SUWON in DATA 2026



SRI 수원시정연구원
SUWON RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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<Suwon in Data> is a story of Suwon that prepares for the future; one that apprehends the changes of today and documents the road traveled.

We have brought together previously scattered data and systematically organized them into 10 fields, 27 domains and 118 indicators. Rather than simply collecting and listing data, we have laid the groundwork for examining Suwon's changes and the lives of its citizens as reflected in the data, and for exploring the way forward.

Chapter 1. Suwon Today
Drawing on Suwon at a Glance and Suwon City's growth over time, this chapter examines how its population, industries and urban space have changed. It also uses indicators and areas of interest closely related to citizens' lives to explore how Suwon's changes are reflected in their everyday lives.

Chapter 2. 2026 Suwon Urban Indicators
For the first time this year, we have included data for all 118 indicators, allowing us to examine Suwon and the lives of its citizens from a wider range of perspectives. While last year's edition portrayed Suwon primarily through representative indicators, this year's edition aims to provide a fuller understanding of the city through 118 indicators across 10 fields: population, economy, housing, health, environment, transport, safety, care, culture and community activities.

Chapter 3. Suwon Tomorrow
With the goal of responding to the new challenge of demographic transition and improving closer to achieving Suwon's great transformation, this chapter examines Suwon's three major strategies: "City of Stable Living and Public Welfare", "City of Synergistic Culture and Tourism" and "City of Cutting-Edge Science and Research". It also presents a picture of Suwon's future as envisaged by citizens and public administration.

We hope <Suwon in Data>, which Suwon Research Institute will continue to develop, becomes a shared language for dialogue between citizens and public administration.

We expect it to serve as a basis for citizens to understand how Suwon is changing and as a starting point for public officials to pursue data-driven administration.

Yet data alone cannot capture every aspect of Suwon. There are aspects of citizens' lives and the city that **<Suwon in Data>** has not yet captured, as well as aspects of the present that have already become part of the past by the time they are recorded as data. Identifying what has been left out and continuing to document and build a picture of Suwon as it changes will remain an ongoing task for Suwon Research Institute.

Suwon Research Institute established the Data Analysis Center in 2023 and reorganized it into the Department of Urban Data Analysis in 2026, thereby strengthening the foundation for data-driven research. We will continue to document Suwon's changing face through data and further develop **<Suwon in Data>**.
<Suwon in Data> was made possible through the cooperation of many institutions and relevant departments. We extend our sincere gratitude to everyone who helped bring together previously scattered materials and document Suwon.

May the story of Suwon's past and present contained in the data, together with its future envisioned through data, continue to unfold.

We hope **<Suwon in Data>** will become a shared language through which we can examine Suwon's changes together and discuss a better future for the city.

November 2026
President, Suwon Research Institute **Kim Sung-jin**



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1.

Suwon Today

- Suwon at a Glance
- Viewing District Areas of Interest through Social Data
- Ten Indicators in Citizens' Lives
- Growth of Suwon Special City

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Suwon Urban Indicators 2026

- Suwon Urban Indicators
- Population and Households
- Finance and Economy
- City and Housing
- Health and Well-being
- Environment
- Transport
- Disasters and Safety
- Care and Education
- Culture and Leisure
- Social Inclusion and Community

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3.

Suwon Tomorrow

- New Demographic Transition Challenges for Suwon, Home to One Million
- Three Paths for the Ninth Suwon Municipal Administration towards Achieving Major Transformation
- City of Stable Living and Public Welfare
- City of Synergistic Culture and Tourism
- City of Cutting-Edge Science and Research

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Suwon Today

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Suwon at a Glance

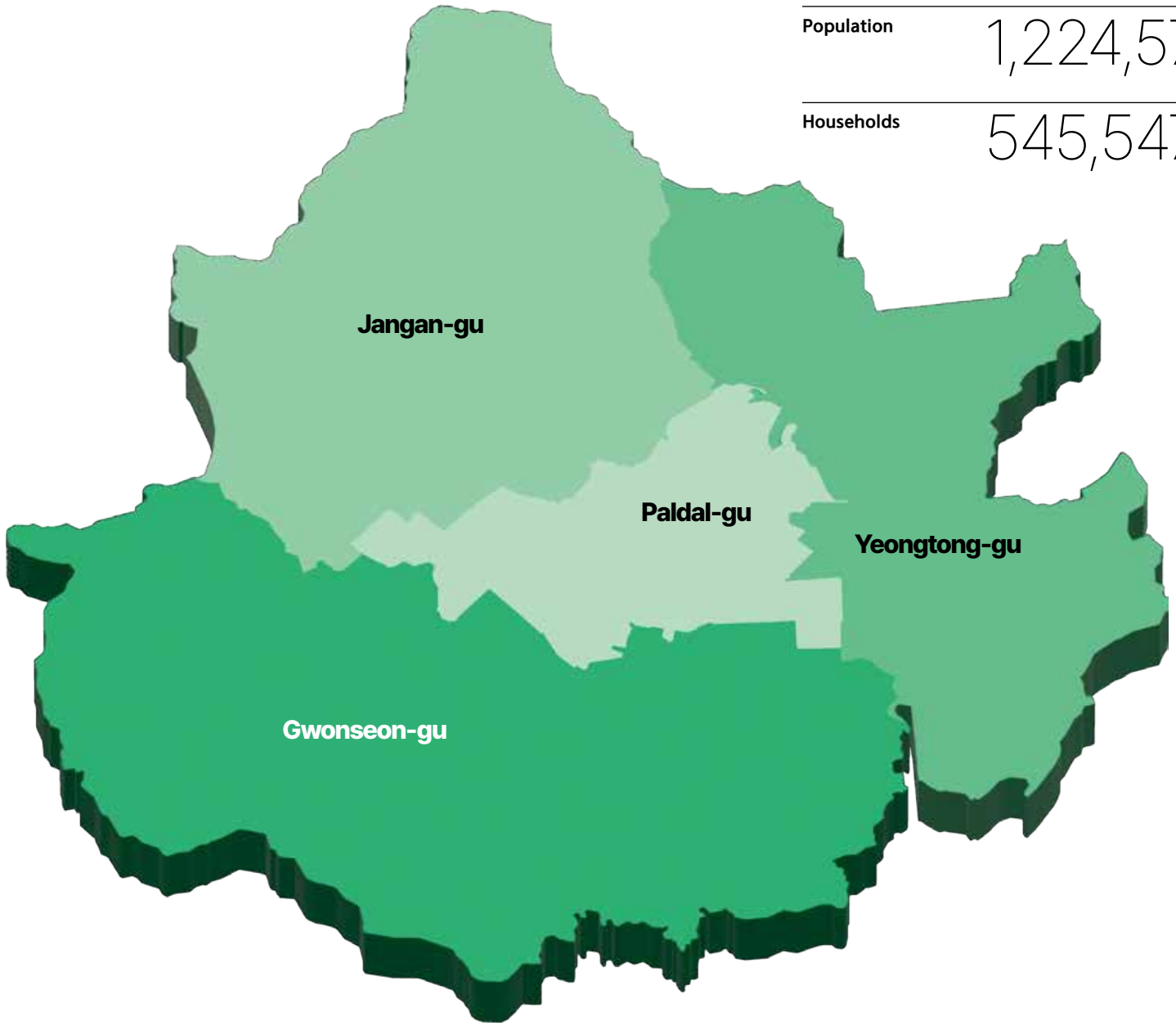
Area	121.11㎢
Administrative divisions	4 districts, 44 administrative dongs
Population	1,224,578 persons Korean nationals: 1,185,770 Foreign nationals: 38,808
Households	545,547 households

Jangan-gu

Area	33.34㎢
Administrative divisions	10 administrative dongs
Population	277,569 persons Korean nationals: 269,984 persons Foreign nationals: 7,585 persons
Households	123,074 households

Gwonseon-gu

Area	47.19㎢
Administrative divisions	12 administrative dongs
Population	370,336 persons Korean nationals: 360,286 persons Foreign nationals: 10,050 persons
Households	166,505 households



Paldal-gu

Area	12.87㎢
Administrative divisions	10 administrative dongs
Population	205,124 persons Korean nationals: 193,401 persons Foreign nationals: 11,723 persons
Households	98,991 households

Yeongtong-gu

Area	27.71㎢
Administrative divisions	12 administrative dongs
Population	371,549 persons Korean nationals: 362,099 persons Foreign nationals: 9,450 persons
Households	156,977 households

※ Source: Suwon Special City Data Portal. Area: as of end-December 2025; administrative divisions, population and number of households: as of end-June 2026

Viewing District Areas of Interest through Social Data

Jangan-gu

Continued interest in culture, with growing interest in real estate and childcare in 2025

- In both 2024 and 2025, culture remained highly ranked compared with other districts.
- In 2025, real estate and childcare rose in the rankings.



Culture Real estate Childcare

Gwonseon-gu

Shift in areas of interest towards residential conditions and everyday infrastructure

- In 2024, safety, welfare and childcare ranked highly, indicating interest in everyday safety and care-related areas.
- In 2025, interest broadened across the foundations of daily life, including housing, transport, jobs, environment and education.



Housing Transport Jobs

Paldal-gu

Continued interest in welfare

- In both 2024 and 2025, welfare remained highly ranked compared with other areas.
- In 2024, housing and real estate ranked highly, indicating interest in the residential environment and real-estate issues.



Welfare Housing Real estate

Yeongtong-gu

Interest broadened from specific areas to a wider range of issues

- In 2024, transport and education ranked highly.
- In 2025, interest became more evenly distributed across areas.



Transport Education

※ Collection channels: SNS, communities/forums
※ Collection keywords: 11 areas of interest by district in Suwon City (housing, real estate, transport, safety, economy, jobs, environment, welfare, childcare, education and culture), covering 25 subtopics.
※ Interest level: The frequency of collocation between keyword and place name (an individual district or Suwon City) was analyzed. Within each locality, the keywords were first ranked by mention volume. The locality-specific ranks for each keyword were then compared to derive relative rankings across Suwon overall and the four districts.

Area	Suwon overall		Jangan-gu		Gwonseon-gu		Paldal-gu		Yeongtong-gu	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
Housing	3rd	4th	4th	2nd	5th	**1st**	1st	3rd	2nd	5th
Real estate	2nd	3rd	5th	**1st**	4th	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	5th
Transport	3rd	3rd	2nd	4th	5th	**1st**	4th	2nd	1st	5th
Safety	3rd	**1st**	4th	3rd	1st	2nd	2nd	4th	5th	5th
Economy	2nd	**1st**	5th	2nd	4th	4th	1st	3rd	3rd	5th
Jobs	2nd	3rd	1st	4th	3rd	**1st**	4th	2nd	5th	5th
Environment	4th	2nd	5th	4th	3rd	**1st**	1st	3rd	2nd	5th
Welfare	3rd	4th	5th	3rd	1st	2nd	2nd	**1st**	4th	5th
Childcare	2nd	2nd	4th	**1st**	1st	3rd	3rd	4th	5th	5th
Education	2nd	2nd	3rd	4th	4th	**1st**	5th	3rd	1st	5th
Culture	2nd	2nd	1st	**1st**	3rd	4th	4th	3rd	5th	5th

Ten Indicators in Citizens' Lives

1st Fiscal Self-Reliance Ratio

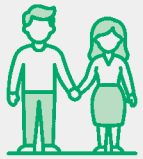


42.9%

2025
(2024: 39.8%, ▲ 3.1%p)

※ Share of local taxes and non-tax revenue in general-account revenue (after the restructuring of revenue items)
※ Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Fiscal Policy Division)

2nd Total Population



1,224,979 persons

2024
(2023: 1,226,362 persons, ▼ 1,383 persons)

※ All Korean and foreign residents usually residing in each area, based on Population Census results
※ Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

3rd Residential Environmental Satisfaction



58.0%

2025
(2023: 49.9%, ▲ 8.1%p)

※ Share of "Very satisfied" or "Somewhat satisfied" responses regarding housing (facilities, floor area, structure, etc.)
※ Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

4th Housing Price Index



95.0

2023 housing sales price index
(2022 housing sales price index: 99.1, ▼ 4.1)

※ Composite housing: June 2021 = 100.0
※ Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

※ Indicators most closely related to daily life, selected by 1,032 Suwon citizens in 2025.

5th Employment Rate



63.5%

2025
(2024: 62.2%, ▲ 1.3%p)

※ Simple average of half-year employment rates
※ Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Local Area Labour Force Survey"

6th Public Transportation Satisfaction



58.2%

2025 subway/light rail
(2023: 56.0%, ▲ 2.2%p)

※ Share of "Very satisfied" or "Somewhat satisfied" responses from public transport users, by transport mode
※ Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

7th Housing Supply Rate



80.9%

2024
(2023: 96.5%, ▼ 15.6%p)

※ Number of housing units ÷ number of general households × 100; provisional figure calculated using the formula
※ Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

8th Unemployment Rate



3.2%

2025
(2024: 4.5%, ▼ 1.3%p)

※ Simple average of half-year unemployment rates
※ Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Local Area Labour Force Survey"

9th Parking Space Provision Rate



104.3%

2024
(2023: 104.3%, unchanged from the previous year)

※ Number of parking spaces ÷ number of registered motor vehicles × 100
※ Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

10th Commuting and School Travel Time



40.2 minutes

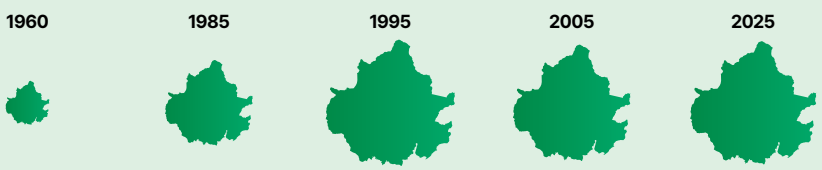
2025
(2023: 41.0 minutes, ▼ 0.8 minutes)

※ Average one-way travel time of commuters and students traveling to school
※ Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"

Growth of Suwon Special City

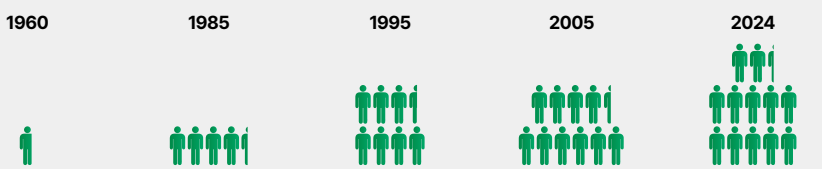
Area

(Unit: ㎢)



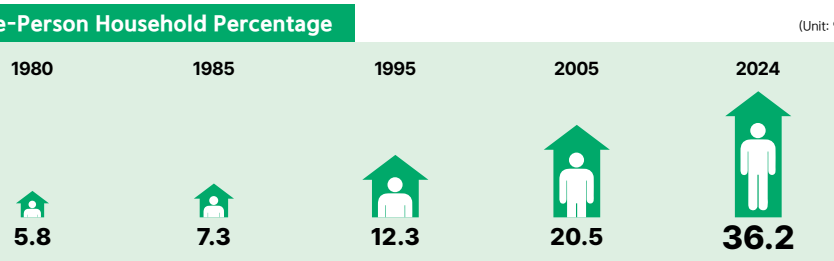
Population (Population Census)

(Unit: persons)



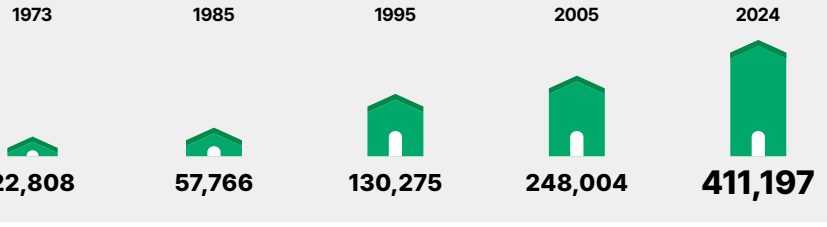
One-Person Household Percentage

(Unit: %)



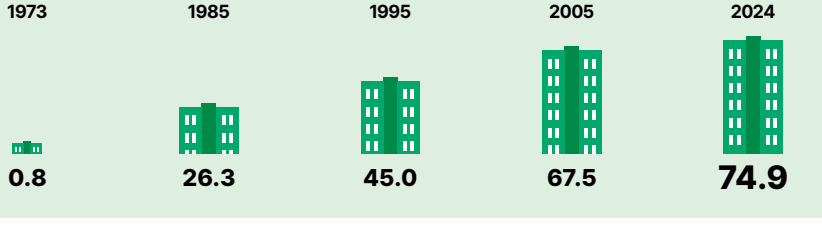
Number of Housing Units

(Unit: units)



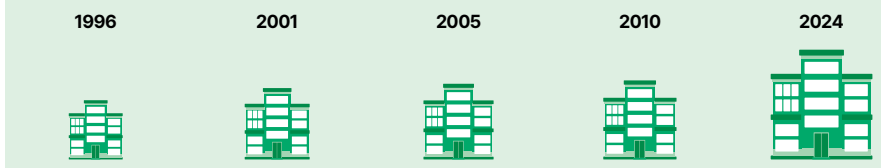
Share of Apartments

(Unit: %)



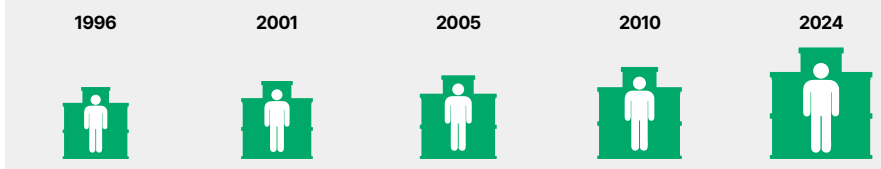
Number of Business Establishments

(Unit: establishments)



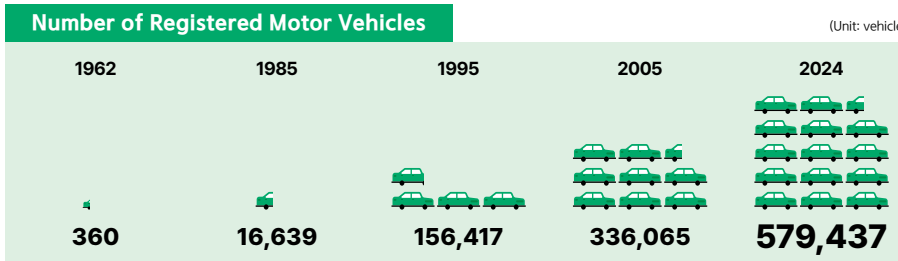
Number of Workers

(Unit: persons)



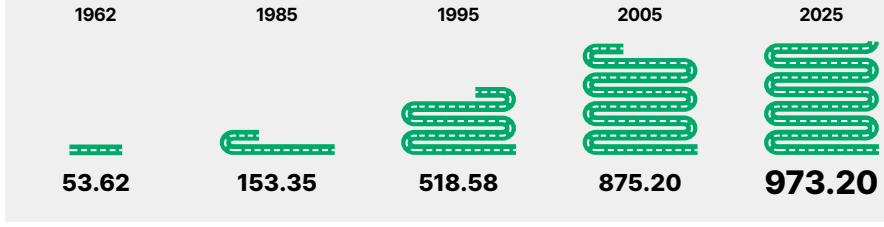
Number of Registered Motor Vehicles

(Unit: vehicles)



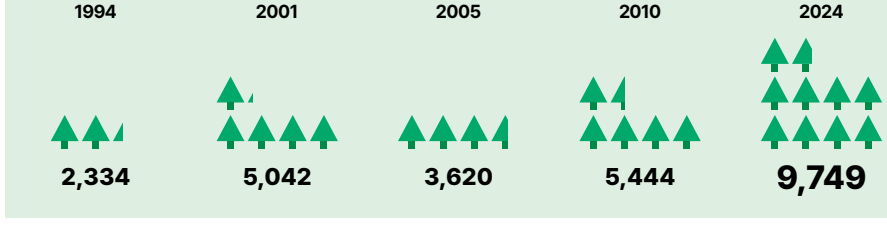
Road Length

(Unit: km)



Park Area

(Unit: thousand m²)



Suwon Urban Indicators 2026



Suwon Urban Indicators 020
Population and Households 023
Finance and Economy 060
City and Housing 088
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Suwon Urban Indicators

Urban Indicator System: 10 fields, 27 domains, 118 indicators

Population and Households

2 domains
14 indicators

Population

- Total population
- Total fertility rate
- Share of older adult population
- Share of youth population
- Median age
- Total dependency ratio
- Number of international students in Suwon
- Foreign resident population
- Net migration rate
- Daytime population index

Households

- Number of households
- Number of multicultural households
- One-person household percentage
- Household size

Finance and Economy

3 domains
14 indicators

City finance

- Fiscal self-reliance ratio
- Total fiscal volume
- Share of social welfare expenditure in the general account

Regional economy and jobs

- Per capita GRDP
- Employment rate
- Unemployment rate
- Number of business establishments
- Share of self-employed workers
- Imports and exports

Innovation economy

- Number of venture firms
- Business establishment and closure rates
- Number of women-led firms
- Number of youth start-ups
- Number of social enterprises

City and Housing

3 domains
16 indicators

Smart city

- Number of public Wi-Fi installations
- Level of digital information utilization
- Number of smart bus stops
- Number of smart crosswalks

Housing supply

- Housing supply rate
- Housing price index
- Housing rental rate
- Owner-occupancy rate

Housing quality

- Share of aging housing
- Residential environmental satisfaction
- Share of households living in non-residential structures
- Average duration of residence
- Housing area per capita
- Share of Households Living in Basements (Semi-Basements) or Rooftops (Rooftop Rooms)
- Rent-to-income ratio (RIR)
- Price-to-income ratio (PIR)

Health and Well-being

4 domains
13 indicators

Healthy living practices

- Self-perceived health status
- Healthy lifestyle practice rate
- Smoking rate

Health environment

- Unmet healthcare-need rate
- Dementia prevalence
- Prevalence of chronic diseases
- Healthy life expectancy

Healthcare infrastructure

- Hospital beds per 1,000 population in medical institutions
- Accessibility of medical services

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction
- Perception of happiness
- Depressive feelings
- Satisfaction with work-life balance

Environment

3 domains
11 indicators

Climate and air

- Greenhouse gas emissions per capita
- Final energy consumption
- Share of renewable energy
- Number of days with ultrafine dust advisories
- Satisfaction with air quality
- Number of heat wave days and tropical nights

Resource circulation

- Amount of municipal waste incinerated
- Municipal waste recycling rate

Green infrastructure

- Park area per capita
- Green space satisfaction
- Neighborhood green-space area per person

What are the Suwon Urban Indicators?

The Suwon Urban Indicators offer an at-a-glance view of Suwon today and serve as a “compass for the city” as it prepares for the future.

Transport

2 domains
11 indicators

Transport infrastructure

- Percentage of public transport modes
- Parking space provision rate
- Public transport travel time
- Number of metropolitan bus routes
- Number of demand-responsive buses in operation
- Share of congested road sections
- Bicycle lane ratio

Transport services

- Commuting and school travel time
- Public transportation satisfaction
- Satisfaction with the pedestrian environment
- Satisfaction with personal mobility devices

Disasters and Safety

3 domains
8 indicators

Natural disasters

- Economic damage from natural disasters
- Number of heat illness cases

Social disasters

- Number of traffic accidents
- Number of accidents involving personal mobility devices
- Number of fires

Life safety

- Perceived safety in daily life
- Suicide rate
- Fear of everyday crime victimization

Care and Education

2 domains
9 indicators

Care

- Public childcare center utilization rate
- Childcare environment satisfaction
- Share of basic livelihood security recipients
- Share of childcare centers serving children with disabilities
- Number of registered persons with disabilities

Education

- Educational environment satisfaction
- Sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities
- Number of lifelong learning facilities
- Participation rate in lifelong learning

Culture and Leisure

2 domains
13 indicators

Cultural base

- Cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population
- Sports facilities per 100,000 population
- Cultural budget per capita
- Number of cultural and arts businesses
- Number of artists
- Number of cultural heritage items
- Satisfaction with the cultural environment

Cultural activities

- Adequacy of support for culture and leisure
- Number of cultural and arts events attended
- Satisfaction with leisure life
- Share of residents with tourism experience
- Amount of leisure time
- Participation rate in everyday sports

Social Inclusion and Community

3 domains
9 indicators

Citizen participation

- Participation rate in civic organizations
- Volunteer participation rate

Inclusion

- Social trust
- Acceptance of multicultural diversity

Family, locality, and community

- Social isolation
- Degree of household division of labor
- Pride in the local community
- Trust in neighbors
- Satisfaction with family relationships

■ **Representative indicators: 59**

Why were they created?

The Suwon Research Institute created the urban indicators to better understand Suwon and improve citizens' lives. To examine Suwon from multiple perspectives, the indicators are organized into 10 fields, 27 domains, and 118 indicators, broadly covering aspects of the city closely tied to citizens' daily lives. The indicators extend across population, the economy, housing, health, the environment, transport, safety, care, culture, and community activities.

What are representative indicators?

Representative indicators are key indicators out of 118, which show Suwon's current state and changes at a glance. A total of 59 indicators, four to nine per field, were selected by considering both the opinions of experts in each field and the "indicators closest to my life" chosen by citizens. Begin with the representative indicators for an overview of Suwon and see the detailed indicators for more information.



1. Population and Households

Population

- Total population
- Total fertility rate
- Share of older adult population
- Share of youth population
- Median age
- Total dependency ratio
- Number of international students in Suwon
- Foreign resident population
- Net migration rate
- Daytime population index

Households

- Number of households
- Number of multicultural households
- One-person household percentage
- Household size

Total Population

Representative

Detailed indicator	Based on the Population Census
Domain	Population
Calculation method	Total population based on the Population Census
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, “Population Census”

Total population indicates the overall change in Suwon City’s population and is a key measure of a local government’s potential opportunities.

In 2024, Suwon City’s population was 1,224,979 based on the Population Census, accounting for 8.8% of Gyeonggi-do’s total population of 13,914,479.

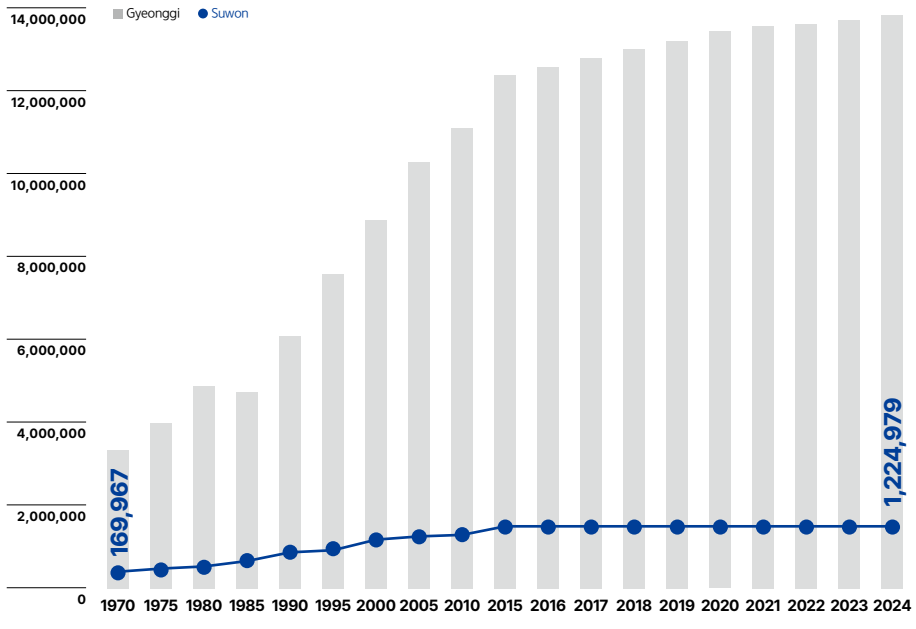
Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the largest population in 2024, while its average annual growth rate of 0.3% from 2015 to 2024 ranked fourth.

Among Suwon City’s districts in 2024, the population based on the Population Census was highest in Gwonseon-gu at 370,600 and lowest in Paldal-gu at 208,817.

Compared with 2023, among the districts, only Jangan-gu recorded an increase in population in 2024.

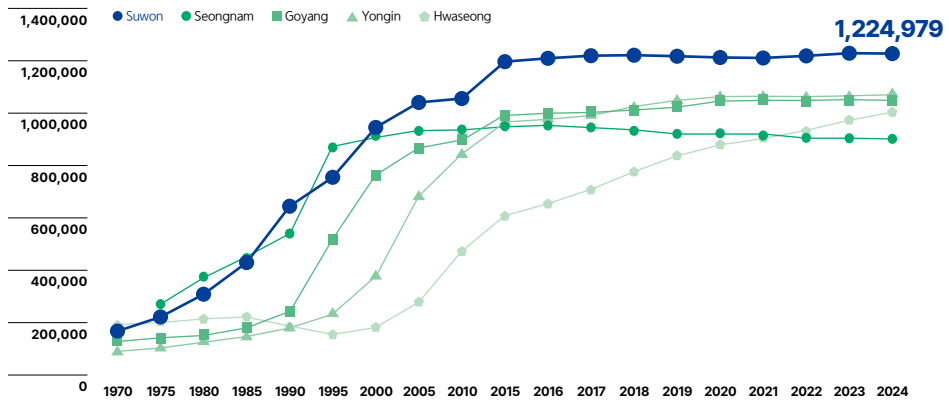
Population changes based on the Population Census: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



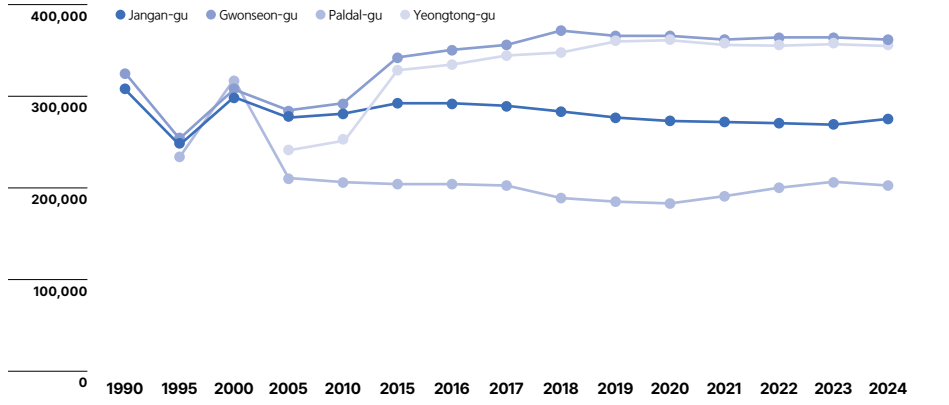
Population changes based on the Population Census: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

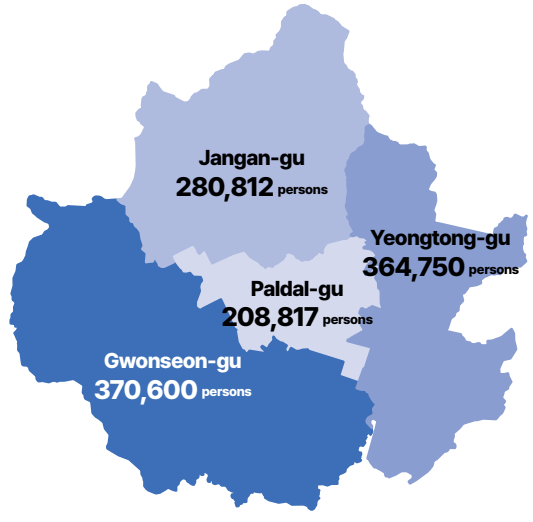


Population changes based on the Population Census: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Population based on the Population Census by District in Suwon City(2024)

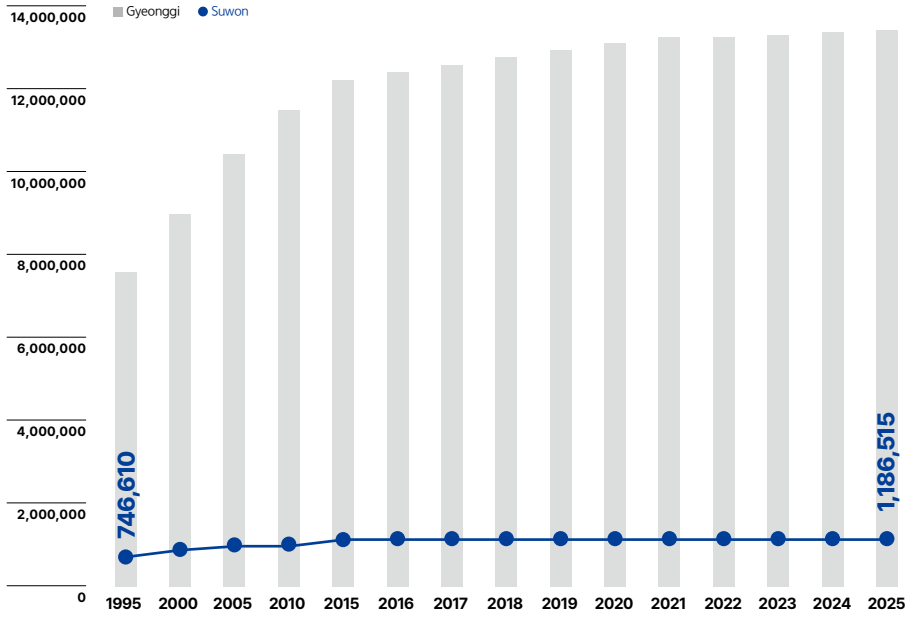


Detailed indicator	Based on resident registration
Domain	Population
Calculation method	Total population based on resident registration
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, “Resident Registration Population Statistics”

In 2025, Suwon City’s registered resident population was 1,186,515, accounting for 8.6% of Gyeonggi-do’s total population of 13,730,135.
Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the largest population in 2025, followed by Yongin City, Goyang City, Hwaseong City, and Seongnam City.
In 2025, among Suwon City’s districts, the registered resident population was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 362,493, followed by Gwonseon-gu (361,064), Jangan-gu (271,136), and Paldal-gu (191,822).
Compared with 2024, the population decreased in the three districts other than Yeongtong-gu.

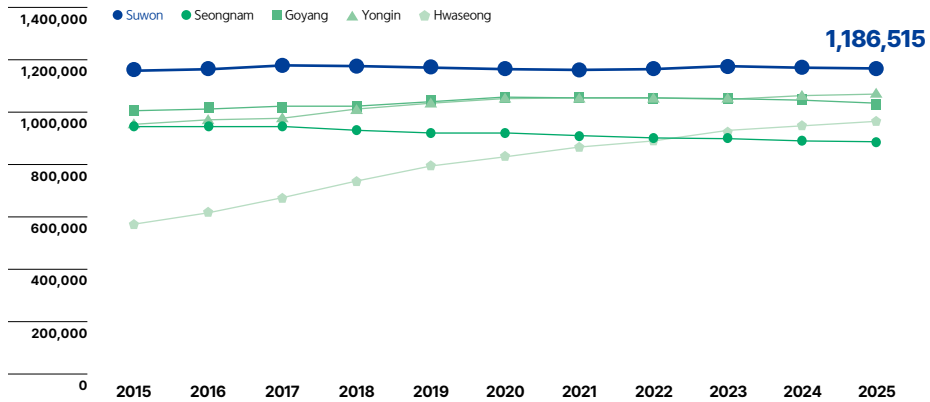
Population changes based on resident registration: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



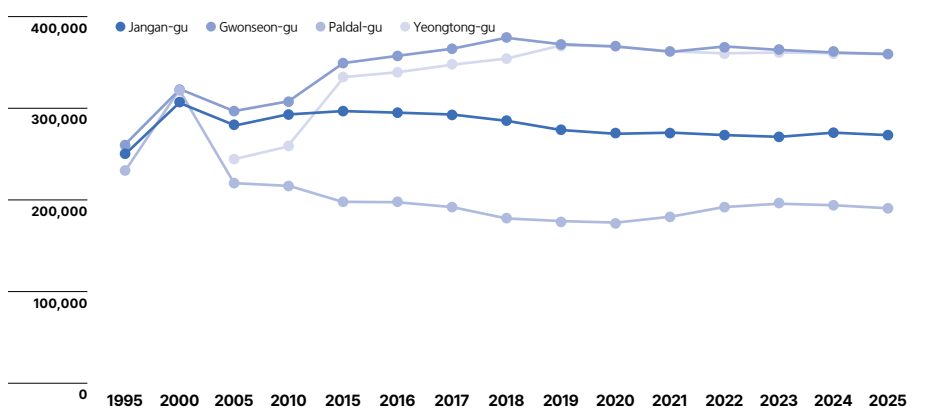
Population changes based on resident registration: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

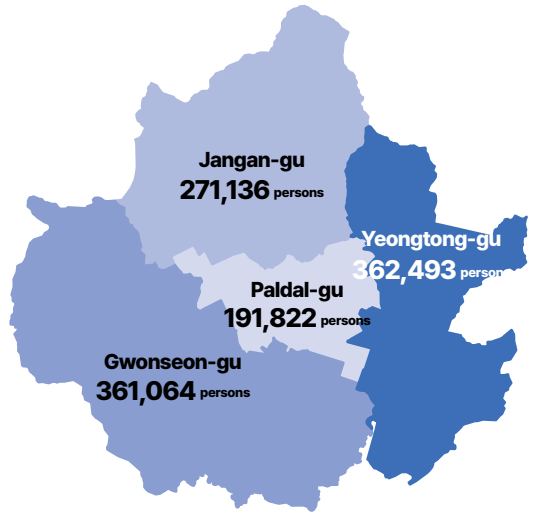


Population changes based on resident registration: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Population changes based on resident registration by District in Suwon City(2025)



Total Fertility Rate

Representative

Domain	Population
Calculation method	The average number of children a woman is expected to have during her reproductive years (ages 15-49)
Unit	births per woman
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Vital Statistics"

The total fertility rate is a representative demographic indicator that comprehensively shows fertility level and is used as a key benchmark for assessing the likelihood of population maintenance or population decline.

In 2025[p)], Suwon City's total fertility rate was 0.790 births per woman, 0.05 lower than that of Gyeonggi-do.

Compared with 2024, the total fertility rate increased in both Suwon City and all comparable local governments.

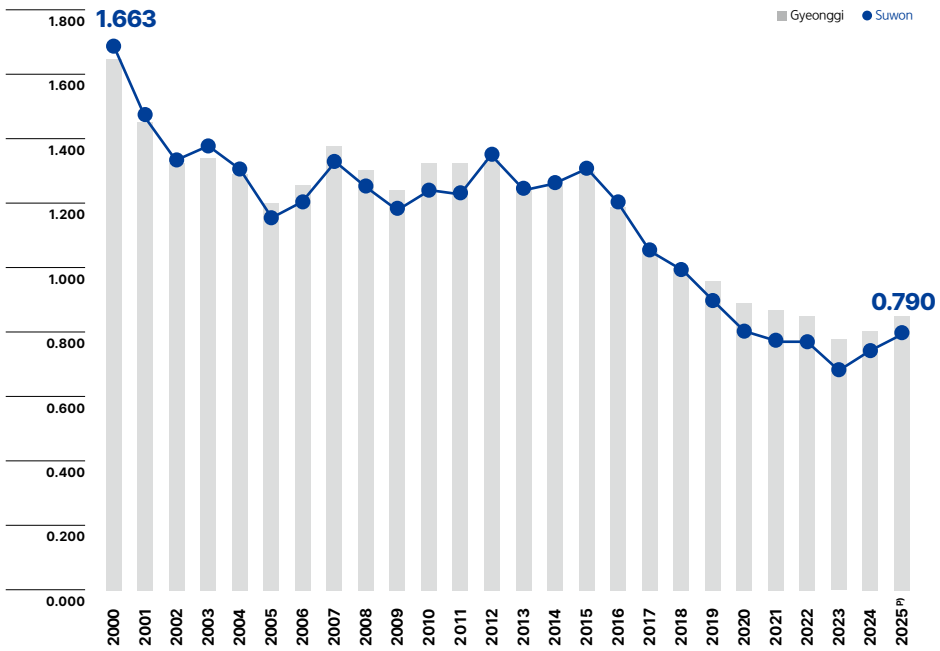
In 2025[p)], among Suwon City's districts, the total fertility rate was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 0.840 births per woman, and lowest in Jangan-gu at 0.710.

The increase in the total fertility rate from 2024 to 2025[p)] was largest in Paldal-gu at 0.073 births per woman, followed by Gwonseon-gu, Yeongtong-gu, and Jangan-gu.

※ Note: p) Figures for 2025 are provisional.

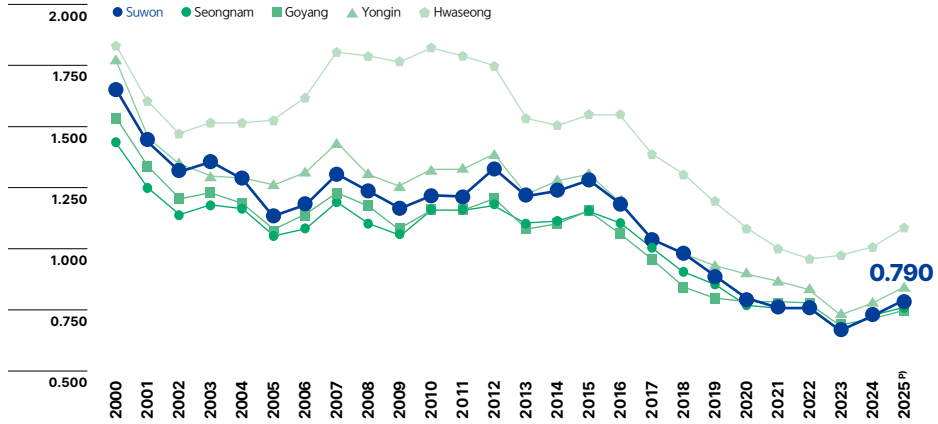
Changes in total fertility rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: births per woman)



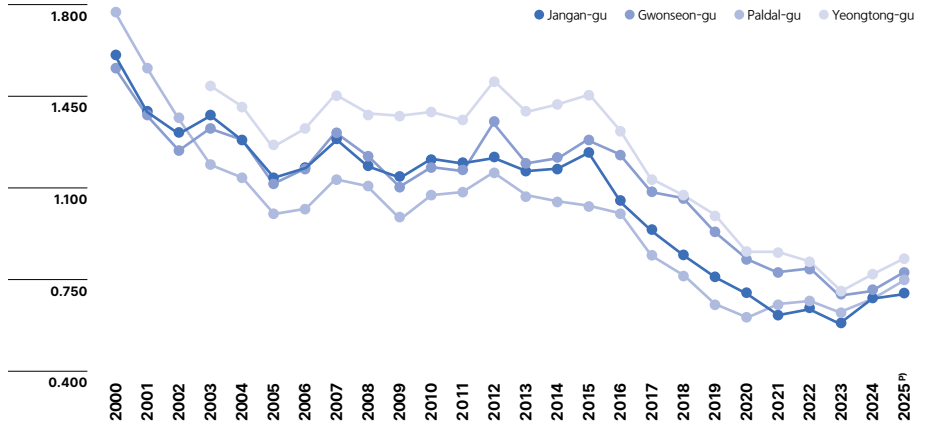
Changes in total fertility rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: births per woman)

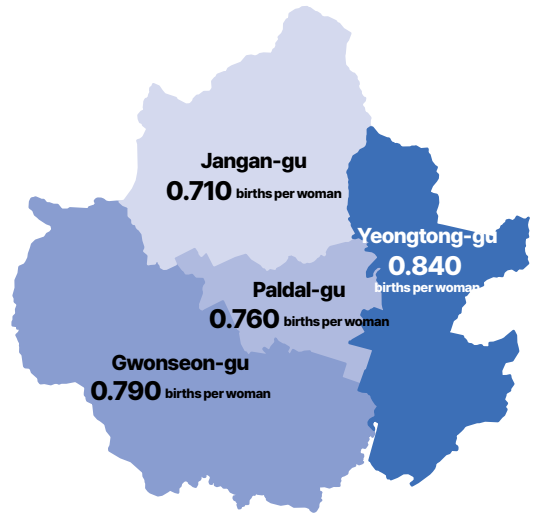


Changes in total fertility rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: births per woman)



Total fertility rate by District in Suwon City(2025[p)])



Share of Older Adult Population

Representative

Domain	Population
Calculation method	Share of older adult population (aged 65 and over) in the total registered resident population
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics"

The share of older adult population indicates the degree of population aging and should be continuously monitored in preparation for a super-aged society.

In 2025, older adults accounted for 15.2% of Suwon City's population. Following the city's entry into an aged society in 2024, when the share was 14.1%, the proportion continued to increase, although it remained below the Gyeonggi-do figure of 17.7%.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had entered an aged society along with Seongnam City (18.9%), Goyang City (18.6%), and Yongin City (17.0%), and its share of older adult population was the lowest of the four.

The share of older adult population has continued to increase across all districts.

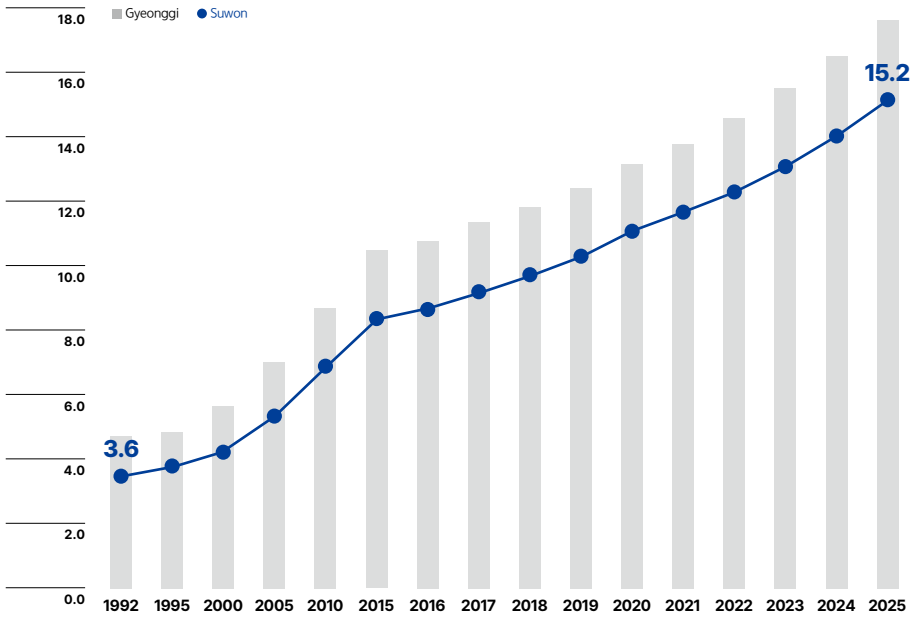
In 2025, Paldal-gu had the highest share of older adult population at 18.4%, followed by Jangan-gu (18.0%), Gwonseon-gu (16.3%), and Yeongtong-gu (10.4%).

At 10.4%, Yeongtong-gu was the only one of the four districts that had not entered an aged society.

※ Note: A society is classified as aged when persons aged 65 and over exceed 14% of the population and as super-aged when they account for 20% or more.

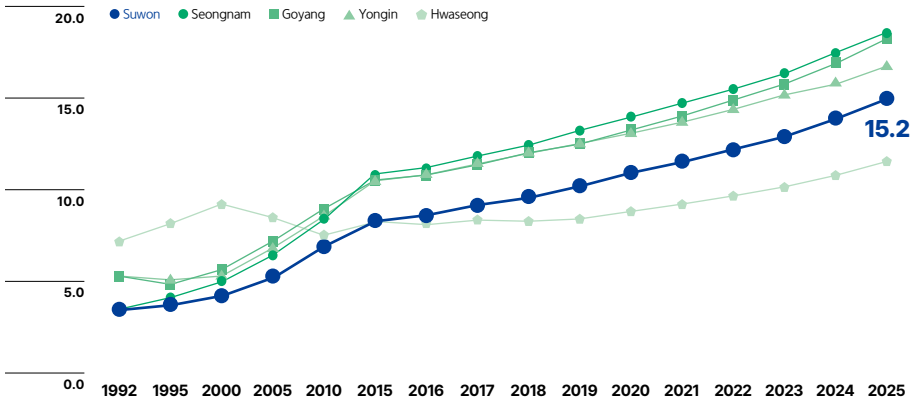
Changes in share of older adult population: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



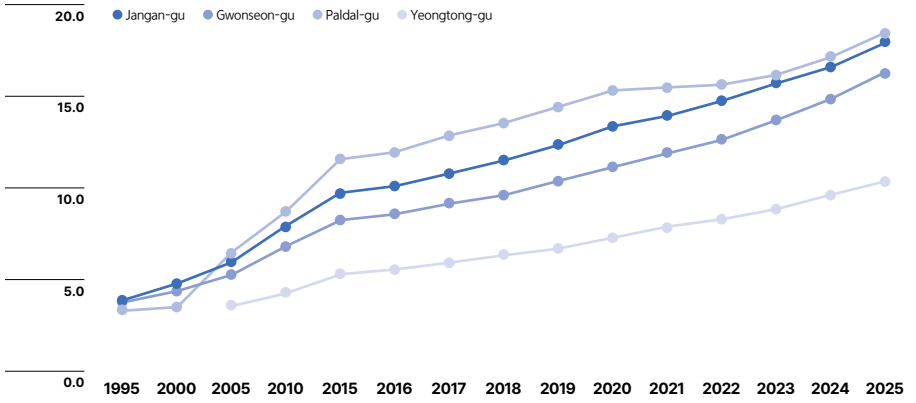
Changes in share of older adult population: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

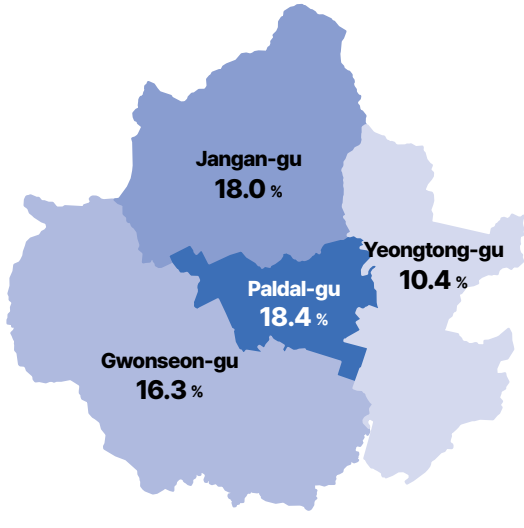


Changes in the share of older adult population: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Share of older adult population by District in Suwon City(2025)



Detailed indicator	Older adult population
Domain	Population
Calculation method	Older adult population (aged 65 and over) in the total registered resident population
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, “Resident Registration Population Statistics”

In 2025, Suwon City had 180,792 residents aged 65 and over, accounting for 7.4% of Gyeonggi-do’s total.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had the third largest older adult population, after Goyang City and Yongin City.

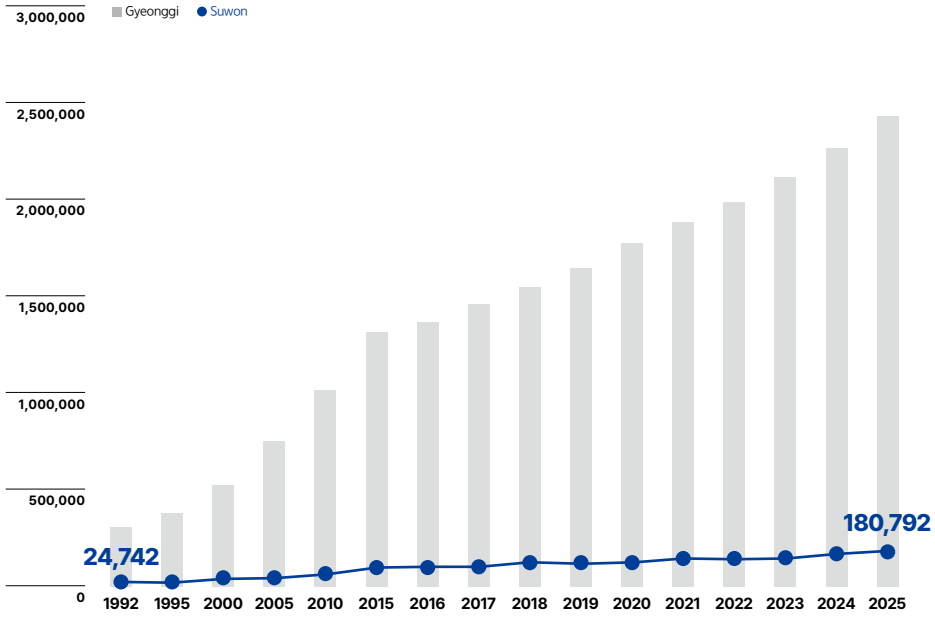
In 2025, Gwonseon-gu had the largest older adult population at 58,769, followed by Jangan-gu (48,860), Yeongtong-gu (37,786), and Paldal-gu (35,377).

While the older adult population increased in all four districts, Gwonseon-gu recorded the largest increase from 2024 to 2025.



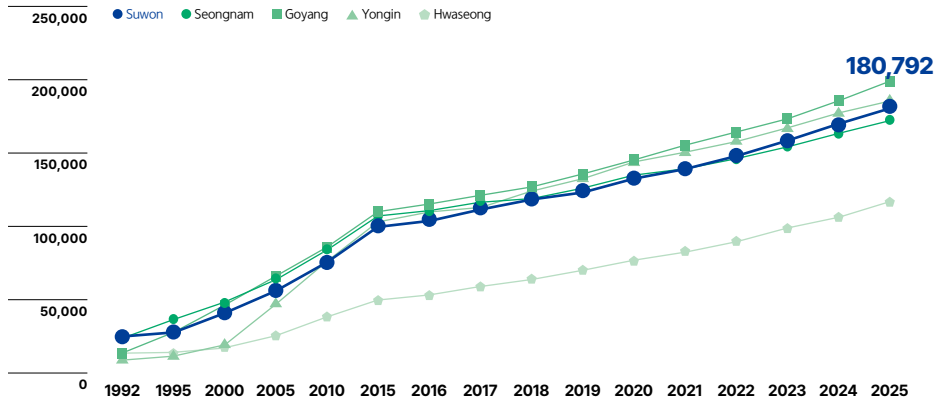
Changes in older adult population: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



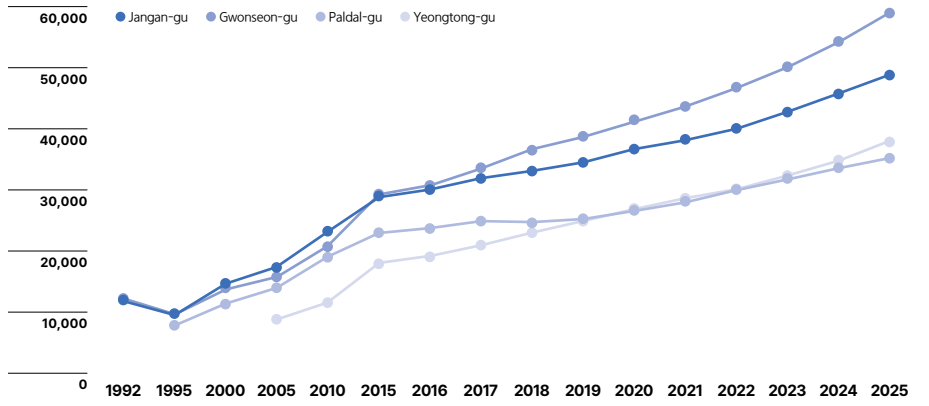
Changes in older adult population: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

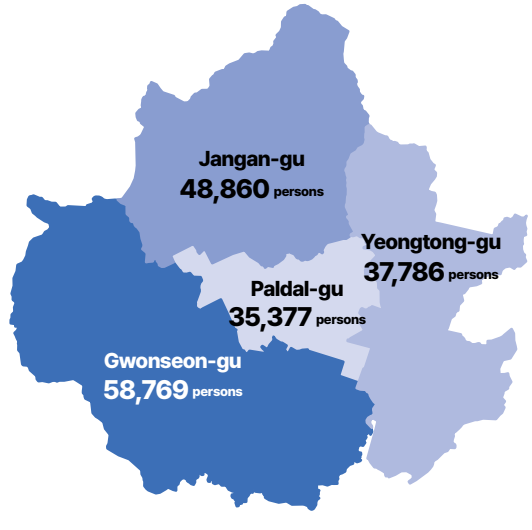


Changes in older adult population: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Older adult population by District in Suwon City(2025)



Share of Youth Population

Domain	Population
Calculation method	Share of youth population (ages 19-34) in the total registered resident population
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics"

The share of youth population is a key indicator that shapes the region's future demographic structure and sustainability.

In 2025, youth accounted for 23.3% of Suwon City's population, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 19.6%.

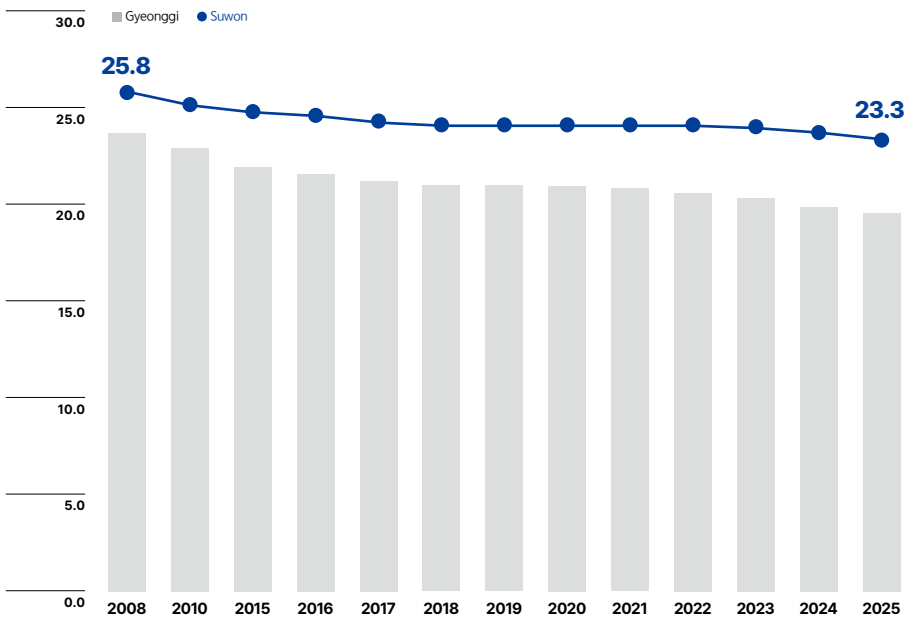
Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the highest share of youth population, while Yongin City had the lowest at 19.2%.

In 2025, among Suwon City's districts, Paldal-gu had the highest share of youth population at 24.8%, followed by Yeongtong-gu (24.4%), Jangan-gu (22.3%), and Gwonseon-gu (22.2%).

The share of youth population decreased slightly from 2024 in all four districts.

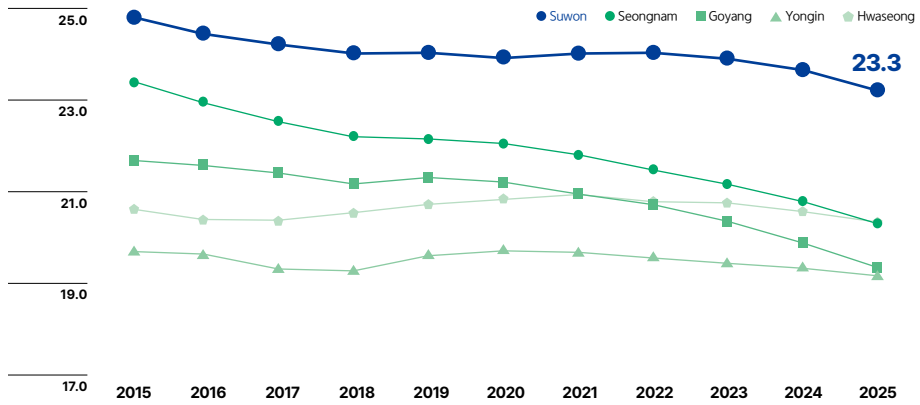
Changes in share of youth population: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



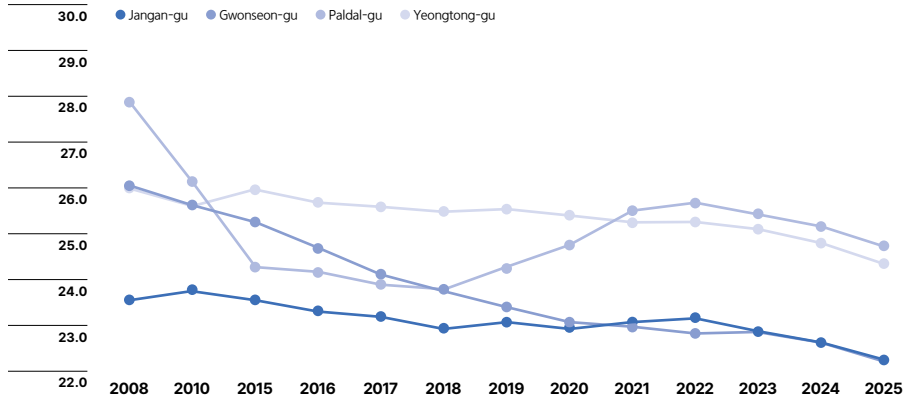
Changes in share of youth population: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

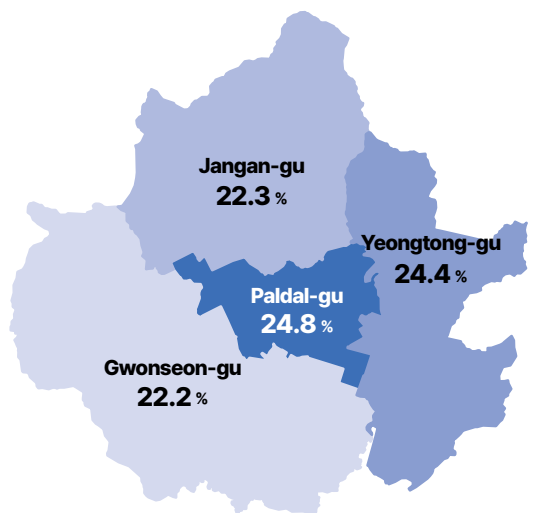


Changes in share of youth population: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Share of youth population by District in Suwon City(2025)



Detailed indicator	Youth population
Domain	Population
Calculation method	Youth population (ages 19-34) in the total registered resident population
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, “Resident Registration Population Statistics”

In 2025, Suwon City’s youth population was 276,778, accounting for 10.3% of Gyeonggi-do’s total.

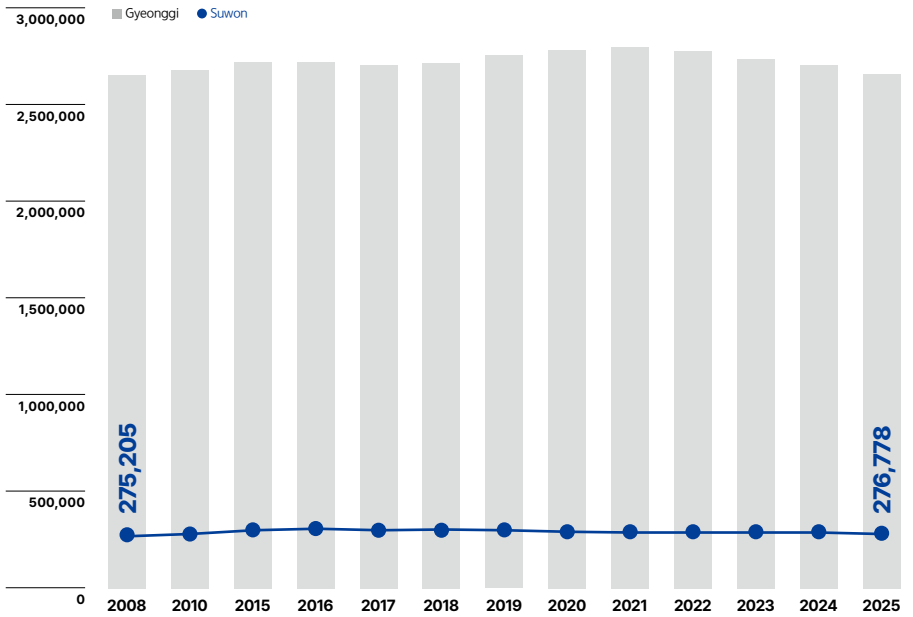
Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the largest youth population, followed by Yongin City, Goyang City, Hwaseong City, and Seongnam City.

From 2024 to 2025, the youth population declined in all four districts.

In 2025, among Suwon City’s districts, Yeongtong-gu had the largest youth population at 88,466, followed by Gwonseon-gu (80,331), Jangan-gu (60,419), and Paldal-gu (47,562).

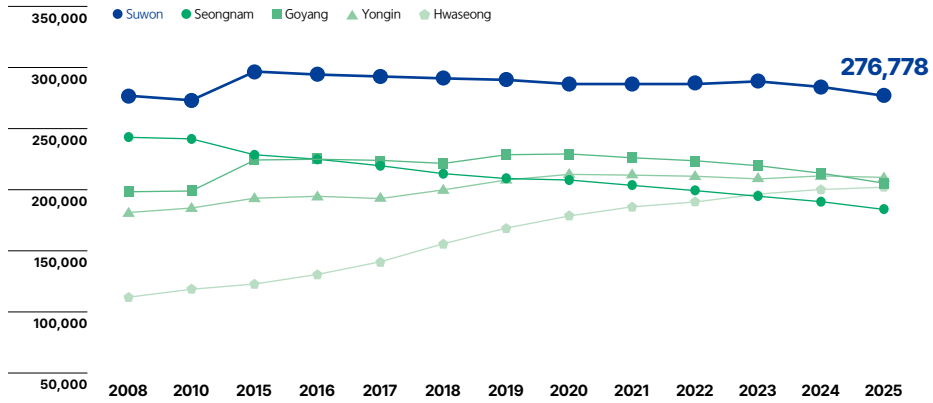
Changes in youth population: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



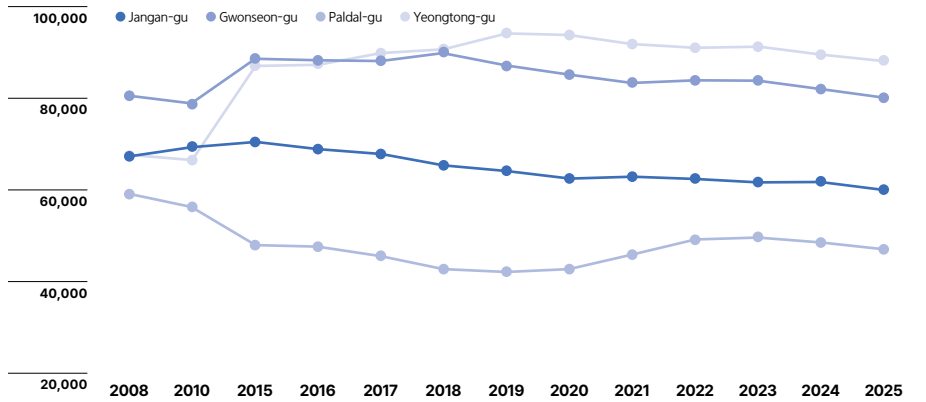
Changes in youth population: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

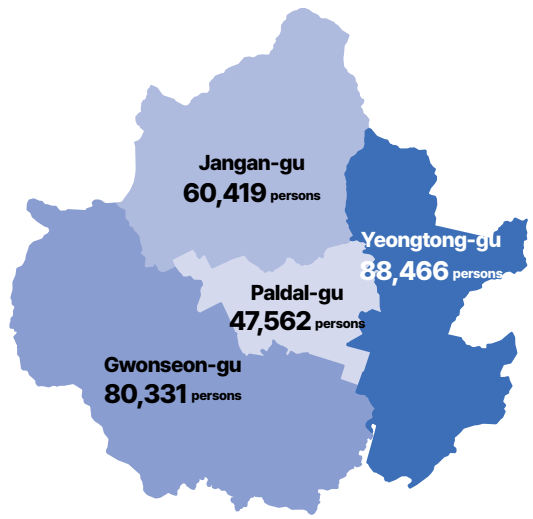


Changes in youth population: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Youth population by District in Suwon City(2025)



Median Age

Representative

Domain	Population
Calculation method	Age of the person at the midpoint when the total population is arranged in age order
Unit	years
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

Median age is an indicator that indirectly shows change in population structure and aging trends. It is used as basic data for assessing the progress of population aging and responding to future social change.

Although median age has continued to rise, Suwon City's median age in 2024 was 42.9 years, lower than Gyeonggi-do's 44.5 years.

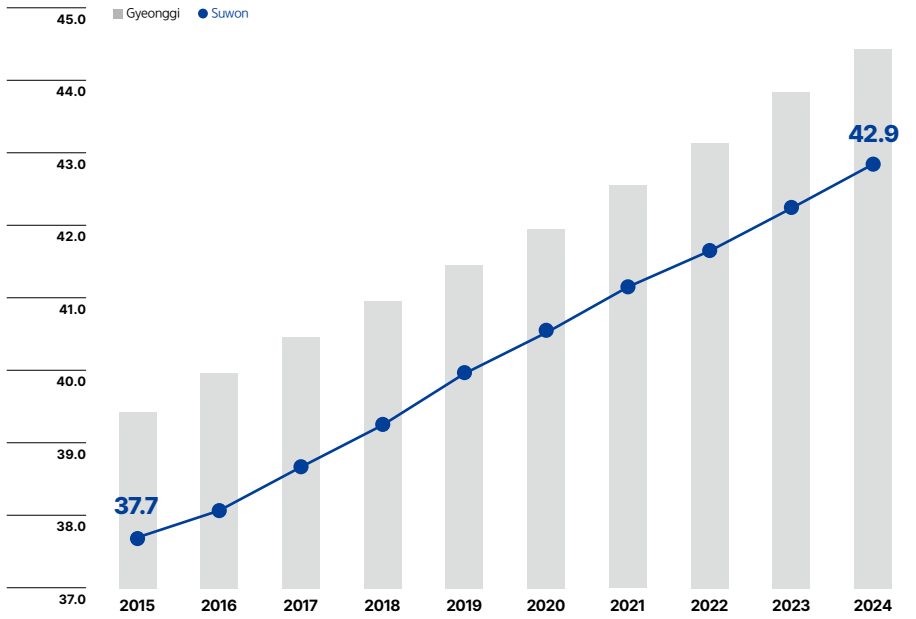
Among comparable local governments, Suwon City's median age (42.9 years) ranked fourth, lower than Goyang City (46.5 years), Seongnam City (45.2 years), and Yongin City (44.2 years), and higher than Hwaseong City (39.9 years).

In 2024, median age by district was highest in Jangan-gu at 45.1 years, followed by Paldal-gu (44.9 years), Gwonseon-gu (43.9 years), and Yeongtong-gu (39.2 years).

Median age increased in all four districts from 2023 to 2024.

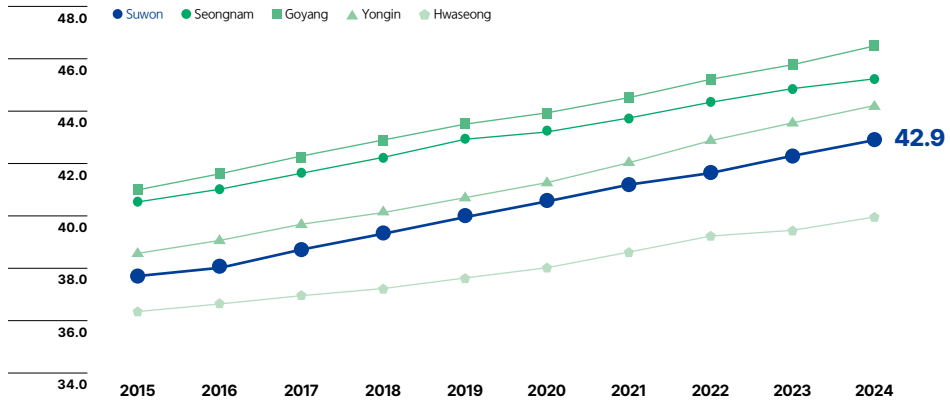
Changes in median age: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: years)



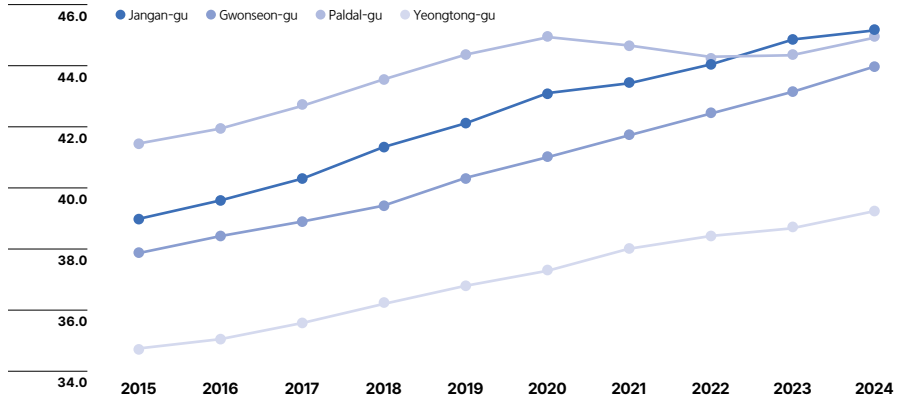
Changes in median age: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: years)

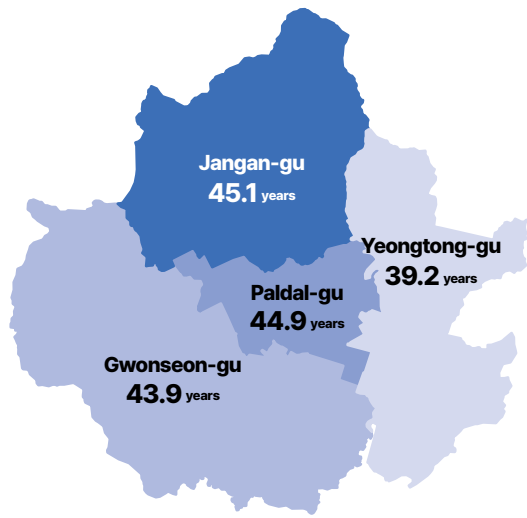


Changes in median age: Suwon City by District

(Unit: years)



Median age by District in Suwon City(2024)



Total Dependency Ratio

Representative

Domain	Population
Calculation method	Sum of the child dependency ratio and the old-age dependency ratio
Unit	persons per 100 working-age population
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

Total dependency ratio shows the overall burden of dependency in society and indicates the degree of support borne by the working-age population.

Suwon City's total dependency ratio was 33.1 per 100 working-age population in 2024, showing an increase from 2023 but below the Gyeonggi-do level.

Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the lowest total dependency ratio.

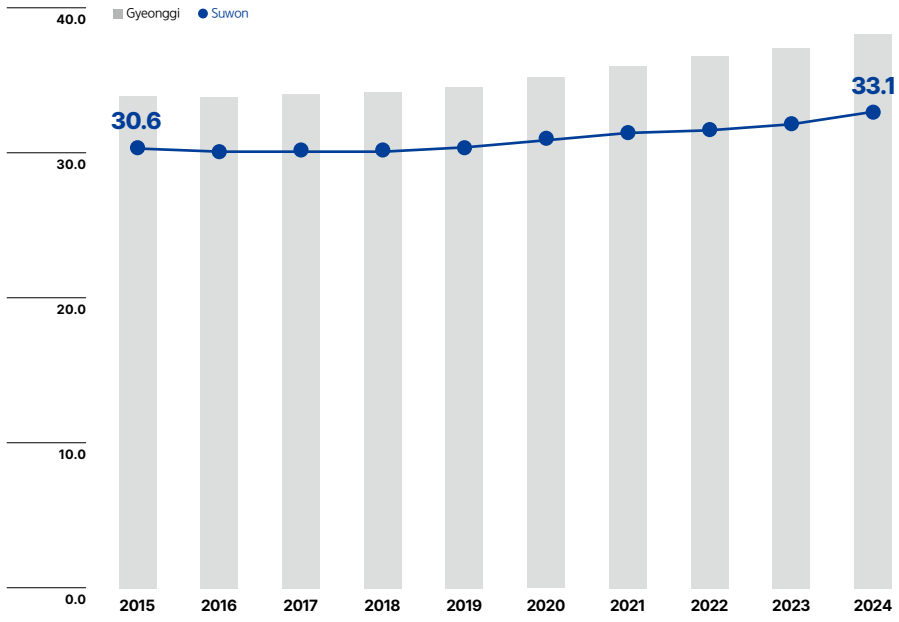
In 2024, the total dependency ratio was highest in Jangan-gu at 35.2 and lowest in Yeongtong-gu at 29.7.

The total dependency ratio increased in all four districts from 2023 to 2024.

※ Note: Child dependency ratio = (population aged 0-14 ÷ working-age population aged 15-64) × 100
Old-age dependency ratio = (population aged 65 and over ÷ working-age population aged 15-64) × 100

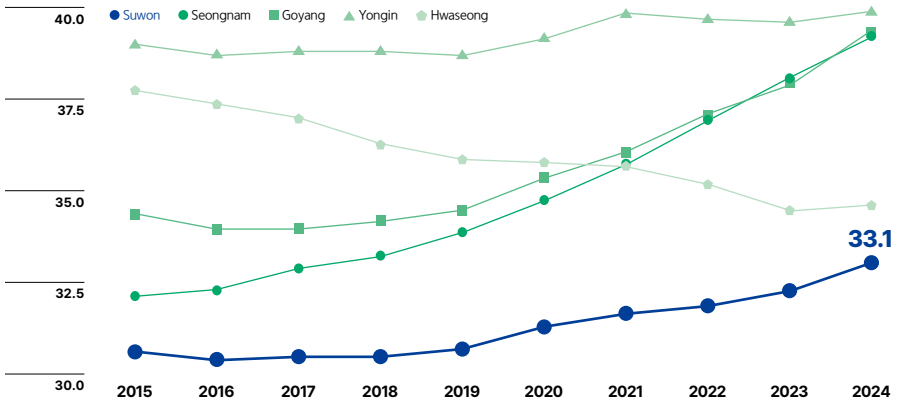
Changes in total dependency ratio: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons per 100 working-age population)



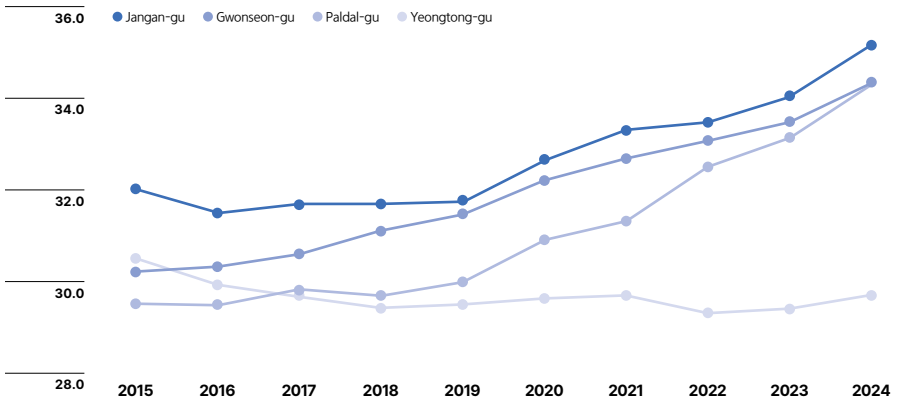
Changes in total dependency ratio: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons per 100 working-age population)

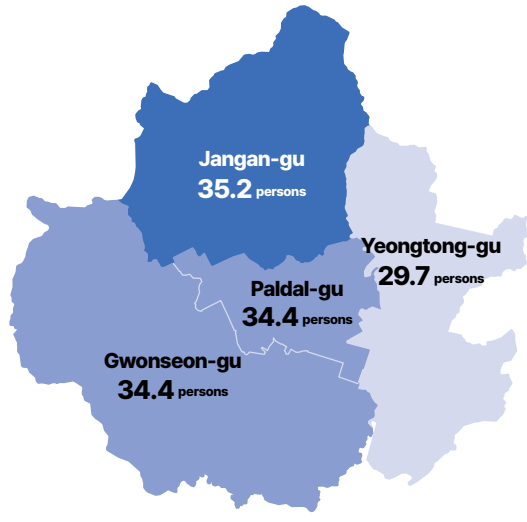


Changes in total dependency ratio: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons per 100 working-age population)



Total dependency ratio by District in Suwon City(2024)



Number of International Students in Suwon

Domain	Population
Calculation method	Persons with student (D-2) status or, among those with general trainee (D-4) status, persons enrolled in language training at a university-affiliated institute (D-4-1) or foreign-language trainees (D-4-7)
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Status of Foreign Residents in Local Governments"

The number of international students in Suwon indicates a city's attractiveness and serves as basic data for developing education and foreign resident policies.

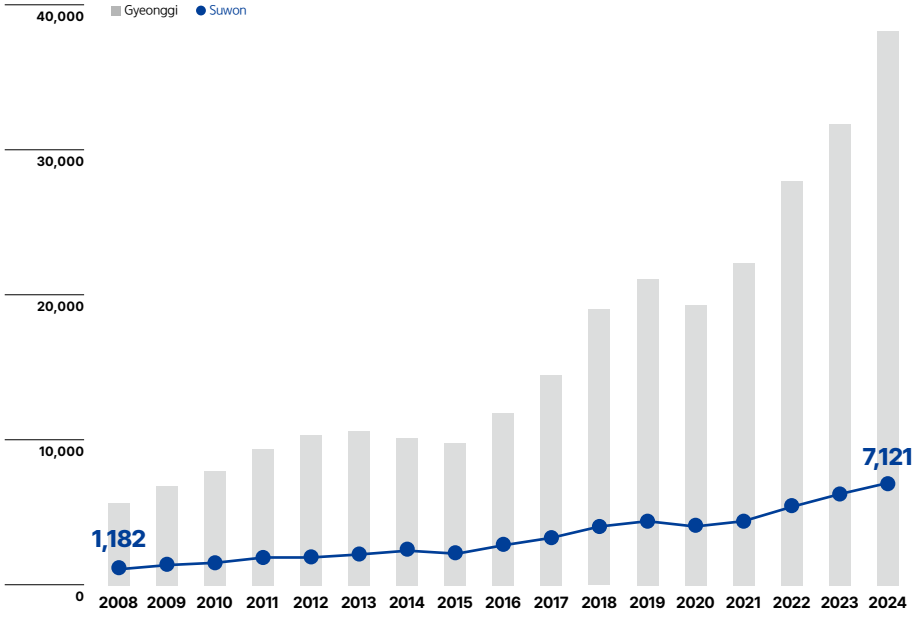
In 2024, Suwon City had 7,121 international students, accounting for 18.5% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

From 2023 to 2024, Suwon City recorded the largest increase in the number of international students, followed by Seongnam City and Yongin City.

In 2024, among Suwon City's districts, Yeongtong-gu had the largest number of international students at 3,528, followed by Jangan-gu (2,405), Paldal-gu (784), and Gwonseon-gu (404). Yeongtong-gu recorded the largest increase in the number of international students from 2023 to 2024.

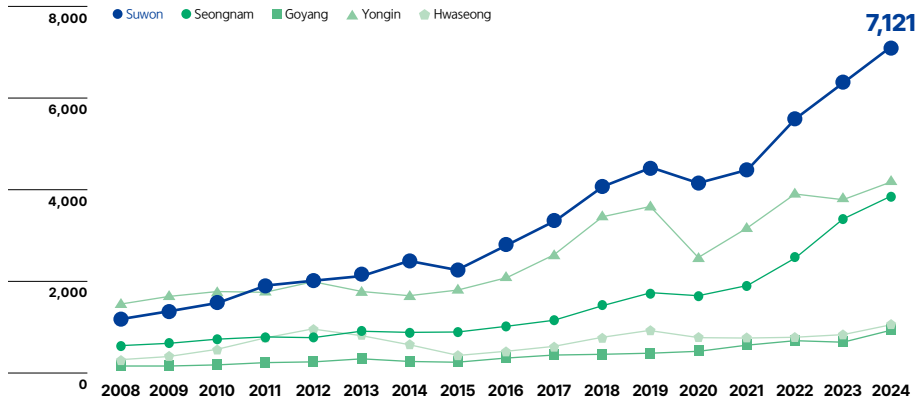
Changes in number of international students: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



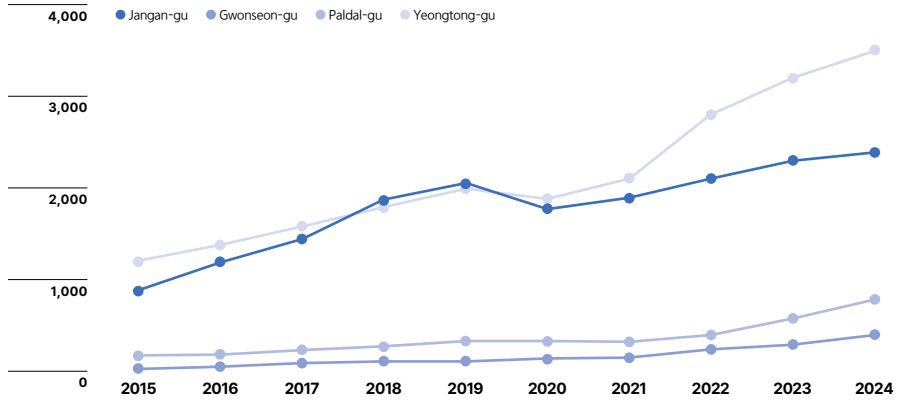
Changes in number of international students: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

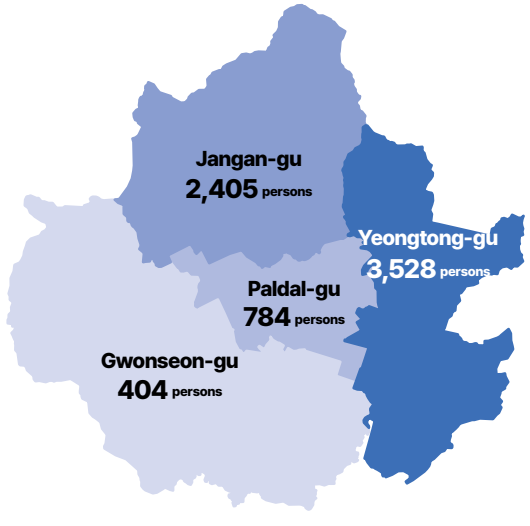


Changes in number of international students: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Number of international students by District in Suwon City(2024)



Foreign Resident Population

Representative

Domain	Population
Calculation method	Status of foreign nationals registered to stay in Korea for more than 90 days
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of Justice, "Statistics on Foreign Residents"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

Foreign resident population is an indicator that captures the overall size of the foreign population. It is necessary to systematically identify and manage the foreign population in order to promote local social integration and provide administrative services effectively.

In 2024, the number of registered foreign nationals in Suwon City was 38,893, accounting for 8.3% of Gyeonggi-do's 467,398 registered foreign nationals.

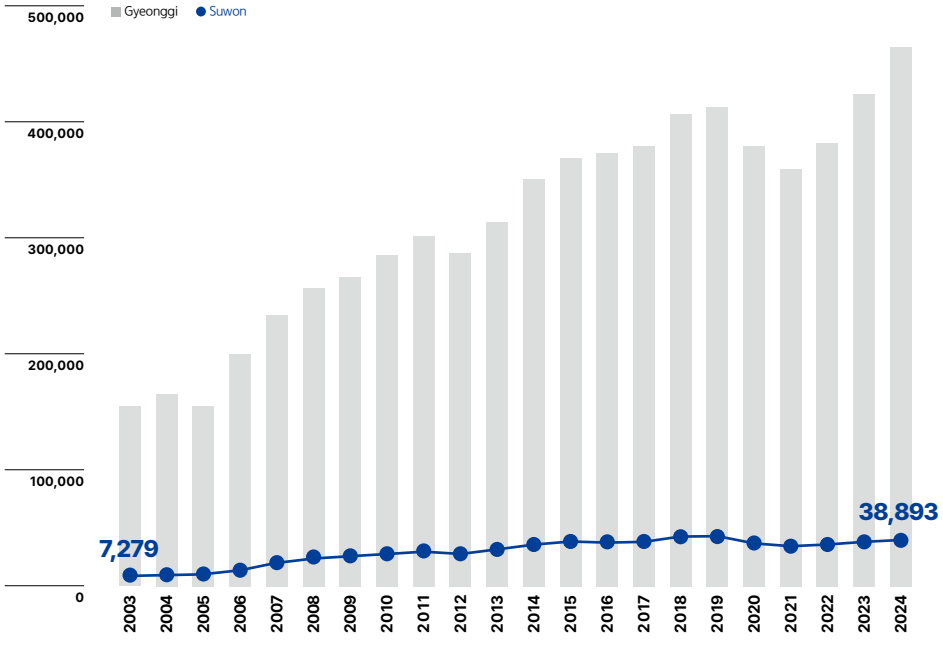
Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the second largest number of registered foreign nationals, after Hwaseong City.

In 2024, Paldal-gu had the largest number of registered foreign nationals among Suwon City's districts at 12,227, followed by Gwonseon-gu, Yeongtong-gu, and Jangan-gu.

While Paldal-gu accounted for 31.4% of Suwon City's registered foreign nationals, Jangan-gu accounted for 18.9%, showing a large gap between districts.

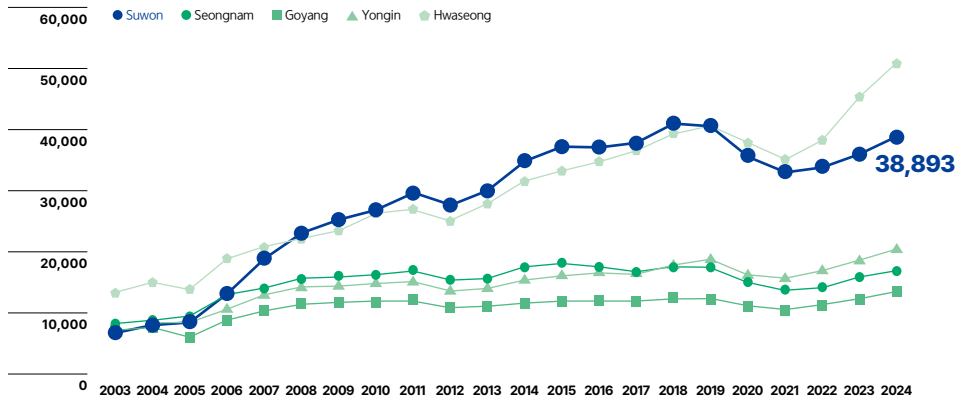
Changes in number of registered foreign nationals: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



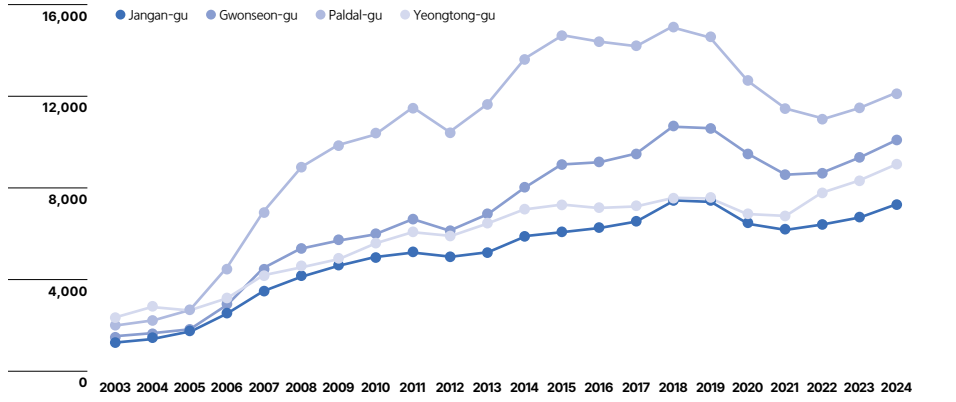
Changes in number of registered foreign nationals: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

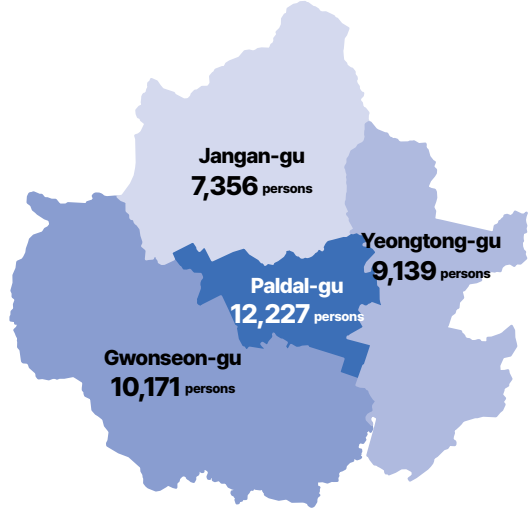


Changes in the number of registered foreign nationals: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Number of registered foreign nationals by District in Suwon City(2024)



Detailed indicator	Number of registered foreign nationals by status of stay
Domain	Population
Calculation method	Sum of registered foreign nationals by status of stay in Suwon City and its districts
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of Justice, "Statistics on Immigration and Foreign Residents"

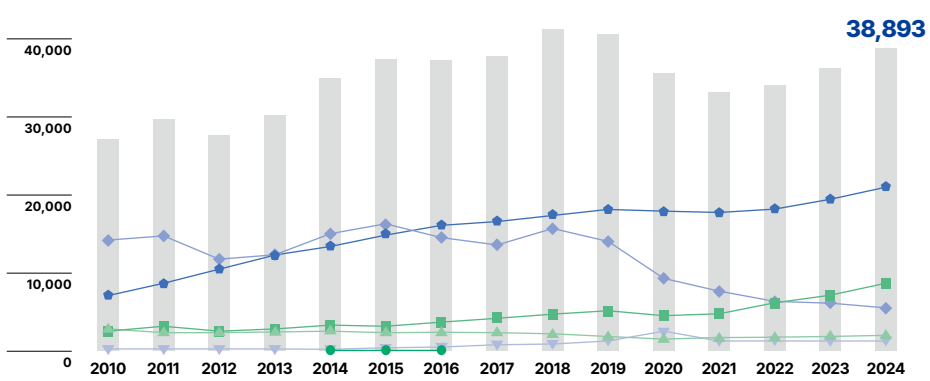
Suwon City's foreign resident population declined after 2019 to 33,251 in 2021, but returned to an upward trend in 2022.

By status of stay, category F (including marriage migrants) accounted for the largest share at 54.8%. In 2024, the number of category D residents (study, training, etc.) also increased substantially, reaching 8,646.

※ Note: Types of status of stay
A: A-1 (Diplomat), A-2 (Government Official), A-3 (Agreement)
D: D-1 (Culture/Arts), D-2 (Student), D-3 (Industrial Trainee), D-4 (General Trainee), D-5 (Long-term News Coverage), D-6 (Religious Worker), D-7 (Intra-company Transferee), D-8 (Corporate Investment), D-9 (International Trade), D-10 (Job Seeker)
E: E-1 (Professor), E-2 (Foreign Language Instructor), E-3 (Researcher), E-4 (Technology Transfer), E-5 (Professional), E-6 (Arts and Performance), E-7 (Specially Designated Activities), E-8 (Seasonal Worker), E-9 (Non-professional Employment), E-10 (Crew Employee)
F: F-1 (Family Visitation), F-2 (Resident), F-3 (Dependent Family), F-5 (Permanent Resident), F-6 (Marriage Migrant)
H: H-1 (Working Holiday), H-2 (Working Visit)

Changes in number of registered foreign nationals by status of stay

(Unit: persons)



Classification	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total	27,146	29,708	27,697	30,352	34,941	37,351	37,183	37,852	41,046	40,557	35,835	33,251	34,094	36,174	38,893
A	-	-	-	-	8	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D (Study, training, etc.)	2,768	3,251	2,530	2,890	3,202	3,167	3,616	4,176	4,762	5,097	4,560	4,798	6,237	7,236	8,646
E (Employment)	2,963	2,776	2,730	2,799	2,872	2,723	2,532	2,484	2,216	2,052	1,780	1,811	1,961	2,017	2,169
F (Marriage migration, etc.)	7,286	8,700	10,497	12,216	13,509	15,014	16,127	16,893	17,575	18,139	17,932	17,814	18,391	19,554	21,320
H (Working holiday and working visit)	14,032	14,884	11,821	12,293	15,213	16,145	14,475	13,679	15,605	14,044	9,325	7,656	6,292	6,173	5,503
G and others	97	97	119	154	137	294	426	620	888	1,225	2,238	1,172	1,213	1,194	1,255

Net Migration Rate

Domain	Population
Calculation method	Number of net migrants per 100 population: {(in-migrants - out-migrants) ÷ mid-year registered resident population} × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Internal Migration Statistics"

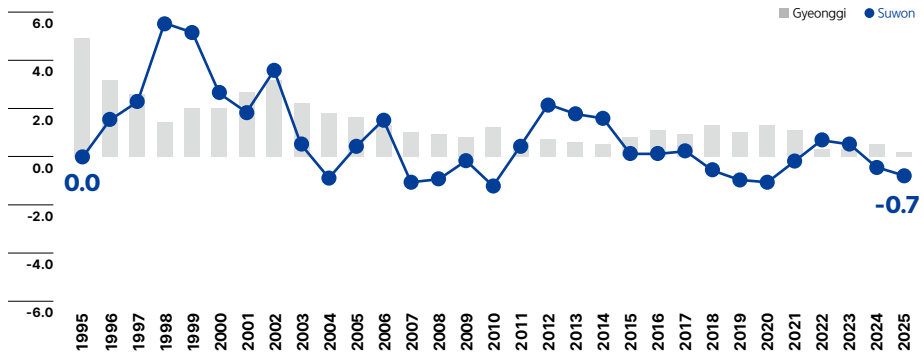
The net migration rate reflects the difference between in-migration and out-migration in a region over a given period, allowing identification of changes in population movement resulting from population inflows and outflows.

In 2025, Suwon City's net migration rate was -0.7%, indicating more out-migration than in-migration, whereas Gyeonggi-do recorded more in-migration at 0.2%.

Suwon City, Seongnam City, and Goyang City recorded more out-migration, while Hwaseong City and Yongin City recorded more in-migration.

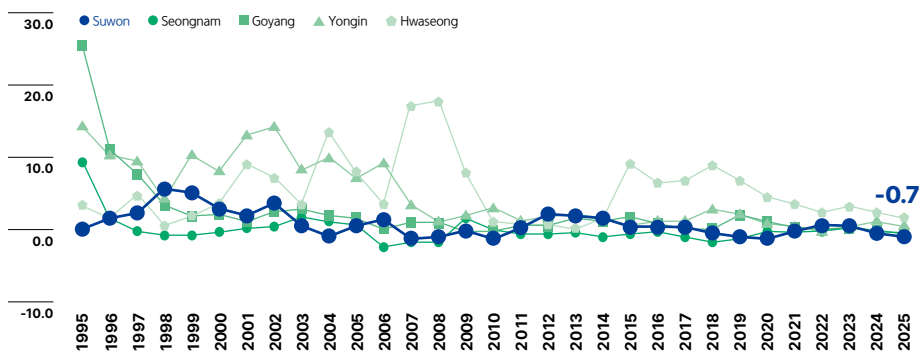
Changes in net migration rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in net migration rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Daytime Population Index

Domain	Population
Calculation method	Ratio of the daytime activity population to the resident population: {(resident population + inflow population - outflow population) ÷ resident population} × 100
Unit	index
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

The daytime population index reflects the scale of daily life and economic activity within a region, supports efficient policy development and infrastructure management, and serves as an important indicator of urban change, including the functional differentiation of cities.

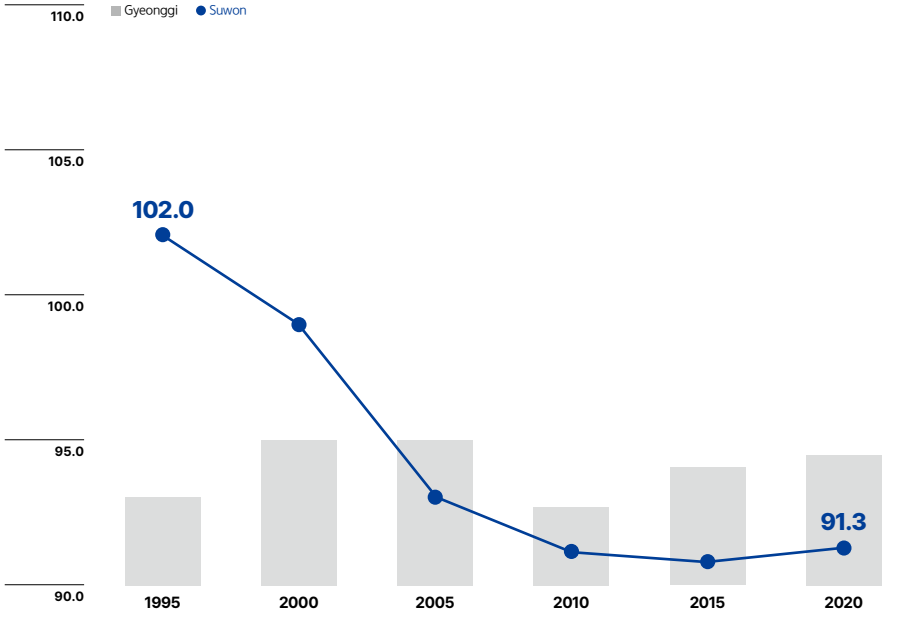
Suwon City's daytime population index declined continuously as commuting and school travel to other areas increased, but rose to 91.3 in 2020.

In 2020, Suwon, Goyang, and Yongin had daytime population indices below 100 (daytime outflow), whereas Seongnam and Hwaseong had indices above 100 (daytime inflow).

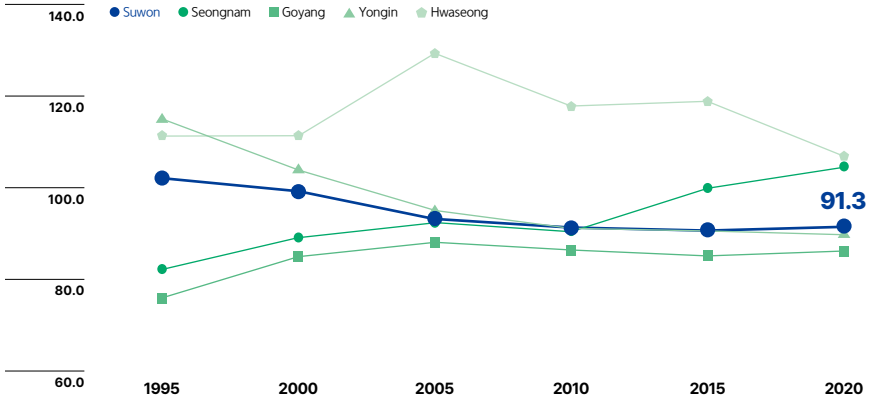
All four districts had daytime population indices below 100, with Jangan-gu recording the lowest value at 84.9.

Compared with 2015, the daytime population index in 2020 increased most in Paldal-gu, followed by Gwonseon-gu and Jangan-gu, but decreased in Yeongtong-gu.

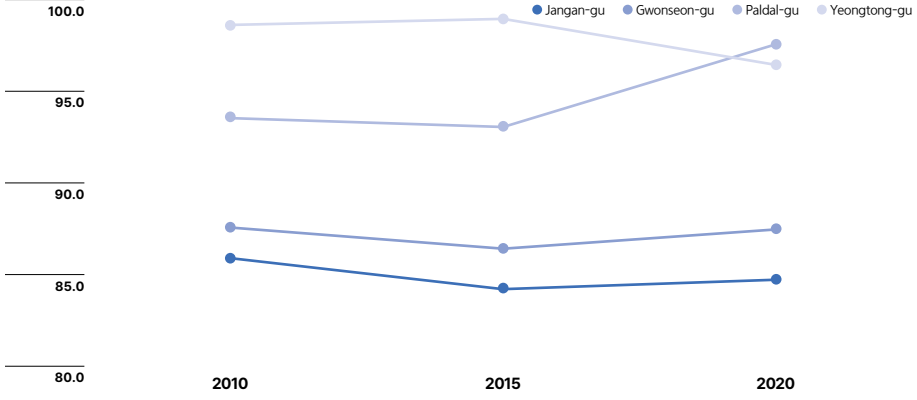
Changes in daytime population index: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do



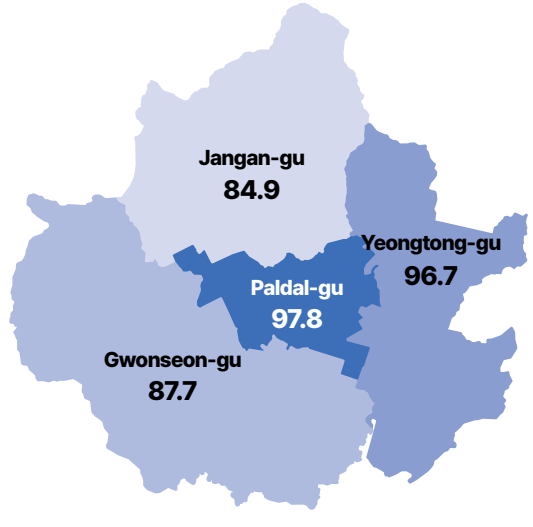
Changes in daytime population index: Suwon City and comparable local governments



Changes in daytime population index: Suwon City by District



Daytime population index by District in Suwon City(2020)



Number of Households

Representative

Domain	Households
Calculation method	Total number of households based on the Population Census
Unit	households
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

Number of households provides basic data for understanding local population trends and change in social structure.

In 2024, Suwon City had 533,566 households, accounting for 9.2% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

Suwon City had the largest number of households among comparable local governments.

From 2023 to 2024, Suwon City recorded the third largest increase, after Hwaseong City and Yongin City.

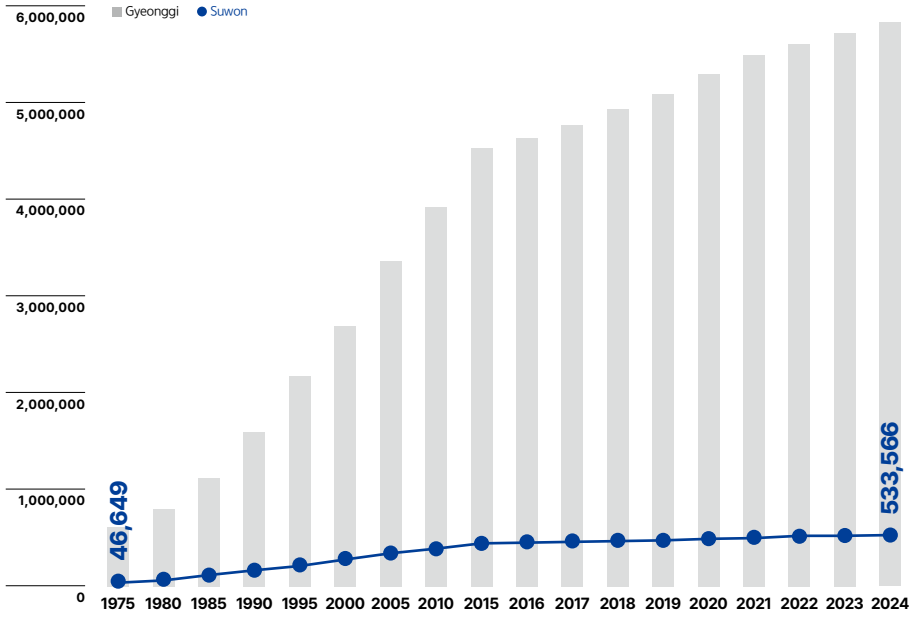
In 2024, Gwonseon-gu had the largest number of households at 161,989, followed by Yeongtong-gu (153,406 households), Jangan-gu (118,686 households), and Paldal-gu (99,485 households).

Compared with 2023, the number of households decreased only in Paldal-gu and increased in the other three districts.

※ Note: Total households include general households, collective households (non-family households of six or more persons and institutional households such as dormitories and social facilities), and foreign households.

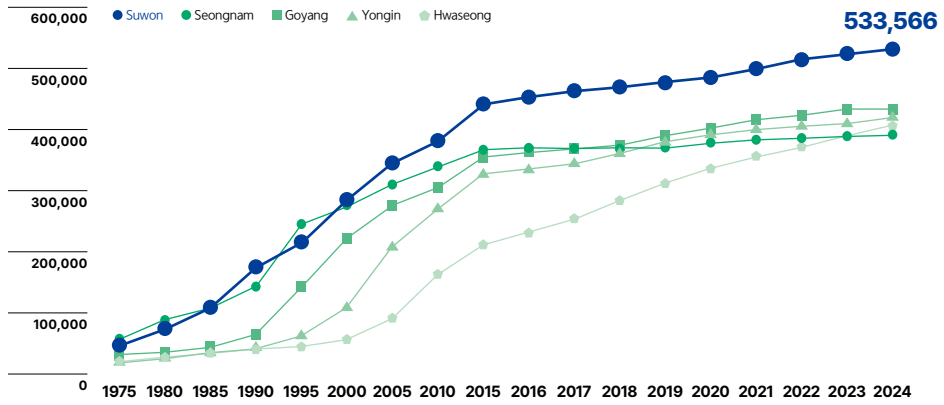
Changes in total number of households: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: households)



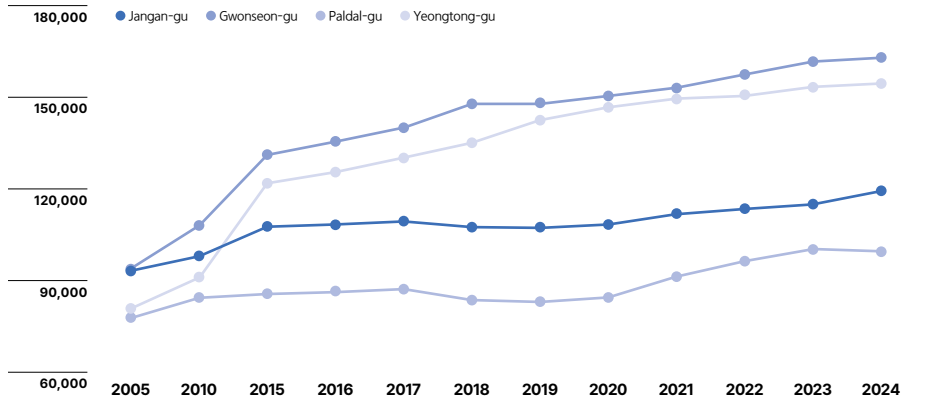
Changes in total number of households: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: households)

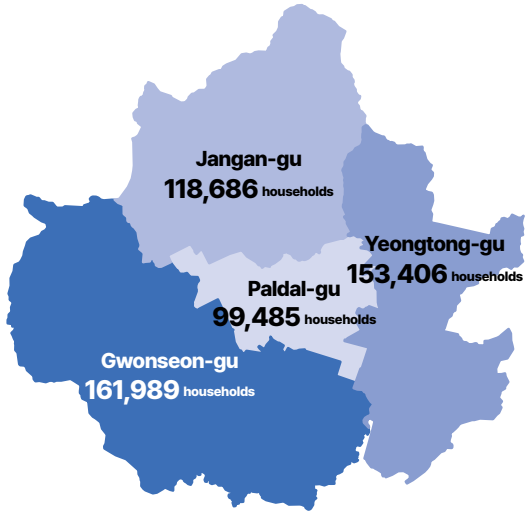


Changes in total number of households: Suwon City by District

(Unit: households)



Total number of households by District in Suwon City(2024)



Number of Multicultural Households

Domain	Households
Calculation method	Number of households that include a person from a multicultural background-a Korean national (naturalized or acknowledged) or a foreign national (marriage migrant)-or a child of multicultural background
Unit	households
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

The number of multicultural households is an indicator needed to understand the cultural diversity of a local area and to determine the direction of related policy and service support.

In 2024, Suwon City had 11,427 multicultural households, accounting for 8.4% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had the largest number of multicultural households, followed by Hwaseong City, Goyang City, Seongnam City and Yongin City.

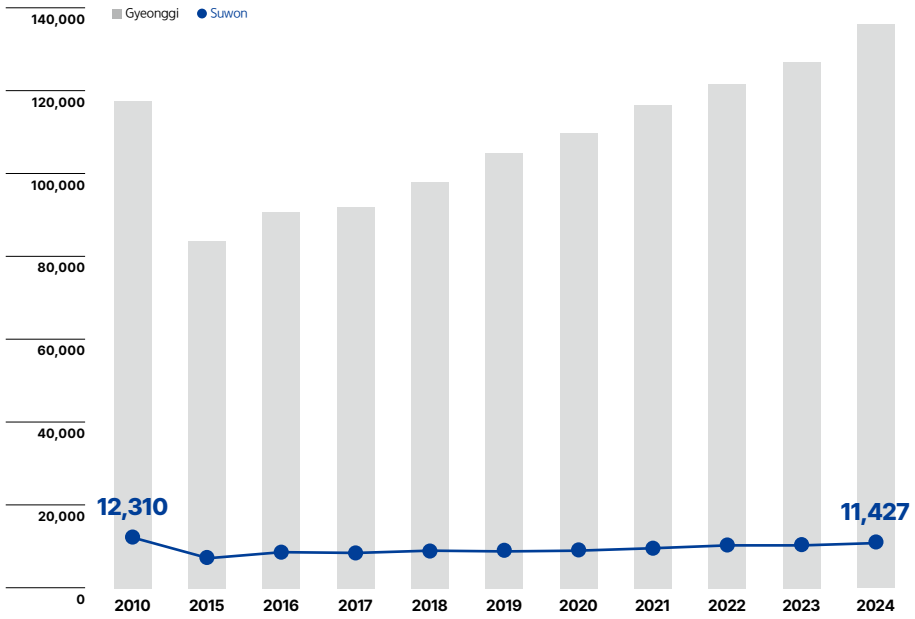
The number of multicultural households increased from 2023 in all comparable local governments.

In 2024, Gwonseon-gu had the largest number of multicultural households at 4,049, while Yeongtong-gu had the smallest number at 1,857.

The number of multicultural households in all four districts has continued to increase since 2020.

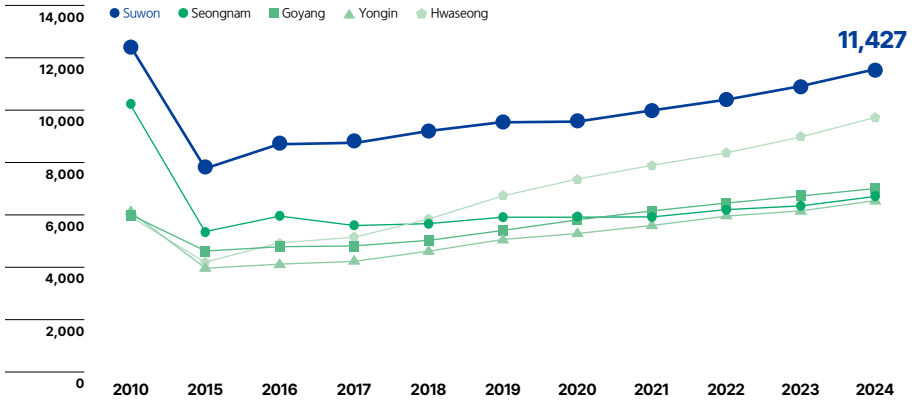
Changes in number of multicultural households: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: households)



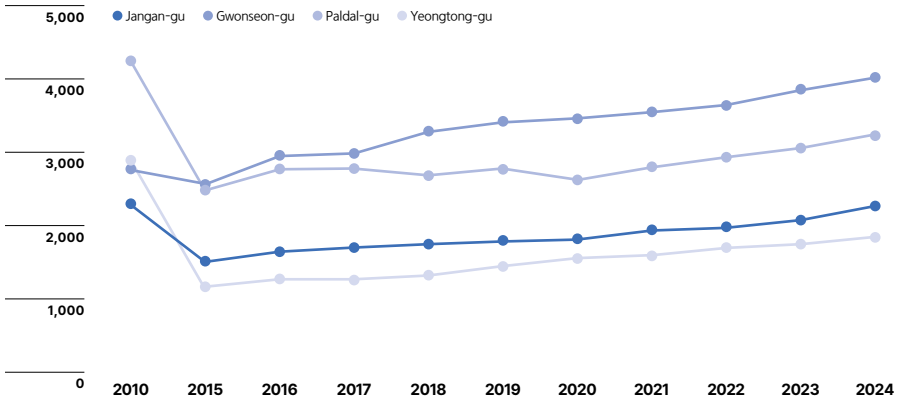
Changes in number of multicultural households: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: households)

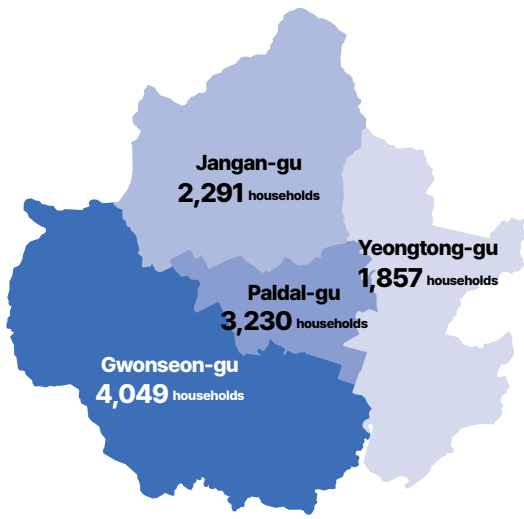


Changes in number of multicultural households: Suwon City by District

(Unit: households)



Number of multicultural households by District in Suwon City(2024)



One-Person Household Percentage

Representative

Domain	Households
Calculation method	One-person household percentage among general households
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

The one-person household percentage is used to identify changes in small-household structures, develop tailored policies, and provide local welfare services.

In 2024, one-person households accounted for 36.2% of all general households in Suwon City, which is 4.5%p higher than the Gyeonggi-do average and the highest share among comparable local governments.

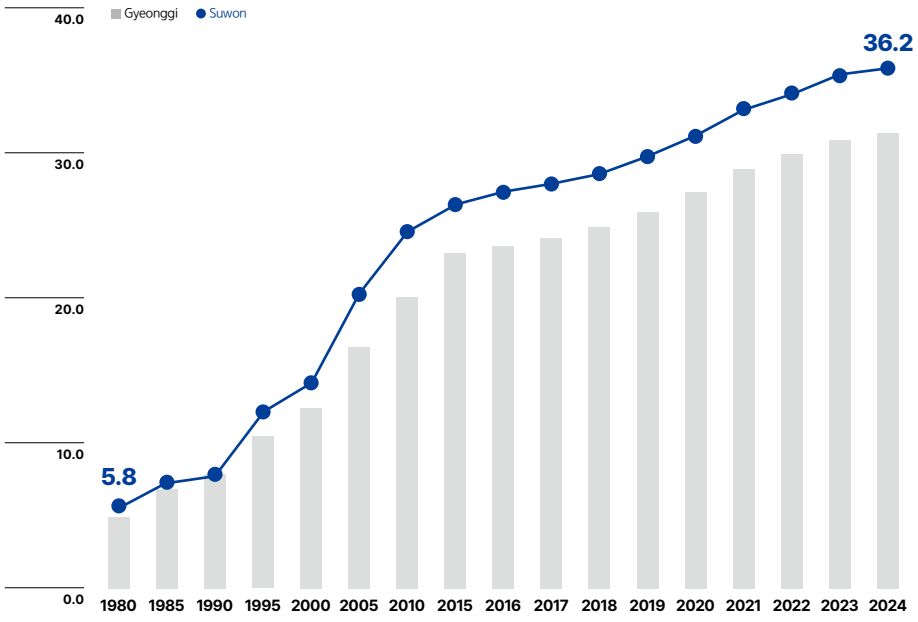
The one-person household percentage in Suwon City has been increasing and rose by 0.6%p from 2023.

In 2024, Paldal-gu had the highest one-person household percentage at 42.9%, followed by Yeongtong-gu (35.1%), Gwonseon-gu (35.0%), and Jangan-gu (33.9%).

The one-person household percentage increased in all four districts, with Gwonseon-gu recording the largest increase from 2023 to 2024.

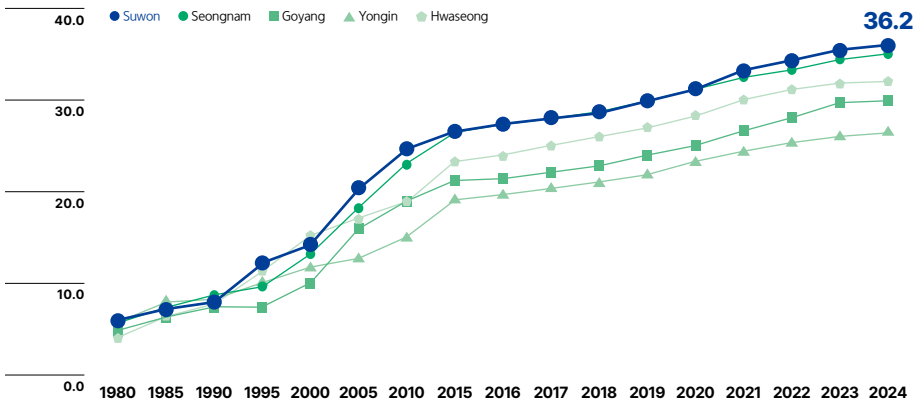
Changes in one-person household percentage: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



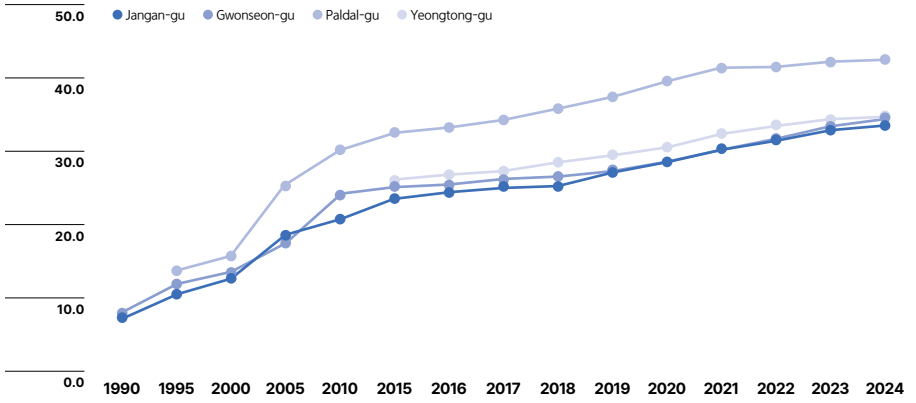
Changes in one-person household percentage: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

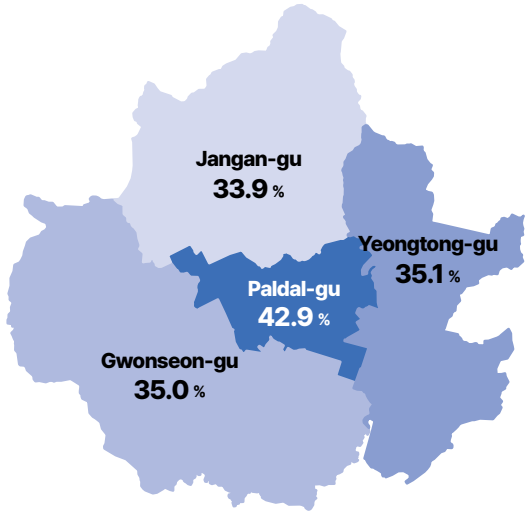


Changes in one-person household percentage: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



One-person household percentage by District in Suwon City(2024)



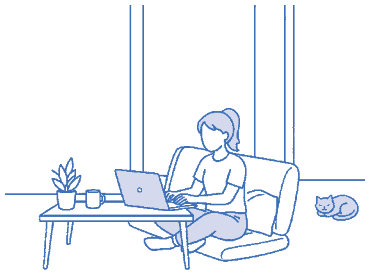
Detailed indicator	Number of one-person households
Domain	Households
Calculation method	Number of one-person households based on the Population Census
Unit	households
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

In 2024, Suwon City had 184,111 one-person households, accounting for 10.4% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the largest number of one-person households, while Yongin City had the smallest number.

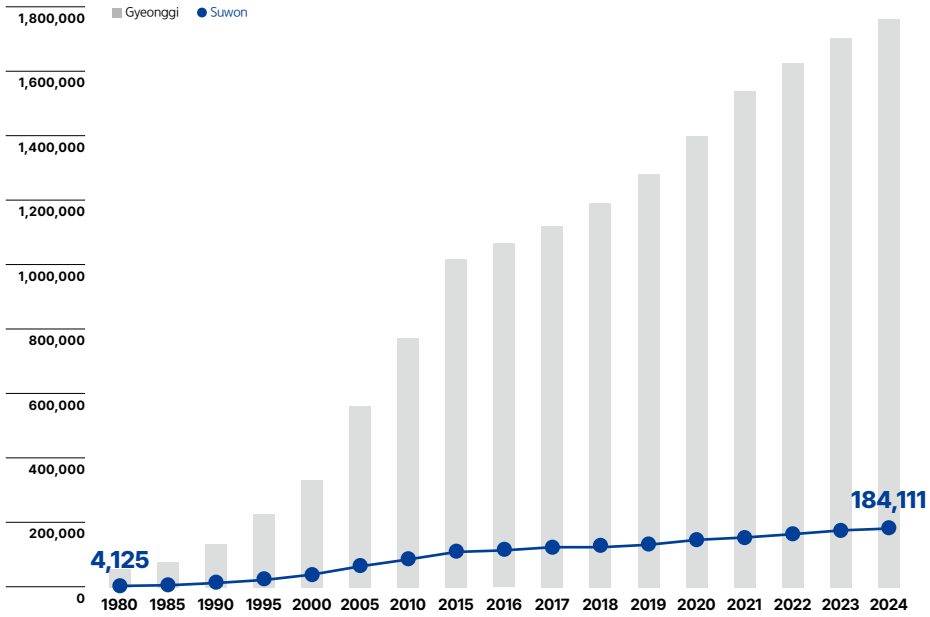
In 2024, Gwonseon-gu had the largest number of one-person households at 54,333, while Paldal-gu had the smallest number at 38,743.

The number of one-person households in Gwonseon-gu and Yeongtong-gu has increased every year since 2015, whereas in Paldal-gu, it fell slightly in 2024 compared to 2023.



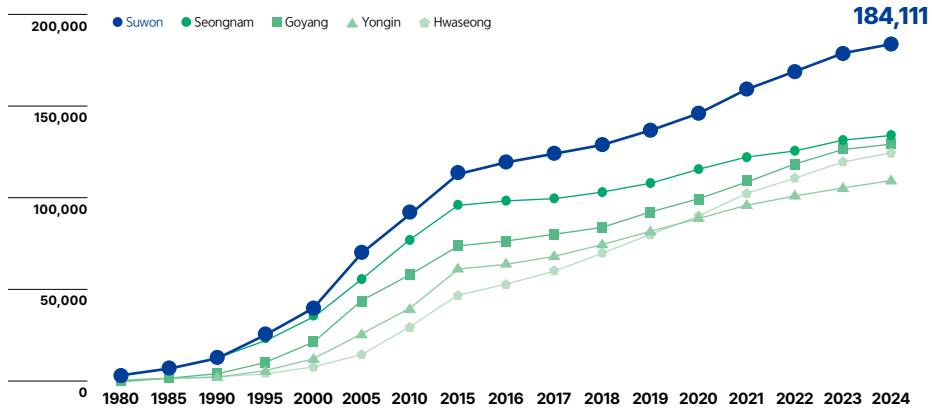
Changes in number of one-person households: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: households)



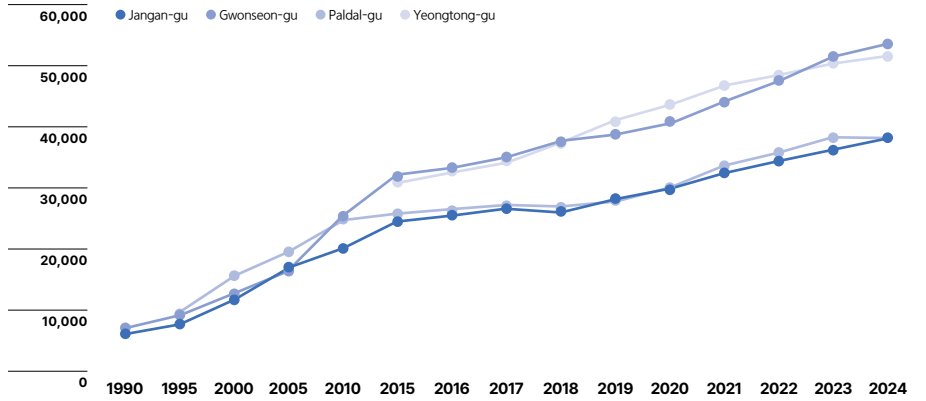
Changes in number of one-person households: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: households)

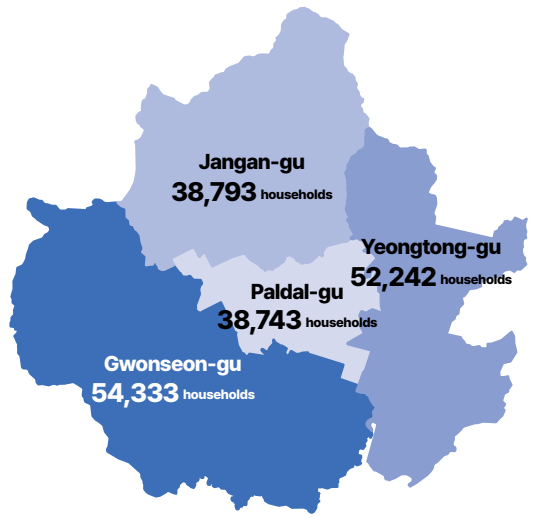


Changes in number of one-person households: Suwon City by District

(Unit: households)



Number of one-person households by District in Suwon City(2024)



Household Size

Representative

Domain	Households
Calculation method	Registered resident population excluding foreign nationals ÷ number of households
Unit	persons
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Gyeonggi-do, "Resident Registration Population Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

Household size indicates the size of the population living in each household and provides basic data for understanding changes in household and population structures.

Suwon City recorded 2.19 persons per household in 2025 and the figure has continued to decline despite slight fluctuations.

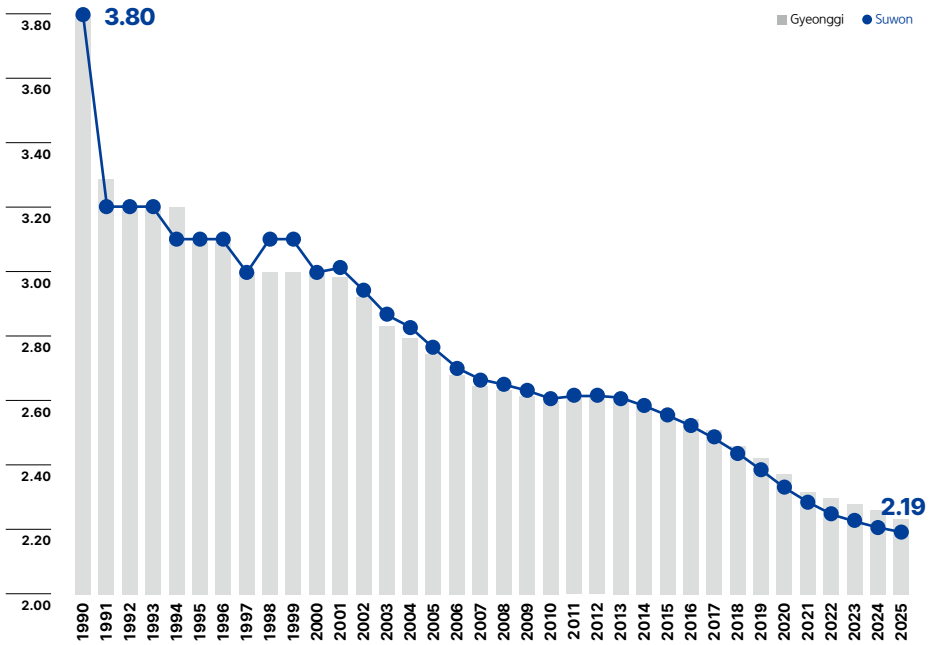
Suwon City and all comparable local governments have shown a declining trend, with Suwon City recording the smallest household size in 2025.

Although the household size by district has shown some fluctuations, it has generally declined since 2000.

In 2025, Paldal-gu recorded the lowest figure among the four districts, at 1.97 persons per household, while Jangan-gu recorded the largest decrease from 2024.

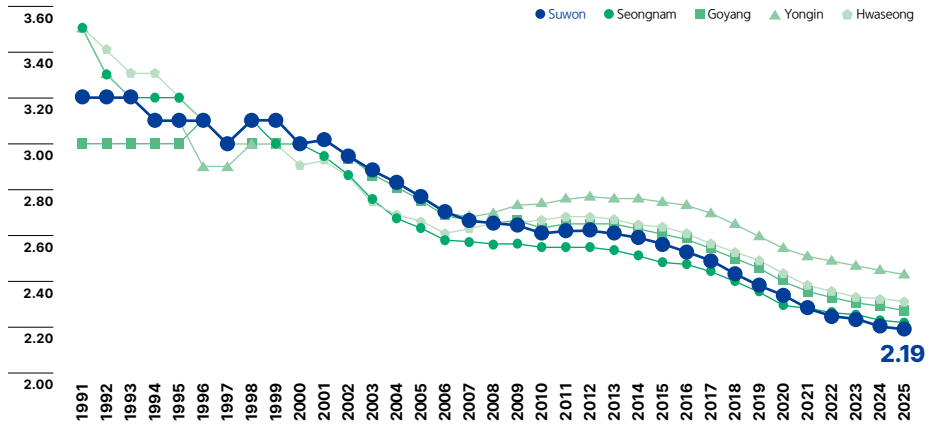
Changes in household size: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



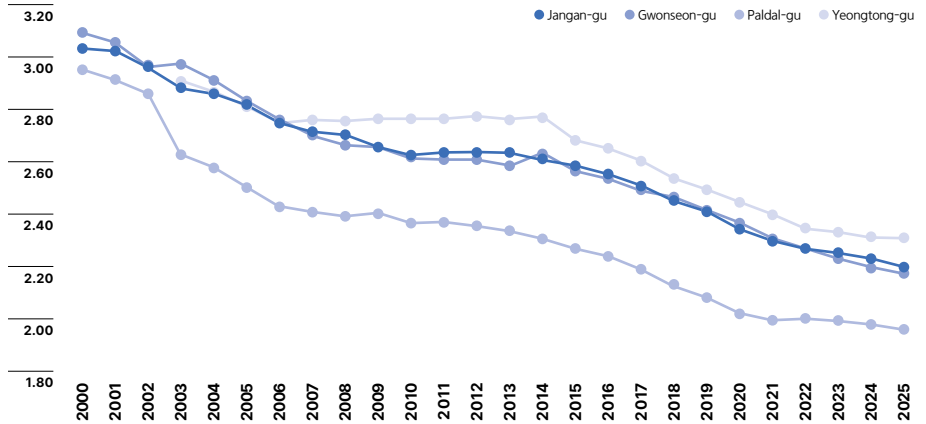
Changes in household size: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

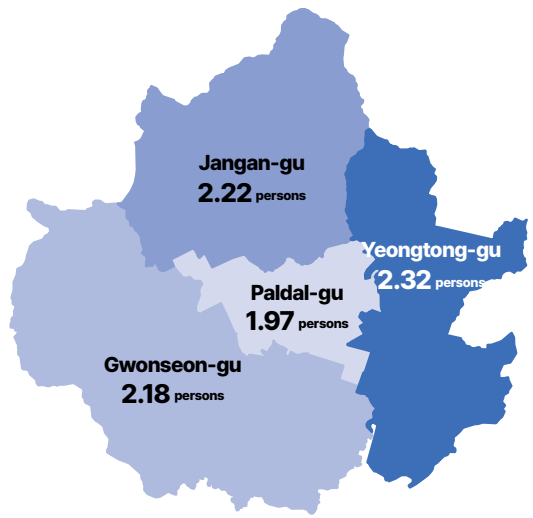


Changes in household size: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Household size by District in Suwon City(2025)



2. Finance and Economy

City finance

- Fiscal self-reliance ratio
- Total fiscal volume
- Share of social welfare expenditure in the general account

Innovation economy

- Number of venture firms
- Business establishment and closure rates
- Number of women-led firms
- Number of youth start-ups
- Number of social enterprises

Regional economy and jobs

- Per capita GRDP
- Employment rate
- Unemployment rate
- Number of business establishments
- Share of self-employed workers
- Imports and exports

Fiscal Self-Reliance Ratio

Representative

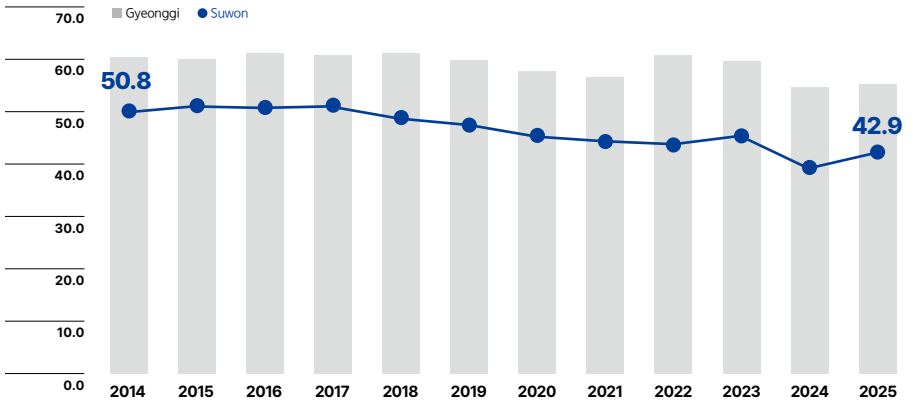
Domain	City finance
Calculation method	Share of local tax and non-tax revenues in total general account revenue (after the restructuring of revenue items)
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Fiscal Policy Division)

The fiscal self-reliance ratio is a revenue analysis indicator that shows a local government's capacity to finance expenditure from its own revenue sources. It is a key indicator of the soundness and autonomy of local public finances.

In 2025, Suwon City's fiscal self-reliance ratio was 42.9%, 12.8%p lower than that of Gyeonggi-do. While the ratio rose 3.1%p from 2024, the trend has been downward with an average annual growth rate of -1.5% from 2014 to 2025. Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City's fiscal self-reliance ratio was lower than those of Seongnam City, Hwaseong City, and Yongin City.

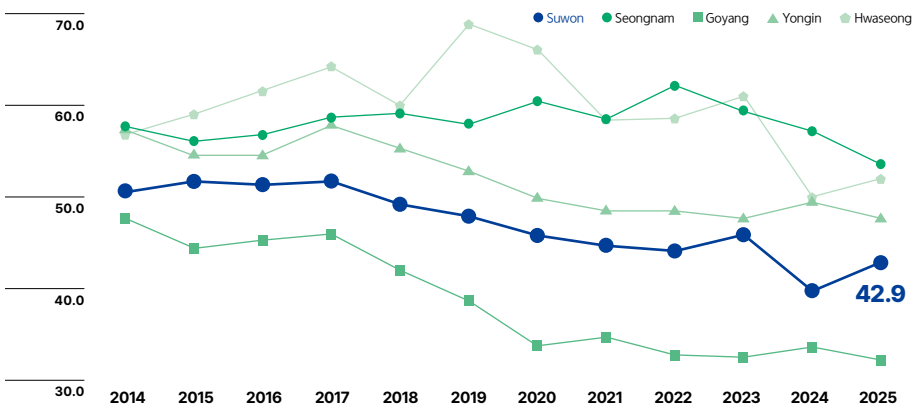
Changes in fiscal self-reliance ratio: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in fiscal self-reliance ratio: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



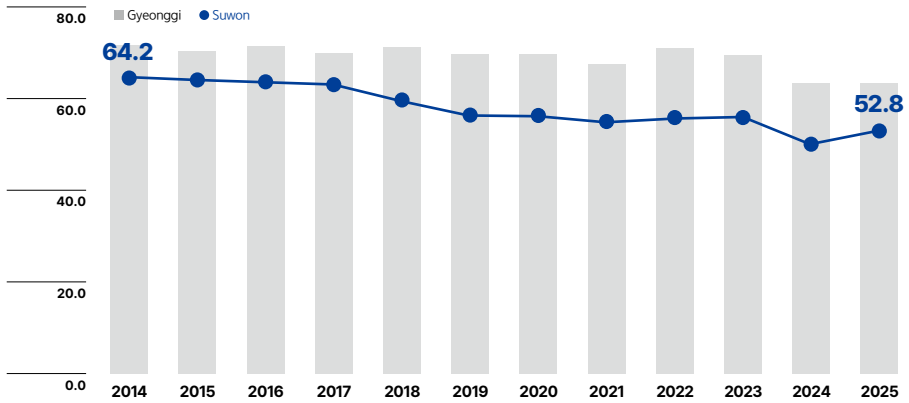
Detailed indicator	Fiscal autonomy ratio
Domain	City finance
Calculation method	Share of total revenue consisting of resources that a local government may allocate and execute at its own discretion (after the restructuring of revenue items)
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Fiscal Policy Division)

In 2025, Suwon City's fiscal autonomy ratio was 52.8%, 10.4%p lower than that of Gyeonggi-do.

While the ratio rose 3.0%p from 2024, the trend has been downward with an average annual growth rate of -1.8% from 2014 to 2025.

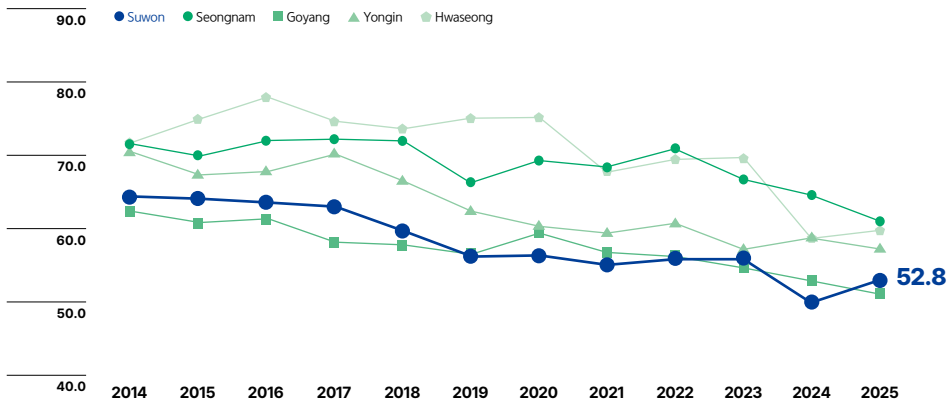
Changes in fiscal autonomy ratio: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in fiscal autonomy ratio: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Total Fiscal Volume

Domain	City finance
Calculation method	General account + special accounts + funds
Unit	KRW million
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Local Finance 365, Integrated Local Finance Disclosure System)

Total fiscal volume is an indicator used to assess the economic vitality of a local area and the level of public service provision.

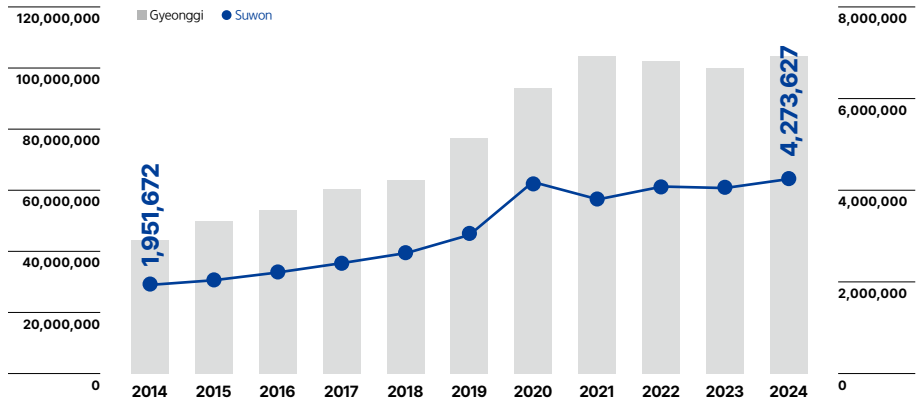
Suwon City's total fiscal volume was KRW 4,273,627 million in 2024, showing a 5.4% increase from the previous year while accounting for 4.1% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

Suwon City's total fiscal volume increased continuously from 2014 to 2020 but has fluctuated since 2021.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second largest total fiscal volume, after Seongnam City and ahead of Hwaseong City, Goyang City, and Yongin City.

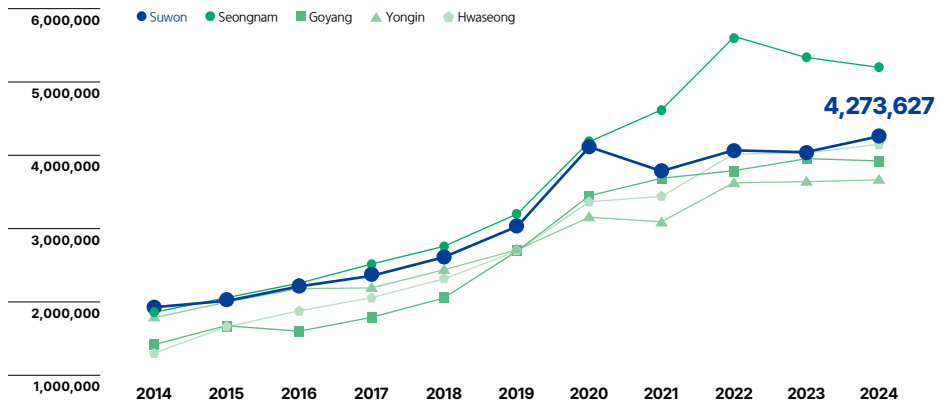
Changes in total fiscal volume: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: KRW million)



Changes in total fiscal volume: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: KRW million)



Detailed indicator	Own-source revenue
Domain	City finance
Calculation method	2008-2013: local tax revenue + non-tax revenue + local bonds and recovery of deposits 2014-2025: local tax revenue + non-tax revenue + local bonds + other financing revenue and internal transactions
Unit	KRW million
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Local Finance 365, Integrated Local Finance Disclosure System)

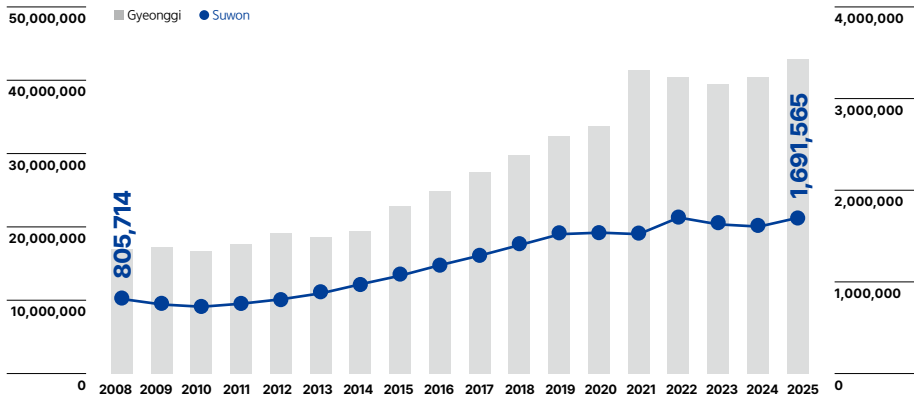
Own-source revenue is an indicator of the financial independence and stability of local public finances.

In 2025, Suwon City's own-source revenue was KRW 1,691,565 million, an increase of KRW 85,304 million from 2024.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City ranked fourth in own-source revenue, behind Seongnam City, Hwaseong City, and Yongin City, and ahead of Goyang City.

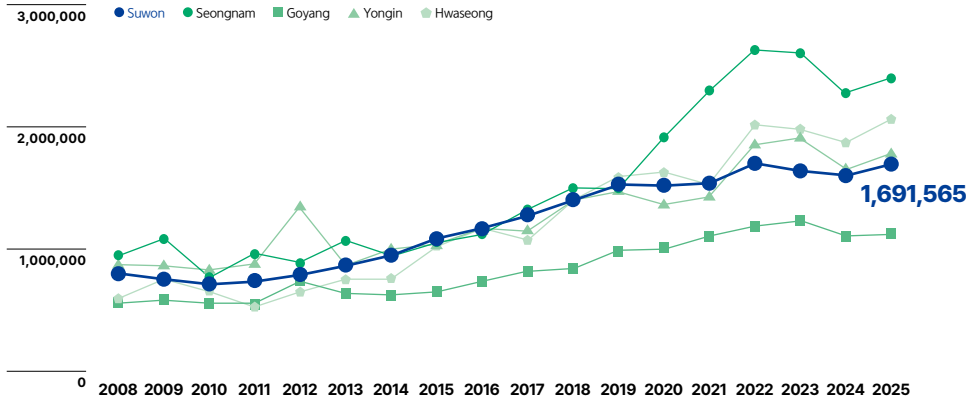
Changes in own-source revenue: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: KRW million)



Changes in own-source revenue: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: KRW million)



Detailed indicator	Transfer revenue
Domain	City finance
Calculation method	Local allocation tax + adjustment grants, etc. + subsidies
Unit	KRW million
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Local Finance 365, Integrated Local Finance Disclosure System)

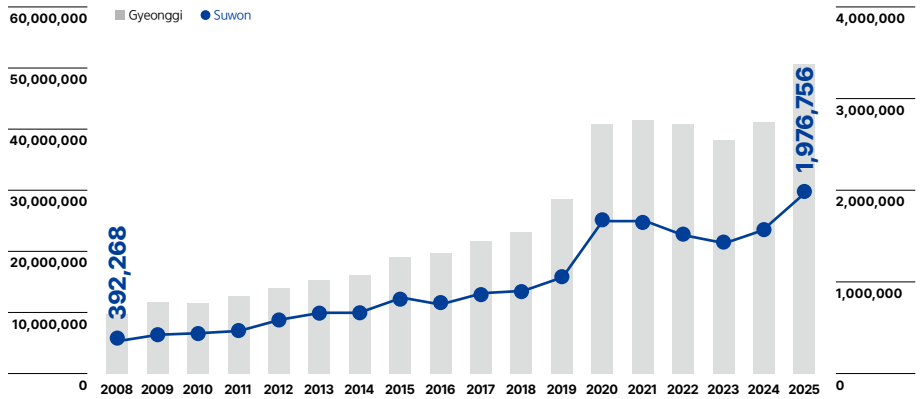
Transfer revenue is an indicator that supports local fiscal stability and sustainability.

In 2025, Suwon City's transfer revenue was KRW 1,976,756 million, an increase of KRW 416,539 million from 2024.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had the second largest transfer revenue, after Goyang City and ahead of Yongin City, Hwaseong City, and Seongnam City.

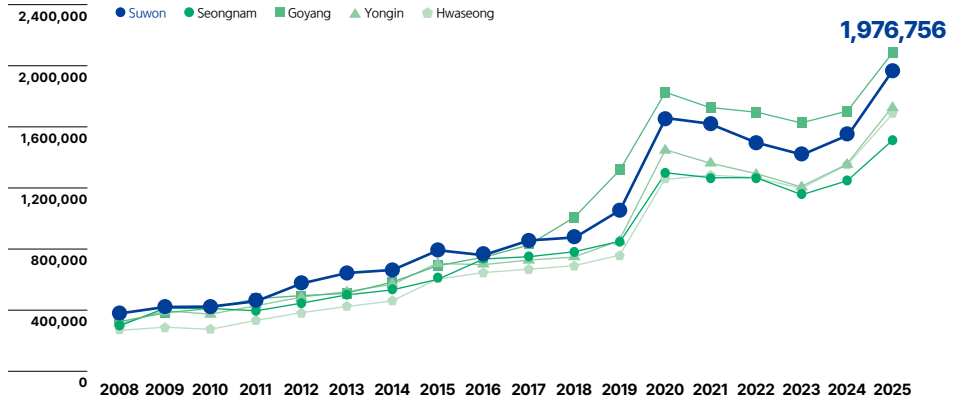
Changes in transfer revenue: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: KRW million)



Changes in transfer revenue: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: KRW million)



Share of Social Welfare Expenditure in the General Account

Representative

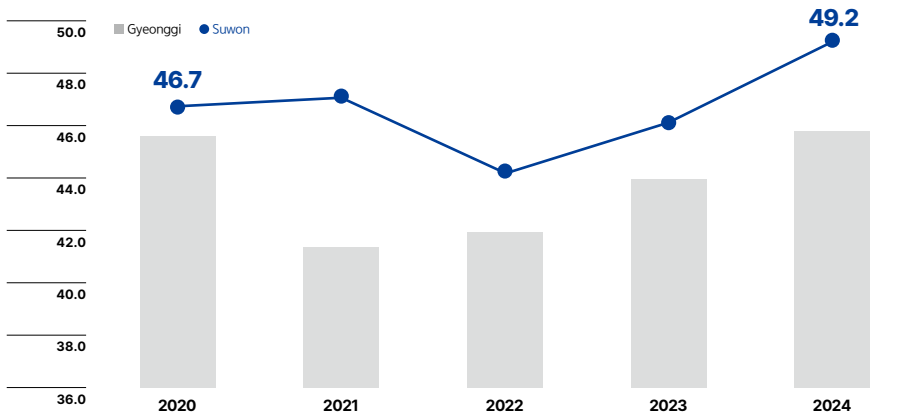
Domain	City finance
Calculation method	Share of current-year final expenditure on social welfare and health in total final expenditure: {(final expenditure on social welfare + final expenditure on health) ÷ total final expenditure} × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Local Finance Yearbook"

The share of social welfare expenditure in the general account is an indicator of a local government's fiscal capacity to accommodate the residents' welfare and quality of life.

In 2024, the share of social welfare expenditure in the general account in Suwon City was 49.2%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 45.8%. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest share, after Goyang City (55.0%) and ahead of Seongnam City, Hwaseong City, and Yongin City.

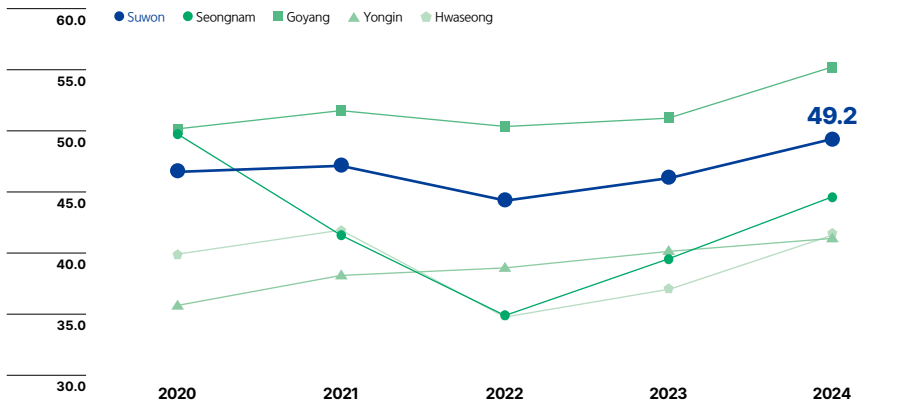
Changes in share of social welfare expenditure in the general account: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in share of social welfare expenditure in the general account: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Per Capita GRDP

Representative

Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Gross regional domestic product divided by the mid-year registered resident population
Unit	KRW ten thousand
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Gross Regional Domestic Product"

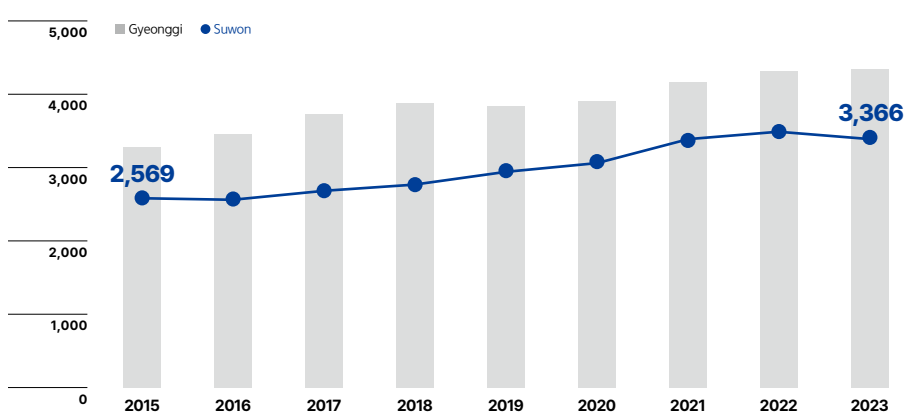
Gross regional domestic product (GRDP) is an indicator used to assess the overall size of the macroeconomy.

In 2023, Suwon City's per capita GRDP was 3,366, lower than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 4,316 (unit: KRW ten thousand). Among comparable local governments, Suwon City ranked fourth in per capita GRDP, behind Hwaseong City, Seongnam City, and Yongin City, and ahead of Goyang City.

※ Note: Gross regional domestic product (GRDP) is the total value added, or the sum of the value of final goods and services newly created within a specified region over a given period. Reference year: 2020.

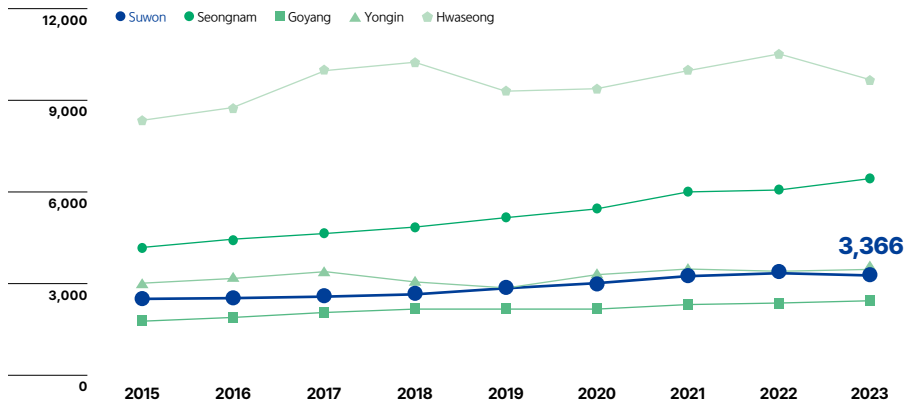
Changes in per capita GRDP: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: KRW ten thousand)



Changes in per capita GRDP: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: KRW ten thousand)



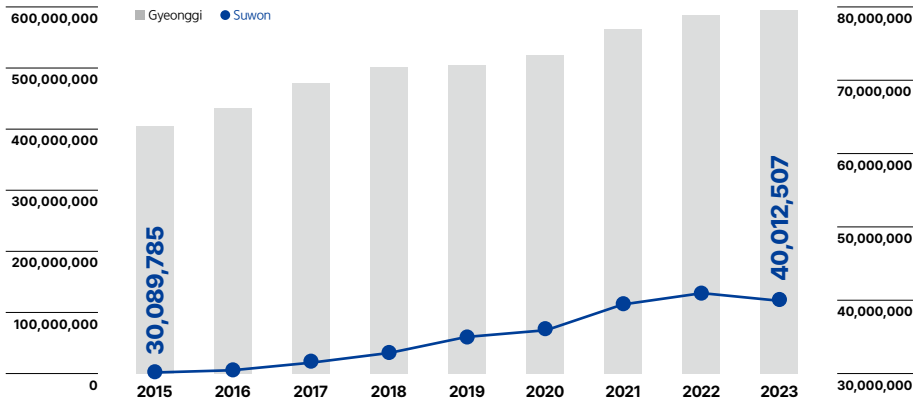
Detailed indicator	Nominal GRDP
Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Sum of the market prices of all final goods and services produced within a specified economic area over a given period
Unit	KRW million
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Gross Regional Domestic Product"

In 2023, Suwon City's nominal GRDP was KRW 40,012,507 million, a decrease from 2022 that reversed a continuous upward trend.
Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the third highest nominal GRDP, after Hwaseong City and Seongnam City.

※ Note: Nominal GRDP is used to identify economic structure and size. Reference year: 2020.

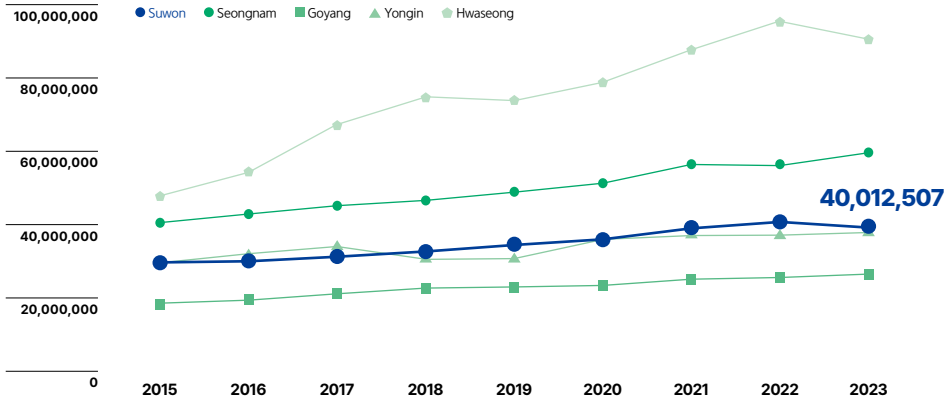
Changes in nominal GRDP: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: KRW million)



Changes in nominal GRDP: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: KRW million)



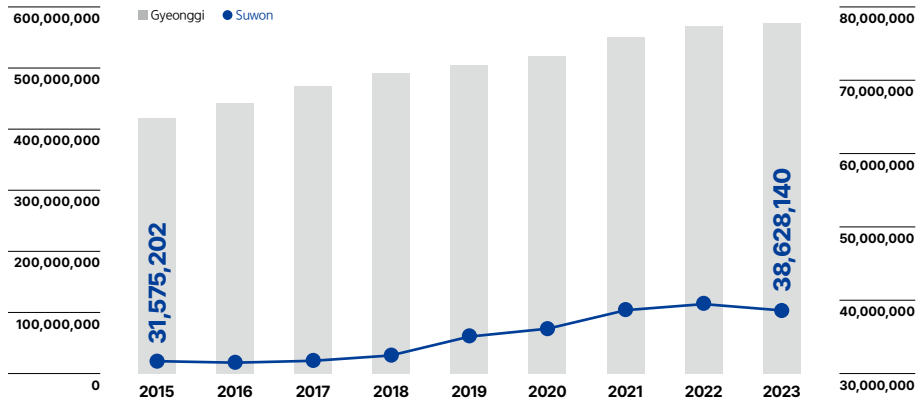
Detailed indicator	Real GRDP
Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Real GRDP represents change in production volume after removing the effects of price changes
Unit	KRW million
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Gross Regional Domestic Product"

In 2023, Suwon City's real GRDP was KRW 38,628,140 million, a decrease from 2022.
Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the third highest real GRDP, after Hwaseong City and Seongnam City, and ahead of Yongin City and Goyang City.

※ Note: Real GRDP is used to calculate economic growth rates. Reference year: 2020.

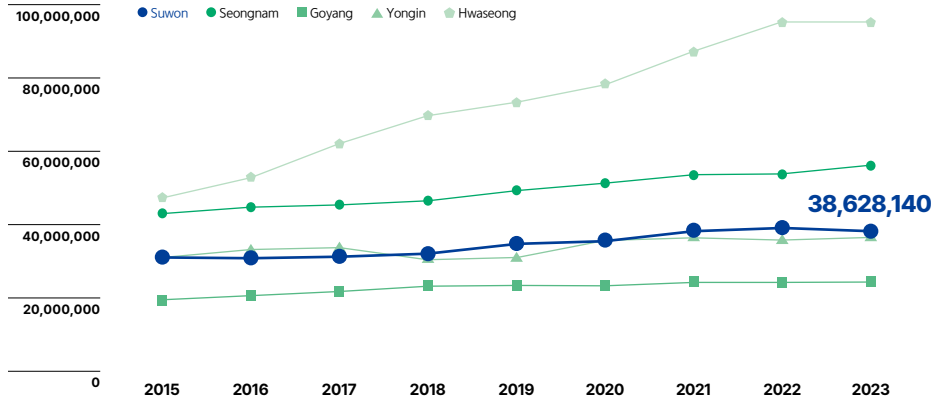
Changes in real GRDP: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: KRW million)



Changes in real GRDP: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: KRW million)



Employment Rate

Representative

Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Annual employment rate calculated as the simple average of the half-yearly or quarterly employment rates
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Local Area Labour Force Survey"

The employment rate is an indicator used to assess actual job creation capacity and labor market conditions.

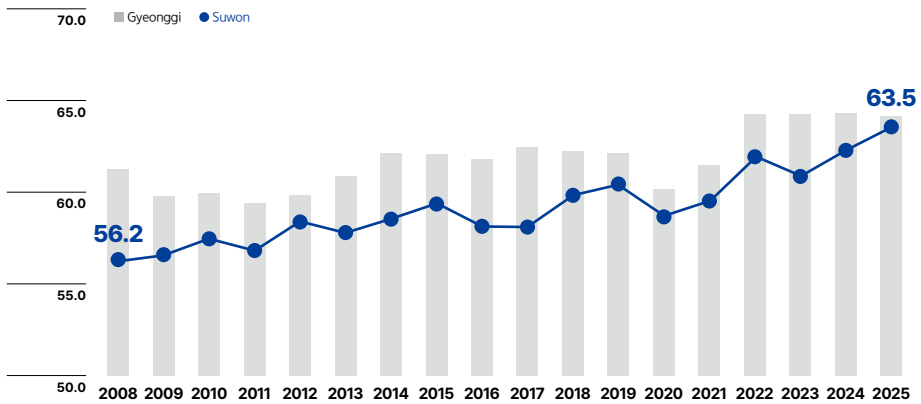
In 2025, Suwon City's employment rate was 63.5%, lower than the Gyeonggi-do average of 64.1%.

In the 2025 comparison of employment rates among comparable local governments, Suwon City was the only one to record an increase from the previous year, of 1.3%p, while the other four recorded slight decreases.

※ Note: The 2025 employment rate is the average of the employment rates for the first and second halves of 2025.

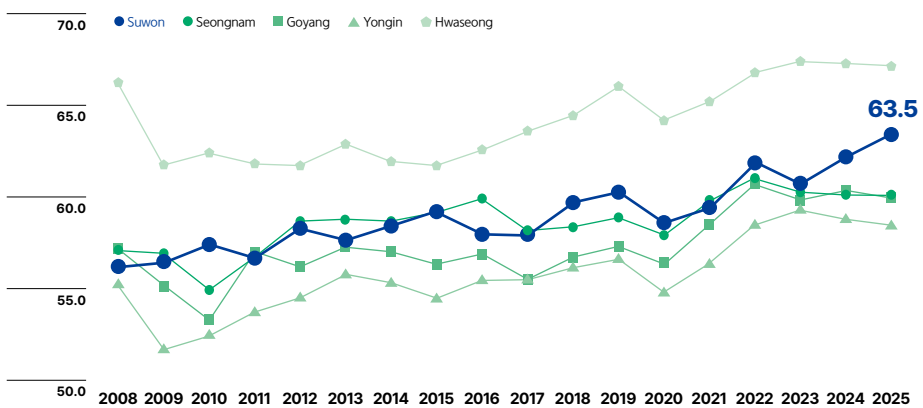
Changes in employment rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in employment rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Unemployment Rate

Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Annual unemployment rate calculated as the simple average of the half-yearly or quarterly unemployment rates
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Local Area Labour Force Survey"

The unemployment rate is an indicator used to diagnose the health of the local economy and identify labor market trends.

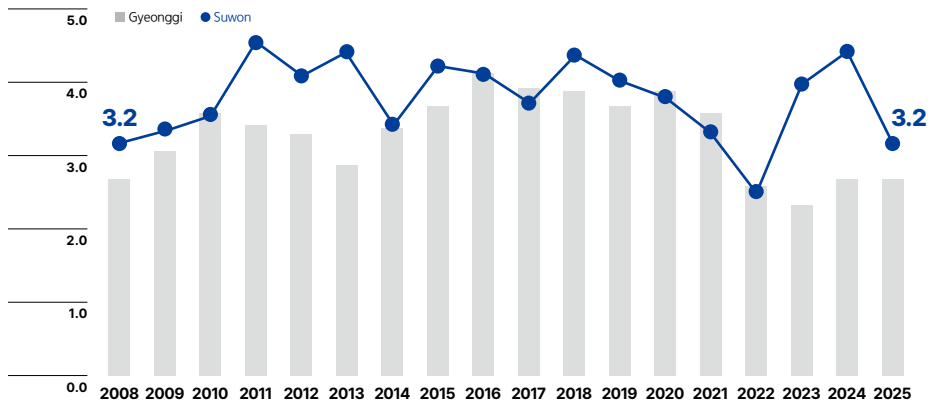
In 2025, Suwon City's unemployment rate was 3.2%, a decrease of 1.3%p from 2024 but 0.5%p higher than the Gyeonggi-do average of 2.7%.

A comparison of unemployment rates among comparable local governments showed decreases in Suwon City and Seongnam City, and increases in Goyang City, Yongin City, and Hwaseong City.

※ Note: The 2025 unemployment rate is the average of the unemployment rates for the first and second halves of 2025.

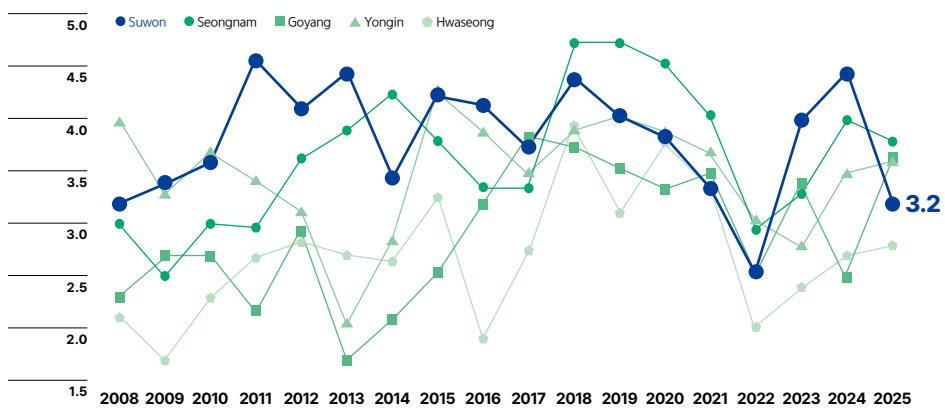
Changes in unemployment rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in unemployment rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Number of Business Establishments

Representative

Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Number of business establishments within the jurisdiction
Unit	establishments
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Census on Establishments"; Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

The number of business establishments is used to understand the scale of the local economy and industrial structure, as well as baseline data for formulating effective job creation and economic revitalization policies.

In 2024, the number of business establishments in Suwon City was 119,612, accounting for 7.5% of the total in Gyeonggi-do.

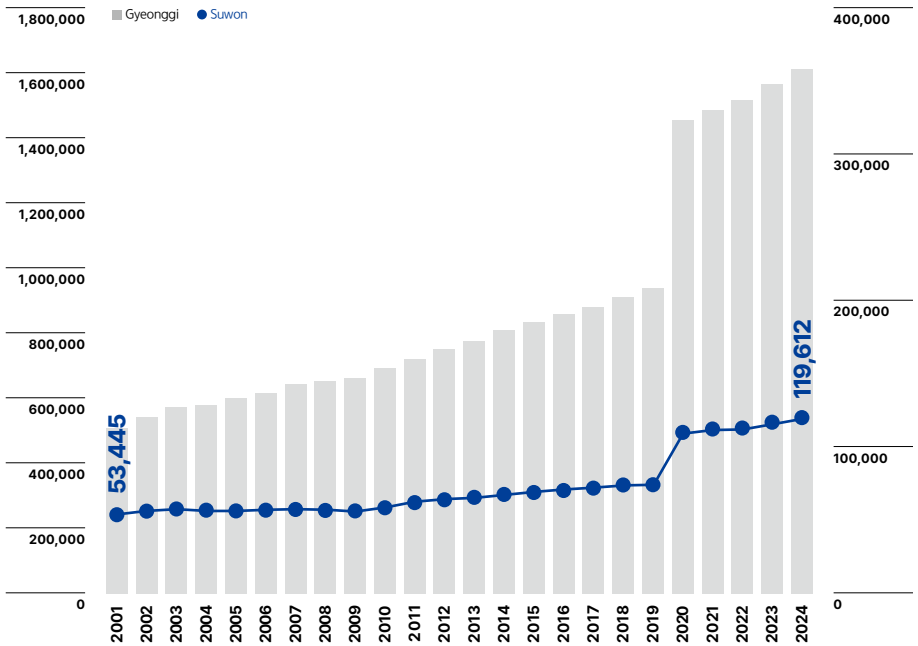
Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the second largest number of business establishments, after Hwaseong City.

From 2023 to 2024, the number of business establishments increased in all four districts. Gwonseon-gu had the largest number at 37,009, followed by Yeongtong-gu (32,010), Paldal-gu (27,030), and Jangan-gu (23,563).

※ Note: In 2020, the target population shifted from a survey-based population (businesses surveyed in the previous year) to a register-based population (businesses registered in Korea). Consequently, the number of business establishments increased as registered entities—such as one-person YouTubers and Smart Store operators—were newly incorporated into the population.

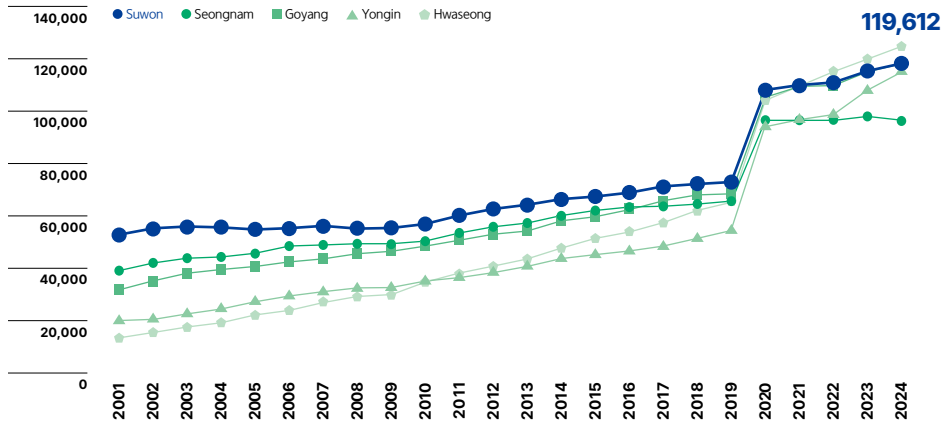
Changes in number of business establishments: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: establishments)



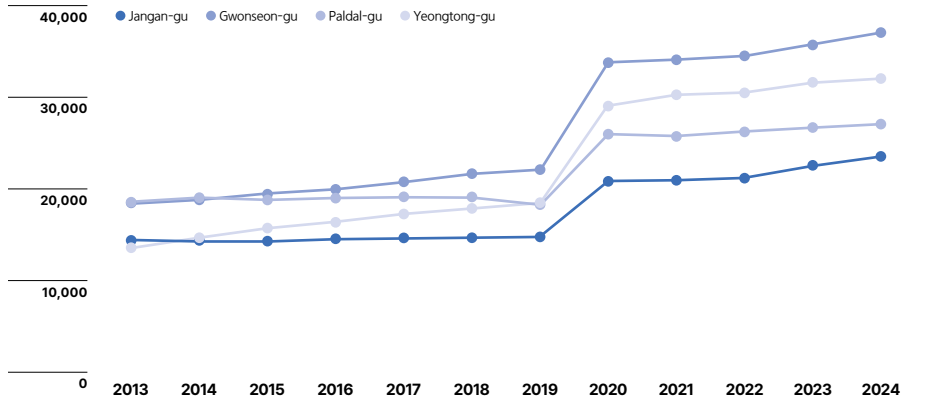
Changes in number of business establishments: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: establishments)

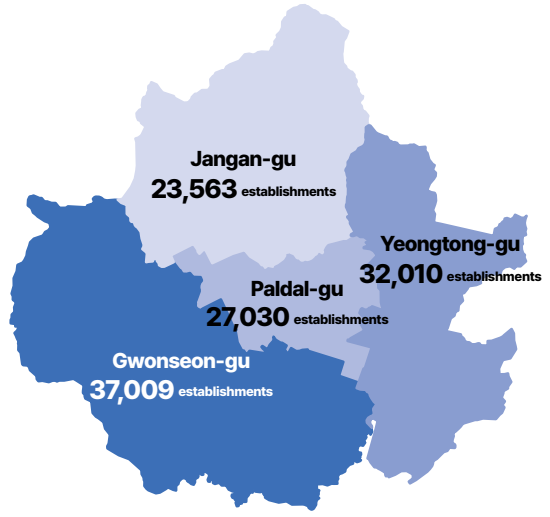


Changes in number of business establishments: Suwon City by District

(Unit: establishments)



Number of business establishments by District in Suwon City(2024)



Detailed indicator	Number of workers
Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Number of workers within the jurisdiction
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Census on Establishments"; Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

In 2024, the number of workers in Suwon City was 484,061, accounting for 7.7% of the total in Gyeonggi-do.

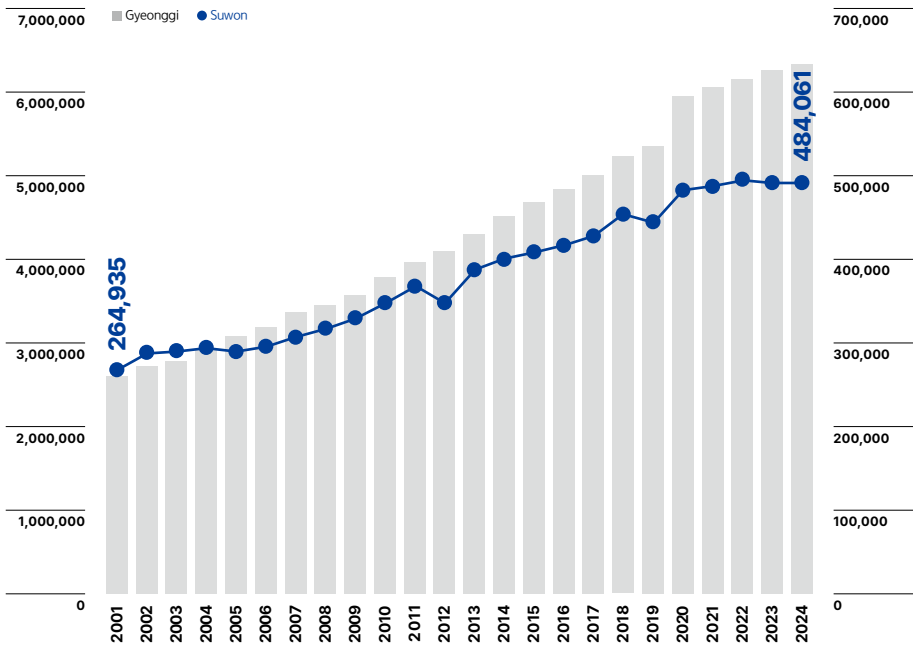
Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the third largest number of workers, after Hwaseong City and Seongnam City, and ahead of Yongin City and Goyang City.

Compared with 2023, the number of workers increased in Jangan-gu and Paldal-gu but decreased in Gwonseon-gu and Yeongtong-gu. In 2024, Yeongtong-gu had the largest number of workers, followed by Gwonseon-gu, Paldal-gu, and Jangan-gu.

※ Note: In 2020, the target population shifted from a survey-based population (businesses surveyed in the previous year) to a register-based population (businesses registered in Korea). Consequently, the number of business establishments increased as registered entities—such as one-person YouTubers and Smart Store operators—were newly incorporated into the population.

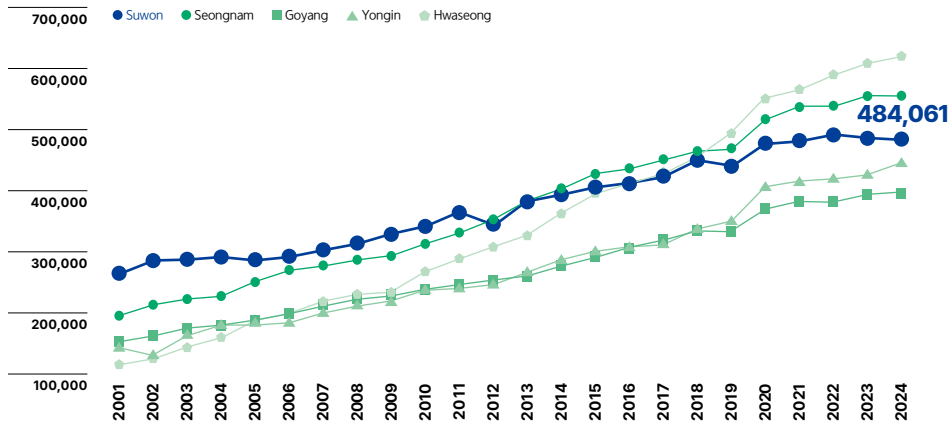
Changes in number of workers: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



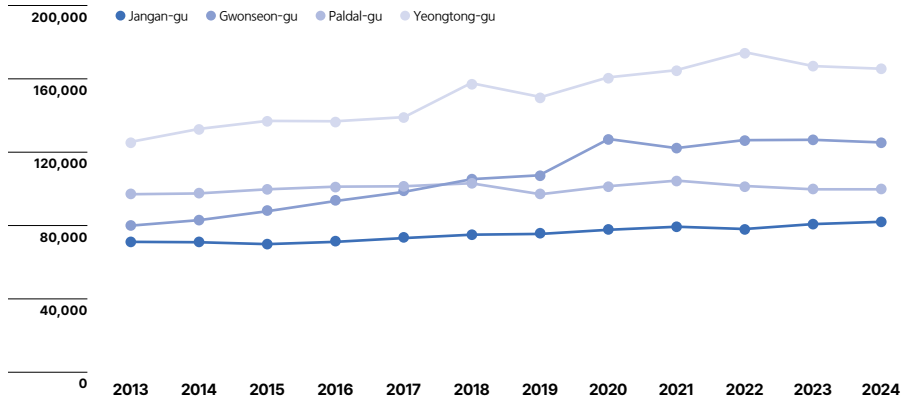
Changes in number of workers: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

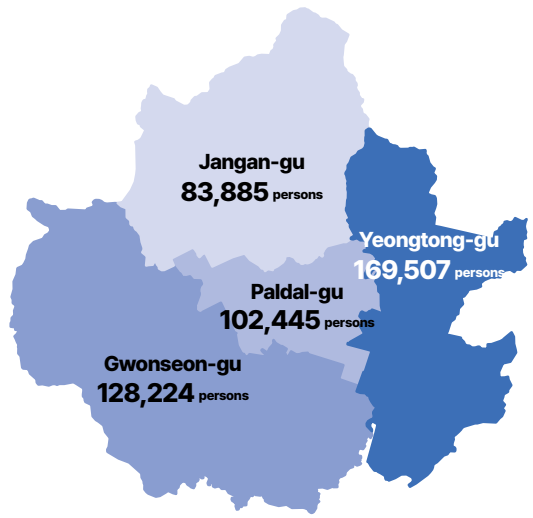


Changes in number of workers: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Number of workers by District in Suwon City(2024)



Share of Self-Employed Workers

Representative

Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Share of self-employed workers among employed persons in the reference month for each year: (number of self-employed workers in the reference month for each year, in thousands ÷ number of employed persons, in thousands) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Local Area Labour Force Survey"

The share of self-employed workers among employed persons is an indicator used to understand employment conditions and the employment structure.

In October 2025, the number of employed persons in Suwon City was 675,000, of whom 88,000 were self-employed workers, resulting in a self-employed worker share of 13.0%.

This figure shows a 1.4%p decrease from 14.4% in 2024.

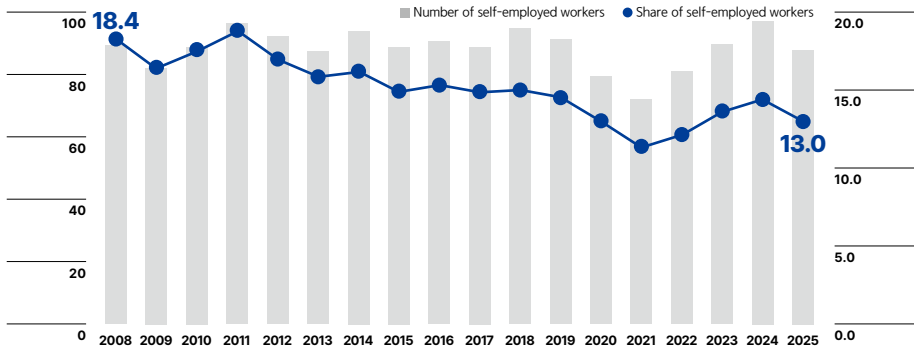
Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the lowest share; Goyang City recorded the highest, followed by Yongin City, Seongnam City, and Hwaseong City.

※ Note: Calculated based on microdata from the Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Local Area Labour Force Survey". The reference month is December for 2010-2012, and October for 2008-2009 and 2013-2025.

※ Note: Self-employed workers refer to self-employed persons who operate individual businesses, as well as writers, actors, freelancers and others who work without belonging to a specific business establishment. This category includes self-employed workers with employees and self-employed workers without employees.

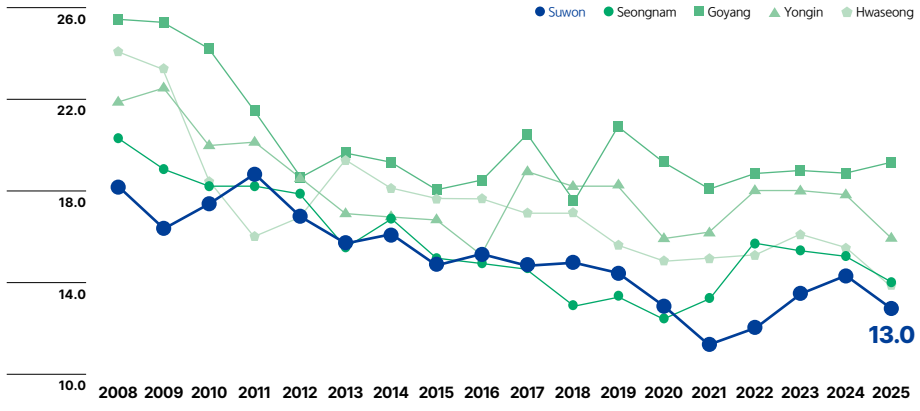
Changes in the number and share of self-employed workers among employed persons in Suwon City

(Unit: thousand persons, %)



Changes in share of self-employed workers among employed persons: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Imports and Exports

Detailed indicator	**Exports**
Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Export value
Unit	USD thousand
Source	Korea International Trade Association, "K-stat Trade Statistics"

Import and export indicator is used to understand the competitiveness of the local economy and the degree of global linkage in the industrial structure, as well as to formulate strategic economic revitalization policies.

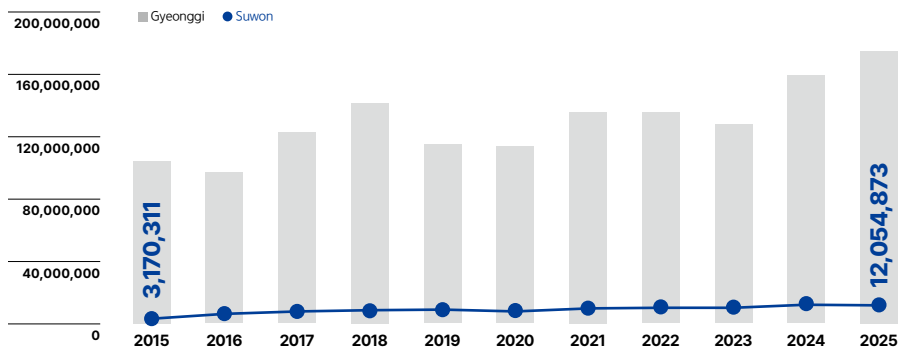
In 2025, Suwon City's exports amounted to USD 12,054,873 thousand, a decrease of USD 751,497 thousand from 2024.

Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the third highest export value, after Hwaseong City and Yongin City, and ahead of Seongnam City and Goyang City.

※ Note: Item classification: HSK; frequency: annual; period: current year; unit: USD thousand.

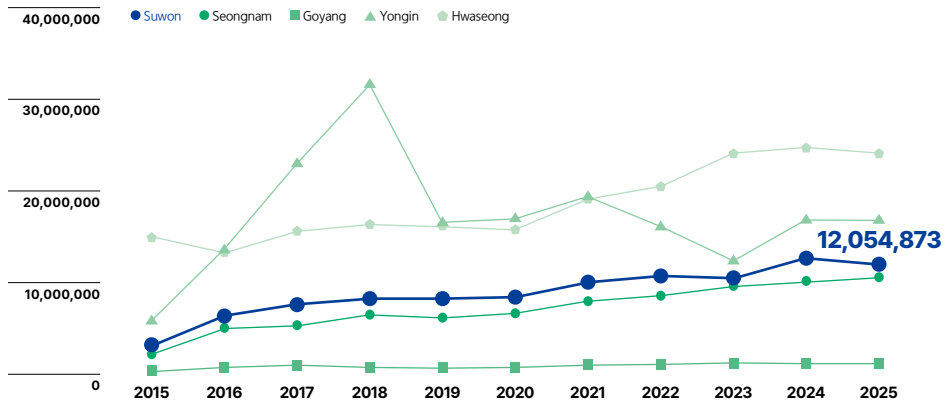
Changes in exports: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: USD thousand)



Changes in exports: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: USD thousand)



Detailed indicator	Imports
Domain	Regional economy and jobs
Calculation method	Import value
Unit	USD thousand
Source	Korea International Trade Association, “K-stat Trade Statistics”

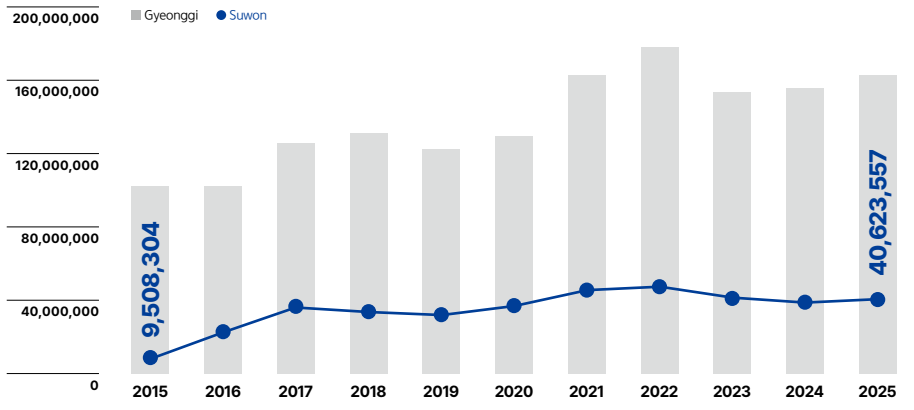
In 2025, Suwon City’s imports amounted to USD 40,623,557 thousand, an increase of USD 912,976 thousand from 2024.

Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City had the highest import value, followed by Hwaseong City, Seongnam City, Yongin City, and Goyang City.

※ Note: Item classification: HSK; frequency: annual; period: current year; unit: USD thousand.

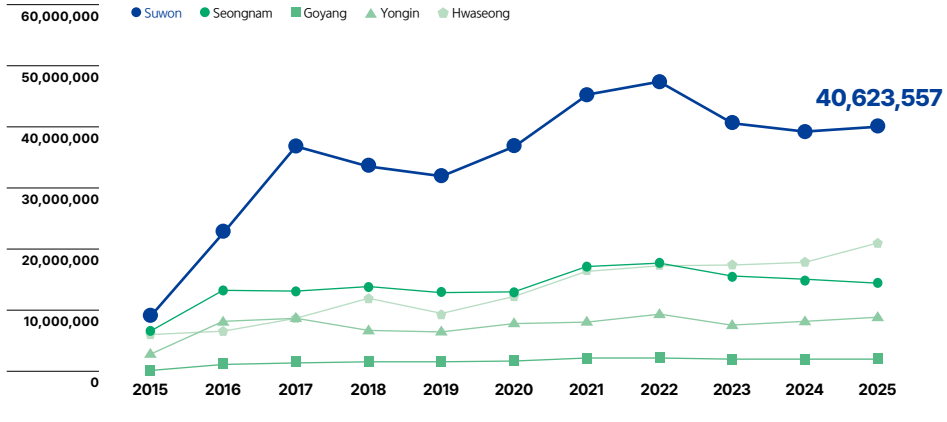
Changes in imports: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: USD thousand)



Changes in imports: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: USD thousand)



Number of Venture Firms

Representative

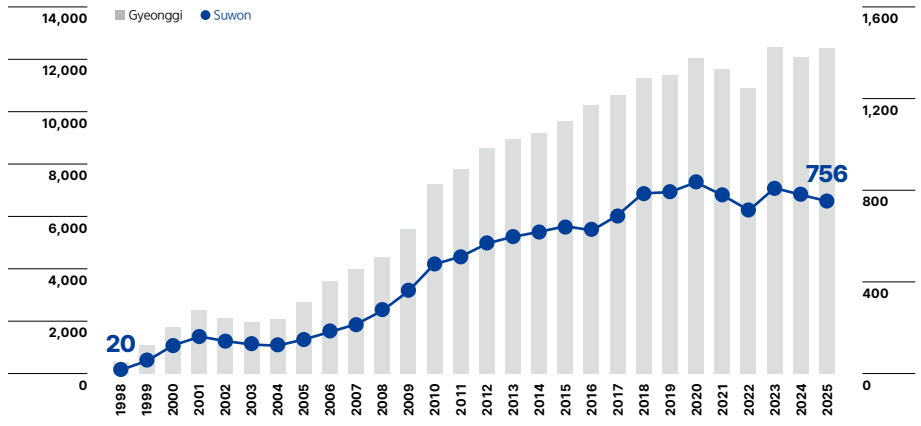
Domain	Innovation economy
Calculation method	Number of all venture firms confirmed and designated as venture firms under Article 2 of the Act on Special Measures for the Promotion of Venture Businesses
Unit	firms
Source	Ministry of SMEs and Startups (Venture Verification Comprehensive Management System)

The number of venture firms is an indicator used to assess the diversity of the urban economy.

In 2025, Suwon City had 756 venture firms, accounting for 6.1% of the total in Gyeonggi-do. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City ranked fourth with 756 venture firms, ahead of Goyang City and behind Hwaseong City, Seongnam City, and Yongin City.

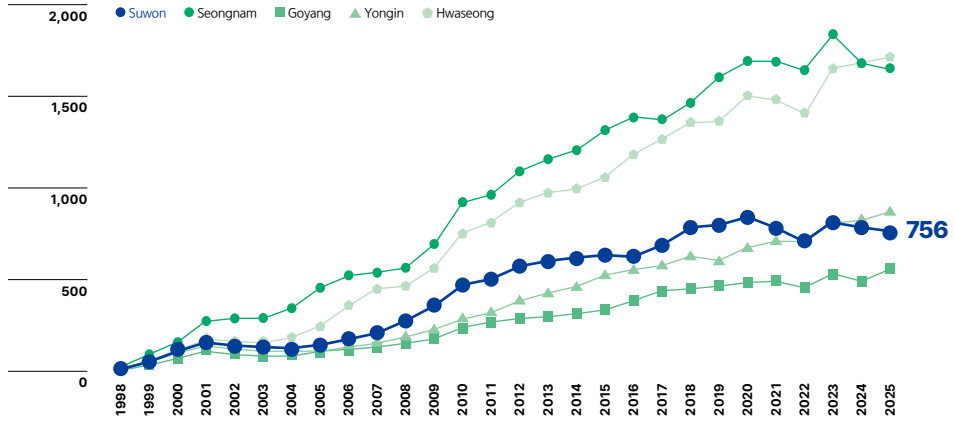
Changes in number of venture firms: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: firms)



Changes in number of venture firms: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: firms)



Business Establishment and Closure Rates

Representative

Detailed indicator	Business establishment rate
Domain	Innovation economy
Calculation method	Ratio of new enterprises to active enterprises in the current year: (number of new enterprises ÷ number of active enterprises) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Business Demography Administrative Statistics"

Business establishment and closure rates are key indicators showing the vitality of the local economy and the stability of the business environment.

In 2024, Suwon City's business establishment rate was 12.7%, continuing a downward trend since 2020.

In 2024, the business establishment rate decreased in Suwon City, Seongnam City, Hwaseong City, and Goyang City, with Yongin City as the exception.

In 2024, the business establishment rate by district was highest in Jangan-gu at 13.7%, followed by Paldal-gu (13.5%), Yeongtong-gu (12.4%), and Gwonseon-gu (11.9%).

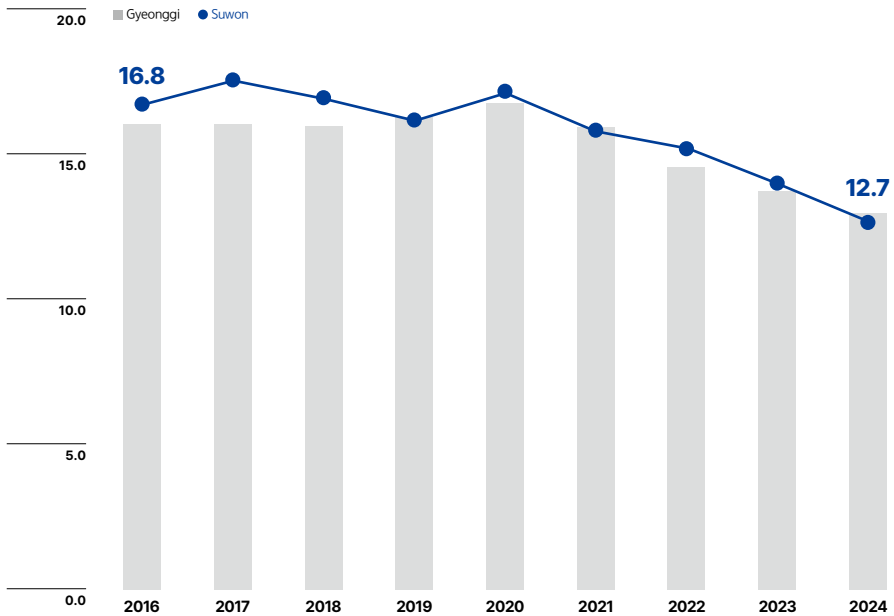
Compared with 2023, the business establishment rate increased only in Jangan-gu in 2024, while it decreased in all three other districts.

※ Note: Active enterprises refer to domestic for-profit enterprises, excluding non-profit enterprises, that had sales or regular employees in the current year (t).

※ Note: New enterprises refer to enterprises with sales or regular employees that began new economic activity, as identified by comparing the active for-profit enterprise databases for the current year (t) and previous year (t-1). Even existing enterprises are classified as new enterprises if two or more of the following changed at the same time: representative, address, or industrial activity based on the medium-level industrial classification.

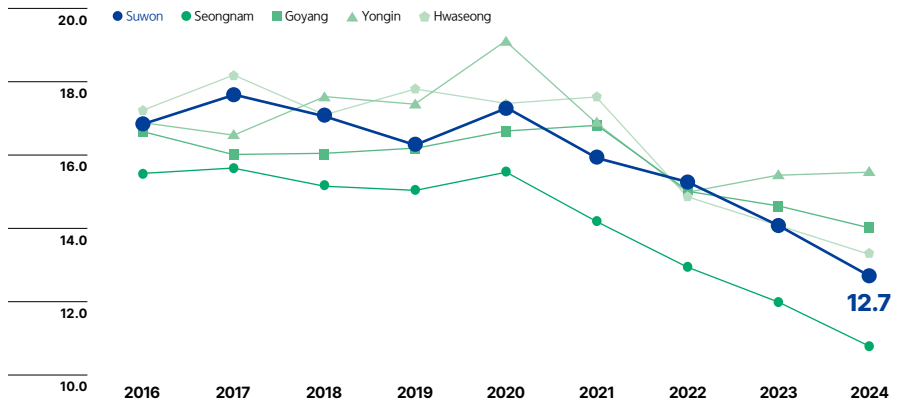
Changes in business establishment rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



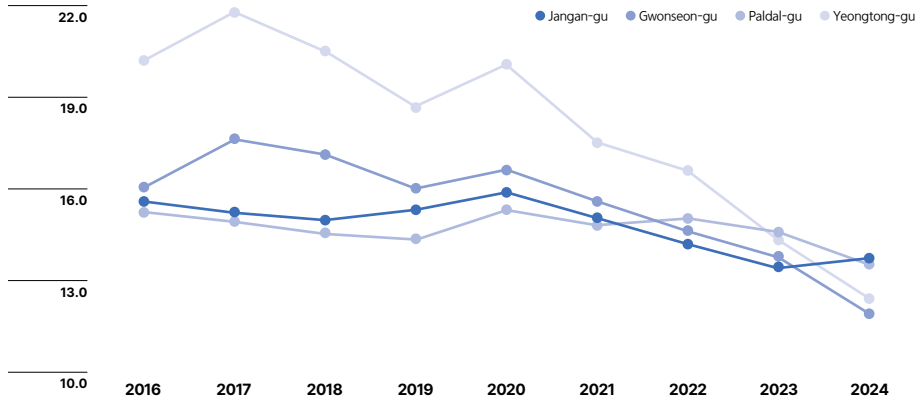
Changes in business establishment rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

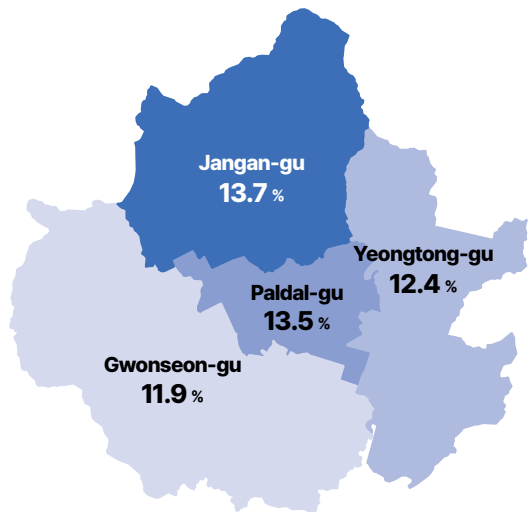


Changes in business establishment rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Business establishment rate by District in Suwon City(2024)



Detailed indicator	Business closure rate
Domain	Innovation economy
Calculation method	Ratio of enterprises that ceased operating to active enterprises in the current year: (number of enterprises that ceased operating ÷ number of active enterprises) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Business Demography Administrative Statistics"

In 2023, Suwon City's business closure rate was 11.2%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 10.5%.

In 2023, the business closure rate increased from 2022 in Suwon City and all four comparable local governments.

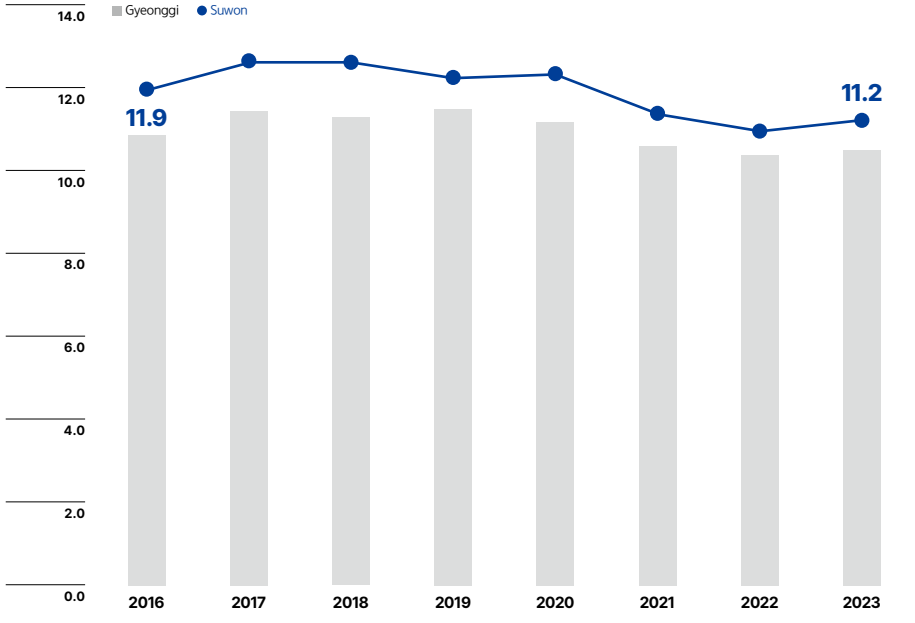
In 2023, Jangan-gu had the highest business closure rate at 11.9%, followed by Paldal-gu (11.5%), and Yeongtong-gu and Gwonseon-gu (11.0% each).

In 2023, the business closure rate increased from 2022 in all four districts.

※ Note: Active enterprises refer to domestic for-profit enterprises, excluding non-profit enterprises, that had sales or regular employees in the current year (t).
※ Note: Enterprises that ceased operating refer to enterprises identified as having stopped economic activity by comparing the active for-profit enterprise databases for the current year (t) and the following year (t+1). Even without a business closure report, an enterprise is classified as having ceased operating if it had neither sales nor regular employees for at least one year.

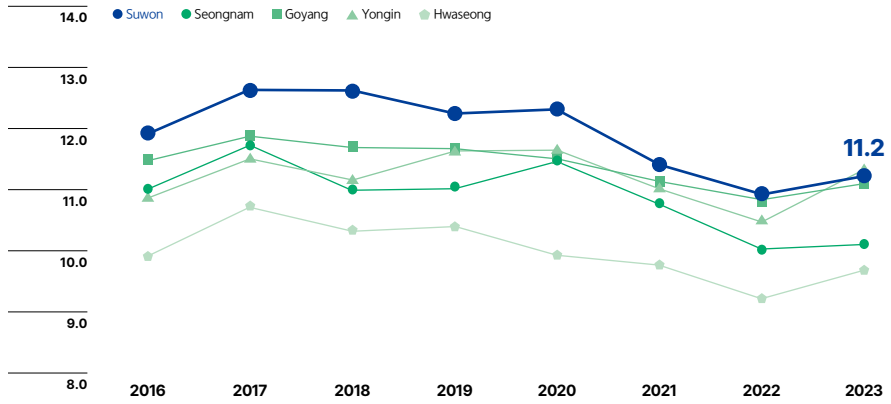
Changes in business closure rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



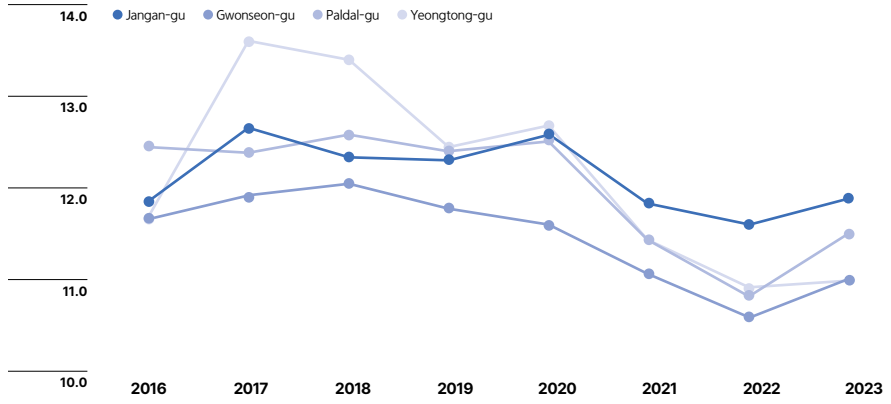
Changes in business closure rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

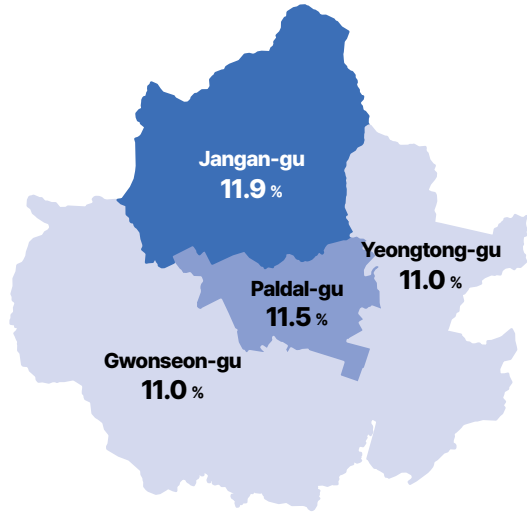


Changes in business closure rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Business closure rate by District in Suwon City(2023)



Number of Women-Led Firms

Domain	Innovation economy
Calculation method	Number of establishments with a female representative
Unit	establishments
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Census on Establishments"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Census on Establishments"

The number of women-led firms is important for expanding industrial diversity and is used as baseline data for policies supporting women entrepreneurs.

In 2024, Suwon City had 47,210 women-led firms, an increase of 1,203 from the previous year.

The number of women-led firms has increased continuously since 2005. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had the largest number.

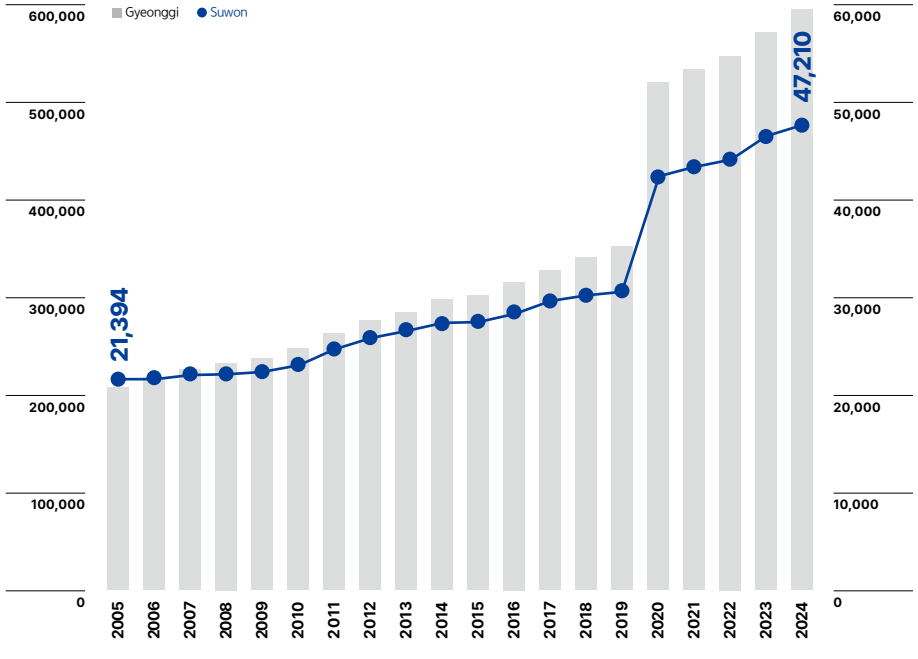
In 2024, Gwonseon-gu had the largest number of women-led firms at 13,428, followed by Yeongtong-gu, Paldal-gu, and Jangan-gu.

The number of women-led firms increased from the previous year in all four districts.

※ Note: In 2020, the population changed from a survey-based population consisting of businesses surveyed in the previous year to a registration-based population consisting of businesses registered in Korea. Consequently, business-registration-based entities such as one-person YouTubers and Smart Store operators were newly included in the population, leading to the increase of the number of business establishments.

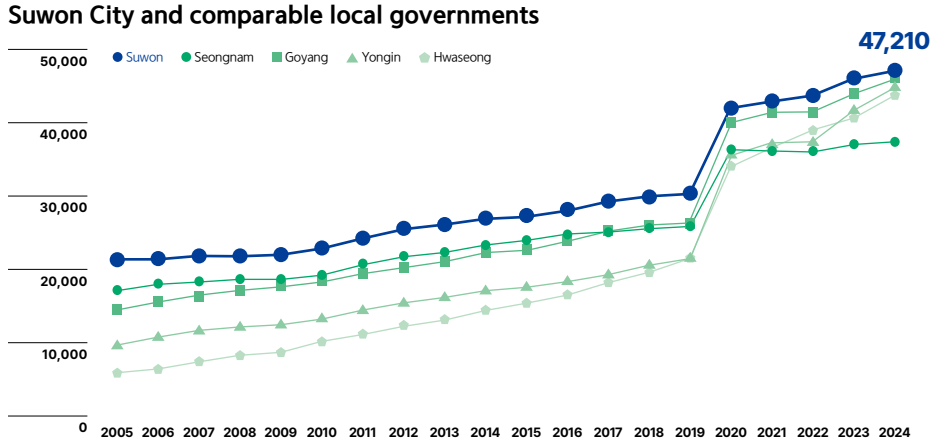
Changes in number of women-led firms: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: establishments)



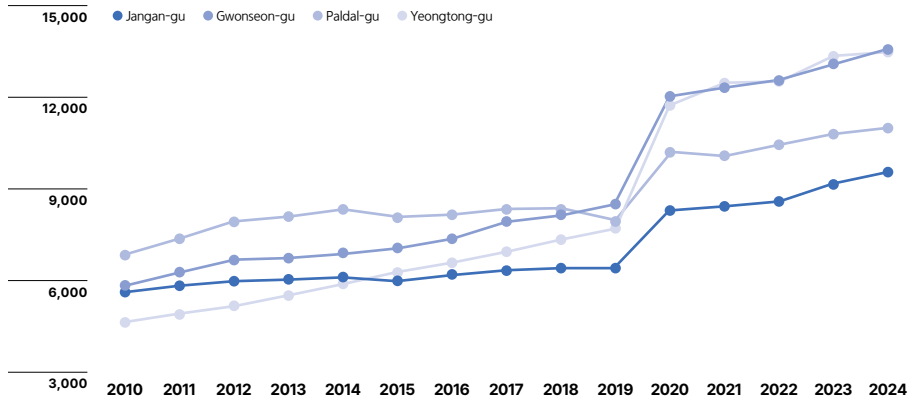
Changes in number of women-led firms: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: establishments)

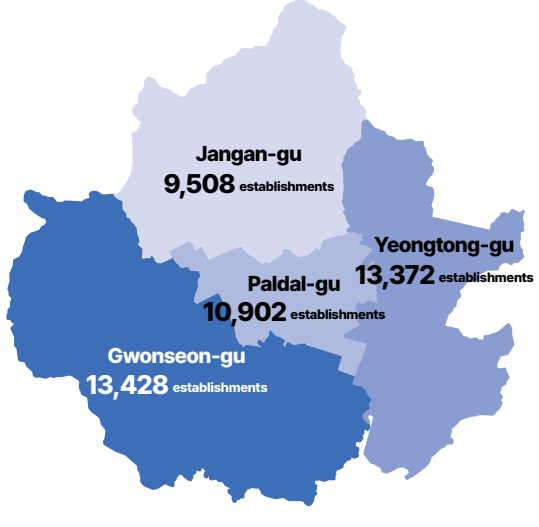


Changes in number of women-led firms: Suwon City by District

(Unit: establishments)



Number of women-led firms by District in Suwon City(2024)



Number of Youth Start-Ups

Domain	Innovation economy
Calculation method	Number of companies admitted to a Suwon City start-up support center whose representative is a young adult aged 19-39
Unit	companies
Source	Suwon City Start-Up Support Center

The number of youth start-ups is an indicator used to assess the region's start-up capacity and competitiveness.

In 2025, 128 youth-led companies were based in Suwon City start-up support centers, an increase of 18 from 2024.

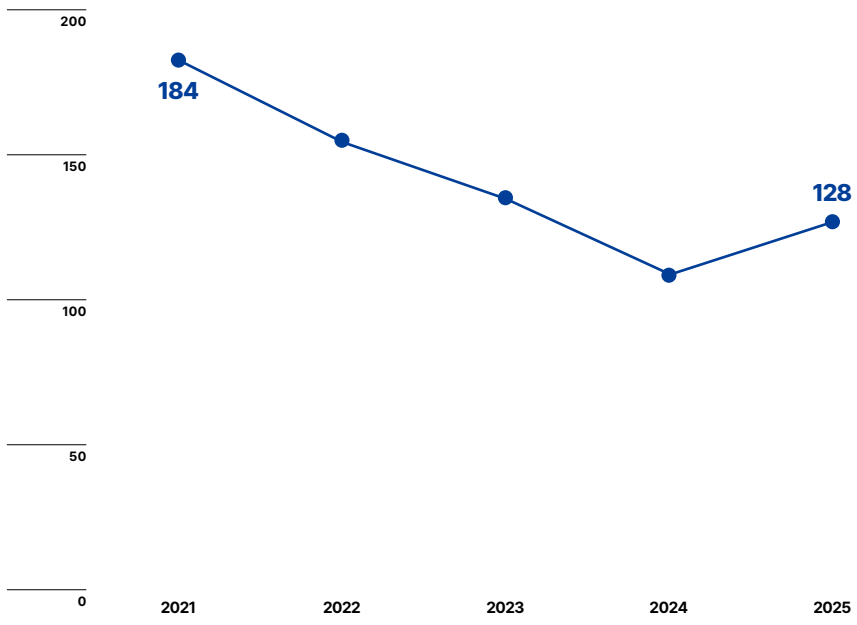
The number of youth start-ups had declined continuously since 2021 but returned to growth in 2025.

※ Note: Sum for January-December of the relevant year.



Changes in the number of youth start-ups in Suwon City

(Unit: companies)



Number of Social Enterprises

Domain	Innovation economy
Calculation method	Number of certified social enterprises
Unit	enterprises
Source	Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency (Integrated Social Economy Project Management System)

The number of social enterprises is an important indicator of local economic stability and serves as baseline data for social enterprise support policies.

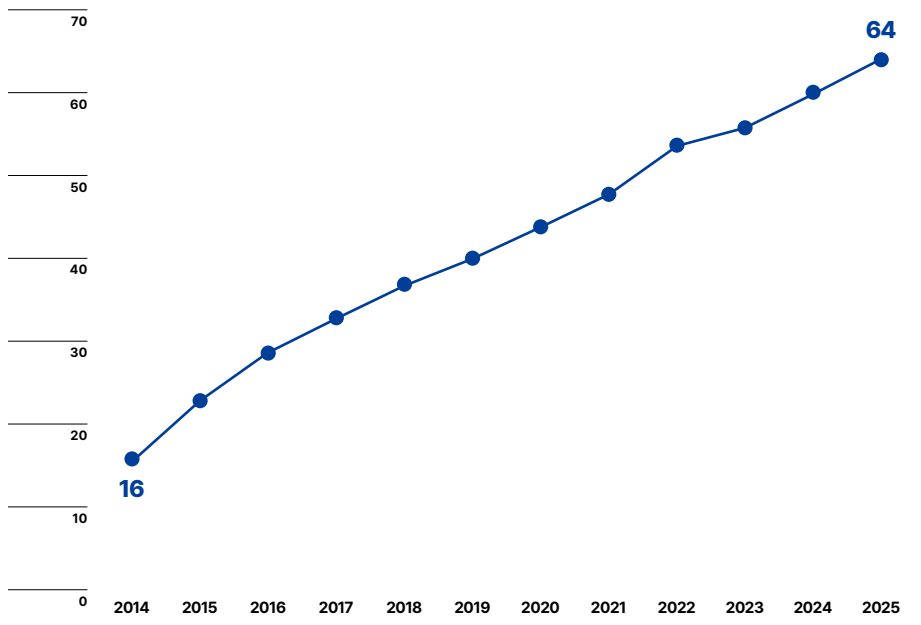
In 2025, Suwon City had 64 certified social enterprises, an increase of four from 2024.

The number of social enterprises has increased continuously since 2014.



Changes in the number of certified social enterprises in Suwon City

(Unit: enterprises)



3. City and Housing

Smart city

- Number of public Wi-Fi installations
- Level of digital information utilization
- Number of smart bus stops
- Number of smart crosswalks

Housing supply

- Housing supply rate
- Housing price index
- Housing rental rate
- Owner-occupancy rate

Housing quality

- Share of aging housing
- Residential environmental satisfaction
- Share of households living in non-residential structures
- Average duration of residence
- Housing area per capita
- Share of Households Living in Basements (Semi-Basements) or Rooftops (Rooftop Rooms)
- Rent-to-income ratio (RIR)
- Price-to-income ratio (PIR)

Number of Public Wi-Fi Installations

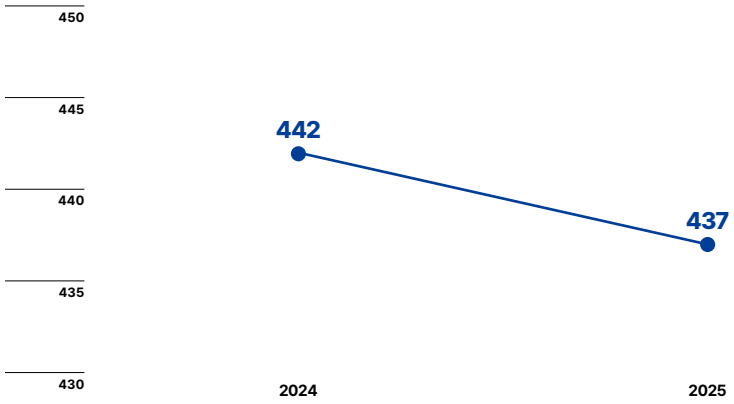
Representative

Domain	Smart city
Calculation method	Status of public Wi-Fi installations in Suwon City
Unit	locations
Source	Suwon City internal data (Digital Policy Division, Information and Communications Team)

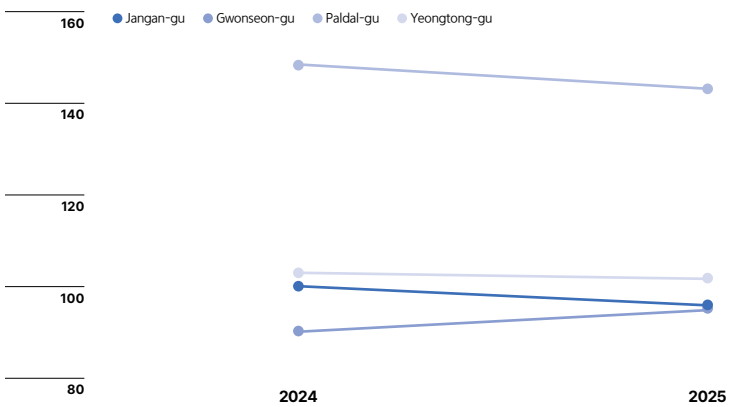
The number of public Wi-Fi installations is a measure of the digital economy's infrastructure and is important in terms of public convenience.

In Suwon City, public Wi-Fi was installed at 442 locations in 2024 and 437 locations in 2025. Paldal-gu had the largest number of locations at 144 among Suwon City's districts in 2025, followed by Yeongtong-gu (102), Jangan-gu (96), and Gwonseon-gu (95). Gwonseon-gu was the only district to record an increase from the previous year.

Changes in the number of public Wi-Fi installations in Suwon City (Unit: locations)



Changes in number of Wi-Fi installations: Suwon City by District (Unit: locations)



Level of Digital Information Utilization

Domain	Smart city
Calculation method	Percentage of service usage via digital devices (PCs, mobile phones, tablet PCs, etc.) during the past three months among respondents who mainly use a digital device to access the internet
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

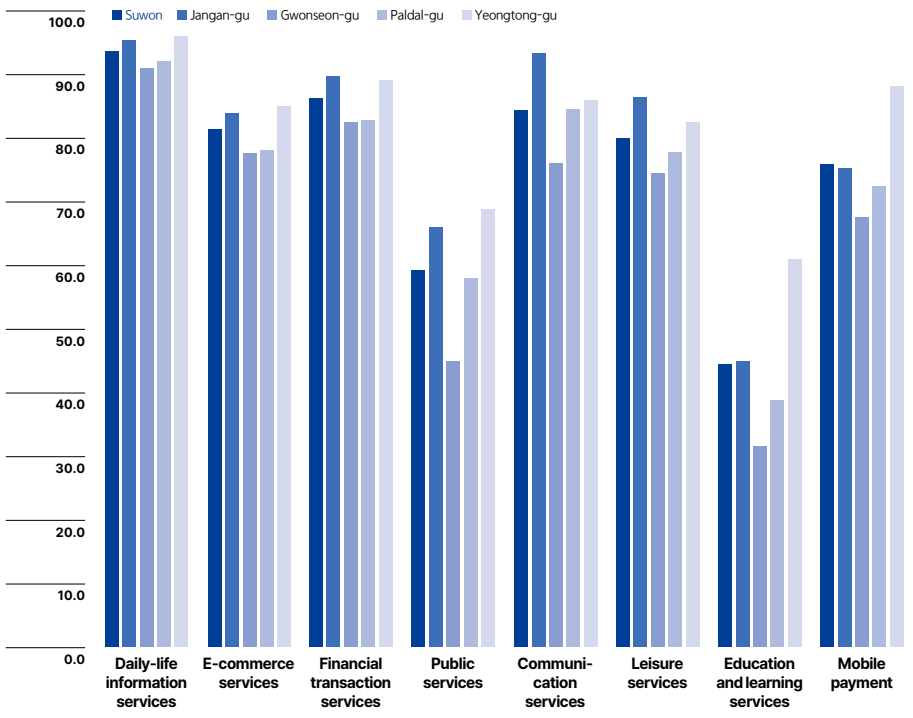
The level of digital information utilization is a key indicator for assessing digital capabilities and disparities.

Digital service utilization among Suwon citizens exceeded 80% for daily-life information (93.7%), financial transactions (86.2%), communication (84.3%), and e-commerce (81.3%). The data indicates that the use of these services has become widespread, whereas education and learning services remained relatively low at 44.4%.

※ Note: Among respondents who reported having a digital device that they mainly use to access the internet, the figures are the combined shares of ③ "Use occasionally" and ④ "Use frequently" responses for each service.

Level of digital information utilization: Suwon City and its districts

(Unit: %)



Category	Daily-life information services	E-commerce services	Financial transaction services	Public services	Communi-cation services	Leisure services	Education and learning services	Mobile payment
Suwon City	93.7	81.3	86.2	59.1	84.3	80.0	44.4	76.0
Jangan-gu	95.3	83.9	89.7	66.0	93.3	86.4	44.8	75.6
Gwonseon-gu	91.0	77.5	82.5	44.9	75.7	74.3	31.5	67.6
Paldal-gu	92.2	78.1	82.7	58.2	84.5	77.4	38.7	72.4
Yeongtong-gu	96.1	84.9	89.2	69.0	85.9	82.5	60.8	87.1

Number of Smart Bus Stops

Domain	Smart city
Calculation method	Status of smart bus stop installations
Unit	stops
Source	Suwon City internal data (Public Transport Division; Green City Advancement Team)

Smart bus stops help reduce waiting times for public transport users and increase public transport use.

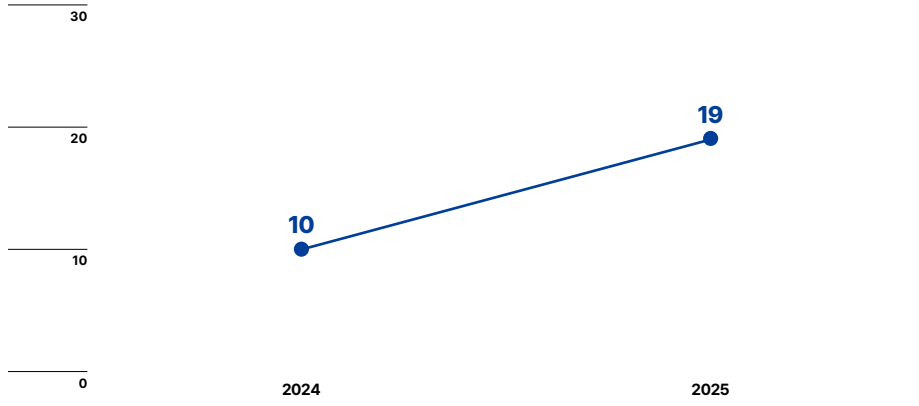
A total of 19 smart bus stops were installed through the Smart City Solution Expansion Project and the Carbon-Neutral Green City Smart Climate Shelter Project.

By district, Gwonseon-gu had the largest number at 12.

※ Note: Cumulative total based on year of completion.

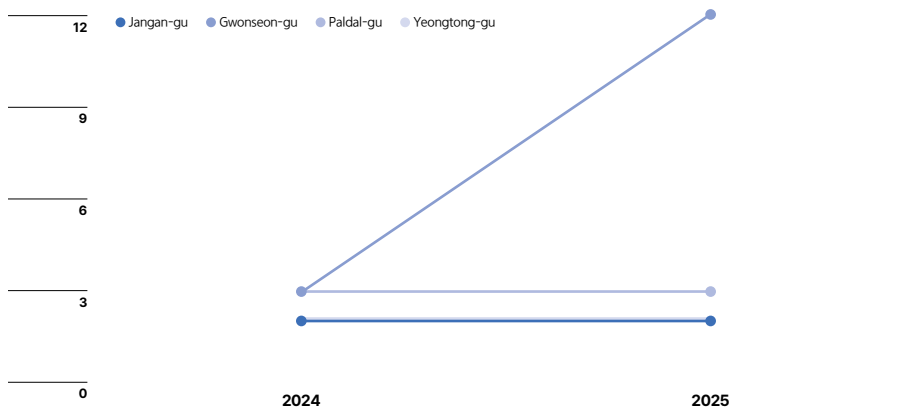
Changes in the number of smart bus stops in Suwon City

(Unit: stops)



Changes in number of smart bus stops: Suwon City by District

(Unit: stops)



Number of Smart Crosswalks

Domain	Smart city
Calculation method	Number of smart pedestrian crossing systems installed within Suwon City
Unit	systems
Source	Suwon City internal data (Transport Policy Division, Transport Facilities Team)

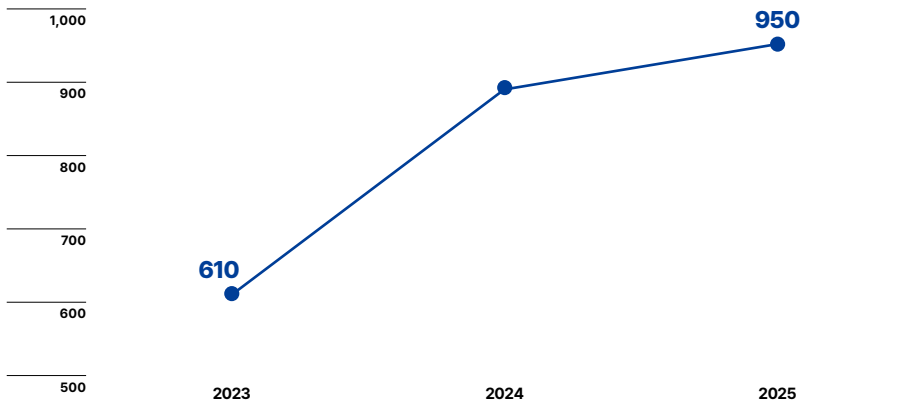
The number of smart crosswalks is an indicator intended to help prevent traffic accidents and enhance pedestrian safety.

As of 2025, a total of 950 smart pedestrian crossing systems had been installed in Suwon City. By district, Gwonseon-gu had the largest number at 308, followed by Yeongtong-gu (300), Jangan-gu (205), and Paldal-gu (137).

※ Note: The figures are the sum of installations by type and refer to the status as of December of the relevant year.

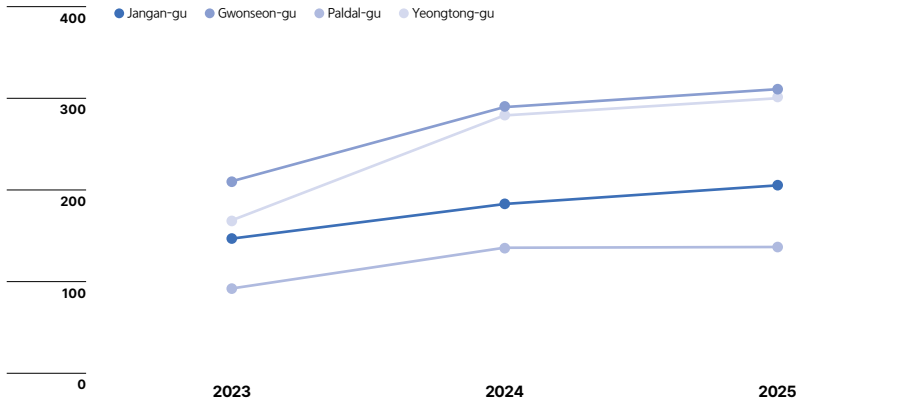
Changes in the number of smart crosswalks in Suwon City

(Unit: systems)



Changes in number of smart crosswalks: Suwon City by District

(Unit: systems)



Housing Supply Rate

Domain	Housing supply
Calculation method	(Number of housing units ÷ number of general households) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, "Housing Supply Rate"; Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"; Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Housing Census"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"; Seongnam City, Gyeonggi-do, "Seongnam Basic Statistics"; Goyang City, Gyeonggi-do, "Goyang Basic Statistics"; Yongin City, Gyeonggi-do, "Yongin Basic Statistics"; Hwaseong City, Gyeonggi-do, "Hwaseong Basic Statistics"

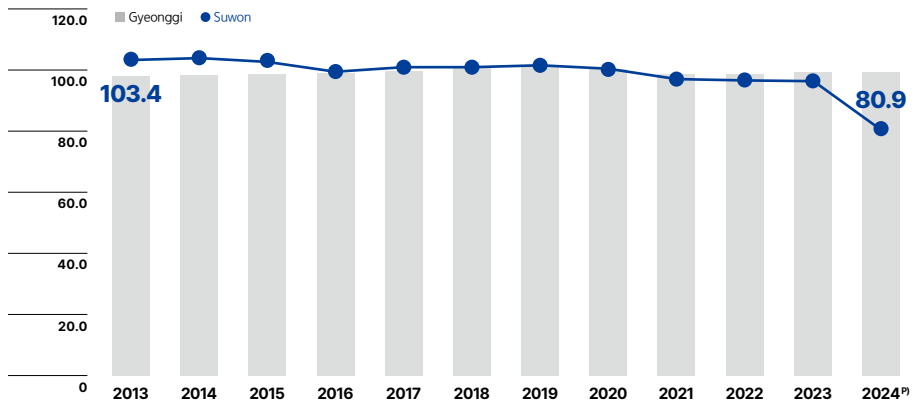
The housing supply rate is an indicator used to assess local housing supply and demand and to support the formulation of balanced housing policy.

In 2024[p)], Suwon City's housing supply rate was 80.9%, a decrease of 15.6%p from 2023. Among comparable local governments, the housing supply rate decreased in Suwon City, Seongnam City, and Yongin City, but increased in Goyang City and Hwaseong City.

※ Note: p) indicates a provisional figure. The 2024 figures for Suwon City, Seongnam City, Yongin City, and Hwaseong City were calculated using the formula based on the Population Census and Housing Census and are provisional. The 2017–2024 figures for Goyang City are provisional estimates calculated based on the relevant formula.

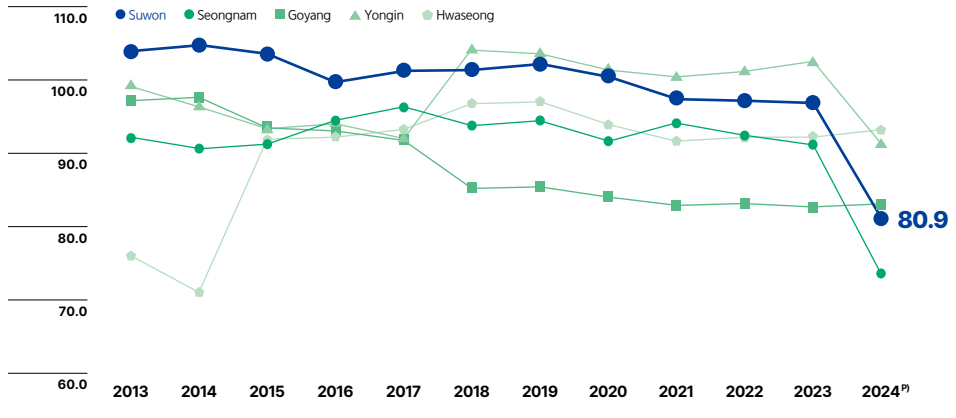
Changes in housing supply rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in housing supply rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Housing Price Index

Representative

Detailed indicator	Housing sales price index
Domain	Housing supply
Calculation method	Index of the relative price level, with the price in the base period set at 100 (composite)
Unit	index 2011 to 2012: June 2011=100.0 2013 to 2014: November 2012=100.0 2015 to 2017: June 2015=100.0 2018 to 2019: November 2017=100.0 2020 onward: June 2021=100.0
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

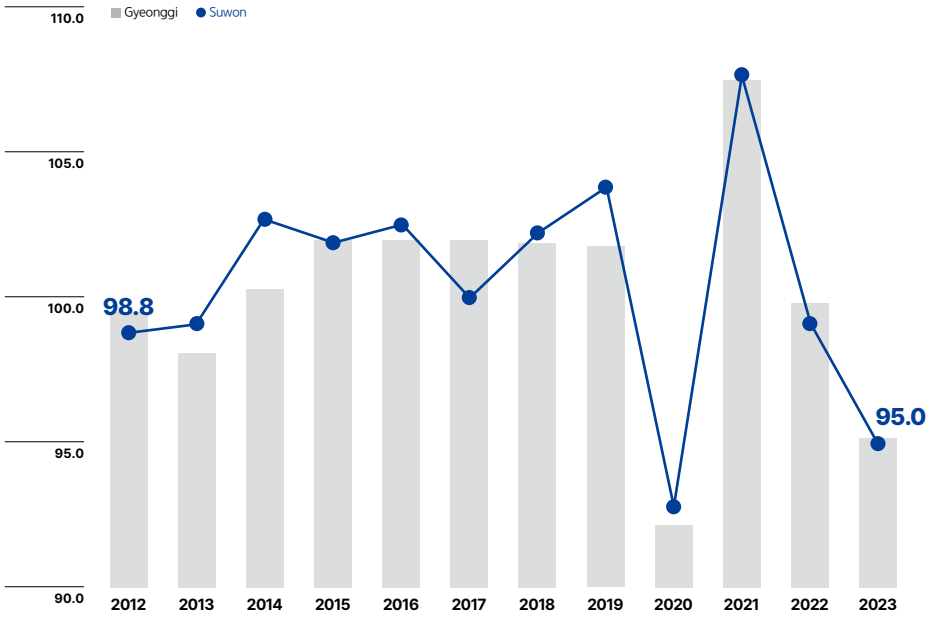
The housing price index is an important indicator for identifying price trends in the real-estate market.

In 2023, Suwon City's composite housing sales price index was 95.0, 12.7 points below the 2021 level. It fell by 4.1 points from the previous year, marking a second consecutive annual decline, and all comparable local governments also recorded declines over the same period.

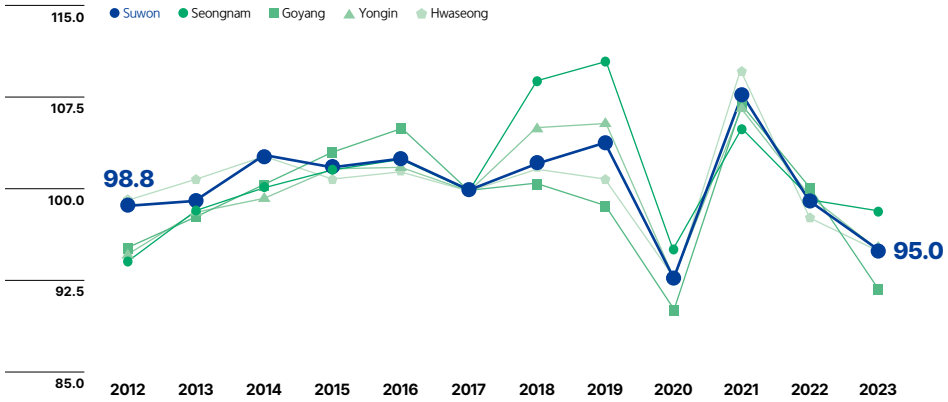
In 2023, housing sales prices in all four districts of Suwon City were below the 2021 level. Yeongtong-gu recorded the largest decline, at 17.9 points below the 2021 level, followed by Gwonseon-gu (12.1), Jangan-gu (10.4), and Paldal-gu (8.3).

※ Note: Caution is required when comparing figures, as base periods vary by time frame.
※ Note: For 2020 onward, the base period is June 2021.

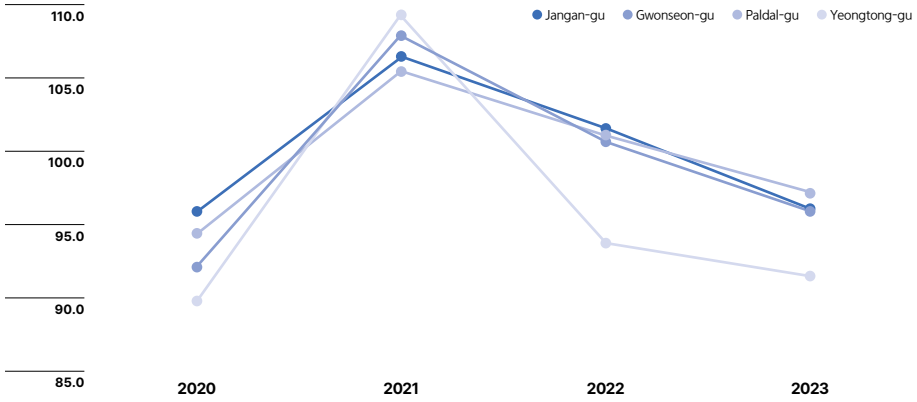
Changes in composite housing sales price index: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do



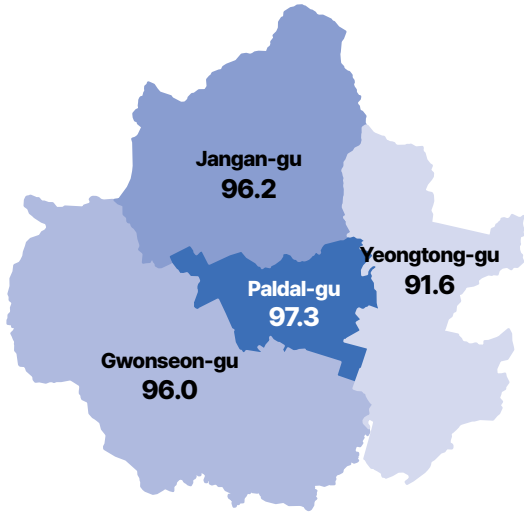
Changes in composite housing sales price index: Suwon City and comparable local governments



Changes in composite housing sales price index: Suwon City by District



Composite housing sales price index by District in Suwon City(2023)



Detailed indicator	Housing *jeonse* price index
Domain	Housing supply
Calculation method	Index of the relative price level, with the price in the base period set at 100 (composite)
Unit	index 2011 to 2012: June 2011=100.0 2013 to 2014: November 2012=100.0 2015 to 2017: June 2015=100.0 2018 to 2019: November 2017=100.0 2020 onward: June 2021=100.0
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

In 2023, Suwon City's composite housing *jeonse* price index was 87.8, 16.3 points below the 2021 level.

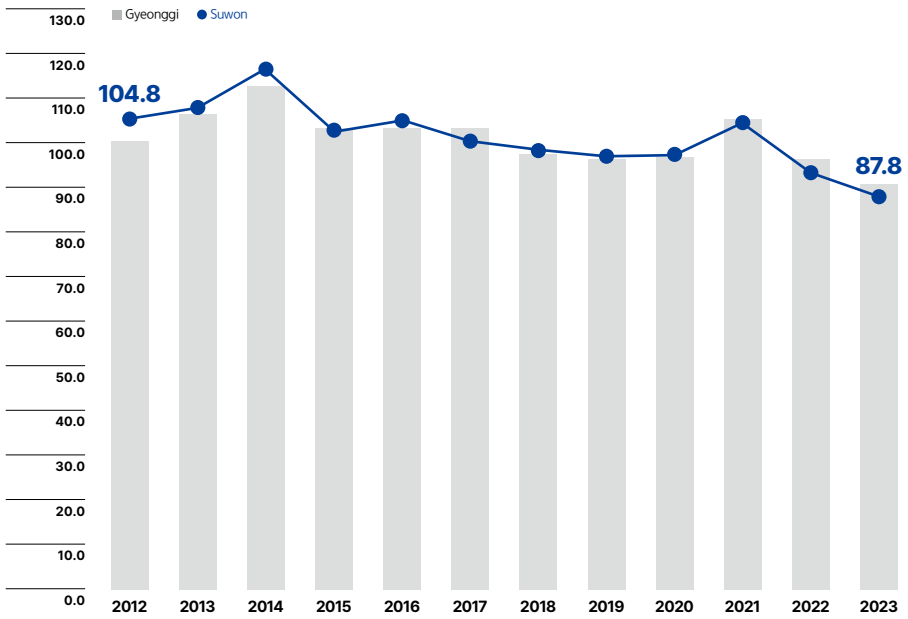
It fell by 5.1 points from the previous year, representing the third-largest decline after Goyang City and Yongin City.

Housing *jeonse* prices in all four districts of Suwon City fell below the 2021 level in 2022 and continued to decline through 2023.

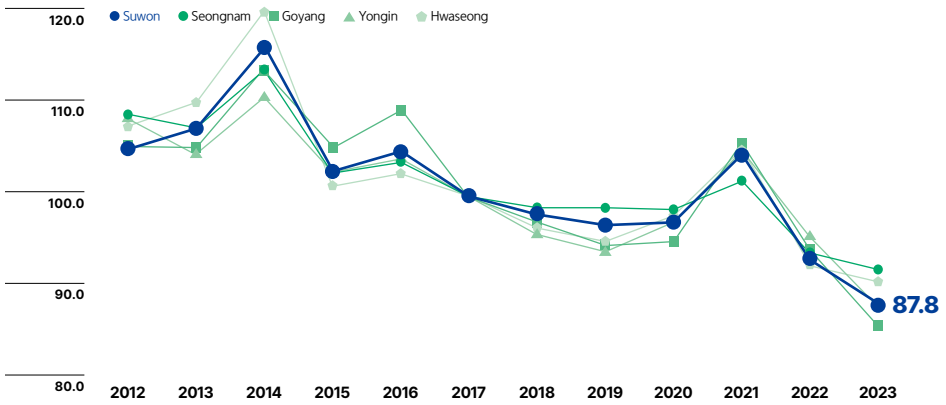
Yeongtong-gu recorded the largest decline among the four districts, falling by 24.0 points compared to 2021, followed by Gwonseon-gu (15.7), Jangan-gu (11.9), and Paldal-gu (8.8).

※ Note: Caution is required when comparing figures, as base periods vary by time frame.
※ Note: For 2020 onward, the base period is June 2021.

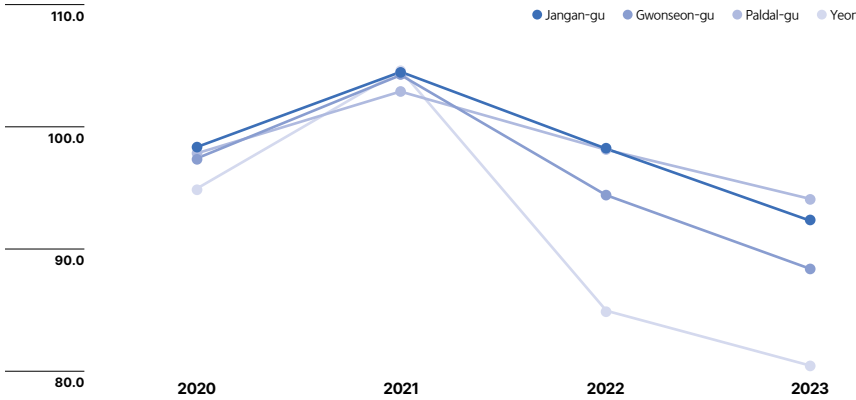
Changes in composite housing *jeonse* price index: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do



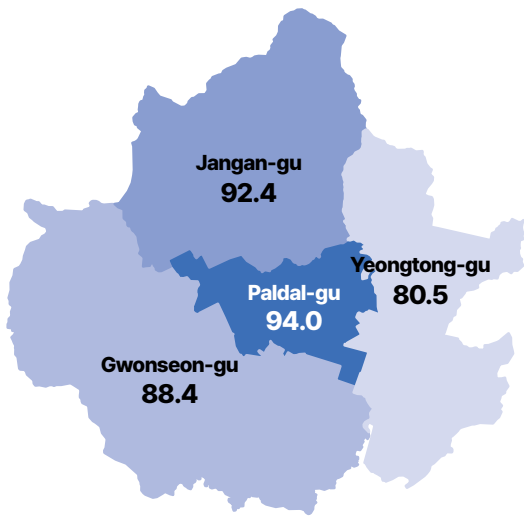
Changes in composite housing *jeonse* price index: Suwon City and comparable local governments



Changes in composite housing *jeonse* price index: Suwon City by District



Composite housing *jeonse* price index by District in Suwon City(2023)



Detailed indicator	Apartment sales price index
Domain	Housing supply
Calculation method	Index of the relative price level, with the price in the base period set at 100 (apartments)
Unit	index 2011 to 2012: June 2011=100.0 2013 to 2014: November 2012=100.0 2015 to 2017: June 2015=100.0 2018 to 2019: November 2017=100.0 2020 onward: June 2021=100.0
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

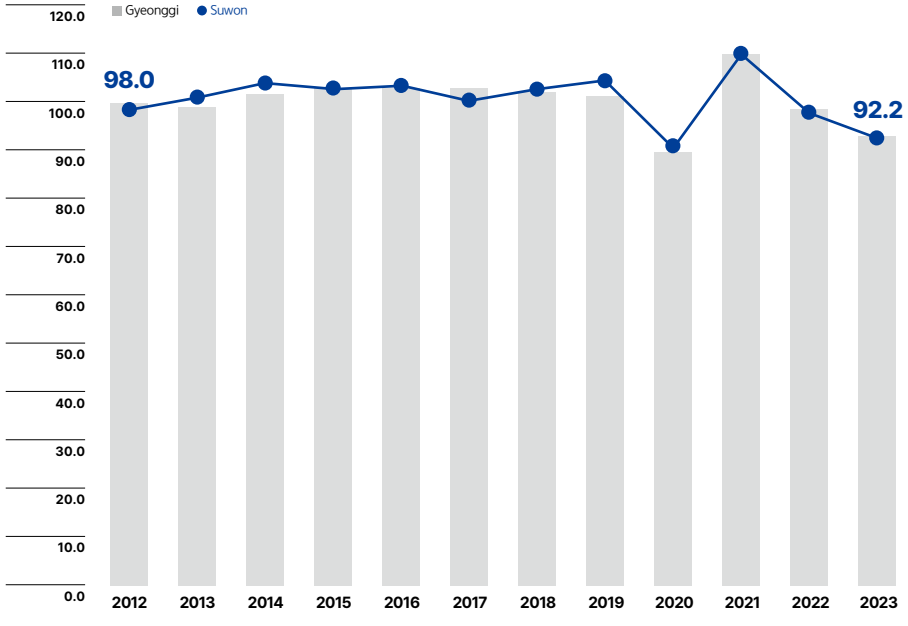
In 2023, Suwon City's apartment sales price index was 92.2, 17.6 points below the 2021 level. All comparable local governments recorded declines, and Suwon City fell by 5.5 from the previous year, the third largest decline after Goyang City and Yongin City.

Apartment sales prices in all four districts fell below the 2021 level in 2022 and continued to decline through 2023.

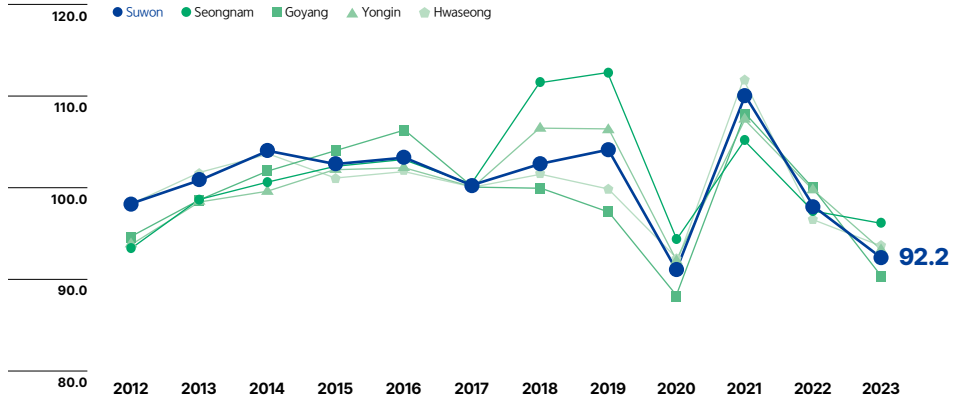
Yeongtong-gu recorded the largest decline at 19.5 points below the 2021 level, followed by Gwonseon-gu (17.2), Jangan-gu (16.4), and Paldal-gu (15.6).

※ Note: Caution is required when comparing figures, as base periods vary by time frame.
※ Note: For 2020 onward, the base period is June 2021.

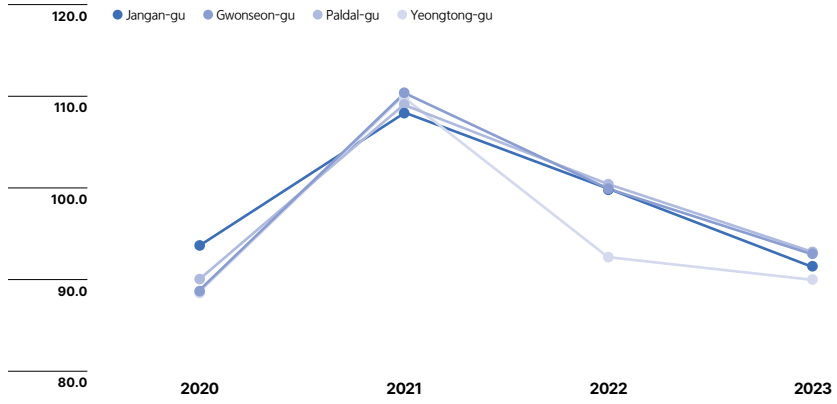
Changes in apartment sales price index: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do



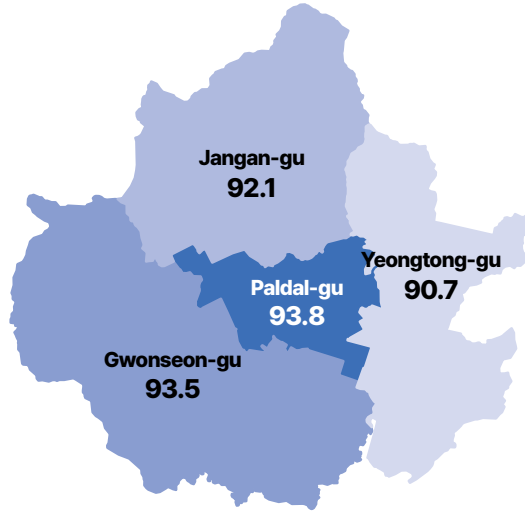
Changes in apartment sales price index: Suwon City and comparable local governments



Changes in apartment sales price index: Suwon City by District



Apartment sales price index by District in Suwon City(2023)



Detailed indicator	Apartment *jeonse* price index
Domain	Housing supply
Calculation method	Index of the relative price level, with the price in the base period set at 100 (apartments)
Unit	index 2011 to 2012: June 2011=100.0 2013 to 2014: November 2012=100.0 2015 to 2017: June 2015=100.0 2018 to 2019: November 2017=100.0 2020 onward: June 2021=100.0
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

In 2023, Suwon City's apartment *jeonse* price index was 82.2, 22.5 points below the 2021 level.

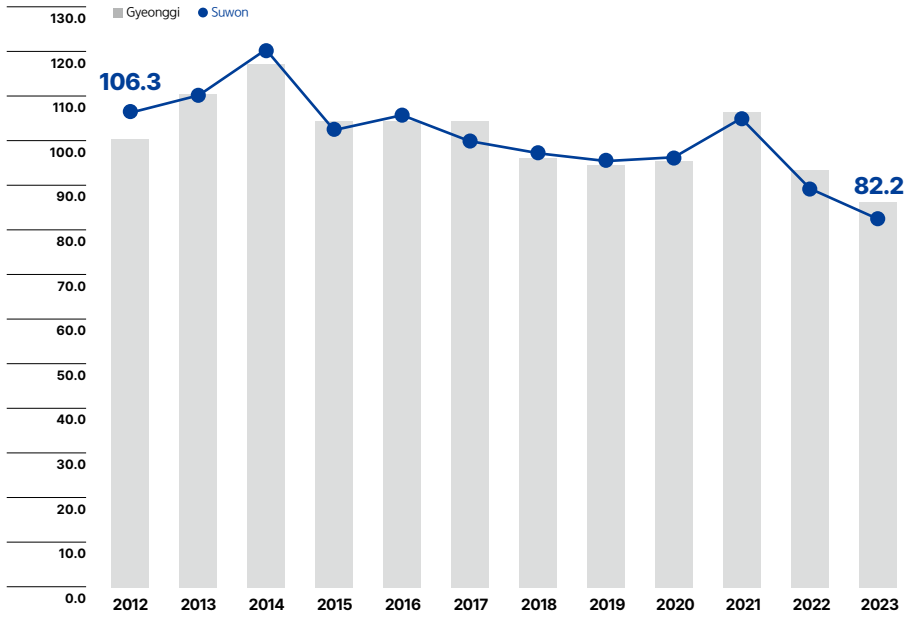
Suwon City fell by 6.6 points from the previous year, recording the third-largest decline after Goyang City and Yongin City.

In 2023, apartment *jeonse* prices in all four districts of Suwon City were below the 2021 level. Yeongtong-gu recorded the largest decline, at 26.0 points below the 2021 level, followed by Gwonseon-gu (22.3), Jangan-gu (19.6), and Paldal-gu (17.1).

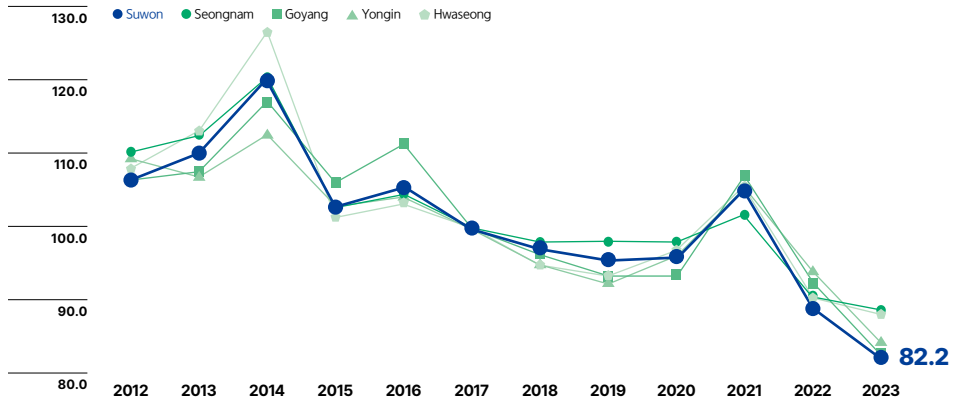
※ Note: Caution is required when comparing figures, as base periods vary by time frame.
※ Note: For 2020 onward, the base period is June 2021.



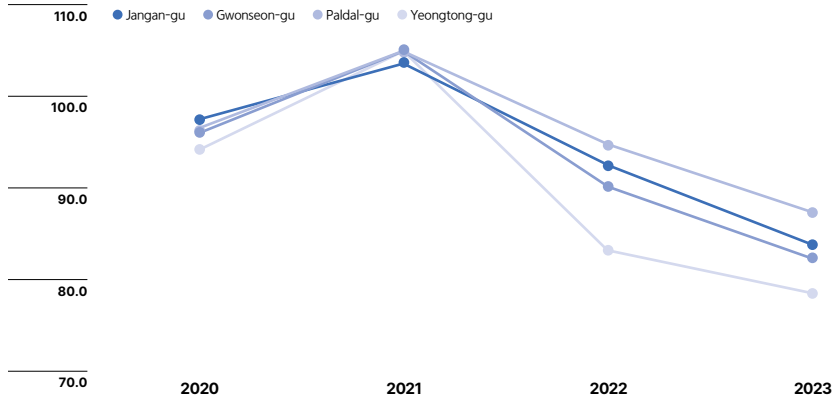
Changes in apartment *jeonse* price index: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do



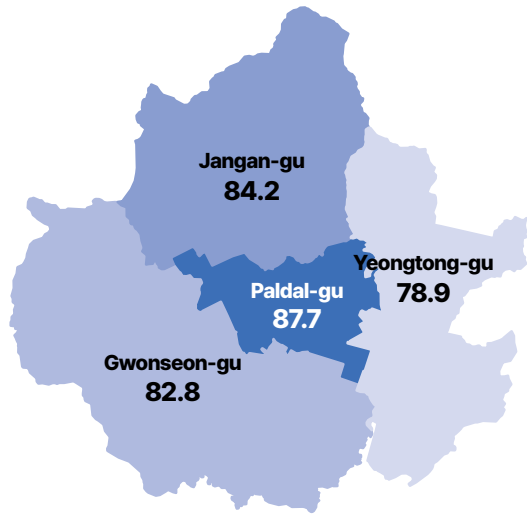
Changes in apartment *jeonse* price index: Suwon City and comparable local governments



Changes in apartment *jeonse* price index: Suwon City by District



Apartment *jeonse* price index by District in Suwon City(2023)



Housing Rental Rate

Representative

Domain	Housing supply
Calculation method	Share of responses from heads of households regarding average monthly housing rent and maintenance fees paid from monthly income (before deductions) for each bracket over the past year
Unit	%
Source	Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

The housing rent indicator shows the percentage of household heads in each monthly rent and maintenance-cost bracket, helping to assess housing-cost burdens and social inequality.

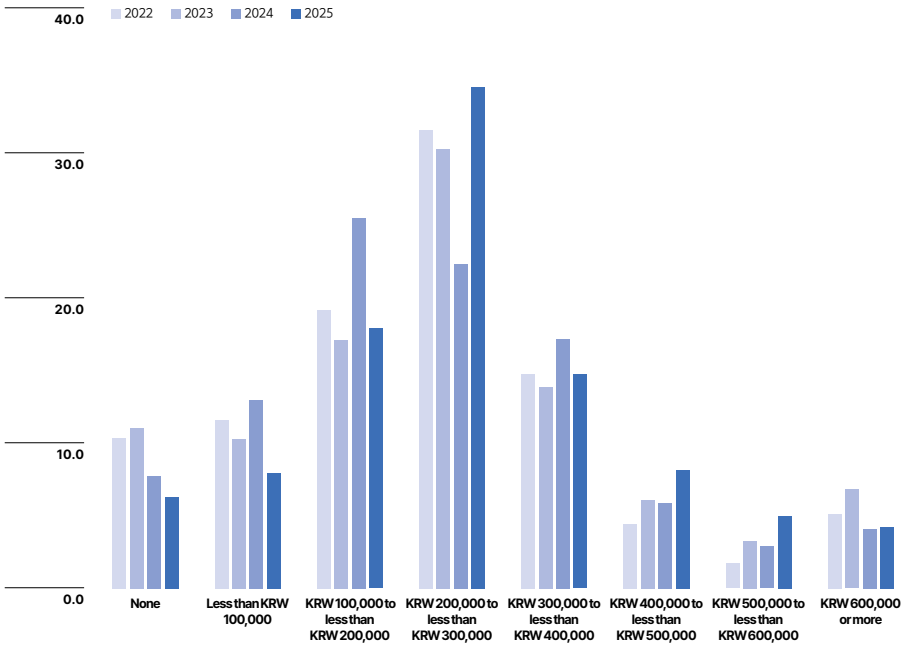
In 2025, the most common average monthly amount spent by Suwon citizens on housing rent and maintenance fees during the previous year was KRW 200,000 to less than KRW 300,000 at 34.8%, followed by KRW 100,000 to less than KRW 200,000 (18.1%) and KRW 300,000 to less than KRW 400,000 (14.9%).

The share of respondents paying KRW 600,000 or more in housing rent and maintenance fees increased by 0.1%p from 2024.

In 2025, the largest share of responses in Jangan-gu and Gwonseon-gu was in the KRW 200,000 to less than KRW 300,000 category. In Paldal-gu, the largest share of responses was in the KRW 100,000 to less than KRW 200,000 category, whereas in Yeongtong-gu it was in the KRW 300,000 to less than KRW 400,000 category.

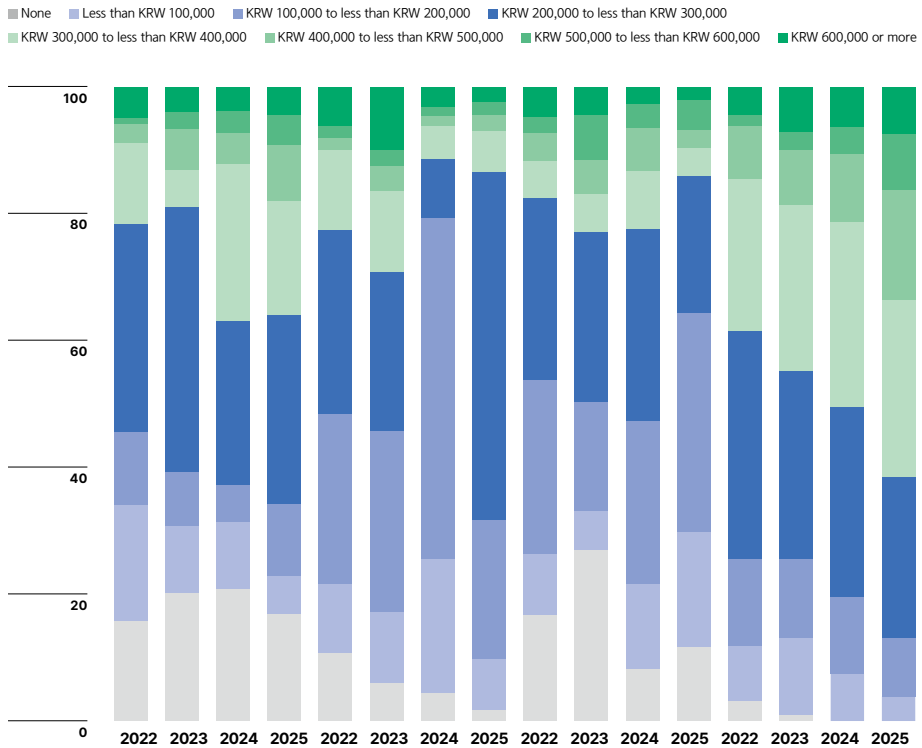
Changes in monthly housing rent and maintenance costs paid out of Income by Suwon citizens

(Unit: %)



Changes in monthly housing rent and maintenance costs: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)





Owner-Occupancy Rate

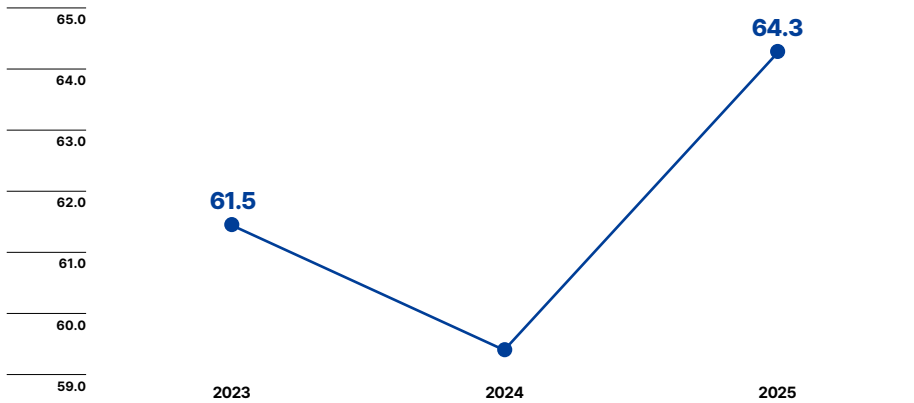
Domain	Housing supply
Calculation method	Share of respondents whose housing tenure is owner-occupied
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

The owner-occupancy rate is an indicator used to assess residential stability and the level of asset formation among local residents.

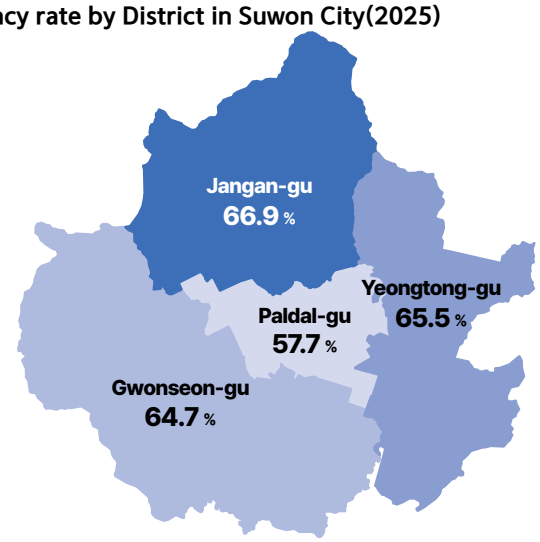
In 2025, the owner-occupancy rate in Suwon City was 64.3%, an increase of 4.9%p from 2024. In 2025, among Suwon City's districts, the owner-occupancy rate was highest in Jangan-gu at 66.9%, followed by Yeongtong-gu, Gwonseon-gu, and Paldal-gu.

Changes in owner-occupancy rate in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Owner-occupancy rate by District in Suwon City(2025)



Share of Aging Housing

Representative

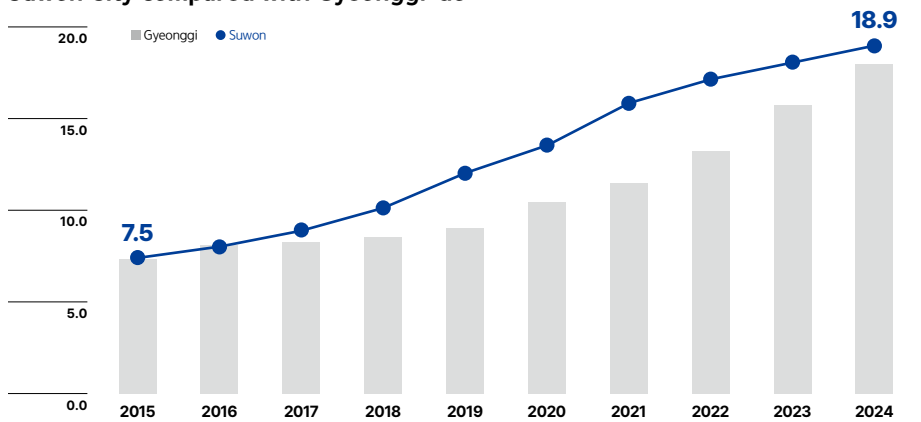
Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Share of housing units that are 30 years or older relative to all housing units (Number of housing units aged 30 years or more ÷ total number of housing units) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Housing Census"

The share of aging housing is an indicator used to assess the safety of the residential environment and quality of life.

In 2024, the share of aging housing in Suwon City was 18.9%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do average of 17.9%. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest share at 18.9%, after Seongnam City (35.9%) and ahead of Goyang City (18.6%), Yongin City (5.8%), and Hwaseong City (5.0%).

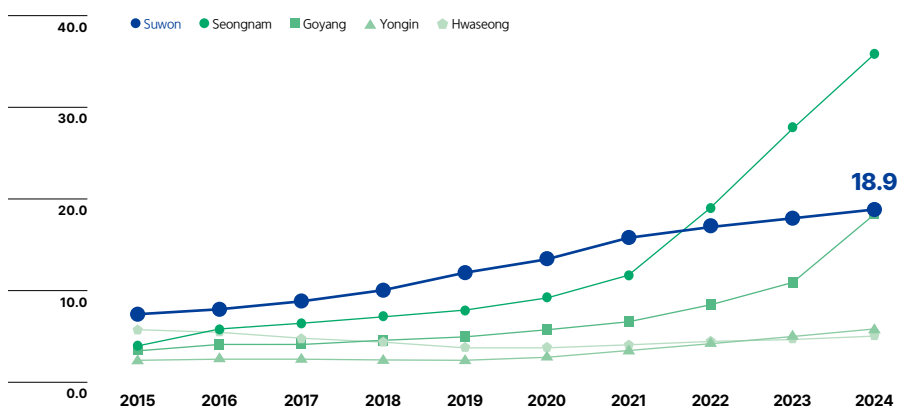
Changes in share of aging housing: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in share of aging housing: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Residential Environmental Satisfaction

Representative

Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Satisfaction with housing, including facilities, floor area, and structure
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Residential environmental satisfaction is a housing-quality indicator used to assess the level of housing welfare based on residents' perceptions.

In 2025, residential environmental satisfaction in Suwon City was 58.0%, up by 8.1%p from 2023 and higher than the Gyeonggi-do average of 54.6%.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the highest satisfaction rate at 58.0%, followed by Yongin City (57.9%), Hwaseong City (56.6%), Seongnam City (53.0%), and Goyang City (51.4%).

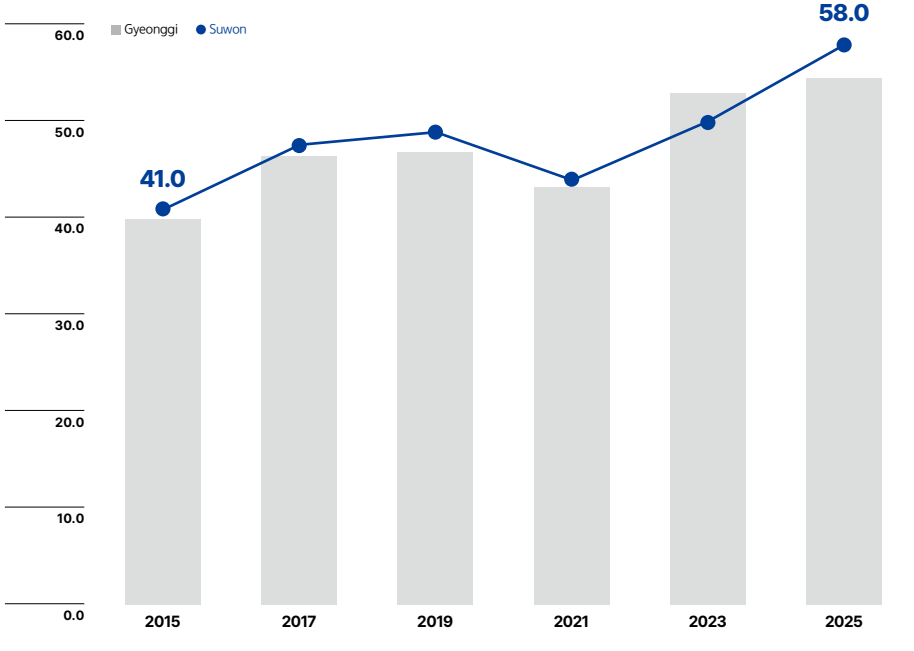
In 2025, residential environmental satisfaction was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 61.8%, followed by Paldal-gu (61.7%), Gwonseon-gu (56.4%), and Jangan-gu (52.7%).

Satisfaction increased from 2023 in all four districts.

※ Note: This indicator concerns satisfaction with housing within the residential-environment satisfaction items, including facilities, floor area, and structure. It is the combined share of "Very satisfied" and "Somewhat satisfied" responses on a five-point scale.

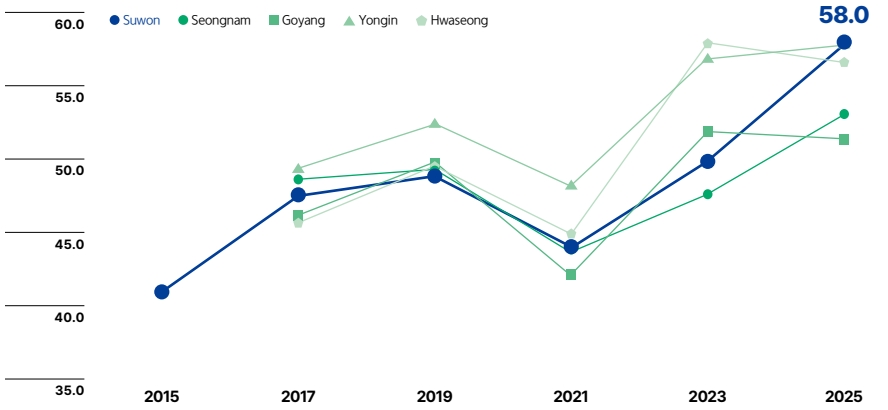
Changes in residential environmental satisfaction: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



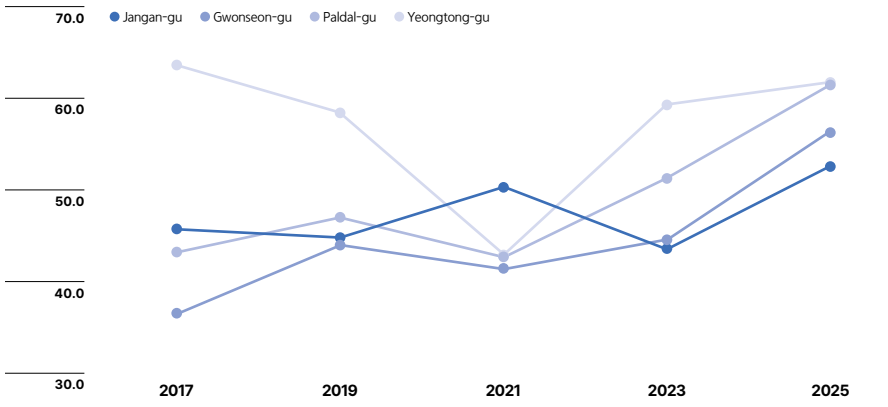
Changes in residential environmental satisfaction: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

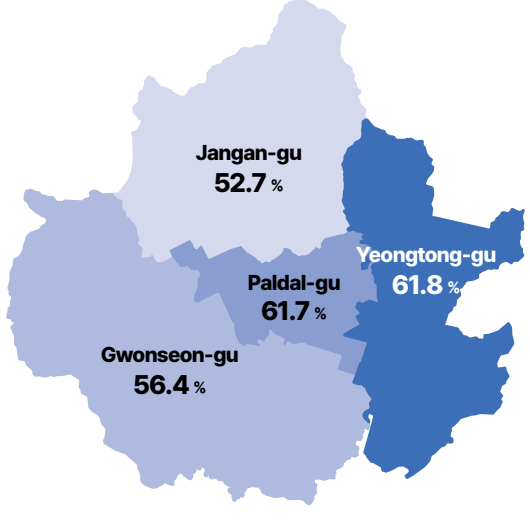


Changes in residential environmental satisfaction: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Residential environmental satisfaction by District in Suwon City(2025)



Share of Households Living in Non-Residential Structures

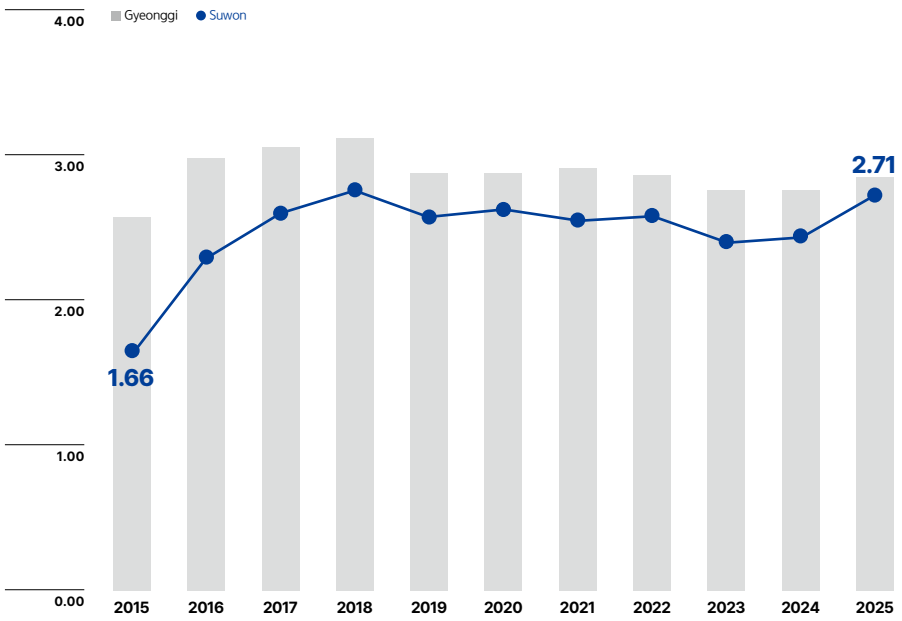
Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Share of households living in non-residential structures (excluding officetels) based on the Population and Housing Census (Complete Enumeration): {(Number of households in non-residential structures - number of households in officetels) ÷ total number of households} × 100. Non-residential structures include accommodations, dormitories, specialized social facilities, shacks, vinyl greenhouses, and others.
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Housing Census"

The share of households living in non-residential structures is an indicator used to assess the size of the housing-vulnerable population and actual residential conditions.

In 2025, the share in Suwon City was 2.71%, lower than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 2.83%. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest share, after Hwaseong City (3.86%), and ahead of Seongnam City (2.28%), Yongin City (2.13%), and Goyang City (1.90%). By district, Paldal-gu had the highest share at 6.18%, while Gwonseon-gu had the lowest at 0.97%. Compared with 2024, the share increased substantially in Paldal-gu by 1.04%p.

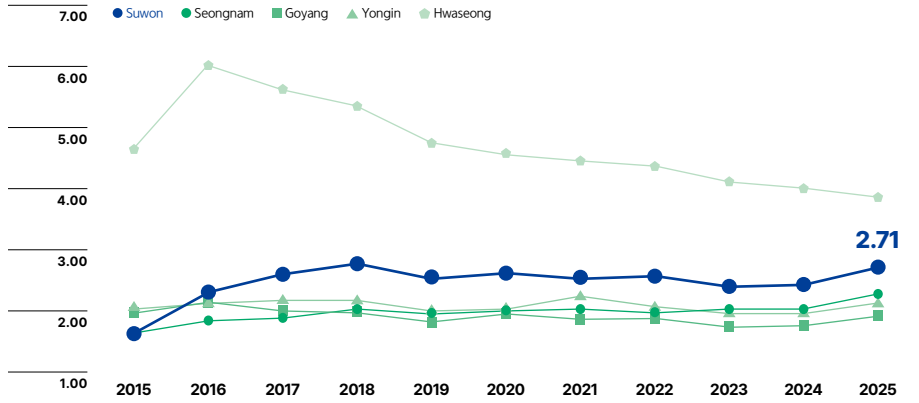
Changes in share of households living in non-residential structures: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



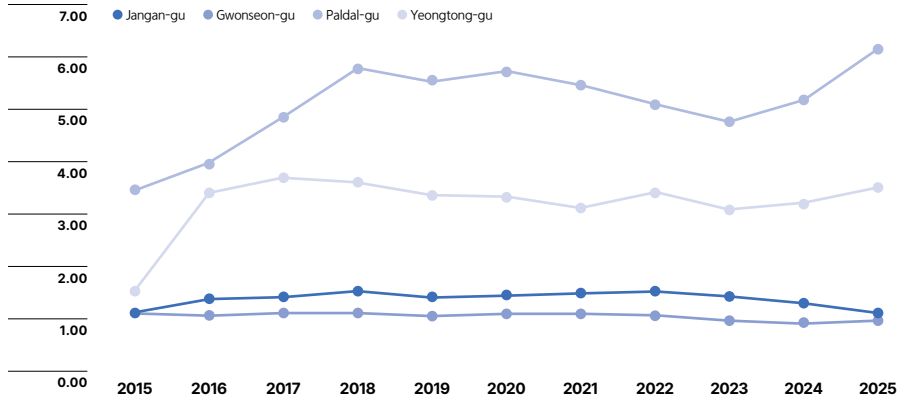
Changes in share of households living in non-residential structures: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

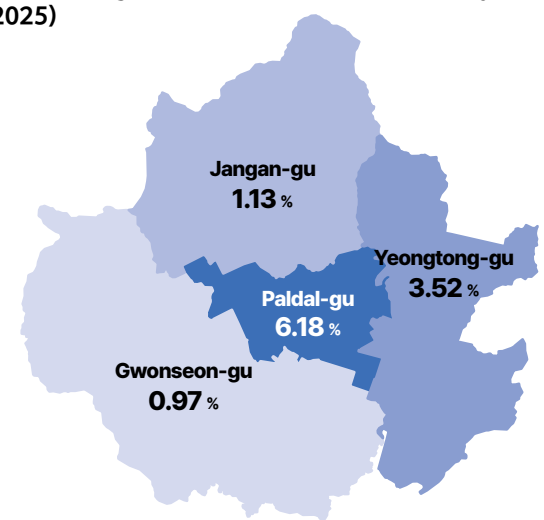


Changes in share of households living in non-residential structures: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Share of households living in non-residential structures by District in Suwon City(2025)



Detailed indicator	Number of apartments
Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Number of apartments
Unit	housing units
Source	Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

The number of apartments is a housing infrastructure indicator that reflects the scale of multi-unit housing supply and the qualitative characteristics of the residential environment within the region.

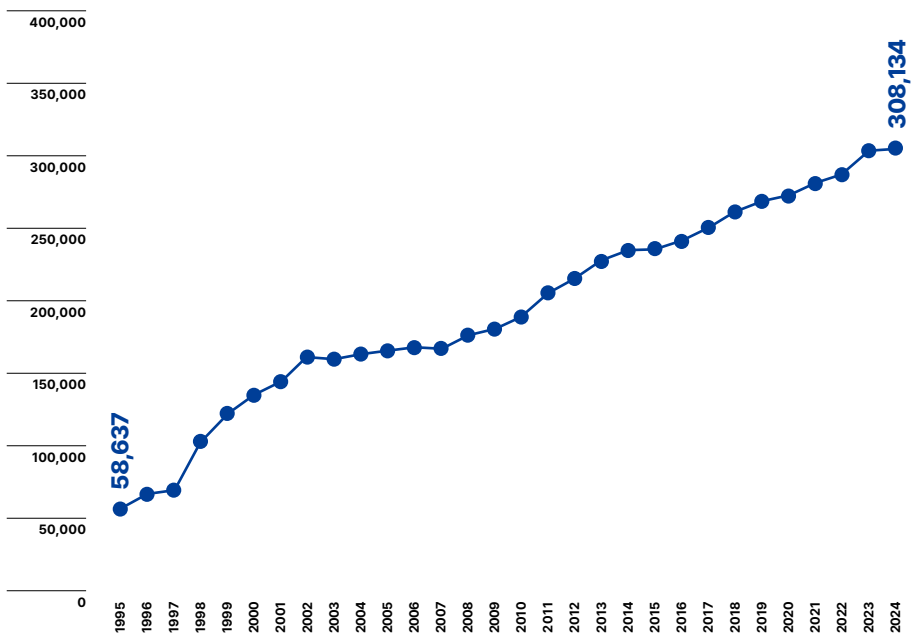
The number of apartments in Suwon City has increased every year since 1995, except in 2003.

In 2024, there were 308,134 apartments, an increase of 2,401 units from 2023.



Changes in the number of apartments in Suwon City

(Unit: housing units)



Average Duration of Residence

Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Length of residence in Suwon City
Unit	years
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

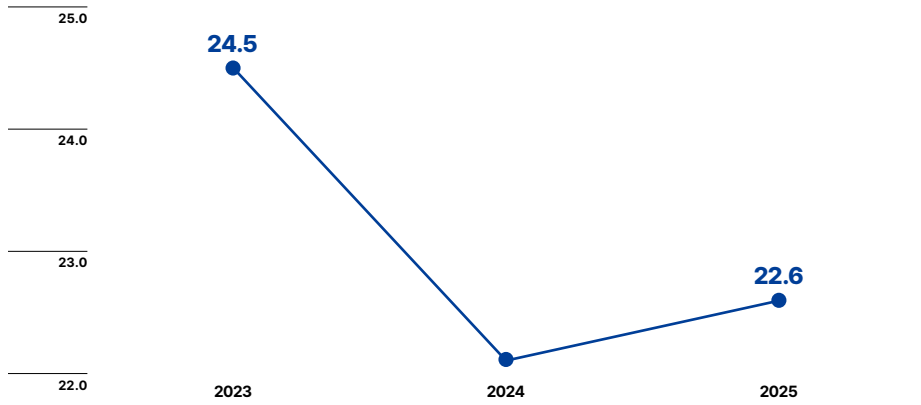
The average duration of residence is an indicator reflecting residential stability and residents' propensity to remain in the area.

The average duration of residence in Suwon City fell from 24.5 years in 2023 to 22.1 years in 2024, then rose by 0.5 years to 22.6 years in 2025.

In 2025, among Suwon City's districts, Yeongtong-gu had the longest average duration of residence at 24.3 years, while Gwonseon-gu had the shortest at 20.9 years.

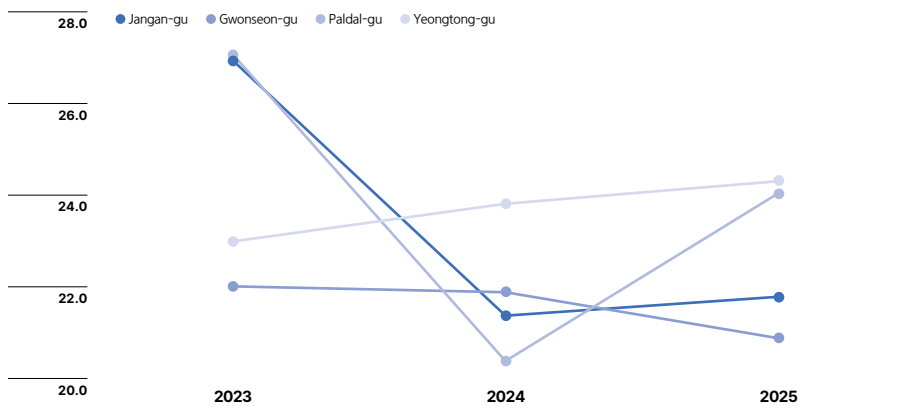
Changes in average duration of residence in Suwon City

(Unit: years)



Changes in average duration of residence: Suwon City by District

(Unit: years)



Housing Area per Capita

Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Total floor area of the dwelling ÷ number of residents
Unit	㎡
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

Housing area per capita is an indicator of citizens' housing standards and the quality of the residential environment, and is used to support the provision of adequate living space and the formulation of housing-welfare policy.

In 2024, housing area per capita in Suwon City was 29.9 ㎡ per person, below the Gyeonggi-do average of 30.6 ㎡ per person.

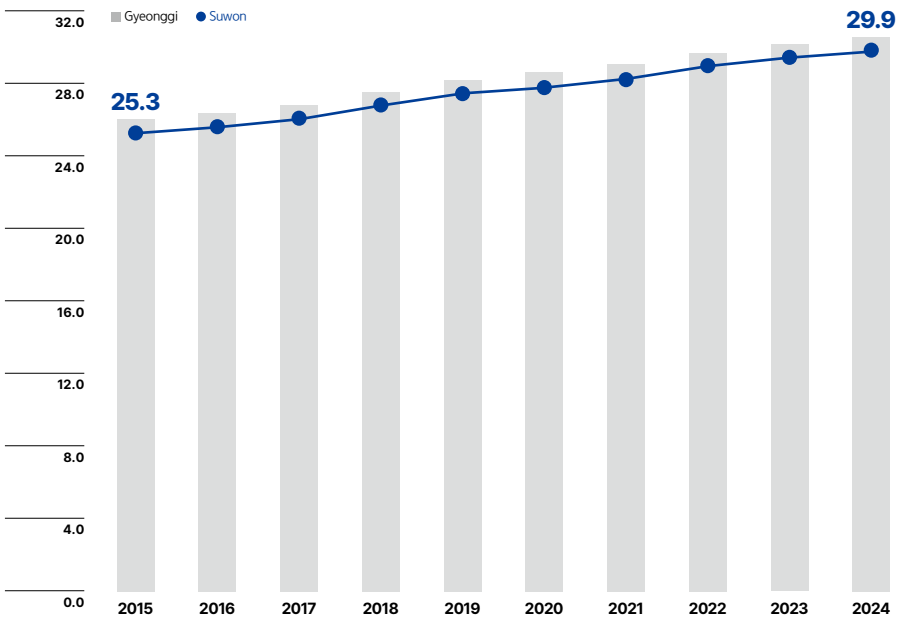
Housing area per capita has continued to increase, but Suwon City recorded the smallest area among comparable local governments.

By district, housing area per capita was largest in Yeongtong-gu at 30.5㎡ per person, followed by Paldal-gu (30.4㎡), Jangan-gu (29.6㎡), and Gwonseon-gu (29.3㎡).

Housing area per capita showed an increasing trend in all four districts.

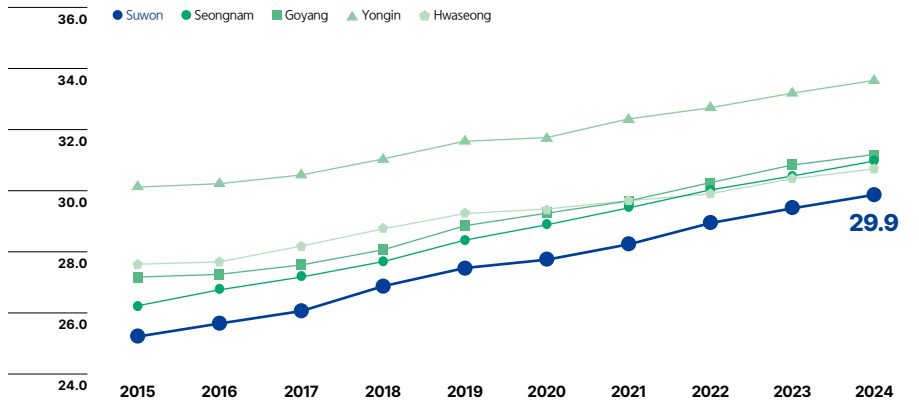
Changes in housing area per capita: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: ㎡)



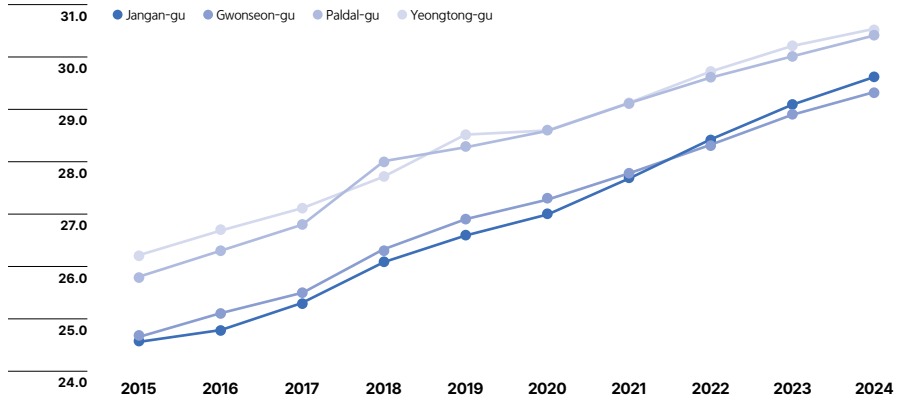
Changes in housing area per capita: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: ㎡)

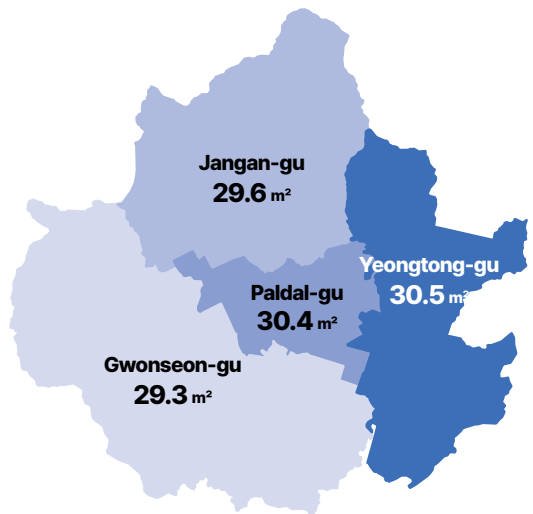


Changes in housing area per capita: Suwon City by District

(Unit: ㎡)



Housing area per capita by District in Suwon City(2024)



Share of Households Living in Basements (Semi-Basements) or Rooftops (Rooftop Rooms)

Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Share of general households living in basements (semi-basements) or rooftops (rooftop rooms): {(number of households living in basements or semi-basements + number of households living on rooftops or in rooftop rooms) ÷ number of general households} × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Population Census"

The share of households living in basements (semi-basements) or rooftops (rooftop rooms) is an indicator used to assess housing quality.

The share of general households living in basements (semi-basements) or rooftops (rooftop rooms) decreased in both Gyeonggi-do and Suwon City. In 2020, the share in Suwon City (2.2%) was higher than that in Gyeonggi-do (2.0%).

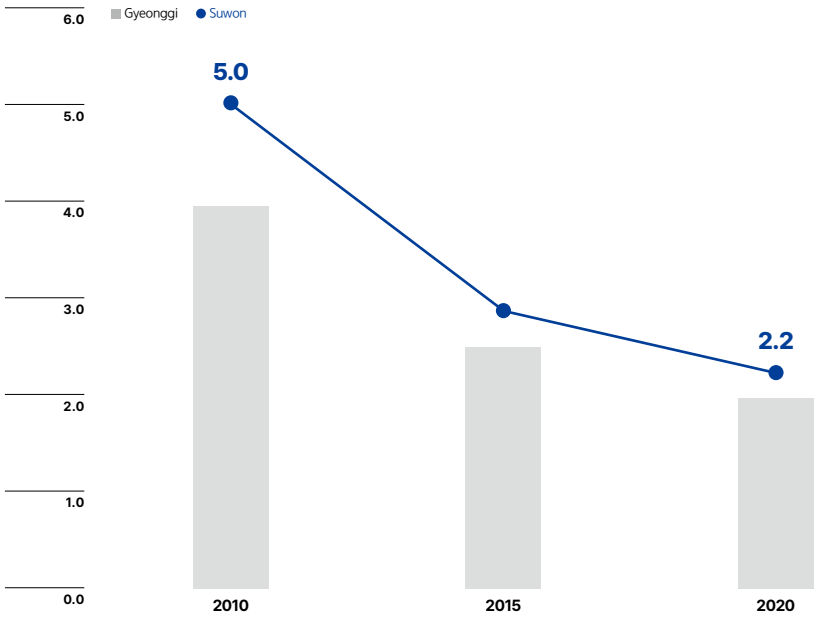
Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest share, after Seongnam City (6.8%) and ahead of Goyang City (1.9%), Yongin City (0.9%), and Hwaseong City (0.3%).

In all four districts, the share of general households living in basements (semi-basements) or rooftops (rooftop rooms) decreased in 2020 compared with 2015.

In 2020, Jangan-gu had the highest share among the four districts at 3.2%, while Yeongtong-gu had the lowest at 1.1%.

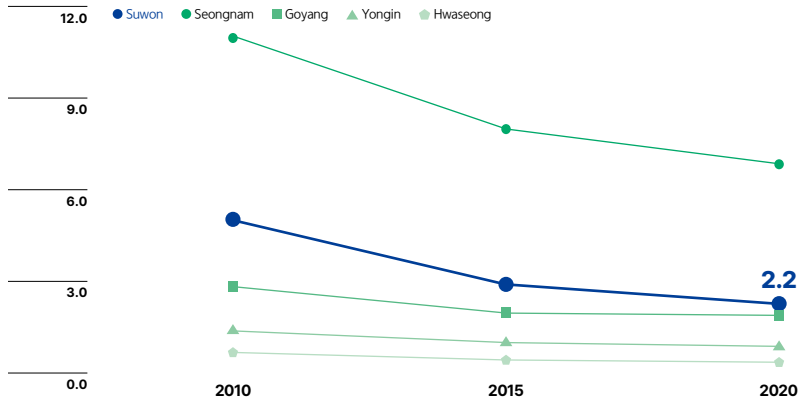
Changes in share of households living in basements (semi-basements) or rooftops (rooftop rooms): Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



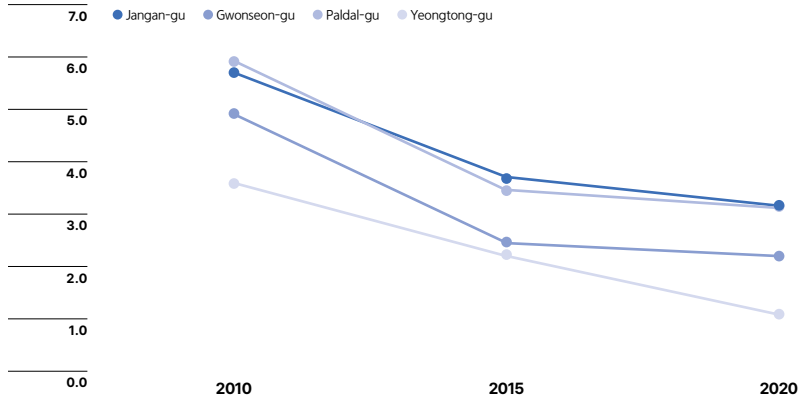
Changes in share of households living in basements (semi-basements) or rooftops (rooftop rooms): Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

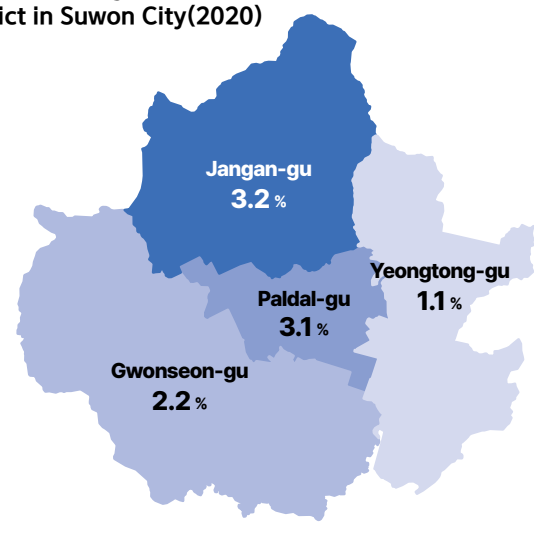


Changes in share of households living in basements (semi-basements) or rooftops (rooftop rooms): Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Share of households living in basements (semi-basements) or rooftops (rooftop rooms) by District in Suwon City(2020)



Rent-to-Income Ratio(RIR)

Detailed indicator	Applying the Gyeonggi-do composite *jeonse*-to-monthly-rent conversion rate
Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Based on the Housing Survey definition of the share of monthly income used for housing rent (RIR, Rent-to-Income Ratio): {median (monthly rent) ÷ median (monthly household income)} × 100
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

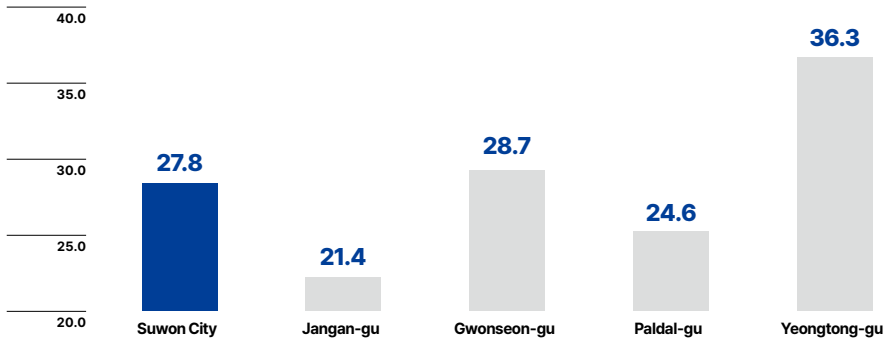
The rent-to-income ratio (RIR) is an indicator used to assess the housing-cost burden.

In 2025, the rent-to-income ratio (RIR) for renting households in Suwon City was 27.8% based on the Gyeonggi-do composite *jeonse*-to-monthly-rent conversion rate, meaning that approximately 30% of monthly income was spent on rent. By district, the ratio was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 36.3%, followed by Gwonseon-gu (28.7%), Paldal-gu (24.6%), and Jangan-gu (21.4%).

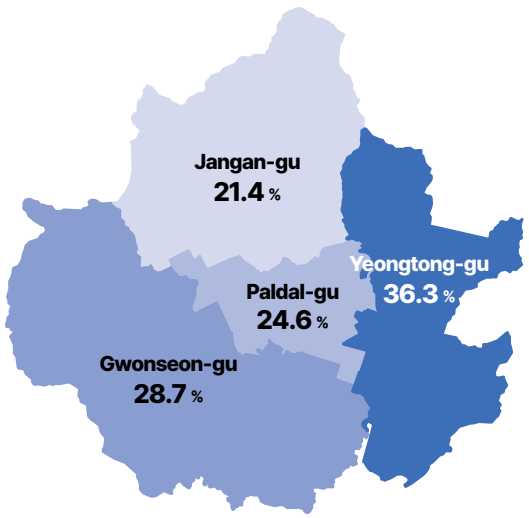
※ Note: Calculated for renter households with household income-*jeonse*, monthly rent with deposit, and monthly rent without deposit or short-term lump-sum rent-using population weights.
※ Note: *Jeonse* deposits and monthly-rent deposits were converted using the *jeonse*-to-monthly-rent conversion rate for September 2025, the survey month. The Gyeonggi-do composite conversion rate was 5.9% as of September 2025.
※ Note: Conversion applied to the deposit and included in monthly rent = deposit × (*jeonse*-to-monthly-rent conversion rate ÷ 12).

Rent-to-income ratio(RIR), applying Gyeonggi-do composite conversion rate(2025)

(Unit: %)



RIR by District in Suwon City: Applying Gyeonggi-do composite conversion rate(2025)



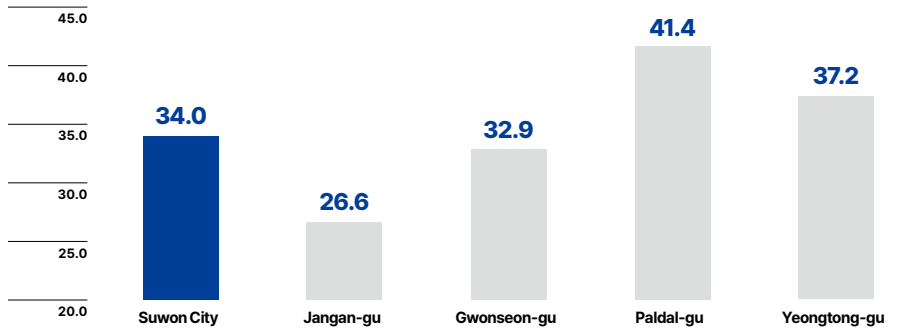
Detailed indicator	Applying the Suwon City apartment *jeonse*-to-monthly-rent conversion rate
Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Based on the Housing Survey definition of the share of monthly income used for housing rent (RIR, Rent-to-Income Ratio): {median (monthly rent) ÷ median (monthly household income)} × 100
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

In 2025, the rent-to-income ratio (RIR) for apartment renter households in Suwon City, based on the Suwon City apartment *jeonse*-to-monthly-rent conversion rate, was 34.0%.
By district, the ratio was highest in Paldal-gu at 41.4%, followed by Yeongtong-gu (37.2%), Gwonseon-gu (32.9%), and Jangan-gu (26.6%).

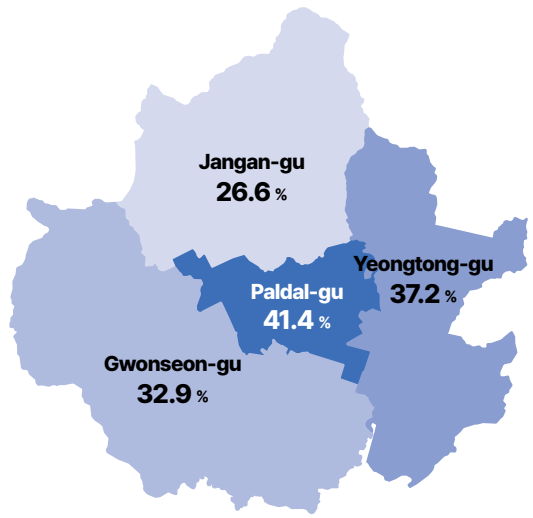
※ Note: Calculated for apartment renter households with household income-*jeonse*, monthly rent with deposit, and monthly rent without deposit or short-term lump-sum rent-using population weights.
※ Note: *Jeonse* deposits and monthly-rent deposits were converted using the *jeonse*-to-monthly-rent conversion rate for September 2025, the survey month. Suwon City's apartment conversion rate was 5.1% as of September 2025.
※ Note: Conversion applied to the deposit and included in monthly rent = deposit × (*jeonse*-to-monthly-rent conversion rate ÷ 12).

Rent-to-income ratio(RIR), applying Suwon City apartment conversion rate(2025)

(Unit: %)



RIR by District in Suwon City: Applying Suwon City apartment conversion rate(2025)



Price-to-Income Ratio(PIR)

Domain	Housing quality
Calculation method	Median housing price ÷ median annual household income, based on the Housing Survey definition of the period required to purchase a home using a household's average annual income (PIR, Price-to-Income Ratio)
Unit	times
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

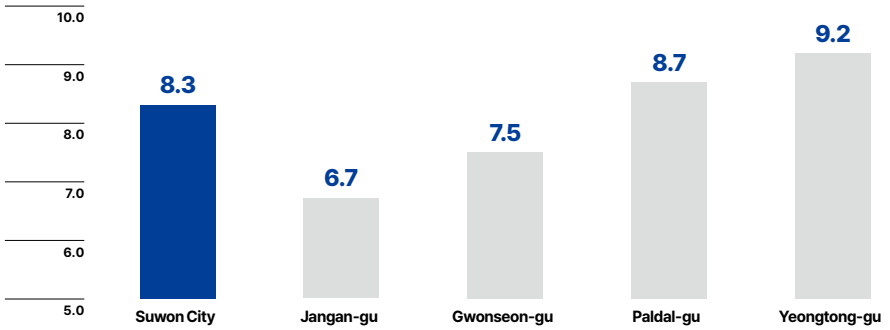
The price-to-income ratio (PIR) is an indicator of the financial burden associated with purchasing a home.

In 2025, the price-to-income ratio (PIR) for owner-occupant households in Suwon City was 8.3 times, meaning that a household would need to save its entire annual income for 8.3 years to afford a home. By district, the ratio was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 9.2 times, followed by Paldal-gu (8.7 times), Gwonseon-gu (7.5 times), and Jangan-gu (6.7 times).

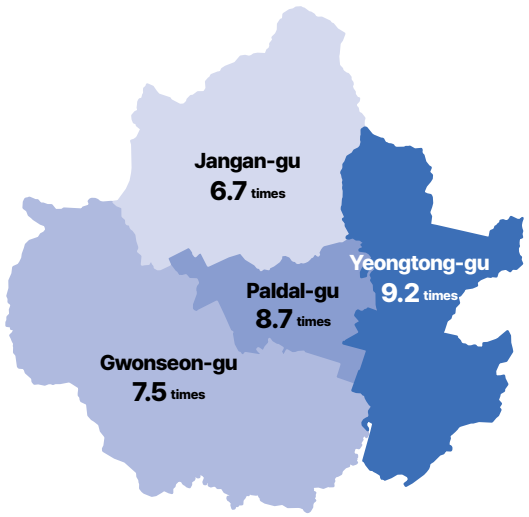
※ Note: Calculated for owner-occupant households with household income, using population weights.
※ Note: Annual household income = average monthly household income × 12.

Price-to-income ratio(PIR)(2025)

(Unit: times)



Price-to-income ratio (PIR) by District in Suwon City(2025)



4. Health and Well-being

Healthy living practices

- Self-perceived health status
- Healthy lifestyle practice rate
- Smoking rate

Health environment

- Unmet healthcare-need rate
- Dementia prevalence
- Prevalence of chronic diseases
- Healthy life expectancy

Healthcare infrastructure

- Hospital beds per 1,000 population in medical institutions
- Accessibility of medical services

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction
- Perception of happiness
- Depressive feelings
- Satisfaction with work-life balance

Self-Perceived Health Status

Representative

Domain	Healthy living practices
Calculation method	Share of respondents who reported that their health was "very good" or "good" in general
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, "Community Health Survey"

The self-perceived health status is an indicator used to assess individuals' subjective perceptions of their physical health and serves as baseline data for health-related policy and research.

In 2025, Suwon City's self-perceived health status was 48.1%, similar to the Gyeonggi-do figure of 48.5%.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City and Seongnam City recorded the third highest rate at 48.1% each, after Yongin City (54.7%) and Hwaseong City (49.5%), while Goyang City recorded the lowest at 47.6%.

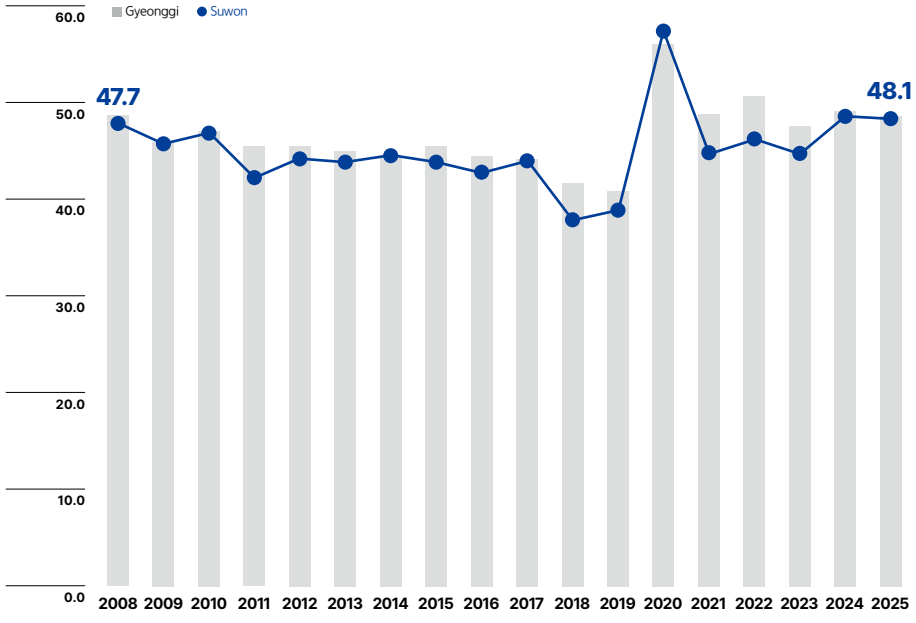
In 2025, among Suwon City's districts, the self-perceived health status was highest in Gwonseon-gu at 49.7%, followed by Jangan-gu (49.4%), Yeongtong-gu (47.5%), and Paldal-gu (44.3%).

The rate increased from 2024 to 2025 in Jangan-gu and Gwonseon-gu, but decreased in Paldal-gu and Yeongtong-gu.

※ Standardized rate: the result is adjusted to the standard population (the 2005 projected population, Ministry of Data and Statistics) to account for the effects of differences in population composition when comparing years and regions.

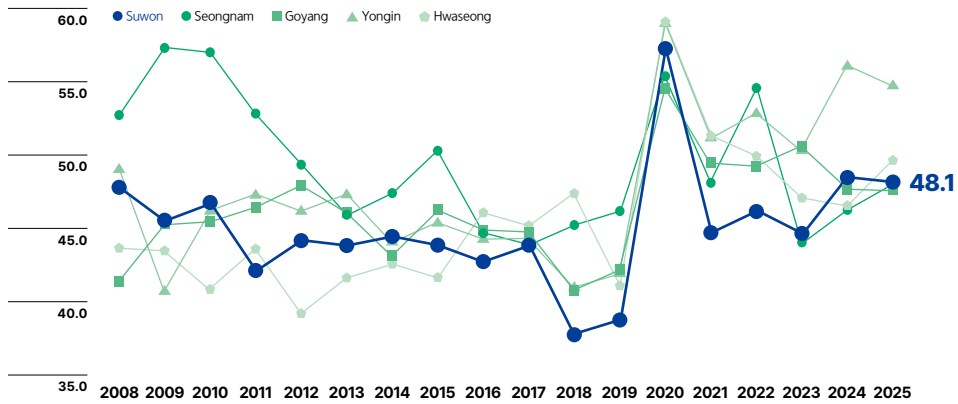
Changes in self-perceived health status: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



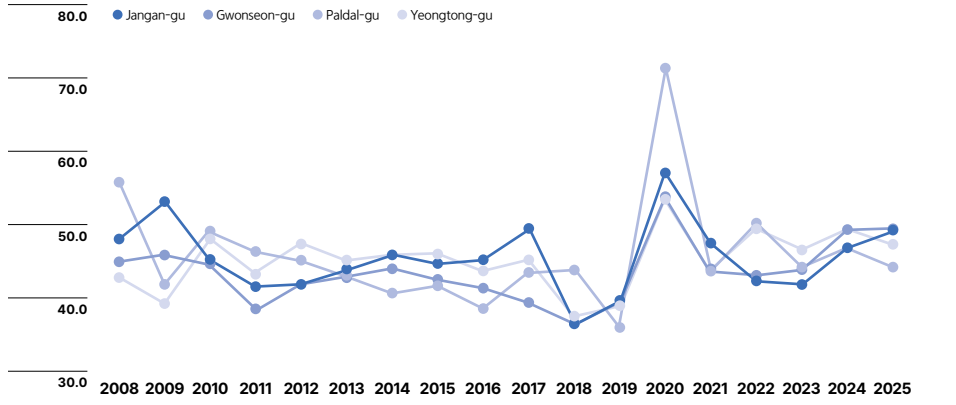
Changes in self-perceived health status: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

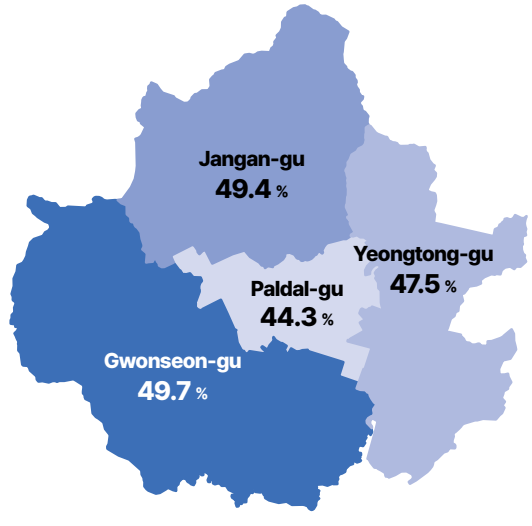


Changes in self-perceived health status: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Self-perceived health status by District in Suwon City(2025)



Healthy Lifestyle Practice Rate

Representative

Domain	Healthy living practices
Calculation method	Share of persons who practice all three behaviors: not smoking, moderate drinking, and walking
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, "Community Health Survey"

The healthy lifestyle practice rate is an indicator that comprehensively reflects residents' health status and improvements in health behavior.

In 2025, Suwon City's healthy lifestyle practice rate was 42.3%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 38.9%.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest rate, after Seongnam City (47.5%) and ahead of Yongin City (40.3%), Goyang City (38.7%), and Hwaseong City (32.5%).

In 2025, among Suwon City's districts, the healthy lifestyle practice rate was highest in Paldal-gu at 49.8%, followed by Yeongtong-gu (47.0%), Jangan-gu (40.8%), and Gwonseon-gu (34.8%).

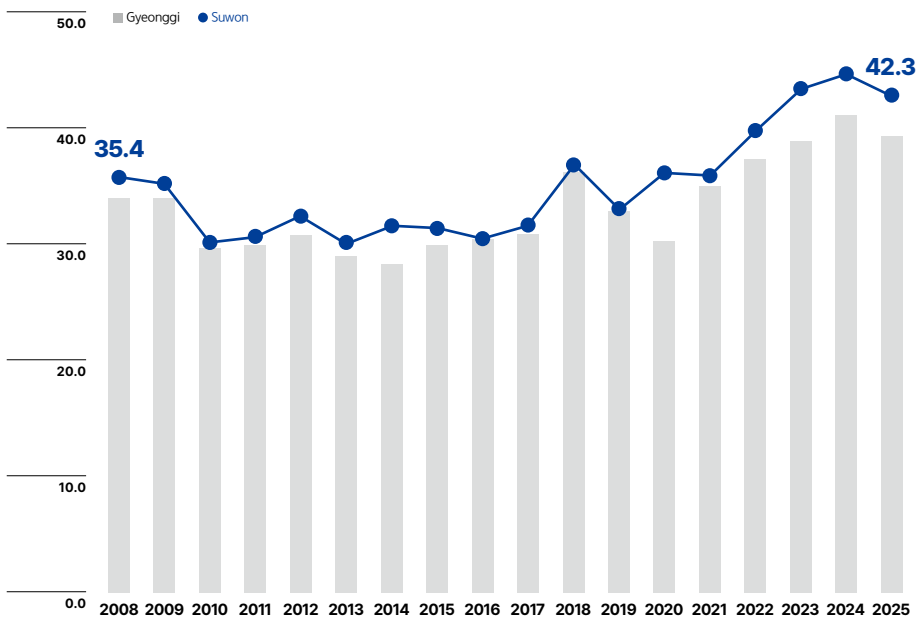
Compared with 2024, the rate increased by 3.6%p in Paldal-gu, but decreased by 5.0%p in Yeongtong-gu.

※ Note: Non-smoking practice refers to a person who has never smoked, or who smoked in the past but does not currently smoke. Moderate-drinking practice refers to a non-drinker, or to a person who drank during the previous year but consumed fewer than seven drinks for men or five drinks for women on any one occasion and drank no more than once a week. Walking practice refers to a person who walked for at least 30 minutes a day on at least five days during the previous week.

※ Standardized rate: the result is adjusted to the standard population (the 2005 projected population, Ministry of Data and Statistics) to account for the effects of differences in population composition when comparing years and regions.

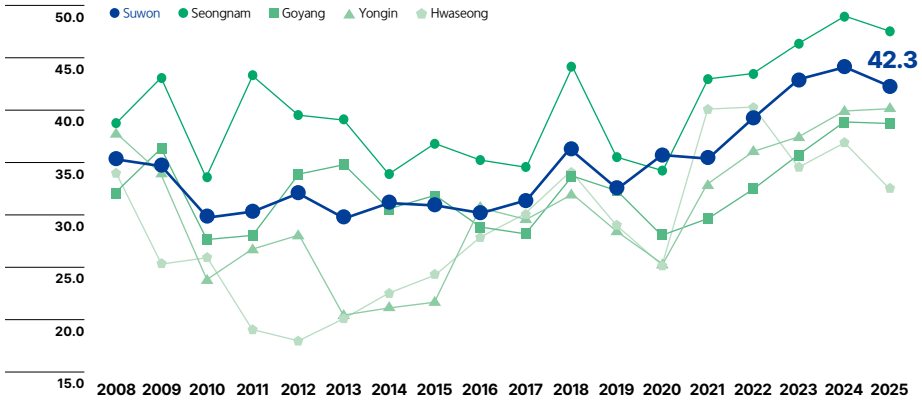
Changes in healthy lifestyle practice rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



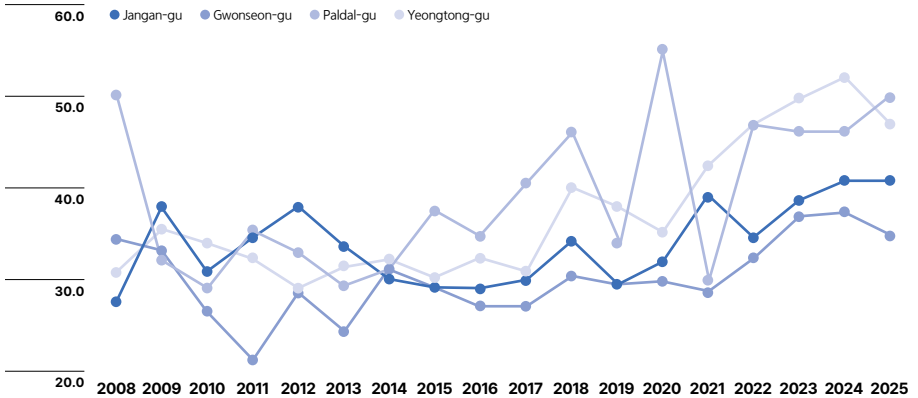
Changes in healthy lifestyle practice rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

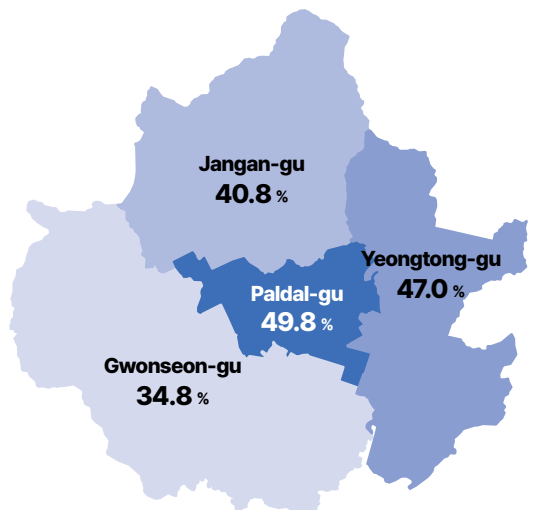


Changes in healthy lifestyle practice rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Healthy lifestyle practice rate by District in Suwon City(2025)



Smoking Rate

Domain	Healthy living practices
Calculation method	Share of persons who have smoked at least five packs (100 cigarettes) in their lifetime and currently smoke, either every day or occasionally
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, "Community Health Survey"

The smoking rate is both a target indicator under the National Health Plan 2030 and an indicator used to monitor the effectiveness of smoking-cessation policy.

In 2025, Suwon City's smoking rate was 14.7%, 1.5%p lower than that of Gyeonggi-do.

The smoking rate decreased in all comparable local governments. Suwon City recorded the largest year-on-year decline at 2.3%p.

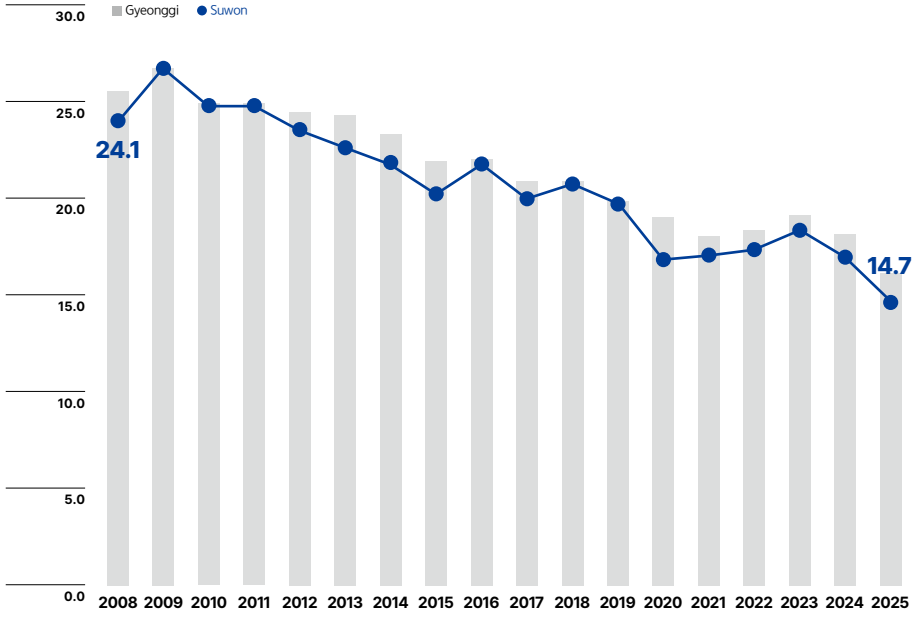
By district, the smoking rate was highest in Gwonseon-gu at 17.0%, followed by Paldal-gu (16.2%), Yeongtong-gu (12.7%), and Jangan-gu (12.5%).

Compared with 2024, the smoking rate decreased in all four districts, including a 4.3%p decline in Jangan-gu.

※ Standardized rate: the result is adjusted to the standard population (the 2005 projected population, Ministry of Data and Statistics) to account for the effects of differences in population composition when comparing years and regions.

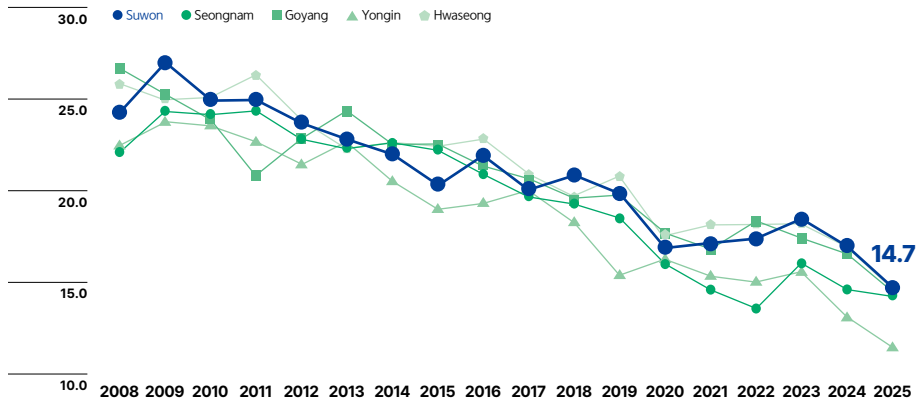
Changes in smoking rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



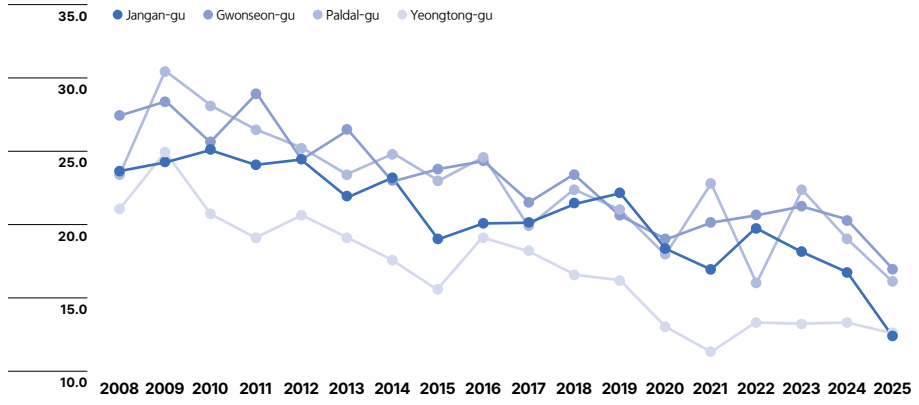
Changes in smoking rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

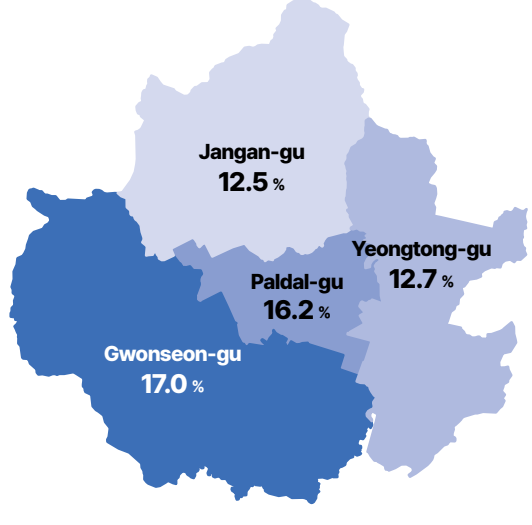


Changes in smoking rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Smoking rate by District in Suwon City(2025)



Unmet Healthcare-Need Rate

Representative

Domain	Health environment
Calculation method	Share of persons unable to visit a clinic or hospital at their discretion during the previous year, excluding dental services
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, "Community Health Survey"

The unmet healthcare-need rate is an indicator of local residents' access to healthcare and health equity.

In 2025, Suwon City's unmet healthcare-need rate was 7.1%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 5.0%.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the highest rate, followed by Hwaseong City (5.6%), Seongnam City (4.8%), Goyang City (4.4%), and Yongin City (2.6%).

From 2024 to 2025, the rate increased in Suwon City, Seongnam City, and Hwaseong City, and decreased in Yongin City.

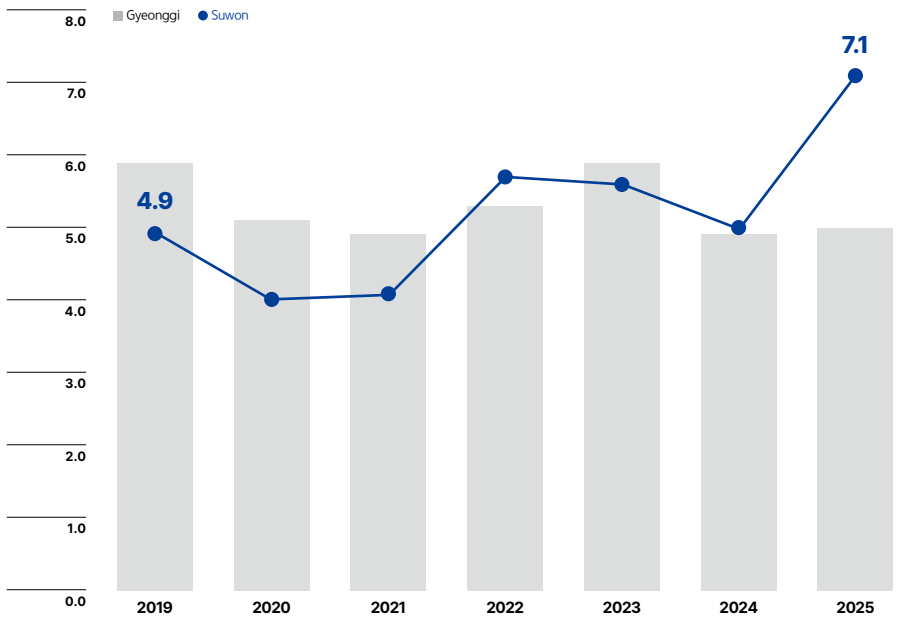
The rate was highest in Jangan-gu at 12.1%, followed by Paldal-gu (9.6%), Gwonseon-gu (8.1%), and Yeongtong-gu (1.8%).

This indicates that relatively more citizens in Jangan-gu and Paldal-gu experience difficulty accessing healthcare services.

※ Standardized rate: the result is adjusted to the standard population (the 2005 projected population, Ministry of Data and Statistics) to account for the effects of differences in population composition when comparing years and regions.

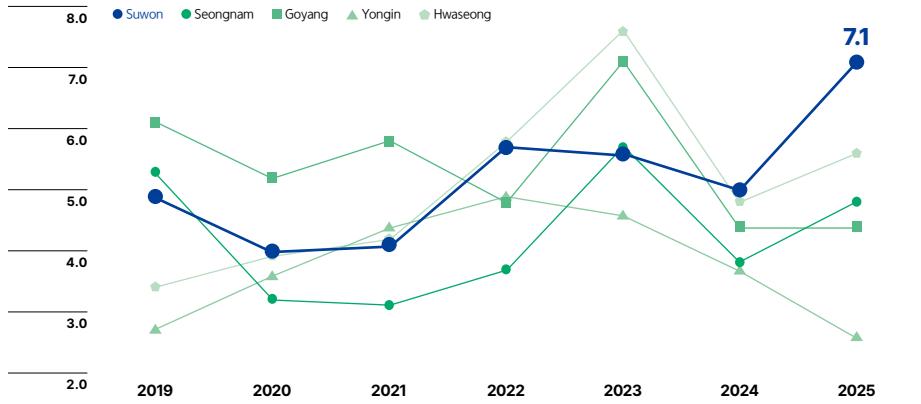
Changes in unmet healthcare-need rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



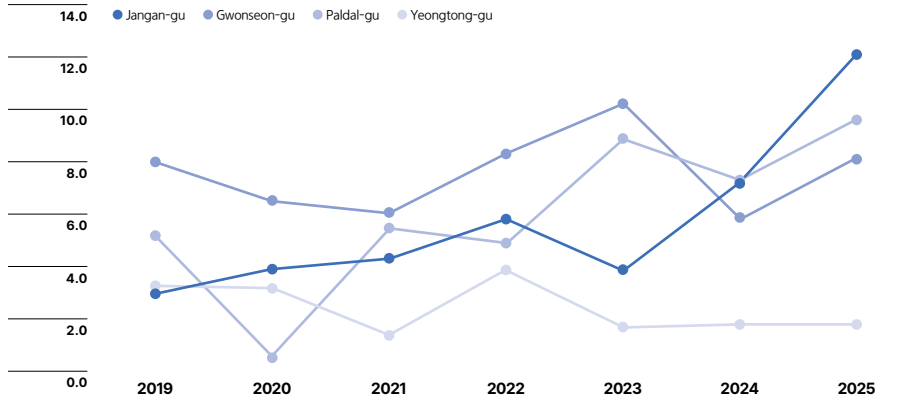
Changes in unmet healthcare-need rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

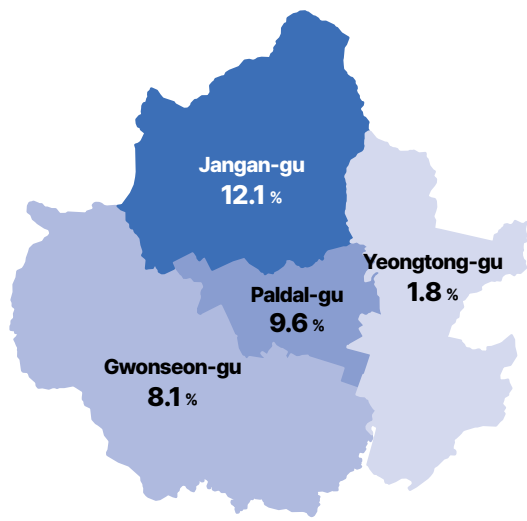


Changes in unmet healthcare-need rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Unmet healthcare-need rate by District in Suwon City(2025)



Dementia Prevalence

Domain	Health environment
Calculation method	Estimated dementia prevalence among persons aged 65 or over: (estimated number of dementia patients in dementia prevalence statistics ÷ population aged 65 or over) × 100
Unit	%
Source	National Institute of Dementia, "Dementia Prevalence Statistics"

Dementia prevalence is a key indicator of the local dementia burden and provides important baseline data for establishing prevention-oriented management systems and allocating resources efficiently.

In 2025, Suwon City's dementia prevalence was 8.70%, lower than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 8.86%.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City ranked fourth, after Goyang City (9.31%), Yongin City (9.23%), and Seongnam City (8.83%), while Hwaseong City recorded the lowest at 8.61%.

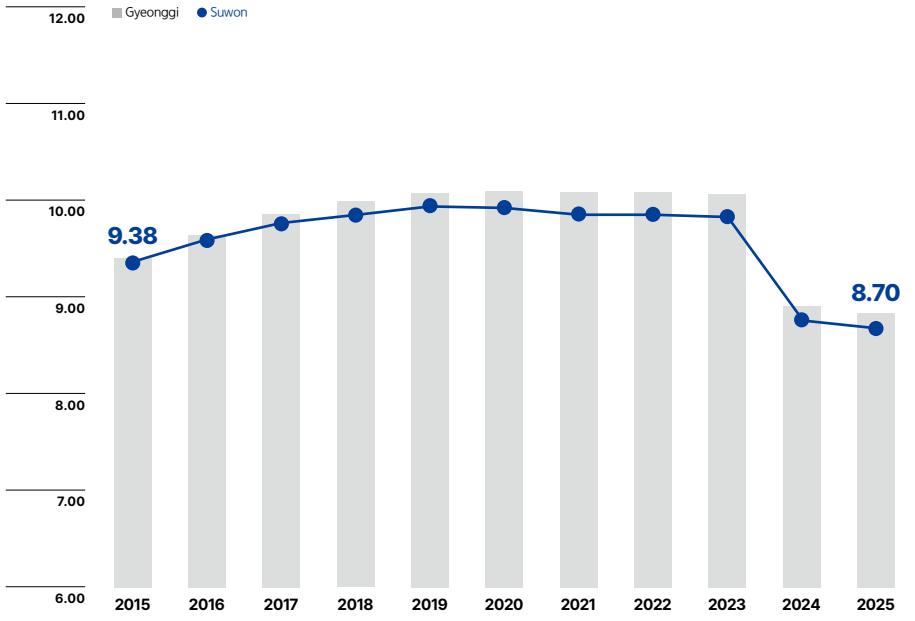
By district, dementia prevalence was highest in Jangan-gu at 9.04%, and lowest in Gwonseon-gu at 8.45%.

Dementia prevalence decreased from 2024 to 2025 in all four districts.

※ Note: Figures for 2015-2023 apply the standardized prevalence rates from the 2016 Nationwide Dementia Epidemiological Survey (MOHW & Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, 2017).
※ Note: Figures for 2024-2072 apply the sex- and age-specific prevalence rates from the 2023 Dementia Epidemiological Survey (MOHW & National Institute of Dementia, 2024).

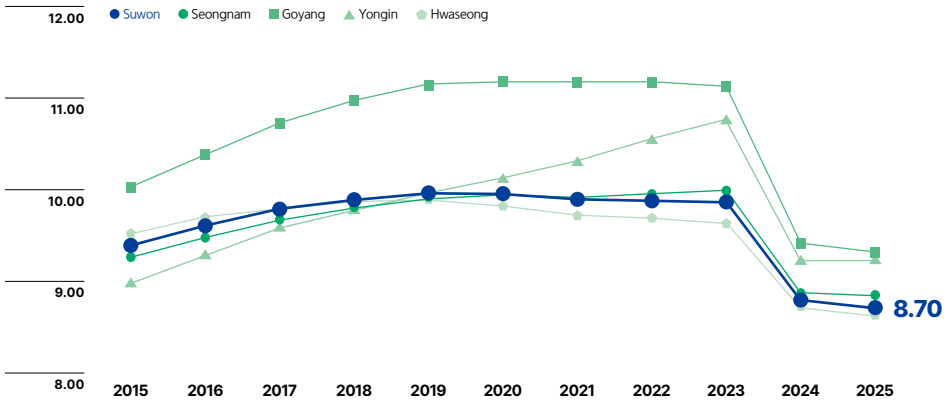
Changes in dementia prevalence: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



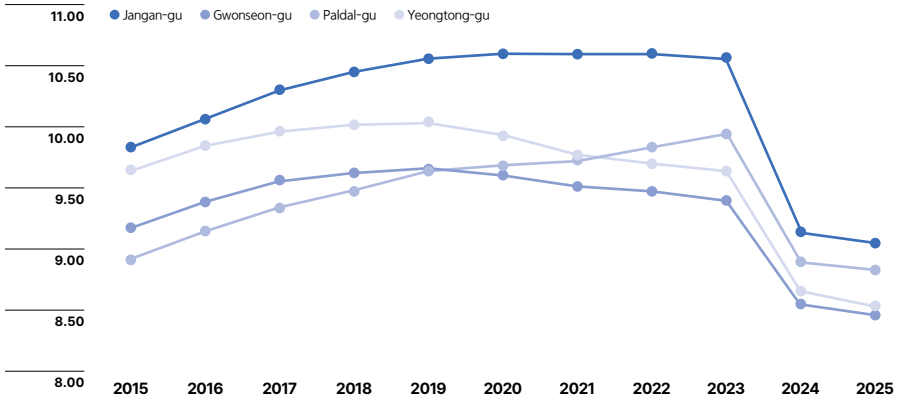
Changes in dementia prevalence: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

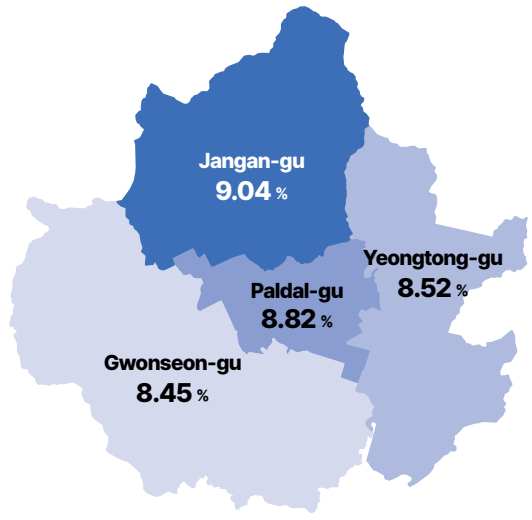


Changes in dementia prevalence: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Dementia prevalence by District in Suwon City(2025)



Prevalence of Chronic Diseases

Detailed indicator	Diabetes
Domain	Health environment
Calculation method	Share of persons aged 30 or over who have been diagnosed with diabetes by a physician
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, "Community Health Survey"

Prevalence of chronic diseases is important for the efficient allocation of healthcare resources and the provision of locally tailored health management.

In 2025, diabetes prevalence in Suwon City was 9.0%, lower than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 9.4%.

Diabetes prevalence increased from 2024 to 2025 in Suwon City, Seongnam City, Goyang City, and Yongin City, but decreased in Hwaseong City.

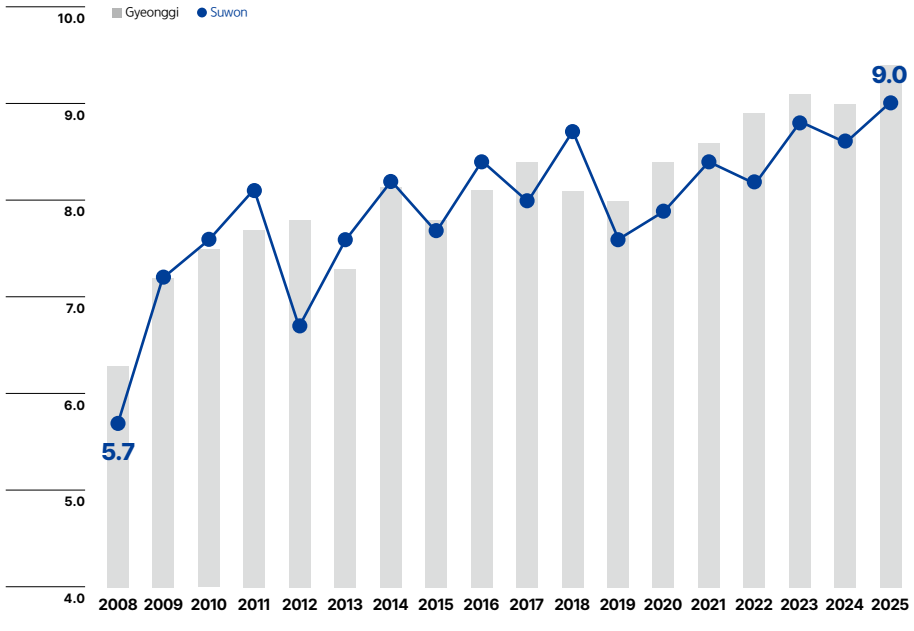
In 2025, diabetes prevalence exceeded 10% in Paldal-gu and Gwonseon-gu, while it was relatively low in Jangan-gu (8.0%) and Yeongtong-gu (7.3%).

In Jangan-gu, the rate decreased from 10.4% in 2024 to 8.0% in 2025, whereas the other three districts saw an increase in diabetes prevalence compared to 2024.

※ Standardized rate: the result is adjusted to the standard population (the 2005 projected population, Ministry of Data and Statistics) to account for the effects of differences in population composition when comparing years and regions.

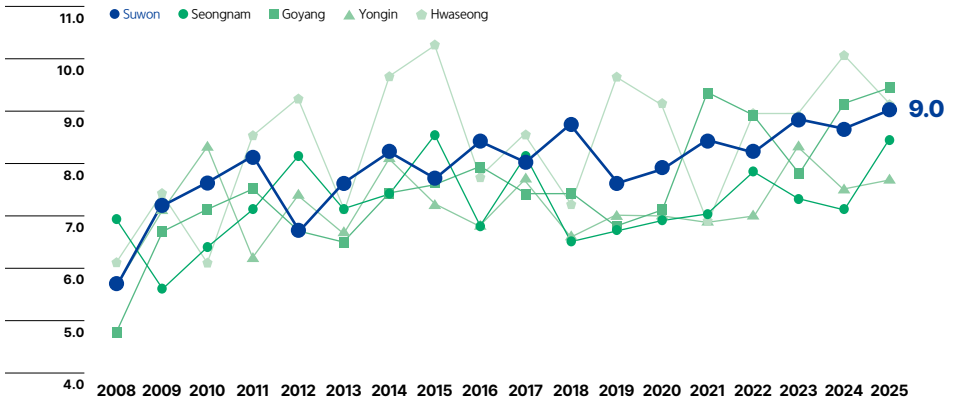
Changes in diabetes prevalence: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



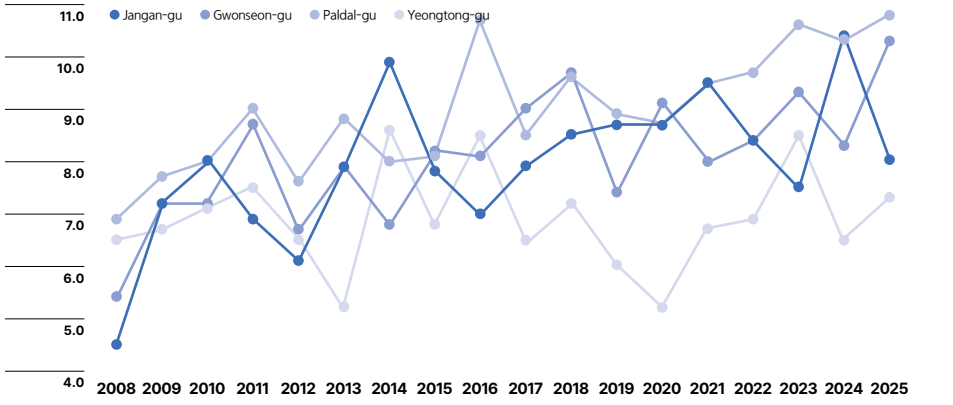
Changes in diabetes prevalence: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

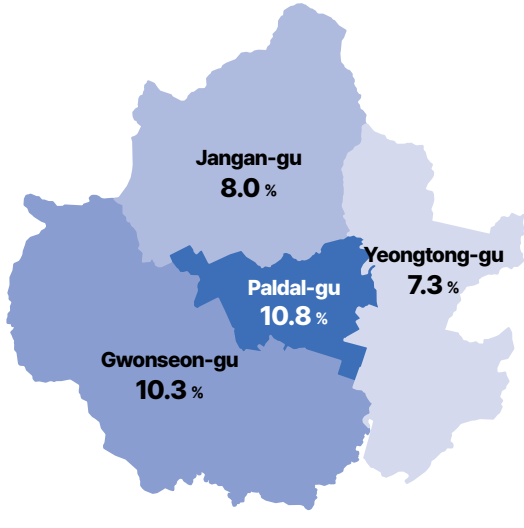


Changes in diabetes prevalence: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Diabetes prevalence by District in Suwon City(2025)



Detailed indicator	Hypertension
Domain	Health environment
Calculation method	Share of persons aged 30 or over who have been diagnosed with hypertension by a physician
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, "Community Health Survey"

In 2025, hypertension prevalence in Suwon City was 22.1%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 21.1%.

Among comparable local governments, hypertension prevalence increased from 2024 to 2025 in Suwon City, Yongin City, and Hwaseong City, while it decreased in Seongnam City and Goyang City.

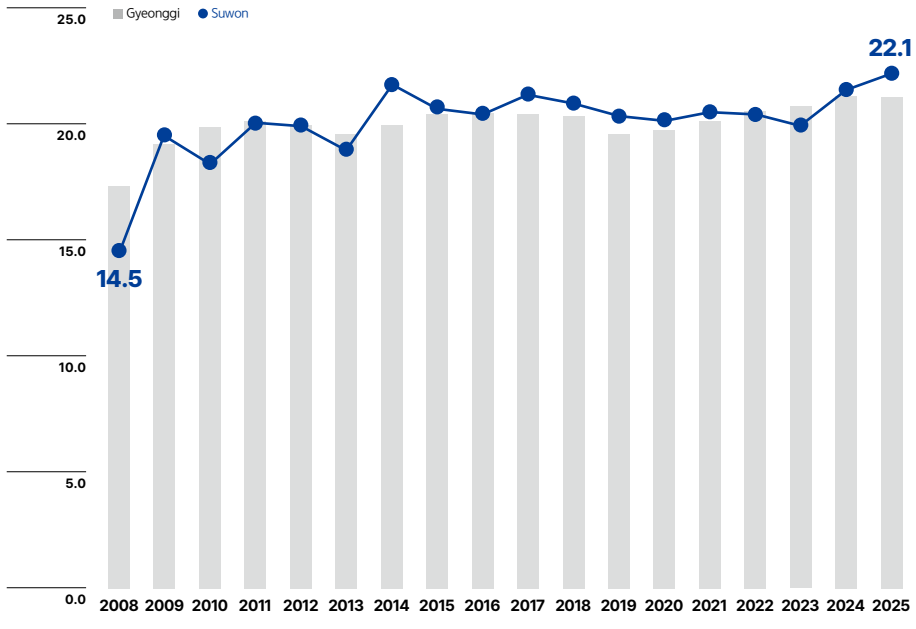
Hypertension prevalence increased compared to the previous year in three districts, with Jangan-gu as the exception.

In 2025, Gwonseon-gu recorded the highest hypertension prevalence among the four districts, at 23.7%, followed by Paldal-gu at 23.4%.

※ Standardized rate: the result is adjusted to the standard population (the 2005 projected population, Ministry of Data and Statistics) to account for the effects of differences in population composition when comparing years and regions.

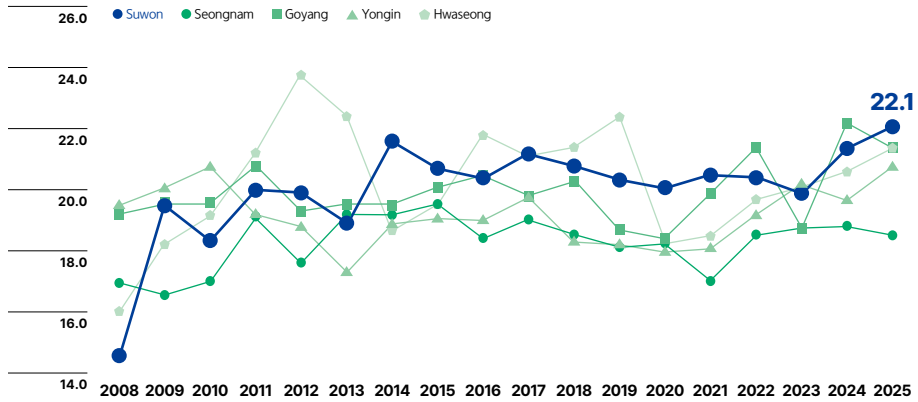
Changes in hypertension prevalence: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



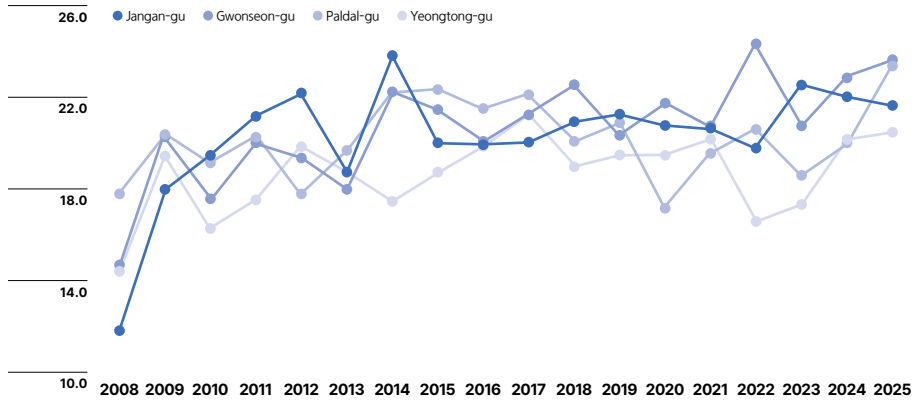
Changes in hypertension prevalence: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

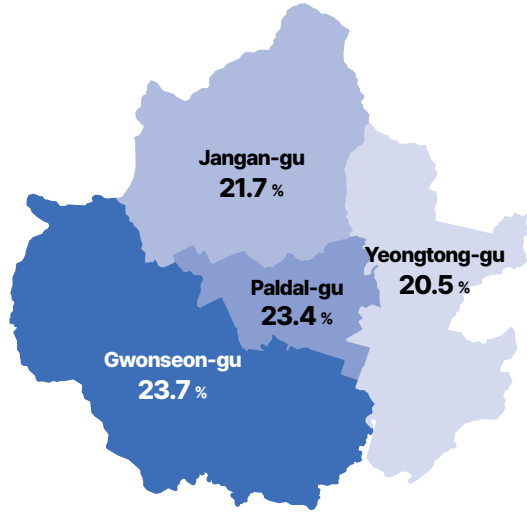


Changes in hypertension prevalence: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Hypertension prevalence by District in Suwon City(2025)



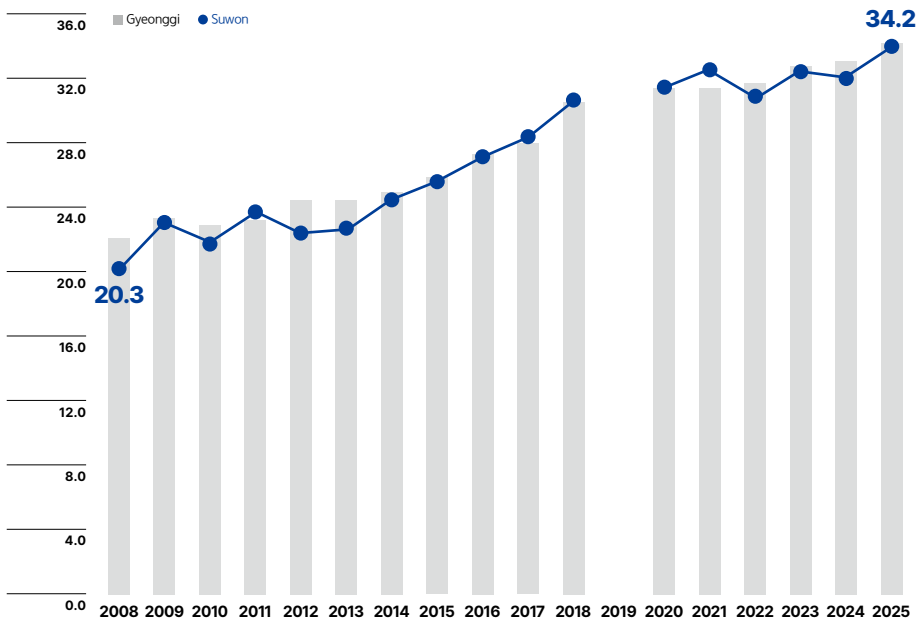
Detailed indicator	Obesity
Domain	Health environment
Calculation method	Share of persons with a self-reported body mass index (kg/m²) of 25 or above
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, "Community Health Survey"

In 2025, Suwon City's obesity rate was 34.2%, similar to the Gyeonggi-do figure of 34.5%.
Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest rate, after Goyang City and Hwaseong City (35.1% each) and ahead of Yongin City (30.7%) and Seongnam City (28.4%).
From 2024 to 2025, the obesity rate decreased in Yeongtong-gu but increased in the other three districts.
In 2025, Paldal-gu recorded the highest obesity rate at 38.5%, while Yeongtong-gu recorded the lowest at 29.7%.

※ Note: Exercise caution when comparing and interpreting the 2018 figure. In 2018, physical measurements were conducted alongside the survey of self-reported height and weight; in 2008-2017 and 2020, only self-reported height and weight were surveyed.
The time series was interrupted in 2019 because the survey did not collect self-reported height and weight.
※ Standardized rate: the result is adjusted to the standard population (the 2005 projected population, Ministry of Data and Statistics) to account for the effects of differences in population composition when comparing years and regions.

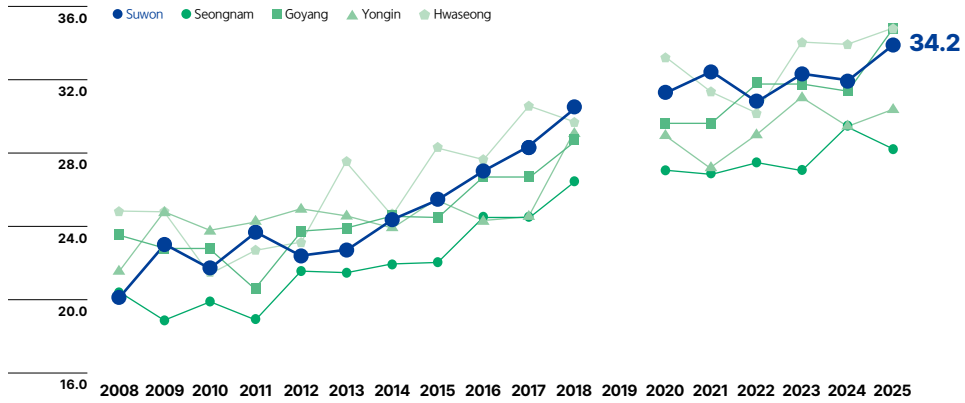
Changes in obesity rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



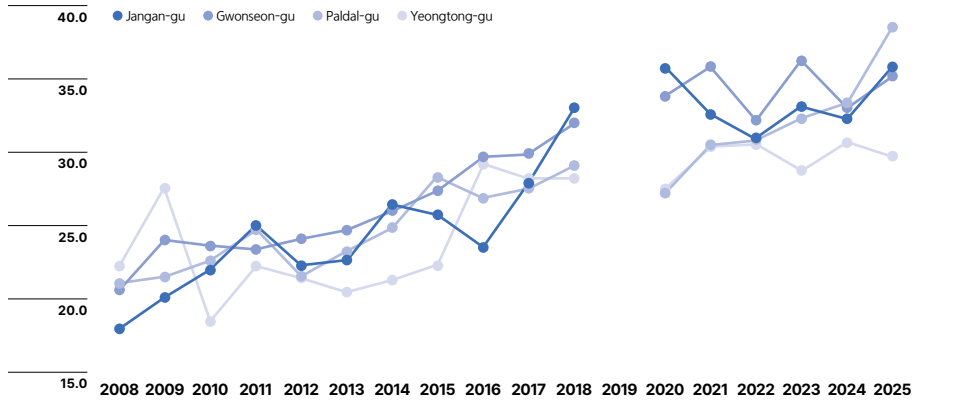
Changes in obesity rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

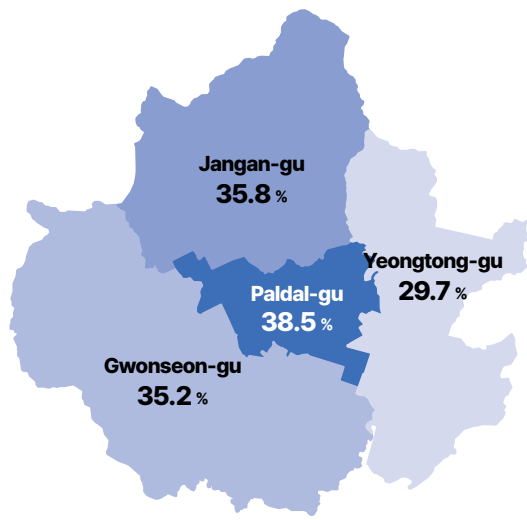


Changes in obesity rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Obesity rate by District in Suwon City(2025)



Healthy Life Expectancy

Representative

Domain	Health environment
Calculation method	Years lived while physically and mentally healthy; life expectancy excluding the period lived with illness
Unit	years
Source	Korea Health Promotion Institute (2025), "Healthy Life Expectancy Statistics: Healthy Life Expectancy 2022 at a Glance"

Healthy life expectancy is an indicator that comprehensively reflects residents' quality of life and health status.

In 2022, healthy life expectancy in Suwon City was 69.87 years, lower than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 70.09 years.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the lowest healthy life expectancy, while Yongin City recorded the highest, followed by Goyang City, Seongnam City, and Hwaseong City.

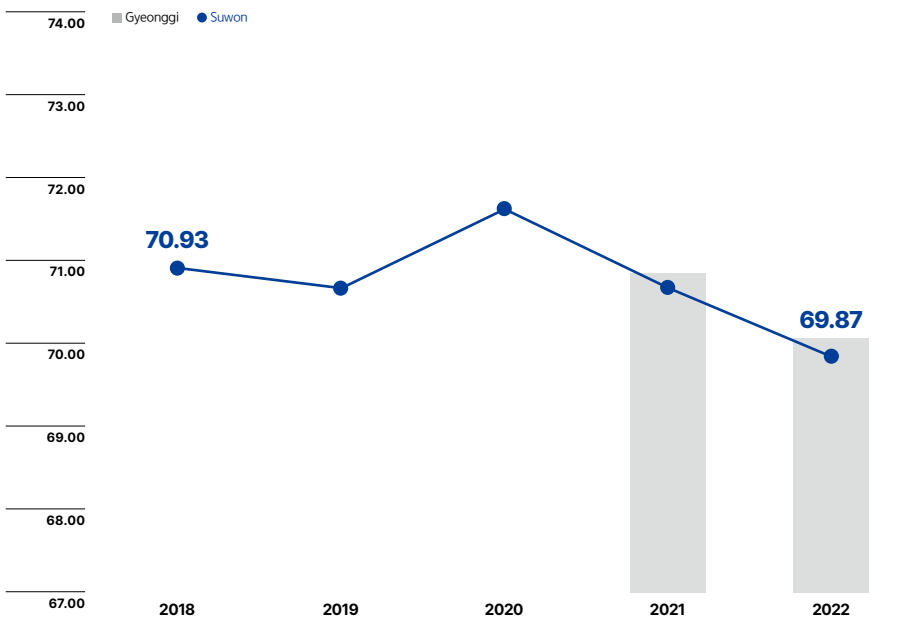
By district, healthy life expectancy was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 71.53 years, followed by Jangan-gu (69.91 years), Gwonseon-gu (69.48 years), and Paldal-gu (68.55 years).

Healthy life expectancy decreased in all districts compared with 2021, with the largest decline in Jangan-gu.

※ Note: Figures for Suwon City, Seongnam City, Goyang City, and Yongin City were calculated as the average of their districts.

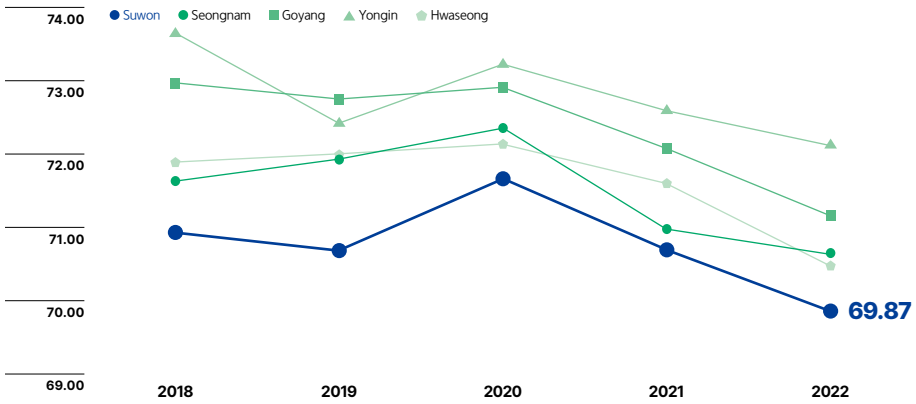
Changes in healthy life expectancy: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: years)



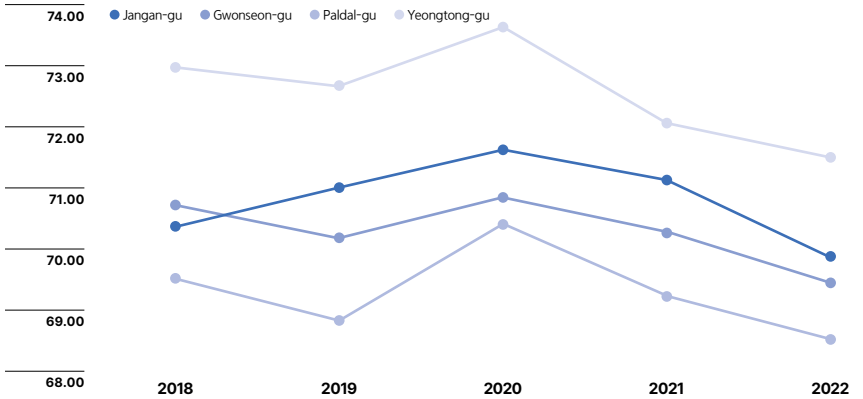
Changes in healthy life expectancy: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: years)

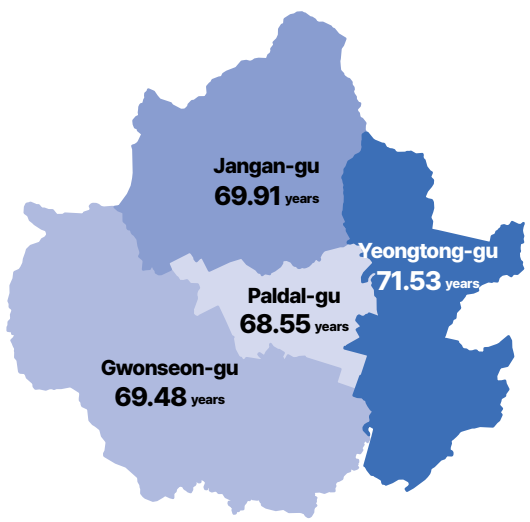


Changes in healthy life expectancy: Suwon City by District

(Unit: years)



Healthy life expectancy by District in Suwon City(2022)



Hospital Beds per 1,000 population in Medical Institutions

Representative

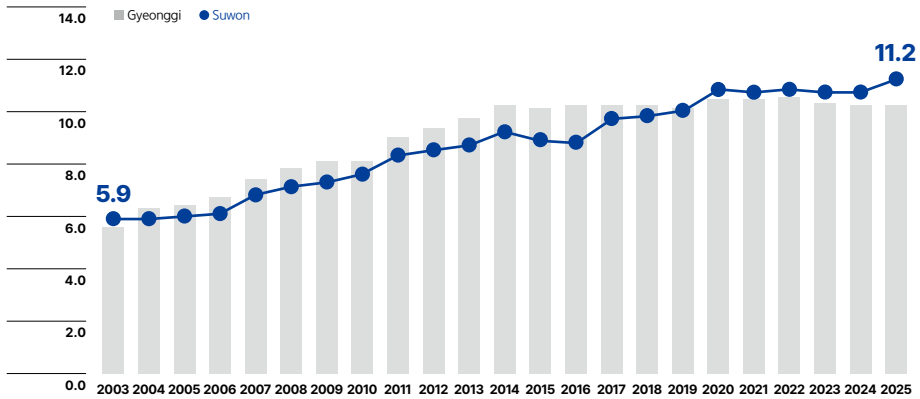
Domain	Healthcare infrastructure
Calculation method	Total number of beds in medical institutions as defined in Article 3 of the Medical Service Act per 1,000 population: (total number of beds ÷ registered resident population) × 1,000
Unit	beds per 1,000 population
Source	Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (Healthcare Resource Assessment Office)

The number of hospital beds per 1,000 population in medical institutions is an indicator used to assess local residents' access to medical services.

Suwon City had 11.2 hospital beds per 1,000 population, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 10.2. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had the third largest number, after Goyang City (12.7) and Seongnam City (11.3), while Yongin City (8.3) and Hwaseong City (5.9) had fewer beds than Suwon City.

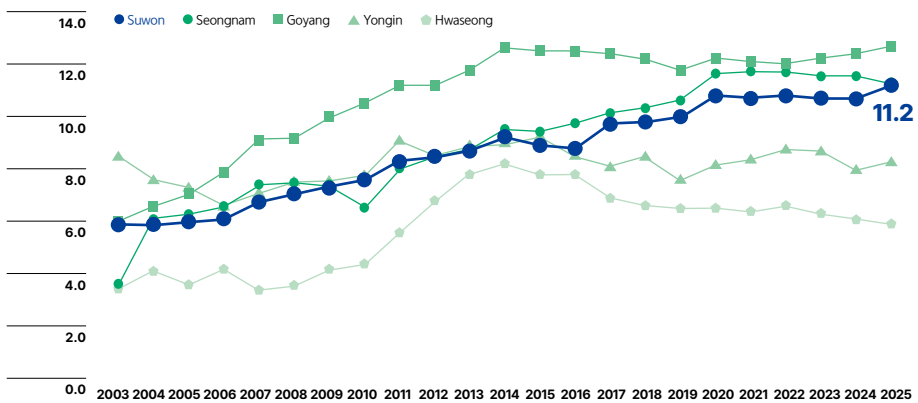
Changes in hospital beds per 1,000 population in medical institutions: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: beds per 1,000 population)



Changes in hospital beds per 1,000 population in medical institutions: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: beds per 1,000 population)



Accessibility of Medical Services

Domain	Healthcare infrastructure
Calculation method	Number of paid claims within the healthcare utilization records of National Health Insurance beneficiaries, based on payment
Unit	claims
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"

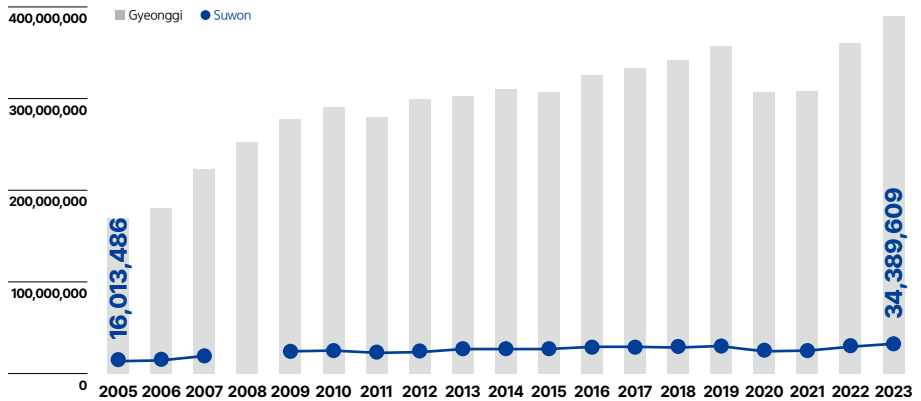
Accessibility of medical services is an indicator of community health status and provides baseline data for formulating public-health policy.

Medical service accessibility in Suwon City reached 34,389,609 cases in 2023, an increase of 8.3% from the previous year. Accessibility of medical services also increased from 2022 in comparable local governments, including Suwon City.

※ Note: An increase in healthcare utilization among National Health Insurance beneficiaries may indicate an increase in disease incidence, but may also reflect improved access through the health-insurance system and greater use of preventive healthcare services.

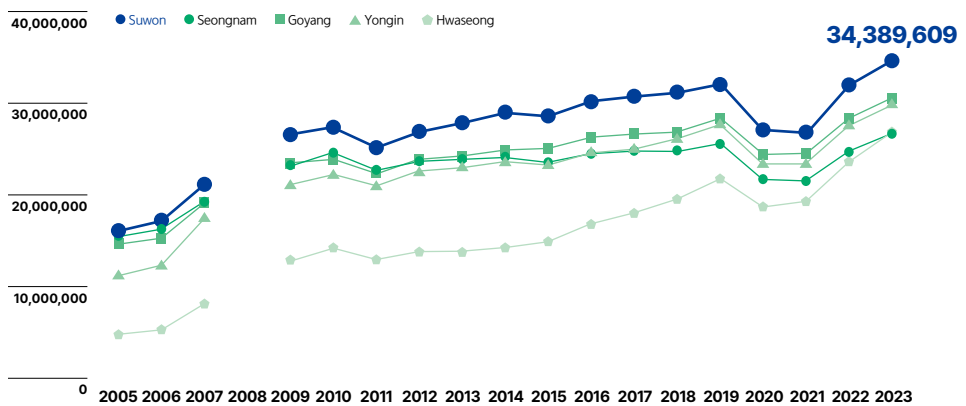
Changes in accessibility of medical services: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: claims)



Changes in accessibility of medical services: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: claims)



Life Satisfaction

Representative

Domain	Subjective well-being
Calculation method	Satisfaction with one's recent life
Unit	points
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Life satisfaction is a major indicator used to assess qualitative social development and economic growth.

Life satisfaction in Suwon City was 6.5 points, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 6.3 points.

In 2025, Suwon City and Seongnam City recorded the highest life satisfaction, unchanged from the previous year, while Goyang City and Yongin City decreased slightly.

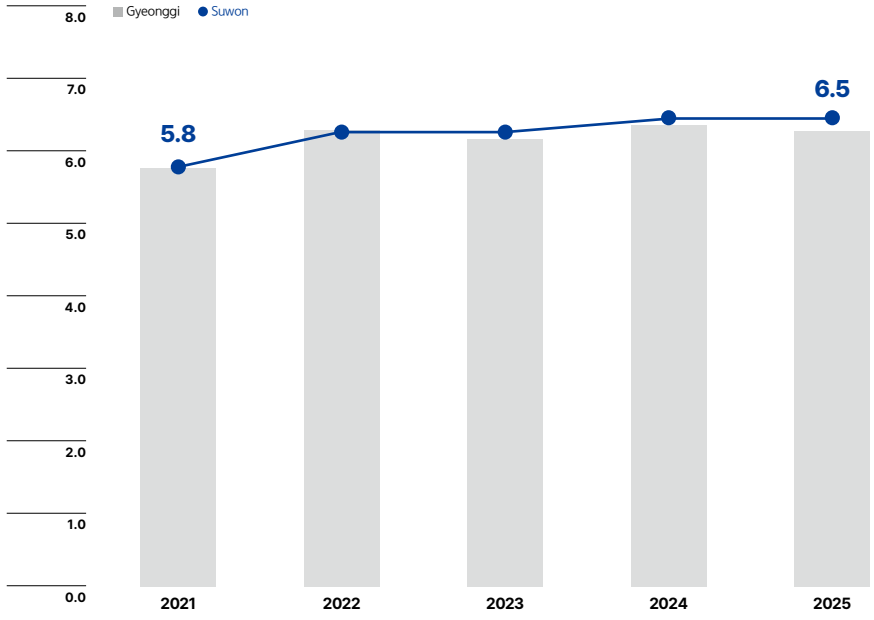
In 2025, life satisfaction decreased in Jangan-gu and Yeongtong-gu, but increased in Gwonseon-gu and Paldal-gu.

By district, Gwonseon-gu and Yeongtong-gu recorded the highest score at 6.6 points each, followed by Paldal-gu (6.5 points) and Jangan-gu (6.3 points).

※ Note: Average score on an 11-point scale from ⓪ "Not at all satisfied" to ⑩ "Very satisfied".

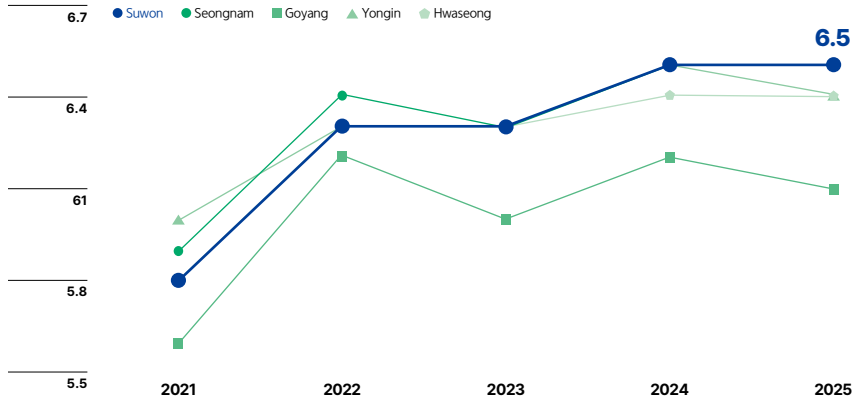
Changes in life satisfaction: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: points)



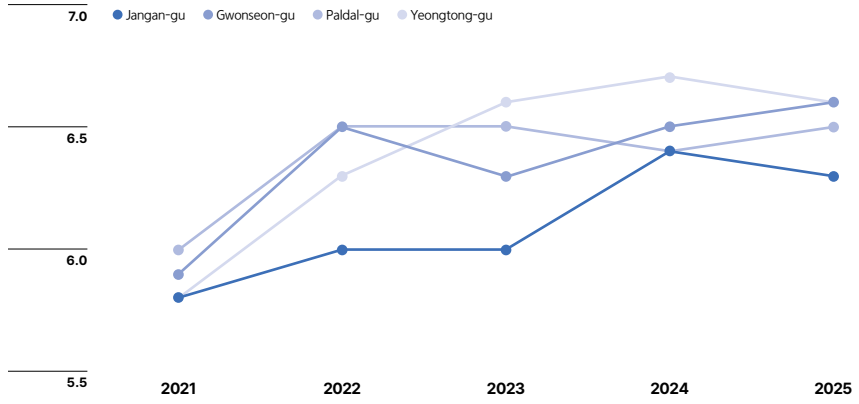
Changes in life satisfaction: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: points)

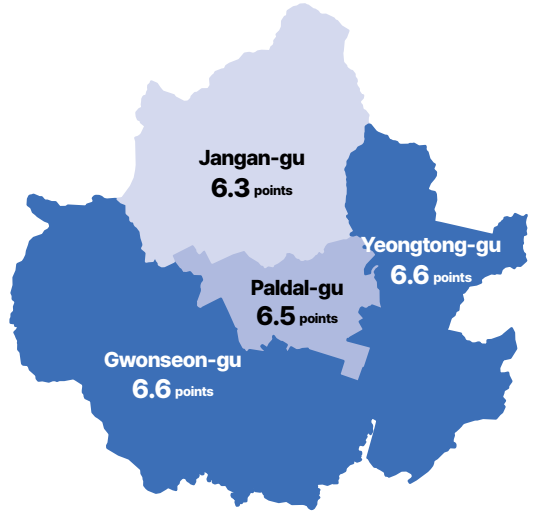


Changes in life satisfaction: Suwon City by District

(Unit: points)



Life satisfaction by District in Suwon City(2025)



Perception of Happiness

Domain	Subjective well-being
Calculation method	Level of perception of happiness felt yesterday
Unit	points
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Happiness is the ultimate objective of social policy and an indicator representing overall quality of life in the community.

In 2025, perception of happiness in Suwon City was 6.6 points, similar to the Gyeonggi-do figure of 6.5 points.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City and Hwaseong City recorded the second highest score at 6.6 points each, after Seongnam City and Yongin City (6.7 points each), while Goyang City recorded the lowest at 6.4 points.

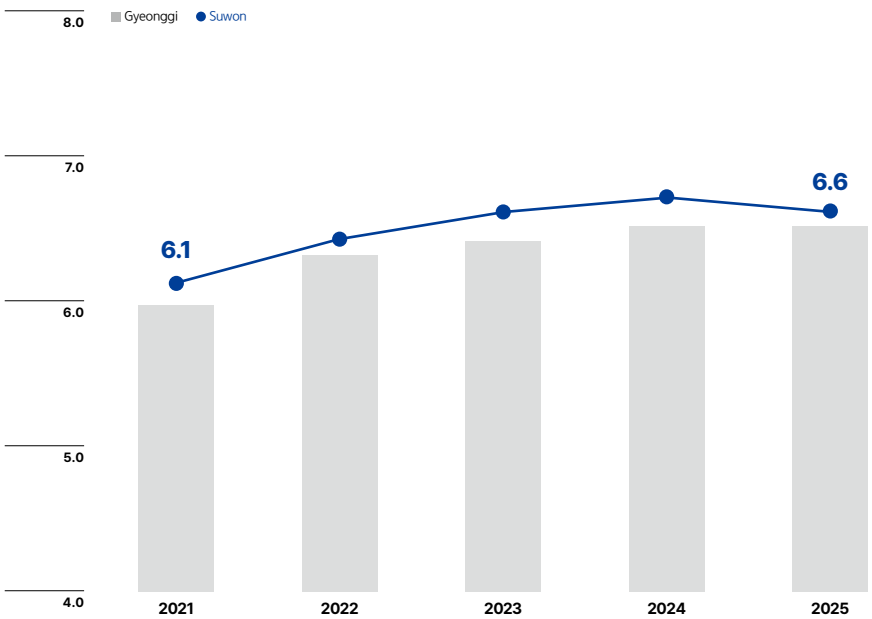
In 2025, perception of happiness decreased from 2024 in Jangan-gu and Gwonseon-gu.

By district, Yeongtong-gu recorded the highest score at 6.8 points, followed by Gwonseon-gu and Paldal-gu (6.6 points each), and Jangan-gu (6.5 points).

※ Note: Average score on an 11-point scale from ⓪ "Never felt happy" to ⑩ "Frequently felt happy".

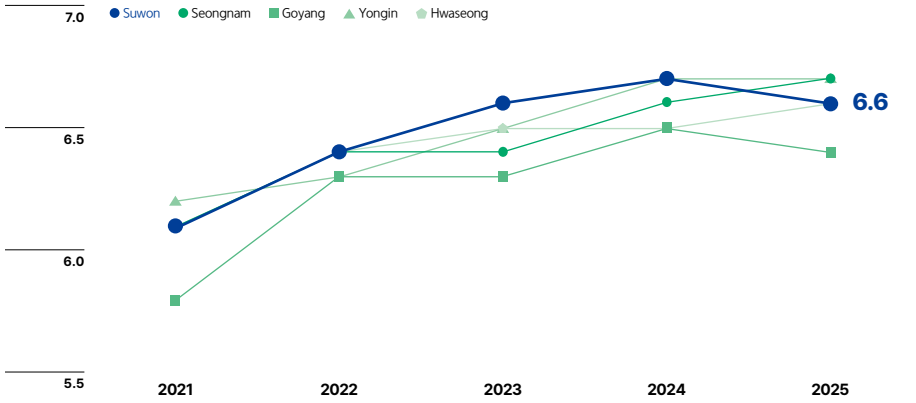
Changes in perception of happiness: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: points)



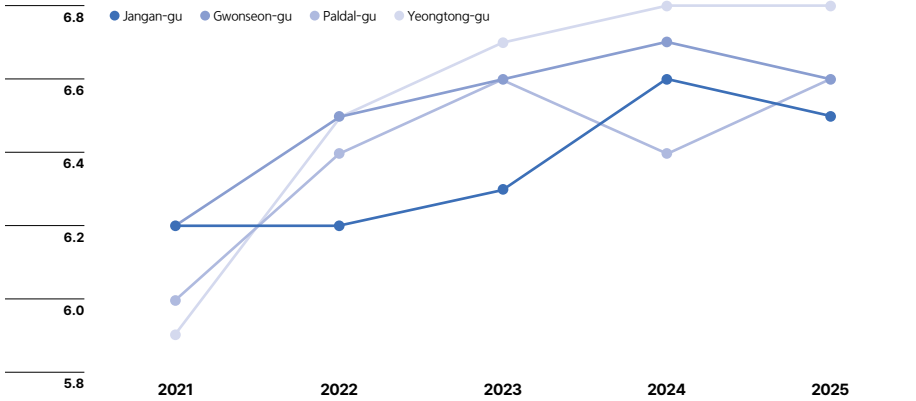
Changes in perception of happiness: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: points)

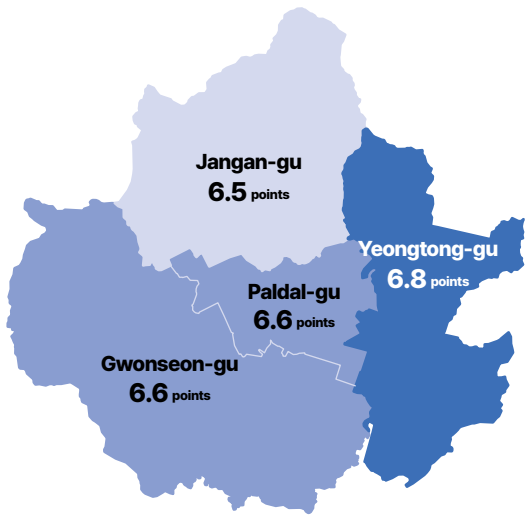


Changes in perception of happiness: Suwon City by District

(Unit: points)



Perception of happiness by District in Suwon City(2025)



Depressive Feelings

Domain	Subjective well-being
Calculation method	Share of persons who, during the previous year, experienced depressive feelings-such as sadness or hopelessness-continuously for at least two weeks to the extent that they interfered with daily life
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, "Community Health Survey"

Depressive feelings are both an indicator for the early prevention of mental-health problems and a factor affecting individuals' quality of life.

In 2025, the rate of depressive feelings in Suwon City was 5.5%, lower than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 6.6%.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the lowest rate, while Seongnam City recorded the highest at 8.0%, followed by Yongin City (6.7%), Hwaseong City (6.3%), and Goyang City (6.0%).

Compared with 2024, the rate decreased in Suwon City, Goyang City, and Hwaseong City.

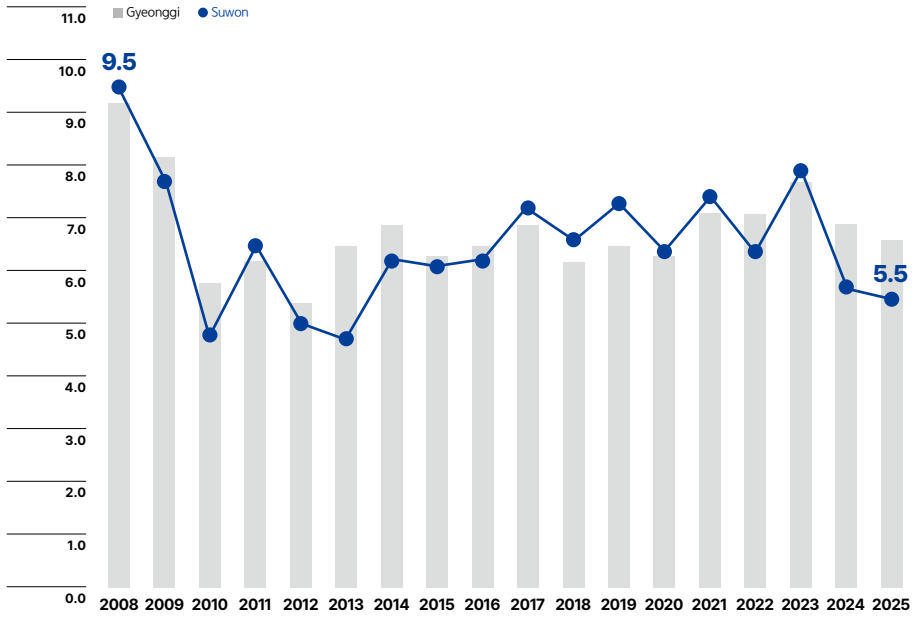
In 2025, the rate decreased from 2024 in Gwonseon-gu and Yeongtong-gu.

By district, the rate was highest in Paldal-gu at 8.1%, followed by Gwonseon-gu (5.8%), Jangan-gu (5.6%), and Yeongtong-gu (3.9%).

※ Standardized rate: the result is adjusted to the standard population (the 2005 projected population, Ministry of Data and Statistics) to account for the effects of differences in population composition when comparing years and regions.

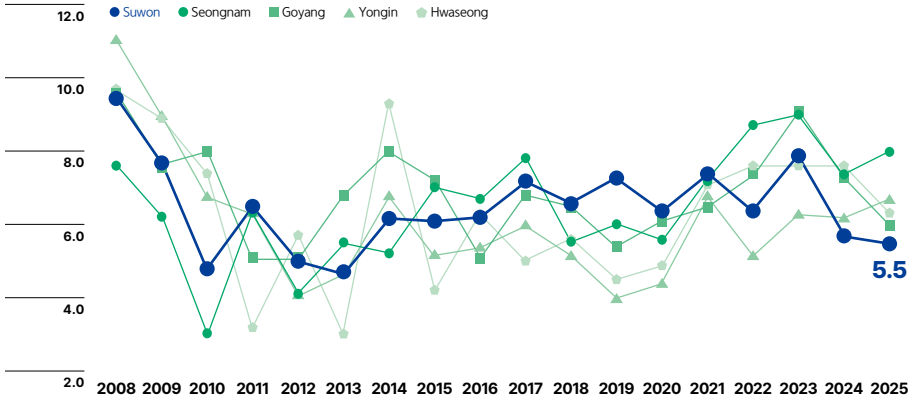
Changes in depressive feelings: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



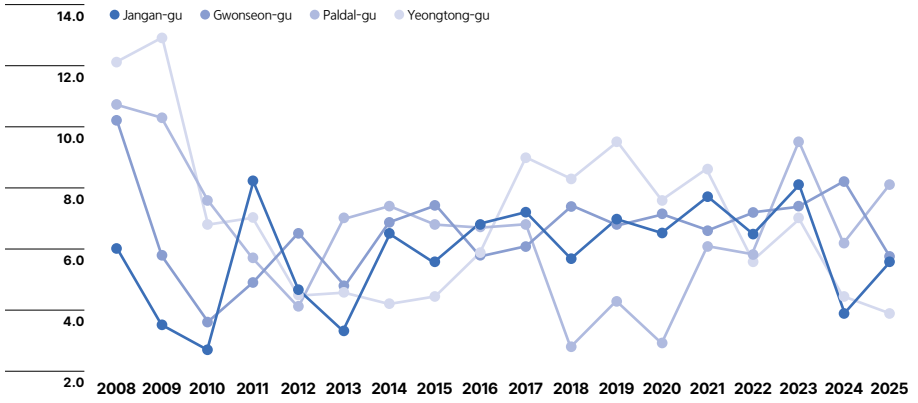
Changes in depressive feelings: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

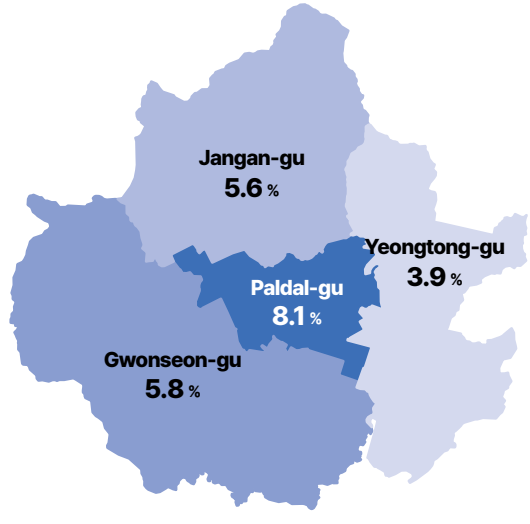


Changes in depressive feelings: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Depressive feelings by District in Suwon City(2025)



Satisfaction with Work-Life Balance

Representative

Domain	Subjective well-being
Calculation method	Share of "Agree" responses to the statement that a good balance is currently maintained between work-including study and housework and leisure
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

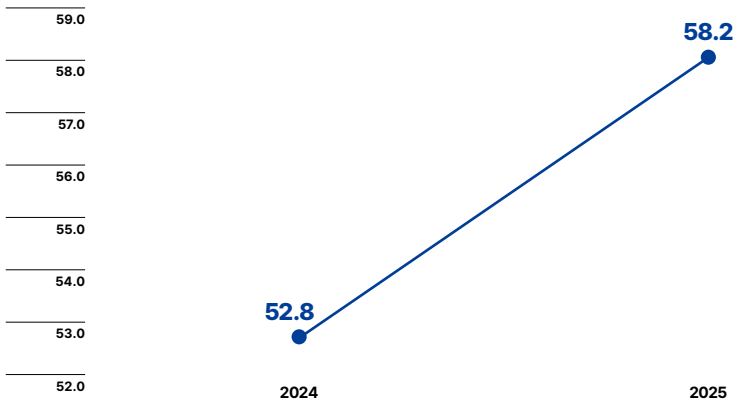
Satisfaction with work-life balance is an indicator directly linked to improving citizens' quality of life and regional competitiveness.

A total of 58.2% of Suwon citizens responded that they maintained a good work-life balance. By district, Yeongtong-gu recorded the highest rate at 68.9%, while Gwonseon-gu recorded the lowest at 51.6%.

※ Note: Combined share of responses selecting ⑤, ⑥, or ⑦, indicating agreement, on a seven-point scale.

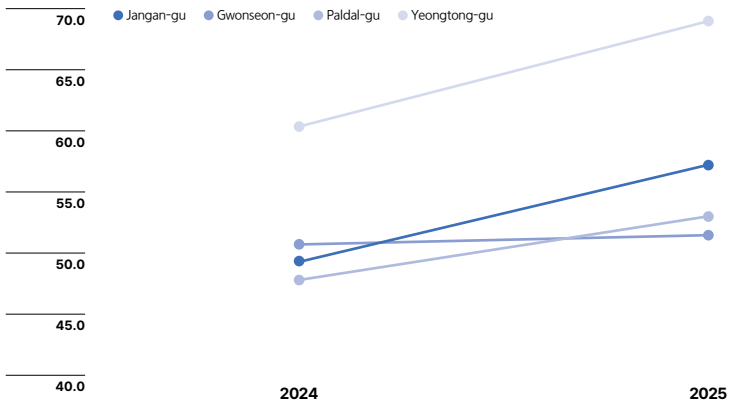
Changes in satisfaction with work-life balance in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in satisfaction with work-life balance: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



5. Environment

Climate and air

- Greenhouse gas emissions per capita
- Final energy consumption
- Share of renewable energy
- Number of days with ultrafine dust advisories
- Satisfaction with air quality
- Number of heat wave days and tropical nights

Resource circulation

- Amount of municipal waste incinerated
- Municipal waste recycling rate

Green infrastructure

- Park area per capita
- Green space satisfaction
- Neighborhood green-space area per person

Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Capita

Representative

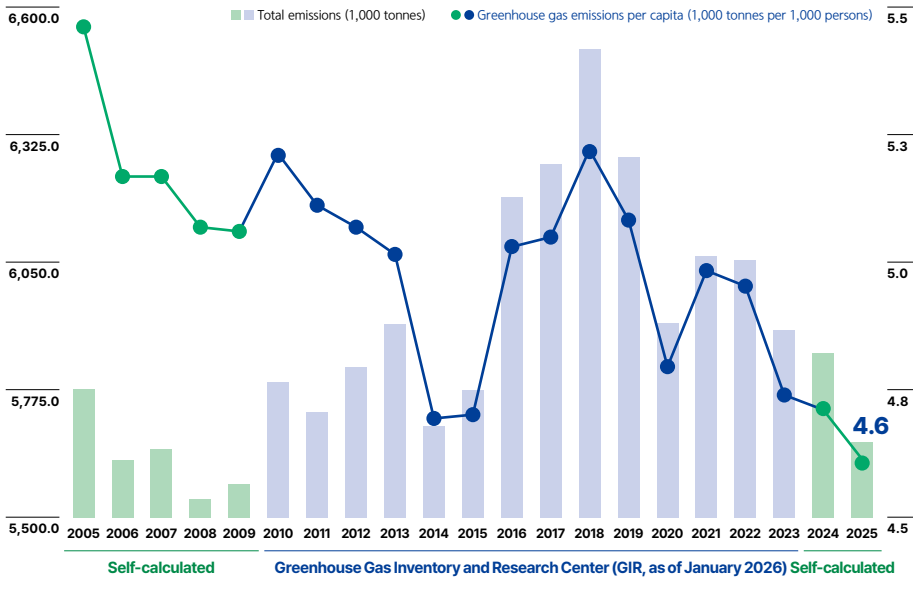
Domain	Climate and air
Calculation method	Total emissions (1,000 tonnes) ÷ Suwon City population at the end of December (1,000 persons)
Unit	1,000 tonnes per 1,000 persons
Source	2005-2009 and 2024-2025: estimates by the Suwon Research Institute Carbon Neutrality Support Center; 2010-2023: Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center (GIR), as of January 2026

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita provide baseline data for carbon-neutrality targets and emissions-reduction policy.

Although greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Suwon City fluctuated, they have declined since 2021 and stood at 4.6 thousand tonnes per 1,000 persons in 2025.

Total greenhouse gas emissions also declined each year from 2021, reaching 5,667.6 thousand tonnes in 2025, a decrease of 195.5 thousand tonnes from 2024.

Changes in greenhouse gas emissions per capita in Suwon City



※ Note: GIR total emissions for 2010-2023 cover buildings (residential and commercial/public), transport (all transport, VKT-based), agriculture including livestock, waste, manufacturing and construction, and industrial processes and product use.
※ Note: The estimates for 2005-2009 and 2024-2025 cover buildings (residential and commercial/public), transport (road transport, based on fuel sales at petrol stations), agriculture (livestock estimated), waste, manufacturing and construction, and industrial processes and product use (estimated). These estimates differ from GIR figures by approximately 5-10%.
※ Note: Livestock emissions for 2005-2009 and 2024-2025 were estimated by applying the average trend in GIR agricultural and livestock emissions for 2010-2023.
※ Note: Emissions from industrial processes and product use for 2004-2009 and 2024-2025 were estimated by multiplying annual manufacturing and construction emissions by the average ratio of industrial-process and product-use emissions to manufacturing and construction emissions in GIR data for 2010-2023.

Final Energy Consumption

Domain	Climate and air
Calculation method	Final energy consumption converted to 1,000 tonnes of oil equivalent by energy source-petroleum, gas, electricity, heat, renewable energy, and other sources
Unit	1,000 toe
Source	Korea Energy Economics Institute, "Energy Supply and Demand Statistics"

Final energy consumption provides baseline data for environmental and energy policy.

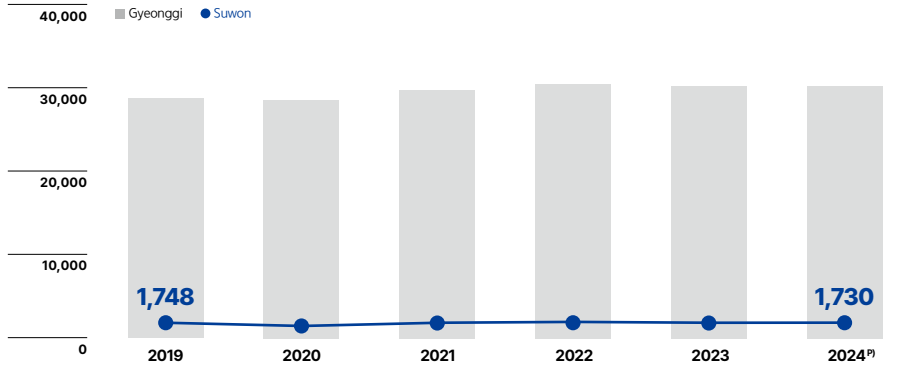
In 2024[p)], final energy consumption in Suwon City was 1,730 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (toe), equivalent to 5.5% of total final energy consumption in Gyeonggi-do.

From 2023 to 2024[p)], final energy consumption increased in Suwon City and Hwaseong City, but decreased in Seongnam City, Goyang City, and Yongin City.

※ Note: The Gyeonggi-do figure is the sum of 31 cities and counties.
※ Note: p) Figures for 2024 are provisional.

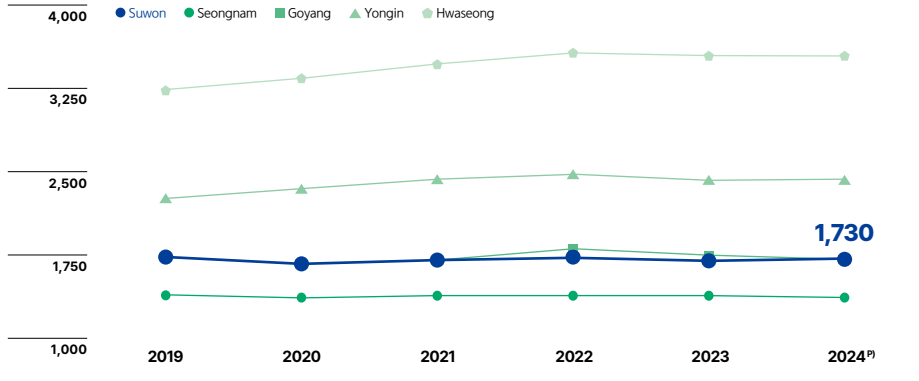
Changes in final energy consumption: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: 1,000 toe)



Changes in final energy consumption: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: 1,000 toe)



Share of Renewable Energy

Representative

Domain	Climate and air
Calculation method	Share of renewable and other energy consumption in final energy consumption (Consumption of renewable and other energy sources ÷ final energy consumption) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Korea Energy Economics Institute, "Energy Supply and Demand Statistics"

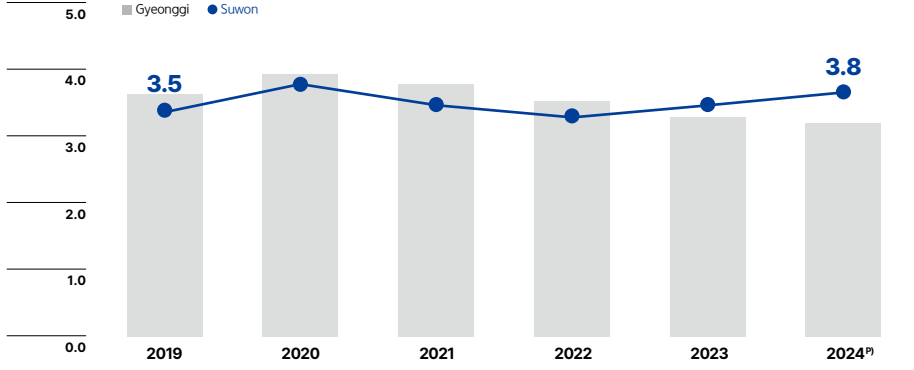
The share of renewable energy provides baseline data for environmental and energy policy.

In 2024p), Suwon City's renewable-energy consumption share was 3.8%, an increase of 0.2%p from 2023, while the Gyeonggi-do share decreased by 0.1%p. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest share, after Seongnam City and ahead of Yongin City, Goyang City, and Hwaseong City. Compared with 2023, the share increased in Suwon City and Hwaseong City, but decreased in Seongnam City and Yongin City.

※ Note: The Gyeonggi-do figure is the sum of 31 cities and counties.
※ Note: p) Figures for 2024 are provisional.

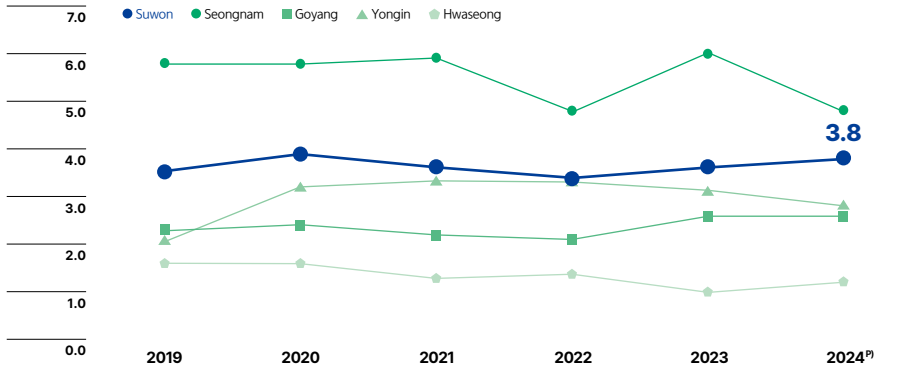
Changes in share of renewable energy: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in share of renewable energy: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Number of Days with Ultrafine Dust Advisories

Domain	Climate and air
Calculation method	Number of ultrafine dust (PM2.5) advisories issued
Unit	cases
Source	AirKorea; Gyeonggi-do Air Environment Information website

The number of days with ultrafine dust advisories provides baseline data for air-quality improvement and environmental-protection policy.

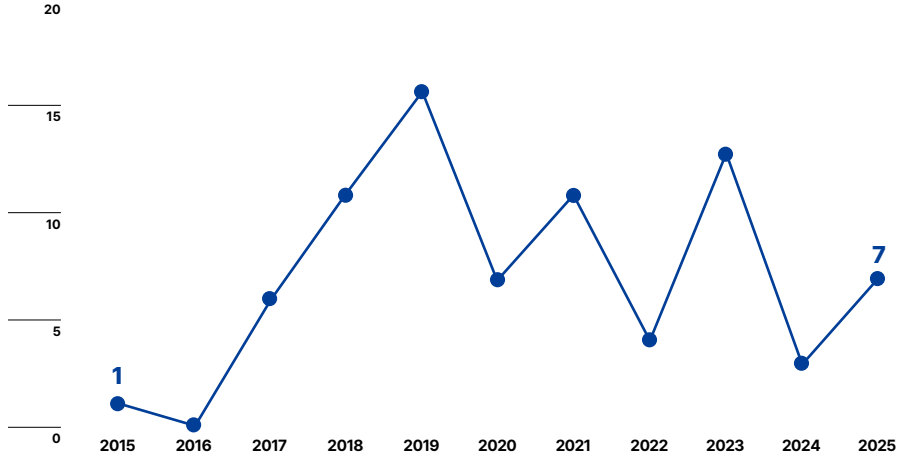
The number of ultrafine dust (PM2.5) advisories has been fluctuating, with Suwon City recording 7 cases in 2025, an increase from the previous year.

From 2024 to 2025, the number of fine dust advisories and warnings issued decreased.

※ Note: An ultrafine dust advisory is issued when the hourly average remains at or above 75 μg/m³ for two hours; an ultrafine dust warning is issued when it remains at or above 150 μg/m³ for two hours. A fine dust advisory is issued when the hourly average remains at or above 150 μg/m³ for two hours; a fine dust warning is issued when it remains at or above 300 μg/m³ for two hours.

Changes in the number of ultrafine dust advisories in Suwon City

(Unit: cases)



Year	Fine dust advisory	Fine dust warning	Ultrafine dust advisory	Ultrafine dust warning
2014	1	-	-	-
2015	14	-	1	-
2016	7	-	-	-
2017	8	1	6	-
2018	8	1	11	-
2019	9	-	16	2
2020	4	-	7	-
2021	11	2	11	1
2022	4	1	4	-
2023	11	2	13	1
2024	5	1	3	-
2025	1	-	7	-

※ Note: "-" indicates that no advisory or warning was issued.

Satisfaction with Air Quality

Domain	Climate and air
Calculation method	Satisfaction with the air environment in the respondent's current neighborhood, including fine dust, odours, smoke, and ozone warnings
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Satisfaction with air quality provides baseline data for environmental policy and directly affects citizens' subjective quality of life.

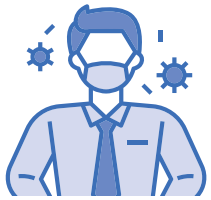
In 2024, satisfaction with air quality in Suwon City was 44.4%, an increase of 5.4%p from 2022, but lower than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 47.0%.

Among comparable local governments, satisfaction decreased in four cities, with Suwon City as the exception.

In 2024, satisfaction increased in three districts, with Paldal-gu as the exception.

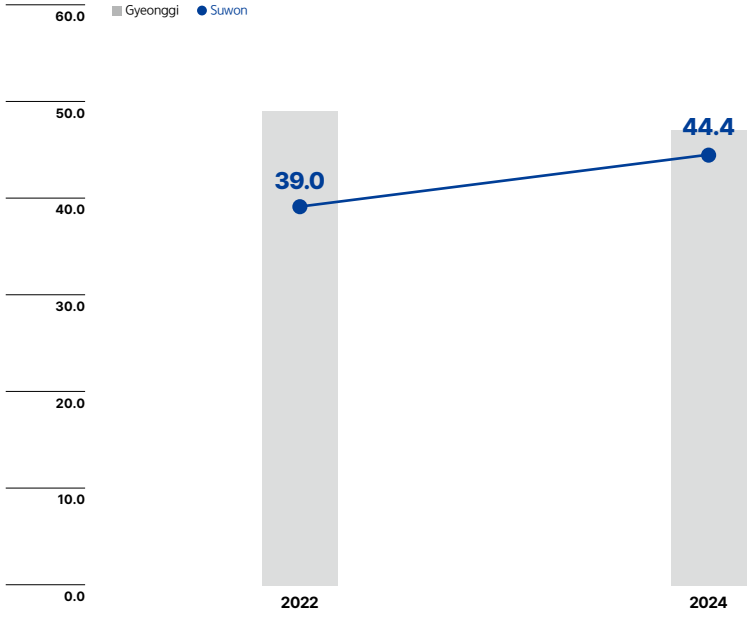
By district, satisfaction was highest in Gwonseon-gu at 48.9%, followed by Yeongtong-gu (47.0%), Jangan-gu (45.9%), and Paldal-gu (29.4%).

※ Note: Combined share of "Very good" and "Somewhat good" responses on a five-point scale.



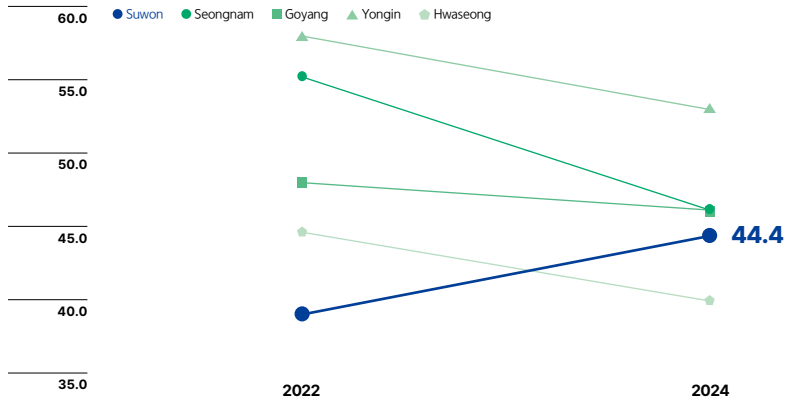
Changes in satisfaction with air quality: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



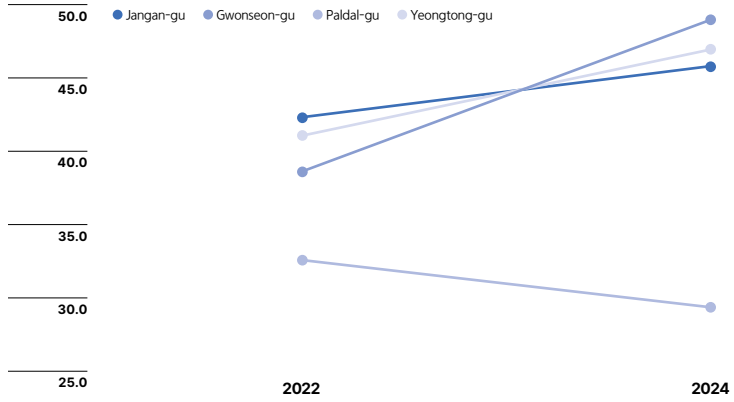
Changes in satisfaction with air quality: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

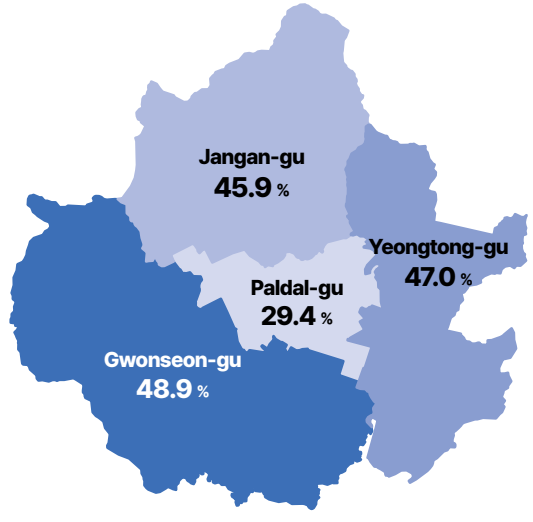


Changes in satisfaction with air quality: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Satisfaction with air quality by District in Suwon City(2024)



Number of Heat Wave Days and Tropical Nights

Representative

Domain	Climate and air
Calculation method	Annual total number of heat wave days and tropical nights
Unit	days
Source	Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA), Open MET Data Portal

The number of heat wave days and tropical nights provides baseline data for responding to climate change and global warming and is an indicator of the city's climatic characteristics.

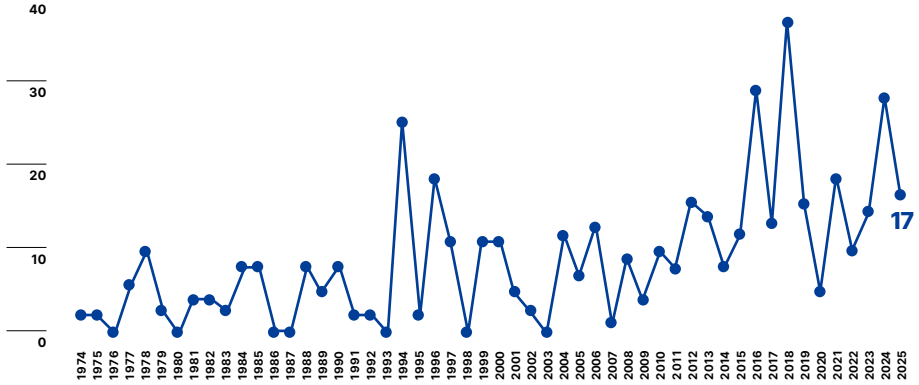
In 2025, Suwon City recorded 17 heat wave days, 12 fewer than in 2024 (29 days).

The number of tropical nights in 2025 was 25, seven fewer than in 2024 (32 nights).

※ Note: Heat wave days are days on which the daily maximum temperature is 33°C or above. Tropical night days are days on which the minimum night-time temperature is 25°C or above. Night-time is defined as 18:01 on the relevant day to 09:00 the following day.
※ Note: National and regional averages are calculated using 62 observation stations. Within Gyeonggi-do, the Suwon station (119) is used among the Dongducheon, Suwon, Yangpyeong, Icheon, and Paju stations.

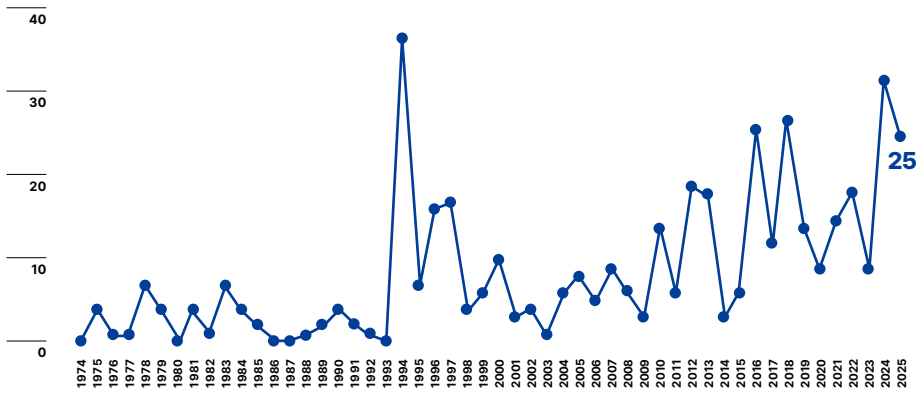
Number of heat wave days in Suwon City

(Unit: days)



Number of tropical night days in Suwon City

(Unit: days)



Detailed indicator	**Annual mean and annual maximum temperature**
Domain	Climate and air
Calculation method	Annual mean of daily temperatures by year, and the highest temperature among heat wave days by year
Unit	℃
Source	Korea Meteorological Administration, Open MET Data Portal (annual mean temperature); Suwon Research Institute, Carbon Neutrality Support Center processing (annual maximum temperature)

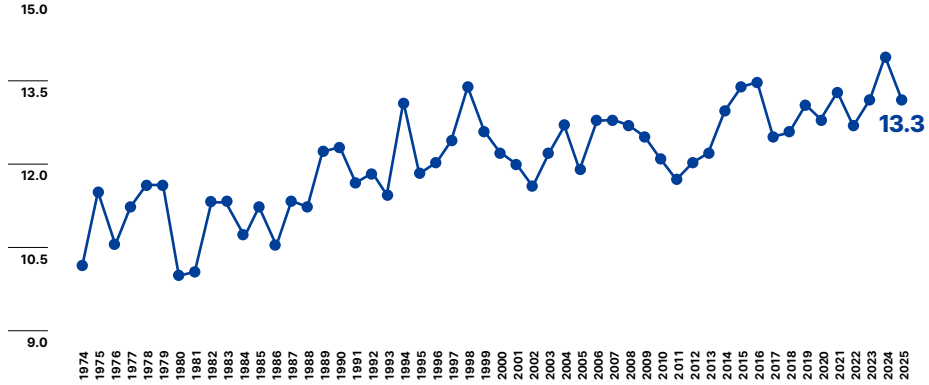
Suwon City's annual mean temperature reached a record high of 14.1°C in 2024 before falling to 13.3°C in 2025, which was still approximately 3.1°C higher than in 1974 (10.2°C).

The highest temperature recorded in Suwon City in 2025 was 36.7°C. Although this was below the record high of 39.3°C in 2018, years with temperatures exceeding 35°C have become more frequent than in the past.

※ Note: Annual mean temperature is the average of the monthly mean temperatures from January to December. Annual maximum temperature is the highest value among the observed temperatures on heat wave days in each year, processed from the Open MET Data Portal heat wave day raw data.
※ Note: National and regional averages are calculated using 62 observation stations. Within Gyeonggi-do, the Suwon station (119) is used among the Dongducheon, Suwon, Yangpyeong, Icheon, and Paju stations.

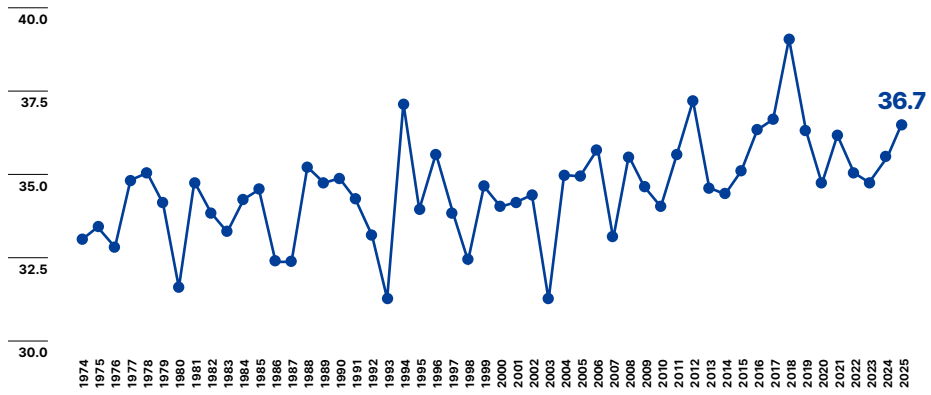
Annual mean temperature in Suwon City

(Unit: °C)



Annual maximum temperature in Suwon City

(Unit: °C)



Detailed indicator	Number of heavy-rainfall and extreme-rainfall days
Domain	Climate and air
Calculation method	Annual total number of heavy-rainfall and extreme-rainfall days
Unit	days
Source	Suwon Research Institute Carbon Neutrality Support Center calculations based on conditional rainfall data from the Korea Meteorological Administration Open MET Data Portal

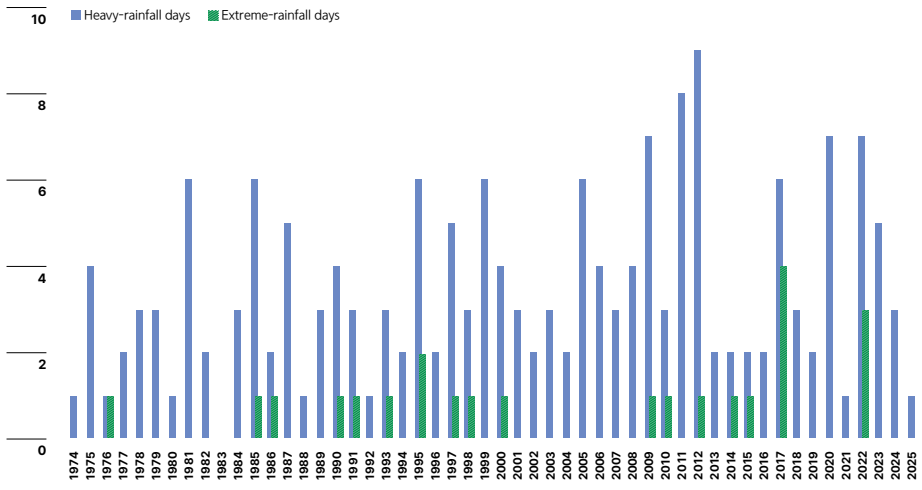
Although the annual number of heavy-rainfall days fluctuates substantially, the average over the most recent ten years (2016-2025) was 3.7 days, lower than the 4.4-day average for the preceding ten years (2006-2015).

Although extreme rainfall occurs infrequently, the annual number of extreme-rainfall days averaged 0.7 days over the most recent ten years (2016-2025), higher than the 0.5-day average for the preceding ten years (2006-2015).

※ Note: Heavy rainfall refers to precipitation of at least 30 mm in one hour or at least 80 mm in one day. Extreme rainfall refers to at least 50 mm in one hour followed by at least 90 mm cumulatively over three hours, or at least 72 mm in one hour.

Number of heavy-rainfall and extreme-rainfall days in Suwon City

(Unit: days)



Year	Heavy-rainfall days	Extreme-rainfall days
2014	2	1
2015	2	1
2016	2	-
2017	6	4
2018	3	-
2019	2	-
2020	7	-
2021	1	-
2022	7	3
2023	5	-
2024	3	-
2025	1	-

Amount of Municipal Waste Incinerated

Representative

Domain	Resource circulation
Calculation method	Amount incinerated within municipal-waste generation and treatment statistics
Unit	tonnes/day
Source	Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment; Korea Environment Corporation; Resource Circulation Information Platform, "National Waste Generation and Treatment Status"

The amount of municipal waste incinerated is used as baseline data for waste-policy formulation and environmental protection.

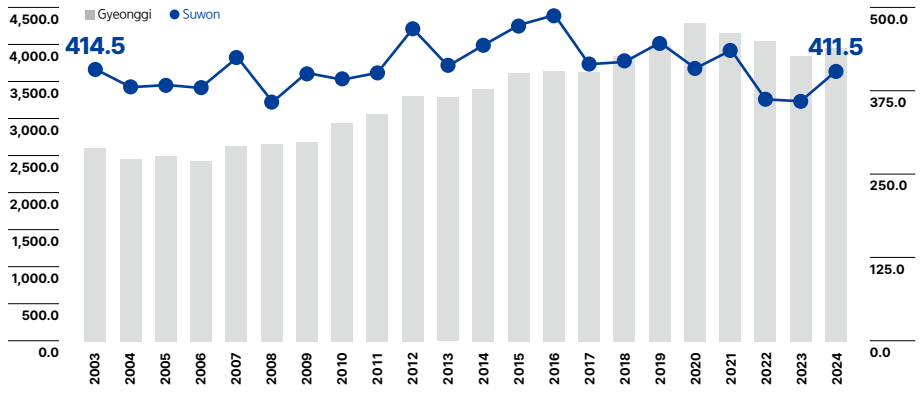
In 2024, Suwon City incinerated 411.5 tonnes of municipal waste per day, an increase of 45.7 tonnes per day from 2023. Among comparable local governments, incineration increased from 2023 in Suwon City, Goyang City, and Yongin City, but decreased in Seongnam City and Hwaseong City.

※ Note: Figures for 2003-2004 are the incinerated amount within municipal waste comprising household waste and business municipal waste; figures for 2005-2015 are the incinerated amount within municipal waste comprising household and business municipal waste; figures for 2016-2018 are the incinerated amount within total municipal waste; and the 2019 figure is the incinerated amount within total household and business municipal waste.

※ Note: For 2020-2024, municipal household waste and business non-discharge-facility waste were combined. Annual tonnes were divided by 365 to convert the figures to tonnes per day for consistency with the time series.

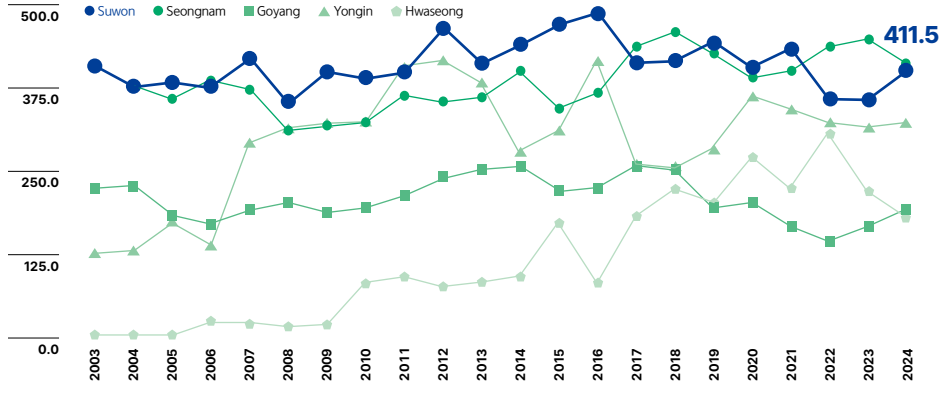
Changes in the amount of municipal waste incinerated: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: tonnes/day)



Changes in the amount of municipal waste incinerated: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: tonnes/day)



Municipal Waste Recycling Rate

Representative

Domain	Resource circulation
Calculation method	Share of generated municipal waste that is recycled (Total amount recycled ÷ total municipal waste generated) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics (Regional Statistics Planning Team)

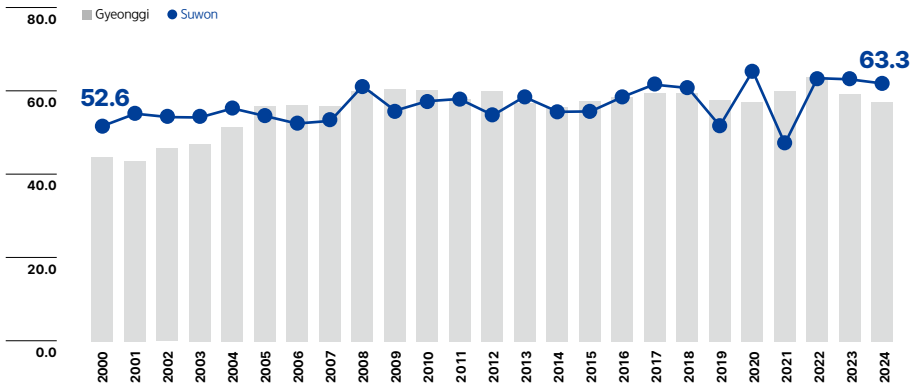
The municipal waste recycling rate is an indicator used to formulate resource-circulation master plans and assess progress towards national resource-circulation targets.

In 2024, the municipal waste recycling rate was 58.8% in Gyeonggi-do and 63.3% in Suwon City, placing Suwon City above the provincial rate. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest rate, after Hwaseong City (80.3%) and ahead of Yongin City (61.3%), Seongnam City (51.5%), and Goyang City (39.8%).

※ Note: The 2020 figure was converted by dividing annual waste generation by 366 days. Municipal waste comprises household waste and business non-discharge-facility waste.

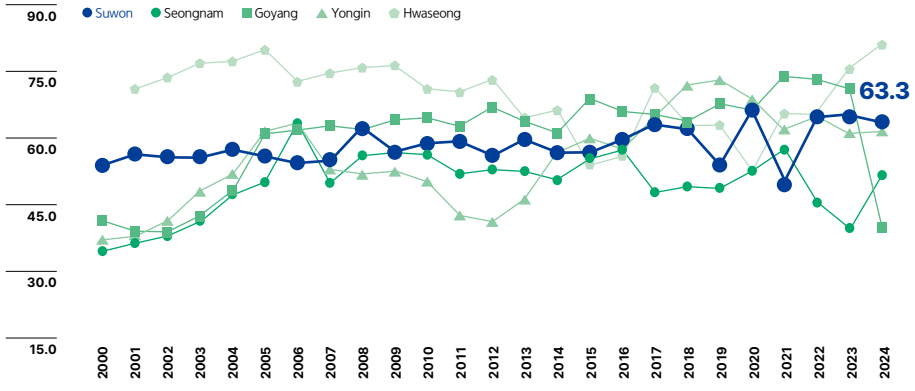
Changes in the municipal waste recycling rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in the municipal waste recycling rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Park Area per Capita

Representative

Domain	Green infrastructure
Calculation method	Urban park area (m²) ÷ registered resident population
Unit	m²/person
Source	Korea Land and Geospatial Informatix Corporation, "Urban Planning Status"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

Park area per capita is an important determinant of citizens' quality of life and directly contributes to improving leisure and rest environments, as well as overall urban quality of life.

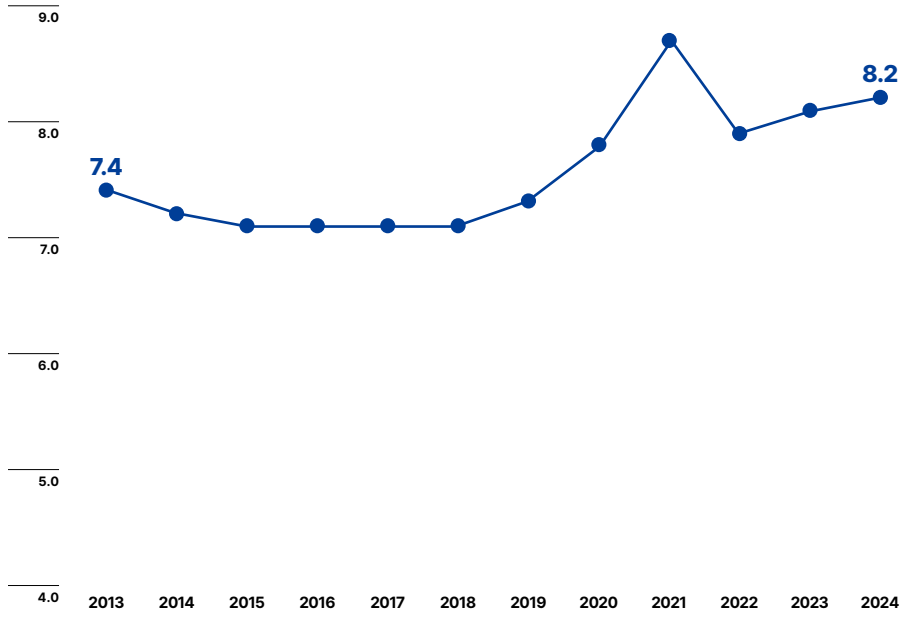
In 2024, park area per capita in Suwon City was 8.2 m² per person, similar to the previous year.

※ Note: Park area follows the classifications and development standards under Article 15(1) of the Act on Urban Parks and Green Areas. Total population and administrative-area population use Ministry of the Interior and Safety resident-registration population statistics.
※ Note: Figures for 2013-2022 differ from Gyeonggi Data Dream data due to adjustments to park-area units from thousand m² to m² and changes to park item names and units in the 2023-2024 Basic Statistics.



Changes in park area per capita in Suwon City

(Unit: m²/person)



Green Space Satisfaction

Domain	Green infrastructure
Calculation method	Green space satisfaction in the respondent's current neighborhood, including natural scenery, parks, and green spaces
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Green space satisfaction is an indicator that can inform Suwon City's park and green-space policies.

In 2024, green space satisfaction in Suwon City was 57.4%, an increase of 10.1%p from 2022.

Suwon City's rate was higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 56.9%.

Among comparable local governments, satisfaction increased in Suwon City and Goyang City, but decreased in Seongnam City, Yongin City, and Hwaseong City.

Satisfaction increased in all four districts in 2024 compared with 2022.

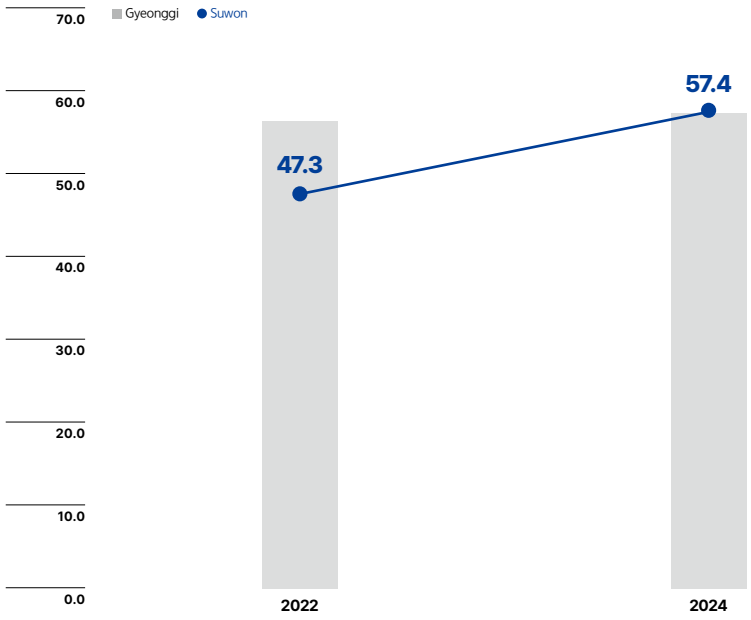
By district, satisfaction was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 65.6%, followed by Jangan-gu (60.9%), Gwonseon-gu (55.0%), and Paldal-gu (42.6%).

※ Note: Combined share of "Very good" and "Somewhat good" responses on a five-point scale.



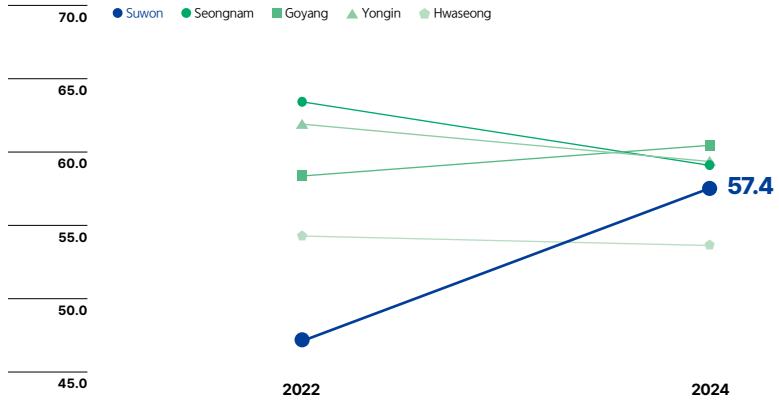
Changes in green space satisfaction: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



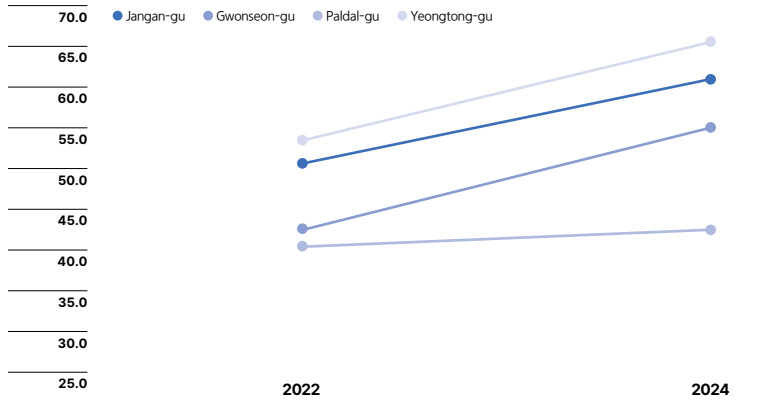
Changes in green space satisfaction: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

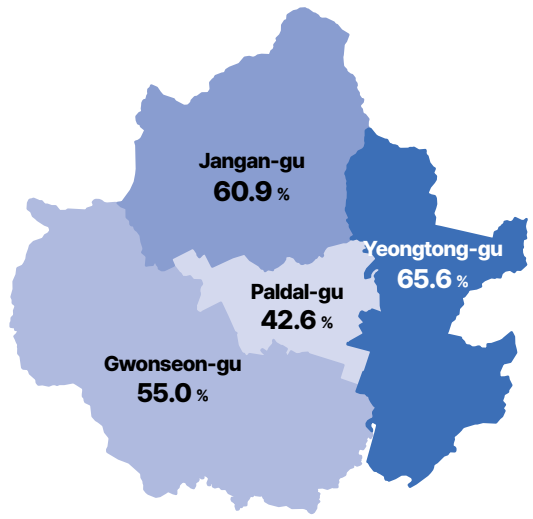


Changes in green space satisfaction: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Green space satisfaction by District in Suwon City(2024)



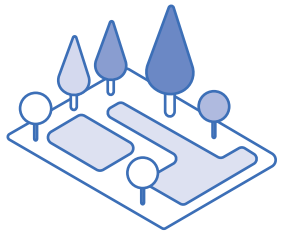
Neighborhood Green-Space Area per Person

Domain	Green infrastructure
Calculation method	Urban forest area per capita in living zones: Neighborhood green-space area ÷ Population
Unit	m²/person
Source	Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do (Green Landscape Division); Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Monthly Population Status" (as of the end of December)

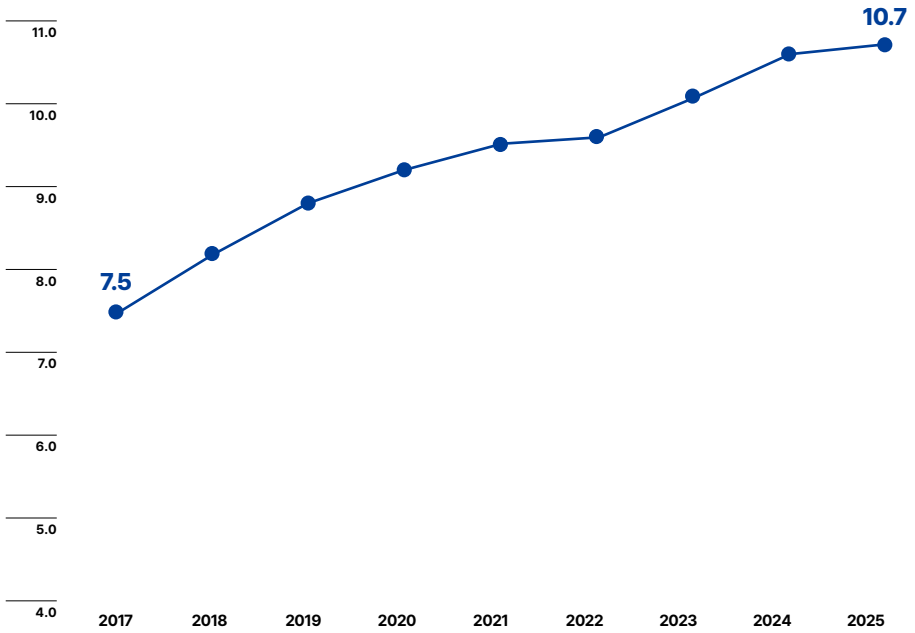
Neighborhood green-space area per person is a major indicator contributing to improved public health and the creation of a pleasant living environment.

In 2025, neighborhood green-space area per person in Suwon City was 10.7 m², similar to 2024.

Neighborhood green-space area per person has increased continuously since 2017.



Changes in neighborhood green-space area per person in Suwon City (Unit: m²/person)



6. Transport

Transport infrastructure

- Percentage of public transport modes
- Parking space provision rate
- Public transport travel time
- Number of metropolitan bus routes
- Number of demand-responsive buses in operation
- Share of congested road sections
- Bicycle lane ratio

Transport services

- Commuting and school travel time
- Public transportation satisfaction
- Satisfaction with the pedestrian environment
- Satisfaction with personal mobility devices

Percentage of Public Transport Modes

Representative

Domain	Transport infrastructure
Calculation method	Share of use accounted for by each public transport mode
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and Korea Transportation Safety Authority (Transportation Card Big Data Integrated Information System)

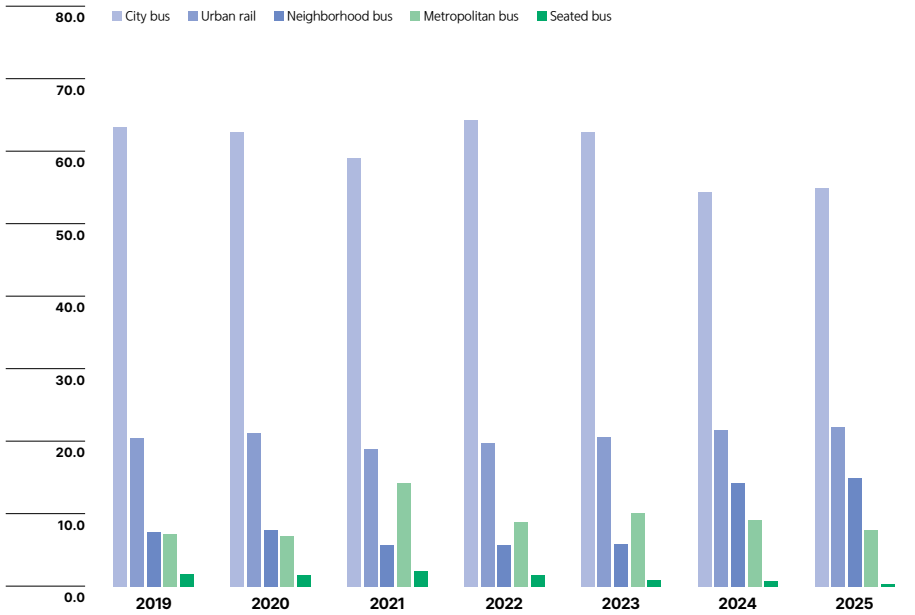
The percentage of each public transport mode is the proportion of total transport demand accounted for by public transport. It is a key indicator for assessing transport-system efficiency and citizens' mobility convenience.

In 2025, city buses accounted for the largest share at 54.8%, followed by urban rail (22.0%), neighborhood buses (14.9%), and metropolitan buses (7.8%).

The share of urban rail has increased steadily since 2021, reaching 22.0% in 2025, indicating a gradual shift from bus-centered transport towards greater rail use.

Changes in percentage of public transport modes in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
City bus	63.2	62.5	58.9	64.2	62.5	54.3	54.8
Urban rail	20.4	21.1	18.9	19.7	20.6	21.5	22.0
Neighborhood bus	7.5	7.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	14.3	14.9
Metropolitan bus	7.2	7.0	14.3	8.9	10.1	9.2	7.8
Seated bus	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.4

Parking Space Provision Rate

Representative

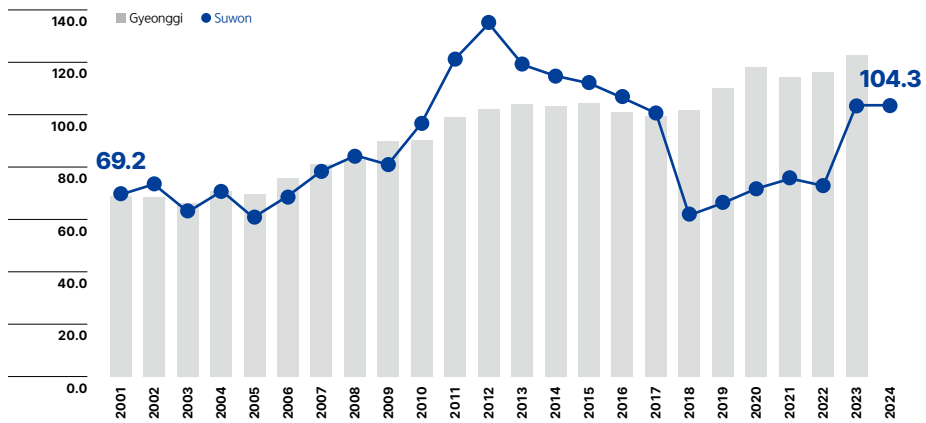
Domain	Transport infrastructure
Calculation method	Ratio of parking spaces to registered motor vehicles (Number of parking spaces ÷ number of registered motor vehicles) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

The parking space provision rate is an indicator used to assess improvements in residents' quality of life, the transport system, and the local environment.

In 2024, Suwon City's parking space provision rate was 104.3%, unchanged from 2023. The number of parking spaces in Suwon City reached 604,345 in 2024, an increase of 10,511 from the previous year. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the lowest parking space provision rate in 2023 at 104.3%, 18.6%p below the Gyeonggi-do average of 122.9%.

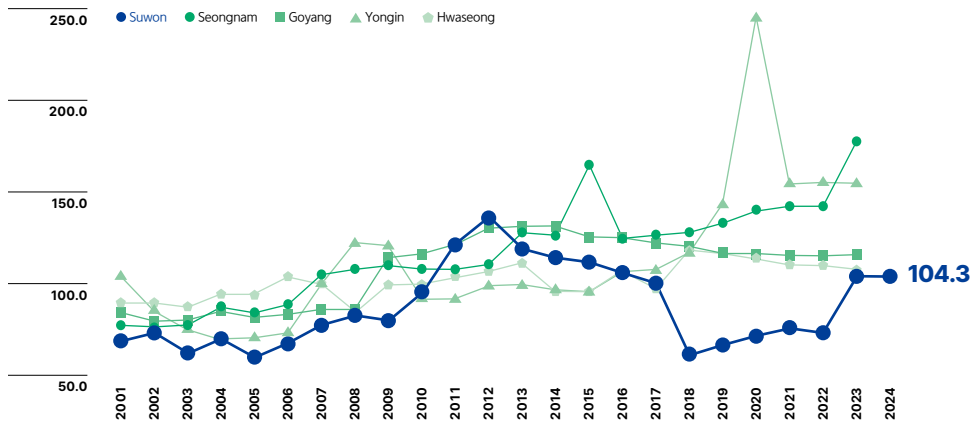
Changes in parking space provision rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in parking space provision rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Public Transport Travel Time

Domain	Transport infrastructure
Calculation method	Average time required for one trip by each transport mode: total in-vehicle time ÷ number of passenger trips
Unit	minutes/trip
Source	Korea Transportation Safety Authority (National Public Transport Database)

Public transport travel time is a basic indicator used to assess service levels and formulate future public transport plans, including routes and service frequency.

In 2024, the average weekday time required for one public transport trip by Suwon citizens was 23.3 minutes per trip, similar to the Gyeonggi-do figure of 23.0 minutes per trip.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the third longest time, after Goyang City and Hwaseong City, and ahead of Yongin City and Seongnam City.

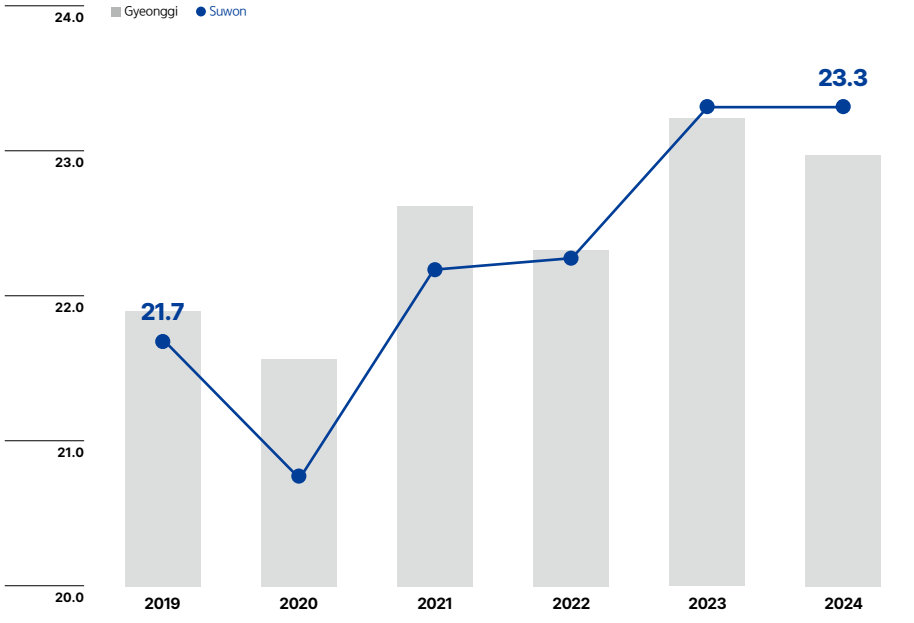
In 2024, Suwon City's public transport travel time was 35.1 minutes per trip for urban rail and 18.6 minutes per trip for buses. Urban rail has remained at around 35 minutes.

Bus travel time increased for four consecutive years, rising from 16.8 minutes per trip in 2020 to 18.6 minutes in 2024.

※ Note: Figures are weekday averages.

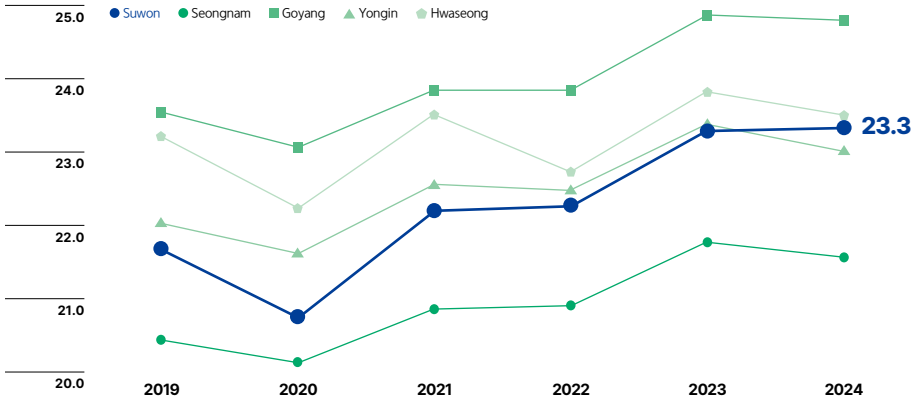
Changes in public transport travel time: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: minutes/trip)



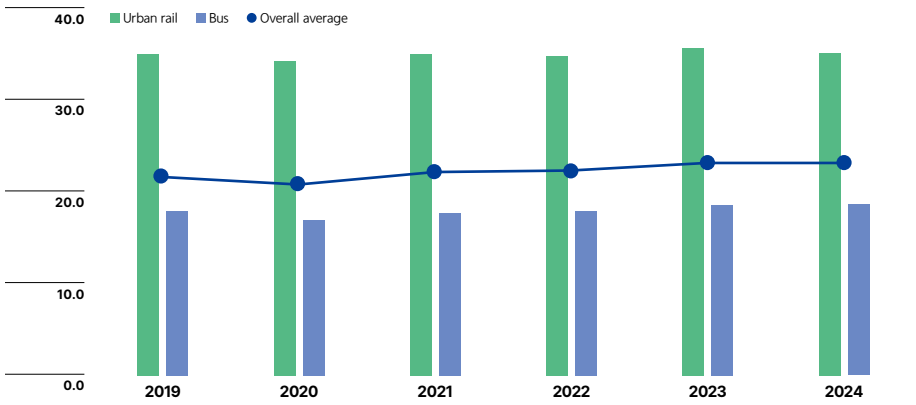
Changes in public transport travel time: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: minutes/trip)



Changes in public transport travel time by mode in Suwon City

(Unit: minutes/trip)



Year	Mode	Gyeonggi-do	Suwon City
2019	Overall average	21.9	21.7
	Urban rail	35.3	35.0
	Bus	16.8	17.9
2020	Overall average	21.6	20.8
	Urban rail	34.6	34.2
	Bus	16.3	16.8
2021	Overall average	22.6	22.2
	Urban rail	35.3	35.0
	Bus	16.9	17.7
2022	Overall average	22.3	22.3
	Urban rail	35.2	34.9
	Bus	16.8	17.8
2023	Overall average	23.2	23.3
	Urban rail	35.9	35.7
	Bus	17.1	18.5
2024	Overall average	23.0	23.3
	Urban rail	35.7	35.1
	Bus	16.9	18.6

Number of Metropolitan Bus Routes

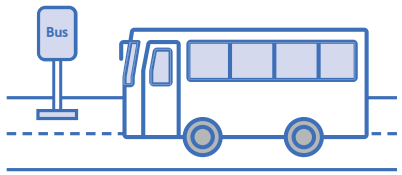
Domain	Transport infrastructure
Calculation method	Sum of direct express bus routes and metropolitan bus routes among locally licensed city-bus routes
Unit	routes
Source	Gyeonggi-do (Gyeonggi Bus Information)

The number of metropolitan bus routes is an indicator of transport accessibility.

According to Gyeonggi Bus Information, as of 20 March 2026 Suwon City had seven metropolitan bus routes and 28 direct express bus routes.

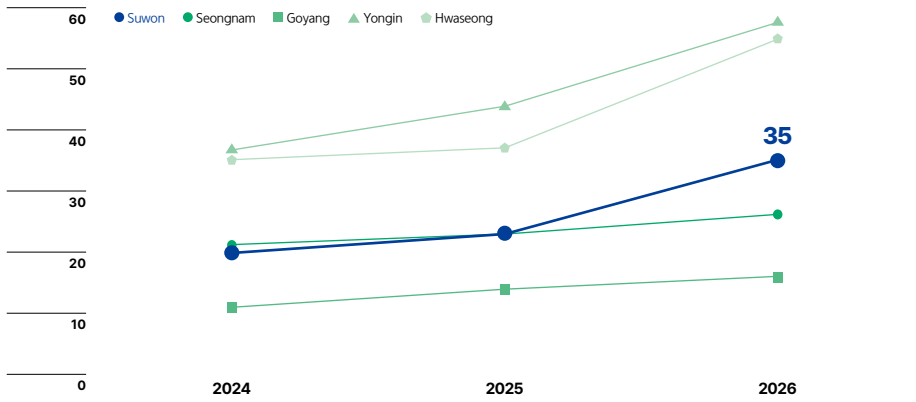
Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had the third largest number, after Yongin City and Hwaseong City, and more than Seongnam City and Goyang City.

※ Note: Reference dates were 17 October 2024 for 2024, 14 April 2025 for 2025, and 20 March 2026 for 2026.



Changes in number of metropolitan bus routes: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: routes)



Category (2026)	Total	Metropolitan bus routes	Direct express bus routes
Suwon City	35	7	28
Seongnam City	26	2	24
Goyang City	16	5	11
Yongin City	58	4	54
Hwaseong City	55	13	42

Number of Demand-Responsive Buses in Operation

Domain	Transport infrastructure
Calculation method	Number of DDOKBUS vehicles in operation by service area
Unit	vehicles
Source	Gyeonggi Transportation Corporation (Smart Mobility Team)

The number of demand-responsive buses in operation is an indicator used to assess improvements in transport accessibility and operational efficiency.

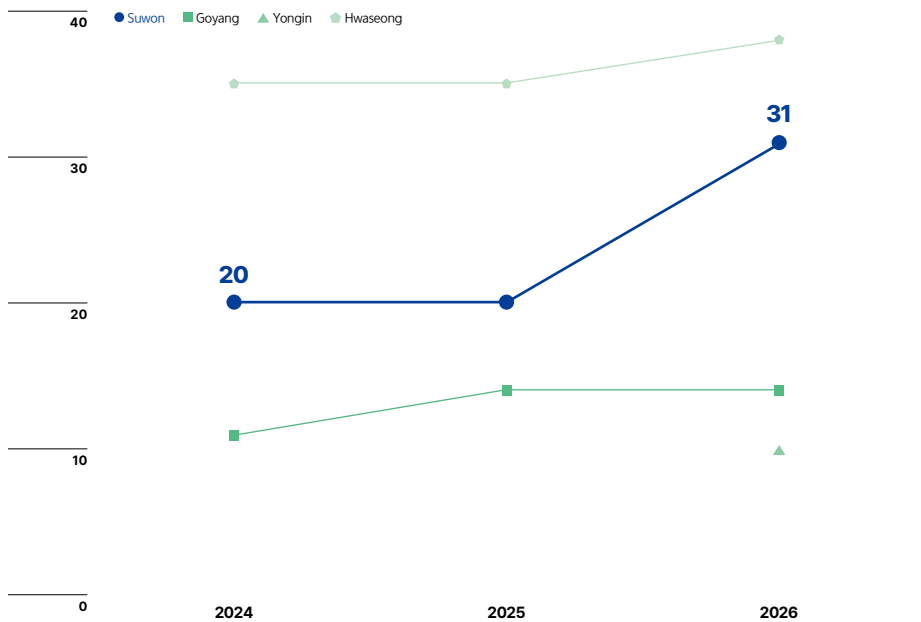
According to the Gyeonggi Transportation Corporation, Suwon City operated 31 DDOKBUS vehicles as of 20 March 2026, an increase of 11 from 2025.

※ Note: Demand-responsive transit (DRT) is a public transport system that operates flexibly according to passenger demand without fixed routes or timetables.
※ Note: DDOKBUS is a demand-responsive transport service that carries passengers flexibly in response to calls, without a fixed route or predetermined operating timetable.
※ Note: Reference dates were 17 October 2024 for 2024, 15 April 2025 for 2025, and 20 March 2026 for 2026.



Changes in the number of demand-responsive buses in operation: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: vehicles)



Share of Congested Road Sections

Domain	Transport infrastructure
Calculation method	Ratio of the total length of congested road sections to the total length of road sections surveyed by area
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do (Gyeonggi Traffic Information Center)

The share of congested road sections provides baseline data for optimizing the transport system and formulating traffic-safety policy.

In 2023, Suwon City's share was highest on weekday afternoons at 34.2%, followed by weekday mornings (21.9%) and weekday daytime periods (17.8%).

Compared with comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the highest share of congested road sections on both weekdays and weekends.

※ Morning: 07:00-09:00; daytime: 12:00-14:00; afternoon: 17:00-19:00.
※ Congestion ratio = sum of congested-section length by area ÷ [sum of surveyed-section length by area × 2 for both directions].
※ Congestion threshold: below 40 km/h on motorways and below 20 km/h on other roads.

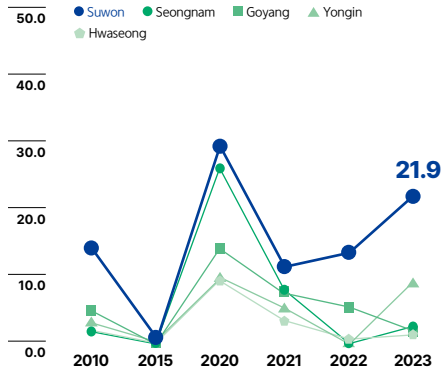
Changes in share of congested road sections by time period: Suwon City

(Unit: %)

	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
Weekday morning	14.2	0.9	29.3	11.5	13.7	21.9
Weekday daytime	17.7	0.0	25.9	4.2	19.2	17.8
Weekday afternoon	18.7	3.5	40.7	30.1	34.2	34.2
Weekend morning	20.6	0.0	17.7	1.7	4.1	8.2
Weekend daytime	9.5	0.0	27.6	4.9	19.2	16.4
Weekend afternoon	26.7	0.0	28.4	4.5	15.1	12.3

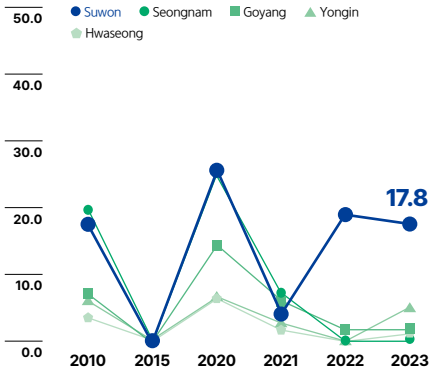
Changes in share of congested road sections on weekday mornings: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



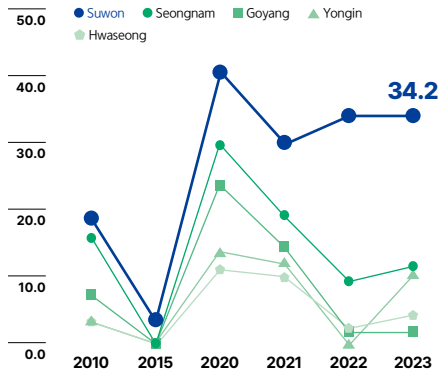
Changes in share of congested road sections on weekday daytime: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



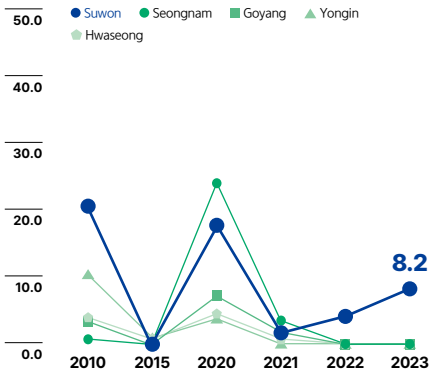
Changes in share of congested road sections on weekday afternoons: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



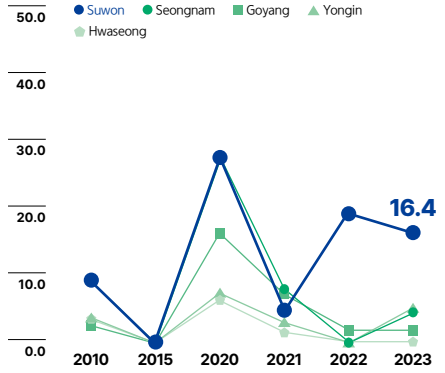
Changes in share of congested road sections on weekend mornings: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



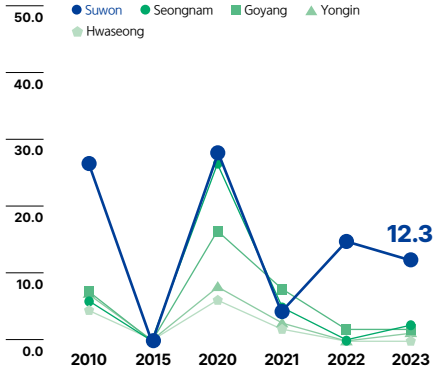
Changes in share of congested road sections on weekend daytime: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Changes in share of congested road sections on weekend afternoons: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Bicycle Lane Ratio

Domain	Transport infrastructure
Calculation method	Share of bicycle lanes in total road length (Length of bicycle lanes ÷ total road length) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Suwon City internal data (Transport Policy Division, Eco-Friendly Transport Team)

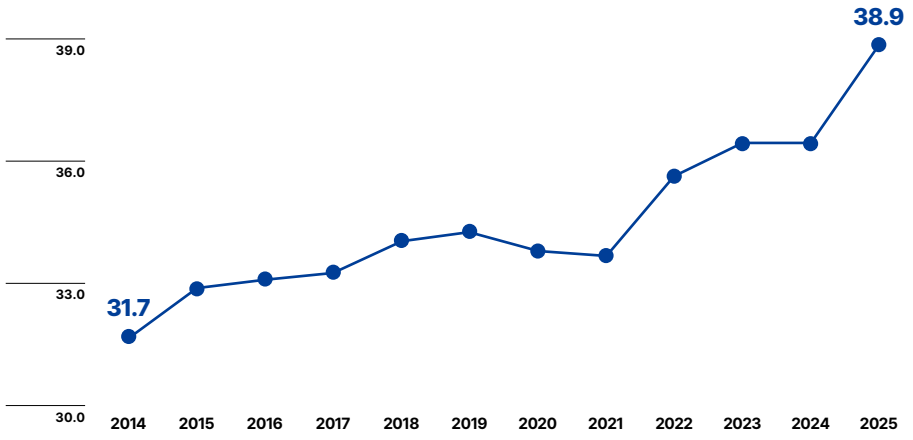
The bicycle lane ratio is a major indicator used to assess convenience for cyclists and the development of environmentally friendly urban infrastructure.

In 2025, Suwon City's bicycle lane ratio was 38.9%, an increase of 2.4%p from 2024. The total length of bicycle lanes has generally increased since 2014 and reached 378 km in 2025.

※ Note: Figures for 2022-2023 were calculated using KOSIS data published as nationally approved statistics.

Changes in bicycle lane ratio in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Year	Total bicycle-lane length (km): exclusive lanes + on-road lanes + shared paths	Exclusive bicycle lane	On-road bicycle lane	Shared bicycle and pedestrian path
2014	296	4	15	278
2015	308	6	15	288
2016	313	6	18	289
2017	315	6	19	290
2018	322	6	19	297
2019	326	6	19	301
2020	326	6	19	301
2021	326	6	19	301
2022	346	6	19	320
2023	354	6	19	328
2024	354	6	19	328
2025	378	7	19	352

Commuting and School Travel Time

Representative

Domain	Transport services
Calculation method	Average one-way travel time for commuters and students
Unit	minutes
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"

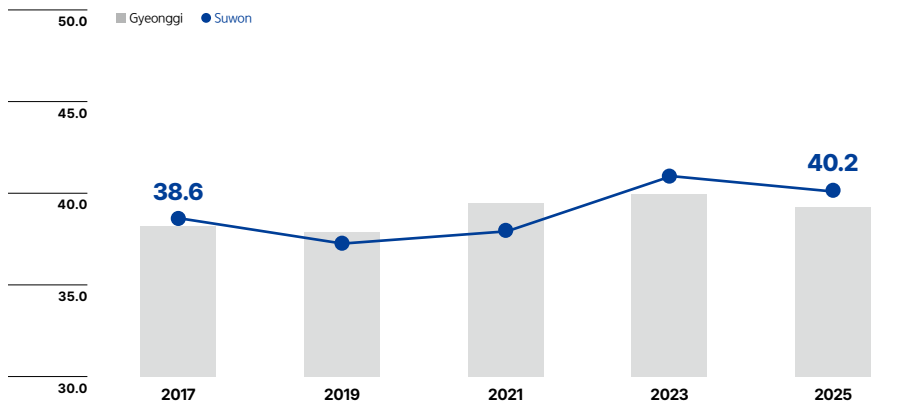
Commuting and school travel time quantifies the average time required for citizens' daily travel. It is an important criterion for assessing the appropriateness of transport modes and route planning and the efficiency of urban structure.

In 2025, the one-way commuting and school travel time of Suwon citizens was 40.2 minutes, longer than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 39.3 minutes.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded a shorter time than Goyang City and Yongin City but a slightly longer time than Hwaseong City.

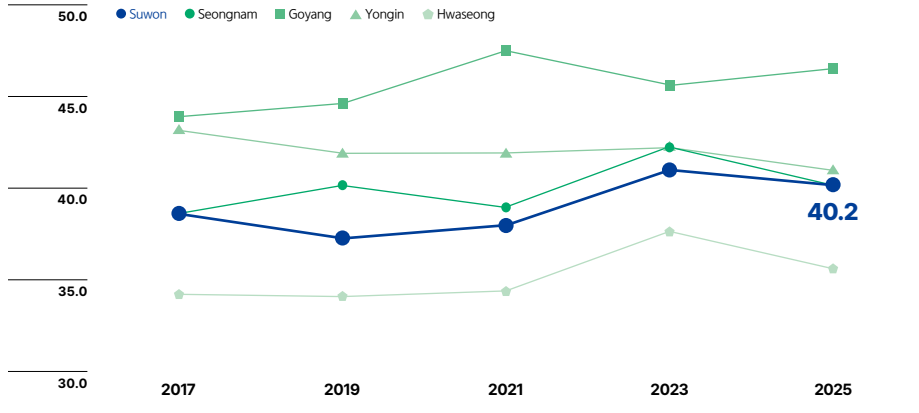
Changes in commuting and school travel time: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: minutes)



Changes in commuting and school travel time: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: minutes)



Public Transportation Satisfaction

Representative

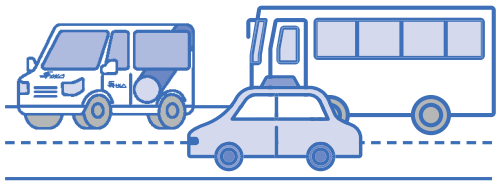
Domain	Transport services
Calculation method	Satisfaction by public transport mode: combined share of "Very satisfied" and "Somewhat satisfied" responses
Unit	%
Source	Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Public transportation satisfaction is an indicator of the perceived quality of public transport services based on citizens' user experiences.

In 2025, satisfaction among Suwon citizens was highest for the subway/light rail at 58.2%, followed by city and neighborhood buses (46.2%).

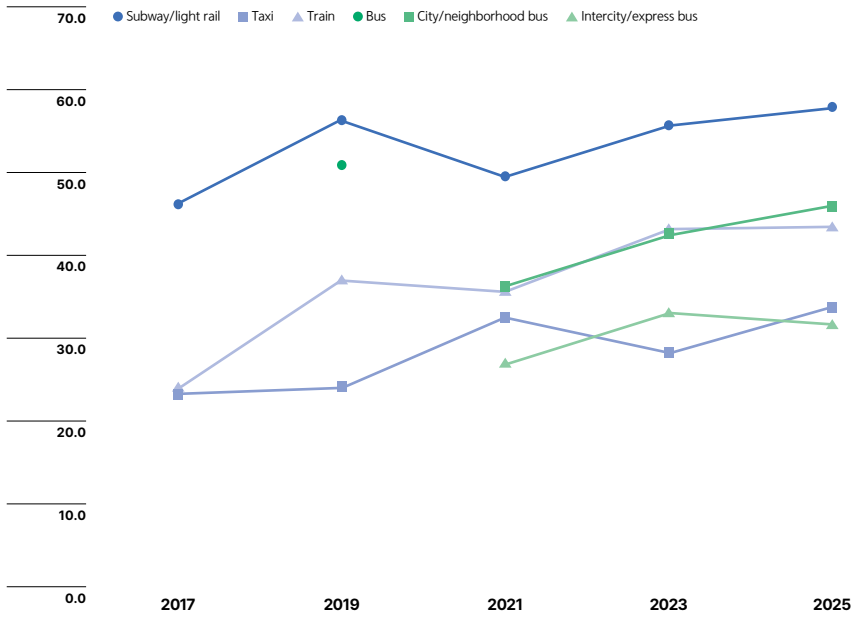
By district, Paldal-gu recorded the highest public transportation satisfaction.

※ Note: Since 2019, light rail has been included in the subway category.



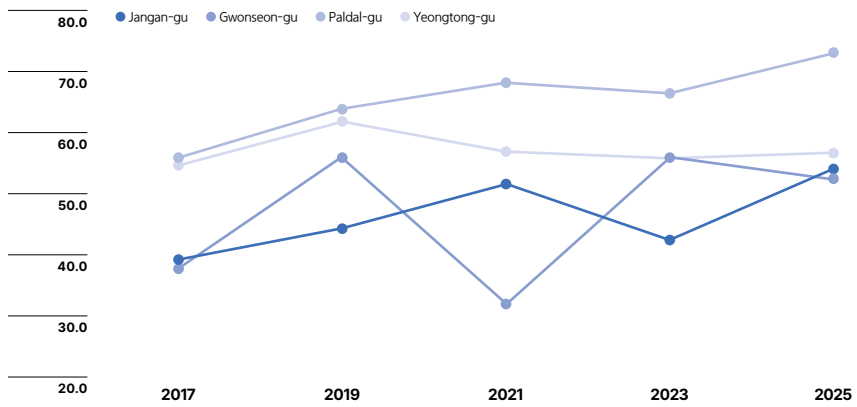
Changes in public transportation satisfaction in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



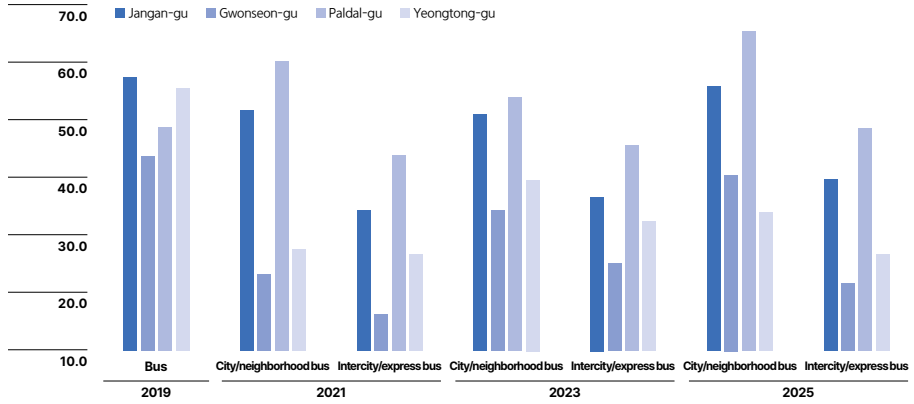
Changes in subway/light rail satisfaction: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



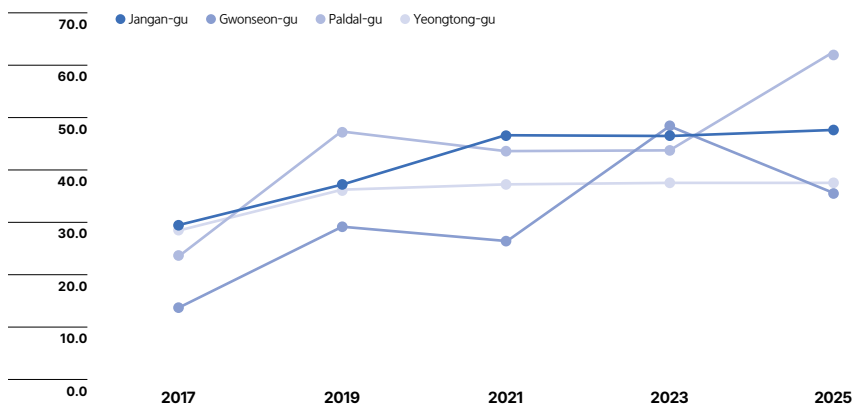
Changes in bus satisfaction: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Changes in train satisfaction: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Satisfaction with the Pedestrian Environment

Domain	Transport services
Calculation method	Satisfaction with the pedestrian environment in residential areas and at night
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

Satisfaction with the pedestrian environment is an indicator used to assess progress in creating a sustainable urban environment and improving pedestrian conditions.

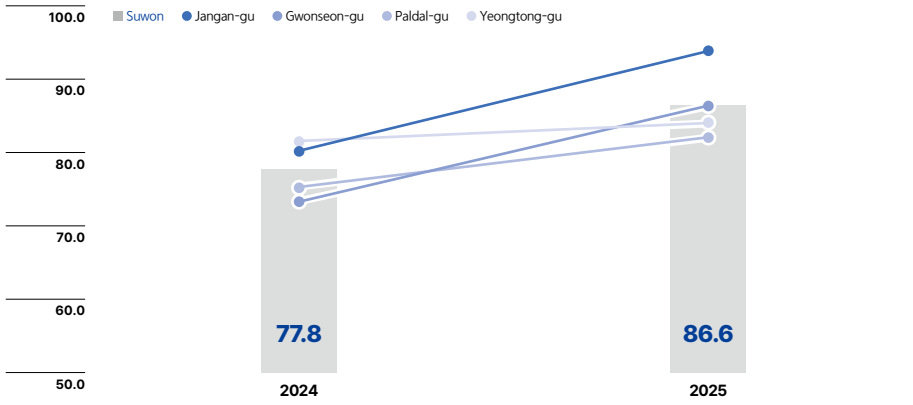
Suwon citizens reported higher satisfaction with the pedestrian environment in residential areas (86.6%) than with the night-time pedestrian environment (75.2%).

By district, satisfaction was high in Jangan-gu but relatively low in Paldal-gu.

※ Note: Combined share of responses selecting ⑤, ⑥, or ⑦, indicating satisfaction, on a seven-point scale.

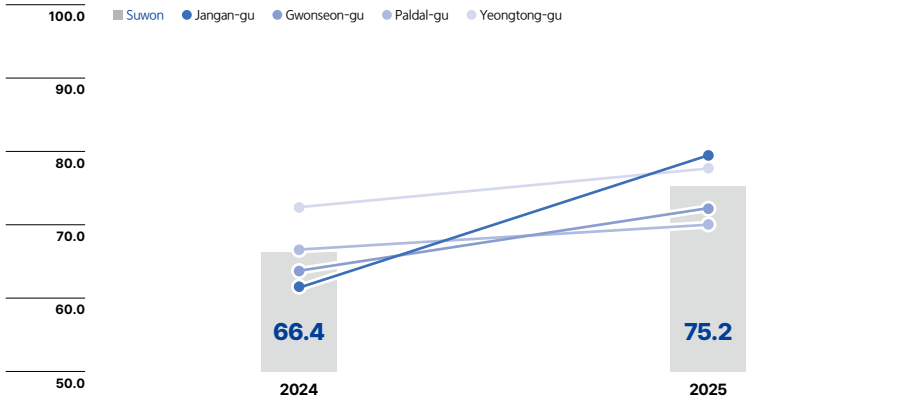
Changes in satisfaction with the pedestrian environment in residential areas: Suwon City and its districts

(Unit: %)



Changes in satisfaction with the night-time pedestrian environment: Suwon City and its districts

(Unit: %)



Satisfaction with Personal Mobility Devices

Domain	Transport services
Calculation method	Satisfaction with personal mobility devices (PM), including kick scooters
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

Satisfaction with personal mobility devices is an indicator used to assess improvements in pedestrian and public transport policy.

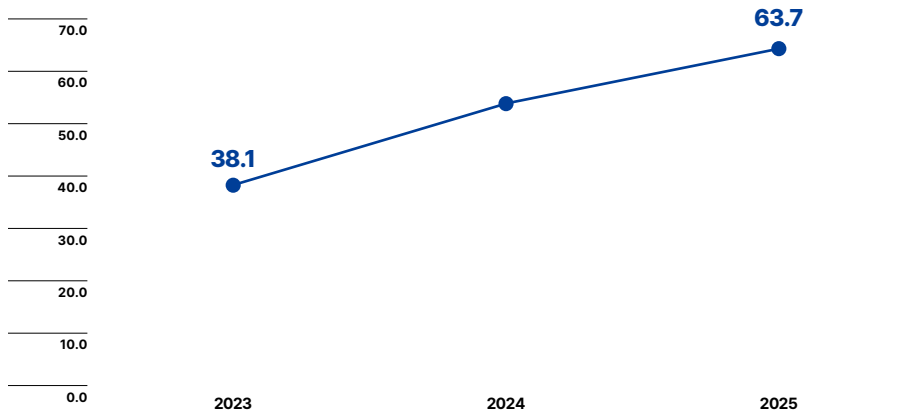
A total of 63.7% of Suwon citizens reported being satisfied with personal mobility devices.

By district, satisfaction was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 73.6%, followed by Paldal-gu (65.5%), Gwonseon-gu (58.5%), and Jangan-gu (56.8%).

※ Note: Combined share of responses selecting ⑤, ⑥, or ⑦, indicating satisfaction, on a seven-point scale.

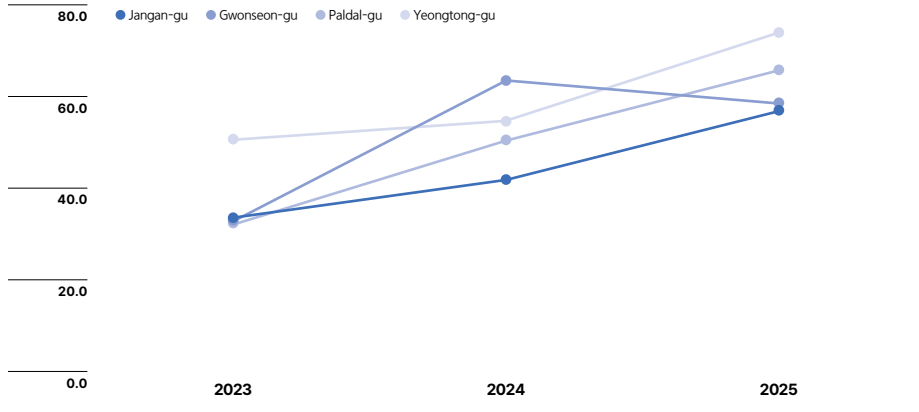
Changes in satisfaction with personal mobility devices in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in satisfaction with personal mobility devices: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



7. Disasters and Safety

Natural disasters

- Economic damage from natural disasters
- Number of heat illness cases

Social disasters

- Number of traffic accidents
- Number of accidents involving personal mobility devices
- Number of fires

Life safety

- Perceived safety in daily life
- Suicide rate
- Fear of everyday crime victimization

Economic Damage from Natural Disasters

Representative

Domain	Natural disasters
Calculation method	Total value of damage
Unit	KRW thousand
Source	National Disaster and Safety Portal, "Natural Disaster Status Statistics"

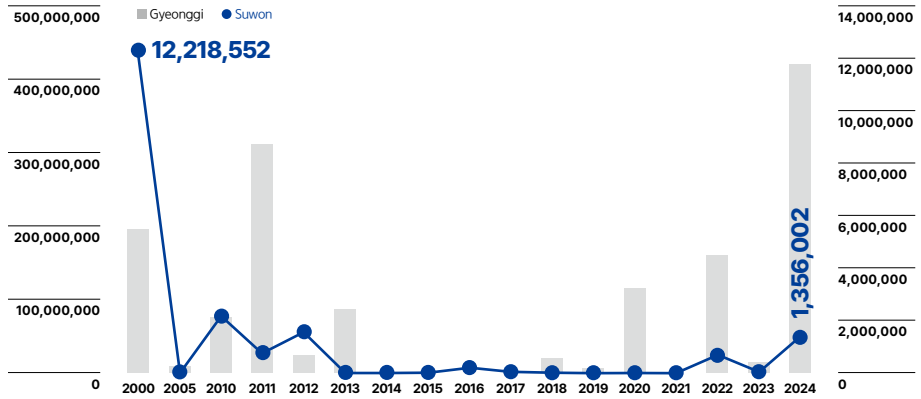
Economic damage from natural disasters is an indicator used to assess the scale of economic losses caused by disasters and formulate disaster-prevention plans.

In 2024, economic damage from natural disasters in Suwon City totaled KRW 1,356,002 thousand, accounting for 0.3% of the Gyeonggi-do total. Economic damage from natural disasters increased in 2024 compared with 2023 in Suwon City and all comparable local governments.

※ Note: Natural Disaster Status Statistics > Overview > City/County/District > Year > Region: Gyeonggi-do > Monetary-value reference year: 2024 > Cause: All > Period: All.

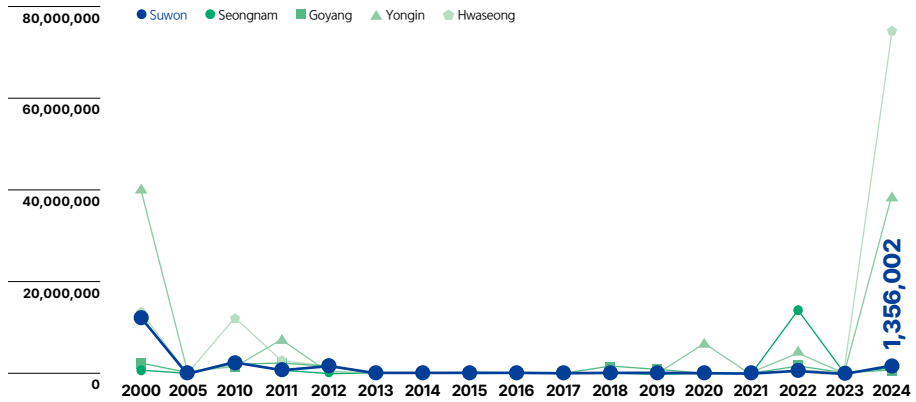
Changes in economic damage from natural disasters: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: KRW thousand)



Changes in economic damage from natural disasters: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: KRW thousand)



Number of Heat Illness Cases

Representative

Domain	Natural disasters
Calculation method	Number of heat illness cases by city, county, and district
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Public Data Portal); National Health Insurance Service, "Annual Number of Heat Illness Cases by City, County and District"

The number of heat illness cases is an indicator of the city's vulnerability to heatwaves and climate change, as well as the level of health risk faced by citizens.

In 2024, Suwon City recorded 351 heat illness cases, accounting for 7.8% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

In 2024, the number increased from 2023 in Suwon City and in all comparable local governments except Seongnam City.

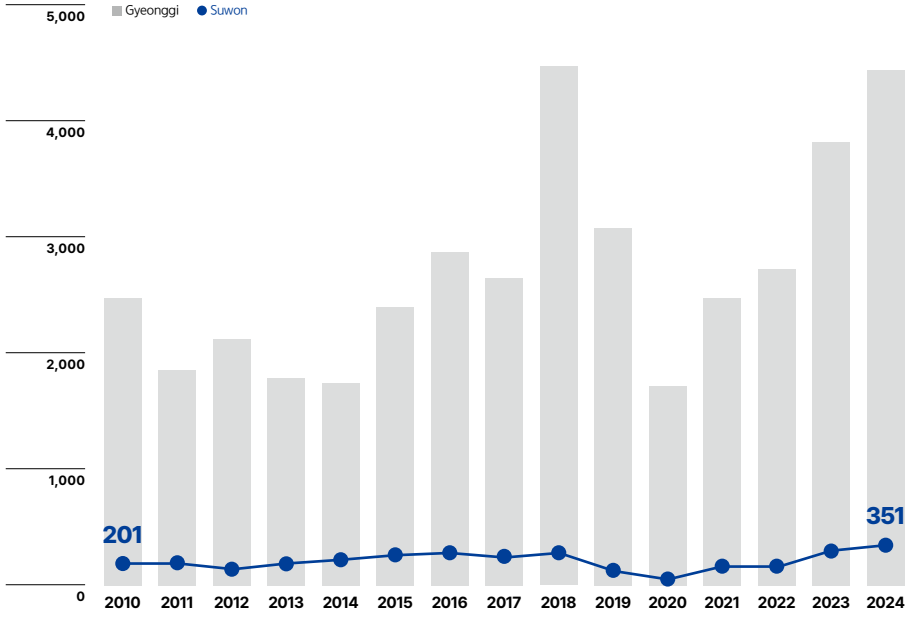
By district, the number was highest in Gwonseon-gu, followed by Yeongtong-gu, Jangan-gu, and Paldal-gu.

The number increased in three districts, with Yeongtong-gu as the exception.

※ Note: The figures for Suwon City, Seongnam City, Goyang City, and Yongin City are the sums of patients by district; the Gyeonggi-do figure is the sum of patients by city, county, and district.
※ Note: Primary diagnosis codes include heatstroke (T67.0), heat syncope (T67.1), heat cramps (T67.2), heat exhaustion (T67.3-T67.5), heat edema (T67.7), and other conditions (T67.8-T67.9).
※ Note: Patient counts are actual persons after removing duplicates within the year, based on treatment date and including payments made through June 2025. For privacy protection, fewer than 5 are marked "*" and excluded from totals.

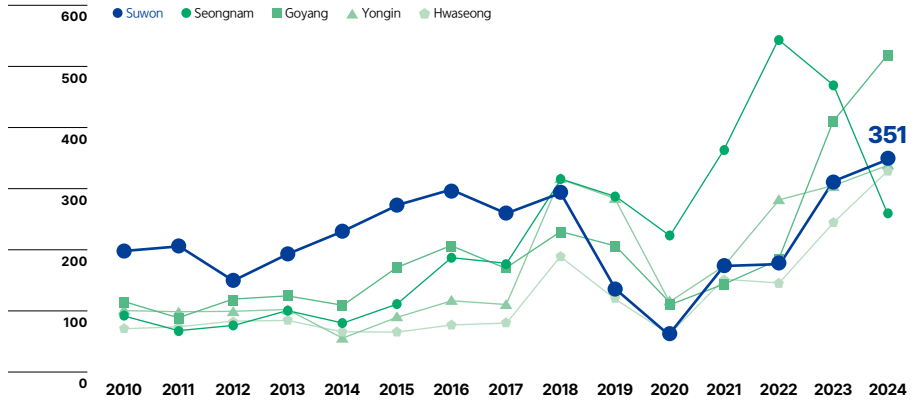
Changes in number of heat illness cases: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



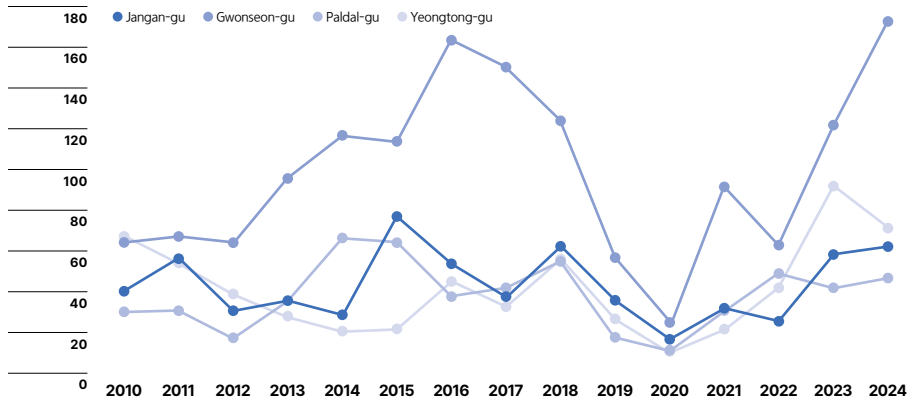
Changes in number of heat illness cases: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

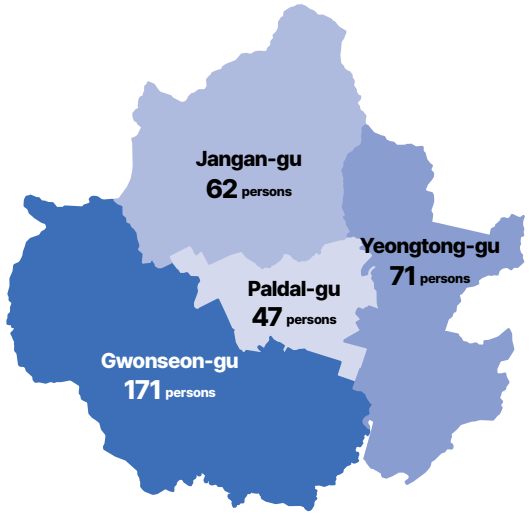


Changes in number of heat illness cases: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Number of heat illness cases by District in Suwon City(2024)



Number of Traffic Accidents

Representative

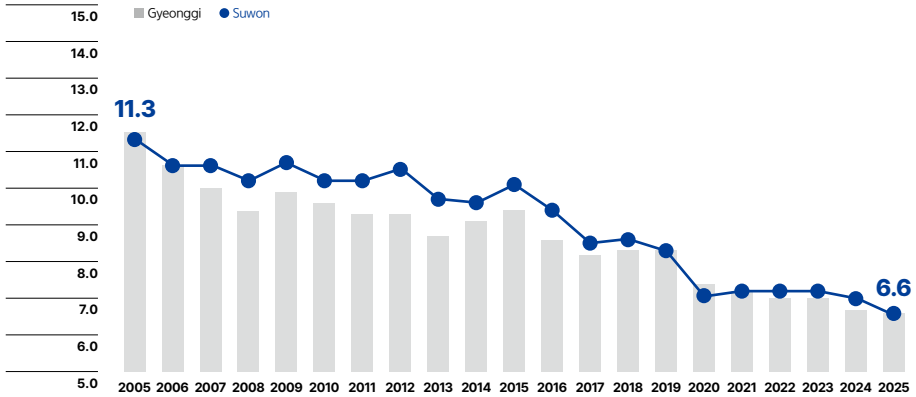
Detailed indicator	Number of traffic accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles
Domain	Social disasters
Calculation method	Number of traffic accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles (Number of traffic accidents ÷ number of registered motor vehicles) × 1,000
Unit	accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles
Source	Korean National Police Agency (Traffic Safety Division, Traffic Safety Team)

The number of traffic accidents is a key transport-safety indicator directly reflecting the safety level of the road-transport system and the risks associated with the urban mobility environment.

In 2025, Suwon City recorded 6.6 traffic accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles, the same as the Gyeonggi-do average. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest rate, after Seongnam City and ahead of Goyang City, Yongin City, and Hwaseong City.

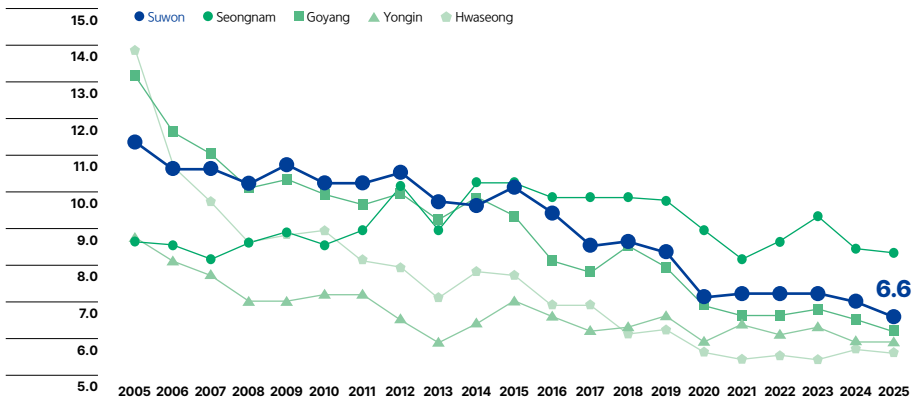
Changes in number of traffic accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles)



Changes in number of traffic accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: accidents per 1,000 motor vehicles)



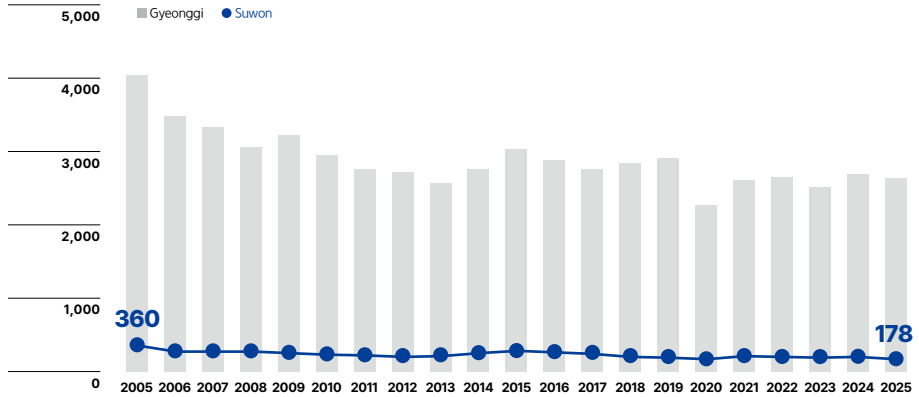
Detailed indicator	Number of traffic accidents involving children
Domain	Social disasters
Calculation method	Number of traffic accidents involving children aged 12 or under
Unit	cases
Source	Korean National Police Agency (Traffic Safety Division, Traffic Safety Team)

In 2025, Suwon City recorded 178 traffic accidents involving children, accounting for 6.7% of all such accidents in Gyeonggi-do.

Among comparable local governments, the number decreased from 2024 in Suwon City, Seongnam City, and Yongin City, but increased in Goyang City and Hwaseong City.

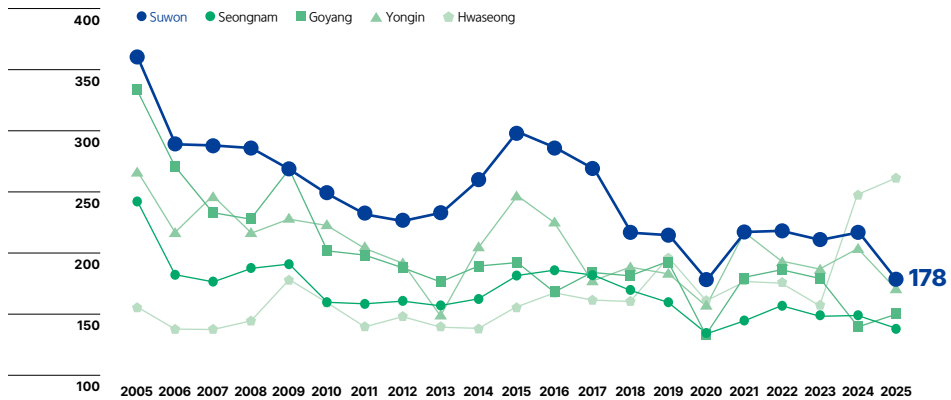
Changes in number of traffic accidents involving children: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: cases)



Changes in number of traffic accidents involving children: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: cases)

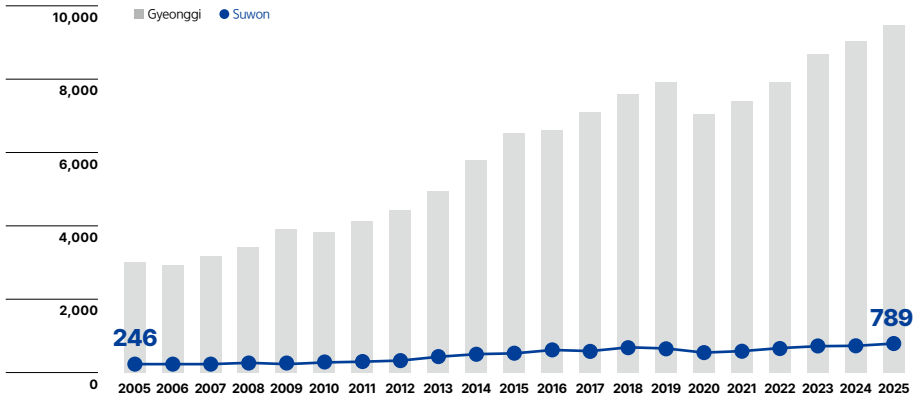


Detailed indicator	Number of traffic accidents involving older persons
Domain	Social disasters
Calculation method	Number of traffic accidents involving persons aged 65 or over
Unit	cases
Source	Korean National Police Agency (Traffic Safety Division, Traffic Safety Team)

In 2025, Suwon City recorded 789 traffic accidents involving older persons, accounting for 8.3% of all such accidents in Gyeonggi-do.
The number increased from 2024 in Suwon City and all comparable local governments, and Suwon City recorded the largest number at 789.

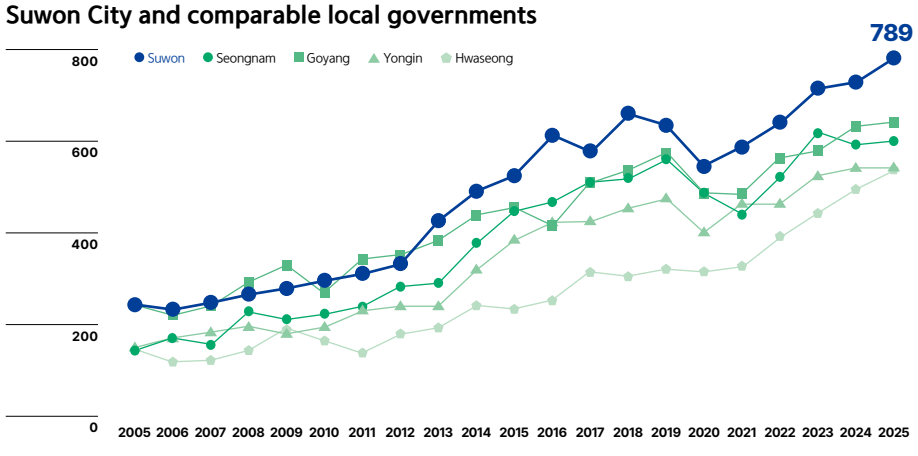
Changes in number of traffic accidents involving older persons: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: cases)



Changes in number of traffic accidents involving older persons: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: cases)



Number of Accidents Involving Personal Mobility Devices

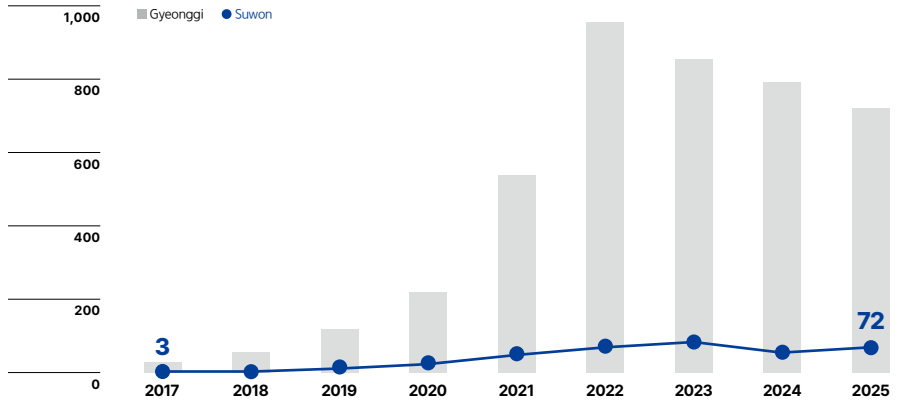
Domain	Social disasters
Calculation method	Number of personal mobility device (PM) accidents in traffic-accident statistics by the at-fault driver's vehicle type
Unit	cases
Source	Korea Road Traffic Authority (Traffic Accident Analysis System)

The number of accidents involving personal mobility devices is used to assess the safety of the operating environment and formulate safety-management policy.
In 2025, Suwon City recorded a total of 72 personal mobility device traffic accidents, an increase of 13 from 2024. The number decreased from 2024 in all comparable local governments except Suwon City.

※ Note: Based on searches covering January-December of the relevant year.

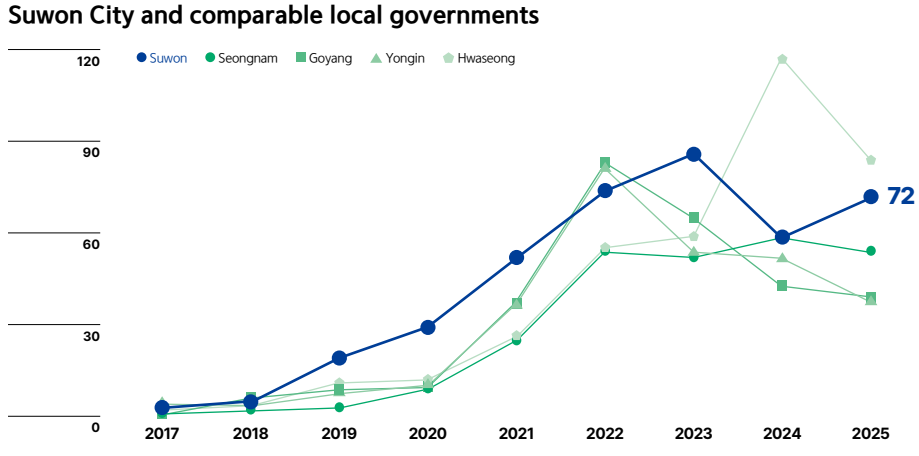
Changes in number of accidents involving personal mobility devices: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: cases)



Changes in number of accidents involving personal mobility devices: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: cases)



Number of Fires

Domain	Social disasters
Calculation method	Number of fire incidents occurring during the previous year
Unit	cases
Source	National Fire Agency, "Fire Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

The number of fires is an indicator used to assess fire-prevention and response capacity.

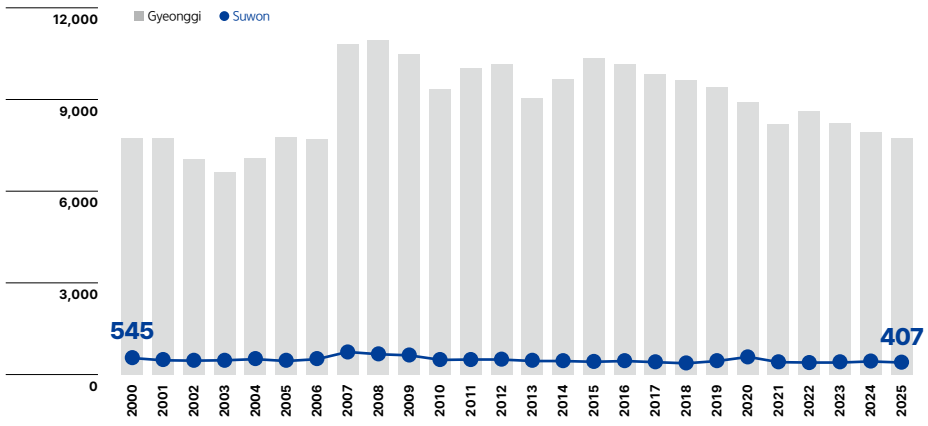
In 2025, Suwon City recorded 407 fires, accounting for 5.3% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City ranked fourth, after Hwaseong City, Yongin City, and Seongnam City.

Compared with 2024, the number decreased in Suwon City, Seongnam City, Goyang City, and Hwaseong City.

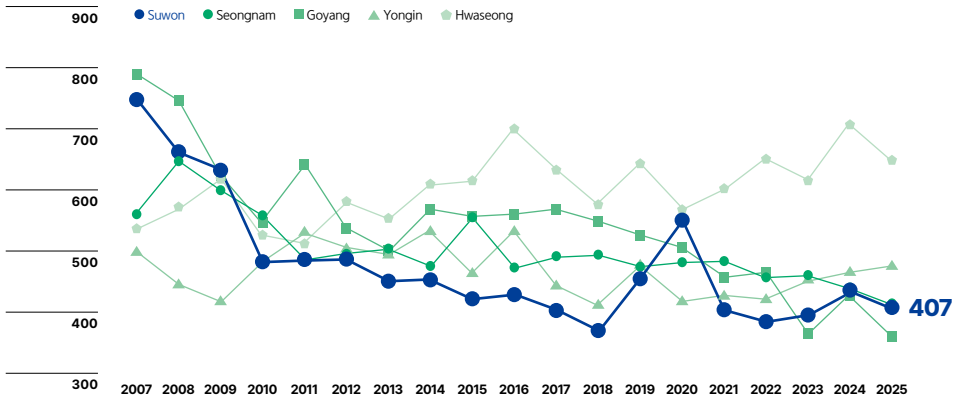
Changes in number of fires: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: cases)



Changes in number of fires: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: cases)



Perceived Safety in Daily Life

Representative

Domain	Life safety
Calculation method	Satisfaction with the safety environment, including crime, hazards, and disasters
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

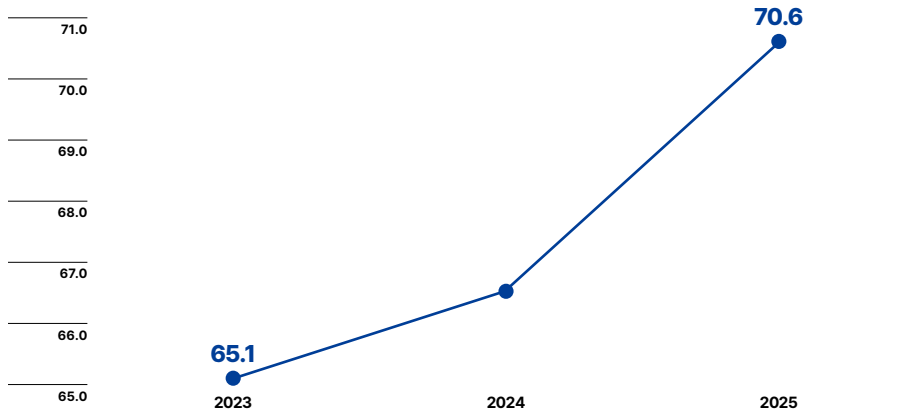
Perceived safety in daily life provides baseline data for protecting citizens' safety and health and formulating risk-prevention policy.

Satisfaction with the safety environment-including crime, hazards, and disasters-increased by 4.1%p, from 66.5% in 2024 to 70.6% in 2025. By district, Jangan-gu recorded the highest rate at 77.7%, followed by Yeongtong-gu, Gwonseon-gu, and Paldal-gu. However, Gwonseon-gu fell 2.2%p from 2024.

※ Note: Combined share of responses selecting ⑤, ⑥, or ⑦, indicating satisfaction, on a seven-point scale.

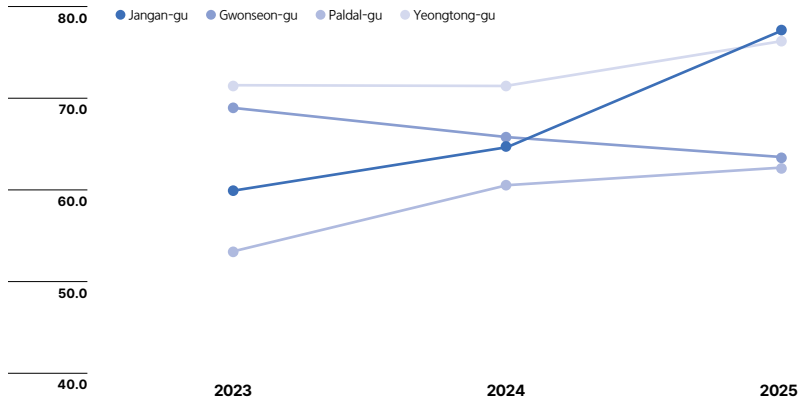
Changes in perceived safety in daily life in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in perceived safety in daily life: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Suicide Rate

Representative

Domain	Life safety
Calculation method	Number of deaths from suicide or intentional self-harm per 100,000 population: (number of suicide deaths ÷ mid-year registered resident population) × 100,000
Unit	deaths per 100,000 population
Source	Ministry of Data and Statistics, "Causes of Death Statistics"

The suicide rate is an important indicator for mental health and suicide prevention.

In 2024, Suwon City's suicide rate was 27.1 deaths per 100,000 population, an increase from 2023 but below the Gyeonggi-do average.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest rate, after Hwaseong City.

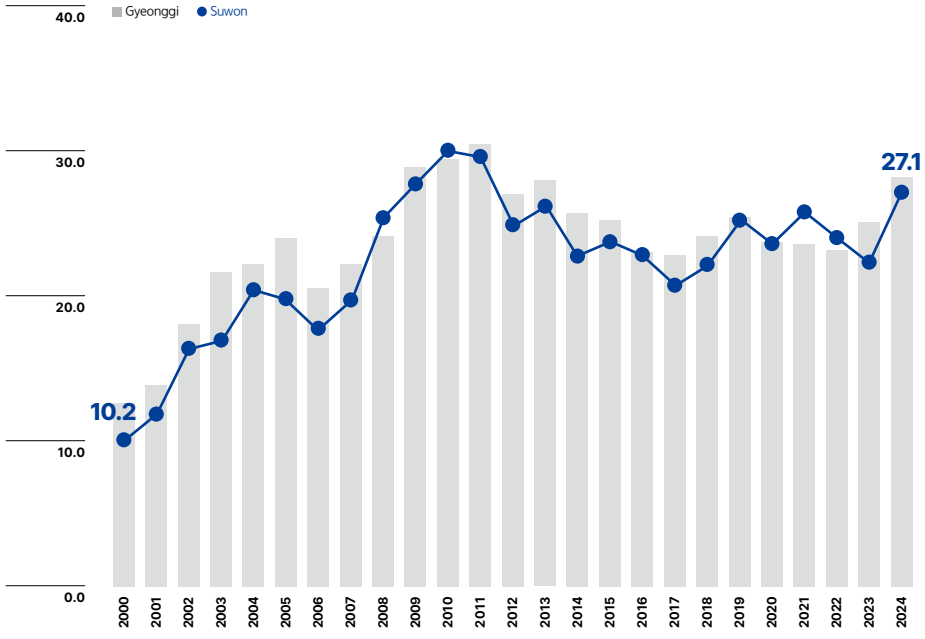
The rate increased from 2023 to 2024 in Suwon City, Goyang City, and Hwaseong City, but decreased in Seongnam City and Yongin City.

By district, Paldal-gu recorded the highest rate at 34.5 deaths per 100,000 population, followed by Jangan-gu (29.1), Gwonseon-gu (27.5), and Yeongtong-gu (21.1).

Among the four districts, only Paldal-gu recorded a decrease in the suicide rate from 2023 to 2024.

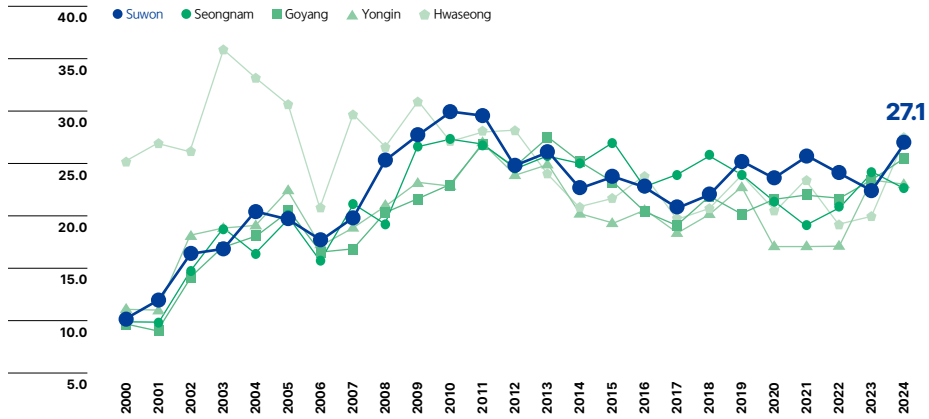
Changes in the suicide rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: deaths per 100,000 population)



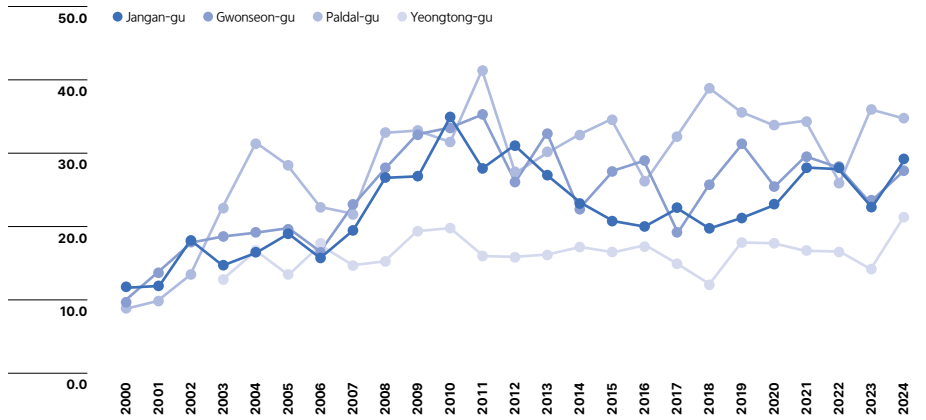
Changes in the suicide rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: deaths per 100,000 population)

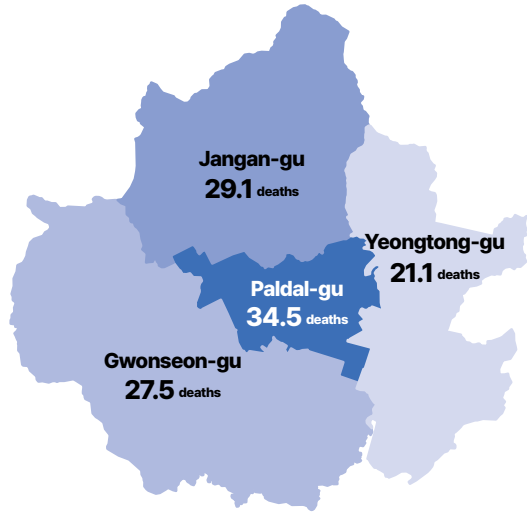


Changes in the suicide rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: deaths per 100,000 population)



Suicide rate by District in Suwon City(2024)



Fear of Everyday Crime Victimization

Domain	Life safety
Calculation method	Degree of personal fear of everyday crime victimization in daily life
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Fear of everyday crime victimization is a basic indicator used to assess social stability and formulate safety policy.

In 2024, 17.4% of Suwon citizens reported fear of everyday crime victimization, an increase of 1.4%p from 2022.

Among comparable local governments, the rate increased from 2022 in Suwon City, Seongnam City, and Hwaseong City, but decreased in Goyang City.

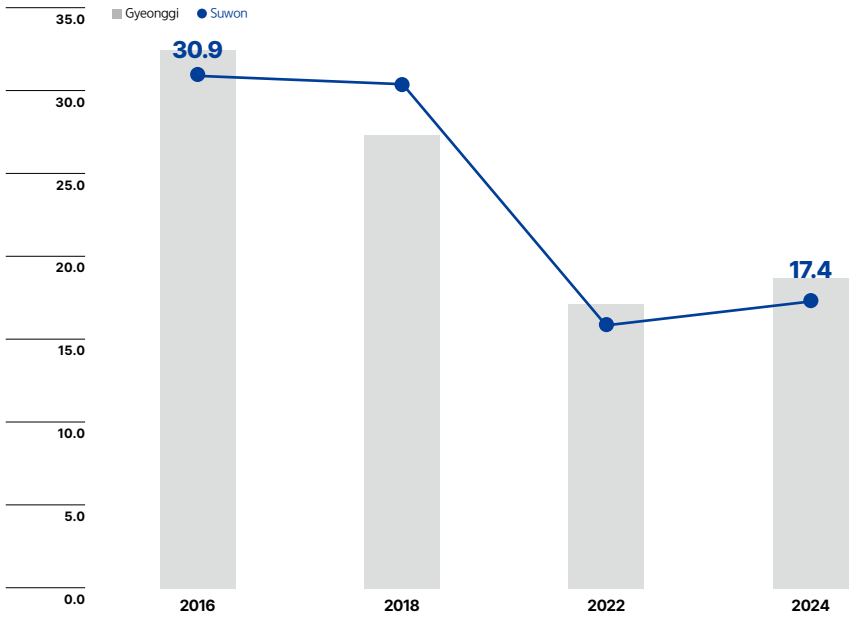
By district, the rate was highest in Gwonseon-gu at 18.3%, followed by Jangan-gu (18.0%), Paldal-gu (17.8%), and Yeongtong-gu (15.6%).

Compared with 2022, fear of crime victimization increased by 6.1%p in Gwonseon-gu and by 4.2%p in Paldal-gu.

※ Note: The 2020 figure is excluded because the Social Survey was not conducted in 2020 due to COVID-19.
※ Note: Combined share of "Somewhat afraid" and "Very afraid" responses on a five-point scale.

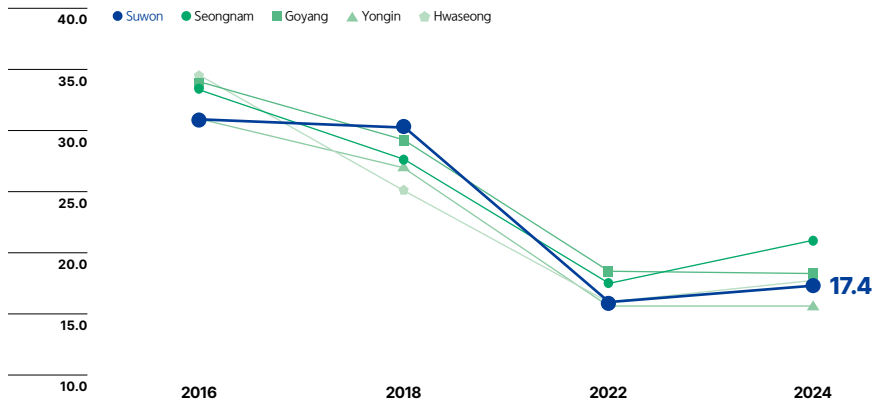
Changes in fear of everyday crime victimization: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



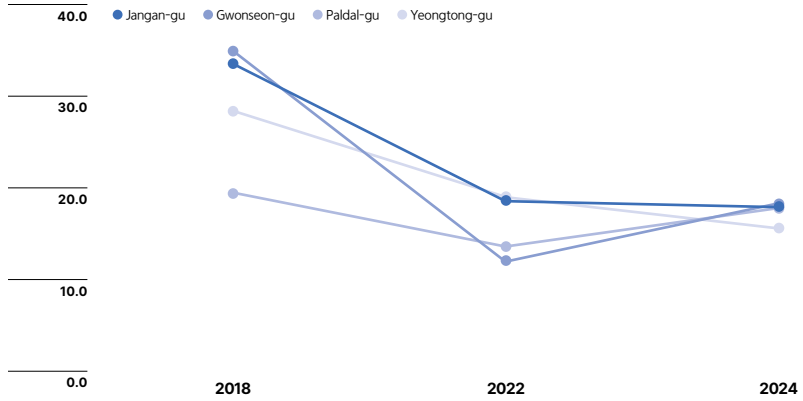
Changes in fear of everyday crime victimization: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

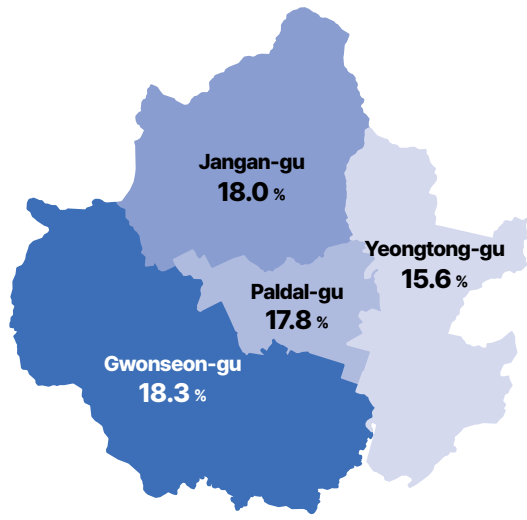


Changes in fear of everyday crime victimization: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Fear of everyday crime victimization by District in Suwon City(2024)



8. Care and Education

Care

- Public childcare center utilization rate
- Childcare environment satisfaction
- Share of basic livelihood security recipients
- Share of childcare centers serving children with disabilities
- Number of registered persons with disabilities

Education

- Educational environment satisfaction
- Sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities
- Number of lifelong learning facilities
- Participation rate in lifelong learning

Public Childcare Center Utilization Rate

Representative

Domain	Care
Calculation method	Share of children enrolled in national and public childcare centers among all children enrolled in childcare centers (Number of children enrolled in national and public childcare centers ÷ total number of children enrolled in childcare centers) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"

The public childcare center utilization rate provides baseline data for childcare and care policy and low-fertility policy.

In Suwon City, the public childcare center utilization rate was 19.1% in 2023, 2.4%p higher than in the previous year.

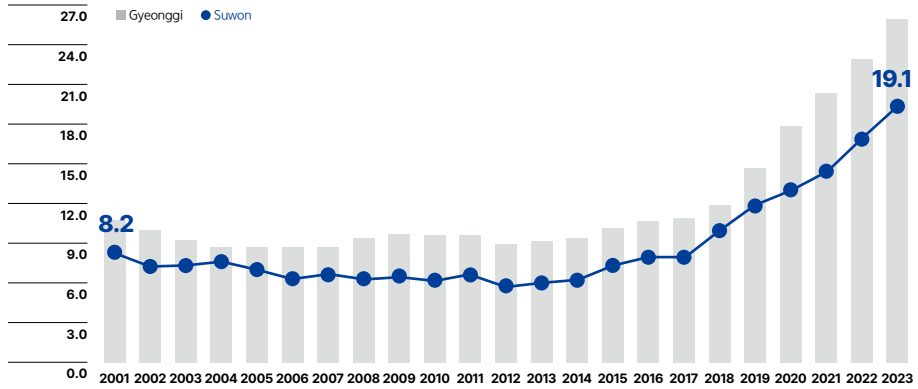
The rate has generally increased since 2013 in Suwon City and comparable local governments.

In 2023, Suwon City ranked fourth, after Seongnam City, Goyang City, and Hwaseong City.

※ Note: The number of children enrolled refers to current enrollment.

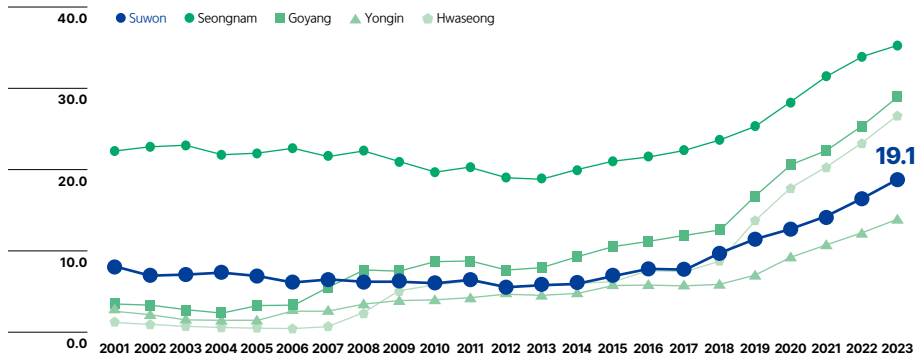
Changes in public childcare center utilization rate: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in public childcare center utilization rate: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Childcare Environment Satisfaction

Representative

Domain	Care
Calculation method	Satisfaction among parents of preschool children with the childcare environment, including childcare centers and kindergartens
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Childcare environment satisfaction assesses satisfaction with childcare arrangements among households with preschool children and is an indicator of childcare conditions.

In 2025, childcare environment satisfaction in Suwon City was 50.2%, an increase of 19.8%p from 2023 and 6.3%p above the Gyeonggi-do average.

Satisfaction increased from 2023 in Suwon City, Seongnam City, Goyang City, and Hwaseong City, with Suwon City recording the largest increase.

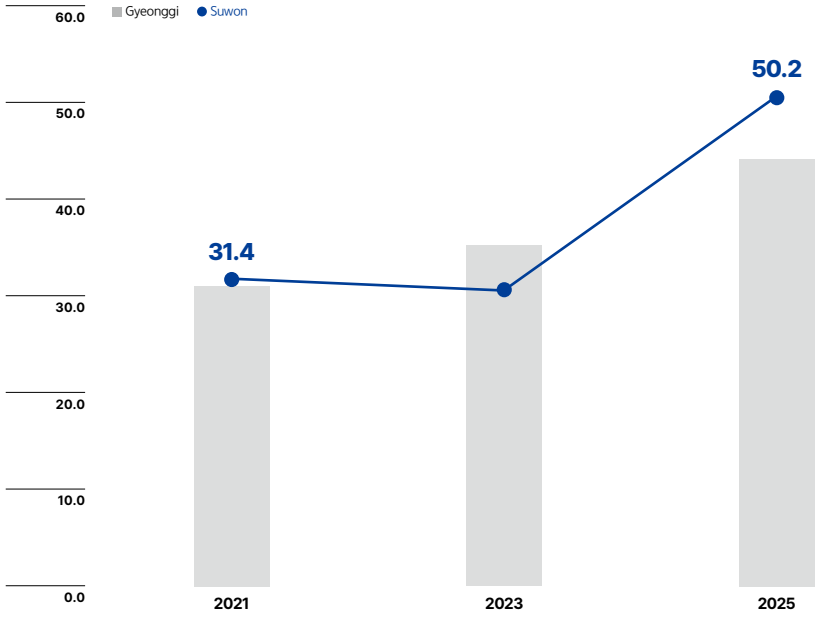
In 2025, Paldal-gu recorded the highest satisfaction at 85.3%, showing a large gap with the other three districts.

Satisfaction increased from 2023 in all four districts, by 52.0%p in Paldal-gu, 30.8%p in Jangan-gu, 14.9%p in Gwonseon-gu, and 12.3%p in Yeongtong-gu.

※ Note: Combined share of "Somewhat satisfied" and "Very satisfied" responses on a five-point scale.

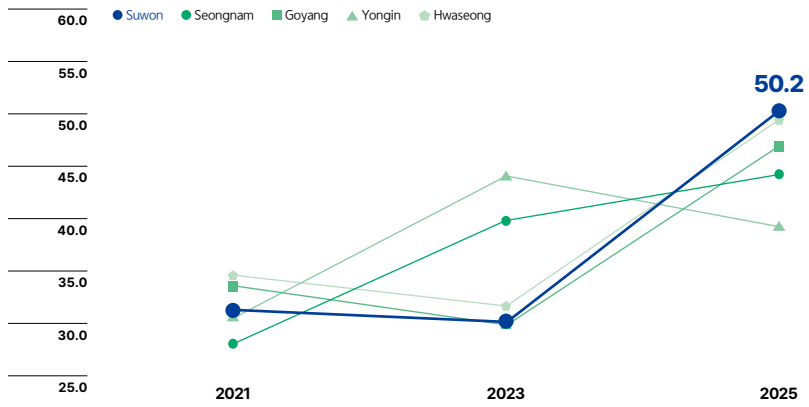
Changes in childcare environment satisfaction: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



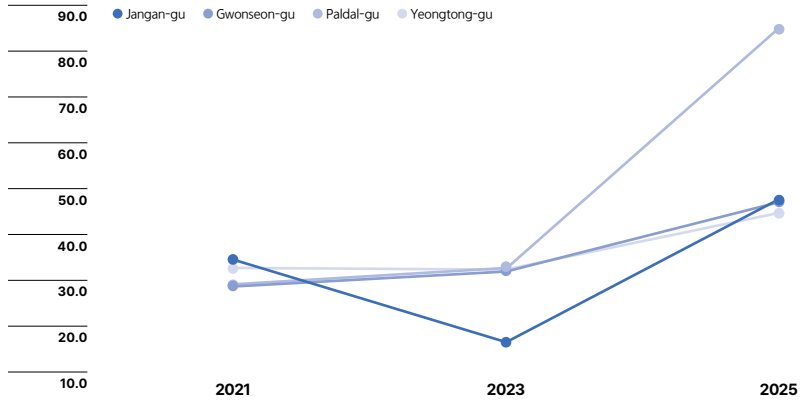
Changes in childcare environment satisfaction: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

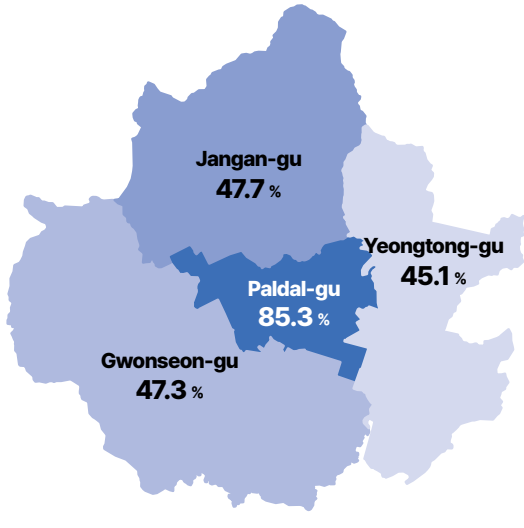


Changes in childcare environment satisfaction: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Childcare environment satisfaction by District in Suwon City(2025)



Share of Basic Livelihood Security Recipients

Representative

Domain	Care
Calculation method	Share of National Basic Livelihood Security recipients in the registered resident population (Total number of National Basic Livelihood Security recipients ÷ total registered resident population) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics"; Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

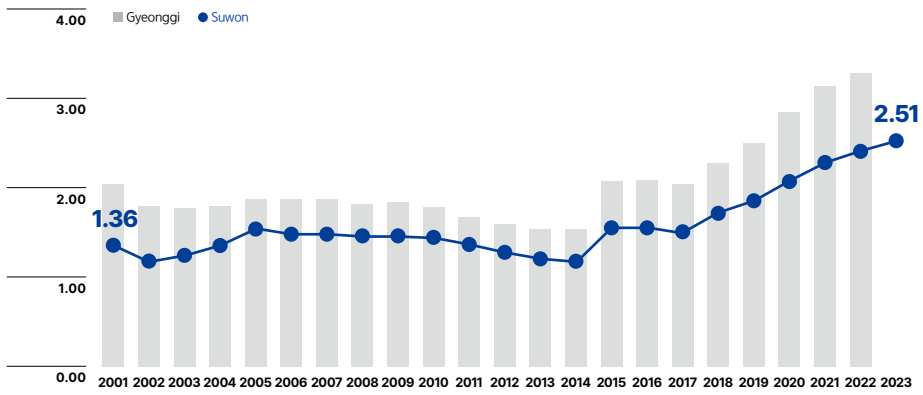
The share of basic livelihood security recipients reflects the size of the local socioeconomically vulnerable population and is an important indicator for assessing urban welfare and social inequality.

In 2023, the share in Suwon City was 2.51% and had been on an upward trend since 2017. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the third highest share in 2022, after Seongnam City and Goyang City, and ahead of Hwaseong City and Yongin City.

※ Note: The 2023 figure for Suwon City was compiled from Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics".

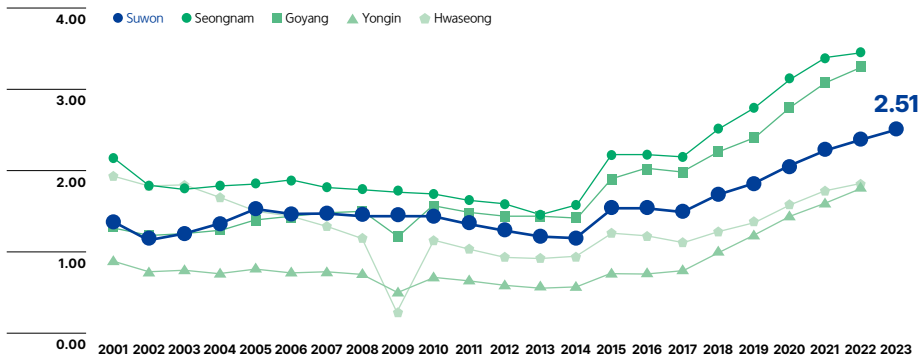
Changes in share of basic livelihood security recipients: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



Changes in share of basic livelihood security recipients: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Share of Childcare Centers Serving Children with Disabilities

Domain	Care
Calculation method	Share of childcare centers for children with disabilities among all childcare centers {(specialized childcare centers for children with disabilities + integrated childcare centers for children with disabilities) ÷ total number of childcare centers} × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Education (Childcare Center Information Disclosure Portal)

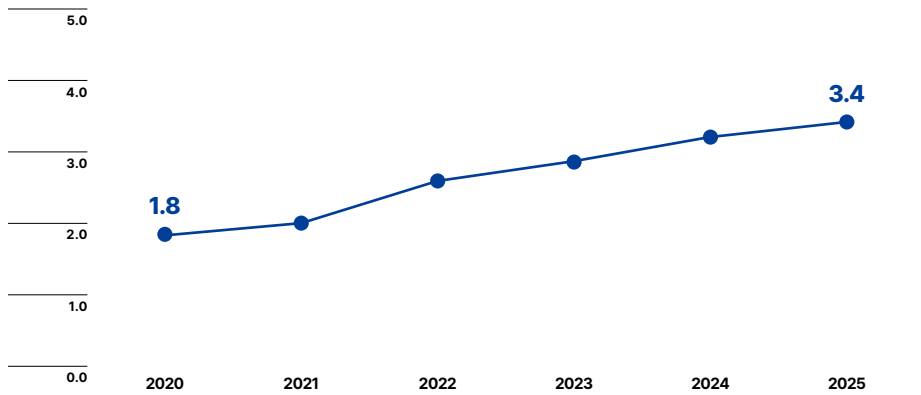
The share of childcare centers serving children with disabilities provides baseline data for policies supporting children with disabilities.

In 2025, the share in Suwon City was 3.4% and had shown an increasing trend since 2020. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the lowest share, while the shares were relatively high in Goyang City (11.4%) and Seongnam City (9.1%).

※ Note: A specialized childcare center for children with disabilities is a facility designated by a local government under Article 32 of the Act on Welfare Support for Children with Disabilities that meets the relevant requirements and regularly provides care for at least 12 children with disabilities, including at least nine preschool children with disabilities.
※ Note: An integrated childcare center for children with disabilities is a facility designated by a city, county, or district that assigns dedicated teachers and operates a full-day class for children with disabilities within 20% of capacity, or provides integrated care for at least three preschool children with disabilities.
※ Note: The number of childcare centers is as of December and is the sum of each city and its districts.

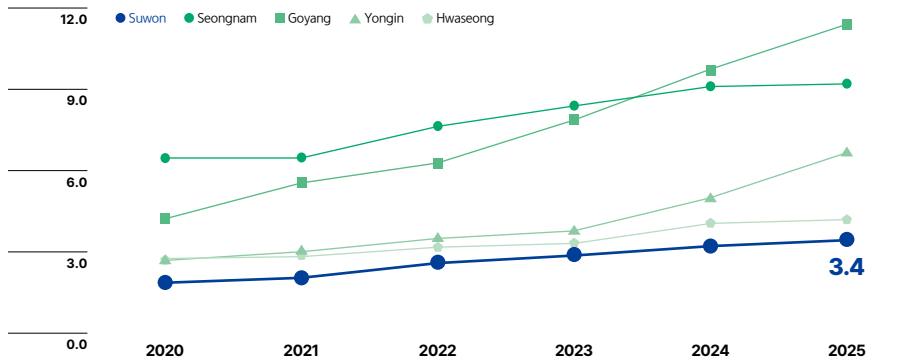
Changes in share of childcare centers serving children with disabilities in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in share of childcare centers serving children with disabilities: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)



Number of Registered Persons with Disabilities

Domain	Care
Calculation method	Number of registered persons with disabilities
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of Health and Welfare, "Status of Persons with Disabilities"

The number of registered persons with disabilities reflects local welfare demand and the level of inclusion. It is a baseline indicator for formulating support policy for socially vulnerable groups and improving services.

In 2025, Suwon City had 44,631 registered persons with disabilities, accounting for 7.5% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had the largest number, followed by Goyang City and Yongin City.

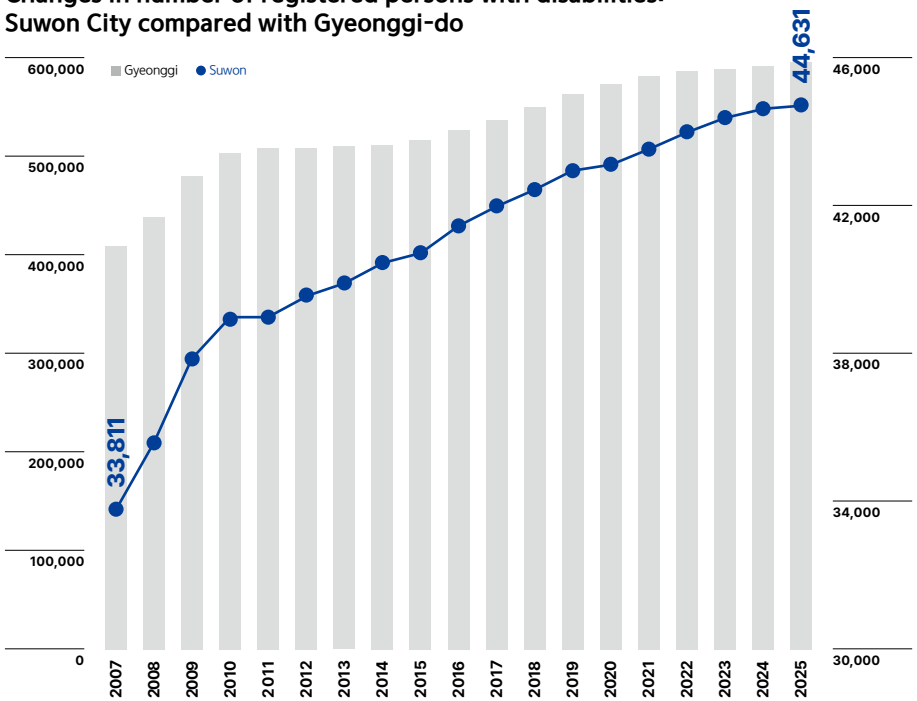
In 2025, the number by district was highest in Gwonseon-gu, followed by Jangan-gu, Yeongtong-gu, and Paldal-gu.

The number increased from 2024 to 2025 in three districts, with Yeongtong-gu as the exception.

※ Note: From 2019, figures for Suwon City, Seongnam City, Goyang City, Yongin City, and Hwaseong City were calculated as the sum of their districts. Figures for 2007-2018 are as of 31 December each year.

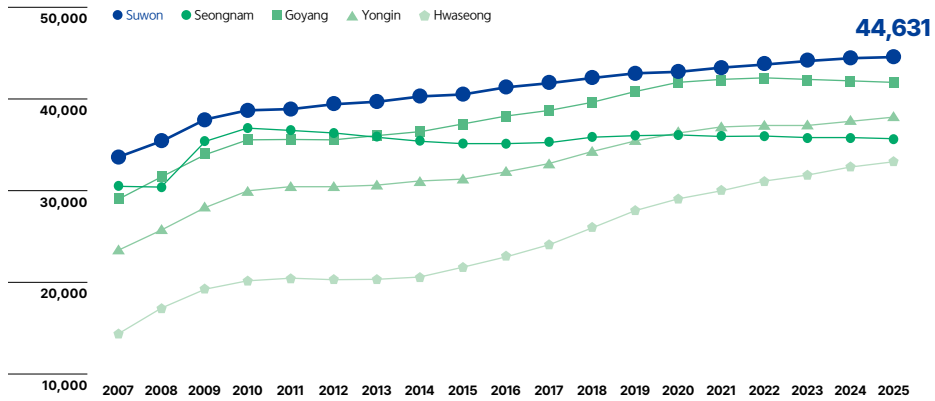
Changes in number of registered persons with disabilities: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



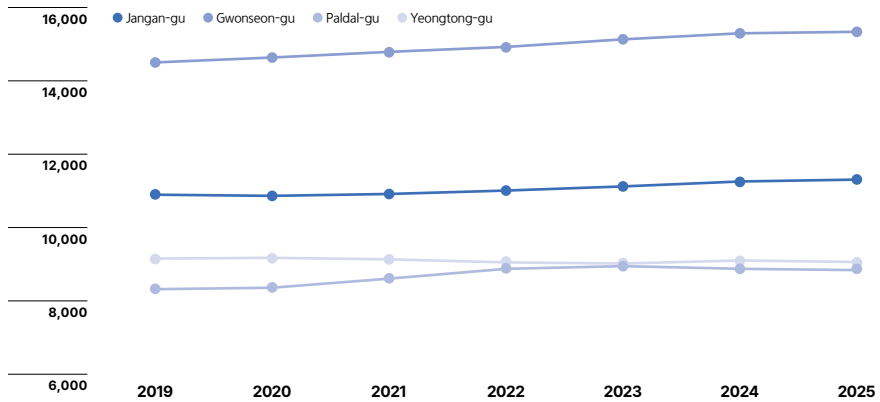
Changes in number of registered persons with disabilities: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)

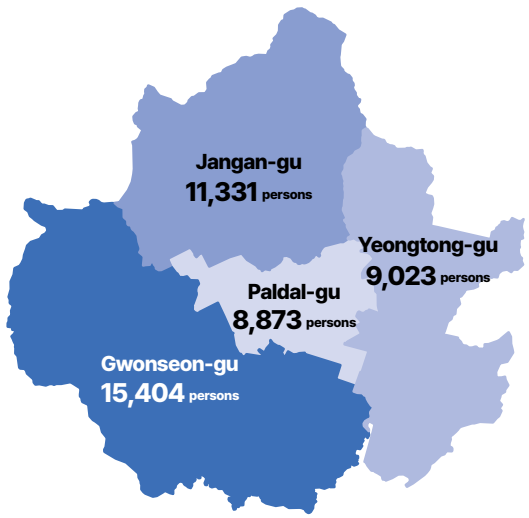


Changes in number of registered persons with disabilities: Suwon City by District

(Unit: persons)



Number of registered persons with disabilities by District in Suwon City(2025)



Educational Environment Satisfaction

Representative

Detailed indicator	Public education
Domain	Education
Calculation method	Satisfaction among parents of primary, middle, and high school students with the public education environment
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, “Gyeonggi Social Survey”; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, “Suwon Social Survey”

This indicator measures satisfaction with Suwon City’s educational environment, including education costs and conditions. It is used to assess conditions in primary, middle, and high schools within the city.

In 2025, satisfaction with the public education environment in Suwon City was 32.8%, an increase of 8.6%p from 2023.

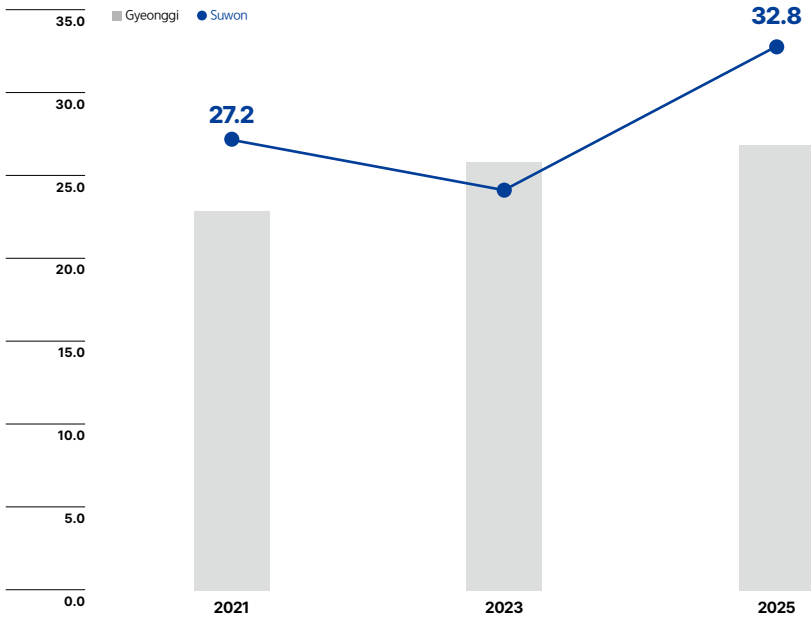
Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest satisfaction, after Seongnam City. Satisfaction increased from 2023 in four cities, with Yongin City as the exception.

In 2025, satisfaction increased from 2023 in three districts, with Jangan-gu as the exception. Satisfaction in Paldal-gu was 55.4%, showing a large gap with the other three districts.

※ Note: Combined share of “Somewhat satisfied” and “Very satisfied” responses.

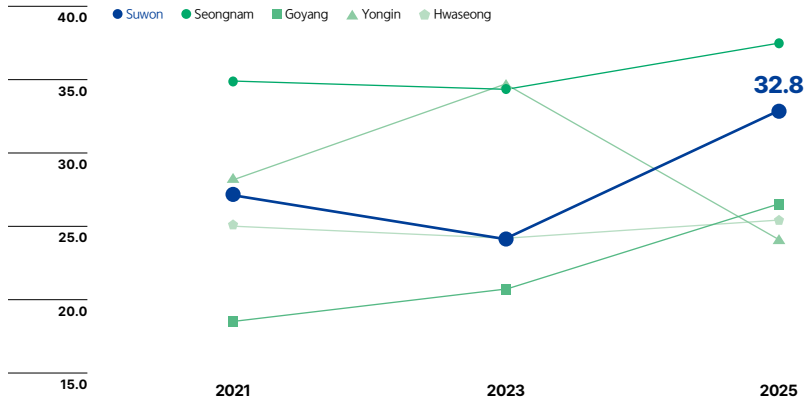
Changes in educational environment satisfaction in public education: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



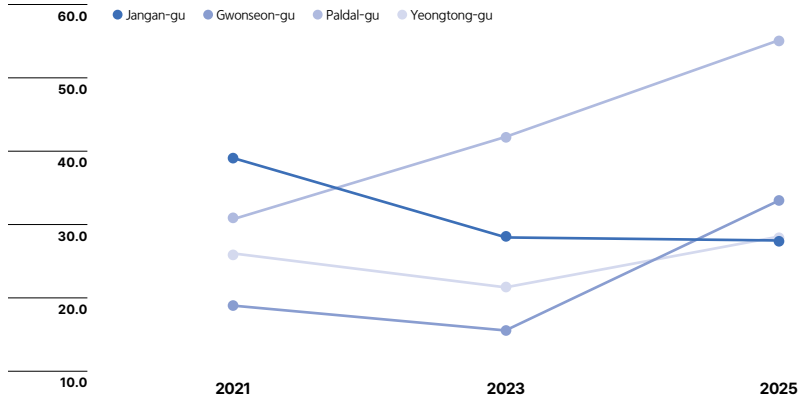
Changes in educational environment satisfaction in public education: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

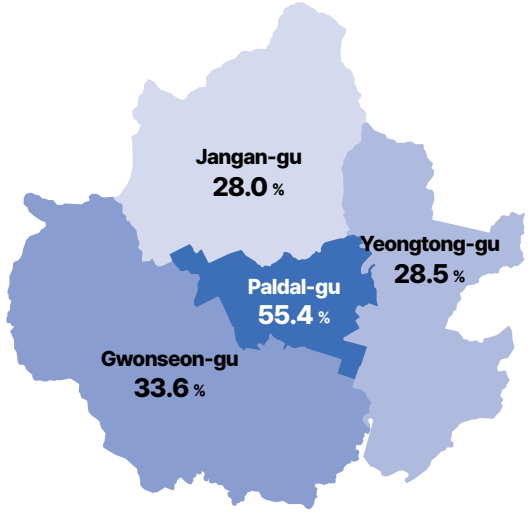


Changes in educational environment satisfaction in public education: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Educational environment satisfaction in public education by District in Suwon City(2025)



Detailed indicator	Education outside of school
Domain	Education
Calculation method	Satisfaction with educational environment outside of school among parents of primary, middle, and high school students
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

In 2025, educational environment satisfaction outside of school was 22.5%, a decrease of 2.7%p from 2023.

Among comparable local governments, educational environment satisfaction outside of school decreased from 2023 only in Suwon City and Yongin City, while it increased in Seongnam City, Goyang City, and Hwaseong City.

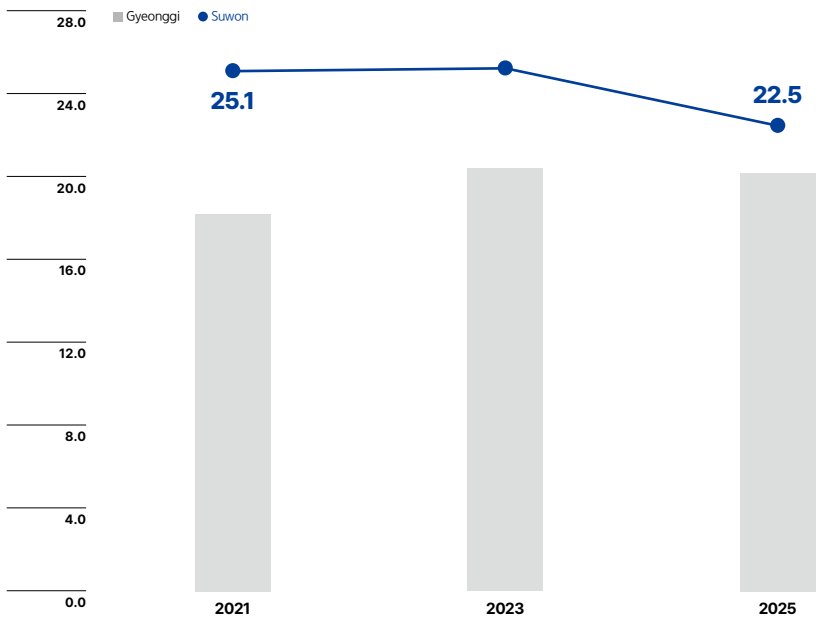
From 2023 to 2025, educational environment satisfaction outside of school decreased substantially in Yeongtong-gu and Paldal-gu, whereas it increased substantially in Gwonseon-gu and Jangan-gu.

※ Note: Combined share of "Somewhat agree" and "Strongly agree" responses.



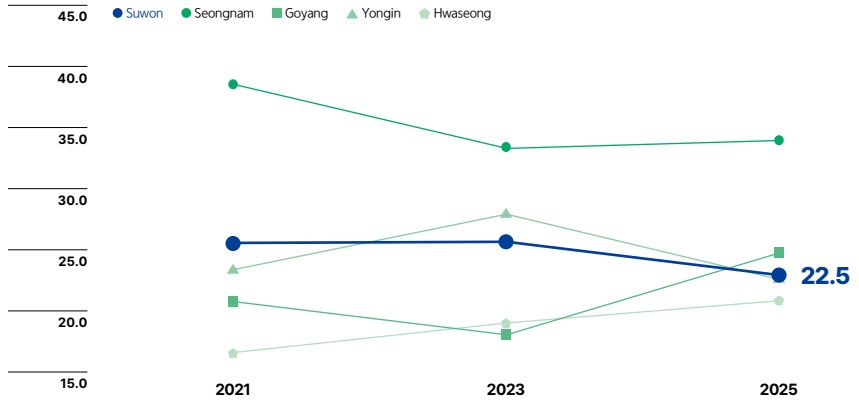
Changes in educational environment satisfaction outside of school: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



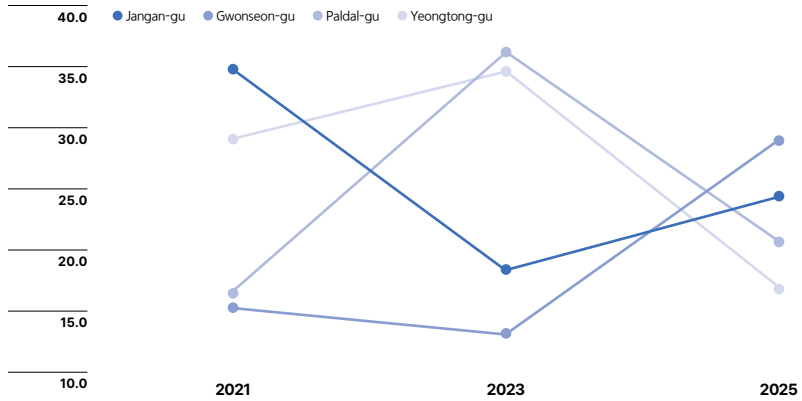
Changes in educational environment satisfaction outside of school: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

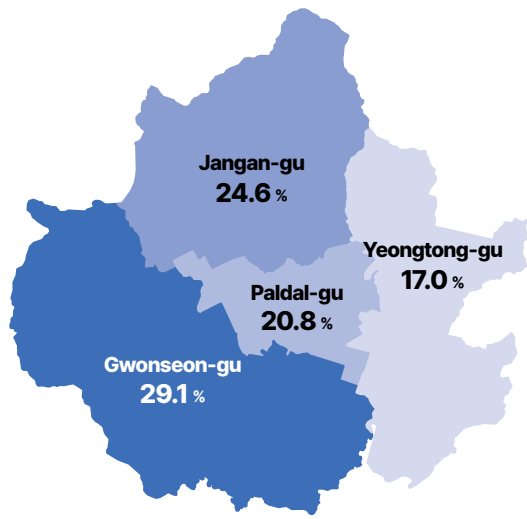


Changes in educational environment satisfaction outside of school: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Educational environment satisfaction outside of school by District in Suwon City(2025)



Sufficiency of Lifelong Learning Opportunities

Representative

Domain	Education
Calculation method	Degree to which lifelong-learning opportunities are adequate (persons aged 25 and over)
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

The sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities is a key indicator for assessing whether equitable learning opportunities are being provided. It serves as baseline data for formulating lifelong learning policy.

In 2025, the sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities in Suwon City was 19.8%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do figure of 14.0% and an increase of 4.6%p from 2023.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City recorded the second highest level, after Seongnam City, and the largest increase.

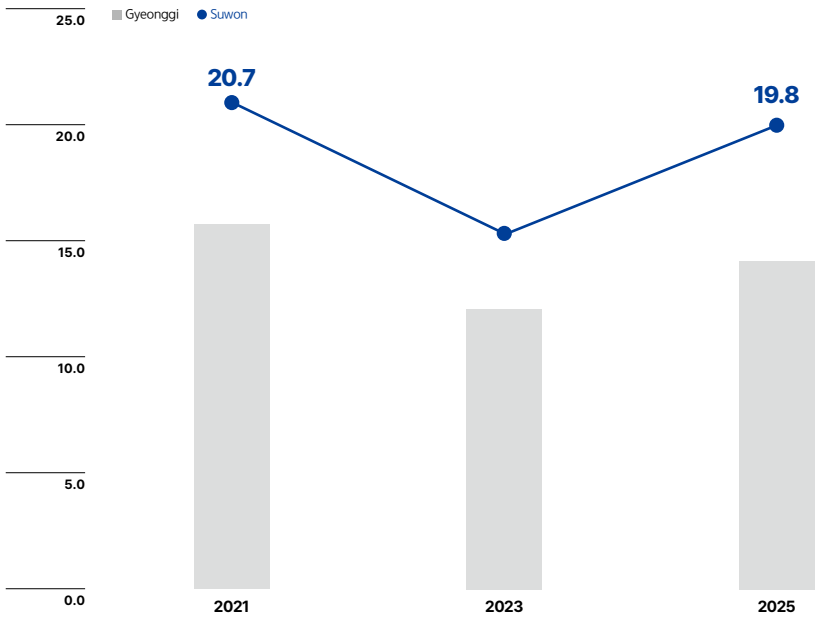
The sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities increased from 2023 in all four districts.

In 2025, it was highest in Paldal-gu at 31.8%, and lowest in Jangan-gu at 15.1%.

※ Note: Combined share of "Somewhat agree" and "Strongly agree" responses.

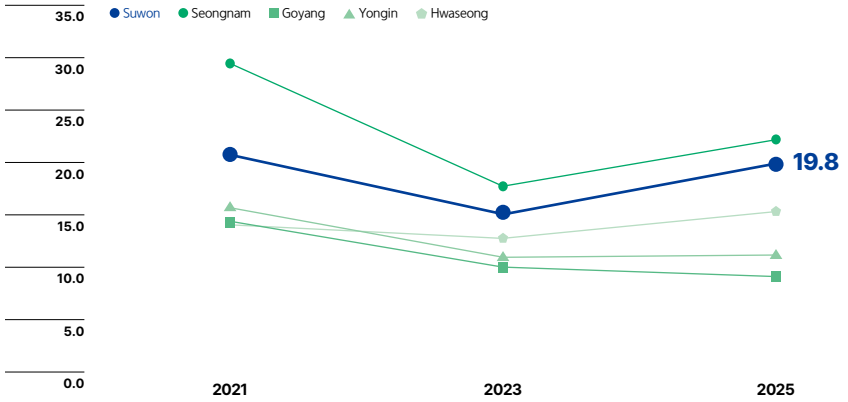
Changes in sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



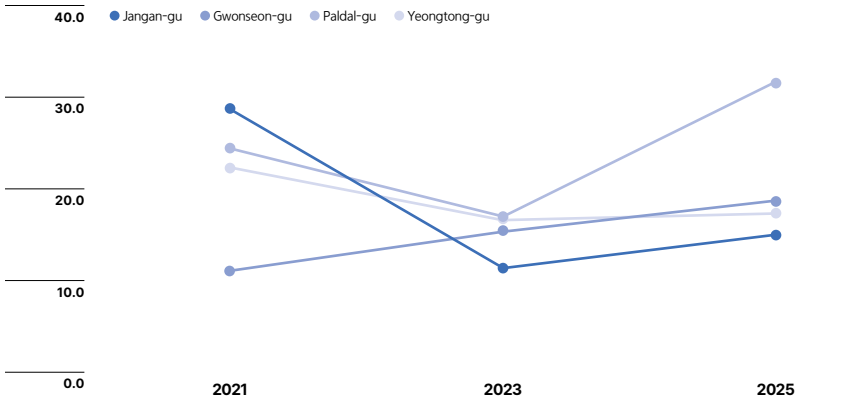
Changes in sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

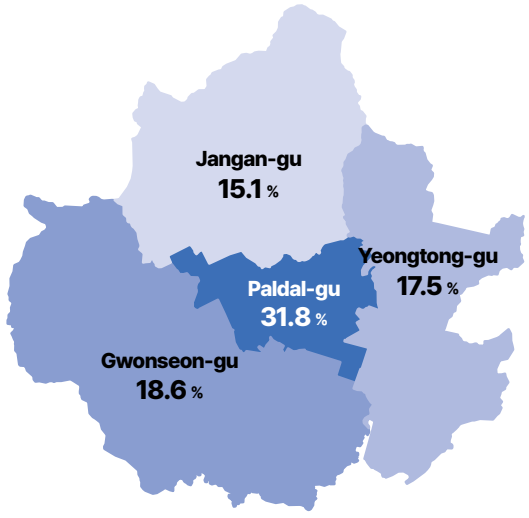


Changes in sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities by District in Suwon City(2025)



Number of Lifelong Learning Facilities

Domain	Education
Calculation method	Cumulative number of lifelong learning facilities managed by education offices under the Lifelong Education Act
Unit	facilities
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Public Data Portal)

The number of lifelong learning facilities is an indicator used to measure learning opportunities and access to lifelong learning.

In 2025, Suwon City had 146 lifelong learning facilities, accounting for 12.3% of the Gyeonggi-do total.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City had the largest number, followed by Seongnam City (145) and Goyang City (119).

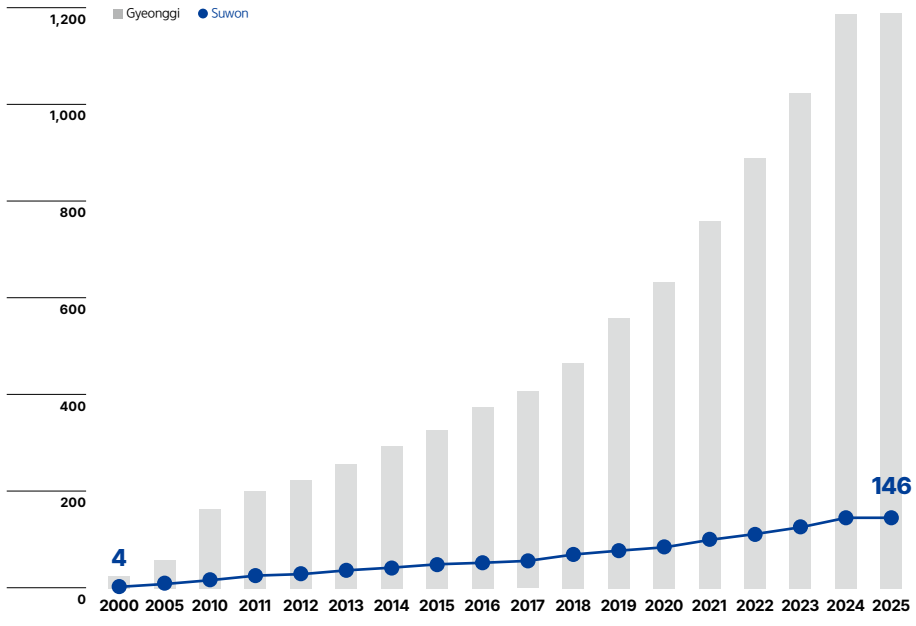
Yeongtong-gu had the largest number of lifelong learning facilities at 46, followed by Paldal-gu (45), Gwonseon-gu (35), and Jangan-gu (20).

From 2024 to 2025, the number increased only in Gwonseon-gu.

※ Note: Cumulative total by registration year among lifelong learning facilities currently in operation. Areas are classified by facility location, years by registration date, and registration status by whether the facility is open.
※ Note: "National Standard Data on Lifelong Education Facilities" (collected 19 March 2026)

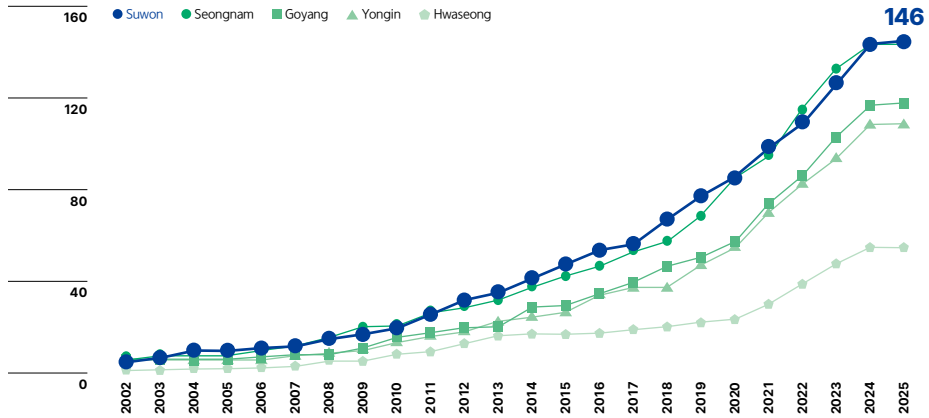
Changes in number of lifelong learning facilities (cumulative): Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: facilities)



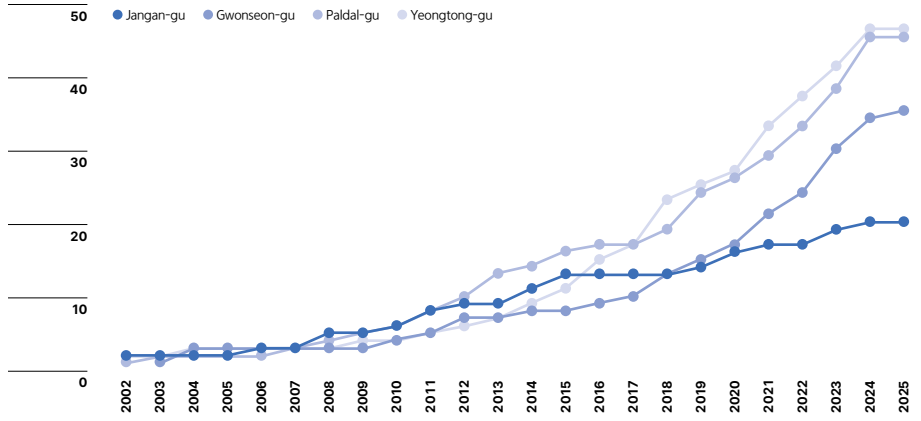
Changes in number of lifelong learning facilities (cumulative): Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: facilities)

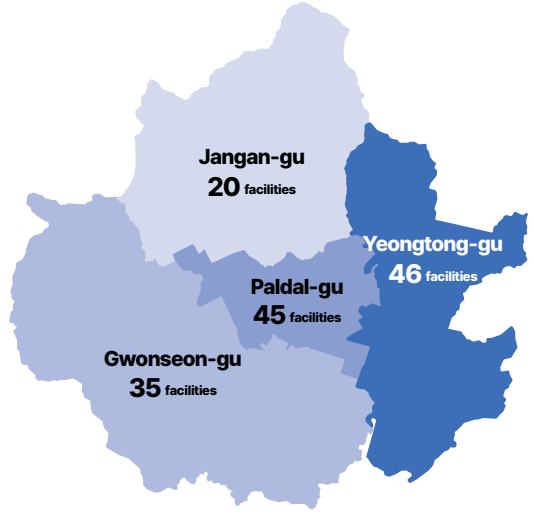


Changes in number of lifelong learning facilities (cumulative): Suwon City by District

(Unit: facilities)



Number of lifelong learning facilities (cumulative) by District in Suwon City(2025)



Participation Rate in Lifelong Learning

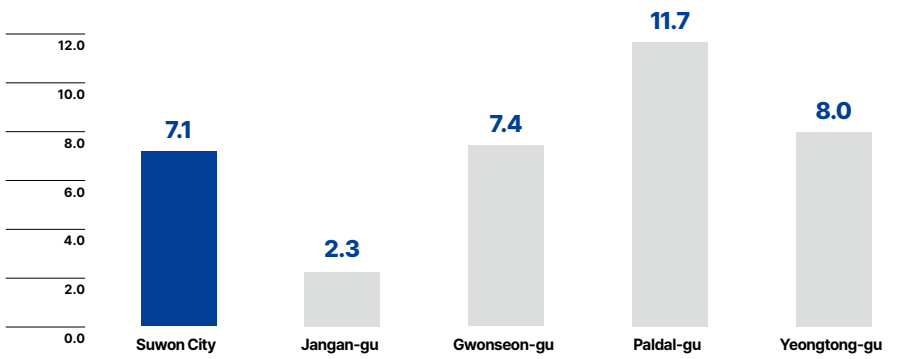
Domain	Education
Calculation method	Share of "Yes" responses to having participated at least once during the past year in education related to culture, entertainment, the arts, or general education, excluding education received at school.
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

The participation rate in lifelong learning is an indicator used to assess the current status of participation in lifelong learning.

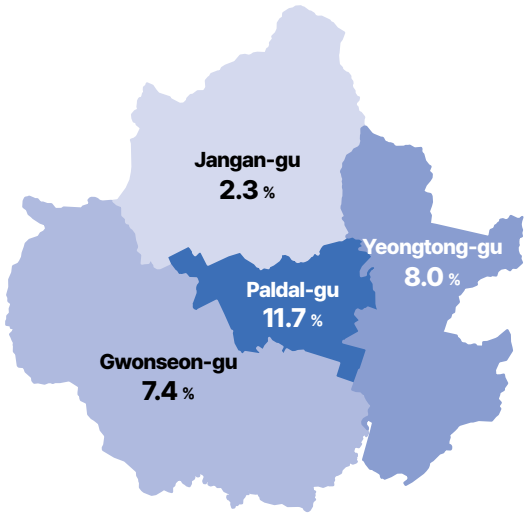
In 2025, Suwon City's participation rate in lifelong learning was 7.1%.

By district, Paldal-gu recorded the highest rate at 11.7%, while Jangan-gu recorded the lowest at 2.3%, indicating a substantial district-level gap.

Participation rate in lifelong learning: Suwon City and its districts(2025) (Unit: %)



Participation rate in lifelong learning by District in Suwon City(2025)



9. Culture and Leisure

Cultural base

- Cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population
- Sports facilities per 100,000 population
- Cultural budget per capita
- Number of cultural and arts businesses
- Number of artists
- Number of cultural heritage items
- Satisfaction with the cultural environment

Cultural activities

- Adequacy of support for culture and leisure
- Number of cultural and arts events attended
- Satisfaction with leisure life
- Share of residents with tourism experience
- Amount of leisure time
- Participation rate in everyday sports

Cultural Infrastructure Facilities per 100,000 Population

Representative

Domain	Cultural base
Calculation method	Number of cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population (number of cultural infrastructure facilities ÷ registered resident population) × 100,000
Unit	facilities per 100,000 population
Source	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Cultural Infrastructure Division

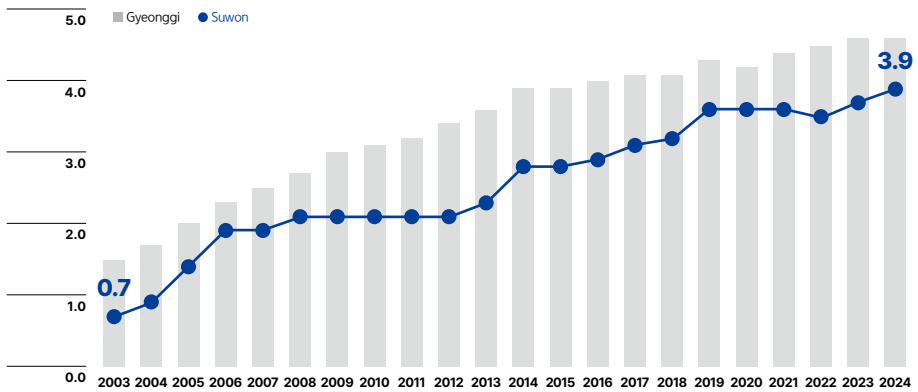
The number of cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population is a key indicator of residents' access to culture and quality of life.

In 2024, Suwon City had 3.9 cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population, below the Gyeonggi-do level of 4.6. Among comparable local governments, only Suwon City and Seongnam City recorded an increase from 2023 to 2024.

※ Note: Cultural infrastructure facilities include libraries under the Libraries Act; museums and art galleries under the Museum and Art Gallery Support Act; arts centers, formerly culture and arts centers under the Culture and Arts Promotion Act; local cultural centers under the Local Cultural Centers Promotion Act; and culture houses.

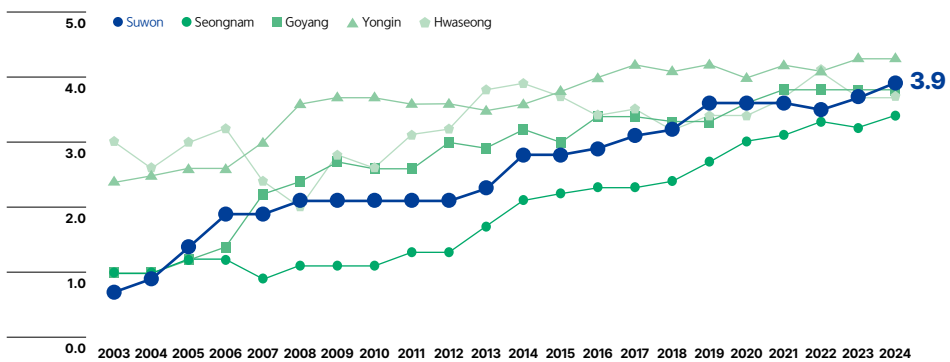
Changes in cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: facilities per 100,000 population)



Changes in cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: facilities per 100,000 population)



Sports Facilities per 100,000 Population

Representative

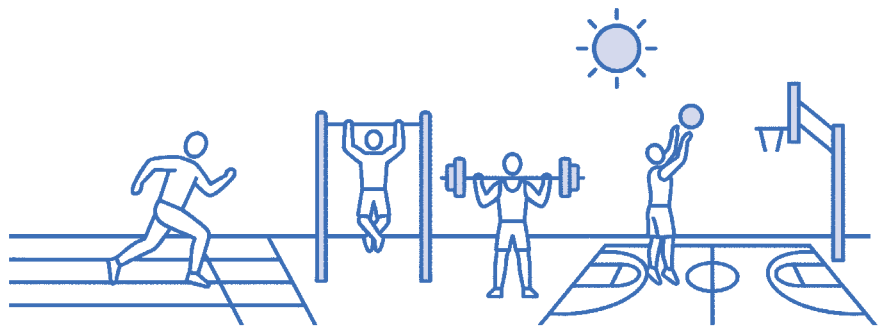
Domain	Cultural base
Calculation method	Number of registered and reported sports facility businesses per 100,000 population (number of sports facilities ÷ registered resident population) × 100,000
Unit	facilities per 100,000 population
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

The number of sports facilities per 100,000 population is a key infrastructure indicator that reflects opportunities for citizens' physical activity and the foundation for a healthy urban life.

In 2024, Suwon City had 134.2 sports facilities per 100,000 population, continuing an upward trend since 2019.

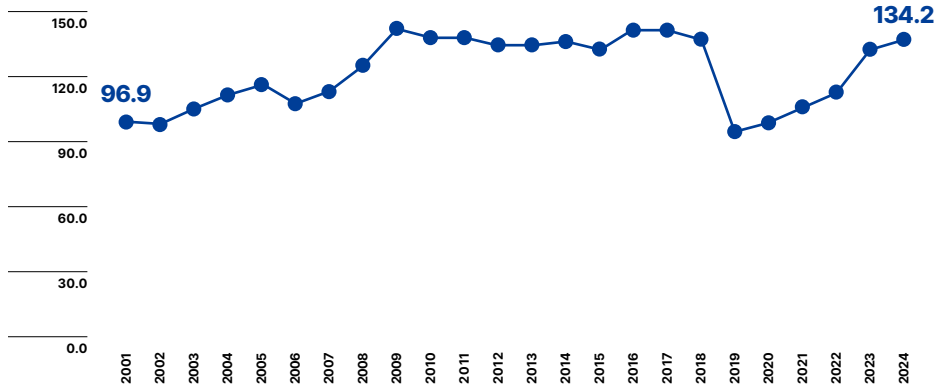
The number increased by 4.2 facilities per 100,000 population from 2023.

※ Note: Reported sports facilities include ice rinks, comprehensive sports facilities, swimming pools, martial arts training centers, golf driving ranges, virtual-experience sports facilities, fitness centers, billiard halls, sledding facilities, dance halls, dance academies, sports instruction facilities, and artificial climbing walls.



Changes in sports facilities per 100,000 population in Suwon City

(Unit: facilities per 100,000 population)



Cultural Budget per Capita

Representative

Domain	Cultural base
Calculation method	Cultural budget per capita: cultural budget (KRW thousand) ÷ registered resident population (persons)
Unit	KRW thousand
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Local Finance 365, Integrated Local Finance Disclosure System); Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics"

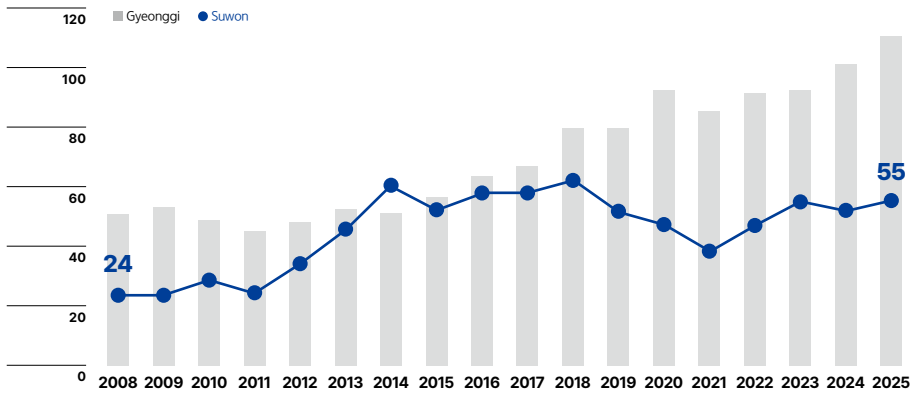
The cultural budget per capita indicates the city's cultural capacity and public commitment to quality of life.

In 2025, Suwon City's cultural budget per capita was KRW 55,000, which stands at 50.3% of the Gyeonggi-do level. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City ranked fourth, after Seongnam City, Hwaseong City, and Yongin City.

※ Note: Calculated in accordance with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism's method for calculating the cultural budget per capita in the 2017 Statistics on Regional Cultural Conditions. Values used: Integrated Fiscal Overview (Budget) > Expenditure > Total > Expenditure by Sector (total, initial budget).
※ Note: The cultural budget is the sum of Culture and Arts (061) and Cultural Heritage (064), which are subcategories of Culture and Tourism (060) in the initial budget's functional expenditure summary. Tourism (062), Sports (063), and General Culture and Tourism (065) are excluded.

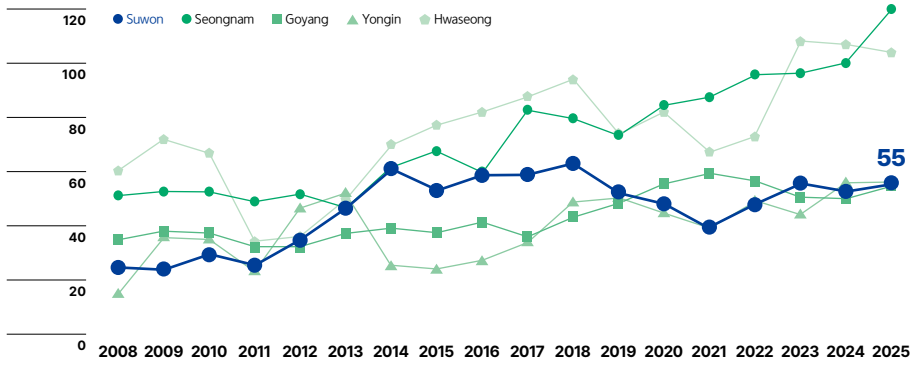
Changes in cultural budget per capita: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: KRW thousand)



Changes in cultural budget per capita: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: KRW thousand)



Number of Cultural and Arts Businesses

Domain	Cultural base
Calculation method	Number of business establishments in creative and arts-related services
Unit	businesses
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Census on Establishments"

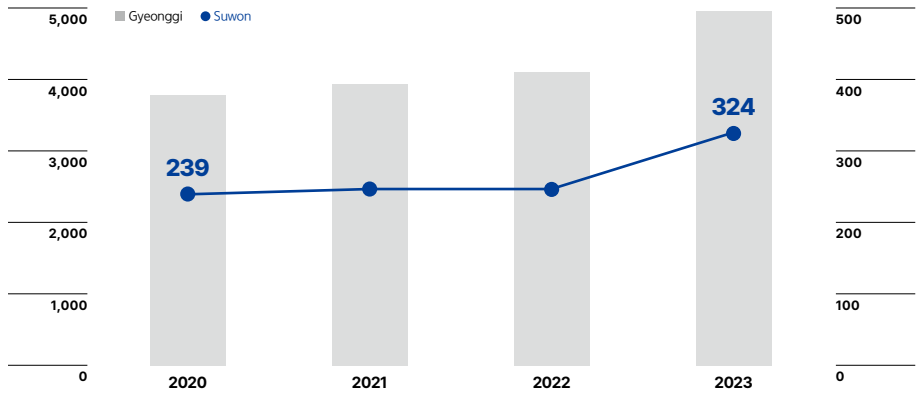
The number of cultural and arts businesses is an indicator to evaluate the capacity for professional cultural and artistic activities and production.

In 2023, Suwon City had 324 cultural and arts businesses, accounting for 6.5% of all such businesses in Gyeonggi-do. The number increased from 2022 in Suwon City and all four comparable local governments.

※ Note: Industrial classification: Arts, Sports and Recreation-Related Services > Creative, Arts and Recreation-Related Services > Creative and Arts-Related Services. The Gyeonggi Census on Establishments is registration-based and uses the 10th revision of the classification.

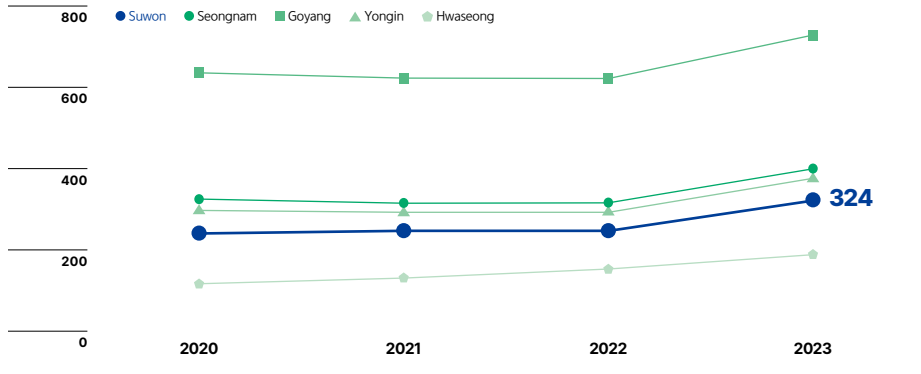
Changes in number of cultural and arts businesses: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: businesses)



Changes in number of cultural and arts businesses: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: businesses)



Number of Artists

Detailed indicator	Number of persons with Art Activity Certification
Domain	Cultural base
Calculation method	Persons confirmed under the Artist Welfare Act as professionally engaged in artistic activities (cumulative number completing Art Activity Certification, as of 31 December each year)
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety (Public Data Portal)

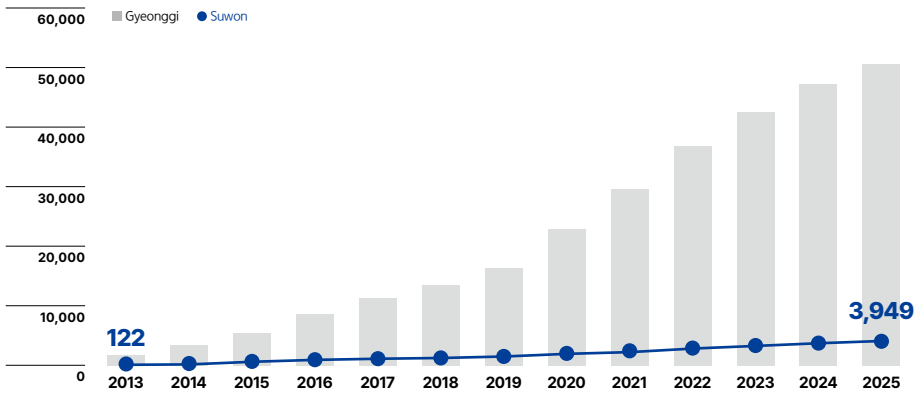
The number of artists is an indicator to assess the degree of local cultural and artistic vitality.

In 2025, 3,949 people in Suwon City had completed Art Activity Certification, accounting for 7.9% of the Gyeonggi-do total. Among comparable local governments, Suwon City ranked fourth in the number of people with Art Activity Certification, behind Goyang City, Yongin City, and Seongnam City.

※ Note: Professional artists working in 15 artistic fields through creation, performance, technical support, or planning may apply. Applicants must in principle be Korean nationals, although foreign nationals residing in Korea may apply in exceptional cases.
※ Note: Art Activity Certification is a basic procedure for participating in the Korean Artists Welfare Foundation's artist welfare programs and does not constitute official approval or proof of artist status.
※ Note: Korean Artists Welfare Foundation, "Statistics on Certification of Artistic Activity" (registered 12 January 2026)

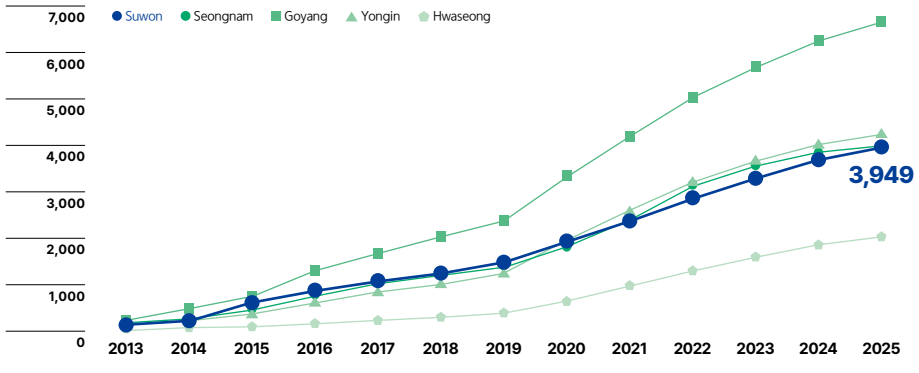
Changes in number of persons with Art Activity Certification: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



Changes in number of persons with Art Activity Certification: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)



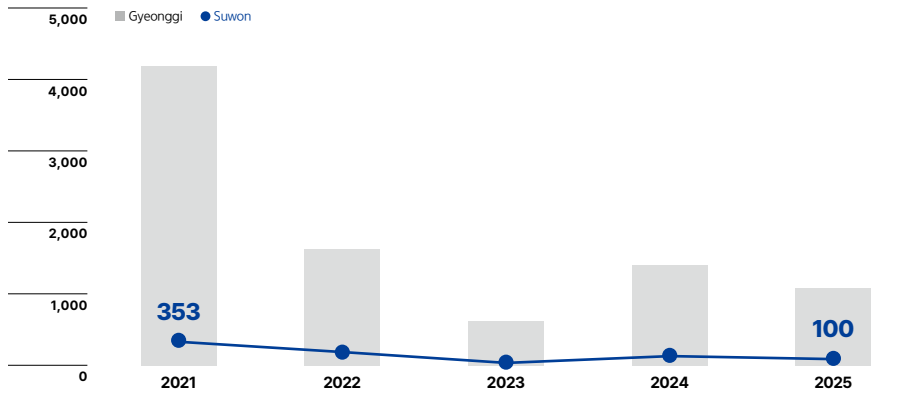
Detailed indicator	Number of artists registered with the Gyeonggi Artist Support Center
Domain	Cultural base
Calculation method	Number of artists registered in the Gyeonggi-do Artists and Arts Organizations Database through participation in the Gyeonggi Artist Support Center's Survey of Gyeonggi-do Artists and Arts Organizations (as of 31 December each year)
Unit	persons
Source	Gyeonggi Artist Support Center (Gyeonggi-do Artists and Arts Organizations Database)

As of 31 December 2025, 100 artists in Suwon City were registered in the Gyeonggi-do Artists and Arts Organizations Database, accounting for 9.2% of the Gyeonggi-do total.
The number of artists decreased from 2024 in Suwon City and all comparable local governments.

※ Note: Figures are compiled from responses to the Survey of Gyeonggi-do Artists and Arts Organizations, which is the registration procedure for the Artists and Arts Organizations Database.
※ Note: This registration system operates separately from the Korean Artists Welfare Foundation's certification of artistic activity. The figures therefore differ from data on persons issued such certification.

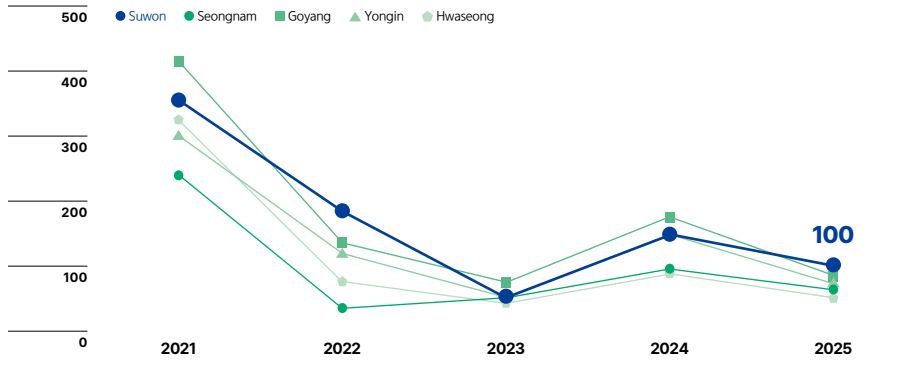
Changes in number of artists registered with the Gyeonggi Artist Support Center: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: persons)



Changes in number of artists registered with the Gyeonggi Artist Support Center: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: persons)



Number of Cultural Heritage Items

Domain	Cultural base
Calculation method	National heritage
Unit	items
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Basic Statistics"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Basic Statistics"

The number of cultural heritage items reflects the historical value and identity of the region and is a baseline indicator for cultural and tourism resources and policy.

In 2024, Suwon City had a total of 79 cultural heritage items, unchanged from the previous year.

In 2023, Suwon City had the third largest number, after Yongin City and Goyang City.

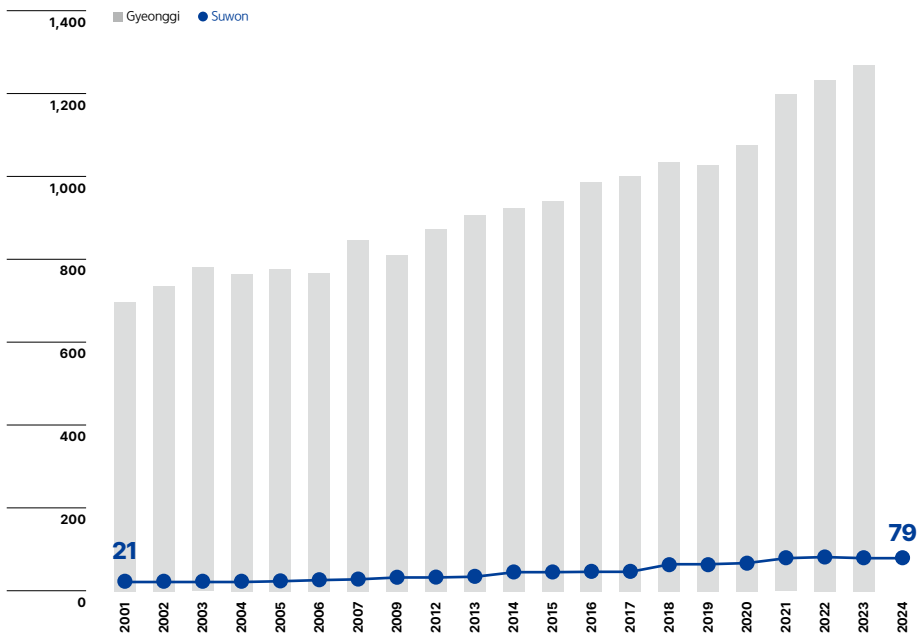
In 2024, Paldal-gu had the largest number of cultural heritage items at 42, while Gwonseon-gu had the smallest at 5.

※ Note: Figures through 2020 are the total number of designated items. From 2021, they are the sum of designated and registered items.



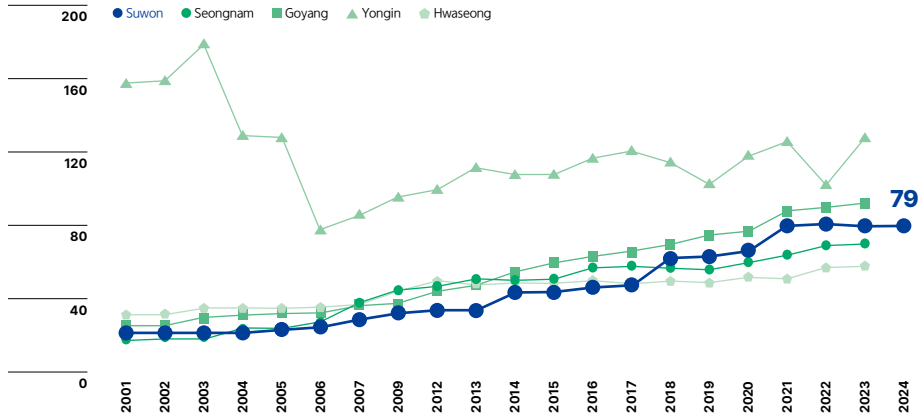
Changes in the number of cultural heritage items: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: items)



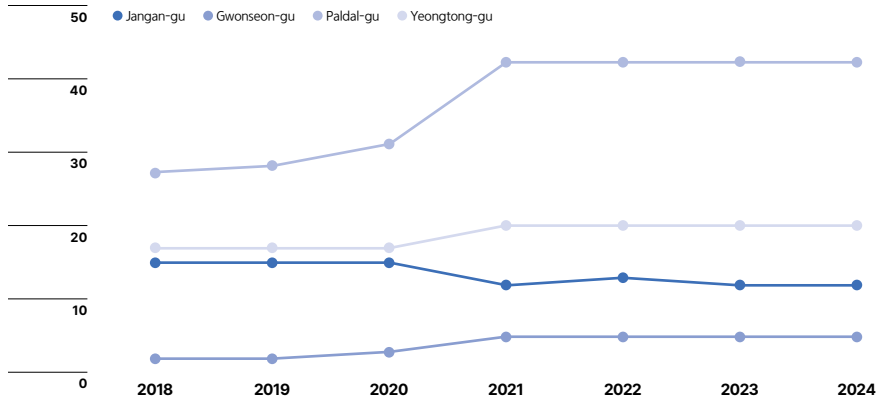
Changes in the number of cultural heritage items: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: items)



Changes in the number of cultural heritage items: Suwon City by District

(Unit: items)



Number of cultural heritage items by District in Suwon City(2024)



Satisfaction with the Cultural Environment

Domain	Cultural base
Calculation method	Degree of satisfaction with the cultural environment while living in Suwon City
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

Satisfaction with the cultural environment directly reflects the city's cultural appeal and the quality of its living conditions.

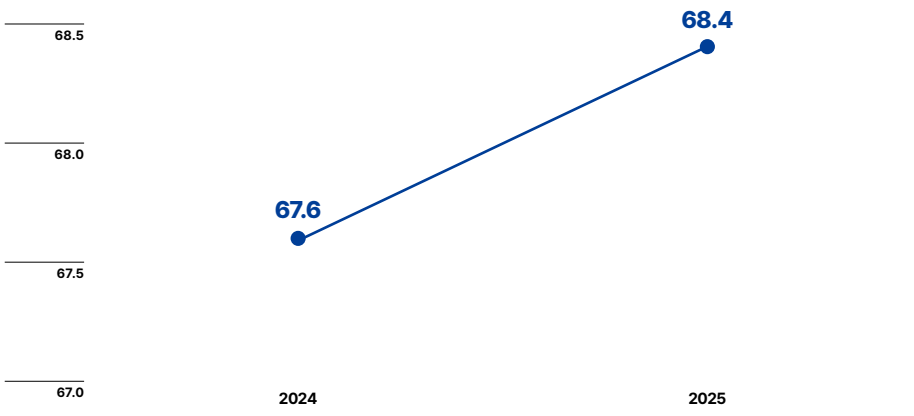
In 2025, satisfaction with the cultural environment in Suwon City was 68.4%, an increase of 0.8%p from the previous year (67.6%).

By district, satisfaction was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 74.1%, followed by Jangan-gu (71.2%), Paldal-gu (64.2%), and Gwonseon-gu (63.2%).

※ Note: Combined share of responses selecting ⑤, ⑥, or ⑦, indicating satisfaction, on a seven-point scale.

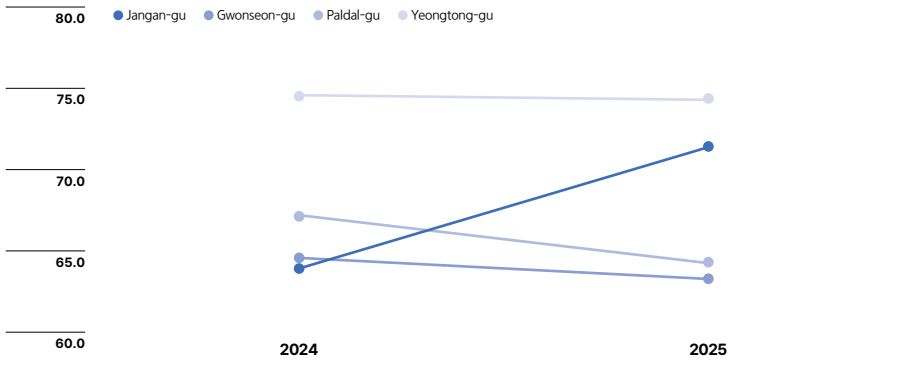
Changes in satisfaction with the cultural environment in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in satisfaction with the cultural environment: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Adequacy of Support for Culture and Leisure

Domain	Cultural activities
Calculation method	Adequacy of welfare service provision supporting culture and leisure
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

The adequacy of support for culture and leisure is an indicator for evaluating residents' quality of life and the level of local cultural and welfare services.

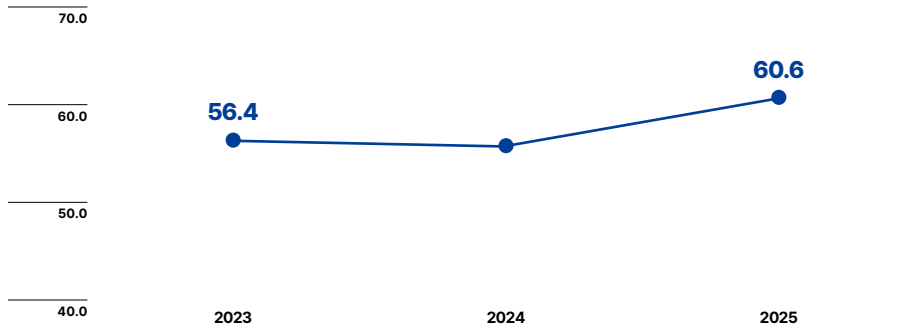
In 2025, the adequacy of support for culture and leisure in Suwon City was 60.6%, an increase of 4.8%p from the previous year.

By district, Yeongtong-gu recorded the highest level at 72.1%, followed by Paldal-gu (59.4%), Jangan-gu (58.0%), and Gwonseon-gu (52.3%).

※ Note: Combined share of responses selecting ⑤, ⑥, or ⑦, indicating that support was adequate, on a seven-point scale.

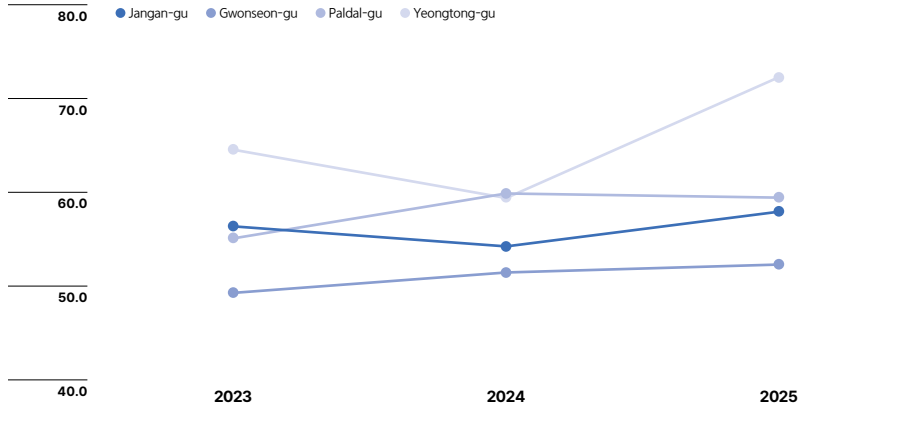
Changes in adequacy of support for culture and leisure in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in adequacy of support for culture and leisure: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Number of Cultural and Arts Events Attended

Representative

Domain	Cultural activities
Calculation method	Average number of times attending performances and sporting events
Unit	times
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

The number of cultural and arts events attended indicates the level of citizens' cultural and leisure activities. It can be used to assess the demand and the vitality of the local culture and arts industry.

The number of cultural and arts events attended in Suwon City fell sharply from 7.3 times in 2019 to 4.1 times in 2021, then recovered to 6.0 times in 2025, accounting for 82% of the 2019 level.

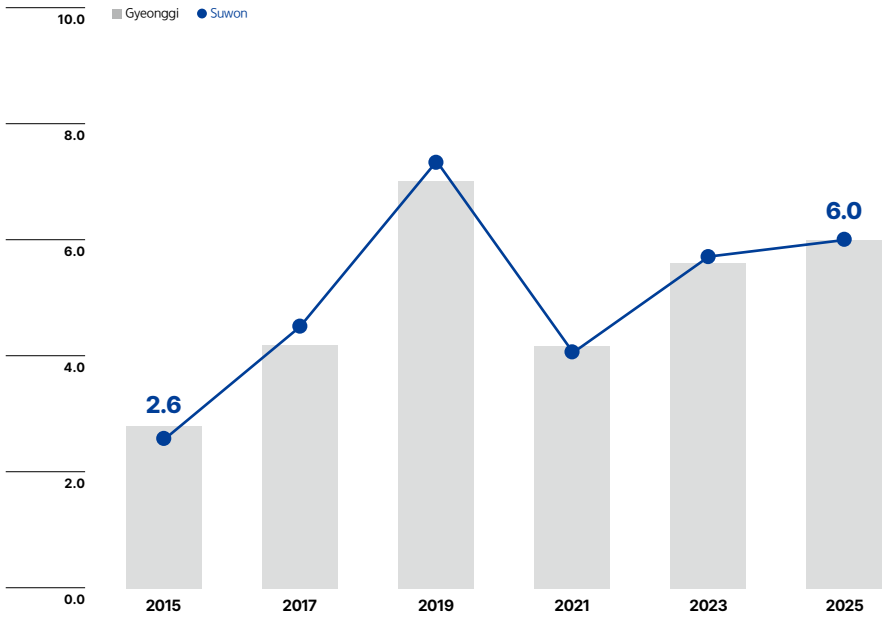
From 2023 to 2025, the number increased in Suwon City, Seongnam City, and Yongin City, but decreased in Goyang City and Hwaseong City.

In 2025, Jangan-gu recorded the highest frequency among Suwon City's districts at 6.1 times, followed by Paldal-gu (5.8), Yeongtong-gu (5.6), and Gwonseon-gu (5.2).

From 2023 to 2025, the frequency decreased by 0.5 times in Gwonseon-gu and increased by 0.5 times in Paldal-gu.

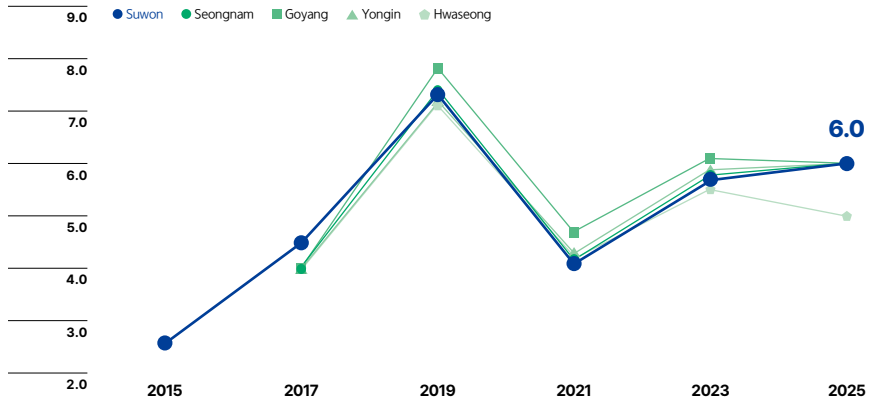
Changes in number of cultural and arts events attended: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: times)



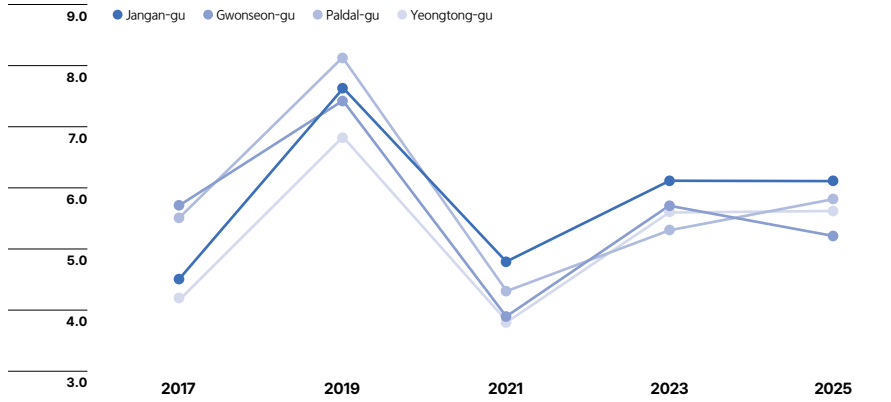
Changes in number of cultural and arts events attended: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: times)

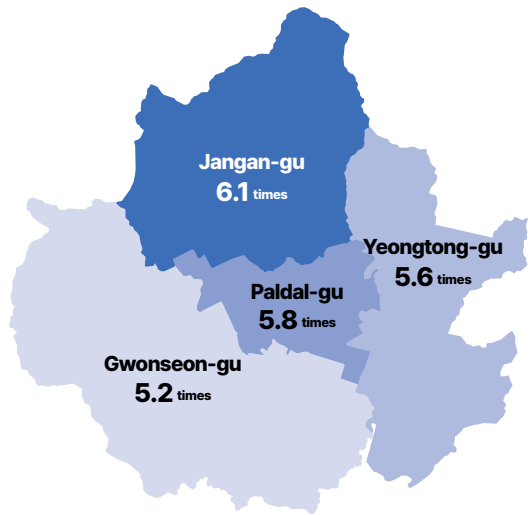


Changes in number of cultural and arts events attended: Suwon City by District

(Unit: times)



Number of cultural and arts events attended by District in Suwon City(2025)



Satisfaction with Leisure Life

Representative

Domain	Cultural activities
Calculation method	Overall satisfaction with leisure activities
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Satisfaction with leisure life is an indicator of citizens' quality of life, psychological well-being, and formation of social relationships.

In 2025, satisfaction with leisure life in Suwon City was 25.7%, an increase of 3.1%p from 2023.

Among comparable local governments, satisfaction increased from 2023 in Suwon City, Seongnam City, Yongin City, and Hwaseong City, but decreased in Goyang City.

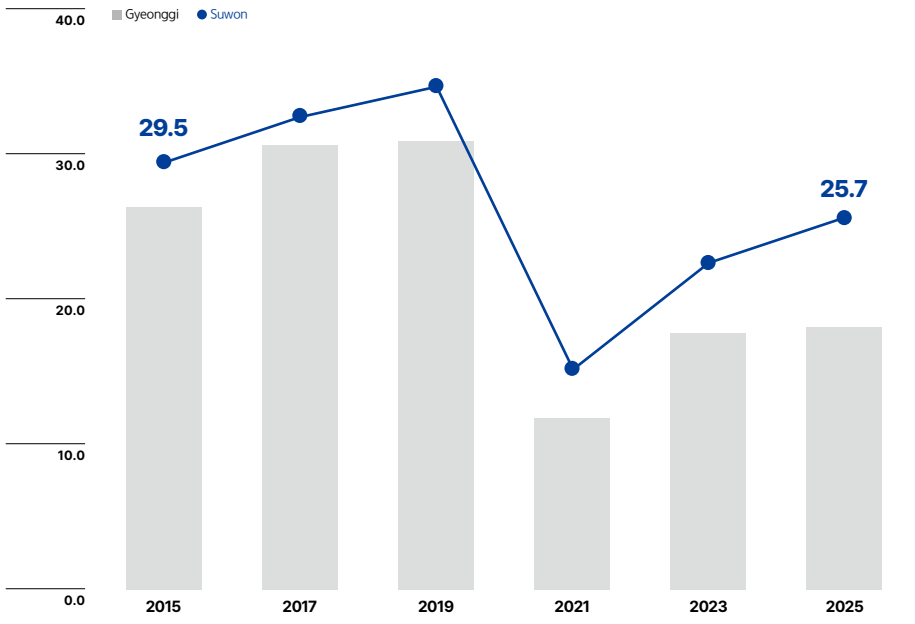
In 2025, satisfaction was highest in Paldal-gu at 31.3%, followed by Yeongtong-gu (30.1%), Jangan-gu (23.7%), and Gwonseon-gu (19.9%).

Satisfaction with leisure life increased from 2023 in all four districts.

※ Note: Combined share of "Somewhat satisfied" and "Very satisfied" responses on a five-point scale.

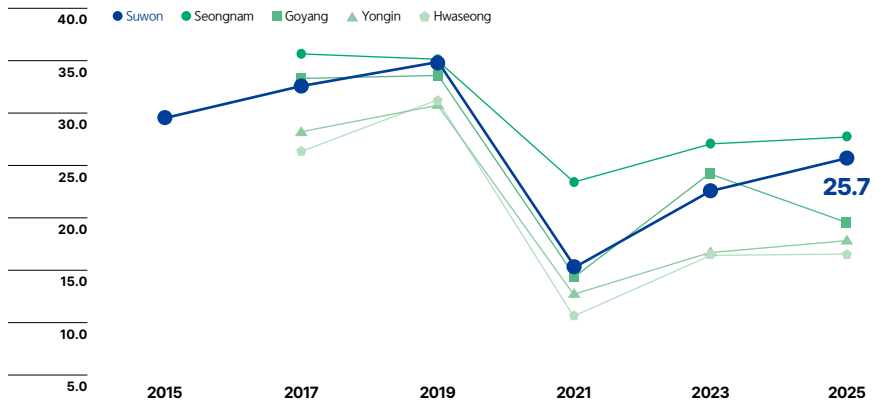
Changes in satisfaction with leisure life: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



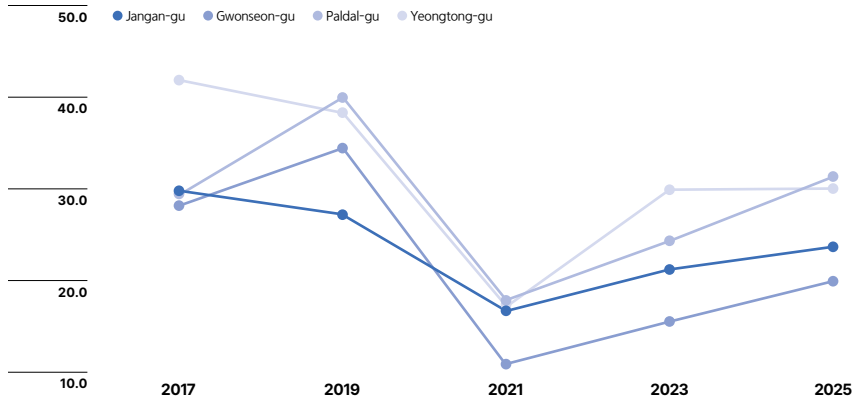
Changes in satisfaction with leisure life: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

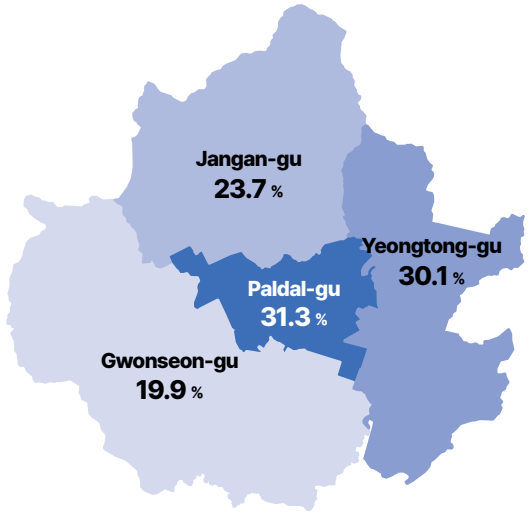


Changes in satisfaction with leisure life: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Satisfaction with leisure life by District in Suwon City(2025)



Share of Residents with Tourism Experience

Domain	Cultural activities
Calculation method	Share responding that they had taken a trip for tourism during the past year
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

The share of residents with tourism experience is an indicator of residents' quality of life and level of leisure activity. It is also an important criterion for evaluating local cultural and tourism policy.

In 2025, Suwon City's share of residents with tourism experience was 69.3%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do rate of 67.4%.

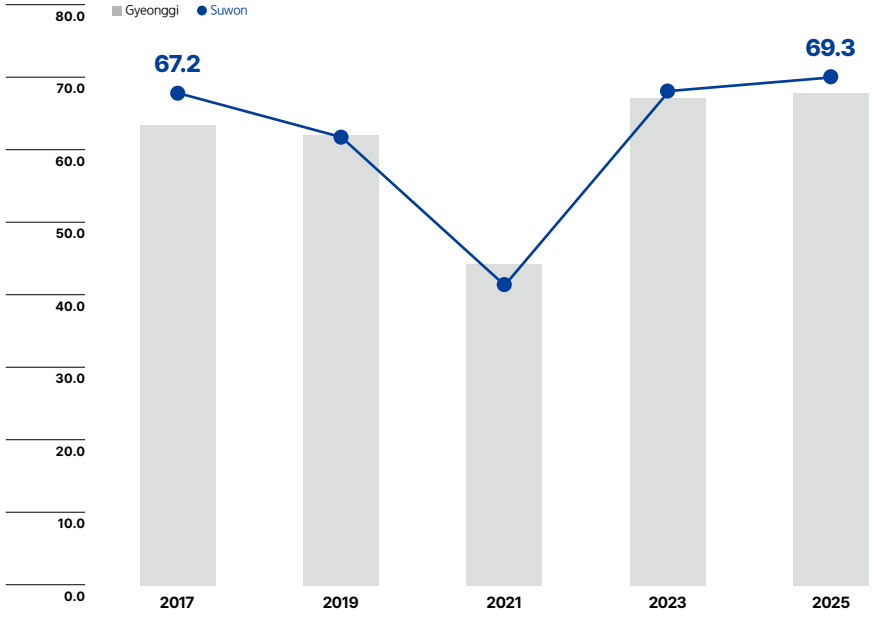
Among comparable local governments, the rate increased from 2023 in all cities except Seongnam City.

In 2025, the rate was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 76.2%, followed by Jangan-gu (69.2%), Gwonseon-gu (65.3%), and Paldal-gu (64.8%).

The rate increased from 2023 in three districts, with Paldal-gu as the exception.

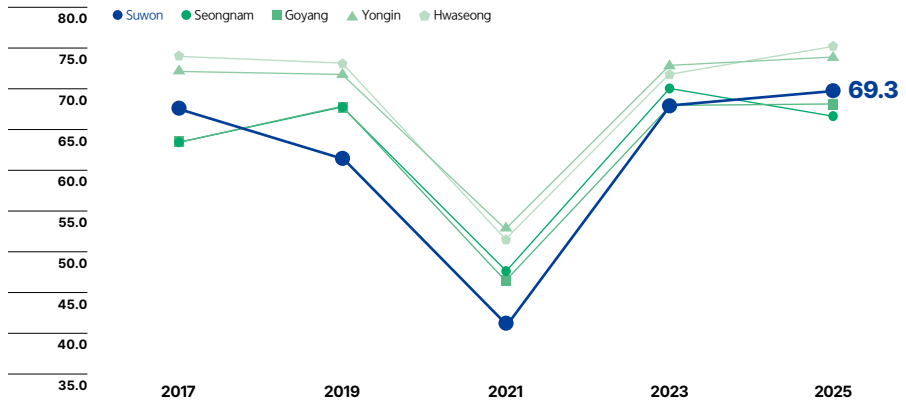
Changes in share of residents with tourism experience: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



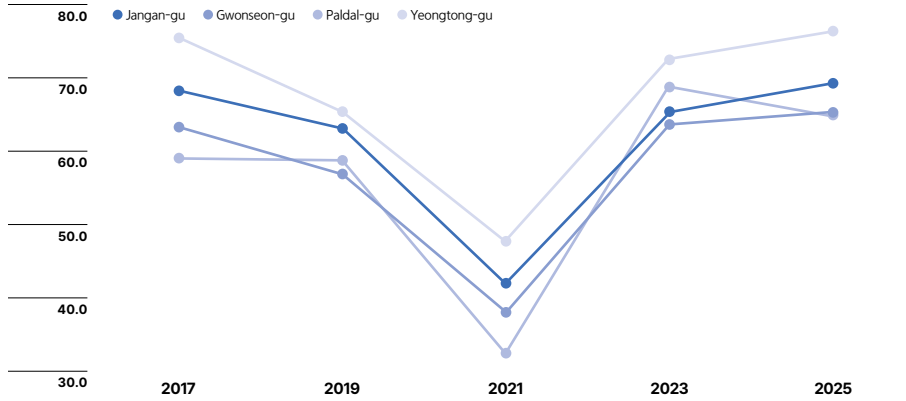
Changes in share of residents with tourism experience: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

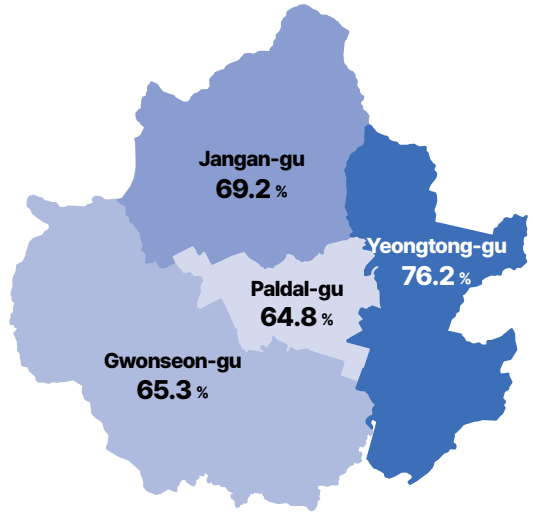


Changes in share of residents with tourism experience: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Share of residents with tourism experience by District in Suwon City(2025)



Amount of Leisure Time

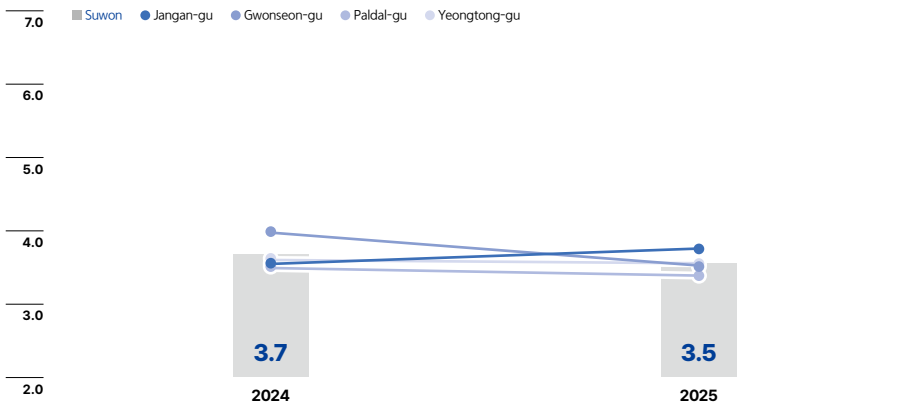
Domain	Cultural activities
Calculation method	Average daily amount of leisure time across weekdays and days off, including weekends and public holidays: {(weekday amount of leisure time × 5 days) + (amount of leisure time on days off × 2 days)} ÷ 7 days
Unit	hours
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

The amount of leisure time is a baseline indicator of work-life balance and a key element in assessing citizens' quality of life and happiness.

In 2025, the average daily leisure time in Suwon City was 3.5 hours (3 hours and 30 minutes), down from 2024. In 2025, leisure time was 2.8 hours (2 hours and 48 minutes) on weekdays and 5.3 hours (5 hours and 18 minutes) on weekends, both lower than in 2024. By district, Jangan-gu recorded the longest average daily leisure time at 3.7 hours (3 hours and 42 minutes).

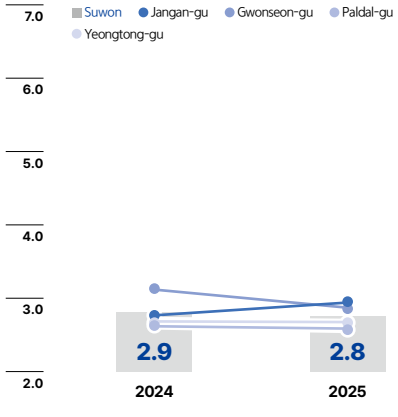
Changes in average daily leisure time: Suwon City and its districts

(Unit: hours)



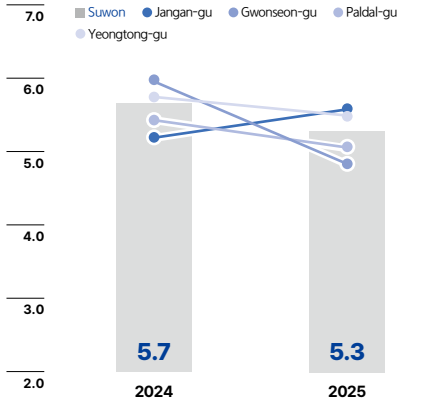
Changes in weekday leisure time: Suwon City and its districts

(Unit: hours)



Changes in weekend leisure time: Suwon City and its districts

(Unit: hours)



Participation Rate in Everyday Sports

Domain	Cultural activities
Calculation method	Share of respondents participating regularly in sports activities at least once a week and for at least 30 minutes per session during the past year
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

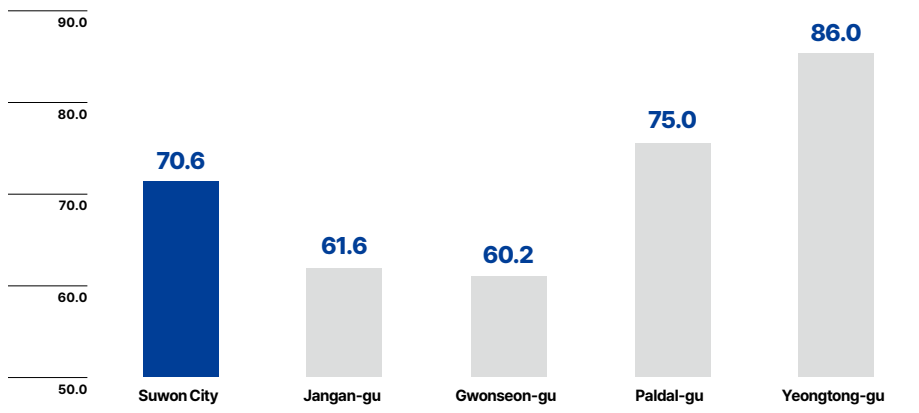
The participation rate in everyday sports is a basic health and leisure indicator of how frequently and actively citizens engage in exercise and physical activity in daily life.

In 2025, Suwon City's participation rate in everyday sports was 70.6%.

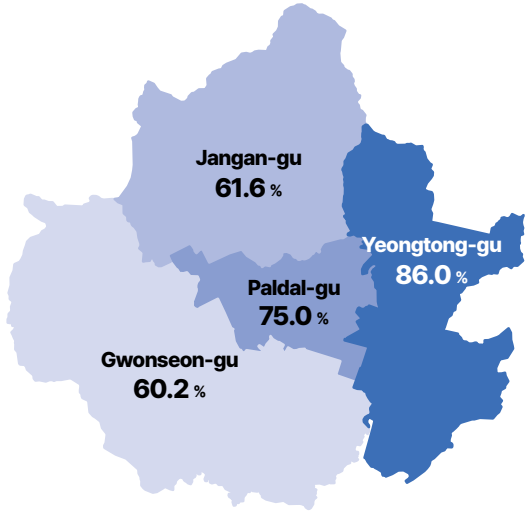
By district, Yeongtong-gu recorded the highest rate at 86.0%, while Gwonseon-gu recorded 60.2%, indicating a substantial district-level gap.

Participation rate in everyday sports: Suwon City and its districts(2025)

(Unit: %)



Participation rate in everyday sports by District in Suwon City(2025)



10. Social Inclusion and Community

Citizen participation

- Participation rate in civic organizations
- Volunteer participation rate

Inclusion

- Social trust
- Acceptance of multicultural diversity

Family, locality, and community

- Social isolation
- Degree of household division of labor
- Pride in the local community
- Trust in neighbors
- Satisfaction with family relationships

Participation Rate in Civic Organizations

Representative

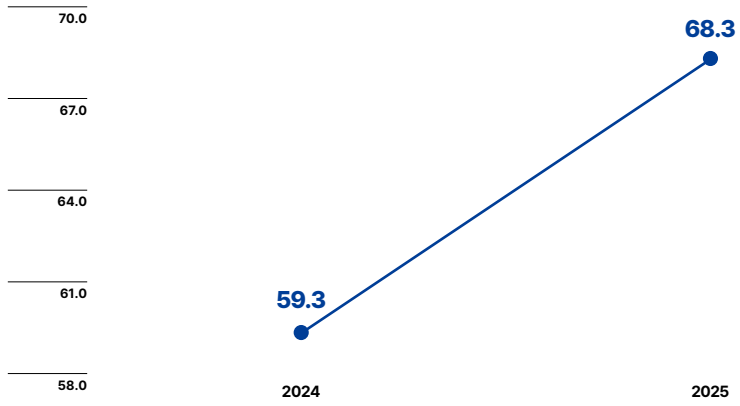
Domain	Citizen participation
Calculation method	Share of participants responding that they usually participate in at least one organization
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

The participation rate in civic organizations is an indicator to assess the status of social capital and local communities.

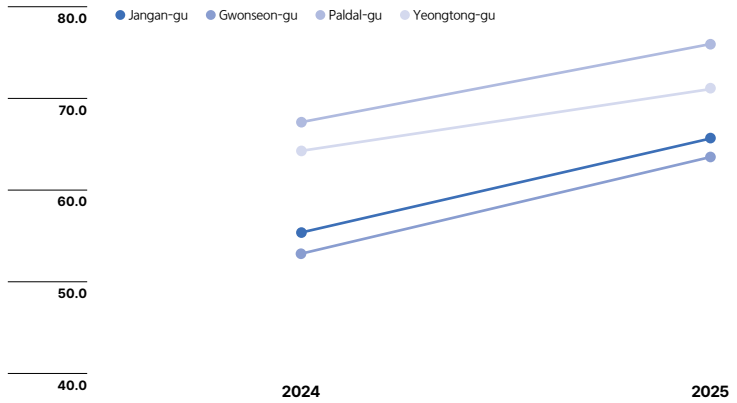
In 2025, Suwon City's participation rate in civic organizations was 68.3%, an increase of 9.0%p from the previous year.

By district, Paldal-gu recorded the highest rate at 75.8%, followed by Yeongtong-gu (71.1%), Jangan-gu (65.7%), and Gwonseon-gu (63.6%).

Changes in participation rate in civic organizations in Suwon City (Unit: %)



Changes in participation rate in civic organizations: Suwon City by District (Unit: %)



Volunteer Participation Rate

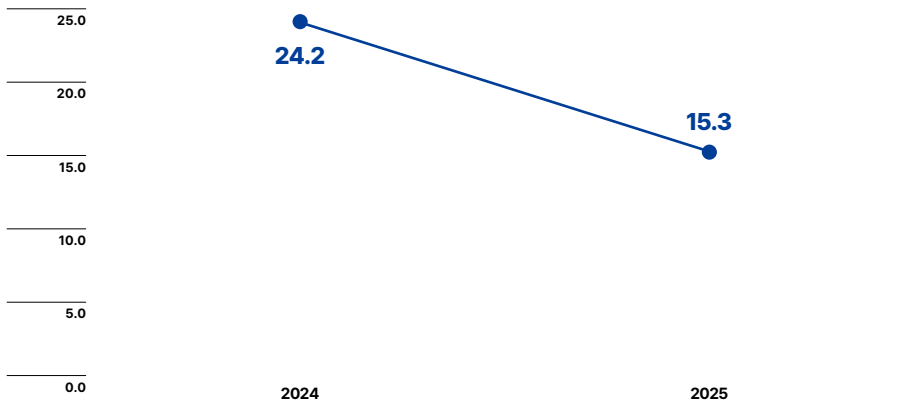
Domain	Citizen participation
Calculation method	Share of participants responding that they had participated in volunteer activities during the past year
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

The volunteer participation rate is a measure of social participation and an indicator of civic engagement.

In 2025, Suwon City's volunteer participation rate was 15.3%, a decrease of 8.9%p from the previous year. The rate decreased from 2024 in three districts, with Paldal-gu as the exception. By district, Paldal-gu recorded the highest rate at 24.5%, while Gwonseon-gu recorded the lowest at 8.6%, indicating a substantial district-level gap.

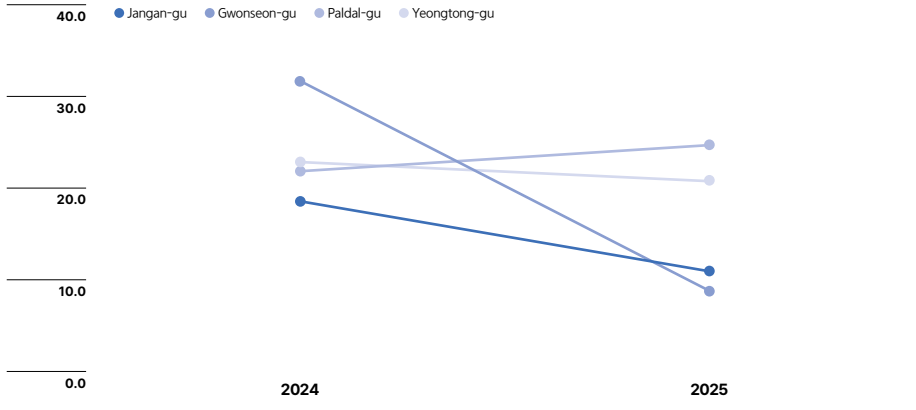
Changes in volunteer participation rate in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in volunteer participation rate: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Social Trust

Representative

Domain	Inclusion
Calculation method	Average level of trust in family, neighbors, and public institutions
Unit	points
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

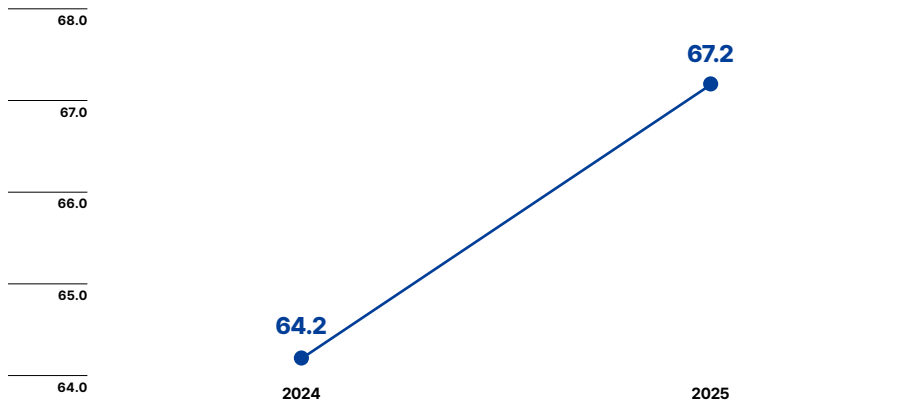
Social trust is an indicator to assess the degree of inclusivity toward neighbors and community cohesion within a local society.

In 2025, social trust in Suwon City was 67.2 points out of 100, an increase from 2024. By district, Paldal-gu recorded the highest score at 69.6 points, followed by Yeongtong-gu (69.3), Jangan-gu (65.8), and Gwonseon-gu (64.7). In 2025, social trust increased from the previous year in all four districts.

※ Note: Average of the scores for trust in family, neighbors, and public institutions, converted from a seven-point scale to a 100-point scale.

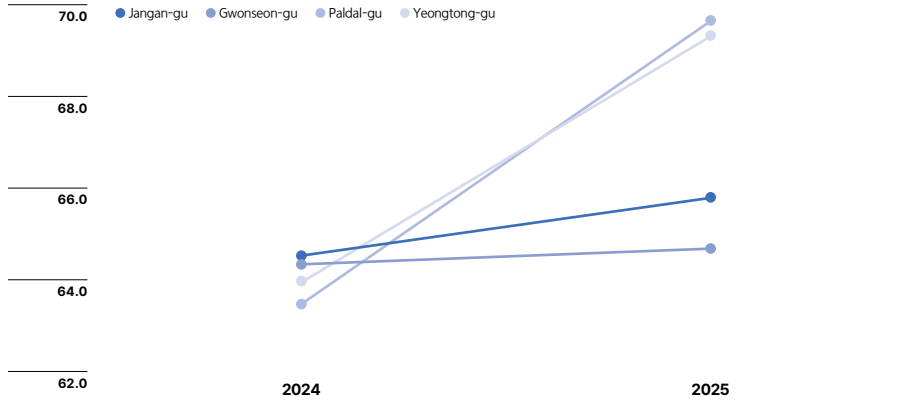
Changes in social trust in Suwon City

(Unit: points)



Changes in social trust: Suwon City by District

(Unit: points)



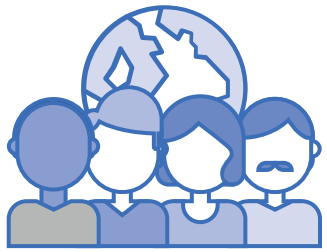
Acceptance of Multicultural Diversity

Domain	Inclusion
Calculation method	Share of participants responding "Agree" that they could accept foreign workers, North Korean defectors, refugees, and sexual minorities as work colleagues, friends, their own spouses, or spouses of their children
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

Acceptance of multicultural diversity is an indicator for promoting social integration and preventing potential conflict.

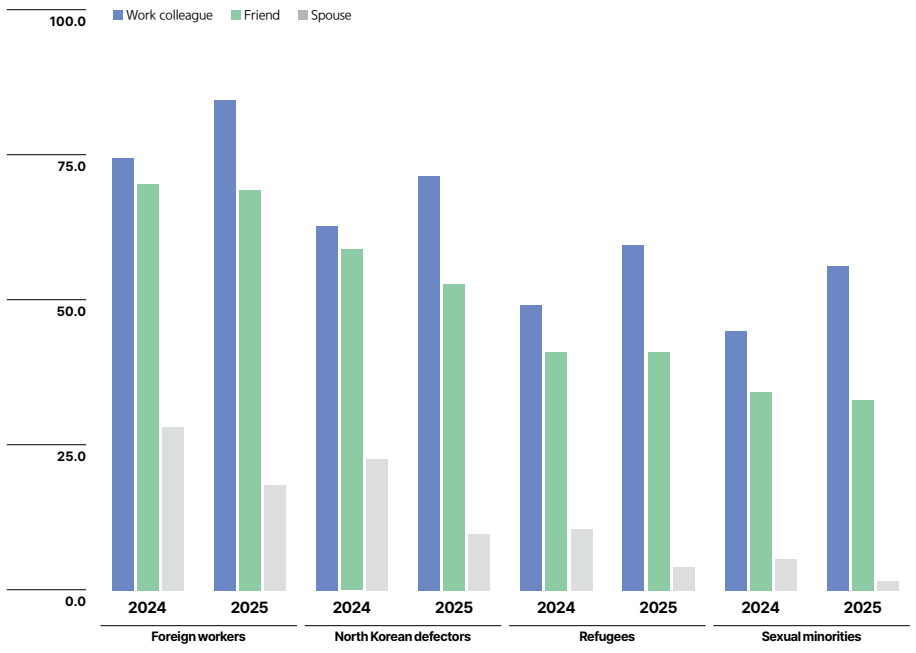
In 2025, acceptance of multicultural diversity was highest towards foreign workers, followed by North Korean defectors, refugees, and sexual minorities.

While multicultural receptivity is high regarding co-workers and friends, it remains low when considering spouses.



Changes in acceptance of multicultural diversity among Suwon citizens

(Unit: %)



Social Isolation

Representative

Domain	Family, locality, and community
Calculation method	Share responding that they have no one to talk to when discouraged or depressed, no one who could care for them when ill, and no one who could lend them money if they suddenly needed financial assistance
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

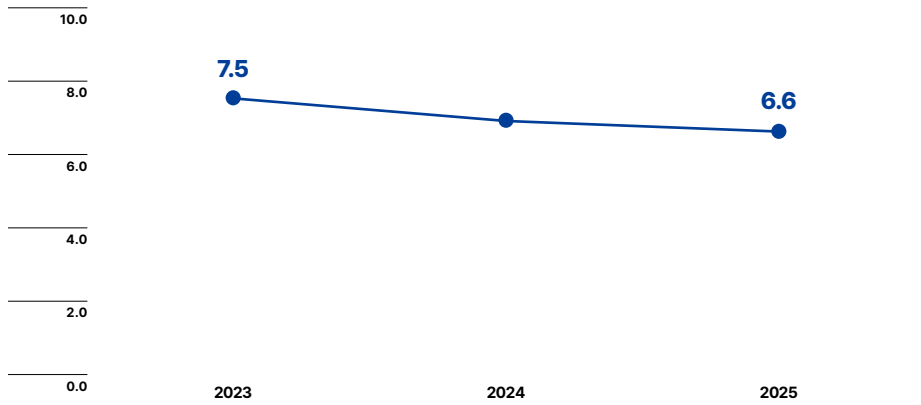
Social isolation is a key indicator of social capital and social well-being.

In 2025, Suwon City's social isolation was 6.6%, down 0.3%p from the previous year.

By district, Yeongtong-gu recorded the highest rate at 13.2%, while Jangan-gu recorded the lowest at 2.2%.

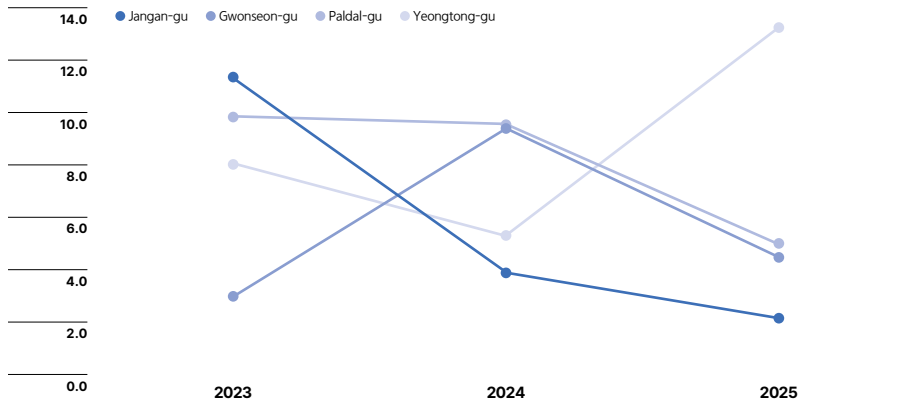
Changes in social isolation in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in social isolation: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Degree of Household Division of Labor

Representative

Domain	Family, locality, and community
Calculation method	Share of participants responding that household labor is usually shared equally between spouses
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

The degree of household division of labor is an indicator for promoting gender equality and improving unequal role allocation within households.

In 2024, the share of couples reporting an equal division of household labor in Suwon City was 17.1%, an increase of 4.1%p from 2022.

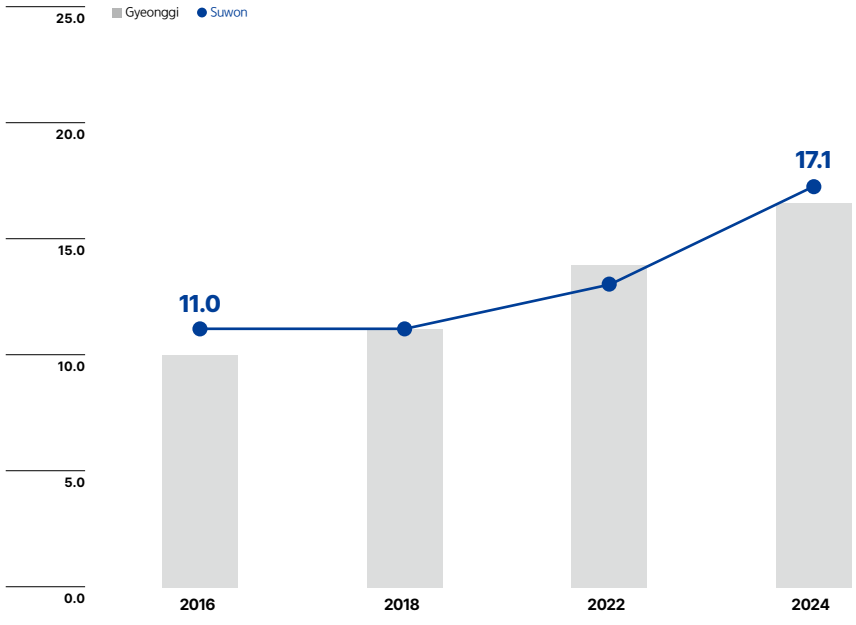
Among comparable local governments, the increases were particularly large in Suwon City and Yongin City. In 2024, Suwon City recorded the highest share at 17.1%, while the highest figure in 2024 was recorded by Jangan-gu at 20.0%, followed by Yeongtong-gu (18.3%), Gwonseon-gu (17.7%), and Paldal-gu (9.3%).

Except for Paldal-gu, the degree of household labor sharing in Jangan-gu, Gwonseon-gu, and Yeongtong-gu grew compared to 2022, with Jangan-gu exhibiting a particularly notable rise.

※ Note: The Social Survey was not conducted in 2020 because of COVID-19.

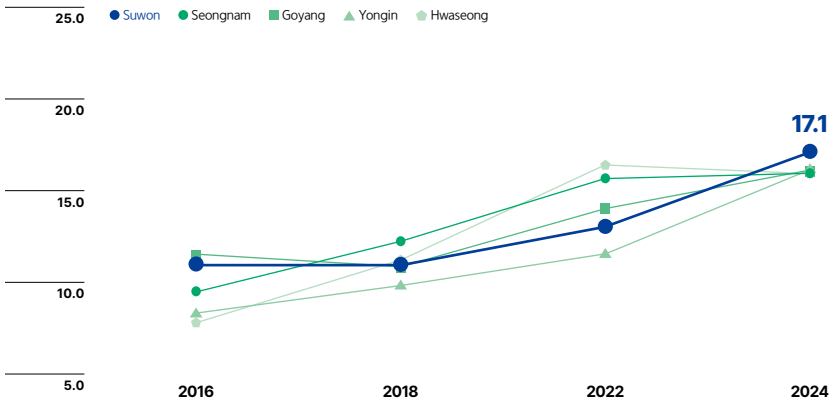
Changes in degree of household division of labor: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



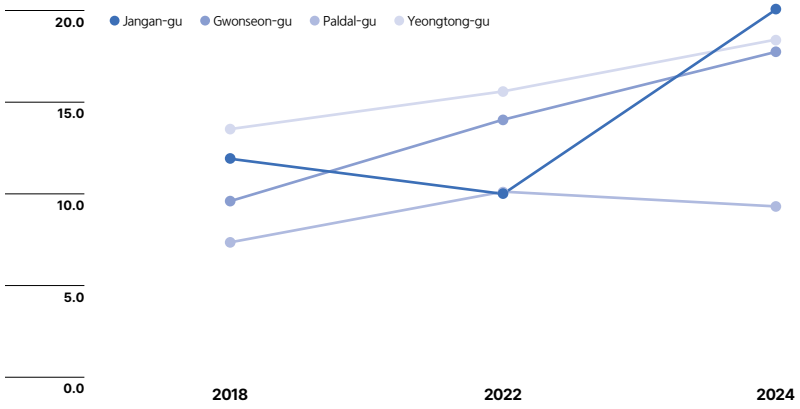
Changes in degree of household division of labor: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

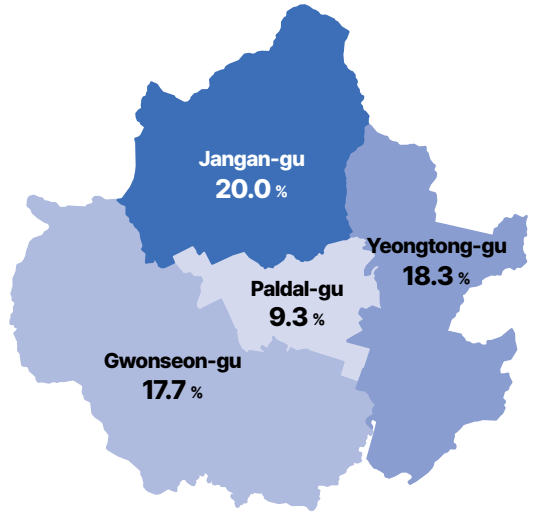


Changes in degree of household division of labor: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Degree of household division of labor by District in Suwon City(2024)



Pride in the Local Community

Representative

Domain	Family, locality, and community
Calculation method	Share of participants responding that they feel proud to be a Suwon citizen
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

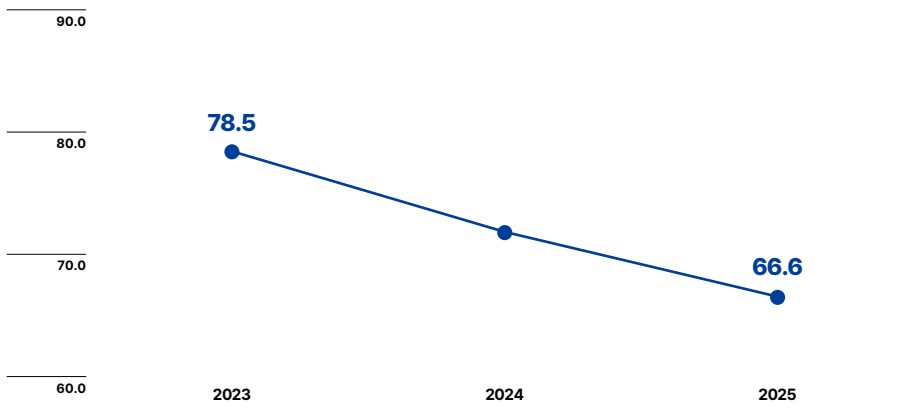
Pride in the local community is an indicator of residents' positive feelings and sense of community.

In 2025, pride in the local community among Suwon citizens was 66.6%, a decrease of 5.3%p from 2024. By district, civic pride in the local community increased only in Paldal-gu, reaching the highest level, while decreasing in Jangan-gu, Gwonseon-gu, and Yeongtong-gu.

※ Note: Combined share of responses selecting ⑤, ⑥, or ⑦, indicating pride, on a seven-point scale.

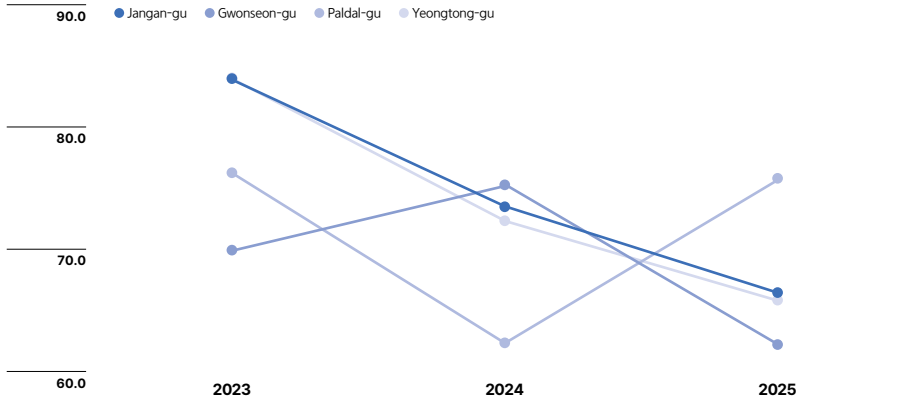
Changes in pride in the local community in Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Changes in pride in the local community: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Trust in Neighbors

Domain	Family, locality, and community
Calculation method	Level of trust in neighbors
Unit	points
Source	Suwon Research Institute, "Suwon Survey"

Trust in neighbors is a key indicator of social capital and social integration.

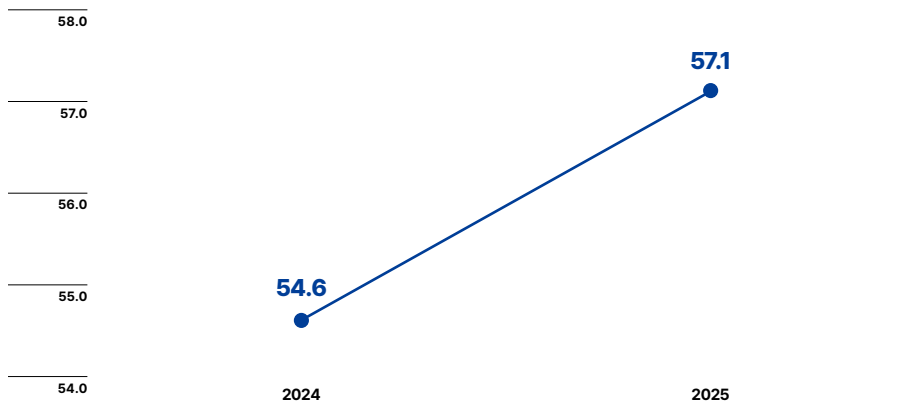
In 2025, trust in neighbors in Suwon City averaged 57.1 points on a 100-point scale.

By district, Yeongtong-gu recorded the highest score at 59.5 points, followed by Paldal-gu (58.5), Jangan-gu (57.3), and Gwonseon-gu (53.9).

※ Note: Average score converted from a seven-point scale to a 100-point scale.

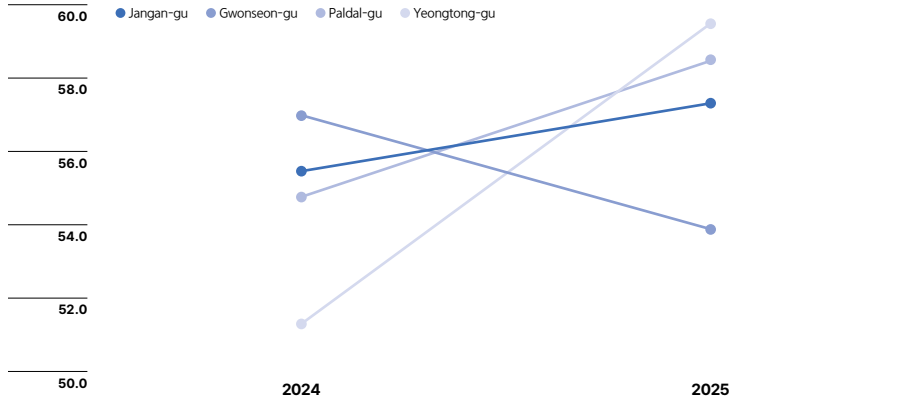
Changes in trust in neighbors in Suwon City

(Unit: points)



Changes in trust in neighbors: Suwon City by District

(Unit: points)



Satisfaction with Family Relationships

Domain	Family, locality, and community
Calculation method	Overall satisfaction with family relationships
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi Social Survey"; Suwon City, Gyeonggi-do, "Suwon Social Survey"

Satisfaction with family relationships is an indicator of social stability through individuals' emotional well-being.

In 2024, satisfaction with family relationships in Suwon City was 64.2%, higher than the Gyeonggi-do rate of 63.9%.

Among comparable local governments, Suwon City ranked fourth, after Yongin City, Seongnam City, and Hwaseong City.

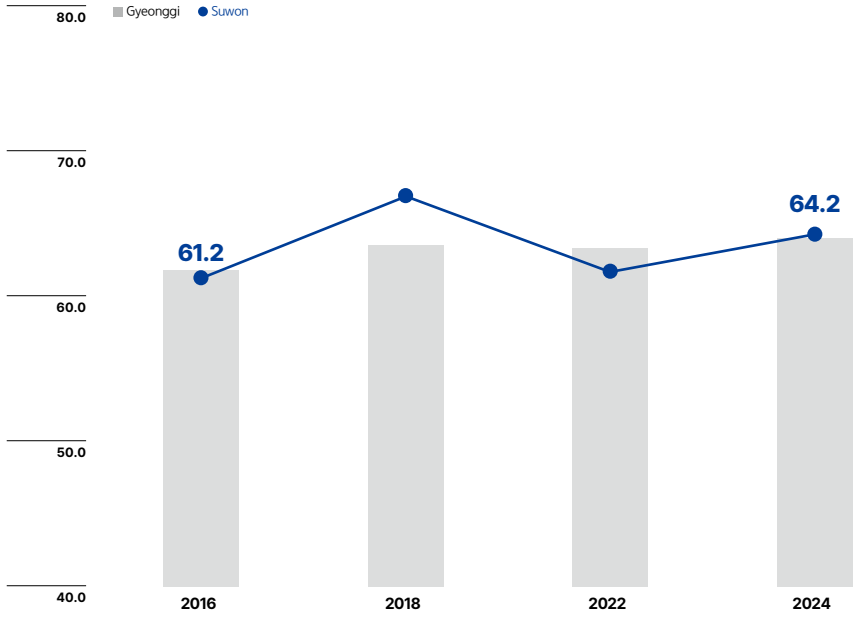
By district, satisfaction was highest in Yeongtong-gu at 69.5%, and lowest in Gwonseon-gu at 57.6%.

Compared with 2022, satisfaction increased in Jangan-gu, Gwonseon-gu, and Yeongtong-gu, but decreased in Paldal-gu.

※ Note: Combined share of "Somewhat satisfied" and "Very satisfied" responses on a five-point scale. The 2020 Social Survey was not conducted because of COVID-19, and 2020 is therefore excluded.

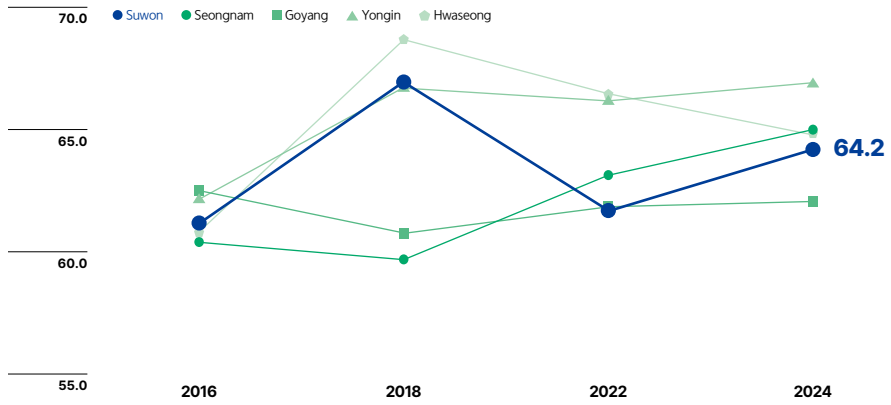
Changes in satisfaction with family relationships: Suwon City compared with Gyeonggi-do

(Unit: %)



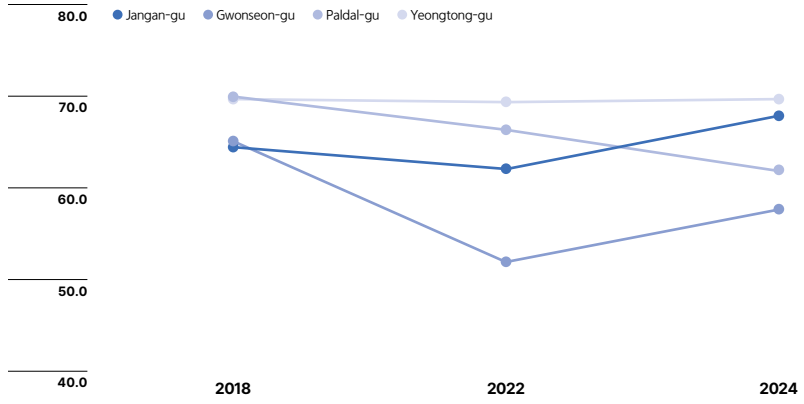
Changes in satisfaction with family relationships: Suwon City and comparable local governments

(Unit: %)

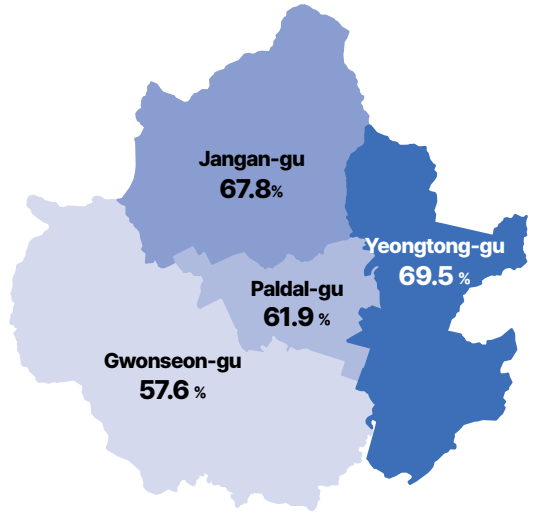


Changes in satisfaction with family relationships: Suwon City by District

(Unit: %)



Satisfaction with family relationships by District in Suwon City(2024)



Suwon Tomorrow



3.

· New Demographic Transition Challenges for Suwon, Home to One Million 242
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New Demographic Transition Challenges for Suwon, Home to One Million

The Emergence of a Major City of One Million and the Maintenance of Special City Status

Suwon City grew into a major city comparable in scale to a metropolitan city following sustained population inflows in the 1990s, driven in part by new town development. In October 2002, it became the first basic local government in South Korea to surpass one million residents, reaching 1,019,711.

With the amended Local Autonomy Act coming into effect on 13 January 2022, Suwon Special City was launched, establishing a foundation for securing differentiated administrative and fiscal authority while maintaining its status as a basic local government.

According to long-term population projections, Suwon City's population is expected to peak at around 1.23 million (1,230,856) in 2030 and remain at about 1.226 million in 2035 (1,225,708), thereby continuing its status as a city of one million people.

Changing Population Structure: Aging Acceleration and Declines in the Child, Adolescent and Working-Age Populations

Although the overall population size is projected to remain stable, the age structure is expected to change rapidly. The share of older adults aged 65 and over will rise from 15.2% (180,792 persons) in 2025 to 19.5% in 2030 and 24.0% (294,227 persons) in 2035. By contrast, due to low birth rates the share of children and adolescents aged 0-18 is expected to decline from 17.0% in 2020 (201,427 persons) to 11.9% in 2030 and 10.4% in 2035 (127,461 persons). The shares of young adults aged 19-34 and middle-aged adults (aged 35-64) are also projected to fall, from 24.1% to 18.8% and from 47.8% to 46.8%, respectively.

Accordingly, Suwon City is at a turning point where it must maintain the quantitative scale of a city of one million while responding to aging and labor-force decline. A qualitative transformation across urban policy as a whole is required, including measures to help young adults settle in the city and remain active, as well as to improve the quality of life of older adults.



※ Source: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, "Resident Registration Population Statistics" (2010-2025); Gyeonggi-do, "Gyeonggi City and County Population Projections" (2030, 2035)

Three Paths for the Ninth Suwon Municipal Administration towards Achieving Major Transformation

City of Stable Living and Public Welfare

A city that reduces living costs to create greater stability and ease in everyday life

City of Synergistic Culture and Tourism

A city that turns visitors' time and spending in Suwon into value for the local economy

City of Cutting-Edge Science and Research

A city that creates good jobs and opportunities for the future

Through the three major strategies of the ninth elected municipal administration 'City of Stable Living and Public Welfare', 'City of Synergistic Culture and Tourism', and 'City of Cutting-Edge Science and Research', Suwon City is expected to transform its urban indicators for 2030 and 2035 in an innovative way by connecting citizens' lives, the local economy and future industries into a virtuous cycle.

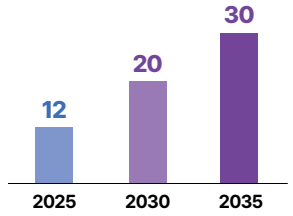
Through the City of Stable Living and Public Welfare strategy, the number of citizens receiving care will triple from 120,000 in 2025 to 200,000 in 2030 and 300,000 in 2035. The reduction rate for the three major household living expenses, education, healthcare and transport, will also be raised from 43% in 2027 to 55% by 2035.

Through the City of Synergistic Culture and Tourism strategy, the share of tourists staying at least one night will steadily increase from 5.7% in 2025 to 10% in 2030 and 20% in 2035. Total tourism expenditure will also rise substantially from KRW 3.8 trillion in 2025 to KRW 7 trillion in 2035, leading to higher sales in local commercial districts.

Based on the City of Cutting-Edge Science and Research strategy, the employment rate will be raised from 62.8% in 2025 to 65% in 2030 and 70% in 2035. At the same time, GRDP per capita will nearly double, from USD 28,000 in 2025 to USD 35,000 in 2030 and USD 50,000 in 2035, greatly expanding the city's economic scale.

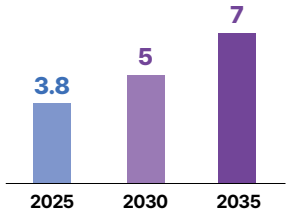
Ultimately, the achievements of these three axes will provide a major impetus for improving the citizens' happiness index from 65.9 points in 2024 to 85 points in 2035, entering the GOLD level in the global Happy City Index in 2035 after reaching the SILVER level in 2030, and achieving first place overall in the Korea Sustainable City Assessment.

Citizens receiving care (Unit: 10,000 persons)



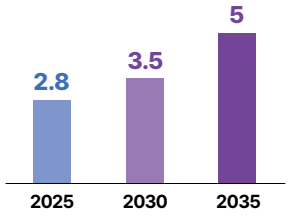
The number of citizens receiving care will triple.

Tourism expenditure (Unit: KRW trillion)



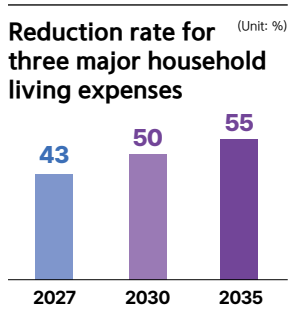
KRW 7 trillion in tourism expenditure will lead to higher sales in local commercial districts.

GRDP per capita (Unit: USD 10,000)



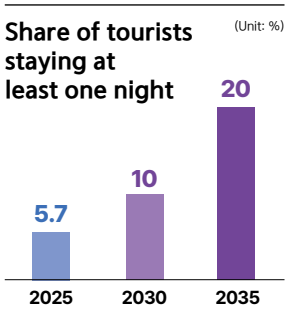
Suwon's economic scale will nearly double.

Reduction rate for three major household living expenses (Unit: %)



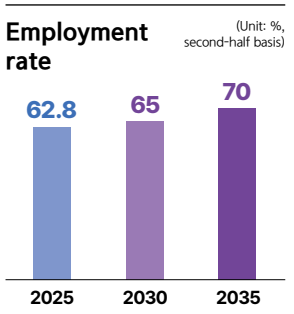
Household spending on education, healthcare and transport will be reduced by 55%.

Share of tourists staying at least one night (Unit: %)



With overnight-stay tourists reaching 20%, Suwon will become a city where visitors stay longer.

Employment rate (Unit: %, second-half basis)



More citizens will have access to job opportunities.

Happy City Index

GOLD

Assessment of quality of life, healthcare, mobility, economic strength, governance, environment, etc.

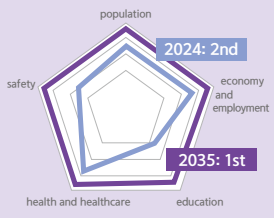


*Happy City Index

Livable City in Korea

1st place

Assessment of population, economy and employment, education, health and healthcare, safety, etc.

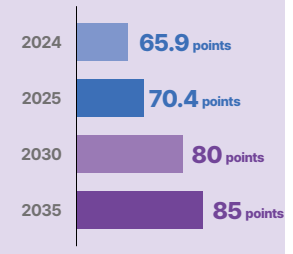


*Korea Sustainable City Assessment

Citizens' Happiness Index

85points

Average of health, financial situation, relationships with others, family life and social life.



*Suwon Survey

City of Stable Living and Public Welfare

In 2030, Suwon will become a city that eases citizens' cost-of-living burdens and gives them greater ease in daily life. By operating free buses, the city will reduce transport-cost burdens and expand tailored support essential to citizens' lives, including family care allowances, free vaccinations, and mobile health buses. Through living-cost reductions and welfare benefits that citizens can feel, it will lower economic burdens while strengthening health and stability in daily life. The city will also create a living environment that embraces increasingly diverse family forms and lifestyles, including single-person households and families with companion animals. By strengthening safety and daily-life support for single-person households and tailored care for families with companion animals, it will build a warm city where no one is left behind. Throughout the city, Suwon will increase green spaces and rest areas, creating pleasant spaces where nature and everyday life coexist. In 2030, Suwon will move toward becoming a **'City of Stable Living and Public Welfare'**—a city that eases the burdens of daily life, promotes health and greater ease in everyday life, and is a place where everyone wants to live and stay.



City of Synergistic Culture and Tourism

In 2030, Suwon will become a city where history and culture, tourism and sport come together, where citizens and visitors can enjoy the city together. Suwon will develop King Jeongjo's Royal Parade and the K-Culture Road into world-renowned festivals, and expand sports and cultural complex spaces centered on the arena and Suwon Sports Complex. It will present a wide range of cultural content unique to Suwon, including City of Light media art, a K-Food festival, and specialized festivals across the four districts, making Suwon a city that domestic and international tourists want to visit. The city will also strengthen links between tourism and the local economy so that the money tourists spend in Suwon while sightseeing, eating and enjoying the city flows into local commercial districts. Suwon will create a tourism city of shared prosperity that offers rich culture and leisure to citizens, new vitality to local merchants and special experiences to visitors. In 2030, Suwon will grow into a **'City of Synergistic Culture and Tourism'** that shares Suwon's history and culture with the world and that everyone wants to visit, where the enjoyment of tourism and its economic benefits are shared by citizens and local communities.



City of Cutting-Edge Science and Research

In 2030, Suwon will become a 'city where people want to work', where advanced industries, research, and education come together to create good jobs and prepare for the future. Suwon will pursue the development of a Free Economic Zone and attract leading global educational institutions, building an innovative ecosystem where AI, advanced industries and R&D thrive. It will leap forward as a city where companies, research institutes and universities grow together, creating new jobs and future opportunities. The city will also transform urban spaces for working people. It will provide Saebit Youth Zones near station areas and create Suwon Campus Town, establishing an environment where young adults can work, learn, and grow. The old downtown area will be transformed into a smart city, creating more convenient and vibrant workplaces and living spaces. Suwon will also strengthen connections across the metropolitan transport network. By expanding the metropolitan rail network, including GTX-C, the Shinbundang Line extension and the Dongtan-Indeogwon Line, it will connect Suwon more quickly with the Seoul metropolitan area and reduce commuting burdens. In 2030, Suwon will move towards becoming a **'City of Cutting-Edge Science and Research'** with good jobs and learning opportunities, work-friendly spaces and convenient transport, where everyone from young adults to middle-aged residents can work and grow.

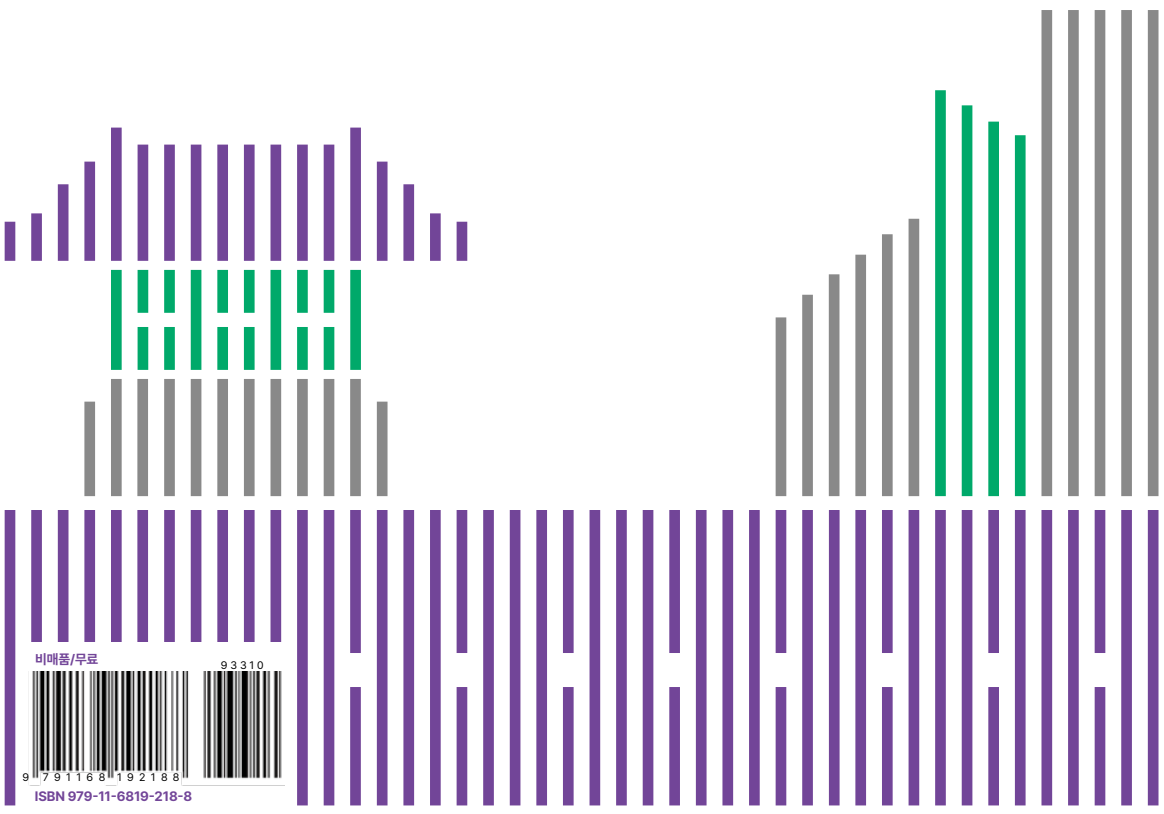


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