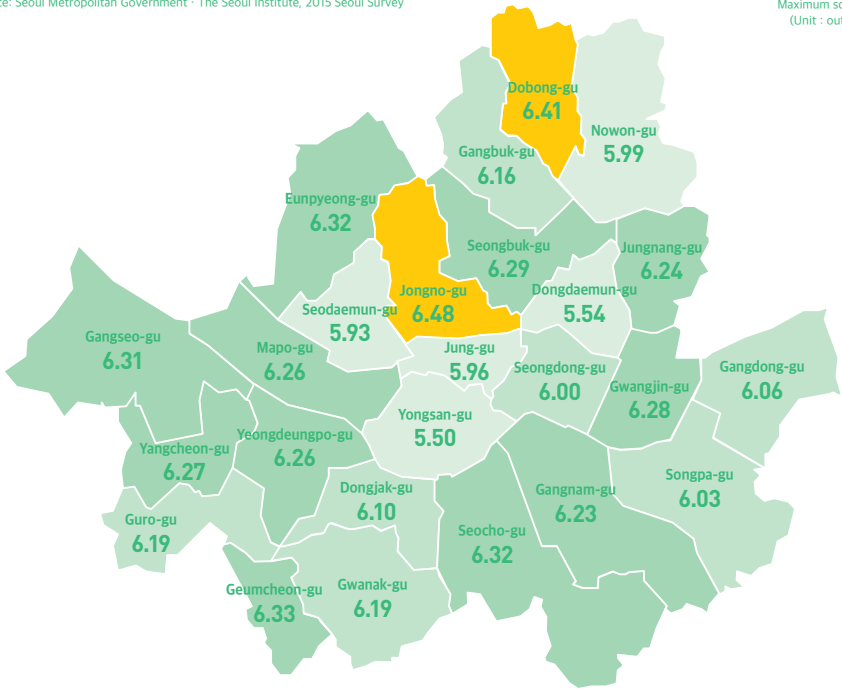
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey



Average score on satisfaction with residential conditions by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Financial conditions



The average score of Seoul citizens for (subjective) satisfaction with their financial conditions was 6.28 out of a maximum of 10. The satisfaction with financial conditions was lower than other living satisfaction criteria, including health condition, home life, relationship with family and friends, and social life. Nevertheless, the average satisfaction scores for financial conditions have been increasing since 2005.

The scores on satisfaction by differ according to the income level of each gu (district). For instance, Gangseo-gu (6.55), Gangnam-gu (6.52), Geumcheon-gu (6.50), and Dongjak-gu (6.49) showed high scores, while Yongsan-gu (5.98), Dongdaemun-gu (6.04), Gwangjin-gu (6.07), and Dobong-gu (6.11) showed relatively low.

Average score on satisfaction with financial conditions



Average score on living satisfaction by criterion

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

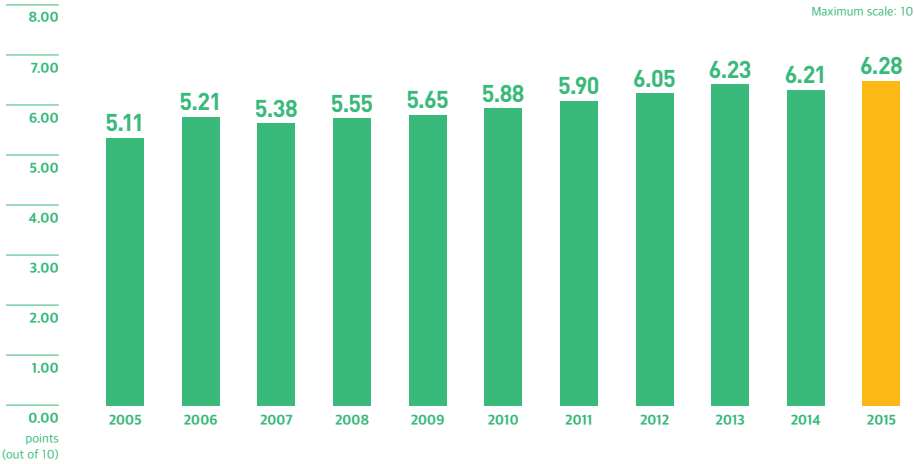
Maximum scale: 10

(Unit : out of 10)

	Health	Finance	Personal relationship	Family life	Social life
2005	6.60	5.11	6.71	6.86	6.44
2006	6.63	5.21	6.75	6.85	6.54
2007	6.72	5.38	6.74	6.82	6.50
2008	6.88	5.55	6.73	6.81	6.57
2009	6.88	5.65	6.75	6.82	6.60
2010	6.88	5.88	6.75	6.80	6.64
2011	6.90	5.90	6.82	6.89	6.73
2012	7.06	6.05	6.90	6.99	6.84
2013	7.15	6.23	6.95	7.03	6.94
2014	7.16	6.21	7.08	7.14	7.01
2015	7.18	6.28	7.09	7.16	7.04

Average satisfaction score on financial conditions by year

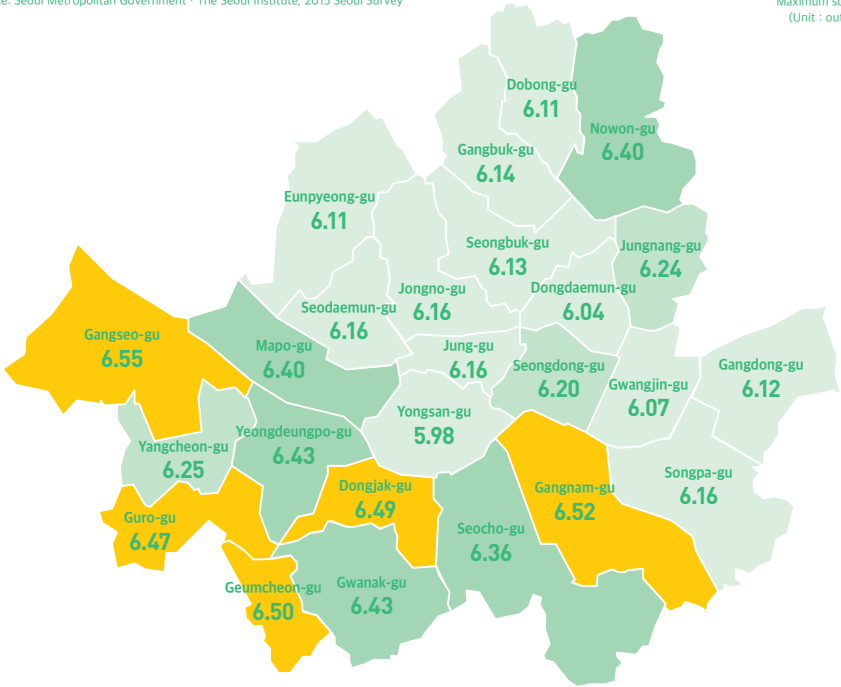
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey



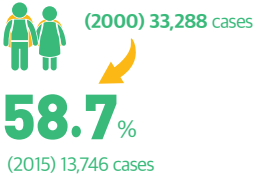
Average score on satisfaction with financial conditions by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Safety issues



Among the perceived degree of urban risk, 'nuclear and radiation accident' had the highest score (6.38), followed by 'violent crime' (6.36), 'epidemic' (6.27), 'financial crisis' (6.17), 'safety accident' (6.16), 'unemployment' (6.14), 'natural disaster' (6.12), and 'national security' (6.02).

Among 2015's 439 violent crimes, murder cases numbered 163 and robbery cases 276. Over the 15 years since 2003 (except 2009), violent crime in Seoul has steadily decreased.

Juvenile crimes have also decreased, except for two periods. For example, juvenile crimes decreased from their peak in 2000 until 2005, when the crime rate began to increase again, reaching another peak in 2007. A general decrease in the juvenile crime rate was observed until 2015, though a slight rebound was noted in 2012. Juvenile criminal cases in 2015 totaled 13,746—58.7% less than the total number of cases in 2000 (33,288).

Citizens' perceived degrees of urban risks

Maximum scale: 10 (Unit : out of 10)

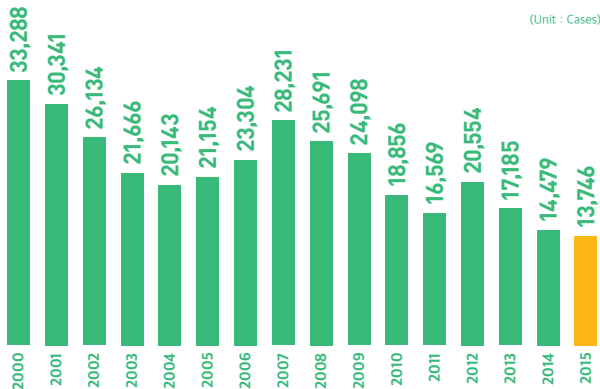
Nuclear and radiation accident	6.38
Epidemic	6.27
Safety accident	6.16
National security	6.02
Financial crisis	6.17
Unemployment	6.14
Corruption	5.66
Violent crime	6.36
Social conflict	5.63
Social disorder caused by cyber crime	5.94
Natural disaster	6.12
Average degree of risk	6.08

Frequency of juvenile criminal cases by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency,
Status of juvenile crime

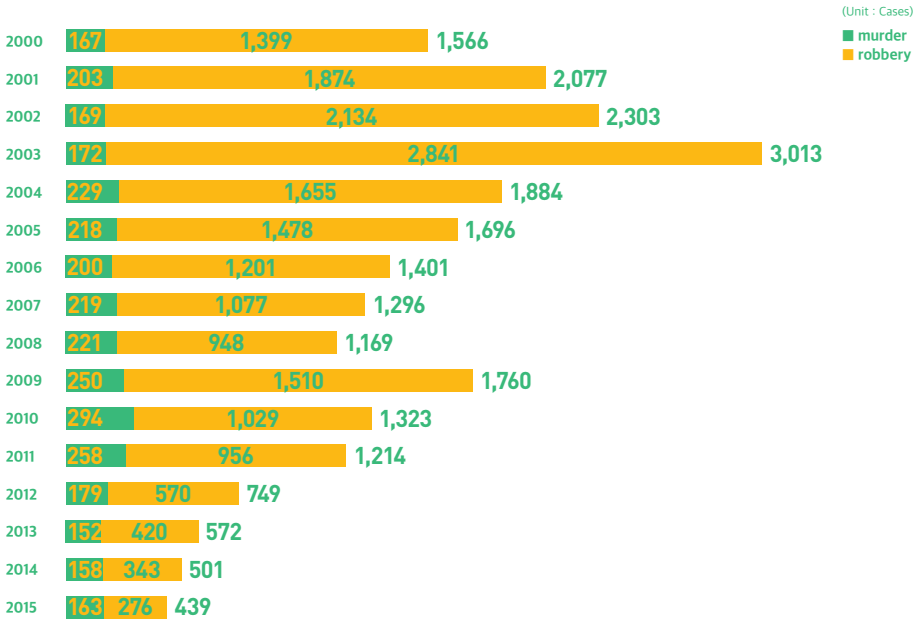
According to revised juvenile act (2008.6.22), juvenile crime is applied to the youth aged from 10 to less than 19 years old.

※ Since 2010, sexual assault part of special sexual assault laws and the act of juvenile sex protection have been changed to violent crime.



Frequency of violent crime (murder and robbery) by year

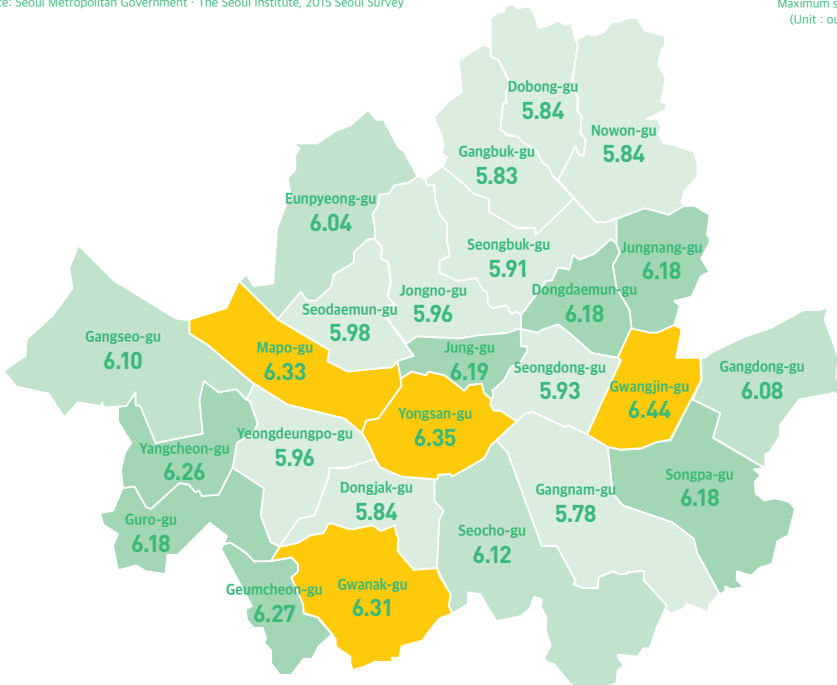
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency, Status of juvenile crime



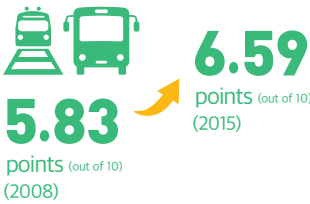
Citizens' perceived degrees of urban risks by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Seoul citizens' living satisfaction: Public transportation



In Seoul, more than 60% of daily traffic volume is accounted for by subway, railroad, and bus travel. Thus, one can argue that satisfaction with public transportation is equivalent to people's satisfaction with the general transportation infrastructure in Seoul.

According to Seoul Surveys from 2008 and 2015, the average satisfaction of citizens with public transportation is steadily increasing. Comparing 2008 and 2015, the average satisfaction score for public transportation has increased by 13.0% from 5.83 to 6.59.

In terms of average score for satisfaction with different means of public transportation during the same period, the satisfaction score for taxis increased by 14.4% from 5.14 to 5.88, the score for subways increased by 11.3% from 6.30 to 7.01, and that for buses increased by 14.7% from 6.00 to 6.88.

Average score on citizens' satisfaction with public transportation



Average score on citizens' satisfaction with subway



Average score on citizens' satisfaction with taxi

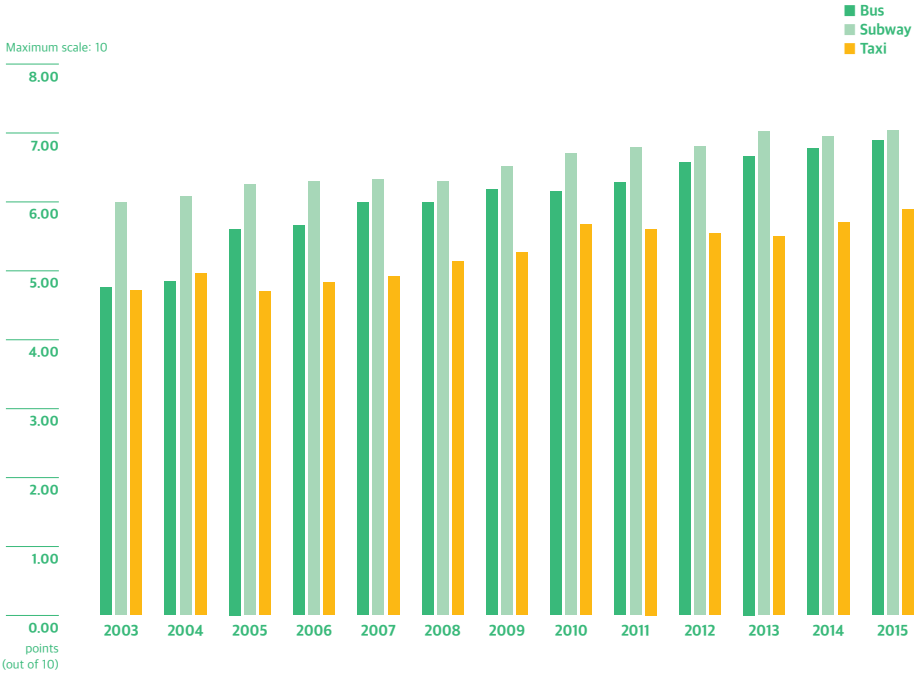


Average score on citizens' satisfaction with bus



Average score on citizens' satisfaction with public transportation by means of transportation and by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey

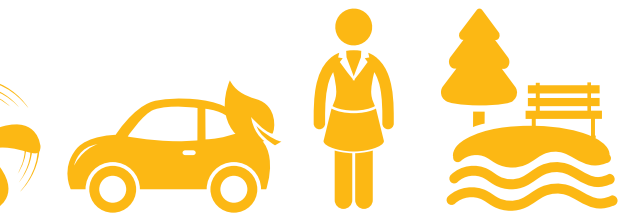


	Bus	Subway	Taxi
2003	4.76	5.99	4.72
2004	4.85	6.08	4.96
2005	5.61	6.26	4.70
2006	5.66	6.30	4.83
2007	6.00	6.33	4.92
2008	6.00	6.30	5.14
2009	6.19	6.52	5.27
2010	6.16	6.71	5.67
2011	6.28	6.79	5.61
2012	6.58	6.81	5.54
2013	6.67	7.03	5.50
2014	6.78	6.95	5.70
2015	6.88	7.01	5.88

- ___ **Female labor force in Seoul**
- ___ **Housing supply rate in Seoul**
- ___ **Preferred housing types in Seoul**
- ___ **Public transportation in Seoul**
- ___ **Fires in Seoul: Frequency and damage**
- ___ **Air quality of Seoul: Particulates in the air**
- ___ **Air quality of Seoul: NO₂**
- ___ **Air quality of Seoul: Underground**

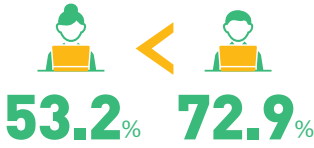


2



**Living
conditions**

Female labor force in Seoul



Among females aged 15 and older, 2,374,000 participated in economic activities in 2015. This number has increased from 2,009,000 people in 2000. The female labor force participation rate is now 53.2%.

There is a great disparity between the genders even though the economically active female population has been increasing since 2000. Disparity in the economically active population between males and females was 25.8 percentage points in 2000 (74.6% for males and 48.8% for females), and it is still significant (19.7 percentage points) in 2015.

Size of female labor force aged 15 and older

2,374
thousand people



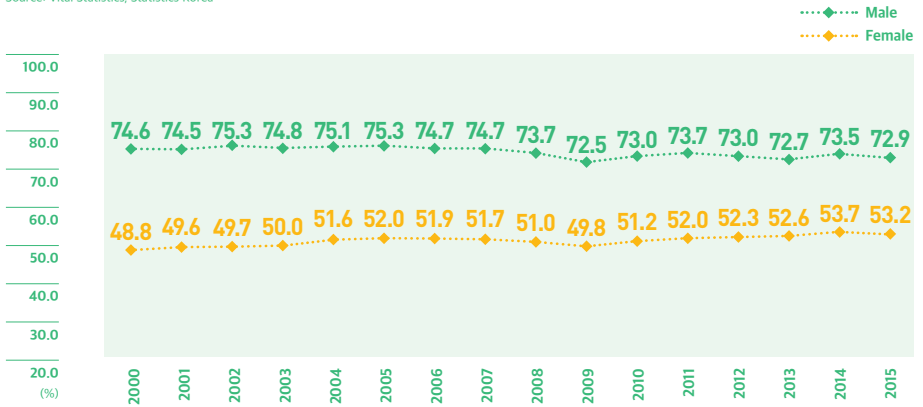
Female labor force participation rate

53.2%



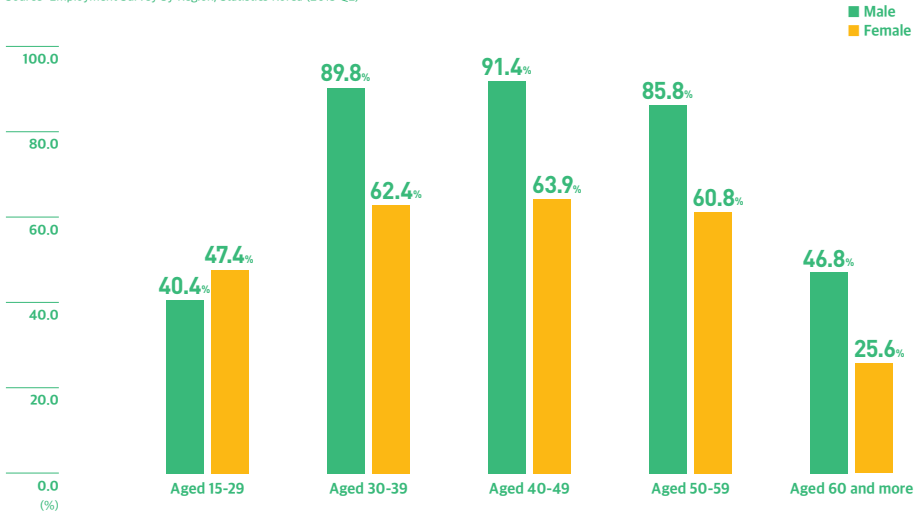
Labor force participation rate by gender and year

Source: Vital Statistics, Statistics Korea



Employment rate by age group, Seoul

Source: Employment Survey by Region, Statistics Korea (2015 Q2)



Housing supply rate in Seoul (2014)

The housing supply rate in Seoul has increased continuously since 2009 and reached 97.9% in 2014. Out of 100 households, 98 can afford housing.

Among the 25 gus (districts) of Seoul, 9 gus, including Dongdaemun-gu, Eunpyeong-gu, Seongdong-gu, and Seodaemun-gu, have housing supply rates of over 100%. The other 16 gus have relatively lower housing supply rates, and the lowest housing supply rate is 89.1% in Gwanak-gu.

Housing supply rate in Seoul (2014)

97.9%



Housing Supply Rate

This is an index showing whether there is an excess and/or deficiency of housing in a certain country or a region. Generally, it is calculated by dividing housing units by households (total housing units/average households x 100).

The number of total housing units is from the population and housing census, Statistics Korea

In the years when the census was not conducted, the number of newly built houses was added and the number of losses was subtracted yearly.

Change in Housing Supply Rate Scoring Criteria

The number of normal households by housing type was counted (including households with five or less unrelated people and single households). Group households (households with six or more unrelated people, dormitories, social facilities, etc.) and foreign households were excluded.

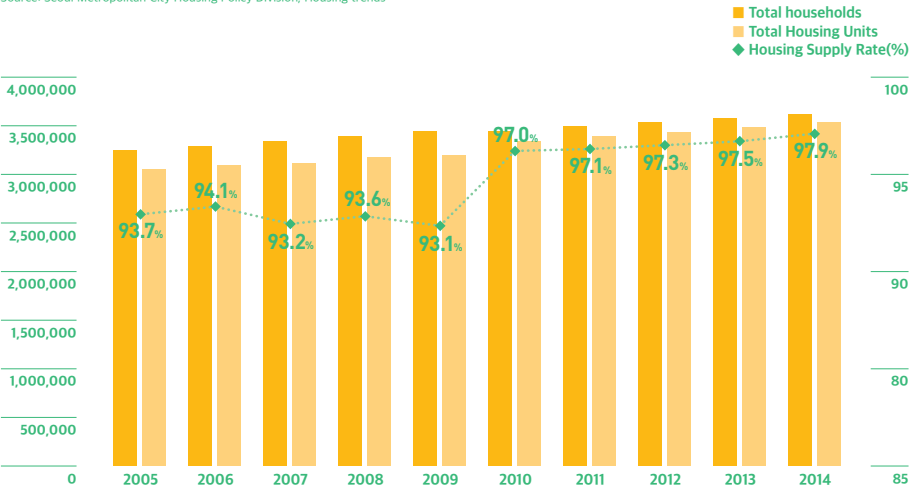
Total housing units versus total households by gu

	Total households	Total housing units
Jongno-gu	60,684	55,275
Jung-gu	44,864	45,745
Yongsan-gu	96,157	92,110
Seongdong-gu	103,603	108,205
Gwangjin-gu	140,172	137,286
Dongdaemun-gu	125,458	134,704
Jungnang-gu	151,095	152,468
Seongbuk-gu	177,555	166,234
Gangbuk-gu	120,828	120,571
Dobong-gu	121,032	121,302
Nowon-gu	202,158	200,120
Eunpyeong-gu	163,262	174,249
Seodaemun-gu	108,570	111,435
Mapo-gu	146,930	142,246
Yangcheon-gu	159,404	158,604
Gangseo-gu	207,653	202,039
Guro-gu	151,559	150,429
Geumcheon-gu	87,685	89,380
Yeongdeungpo-gu	141,212	134,927
Dongjak-gu	153,583	151,845
Gwanak-gu	230,298	205,278
Seocho-gu	147,625	147,797
Gangnam-gu	214,332	208,718
Songpa-gu	250,703	231,514
Gangdong-gu	175,029	161,270

Source: Seoul Metropolitan City Housing Policy Division, Housing trends

Total households, total housing units, and housing supply rate by year

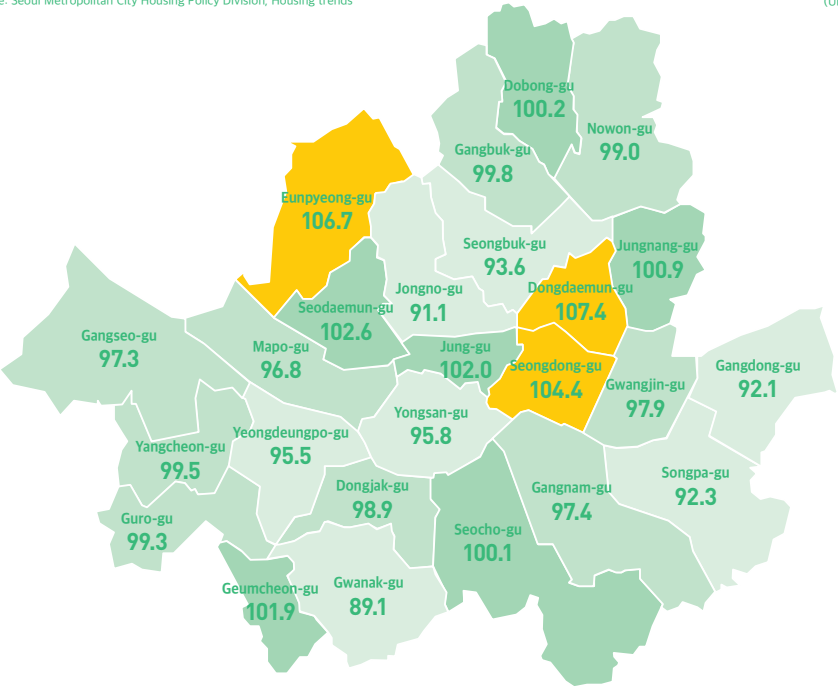
Source: Seoul Metropolitan City Housing Policy Division, Housing trends



Housing supply rates by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan City Housing Policy Division, Housing trends

(Unit : %)

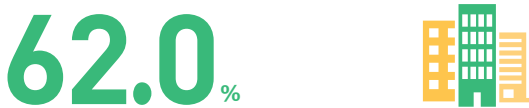


Preferred housing types in Seoul

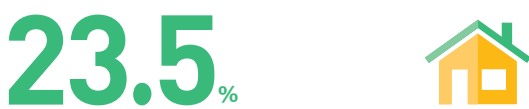


What will be Seoul’s main type of housing in ten years? 62% of householders in Seoul still hope to live in apartments in ten years, while 23.5% want to move to detached houses. The main housing type in Seoul is still likely to be apartment housing in ten years.

% of people preferring to live in an apartment



% of people preferring to live in a detached house



Preferred housing types by year

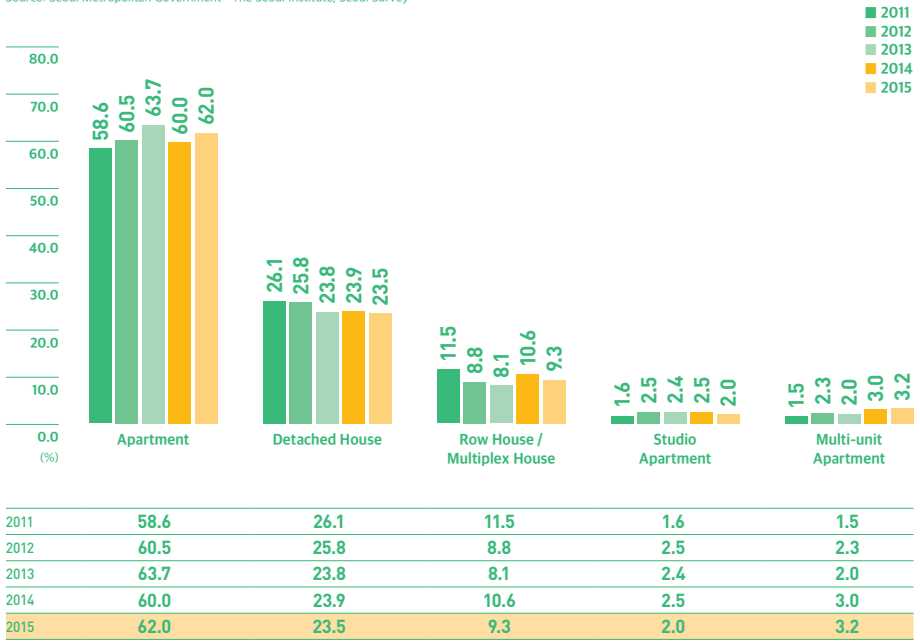
Source : Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, Seoul Survey

(Unit : %)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Apartment	58.6	60.5	63.7	60.0	62.0
Detached House	26.1	25.8	23.8	23.9	23.5
Row House/Multiplex House	11.5	8.8	8.1	10.6	9.3
Studio Apartment	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0
Multi-unit Apartment	1.5	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.2

Preferred housing types by year

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

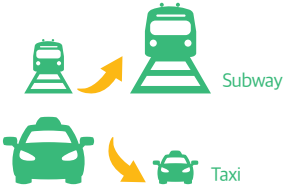


Current vis-à-vis preferred housing types by year

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



Public transportation in Seoul

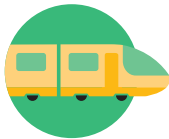


Subways and trains are the “feet” of Seoul citizens. The modal share of subways and trains was 39% in 2014, which was the largest among public transportation modes. Buses had a modal share of 27.0% and cars had 22.8%.

The modal share of subways increased continuously from 29.4% in 1996 to 38.8% in 2013 and reached 39% in 2014. Meanwhile, the modal share of taxis decreased steadily from 10.4% in 1996 to 6.8% in 2014.

Modal share by subway and train (2014)

39.0 %



Modal share by bus (2014)

27.0 %



Modal share by taxi (2014)

6.8 %



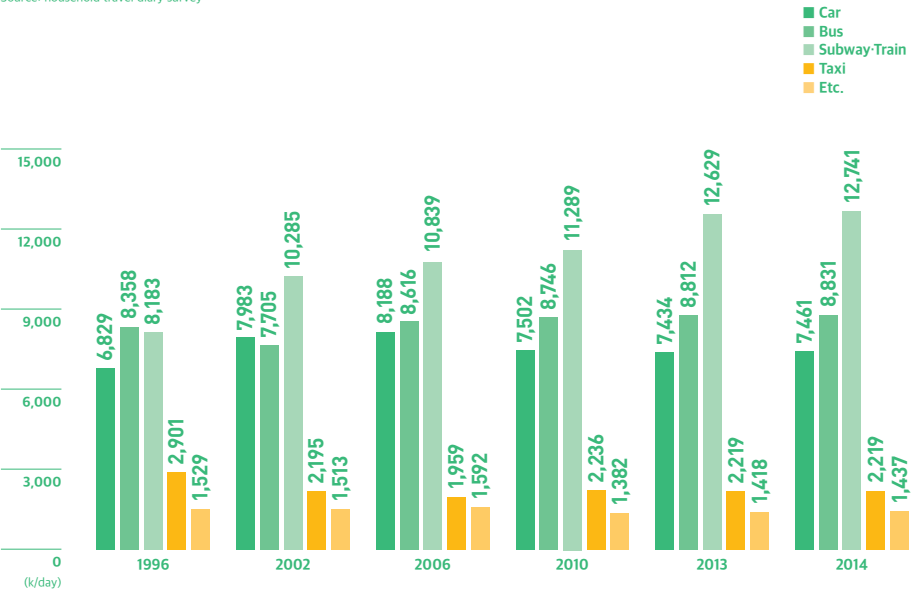
Model share by mode (2014)

	Transport volume (k/day)	Modal Share (%)
Car	7,461	22.8
Bus	8,831	27.0
Subway·Train	12,741	39.0
Taxi	2,219	6.8
Etc.	1,437	4.4
Total	32,690	100.0

Source: Seoul Metropolitan City (<http://traffic.seoul.go.kr/archives/289>)

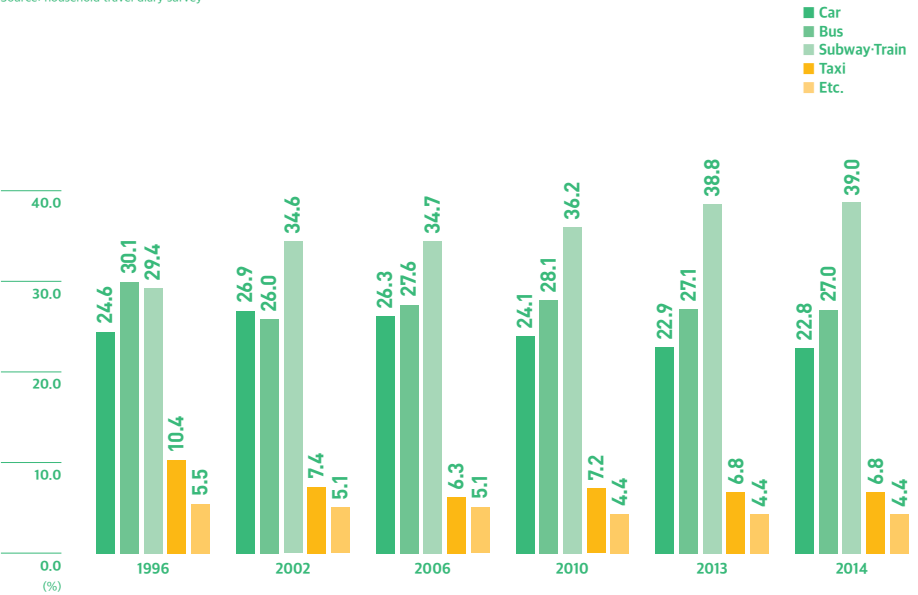
Transport volume by mode and year

Source: household travel diary survey



Modal share by mode and year

Source: household travel diary survey



Fires in Seoul: Frequency and damage



Gangnam-gu
Seocho-gu
Gangseo-gu

A record number of fire incidents occurred in 2001 in Seoul: 7,379. The number steadily decreased until 2006, increased in 2007, and peaked again at 6,731 in 2008. Though the number decreased after that, the trend has been increasing since 2013.

A total of 5,921 fire incidents occurred in 2015. The greatest number of incidents was recorded in Gangnam-gu (504) and the least in Geumcheon-gu (131).

Economic damage due to fires was also higher in years with more frequent fire incidents. Damage decreased by 66% between 2001 and 2006 from 1.6 billion KRW to 0.5 billion KRW as incidents decreased. In 2007 and 2008, when the incidents increased, damage increased by 226% (1.9 billion KRW) and 306% (2.2 billion KRW) compared to 2006. Damage caused by fires in 2015 was 1.4 billion KRW.

Total fire incidents in Seoul(2015)

5,921 Cases



Total fire incidents in Gangnam-gu(2015)

504 Cases

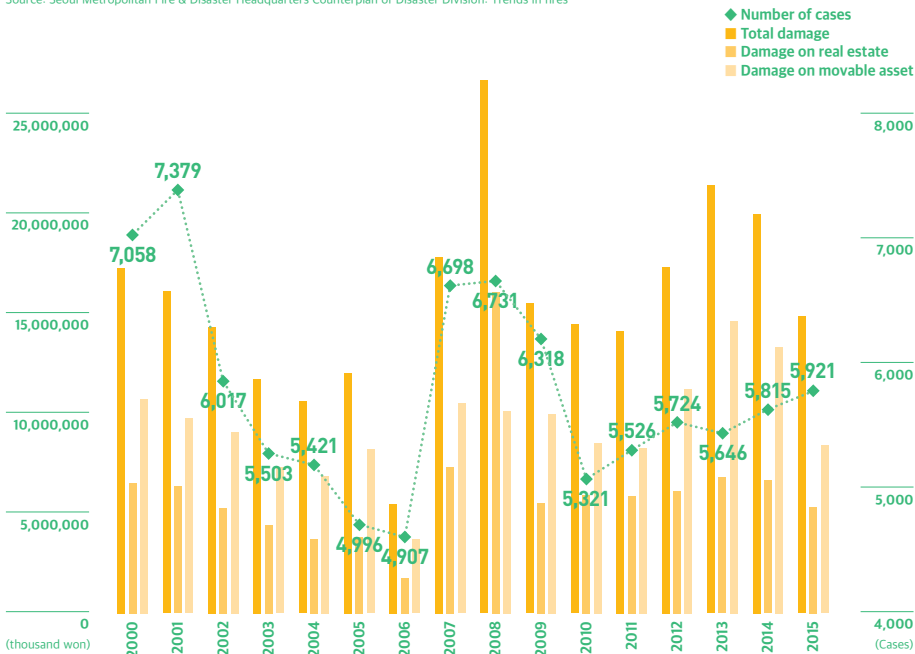
Total damage caused by fires(2015)

14,337 million KRW



Frequency and damage of fires by year

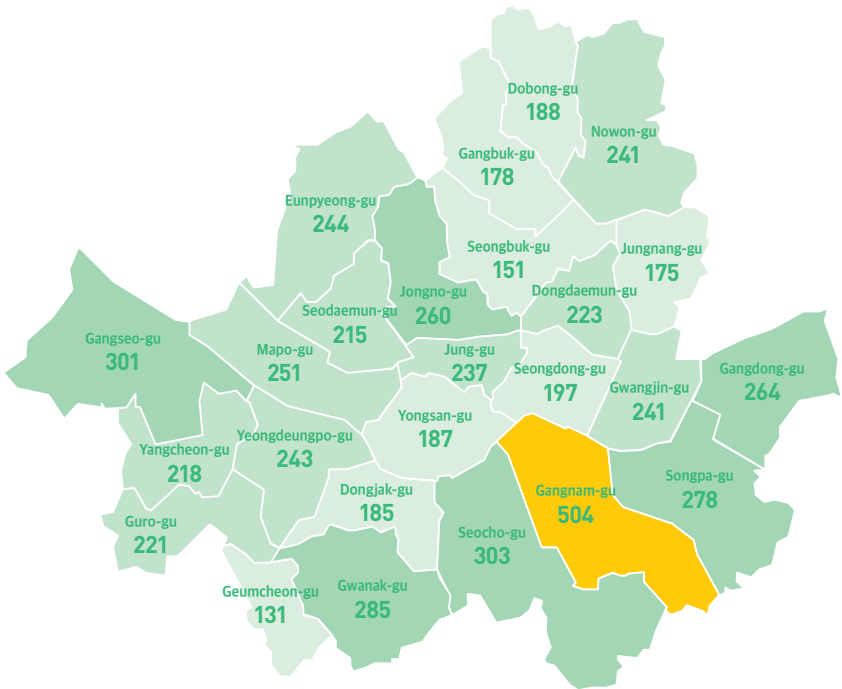
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Fire & Disaster Headquarters Counterplan of Disaster Division: Trends in fires



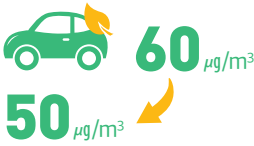
Frequency of fires by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Fire & Disaster Headquarters Counterplan of Disaster Division: Trends in fires

(Unit : Cases)



Air quality of Seoul: Particulates in the air



The concentration of air particulates in Seoul decreased from 76 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2002 to 41 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2012. In 2015, an air particulate concentration of 46 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was recorded. This figure is close to the air particulate concentration in Jeju-do, a well-known clean region, where a concentration of 42 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was recorded in 2011. Such an improvement in air quality can be seen as a result of policy implementation in Seoul. In 2005, Seoul Metropolitan City started pollution mitigation work for diesel cars and started managing gas emissions of diesel cars with expired emissions warranty periods. The air particulate emissions standard was enhanced from 60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2007.

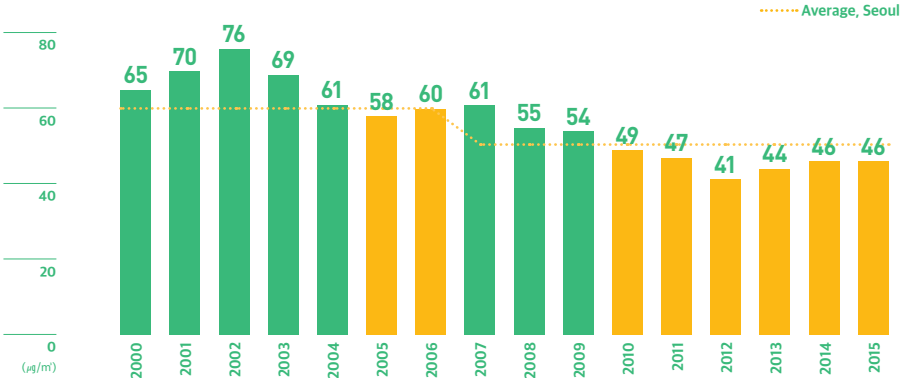
Average concentration of air particulates in Seoul (2015)

46 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



Average concentration of air particulates in Seoul by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan City, Air Pollution Trends



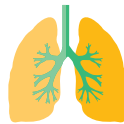
Air quality of Seoul: NO₂

Nitrogen dioxide emitted by fossil fuel combustion and chemical manufacturing greatly influences air pollution and is 5 to 10 times more toxic than nitrogen monoxide. Long-term exposure to nitrogen dioxide increases the risk of severe acute lung infections like pneumonia, acute lung injury, and other fatal diseases.

The average nitrogen dioxide concentration goes up and down every year without significant change. There was a peak during 2007 and 2008 of 0.038 ppm, but it decreased to its lowest level of 0.030ppm in 2012. From 2013 to 2015, it has maintained a level of 0.032-0.033ppm.

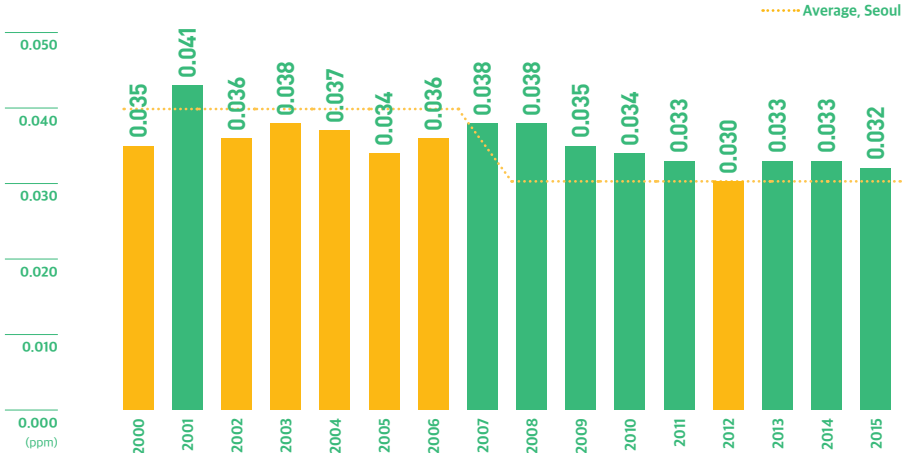
Average concentration of NO₂ in Seoul (2015)

0.032 ppm



Average concentration of NO₂ in Seoul by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan City, Air Pollution Trends



Air quality of Seoul: Underground



Particulate concentration in the Seoul Metropolitan Rapid Transit Corporation and underground facilities that are used most frequently by Seoul citizens decreased by 19-25% from 107.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2004 to 81.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2015, and from 112.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2007 to 90.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2015. The air particulate concentration in underground shopping complexes also decreased by 22% from 64.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2006 to 50.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in 2015. All underground facilities have safe particulate concentration levels and are under Seoul's limit for particulates (140 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) in underground facilities.

City limits for particulates in underground facilities

140 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



Underground air quality: Seoul metropolitan rapid transit corporation (2015)

81.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Underground air quality: underground shopping complex (2015)

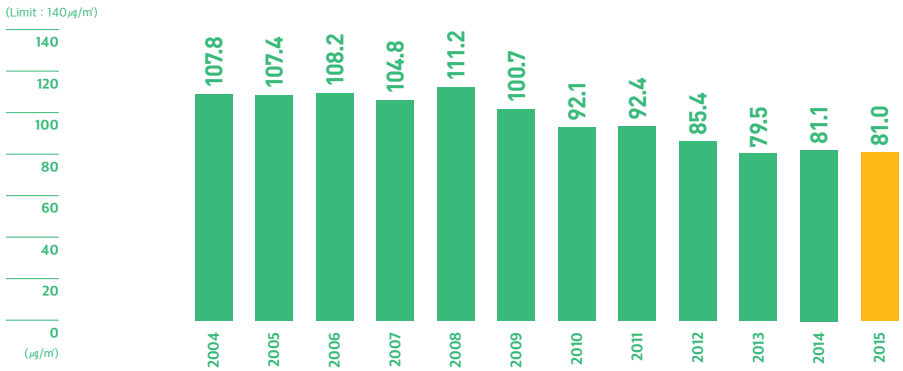
50.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Underground air quality: Seoul metro (2015)

90.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

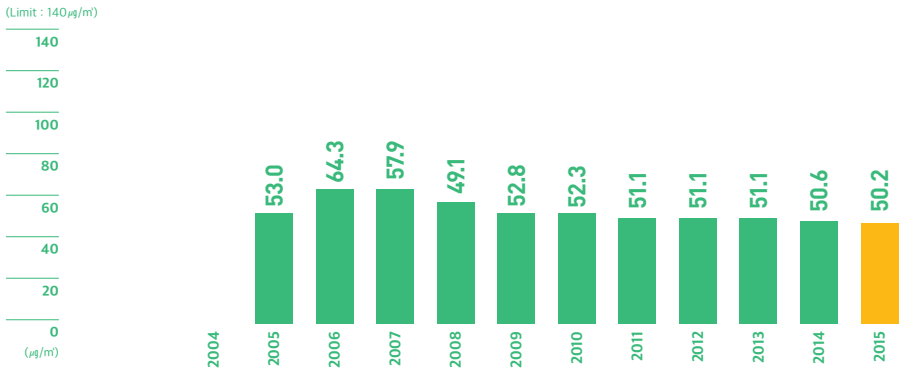
Average concentration of particulates by year: Seoul metropolitan rapid transit corporation

Source: Seoul Metropolitan City · Seoul Metropolitan Rapid Transit, Subway Station Buildings Air Quality Survey Seoul Metropolitan Facilities Management Corporation, Underground Shopping Complex Air Quality Survey



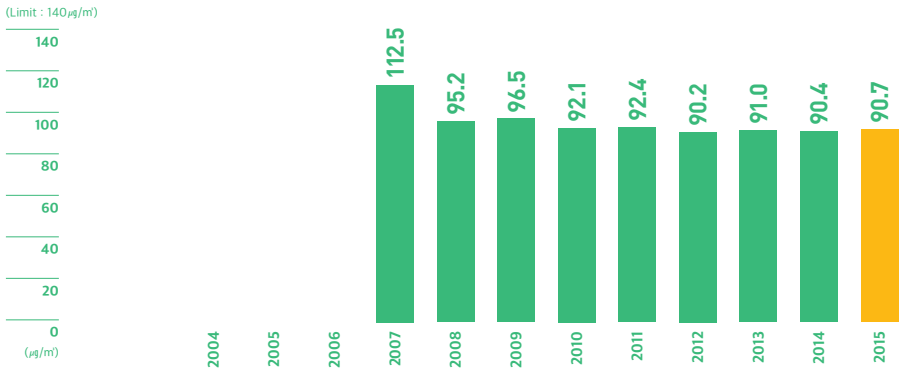
Average concentration of particulates by year: underground shopping complex

Source: Seoul Metropolitan City · Seoul Metropolitan Rapid Transit, Subway Station Buildings Air Quality Survey Seoul Metropolitan Facilities Management Corporation, Underground Shopping Complex Air Quality Survey



Average concentration of particulates by year: Seoul metro

Source: Seoul Metropolitan City · Seoul Metropolitan Rapid Transit, Subway Station Buildings Air Quality Survey Seoul Metropolitan Facilities Management Corporation, Underground Shopping Complex Air Quality Survey



Well-being in Seoul





- _____ **How happy are people in Seoul?**
- _____ **Healthy Seoul: How stressed out are citizens?**
- _____ **How satisfied are people in Seoul with their own health conditions?**
- _____ **Subjective views of Seoul citizens: On economic and social status**
- _____ **Subjective views of Seoul citizens: Likeliness of upward mobility**
- _____ **Subjective views of Seoul citizens: Ordinary citizen's economic and social status**

How happy are people in Seoul?



College degree



Teenager



More than 5 million KRW



Unmarried

Seoul citizens' average happiness score of was 7.13 in 2015. 24.7% and 19.5% of respondents showed happiness scores of 7 and 8, respectively.

Happiness scores by age group showed that people from ten to 39-years-old had similar average scores of 7.2, while those in their 40s and older had lower happiness scores. The scores for people in their 50s and 60s and older age groups rapidly declined.

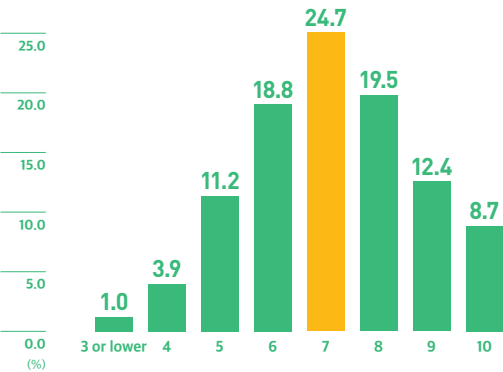
There is an interesting correlation between happiness and marriage. According to Seoul Survey (2015), married people had an average happiness score that was 0.06 higher than that of unmarried people. Meanwhile, married people's score was 0.24 higher than that of divorced or separated people and 0.34 higher than that of bereaved people. Marriage does not necessarily make people happy, but a happy marriage contributes to individual happiness.

Average happiness score of Seoul citizen (2015)

7.13 points (out of 10)



Distribution of happiness scores



Question : Considering everything, how satisfied are you with your current life?
Score your level of happiness (the unhappiest: 0, the happiest: 10)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Happiness score by the highest education level and income level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Happiness score by age group

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit: out of 10)



Happiness score by marital status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit: out of 10)



Healthy Seoul: How stressed out are citizens?



Seocho-gu
Dongjak-gu
Gangdong-gu
Gangnam-gu



Gwangjin-gu
Mapo-gu
Gangbuk-gu
Jungnang-gu

Low stress in daily life leads to positive feelings and increased vitality and motivation to accomplish one's goals. Meanwhile, excessive stress lowers efficiency at work and causes physical and psychological disorders.

A total of 5 to 6 of every 10 Seoulites have experienced stress, and 47.5% of the respondents (25.6% of total respondents) have experienced extreme stress. Among the respondents, people in their 20s represented the highest proportion of people who had experienced extreme stress. Considering income level, all people except those earning 1-2 million KRW per month said they experienced extreme stress.

Mapo-gu and Gwangjin-gu had the highest proportion of people who said that they were under heavy stress. Seocho-gu and Dongjak-gu had a relatively lower proportion.

% of people stressed out during the last 2 weeks (2015)

53.9%



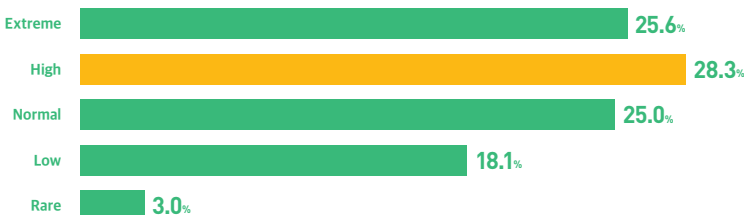
% of people with extreme stress during the last 2 weeks (2015)

25.6%



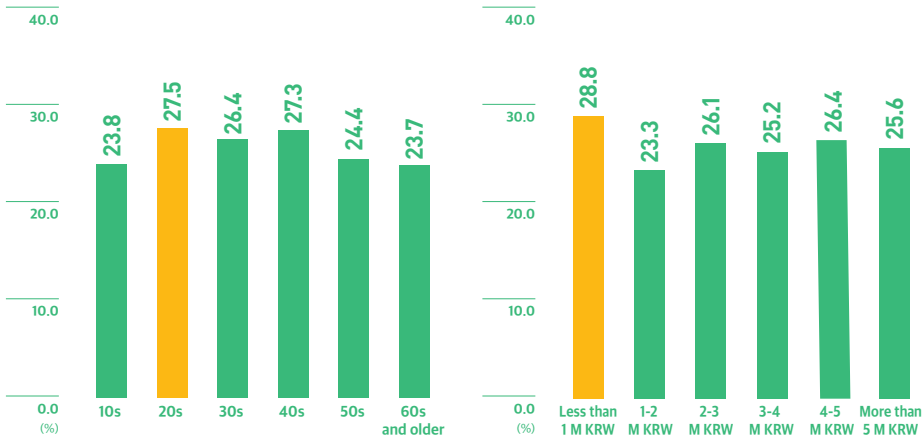
Stress level during the last 2 weeks (2015)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



% of people experiencing extreme stress by age group and income level (2015)

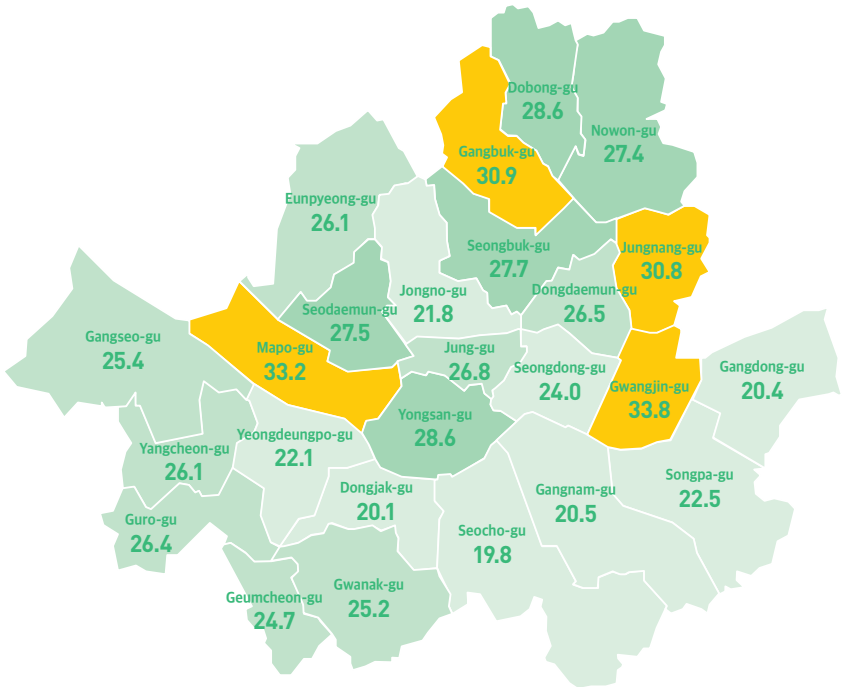
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



% of people experiencing extreme stress by gu (2015)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

(Unit : %)



How satisfied are people in Seoul with their own health?



More than 4 million KRW



20s

Seoul citizens' average score for satisfaction with their health in 2015 was 7.18 out of 10, which is relatively high.

By district, Dongjak-gu, Gangseo-gu, and Guro-gu at 7.62, 7.56, and 7.42 had the highest scores among the 25 districts, while Gangdong-gu, Jung-gu, and Yongsan-gu had the lowest scores at 6.85, 6.88, and 6.90.

Analysis of socioeconomic characteristics and people's satisfaction with their health shows that people are more satisfied when they have higher income. People with an income of more than 4 million KRW had an average satisfaction score of 7.26 (4-5 million KRW: 7.26; and more than 5 million KRW: 7.23). However, people earning less than 1 million KRW had the lowest satisfaction score of 6.68, people 1-2 million KRW had a score of 6.75, and people earning 2-3 million KRW had a score of 7.06. Older age groups lower satisfaction scores. People in their 60s or older had a score of 6.55, and those in their 50s had a score of 6.87. People in their 40s had a score of 7.30, people in their 30s had a score of 7.42, people in their 20s had a score of 7.72, and people in their second decade had a score of 7.70.

Average score on satisfaction with health (2015)

7.18 points (out of 10)



Highest satisfaction score in Dongjak-gu (2015)

7.62 points (out of 10)



Average score on satisfaction with health by income(2015)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

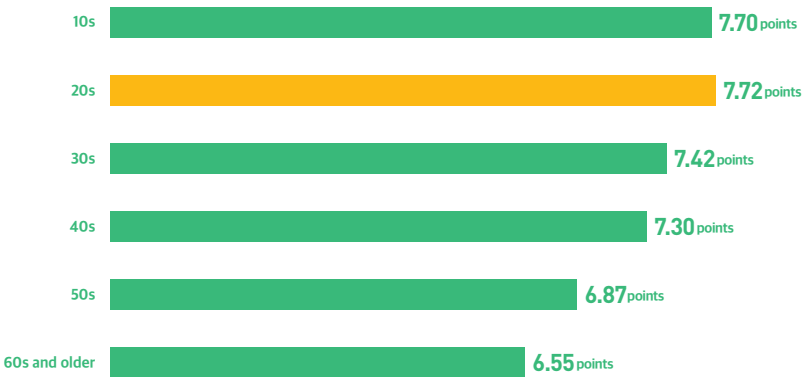
Maximum scale: 10
(Unit: out of 10)



Average score on satisfaction with health by age group(2015)

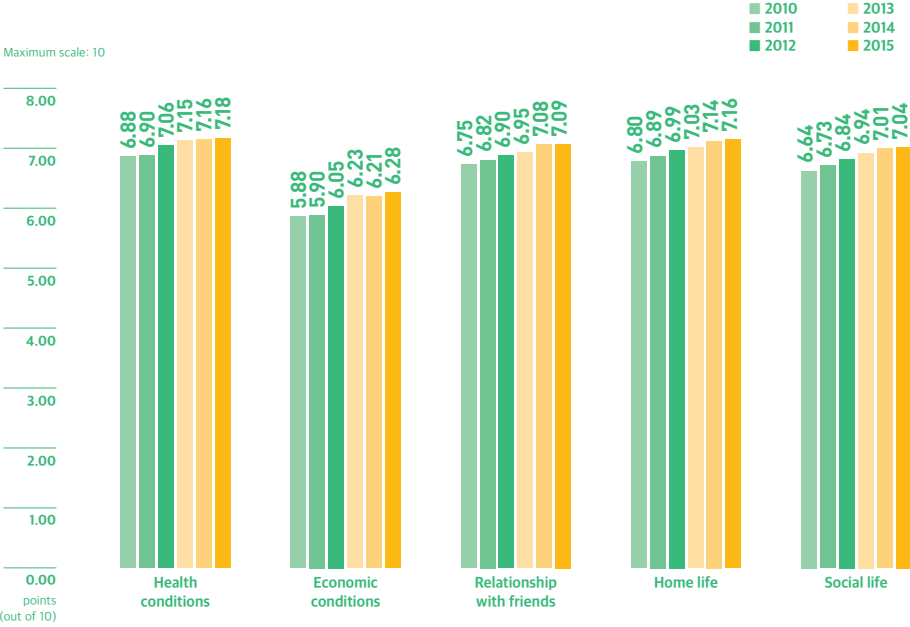
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit: out of 10)



Average scores of satisfaction with health by domain and yeat

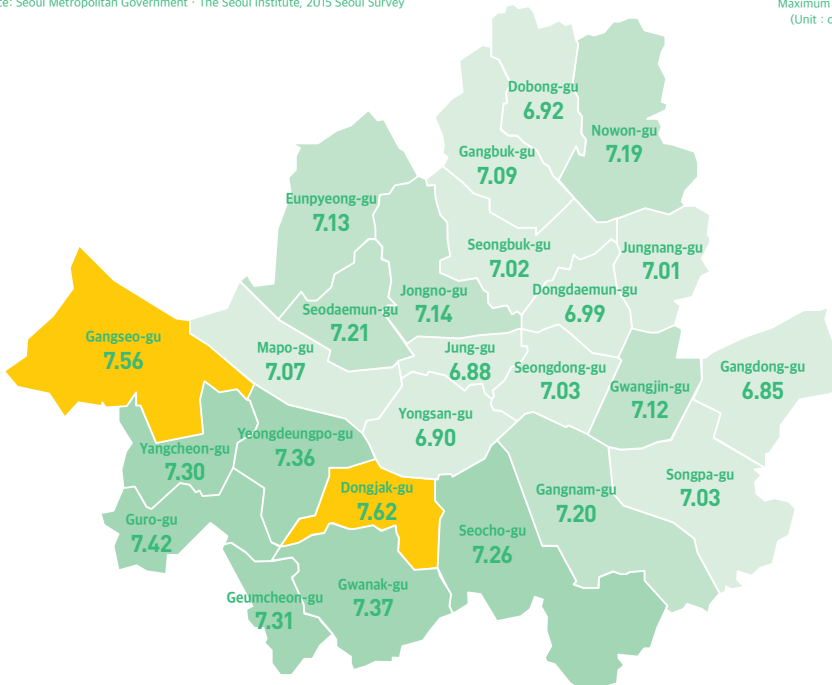
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Average score on satisfaction with health by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Subjective views of Seoul citizens: On economic and social status



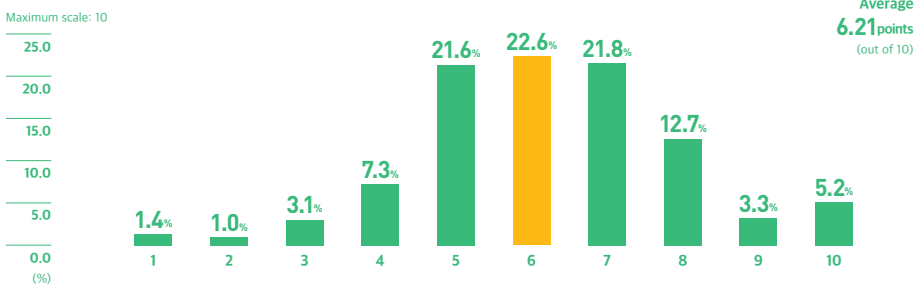
6.21 points (out of 10)

Seoul citizens' average score for perceived economic status was 6.21 (considering 1 as the lowest class and 10 as the uppermost), showing that on average citizens perceive themselves as belonging to the middle class of society. The percentage of respondents reporting 6 as their degree of perceived economic status was highest at 22.6%, followed by those selecting 5 and 7 at 21.6% and 21.8%, respectively.

Compared to individuals' current perceived economic and social status, their average score adolescence was 5.87, representing an average increase in perceived status.

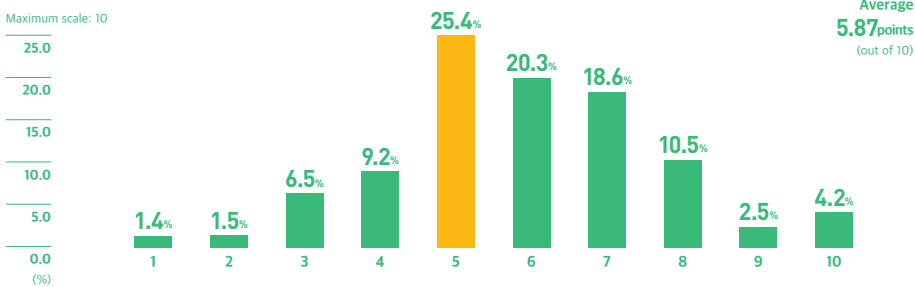
Subjective social status

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Subjective social status during adolescence

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Subjective views of Seoul citizens: Likeliness of upward mobility



Only a few people positively view the probability of upward mobility through individual effort. According to the Seoul Survey, 30-35%, thus, only 3-4 respondents out of every 10, expressed positivity towards the probability of upward social mobility through individual effort, while average and low probability received approximately twice as many responses at 65-70%.

Negativity towards the probability of upward mobility through individual effort increased at lower income and educational levels. Among the 25 gus, Seodaemun-gu, Dobong-gu, and Gwangjin-gu displayed relatively low scores for the perceived probability of upward mobility at 4.76, 4.79, and 4.83 respectively.

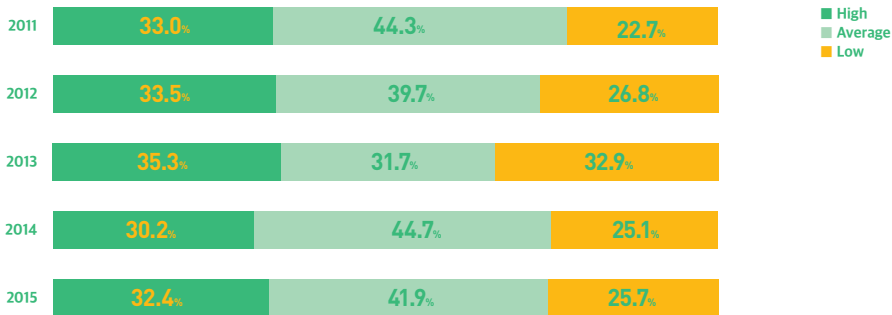
Average degree of the subjective probability of upward mobility



Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

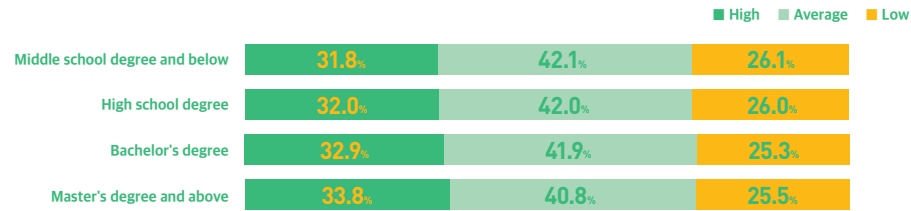
Share of the respondents in the subjective probability of upward mobility (2011-2015)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey



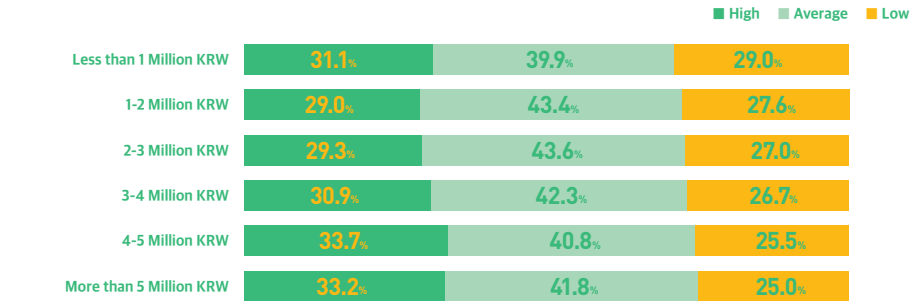
Subjective probability of upward mobility by education levels

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Subjective probability of upward mobility by income level

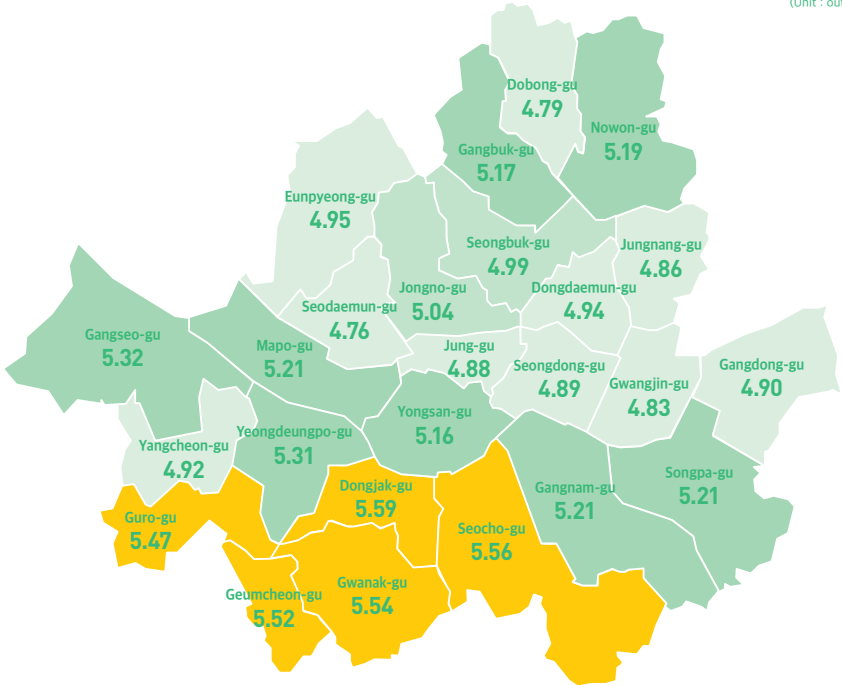
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Average degree of the subjective probability of upward mobility by gu

Source: Statistics Korea, 2010, Complete Enumeration Results of the Population and Housing Census

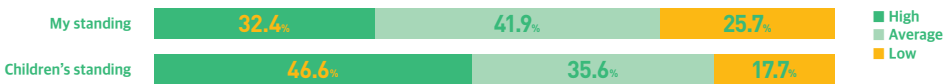
Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



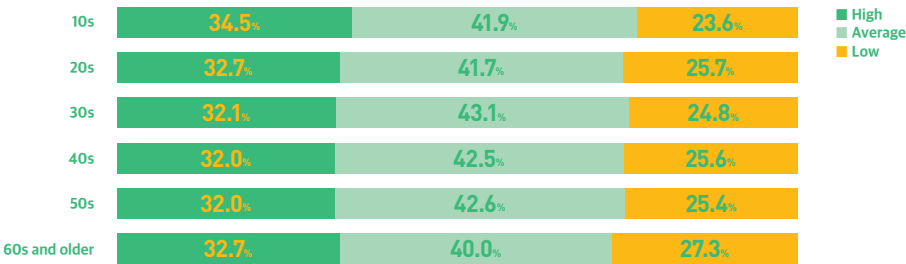
Probability of upward social mobility for ones child

In 2015, surveys on the “probability of one’s own upward social mobility” and the “probability of upward social mobility for one’s child” were conducted separately. The results showed that the percentage of responses under high probability for “one’s own” remained at 32.4%, while that of “one’s child” reached 46.6%, representing citizens’ positive expectations for the next generation.

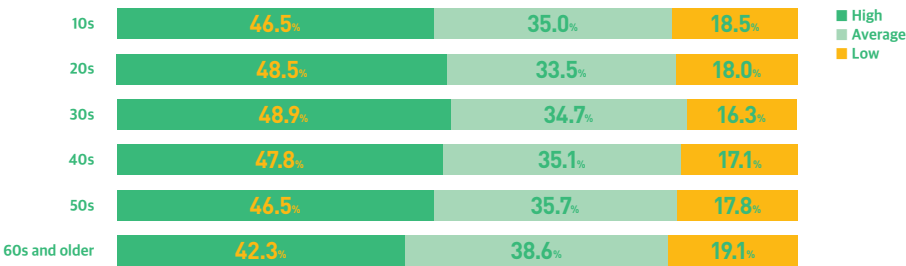
Subjective probability of upward mobility



Subjective probability of one’s own upward mobility by age group



Subjective probability of upward mobility for one’s child by age group



Question asked in 2015 : What do you think is the probability that you or your child can achieve upward mobility within economic and social strata through individual efforts in our society?

Question asked before 2014 : What do you think is the degree of probability of upward mobility within social and economic strata through individual efforts in our society?

Subjective views of Seoul citizens: Ordinary citizen's economic and social status



3rd to 5th decile

Who are the ordinary citizen in our society? Through the survey that inquired what social and economic strata a ordinary citizen belongs to, the citizens of Seoul identified the range from the 3rd to the 5th decile as the ordinary citizens of Seoul, where 1 is the lowest and 10 the highest. This identification of social stratification displayed low generational variation. The perceived range for ordinary citizens among the baby boom generation was 3.01-4.87, while that for the millennial generation was similar at 3.04-4.88.

Millennium Generation

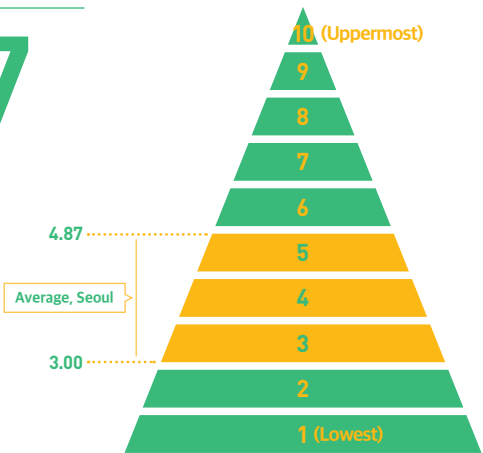
3.04-4.88

points (out of 10)

Baby Boom Generation

3.01-4.87

points (out of 10)



Question asked in 2015 : The word "ordinary citizen" is frequently used in our society. In the diagram of social and economic strata below, to which stratum does a ordinary citizen belong?

→ (Minimum Stratum) → (Maximum Stratum)

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Citizenship in Seoul



IV



- _____ Participation rate among Seoul citizens: Volunteer work
- _____ Participation rate among Seoul citizens: Donations
- _____ Approval rate among Seoul citizens: Socializing with children with disabilities
- _____ Approval rate among Seoul citizens: Tax burden increase due to more social welfare for the elderly
- _____ Approval rate among Seoul citizens: System reforms to empower female social participation
- _____ Trust in neighbors among Seoul citizens
- _____ Confidence in public institutions among Seoul citizens
- _____ Young adults in Seoul: Views on social justice

Participation rate among Seoul citizens: Volunteer work



Seoul citizens' rate of volunteering shows a decreasing trend. In 2015, it was 12.3%, a 12.3% decrease in five years from 24.6% in 2010.

By district, while Dongdaemun-gu, Songpa-gu, and Seongdong-gu displayed the highest participation rate among the 25 gus at 18.2%, 16.5%, and 15.8% respectively, Guro-gu, Gangseo-gu, and Yeongdeungpo-gu showed the lowest at 6.3%, 8.3%, and 8.9% respectively. High rates of volunteering were identified at high-income levels.

As for the rate of volunteering by field, minority group-related volunteer work, such as social services and hospital work, was the highest at an average of 3.56 times per year, while arts-related volunteer work, such as cultural education and talent donation, was 3.13 times per year. Child education-related volunteer work averaged 3.01 and environmental conservation-related volunteer work averaged 2.85.

Volunteering Rate (2015)

12.3%



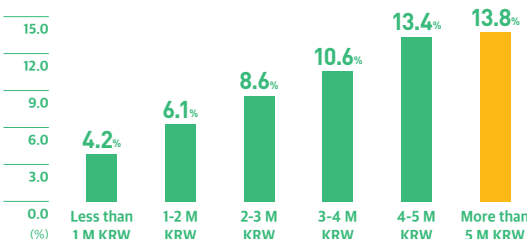
Volunteering Rate of Teenagers

33.0%



Volunteering rate by income level

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



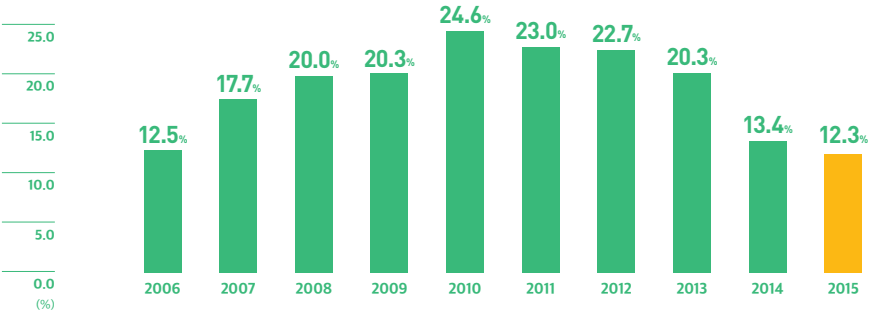
Average participation frequency of volunteer work

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Environmental Conservation-Related	2.61	2.68	2.94	2.85
Children Education-Related	3.39	4.50	3.89	3.13
Other Minority Groups-Related	3.39	3.44	4.33	3.56
Culture and Arts-Related	-	-	3.90	3.01
Others	2.78	2.60	-	-

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey

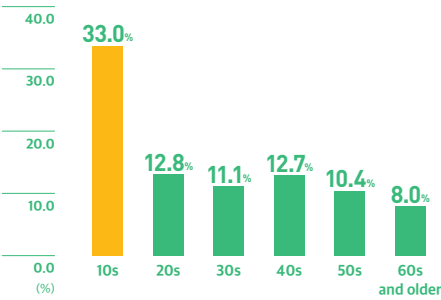
Volunteering rate

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey



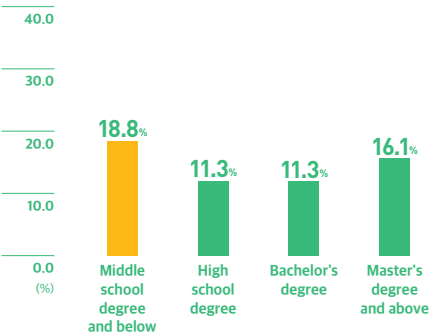
Volunteering rate by age group

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Volunteering rate by education level

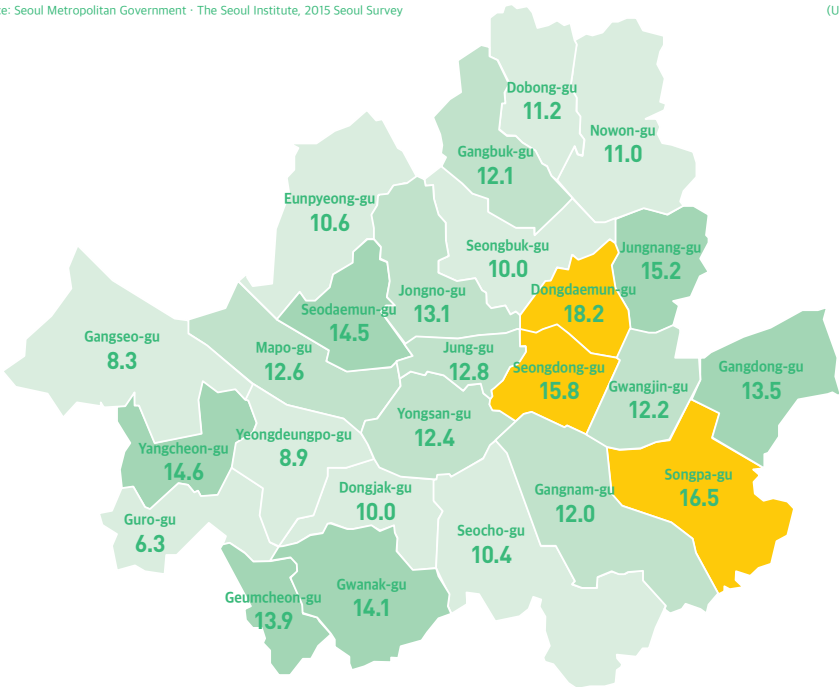
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Volunteering rate by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

(Unit : %)



Participation rate among Seoul citizens: Donations



Dongdaemun-gu
Gangnam-gu
Seongdong-gu

In 2015, 41.7% of Seoul citizens made donations, demonstrating a 5.2% decrease from 2014.

Donation rates increased at higher education and income levels. By age group, donation rates were highest among people in their 30s at 44.2% and those in their 50s 44.4%.

By district, Guro-gu, Gangseo-gu, and Dobong-gu displayed the lowest donation rates among the 25 gus at 28.9%, 31.1%, and 33.3% respectively, while Dongdaemun-gu, Gangnam-gu, and Seongdong-gu displayed highest donation rates at 55.2%, 54.6%, and 50.7% respectively.

By form of donations, donations through automated response systems (ARS) or cash offerings were most frequent.

Donation rate (2015)

41.7%



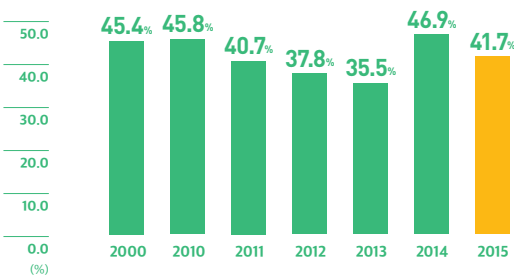
Gus with min and max donation rate (2015)

55.2%

Dongdaemun-gu

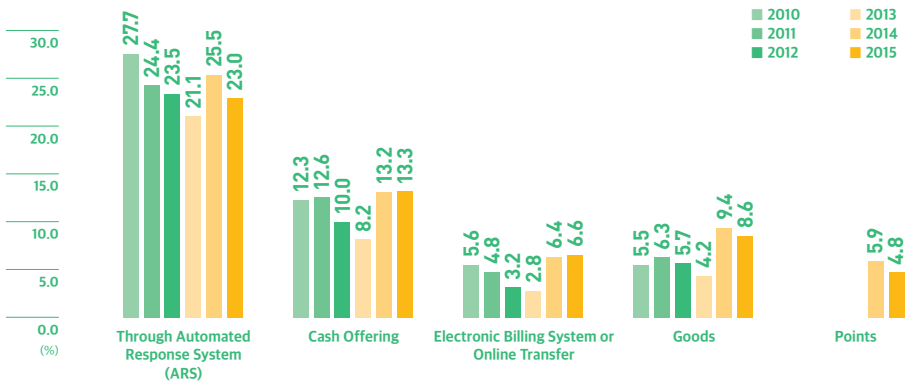
Donation rate

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey

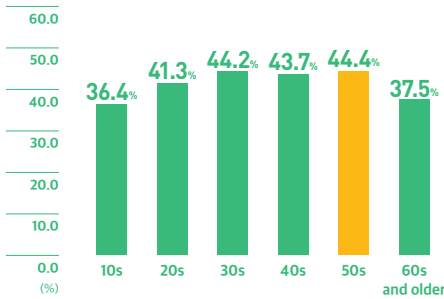


Forms of donations by year

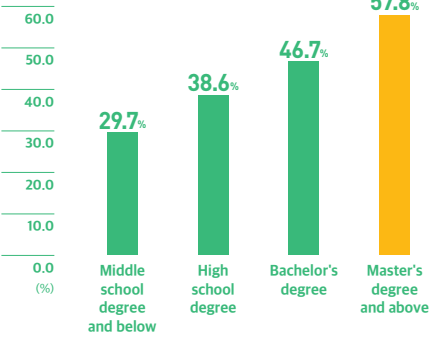
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey



Donor participation rate by age group



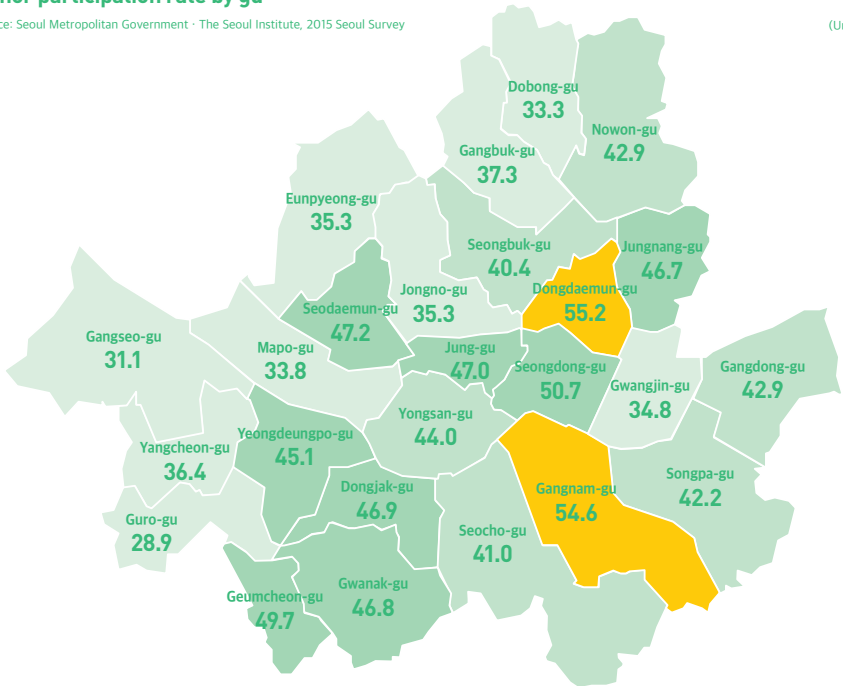
Donor participation rate by education level



Donor participation rate by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

(Unit : %)



Approval rate among Seoul citizens: Socializing with children with disabilities



Gangbuk-gu
Dobong-gu
Seongdong-gu

Degree of approval in socializing with disabled child

6.09 points (out of 10)

Gu with highest degree of approval in socializing with disabled child

6.38 points (out of 10)

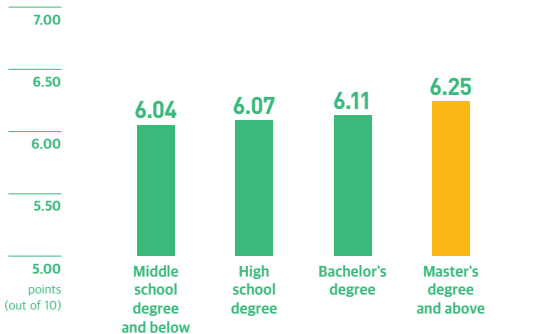
Gangbuk-gu



Comfortable socialization with individuals with disabilities, which is the willingness to socialize with disabled people, shows the power to overcome prejudice and discrimination towards such individuals. Among the citizen of Seoul, the degree of approval for one's own child socializing with a child with a disability was 6.09 in 2015, a 0.05 decrease from the previous year.

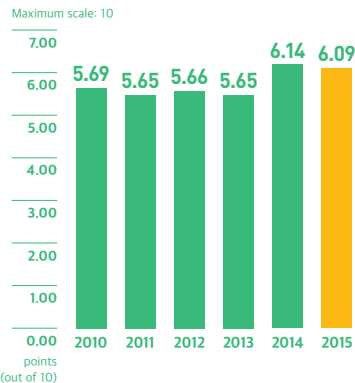
The approval rate for one's child socializing with a child with a disability increased at lower age groups and higher education and income levels. Among the 25 gus, Mapo-gu, Gangseo-gu, and Gangnam-gu displayed the lowest degree of approval at 5.74, 5.84, and 5.85 respectively, while Gangbuk-gu, Dobong-gu, and Seongdong-gu showed the highest degree of approval at 6.38, 6.34, and 6.33 respectively.

Degree of approval in socializing with disabled child by education level



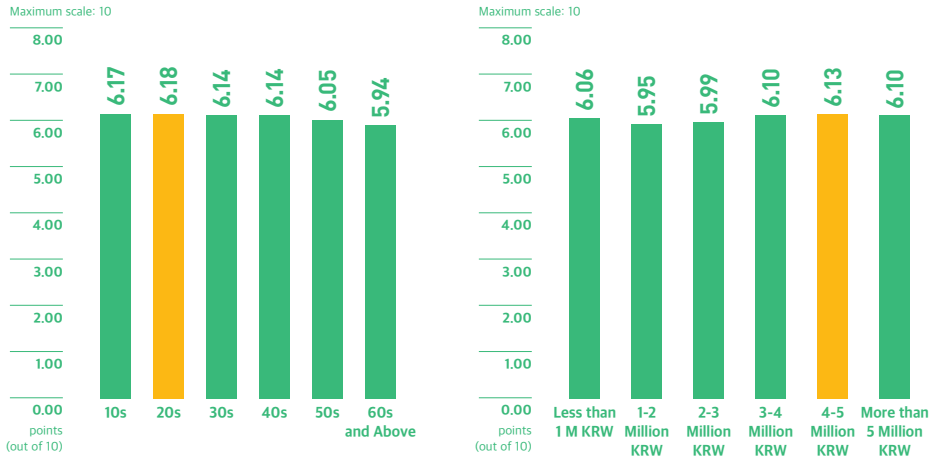
Degree of approval in socializing with disabled child

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey



Degree of disability awareness by age group and income level

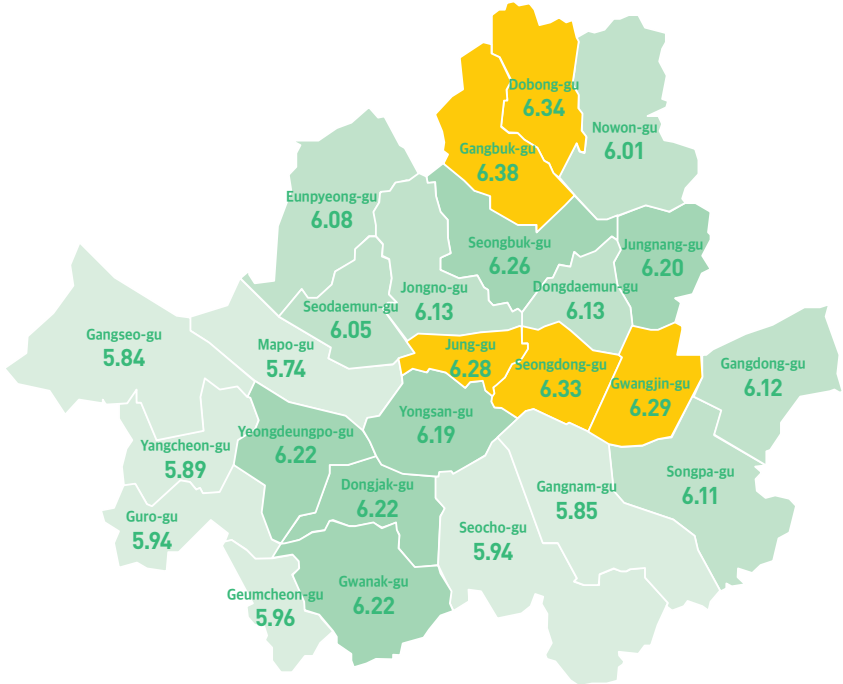
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Degree of disability awareness by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Approval rate among Seoul citizens: Tax burden increase due to more social welfare for the elderly



Yeongdeungpo-gu
Seongdong-gu
Seocho-gu

In 2026, the aging population in Seoul will exceed 20% of the total population. Due to this increase in the aging population, the social burden for supporting the elderly will be an unavoidable reality. However, the citizens of Seoul have so far shown a lukewarm response to the acceptance of such a reality. The mean approval rate for an increase in tax burden in order to expand social welfare for the elderly remains at 5.08 (out of 10), an “average” level.

The negative attitudes towards such a tax burden increase was higher among lower age groups. Resistance to such a tax burden increase peaks amongst people in their 20s and 30s. The higher the education level, the more negative the attitude was towards the tax burden, and it received the highest resistance among people with a Master’s degree or higher. By districts, Dobong-gu, Eunpyeung-gu, and Jungnang-gu showed the highest negativity towards such a tax burden among the 25 gus, with approval rates of 4.87, 4.87, and 4.94 respectively, while Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seongdong-gu, and Seocho-gu showed the highest approval rates at 5.32, 5.28, and 5.24.

Average degree of willingness for increased tax burden

5.08

points (out of 10)

Average degree of willingness for increased tax burden

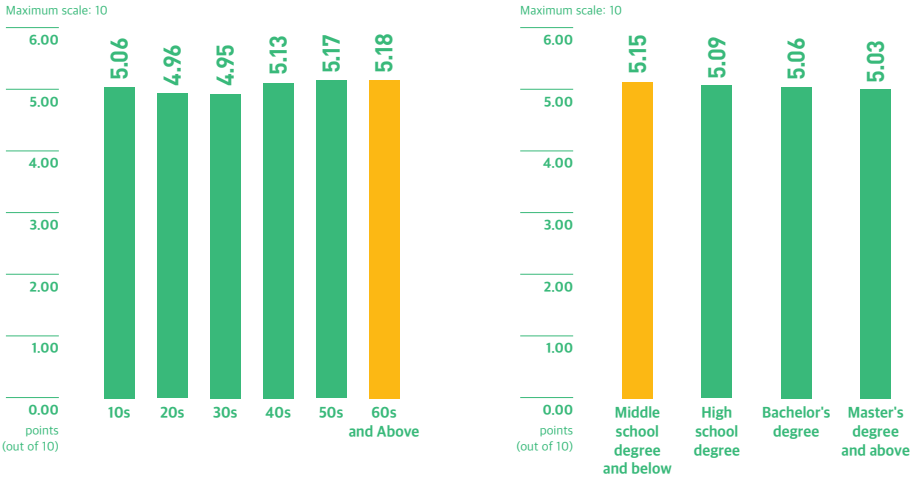
Maximum scale: 10



Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey

Degree of approval for increased tax burden by age group and education level

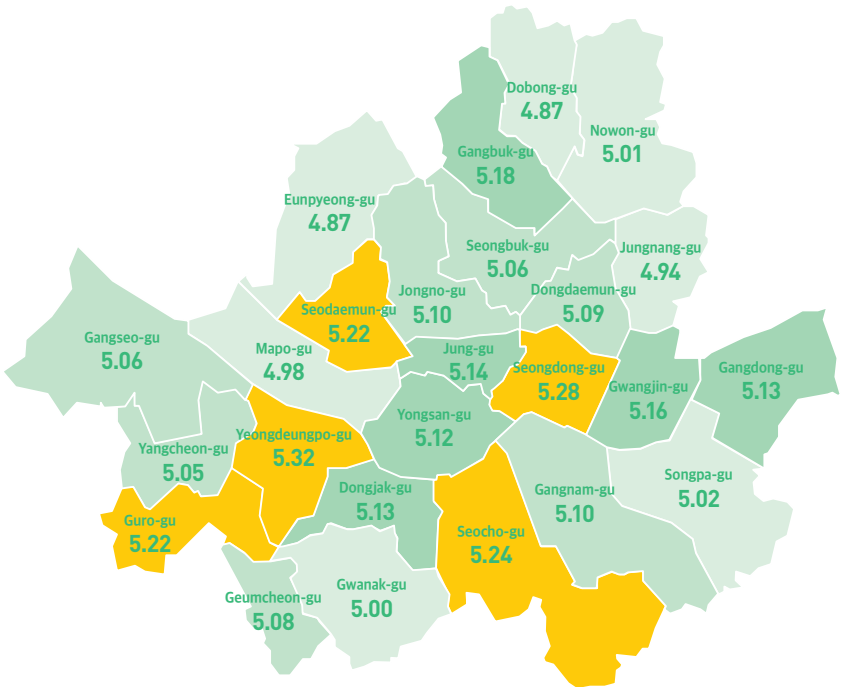
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Degree of approval for increase tax burden for more elderly social welfare by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Approval rate among Seoul citizens: System reforms to empower female social participation

Seoul females' labor force participation rate has steadily increased from 2000 to 2015, leading to a decrease in the difference compared to men, from 25.8 percentage point in 2000 to 19.7 percentage point in 2015. However, the labor force participation rate still displays a nearly 20 percentage point gap between males and females.

Nevertheless, the approval rating for the improving the system in order to enhance females' labor force participation rate is steadily decreasing. The degree of approval reached its peak in 2010 at 6.27, but it has since decreased to 5.95 in 2015.

Among the 25 gus, Gangnam-gu, Yangcheon-gu, and Gangdong-gu displayed the lowest approval rates at 5.58, 5.74, and 5.79, while Dobong-gu, Eunpyeong-gu, and Seodaemun-gu showed the highest scores at 6.20, 6.17, and 6.15.

Degree of approval of system reforms to empower female participation

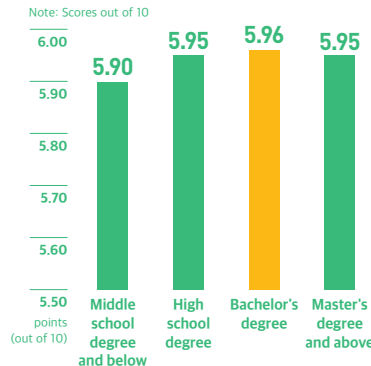


Degree of the approval for the “need for more system reforms to invigorate female social participation”



Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey

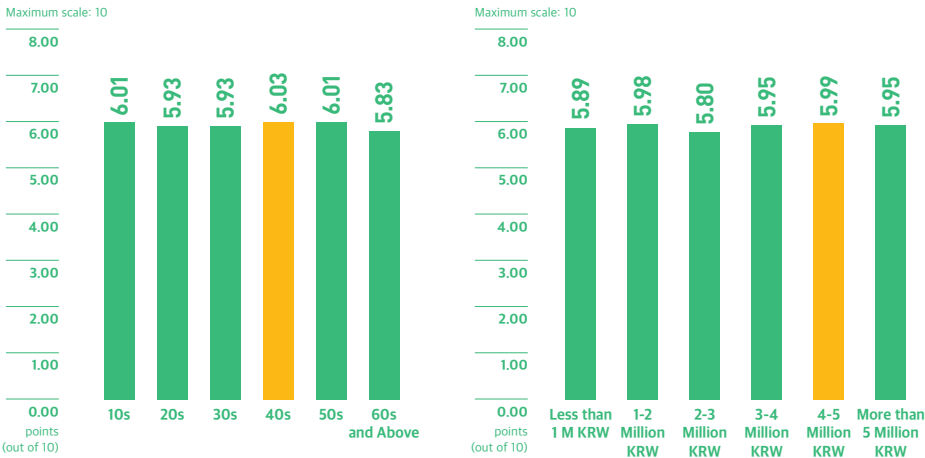
Degree of approval by education level



Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey

Degree of approval of system reforms to empower female participation by age group and income level

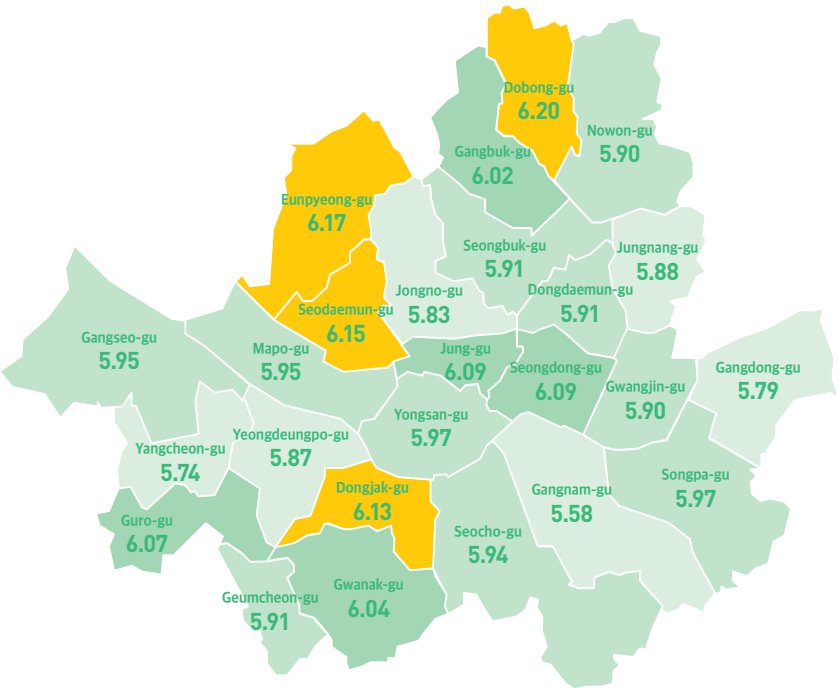
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Degree of approval of system reforms to empower female participation by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Trust in neighbors among Seoul citizens



approval rates at 5.58, 5.74, and 5.79, while Dobong-gu, Eunpyeong-gu, and Seodaemun-gu showed the highest scores at 6.20, 6.17, and 6.15.

Trust, along with caring and coexistence, is a major factor in achieving social integration. In Korean society, where the main subjects of trust are family members, other people, and the general public, social trust and its expansion are preconditions for social integration and prerequisites for the sustainability of such integration.

In 2015, Seoul citizens' degree of trust in neighbors was 5.51 out of 10, 3.32 lower than trust in family (8.83). Only 39.6% of the respondents expressed trust for their neighbors, with 40.9% and 19.4% expressing "some trust" and "no trust" respectively.

Among the 25 gus, Yeongdeongpo-gu, Gangnam-gu, and Nowon-gu displayed the lowest trust in neighbors at 5.23, 5.27, and 5.28 respectively, and Gwangjin-gu, Jung-gu, and Dobong-gu showed the highest trust in neighbors at 5.81, 5.76, and 5.71 respectively.

Average degree of trust in neighbors

5.51 points (out of 10)



% of Respondents expressing trust in neighbors (2015)

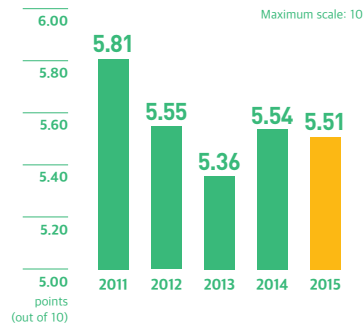
39.6%

% of Respondents expressing no trust in neighbors (2015)

19.4%

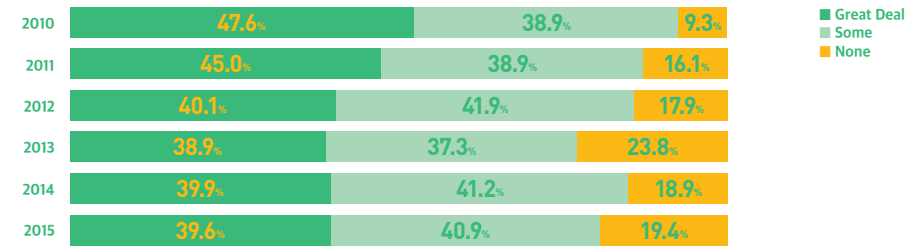
Average degree of trust in neighbors

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, (Corresponding year) Seoul Survey



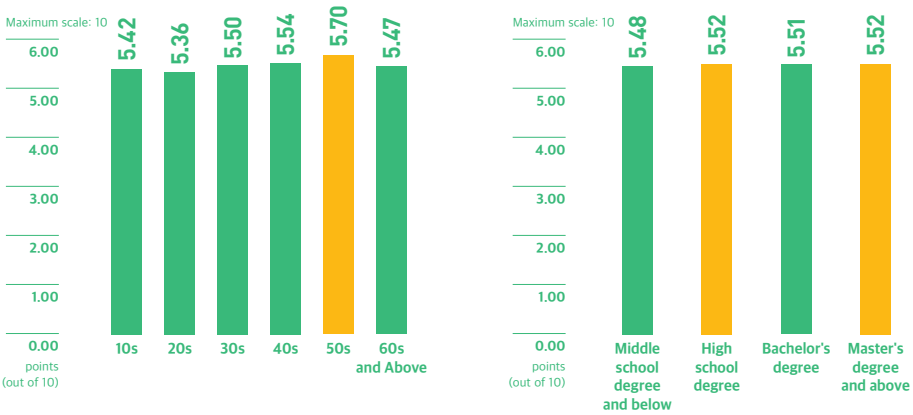
Share of the degree of trust in neighbors by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Degree of trust in neighbors by age group and education level

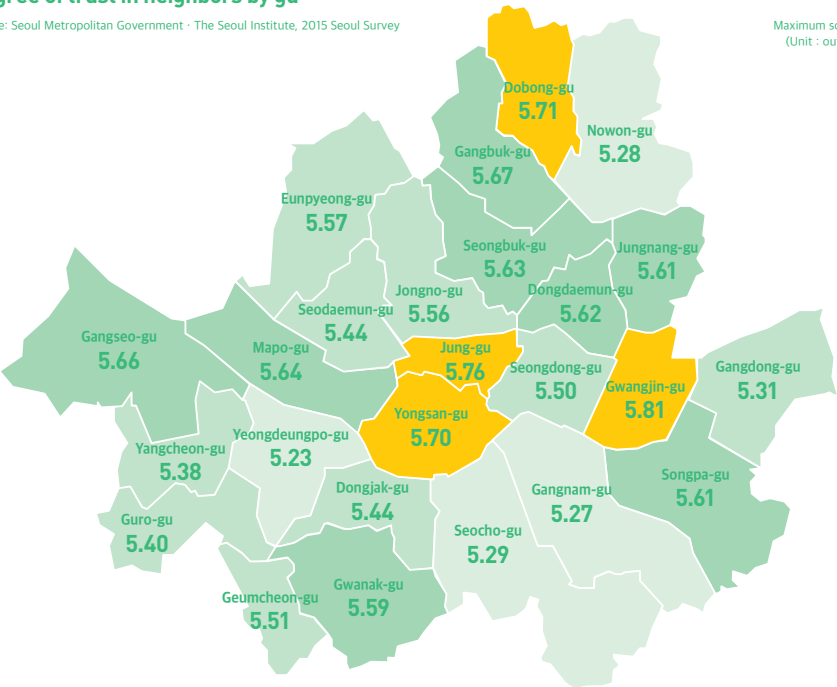
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Degree of trust in neighbors by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Confidence in public institutions among Seoul citizens



Dobong-gu
Jungnang-gu
Gangbuk-gu

The average degree of confidence in public institutions by the citizens of Seoul in 2015 was 5.05 out of 10, a score that is 3.78 lower than for family (8.83) and 0.46 lower than for neighbors (5.51). The ratio of citizens who had “great confidence” in public institutions was 32.2%, while “no confidence” and “some confidence” received 28.9% and 38.9% of the responses.

Generational variation indicates a decreasing trend in confidence in public institutions from teenagers to those in their 30s, followed by an increasing trend beyond the 40s that finally peaks in those in their 60s. By education level, a decreasing trend is observed among those with a middle-school degree or Bachelor’s degree, followed by an increasing trend in those with a Master’s degree and above.

Confidence in public institutions (2015)

5.05 points (out of 10)



Gu with highest confidence in public institutions (2015)

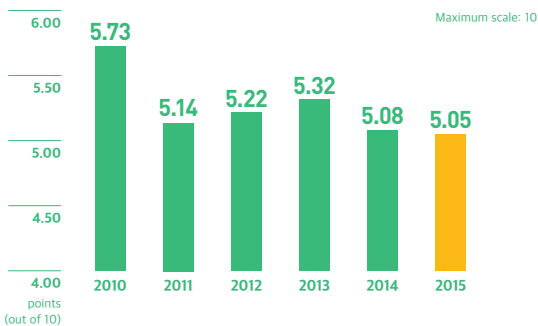
5.52 points (out of 10)

Dobong-gu

By districts, while Dongjak-gu, Jung-gu, and Seocho-gu displayed the lowest scores among the 25 gus at 4.73, 4.75, and 4.77 respectively, Dobong-gu, Jungnang-gu, and Gangbuk-gu showed the highest scores at 5.52, 5.51, and 5.50.

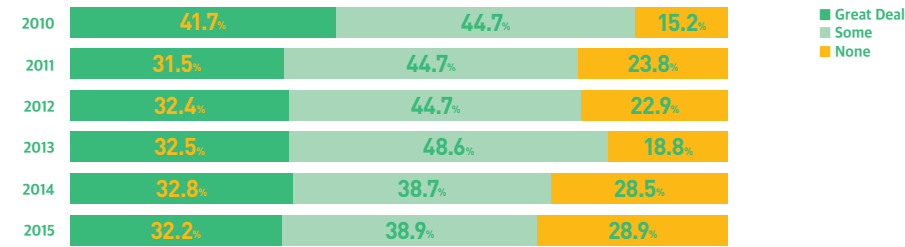
Average degree of confidence in public institutions

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey



Share of the degree of confidence in public institutions by year

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, by Year, Seoul Survey



Degree of confidence in public institutions by age group and education level

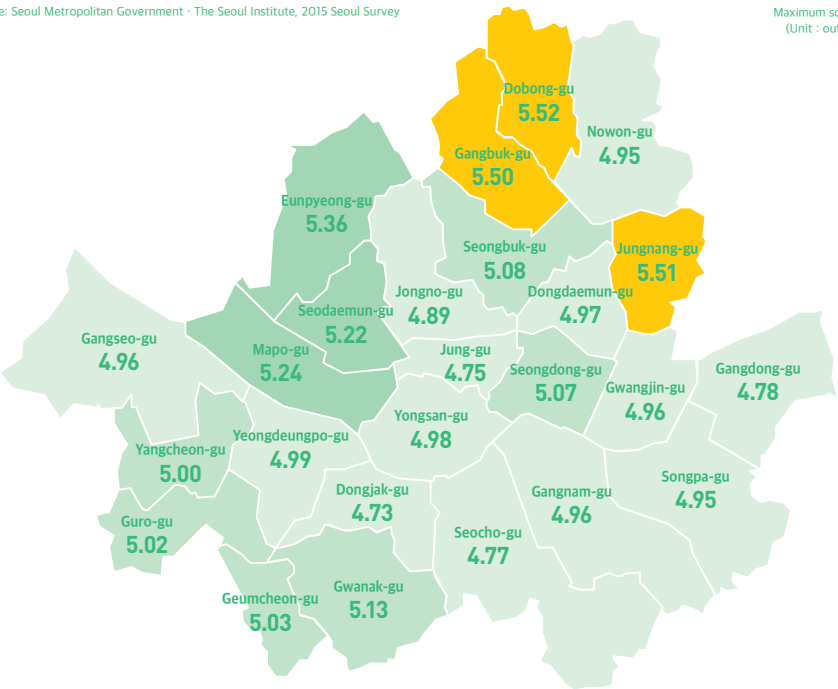
Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey



Degree of confidence in public institutions by gu

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government - The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)



Young adults in Seoul: Views on social justice

 **4.98** points

Opportunity for Higher Education

Young adults (aged 25 to 34) in Seoul selected income and education level as the major contributors to discrimination. Less economic affluence and lower educational levels were believed to cause more social discrimination.

Evaluation of social justice, especially issues of equality, by young adults in Seoul was very negative. According to the data from the 2015 Seoul Survey, the opportunity for higher education received a score of 4.98 out of 10, and other areas, especially tax policies, opportunity for employment, income, etc., all received low scores below 4.5.

Major factors of discrimination (2015)

49.3 % 

Income Level

45.9 % 

Education Level

Highest score in social justice (2015)

4.98 points (out of 10)
Opportunity for Higher Education

Lowest score in social justice (2015)

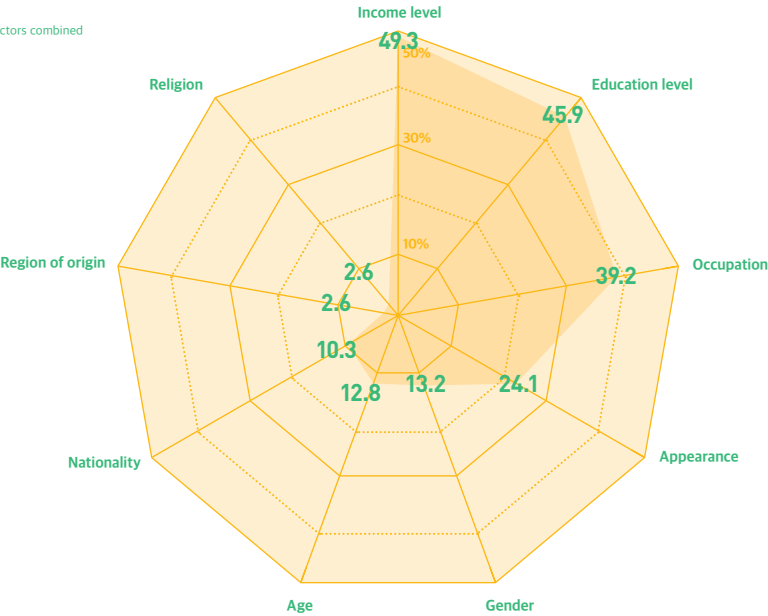
3.96 points (out of 10)
Minority rights

Factors of discrimination identified by young adults in Seoul

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

(Unit : %)

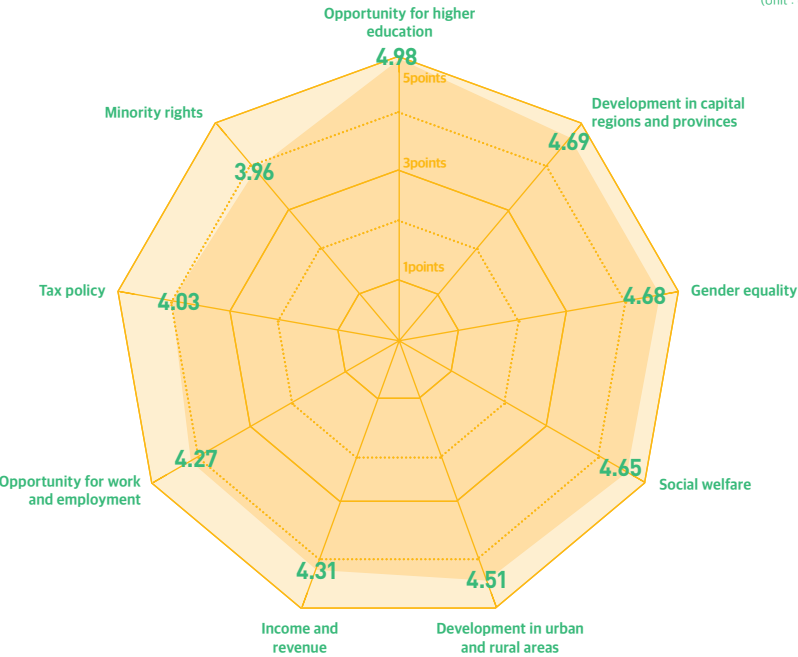
Note:
Top two factors combined



Evaluation on areas of social justice and equality

Source: Seoul Metropolitan Government · The Seoul Institute, 2015 Seoul Survey

Maximum scale: 10
(Unit : out of 10)





Seoul survey

Seoul survey is a city index system that comprehensively monitors the changes happening in Seoul

Seoul Survey is a city index system that monitors urban development and changes in the lives of citizens from a time-series approach. The index data are aggregated through administrative materials, large-scale household surveys, and foreigner surveys. The survey introduces the agenda of each social aspect and policy area using a policy impact analysis based on multi-dimensional analysis of the constructed data.



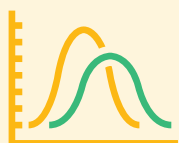
Composition

- 12 dimensions, 41 categories, and 208 indicators
- Each year, the indices' data are built based on approximately 46, 000 Seoul citizens, 2,500 Seoul-residing foreigners, and administrative data



Function

- A measure that shows how Seoul is changing in various fields such as household status, residence and livelihood, generation and social strata, economy, welfare, transportation, environment, and values and awareness



Application

- To discover a time-appropriate policy using a trend analysis of changes in Seoul
- To improve citizens' trust in the public sector through effective and smooth communication

Seoul survey index system

Dimensions	Categories	Indices
Population	- Seoul citizens - Seoul-residing foreigners	14
Economy	- Economic base - Business environment - Human resources - Living environment	26
Urban development and urban life	- Residential conditions - Living conditions - Educational conditions - Financial conditions	21
Culture	- Cultural activities - promotion of cultural activities - Cultural infrastructures - Cultural markets	23
Tourism	- Tourist resources - Tourist industries - Tourist services - Holiday tourism and environment	10
Welfare	- Positive discrimination - Health - Elderly social security	20
Women and family	- Gender equality - Healthy family - Child rearing	14
Environment	- Air pollution - Water pollution - Natural environment - Waste - Environmental governance	19
Transportation	- Transportation infra - Transportation service - Eco-friendly transportation	21
Information and knowledge	- Transparency - Information application and consumption	6
Safety and disaster	- Disaster safety - Everyday safety - Transportation safety - Response to disaster	17
Values and awareness	- Consumption and work - Family norms - Citizenship	17

Survey for construction of Seoul survey index data

● Survey of Seoul citizens

- Survey targets Households in Seoul and members of households aged 15 or above
- Sample size 20,000 households
The total population of members of households aged 15 or above (46,837 people in 2015)
- Survey period October, every year
- Survey method 1 : 1 Household visit interview



Seoul at a glance



● Survey of foreigners residing in Seoul *

- Survey target Foreigners aged 20 or above residing in Seoul who have stayed in the country for at least 90 days
- Sample size 2,500 people
- Survey period October, every year
- Survey method on-the-spot

*Survey conducted since 2007

*Sample size increased in 2009
(1,000 people → 2,500 people)

Outcomes of Seoul survey

1

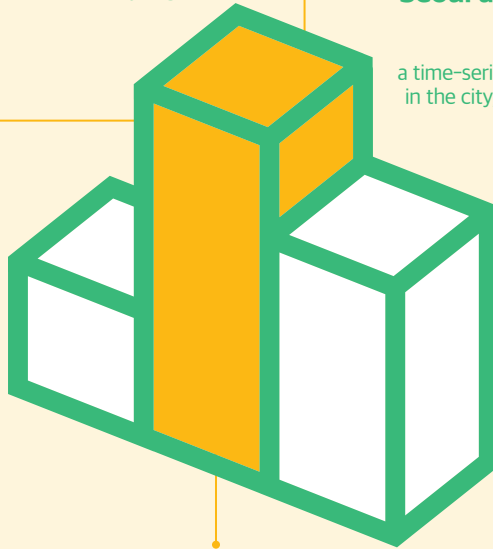
Creating a scientific basis for the government administration through comprehensive statistics for policy analysis

validation of policy effects by continuously developing policy indices and analyzing citizen satisfaction

2

Systematic analysis of the current state of Seoul and changes in the lives of citizens

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



3

Enhanced citizens' trust and confidence in the government administration by sharing local government information

Sharing various types of information in relation to city policy through statistics webzine, raw data, and publication of reports, thereby enhancing citizens' trust.

Seoul at a Glance 2016

2016 Seoul Metropolitan Government (Not for sale)

(Produced by) Data & Statistics Division, Information System Planning Bureau

(Edited by) Global Future Research Center, The Seoul Institute

(Designed by) 標design | ddirimi@naver.com

(Printed by) Hyunmum Group

(Publication number) 51-6110000-001481-10

ISBN 979-11-5621-942-2 03310

