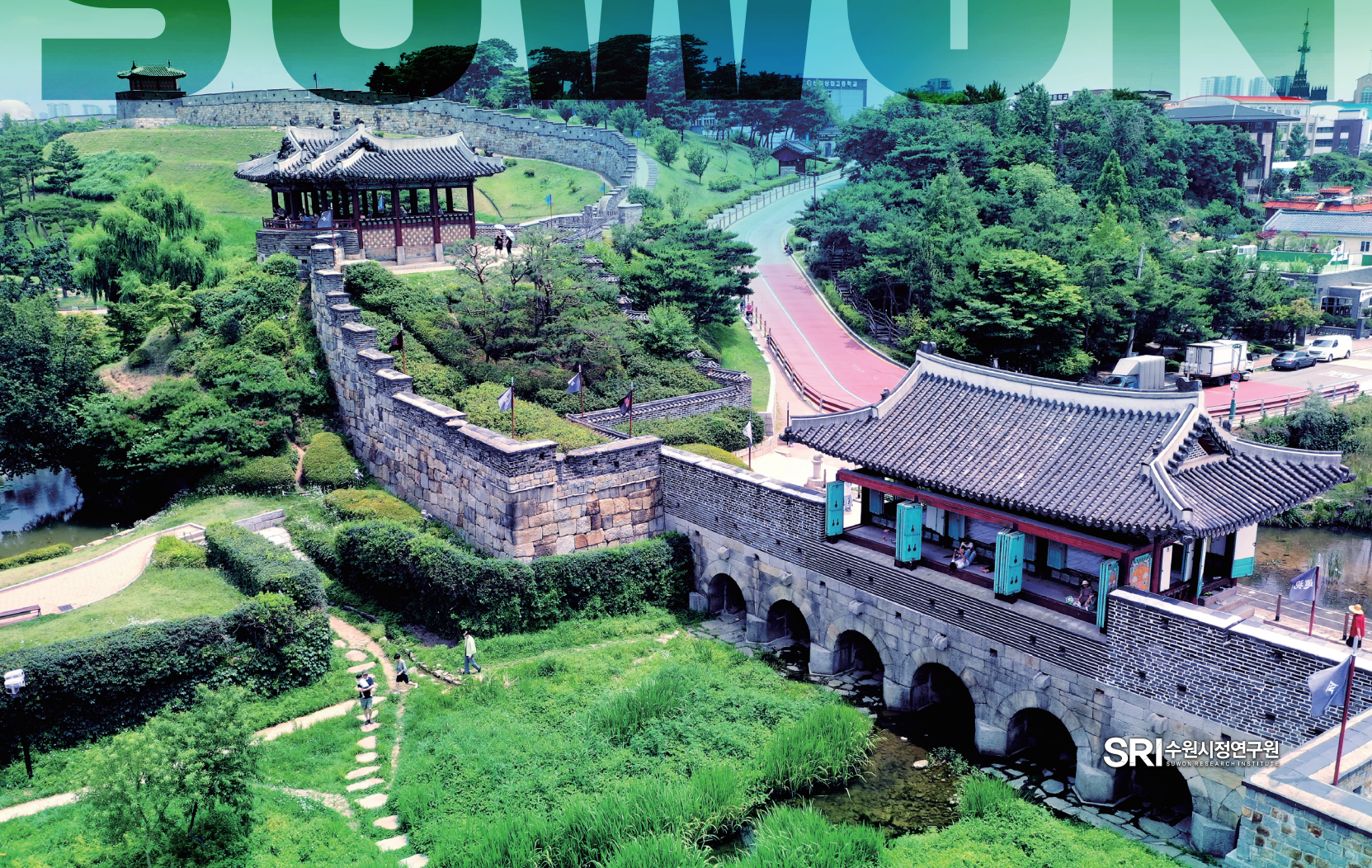


2025
SUWON
SURVEY

SUWON AT A GLANCE 2025

SUWON



SUWON AT A GLANCE 2025

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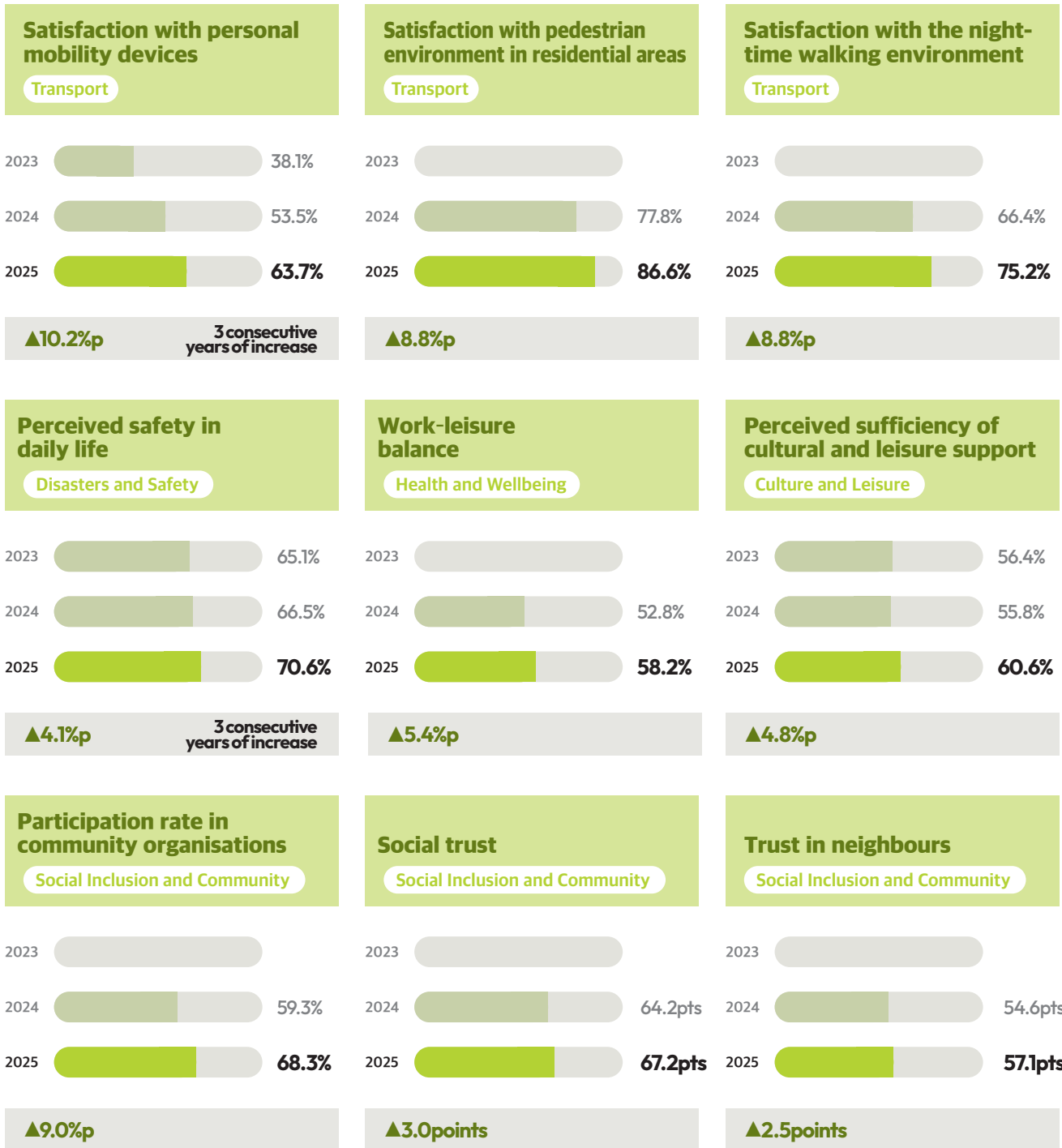
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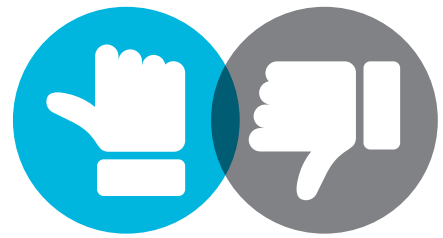


Areas Showing Improvement Compared with 2024

▲ Areas Showing Improvement

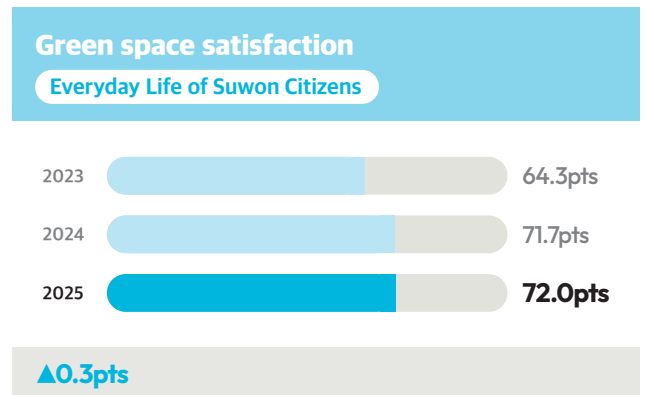
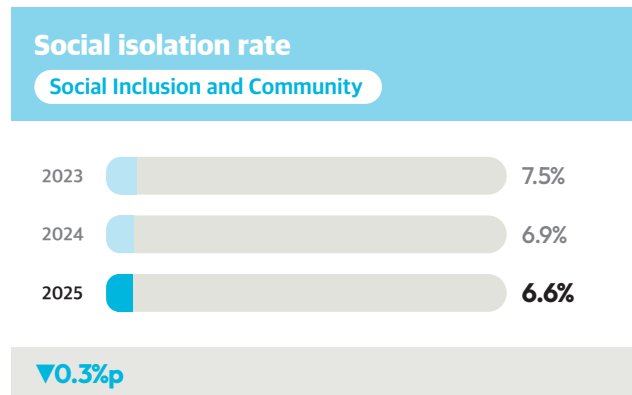
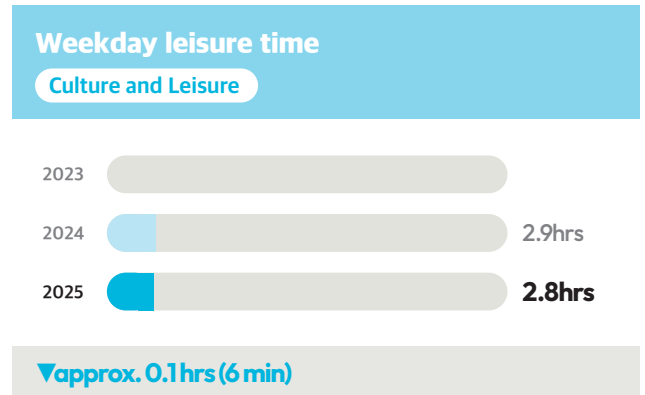
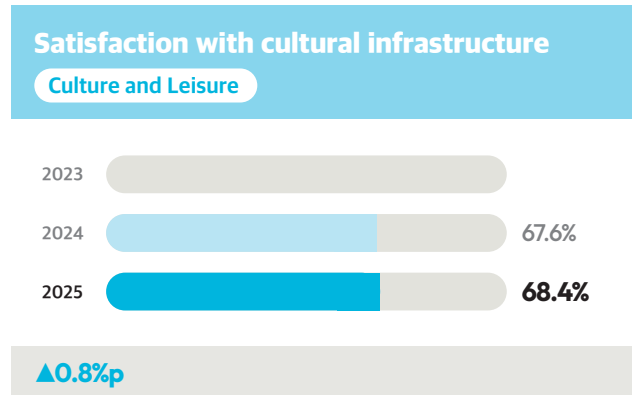


Areas Remaining Stable or Showing Decline Compared with 2024



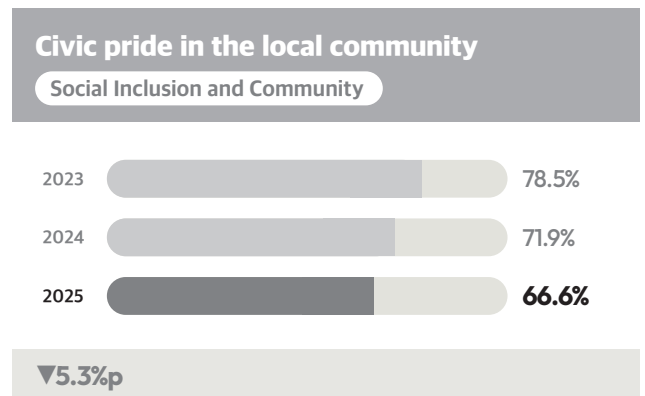
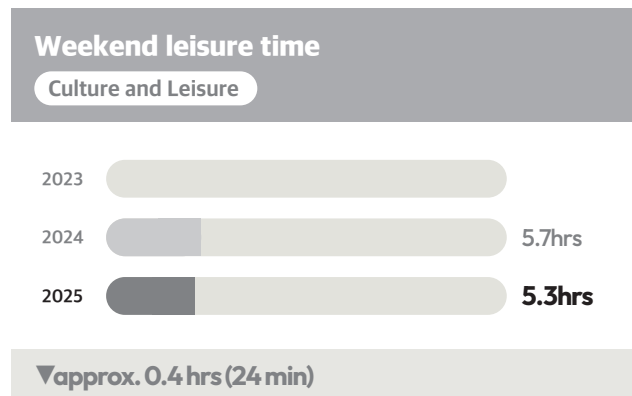
Areas Remaining Stable

* Items with a change of within ± 1 percentage point are classified as stable



* For the social isolation rate, a lower percentage indicates a lower level of isolation

Areas Showing Decline



1



Happiness of Suwon Citizens

How happy are Suwon citizens?

In which aspects of the living environment are Suwon citizens most satisfied?

How proud are residents to be Suwon citizens?



How happy are Suwon citizens?



Happiness Index of Suwon Citizens

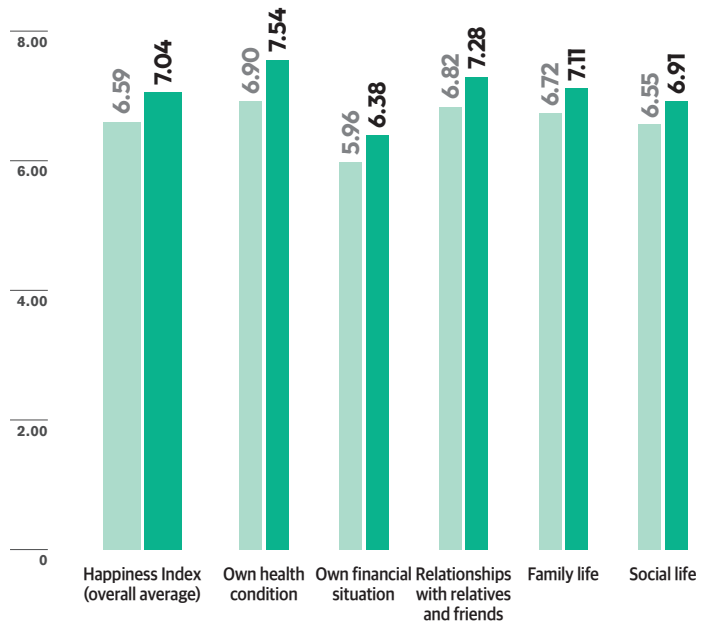
*2024: 6.59 points

■ 2024 ■ 2025

(Unit: points)

7.04 points

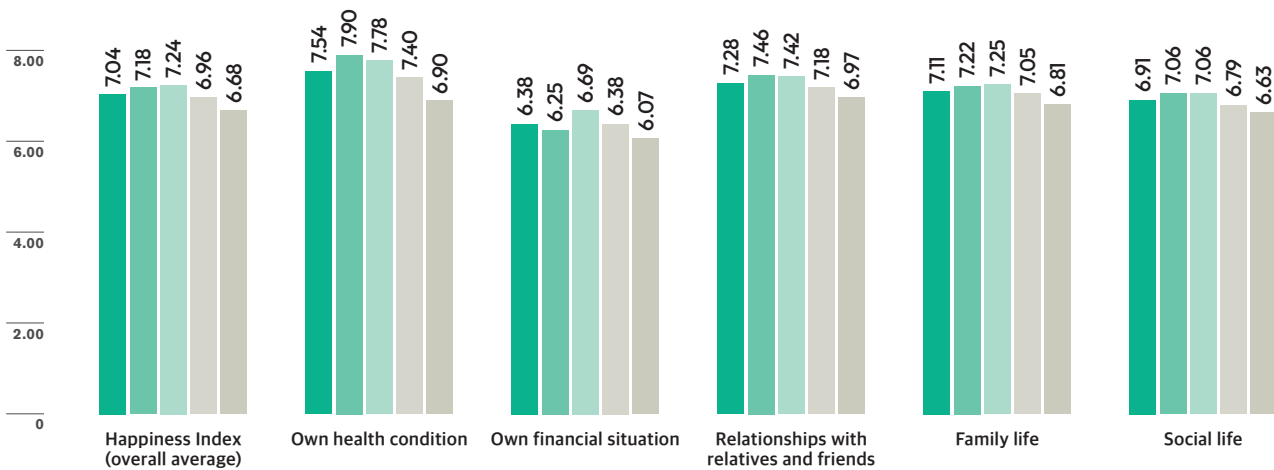
In 2025, the average happiness index of Suwon citizens was 7.04 points, up from 6.59 points in 2024. By category, 'own health condition' scored the highest at 7.54 points, followed by 'relationships with relatives and friends' (7.28 points) and 'family life' (7.11 points). 'Own financial situation' was relatively low at 6.38 points. By generation, middle-aged adults (7.24 points) and young adults (7.18 points) recorded higher happiness indices, while the older adult cohort (6.68 points) recorded the lowest.



Happiness Index by Generation

■ Total ■ Young adults ■ Middle-aged adults
■ Late-middle-aged adults ■ Older adults

(Unit: points)

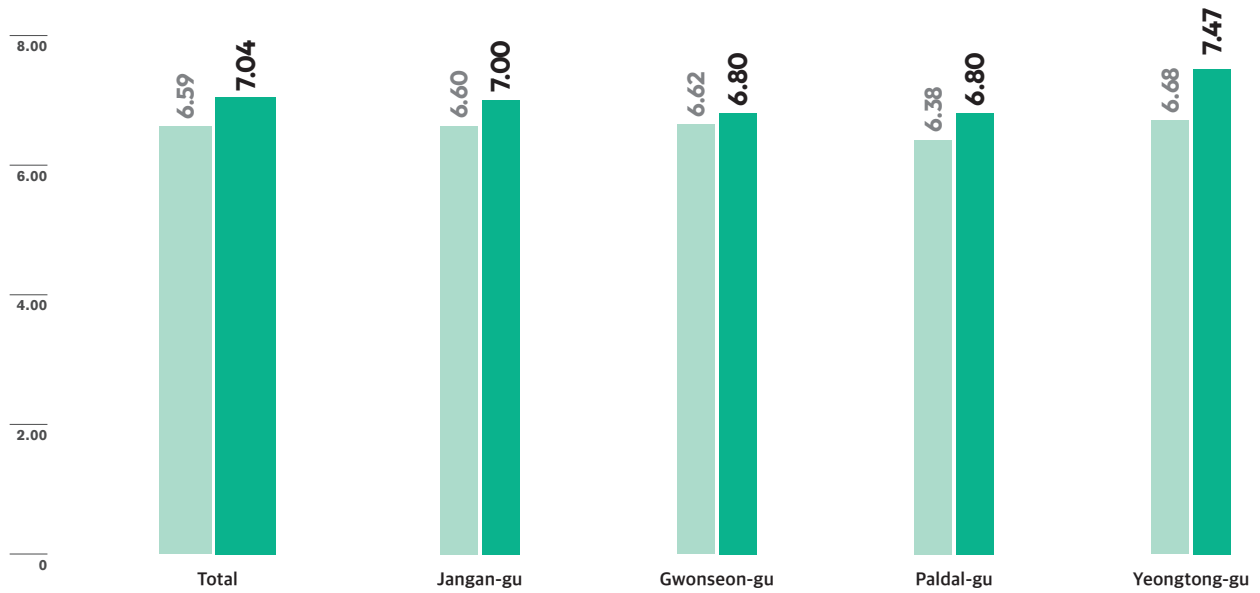


* Note: The happiness index is the average of five happiness domains. Each domain score represents the self-assessed happiness level on a 10-point scale, where 10 = happiest and 0 = most unhappy.

Happiness Index by District

2024 2025

(Unit: points)

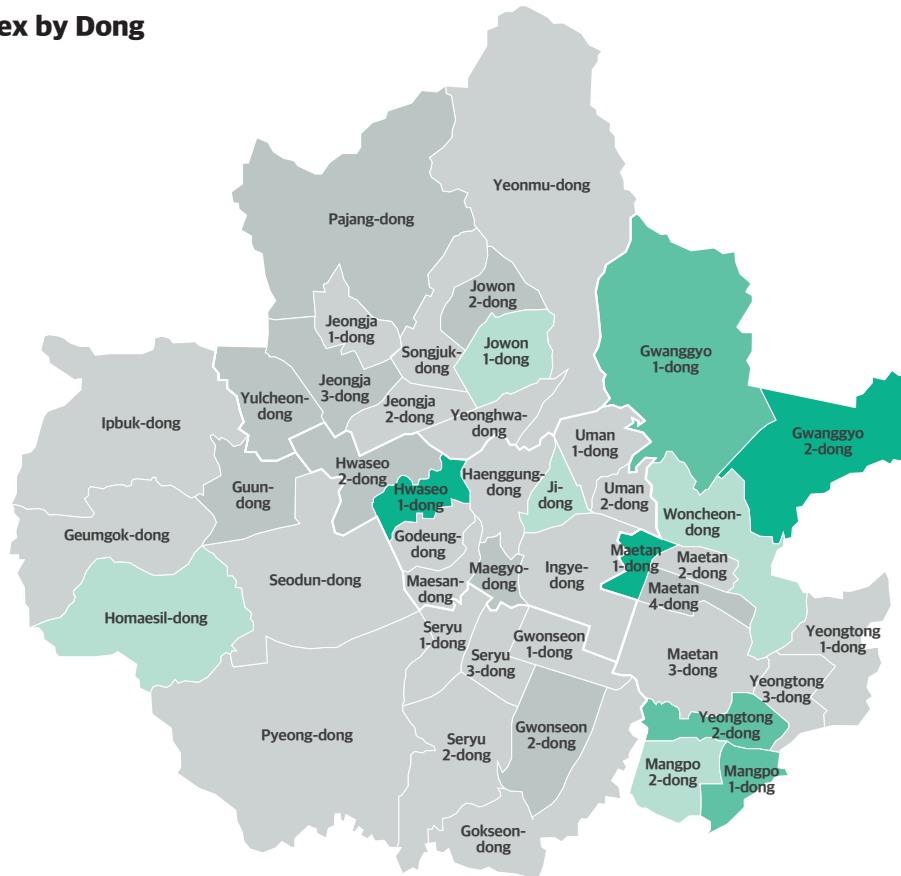


Happiness Index by Dong

(Unit: points)

Overall average

7.04

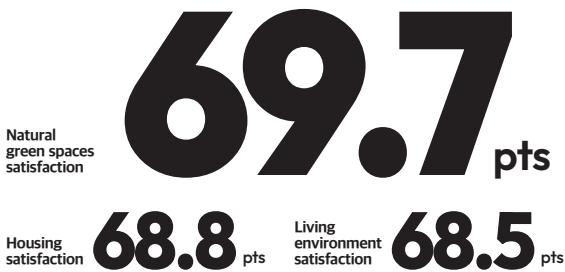


In which aspects of the living environment are Suwon citizens most satisfied?



Overall Satisfaction Across All Domains Rose Compared with the Previous Year

*In 2024, satisfaction with housing and the social environment rose slightly compared with 2023.

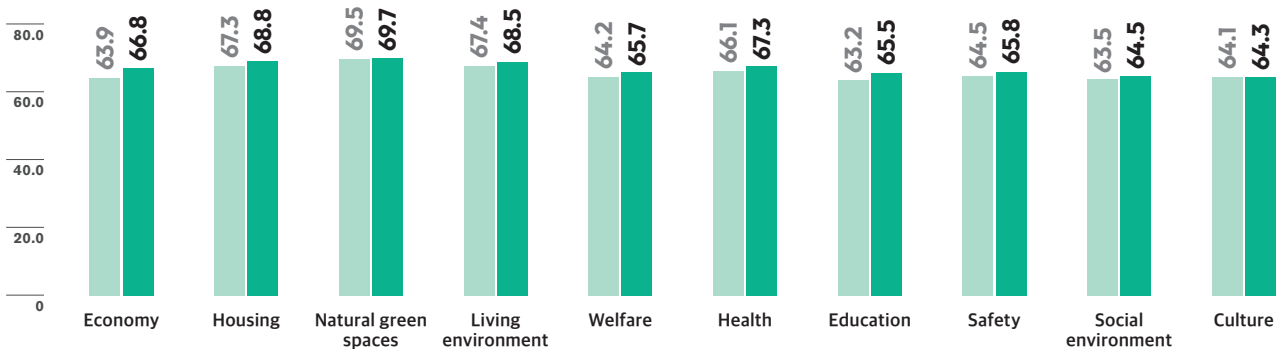


Satisfaction with Suwon’s living environment by domain was converted to a 100-point scale. ‘Natural green spaces’ recorded the highest satisfaction at 69.7 points, followed by housing (68.8 points), living environment (68.5 points), and health (67.3 points). Compared with 2024, satisfaction increased across all domains, including the economy, housing, welfare, education, and safety. The economy (+2.9 points) and education (+2.3 points) showed the most notable increases, while natural green spaces (+0.2 points) and culture (+0.2 points) remained at similar levels to the previous year. By district, Yeongtong-gu recorded high satisfaction in most domains, including the economy (69.0 points), housing (73.3 points), education (70.7 points), and safety (70.7 points), while Gwonseon-gu showed comparatively lower living environment satisfaction across most domains.

Living Environment Satisfaction by Domain

2024 2025

(Unit: points)



Question: How satisfied are you with each of the following environments in Suwon City?
 Response: 7-point scale (① not satisfied at all ~ ⑦ very satisfied), converted to a 100-point average

Living Environment Satisfaction by Domain and District

Total Jangan-gu Gwonseon-gu Paldal-gu Yeongtong-gu

(Unit: points)



How proud are residents to be Suwon citizens?



Civic Pride

(Unit: points)

*2024: 65.0 points

63.6

points

Paldal-gu **65.9** pts
*2024: Gwonseon-gu 66.4pts

Residence of 40-50 years **66.0** pts
*2024: 68.7pts

Civic pride among Suwon citizens, measured on a 100-point scale, averaged 63.6 points. In detail, 66.6% of respondents indicated they 'feel proud', while 31.5% responded 'neutral' and 1.9% 'do not feel proud'. Compared with 2024, the average score fell from 65.0 to 63.6 points (a decrease of 1.4 points), and the proportion reporting civic pride also declined by 5.3 percentage points. The 'neutral' response, meanwhile, increased by 7.9 percentage points, suggesting a general shift toward a more neutral attitude among citizens. By district, Paldal-gu recorded the highest average score at 65.9 points. The result confirms a consistent tendency with last year's results, where the level of civic pride is directly proportional to the length of stay in Suwon.

Civic Pride Distribution

■ Feel proud ■ Neutral ■ Do not feel proud

(Unit: %, points)

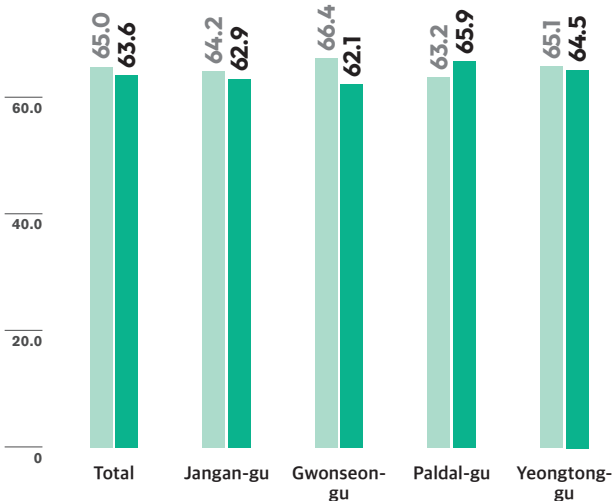


Question: How proud are you to be a Suwon citizen?

Response: Feel proud: responses ⑤+⑥+⑦ (very proud), Neutral: ④, Do not feel proud: ①(not proud at all)+②+③, 100-point converted average of 7-point scale

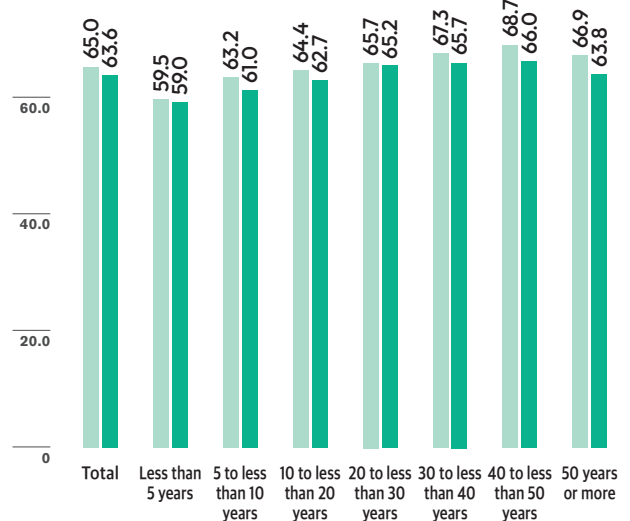
Civic Pride by District

■ 2024 ■ 2025 (Unit: points)



Civic Pride by Length of Residence in Suwon

■ 2024 ■ 2025 (Unit: %, points)





Everyday Life of Suwon Citizens

Where and how do Suwon citizens live?

How burdensome are housing costs for Suwon citizens?

What is Suwon residents' level of satisfaction for daily mobility?

Which transport modes are Suwon citizens satisfied with?

How do Suwon citizens spend their leisure time?

Are Suwon citizens satisfied with the amount and quality of their leisure time?

What is digital life like for Suwon citizens?

How do Suwon citizens view the future of AI?

How do citizens use parks and what is their level of satisfaction?

Are Suwon citizens satisfied with the green spaces?

What are citizens' experiences of visiting Suwon's arboretums and what is their level of satisfaction?

How satisfied are Suwon citizens with air quality?

How seriously do Suwon citizens view environmental problems?

Why do citizens live in Suwon, and why do they want to continue living there?

Where and how do Suwon citizens live?



Apartment Residence Rate

(Unit: %)

64.5%

Owner-occupied housing **64.3%**

The most common housing type among Suwon citizens is the apartment (64.5%), followed by multi-family/multi-unit housing (24.8%), single-family detached housing (8.4%), and non-residential accommodation (2.2%). The most common housing tenure is owner-occupied housing (64.3%), followed by jeonse (26.2%), and monthly rent with deposit (8.7%). The share of monthly rent without deposit and short-term lump-sum rent was very low, at 0.1%. By generation, the share of owner-occupied housing was high among the older adult cohort (86.0%) and late-middle-aged adults (81.4%), while young adults at 40.6% fell below the overall average (64.3%). Young adults had relatively higher proportions of jeonse (36.0%) and monthly rent with deposit (22.2%) compared with other generations, indicating generational differences in housing tenure patterns.

Housing Type

■ Apartment
 ■ Single-family detached housing
 ■ Multi-family/multi-unit housing
 ■ Non-residential accommodation

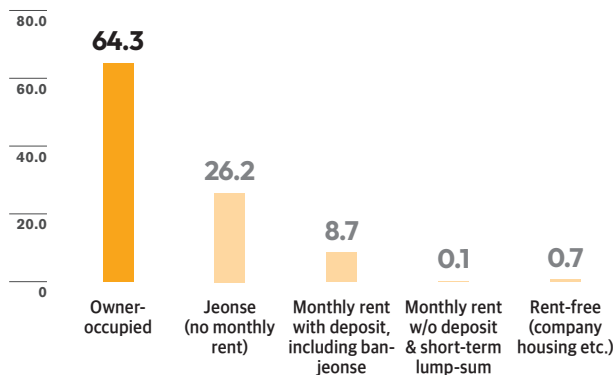
(Unit: %)



Question: What type of housing do you currently live in?

Housing Tenure

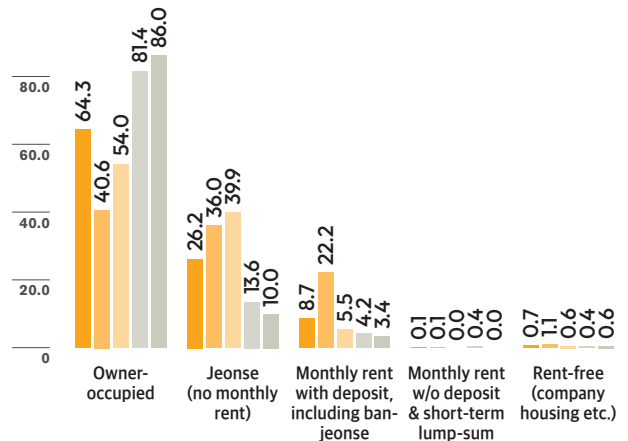
(Unit: %)



Housing Tenure by Generation

(Unit: %)

■ Total
 ■ Young adults
 ■ Middle-aged adults
 ■ Late-middle-aged adults
 ■ Older adults



Question: What is the tenure type of your current home?

How burdensome are housing costs for Suwon citizens?



Housing Cost Burden

(Unit: %)

50.6%

The perceived housing cost burden among Suwon citizens averaged 3.4 points on a 5-point scale. In terms of response distribution, 50.6% responded that housing costs were a burden, exceeding half of all respondents, 36.0% responded 'neutral' and 13.3% responded that housing costs were not a burden. By generation, middle-aged adults (53.6%) and young adults (52.6%) showed higher rates of perceived housing cost burden, while late-middle-aged adults (49.2%) and older adults (45.2%) recorded relatively lower rates. It is noteworthy that perceived burden was high not only among young adults, whose share of owner-occupied housing was relatively low, but also among middle-aged adults. By district, Gwonseon-gu (59.9%) and Yeongtong-gu (55.5%) recorded higher rates of perceived housing cost burden, while Jangan-gu (35.9%) recorded the lowest rate among the four districts, indicating a relatively large inter-district gap.

Housing Cost Burden Distribution

■ Yes(a burden) ■ Neutral ■ No

(Unit: %, points)

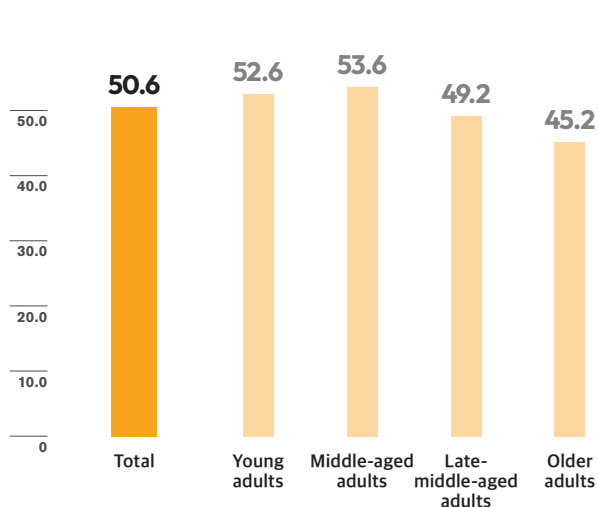


Question: Over the past year (1 January - 31 December 2024), did you find housing costs burdensome?

Response: Not burdensome: ① strongly disagree + ②, Neutral: ③, Burdensome: ④ + ⑤ strongly agree, 5-point scale

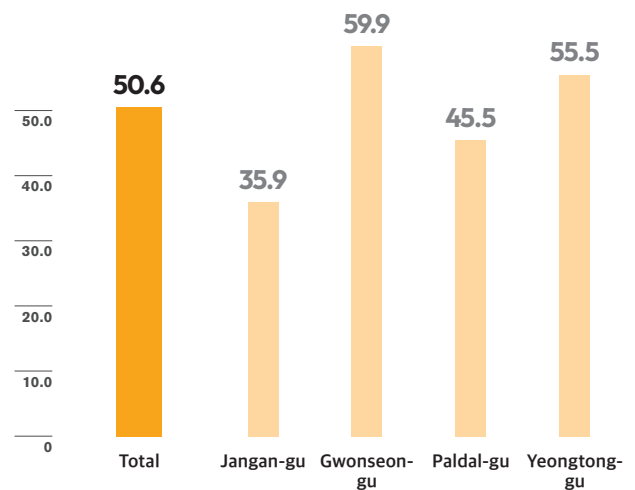
Housing Cost Burden by Generation

(Unit: %)



Housing Cost Burden by District

(Unit: %)



What is Suwon residents' level of satisfaction for daily mobility?



Commuting / School Travel Satisfaction Rate

*2024: 69.5%

77.0%

Average commute time **30.3** minutes

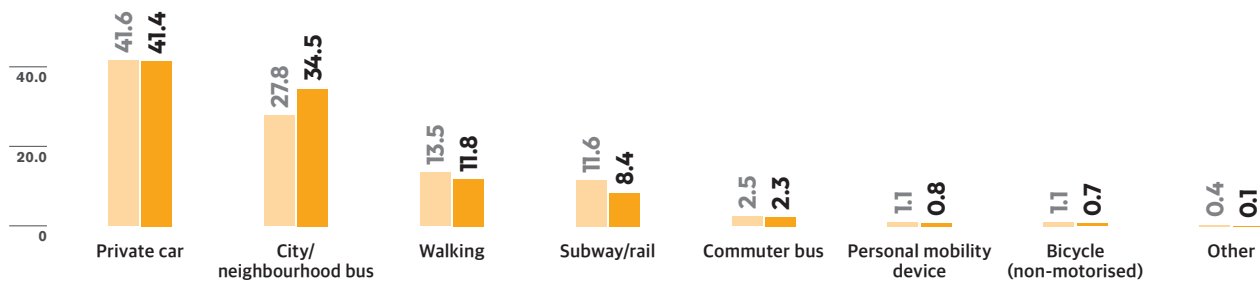
*2024: 36.6 minutes

The most frequently used primary transport mode was the 'private car' (41.4%), followed by 'city/neighbourhood buses' (34.5%), 'walking' (11.8%), 'subway/rail' (8.4%), 'commuter buses' (2.3%), 'personal mobility devices' (0.8%), and 'bicycles' (0.7%). Compared with the previous year, the private car usage rate declined slightly, while city/neighbourhood bus usage increased. 84.9% of Suwon citizens commute daily. The main commuting/travel destination was 'within Suwon', accounting for 85.3% of respondents. Among respondents who commute, the average travel time was 30.3 minutes, and the satisfaction rate stood at 77.0%. Compared with the previous year, travel time decreased from 36.6 minutes, while satisfaction increased. The most cited inconvenience in commuting or school travel was 'road congestion' (26.5%), followed by 'insufficient public transport frequency' (15.2%) and 'in-vehicle congestion' (11.6%).

Primary Transport Mode Used

2024 2025

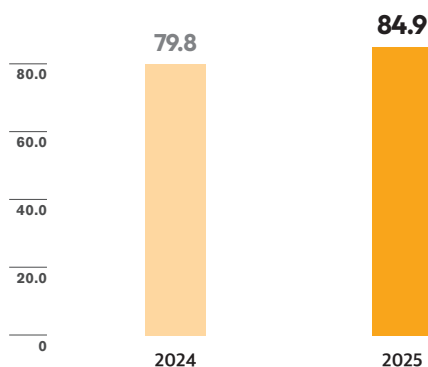
(Unit: %)



Question: Which primary transport mode do you usually use when travelling? Please select one

Commuting Status

(Unit: %)

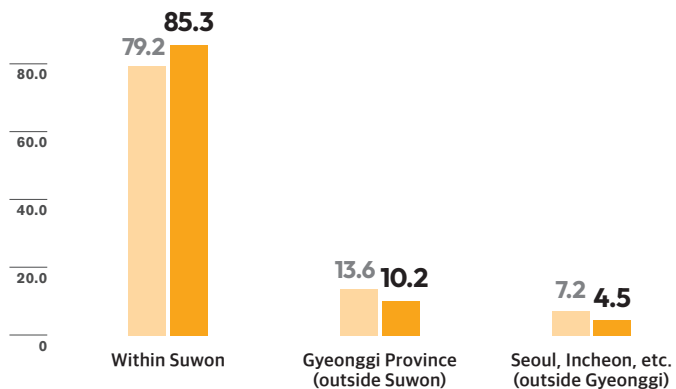


Question: Do you commute or travel to school?
Response: Proportion responding 'yes'

Commuting Destination

2024 2025

(Unit: %)

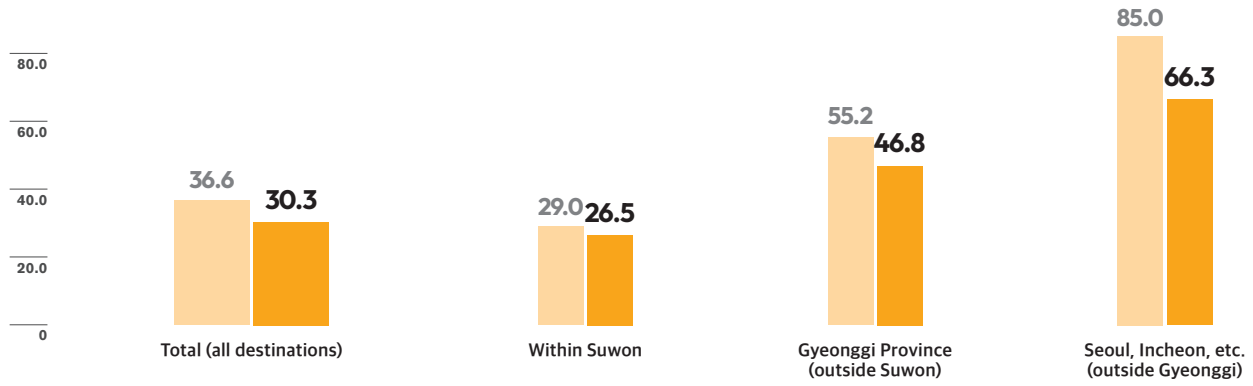


Question: Where do you commute?
Response: Within Suwon: sum of responses for 'current dong', 'other dong within current district', 'other district within Suwon City'

Commute Time by Destination

2024 2025

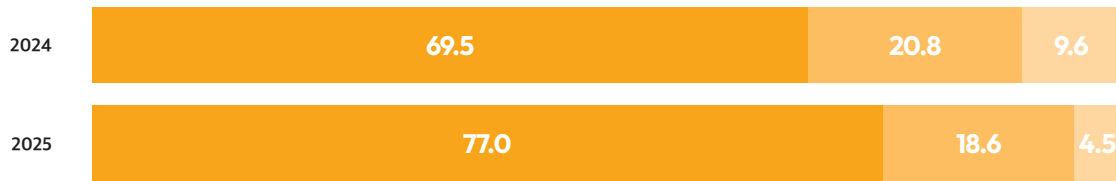
(Unit: minutes)



Commuting Satisfaction

Satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied

(Unit: %)

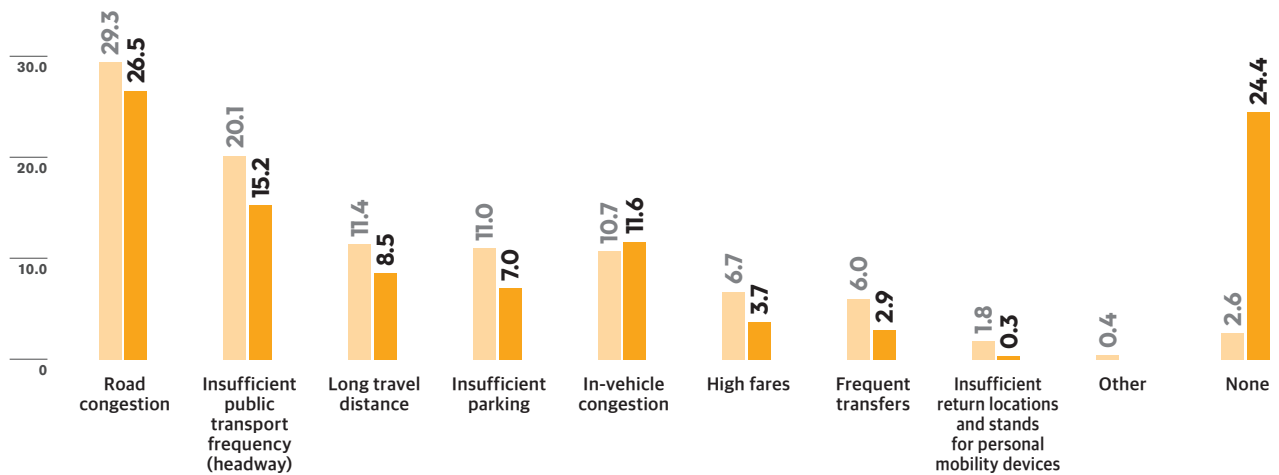


Question: How satisfied are you overall with your commuting environment?

Response: Dissatisfied: ①(not satisfied at all)+②+③, Neutral: ④, Satisfied: ⑤+⑥+⑦(very satisfied)

Main Inconveniences During Commute

(Unit: %)



Question: What is the main inconvenience you experience during your commute?

Which transport modes are Suwon citizens satisfied with?

Bus Satisfaction Rate

*2024: 79.4%

(Unit: %)

86.0%

Subway satisfaction rate

81.8%

*2024: 72.3%

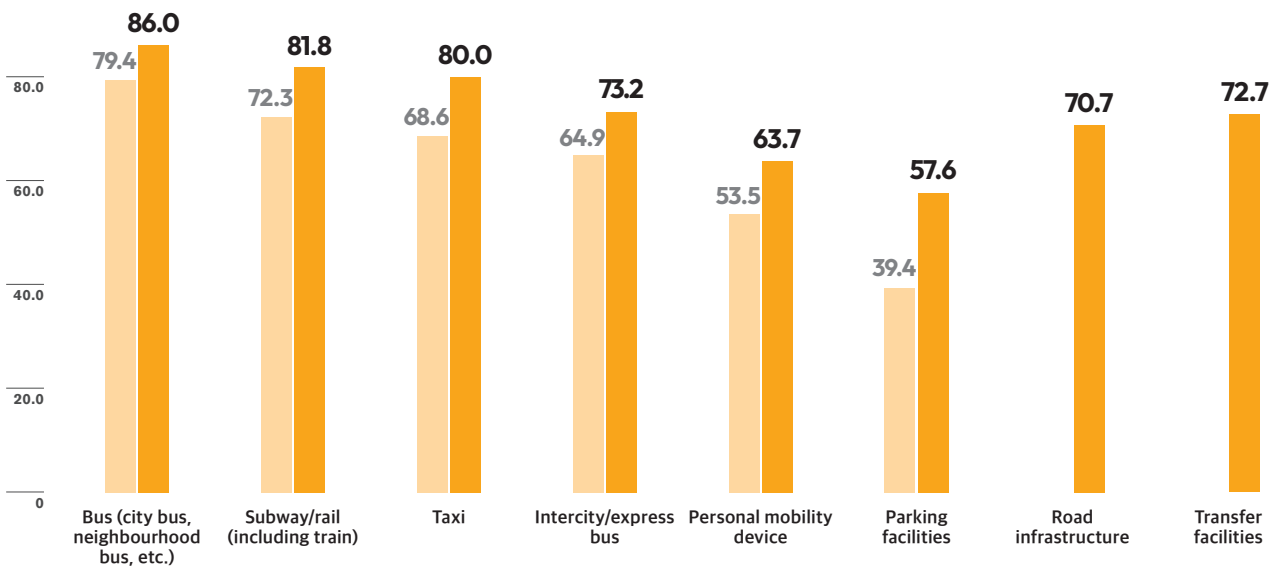


The satisfaction rate was highest for ‘buses’ at 86.0%, followed by ‘subway/rail’ (81.8%), ‘taxi’ (80.0%), ‘intercity/express buses’ (73.2%), ‘transfer facilities’ (72.7%), and ‘road infrastructure’ (70.7%). Compared with the previous year, satisfaction increased across all areas, with particularly notable gains for ‘parking facilities’, ‘subway/rail’, and ‘taxi’. Satisfaction rates varied by area of residence and local living area. Bus satisfaction was low in Gwonseon-gu (80.0%) and the West Suwon living area (77.3%), but high in Jangan-gu (92.3%) and the North Suwon living area (94.0%). Parking facility satisfaction was low in Gwonseon-gu (45.9%) and the West Suwon living area (44.3%), but relatively high in Yeongtong-gu (69.3%) and the Gwanggyo living area (70.6%). Transfer facility satisfaction was low in Gwonseon-gu (65.6%) and the West Suwon living area (63.5%), while being high in Jangan-gu (79.8%) and the North Suwon living area (82.3%).

Satisfaction by Transport Mode

2024 2025

(Unit: %)



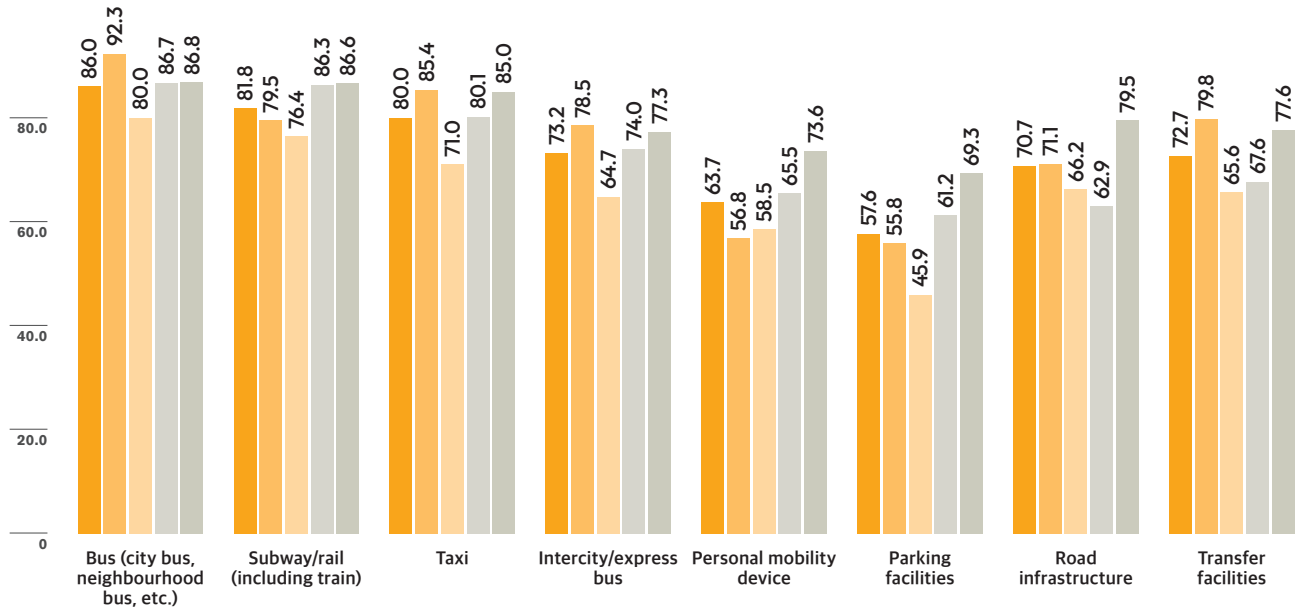
Question: How satisfied are you with each of the following transport modes or facilities in Suwon City?

Response: 7-point scale (① not satisfied at all ~ ⑦ very satisfied); percentages refer to satisfied respondents (responses ⑤+⑥+⑦)

Transport Mode Satisfaction by District

(Unit: %)

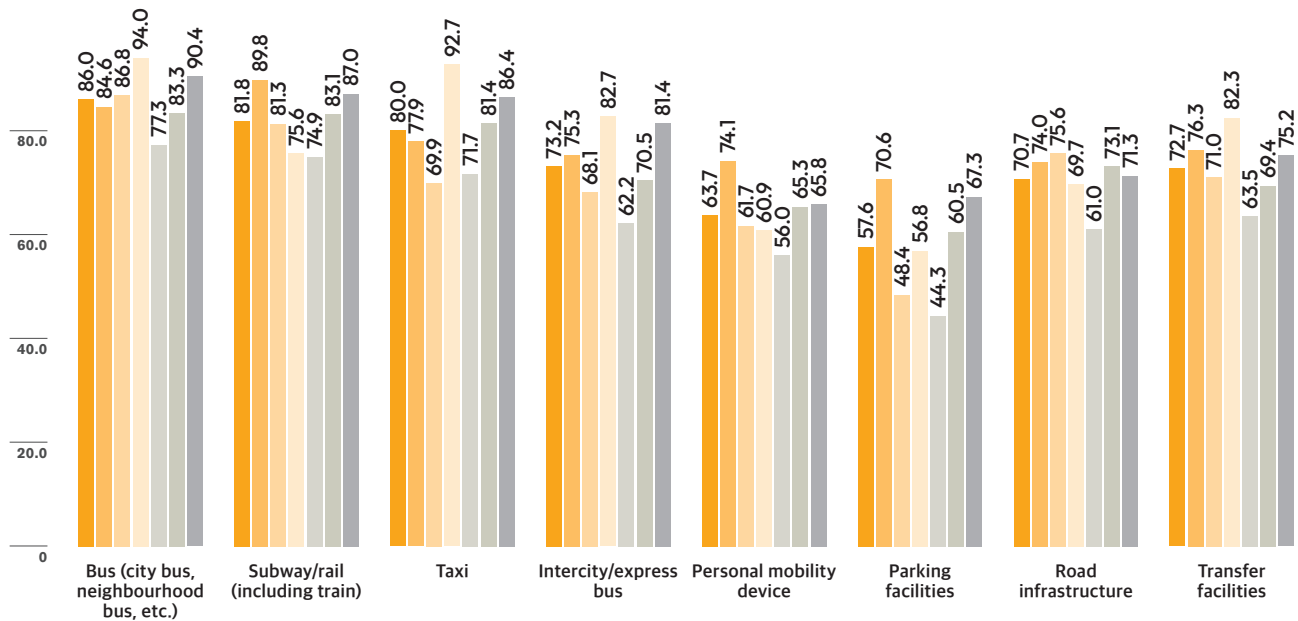
■ Total ■ Jangan-gu ■ Gwonseon-gu ■ Paldal-gu ■ Yeongtong-gu



Transport Mode Satisfaction by Living Area

(Unit: %)

■ Total ■ Gwanggyo ■ South Suwon ■ North Suwon ■ West Suwon ■ Yeongtong ■ Hwaseong



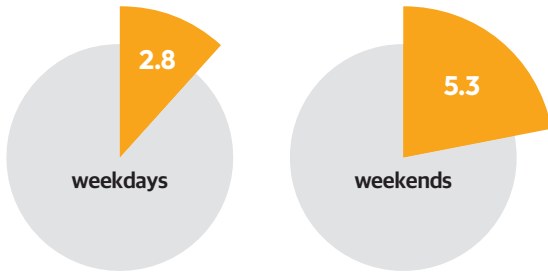
How do Suwon citizens spend their leisure time?



Average Leisure Time

(Unit: hours, %)

*2024: weekday 2 hrs 54 min (2.9 hrs), weekend 5 hrs 42 min (5.7 hrs)



weekdays **2hrs 48min** weekends **5hrs 18min**

Most Common Leisure Activity

Rest/Relaxation

*2024 offline leisure: watching movies, online leisure: online gaming

Most Visited Leisure Venue within Suwon

Parks and Suwon Hwaseong

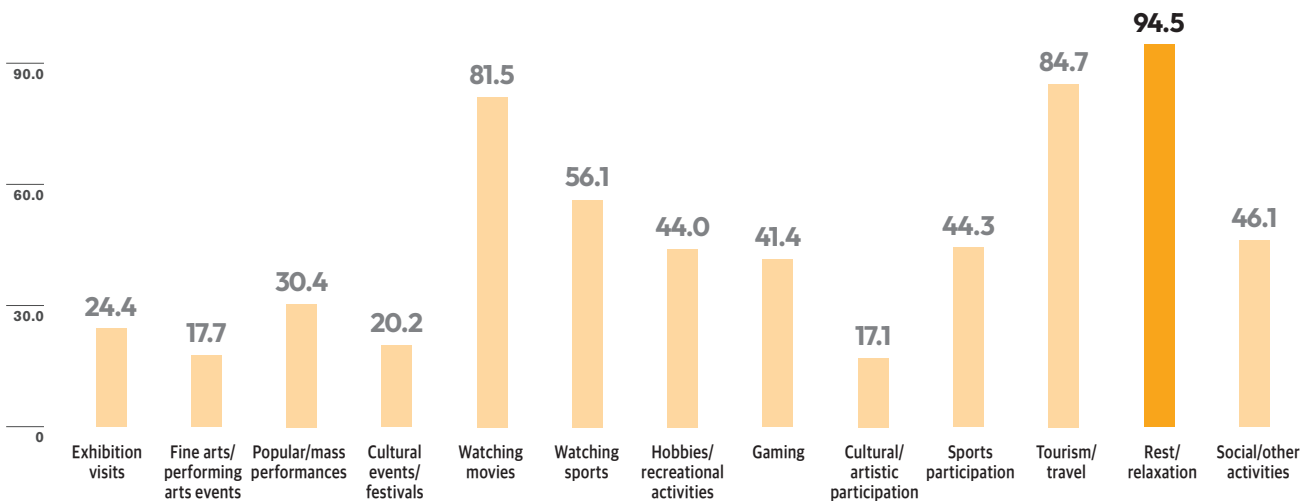
*2024 Most visited leisure venue within Suwon: local living-area parks, Suwon Hwaseong

The most participated leisure activity over the past year was ‘rest/relaxation’ (94.5%), followed by ‘tourism/travel’ (84.7%), ‘watching movies’ (81.5%), ‘watching sports’ (56.1%), and ‘social/other activities’ (46.1%).

In 2025, the most frequently visited recreational facility within Suwon was ‘parks’ (51.7%), followed by ‘Suwon Hwaseong’ (51.3%), ‘pedestrian streets (Nahyeseok Street / Suwon Station Rodeo Street)’ (49.2%), ‘open spaces within apartment complexes’ (39.5%), and ‘traditional markets’ (37.1%), indicating that leisure facilities within everyday local living areas were prominently used. The main region for leisure activities was ‘within Suwon City’, accounting for 80.4%, with Seoul (10.1%) and ‘Gyeonggi Province outside Suwon’ (9.4%) following.

Leisure Activities (Multiple Responses)

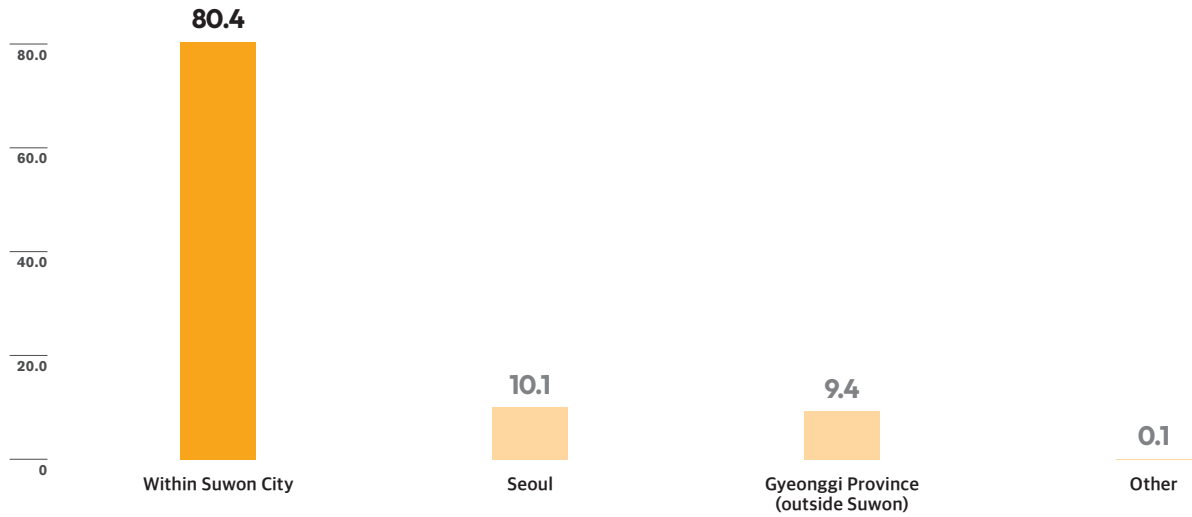
(Unit: %)



Question: Over the past year, how did you participate in leisure activities?

Area of Offline Leisure Activity

(Unit: %)



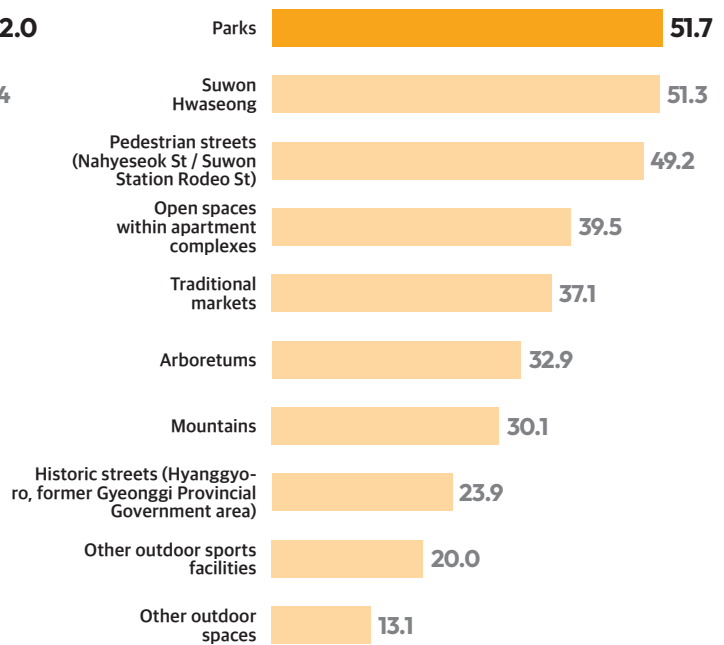
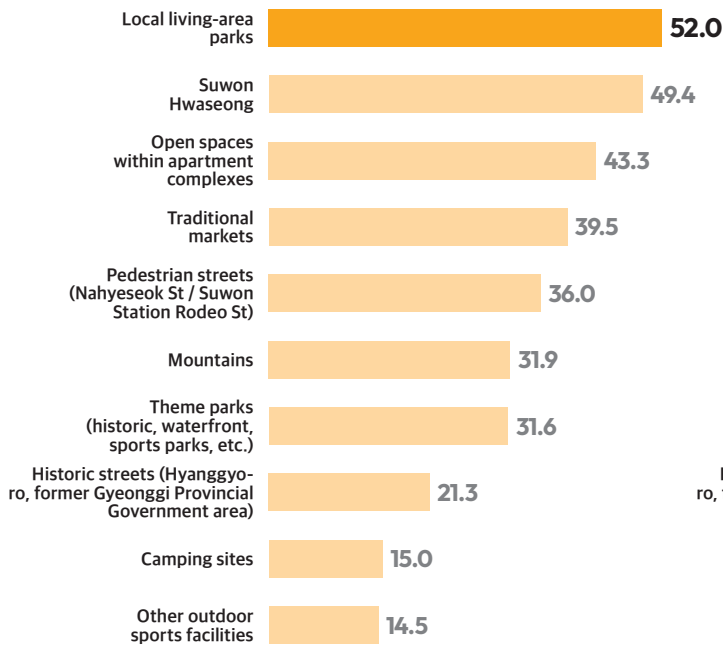
Question: Where do you mainly engage in offline leisure activities?

2024 Outdoor Leisure Venues Visited within Suwon (Top 10, Multiple Responses)

(Unit: %)

2025 Outdoor Leisure Venues Visited within Suwon (Top 10, Multiple Responses)

(Unit: %)



Question: Which outdoor leisure venues within Suwon have you visited for leisure purposes? Please select all that apply.

Are Suwon citizens satisfied with the amount and quality of their leisure time?



Leisure Time Sufficiency

(Unit: %)

Weekend (including public holidays)



Leisure Space Requested for Expansion Parks and Green Space Facilities

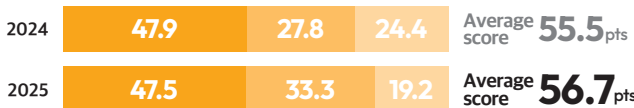
The perceived sufficiency of leisure time among Suwon citizens rose for both weekdays (56.7 points) and weekends (67.0 points) compared with the previous year. Monthly average leisure expenditure was KRW 307,000, with the largest proportion (33.0%) spending between KRW 100,000 and less than KRW 200,000. By generation, middle-aged adults recorded the highest average at KRW 363,000, while older adults recorded the lowest at KRW 183,000, confirming inter-generational variation in leisure expenditure. Overall assessment of leisure life averaged 65.0 points, up 5.9 points from the previous year (59.1 points), with the proportion responding 'yes (satisfied)' rising markedly from 53.2% to 70.9%. Satisfaction with leisure life within Suwon (66.4 points) was slightly higher than the overall leisure life assessment, while work-leisure balance (61.0 points) was the lowest. The most frequently cited desired expansion in leisure space was 'parks and green space facilities' (59.6%), followed by 'sports-related facilities' (33.3%), 'gymnasium/sports centres' (26.9%), and 'performance venues' (23.2%), confirming strong demand for everyday, locally accessible leisure infrastructure.

Leisure Time Sufficiency

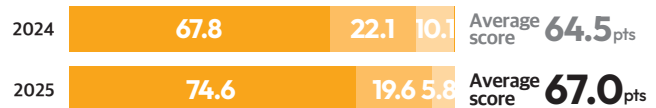
■ Sufficient ■ Neutral ■ Insufficient

(Unit: %, points)

Weekday



Weekend (Incl. Public Holidays)

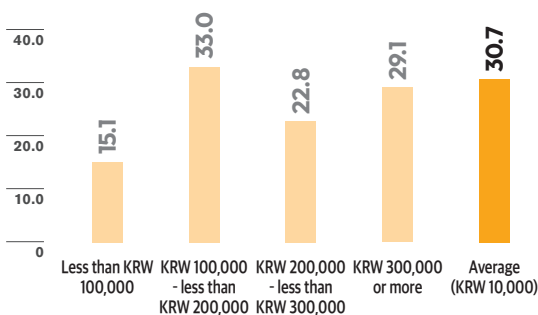


Question: Do you think your leisure time is sufficient? Please respond separately for weekdays and weekends (including public holidays).

Response: Insufficient: ①(very insufficient)+②+③, Neutral: ④, Sufficient: ⑤+⑥+⑦(very sufficient), 100-point converted average of 7-point scale

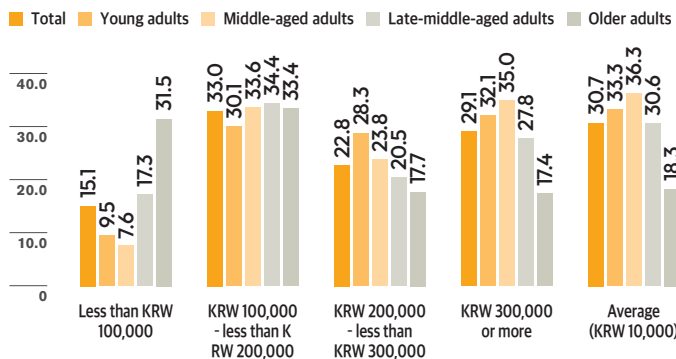
Leisure Expenditure

(Unit: %, KRW 10,000)



Leisure Expenditure by Generation

(Unit: %, KRW 10,000)

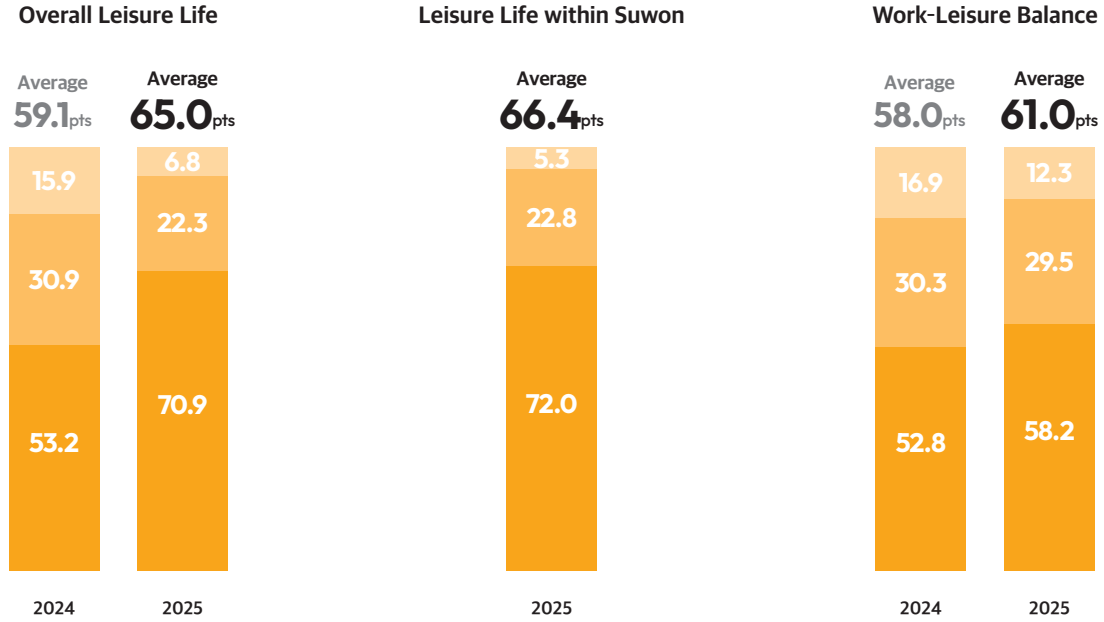


Question: Over the past year, how much did you spend on average per month on offline and online leisure activities combined?

Leisure Life Assessment

Agree Neutral Disagree

(Unit: %, points)

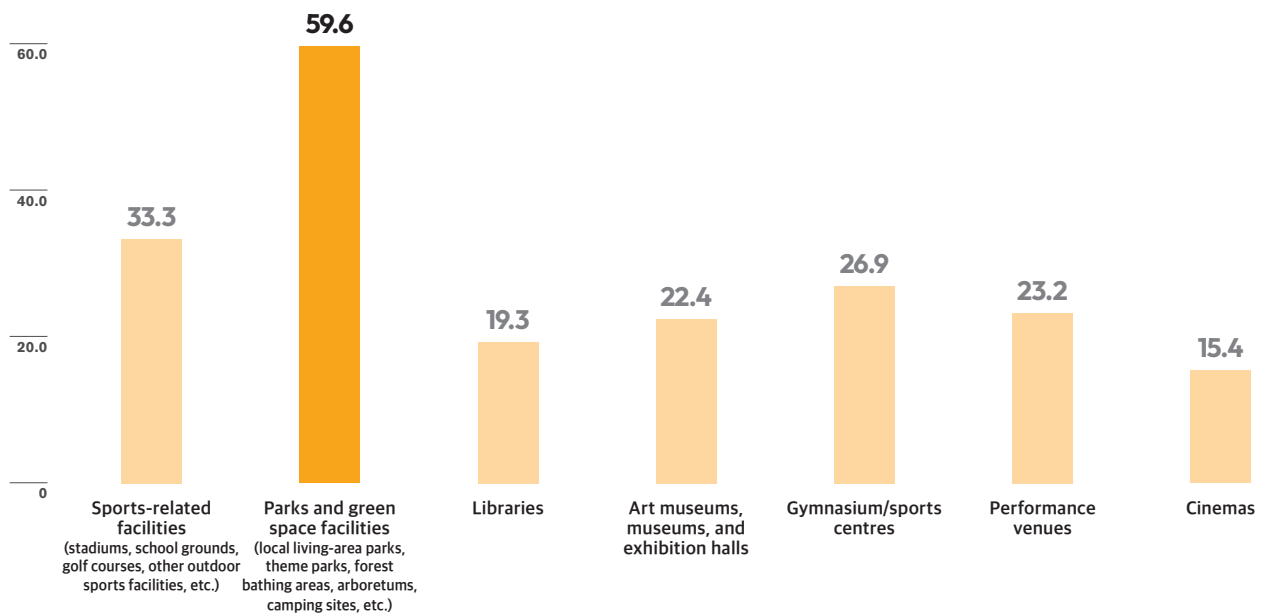


Question: How do you assess the following statements regarding your leisure life?

Response: Disagree: ① strongly disagree + ② + ③, Neutral: ④, Agree: ⑤ + ⑥ + ⑦ strongly agree, 100-point converted average of 7-point scale

Desired Expansion in Leisure Space (First and Second Priorities)

(Unit: %)



Question: Which indoor or outdoor spaces within Suwon would you like to see expanded? Please name two in order of priority.

What is digital life like for Suwon citizens?



Primary Digital Device Used

(Unit: %)

Mobile phone

96.6%

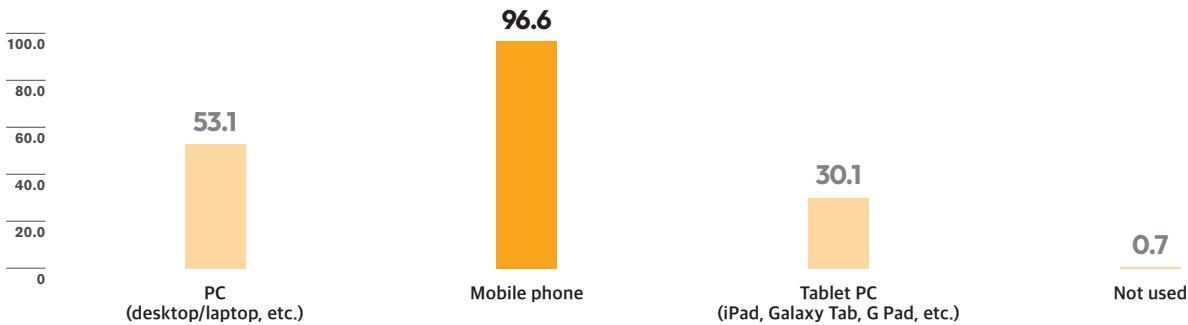
Most commonly used digital service, Daily/life information

93.7%

Among digital devices used for internet access, the 'mobile phone' was overwhelmingly dominant at 96.6%, followed by 'PC (desktop/laptop)' (53.1%) and 'tablet PC' (30.1%). Among services used via digital devices, 'daily/life information' ranked highest at 93.7%, followed by 'financial transactions' (86.2%), 'communication' (84.3%), and 'e-commerce' (81.3%). This indicates that digital device use has become widespread across everyday life. In contrast, 'education and learning' (44.4%) was relatively low. By education level, a clear usage gap was observed between the 'university graduate or above' and 'middle school graduate or below' groups, particularly for 'e-commerce' and 'mobile payments'.

Digital Device Usage (Multiple Responses)

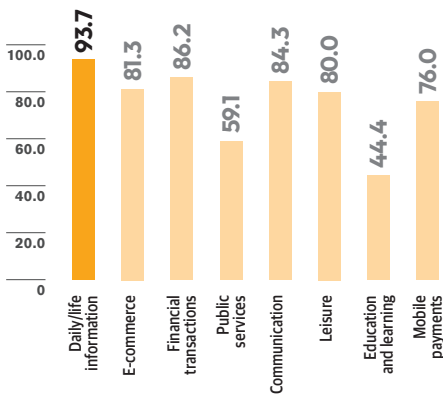
(Unit: %)



Question: Please indicate all the digital devices (PC, mobile phone, tablet PC, etc.) you primarily use for internet access.

Digital Literacy (Service Usage Rate)

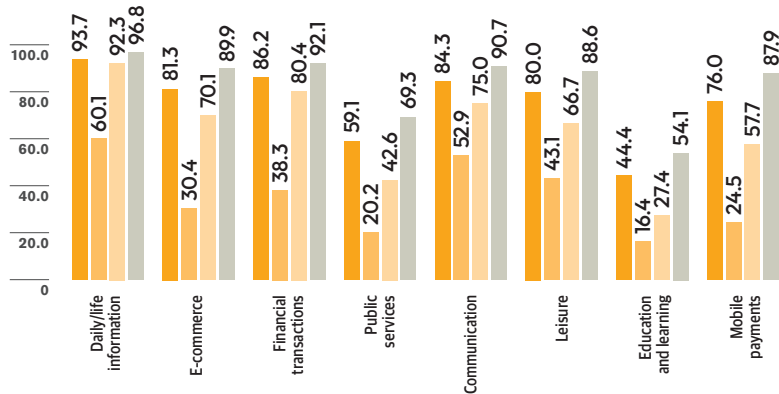
(Unit: %)



Digital Literacy by Education Level

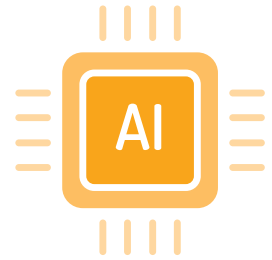
(Unit: %)

Legend: Total (dark orange), Middle school graduate or below (light orange), High school graduate (medium orange), University graduate or above (grey)



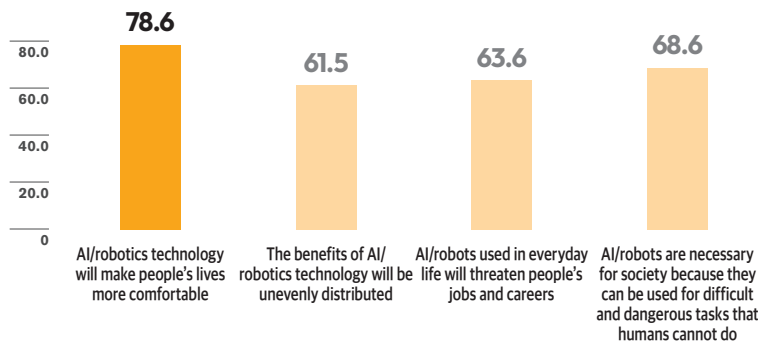
Question: Over the past 3 months, have you used the following services via a digital device (PC, mobile phone, tablet PC, etc.)? Please indicate the frequency of use.

How do Suwon citizens view the future of AI?



AI-Related Perceptions

(Unit: %)



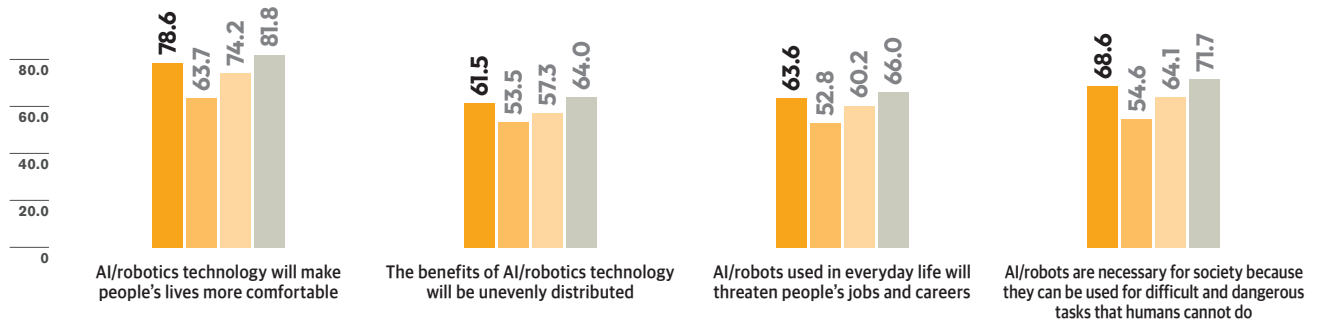
Regarding perceptions of AI, the highest share of respondents agreed that AI will “make people’s lives more comfortable” (78.6%), followed by “AI is necessary for society” (68.6%), “AI will threaten jobs and careers” (63.6%), and “the benefits of AI will be unevenly distributed” (61.5%). While expectations and concerns coexisted, both positive perceptions of AI and concerns about inequality were higher among respondents with higher levels of education. By occupation, managerial and professional workers showed high levels of agreement with the statements on making life more comfortable (84.6%) and social necessity (81.4%), while respondents in other occupations showed a relatively high level of concern about job threats (77.8%).

Question: Please share your views on each of the following items.
 Response: 5-point scale (① strongly disagree ~ ⑤ strongly agree); percentages refer to respondents who agreed (responses ④+⑤).

AI-Related Perceptions by Education Level

(Unit: %)

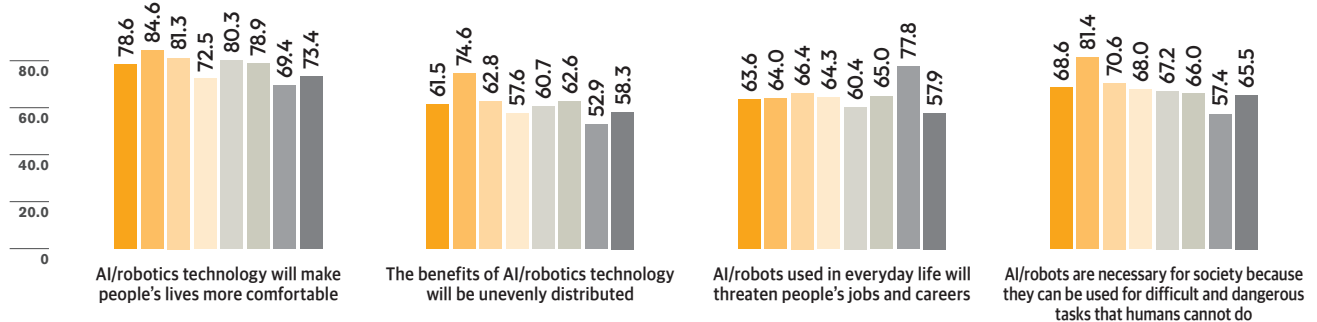
■ Total ■ Middle school graduate or below ■ High school graduate ■ University graduate or above



AI-Related Perceptions by Occupation

(Unit: %)

■ Total ■ Managerial/professional ■ White-collar ■ Blue-collar ■ Service ■ Self-employed/freelance ■ Other ■ Not employed



How do citizens use parks and what is their level of satisfaction?



Park/Green Space User Rate

*2024: 94.5%

(Unit: %)

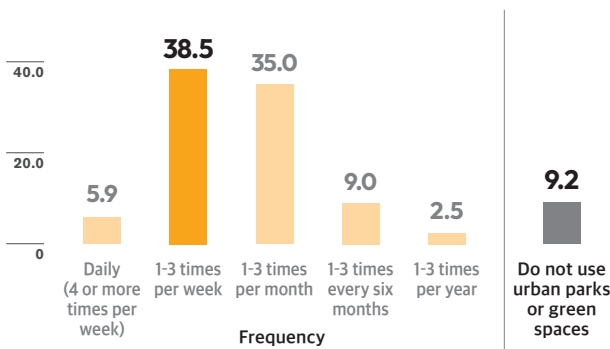
90.8%

Most Frequently Used Urban Park/Green Space Trails

A total of 90.8% of Suwon citizens responded that they use urban parks and green spaces. The most common use frequency was '1-3 times per week' (38.5%), followed by '1-3 times per month' (35.0%). In contrast, 'daily use' was 5.9%, '1-3 times per year' was 2.5%, '1-3 times every 6 months' was 9.0%, and the proportion not using parks or green spaces was 9.2%. The most frequently used park type was 'trails (riverside paths, roadside greenways, etc.)' at 47.7%, followed by 'neighbourhood parks' (28.3%) and 'children's parks and small parks' (17.3%).

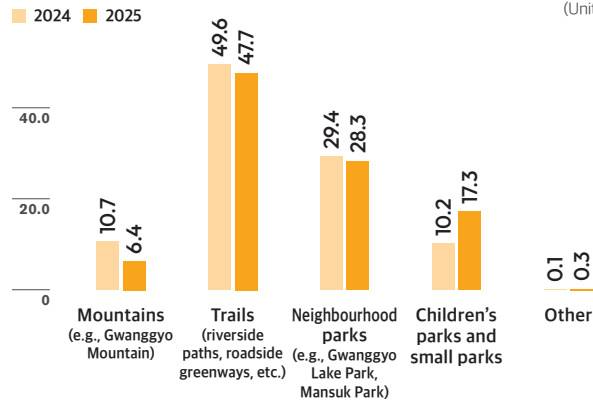
Urban Park/Green Space Use Frequency

(Unit: %)



Most Frequently Used Urban Park/Green Space

(Unit: %)

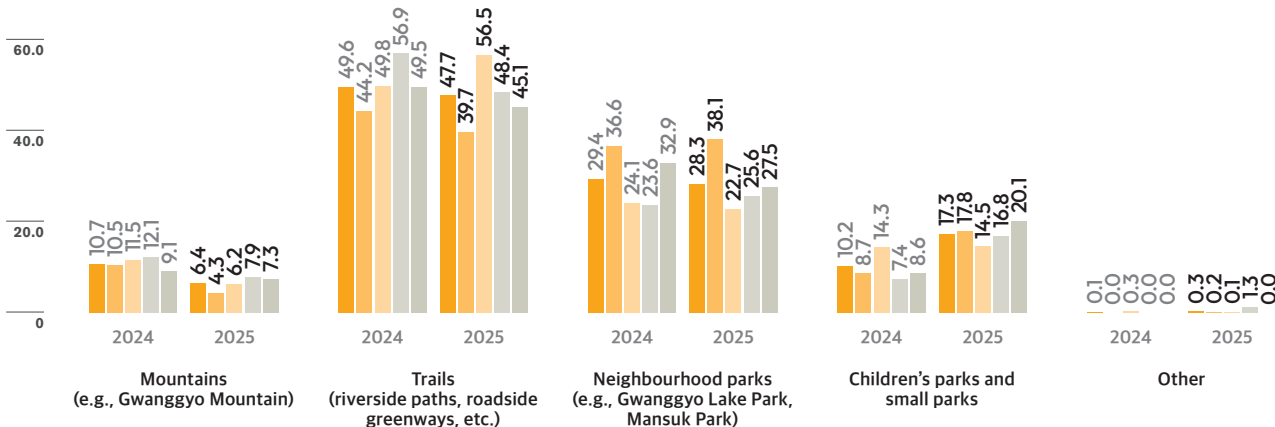


Question: How often do you use urban parks and green spaces? Which urban park or green space do you use most frequently?

Frequently Used Urban Park/Green Space by District

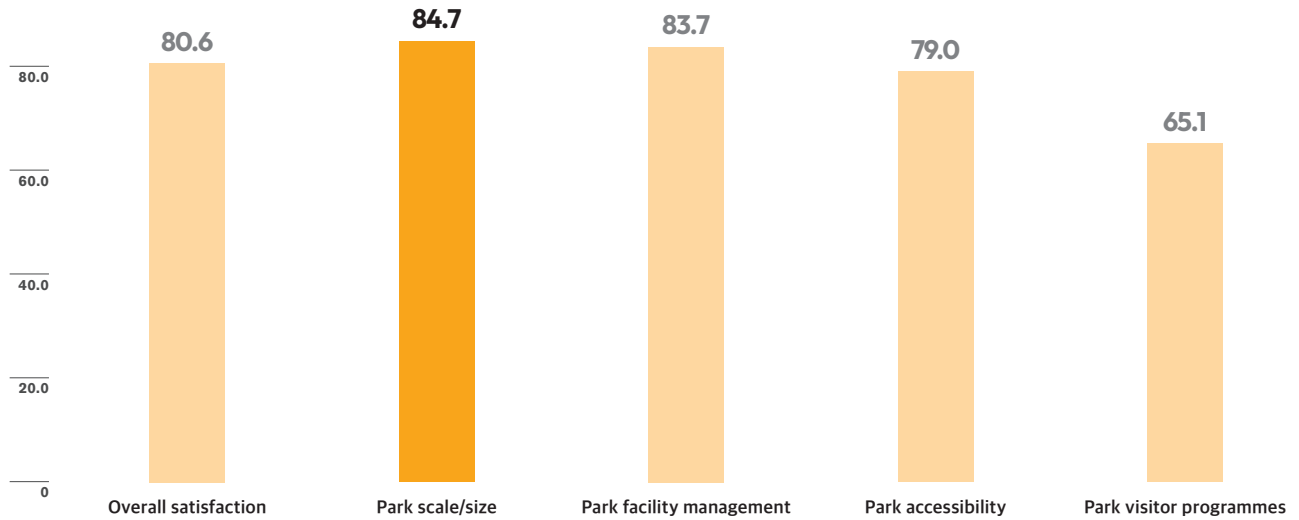
Total Jangan-gu Gwonseon-gu Paldal-gu Yeongtong-gu

(Unit: %)



Urban Park Satisfaction

(Unit: %)



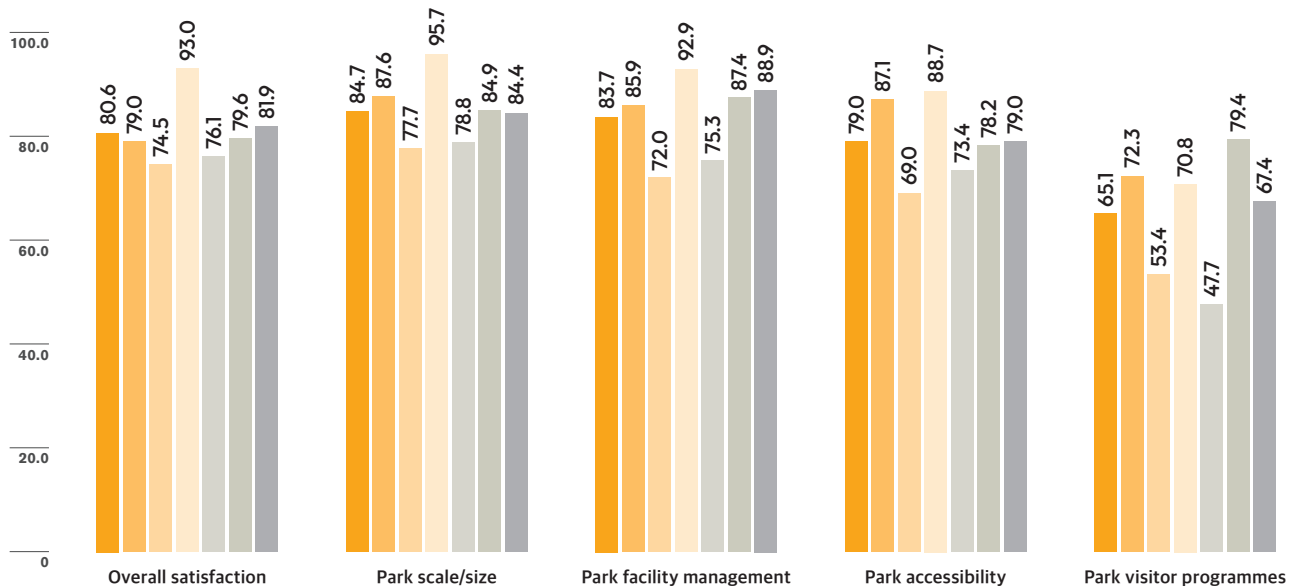
Question: How satisfied are you with urban parks in Suwon City?

Response: 7-point scale (① not satisfied at all ~ ⑦ very satisfied); percentages refer to respondents who were satisfied (responses ③+⑥+⑦).

Urban Park Satisfaction by Living Area

(Unit: %)

Legend: Total (Orange), Gwanggyo (Light Orange), South Suwon (Light Yellow), North Suwon (Light Green), West Suwon (Light Grey), Yeongtong (Medium Grey), Hwaseong (Dark Grey)



Are Suwon citizens satisfied with the green spaces?



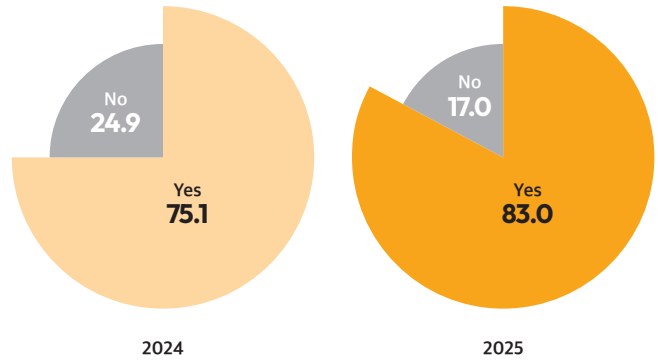
Green Space Satisfaction Score (Unit: %)
*2024: 71.7 points

72.0

points

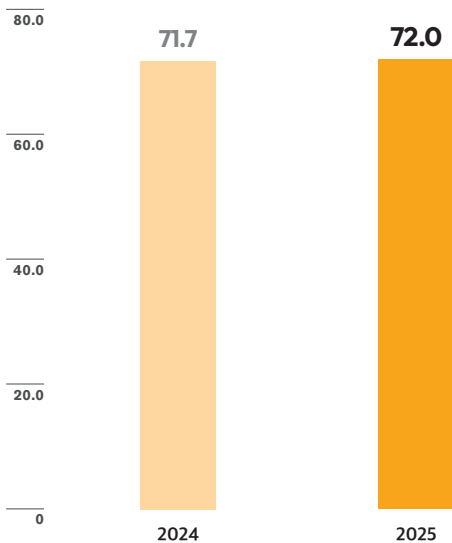
A total of 83.0% of Suwon citizens reported living in areas with easy access to parks (areas with park access). Satisfaction with green spaces near respondents' residences was 72.0 points, up 0.3 points from the previous year (71.7 points). By district, Paldal-gu recorded the highest satisfaction at 74.2 points, followed by Jangan-gu (73.3 points) and Yeongtong-gu (72.1 points).

Presence of Green Spaces Near Residence (Unit: %)

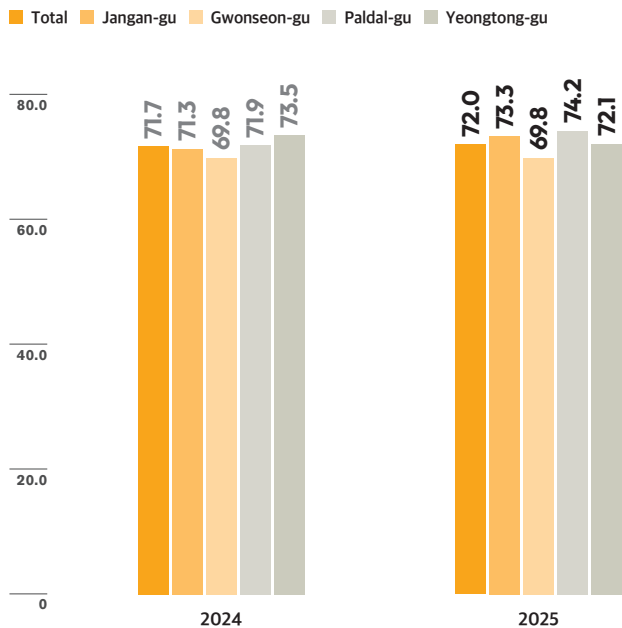


Question: Is there a green space (park, forest, etc.) near your place of residence (approximately 5 minutes on foot)?

Green Space Satisfaction Score (Unit: points)



Green Space Satisfaction by District (Unit: points)



Question: How satisfied are you with the green spaces (parks, forest, etc.) near your place of residence (approximately 5 minutes on foot)?
Response: 5-point scale (① not satisfied at all~ ⑤ very satisfied), 100-point converted average

What are citizens' experiences of visiting Suwon's arboretums and what is their level of satisfaction?



Overall Arboretum Satisfaction Rate

(Unit: %)

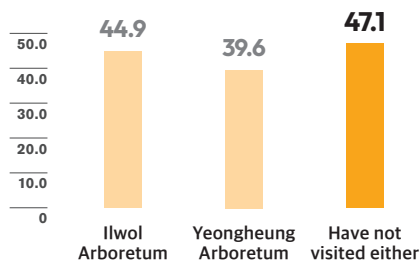
90.3%

Regarding their experience of visiting Suwon's arboretums, 44.9% of respondents had visited 'Ilwol Arboretum' and 39.6% had visited 'Yeongheung Arboretum', while 47.1% had never visited either arboretum. Satisfaction with the arboretums was highest for the 'visitor centre' (92.5%), followed by 'interior facilities' (86.7%), and 'visitor programmes' (76.4%), indicating generally high levels of satisfaction. By generation, older adults recorded the highest overall satisfaction (91.2%) and satisfaction with the visitor centre (94.1%). The most frequently cited areas for improvement were 'insufficient hands-on programmes' (43.0%) and 'insufficient plant diversity and plant management' (40.6%), followed by 'insufficient amenities' (37.4%) and 'limited location and transport accessibility' (27.7%), indicating demand for more diverse programmes and improved convenience infrastructure.

Main Area for Improvement Insufficient Hands-On Programmes

Arboretum Visit Experience (Multiple Responses)

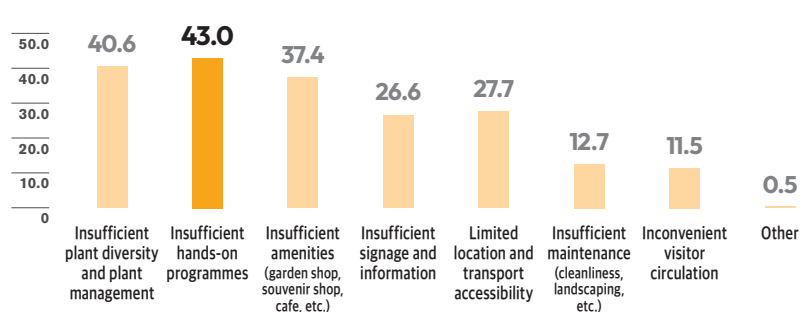
(Unit: %)



Question: Have you visited Suwon's arboretums (Ilwol Arboretum in Jangan-gu, Yeongheung Arboretum in Yeongtong-gu)? If so, please select all that apply.

Arboretum Improvement Areas (First and Second Priority Combined)

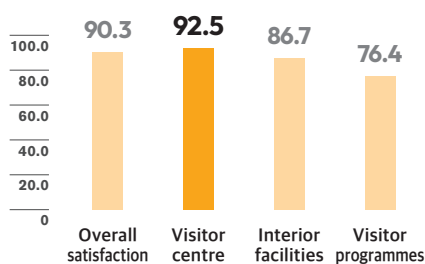
(Unit: %)



Question: In your view, what aspects of Suwon's arboretums (Ilwol Arboretum in Jangan-gu, Yeongheung Arboretum in Yeongtong-gu) need improvement? Please select two in order of priority.

Arboretum Satisfaction

(Unit: %)

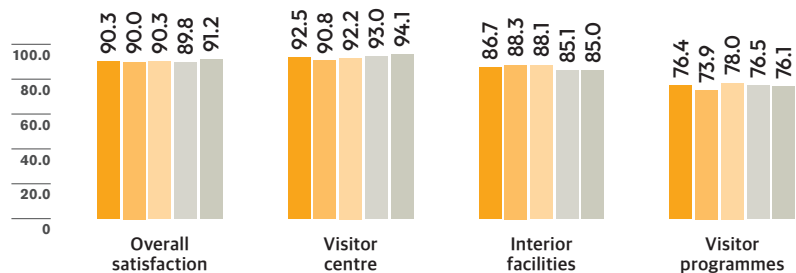


Question: Are you satisfied with Suwon's arboretums (Ilwol Arboretum in Jangan-gu, Yeongheung Arboretum in Yeongtong-gu)?
Response: 7-point scale (① not satisfied at all ~ ⑦ very satisfied); percentages refer to satisfied respondents (responses ⑤+⑥+⑦)

Arboretum Satisfaction by Generation

(Unit: %)

Legend: Total (dark orange), Young adults (orange), Middle-aged adults (light orange), Late-middle-aged adults (grey), Older adults (dark grey)





How satisfied are Suwon citizens with air quality?

Air Quality Satisfaction Rate

(Unit: %)

67.5%

Air quality satisfaction in Suwon City, converted to a 100-point scale, averaged 65.9 points. ‘Satisfied’ responses accounted for 67.5%, ‘neutral’ for 28.2%, and ‘dissatisfied’ for 4.4%. By living area, the satisfaction for ‘Gwanggyo living area’ (67.6 points) and the ‘West Suwon living area’ (67.3 points) were relatively higher, while the ‘Hwaseong living area’ was the lowest at 63.9 points. Differences in living environment satisfaction were observed by housing type. ‘Apartment’ residents recorded the highest satisfaction score at 66.4 points, while those ‘living in non-residential accommodation’ recorded the lowest score at 58.7 points.

Air Quality Satisfaction

■ Satisfied ■ Neutral ■ Dissatisfied

(Unit: %, points)

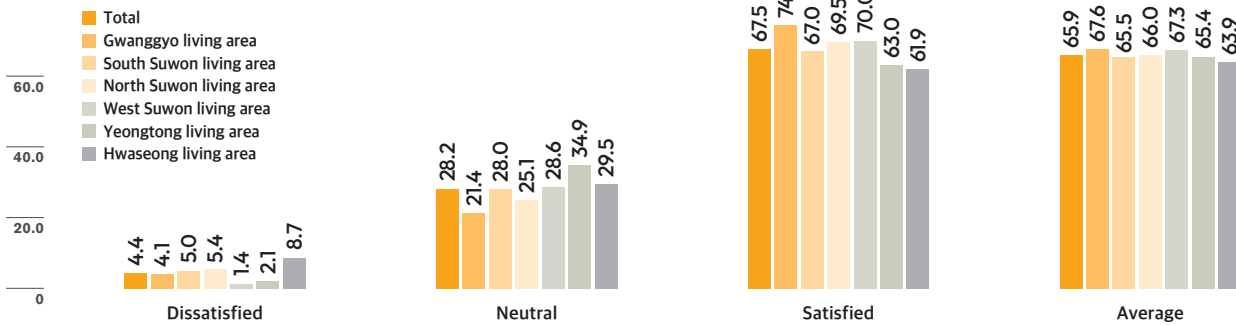


Question: How satisfied are you with the air quality (fine particulate matter, odour, air purity, etc.) in the area where you live?

Response: 5-point scale (① not satisfied at all ~ ⑤ very satisfied); percentages refer to satisfied respondents (responses ④+⑤); average scores are converted to a 100-point scale.

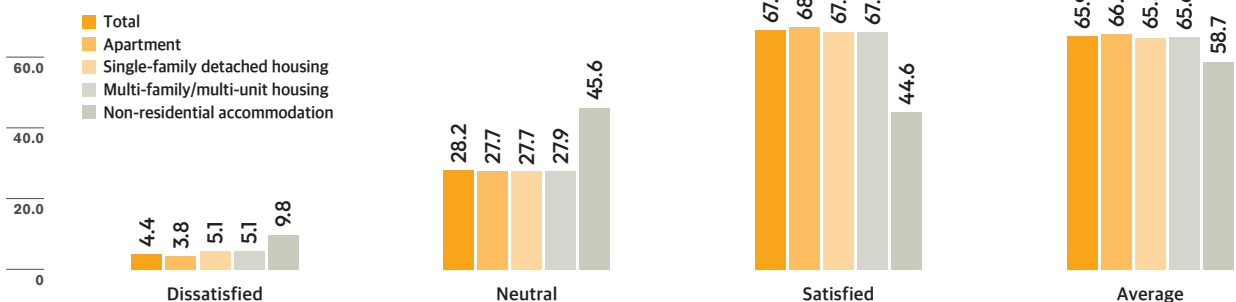
Air Quality Satisfaction by Living Area

(Unit: %, points)

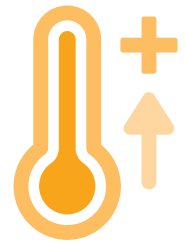


Air Quality Satisfaction by Housing Type

(Unit: %, points)



How seriously do Suwon citizen view environmental problems?



Climate Change/Extreme Temperatures

(Unit: %)

61.9%

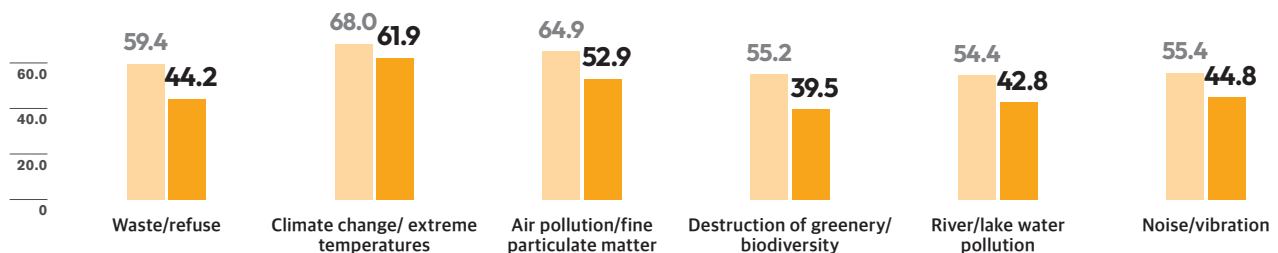
Most Urgent Environmental Issues Climate Crisis

When asked about the seriousness of different environmental issues, respondents most frequently cited 'climate change/extreme temperatures' (61.9%), followed by 'air pollution/fine particulate matter' (52.9%), 'noise/vibration' (44.8%), and 'waste/refuse' (44.2%). Compared with the previous year, perceived seriousness declined across all categories, although 'climate change/extreme temperatures' remained the most serious issue. Among climate change-related phenomena directly experienced by respondents, 'extreme temperatures' were cited overwhelmingly most often (79.1%), followed by 'typhoons and heavy rainfall' (66.2%), 'drought' (53.8%), and 'heavy snowfall' (53.4%). Meanwhile, the most urgent environmental issue to be addressed in Suwon was the 'climate crisis' (23.0%), followed by 'air quality issues' (18.5%), 'urban cleanliness issues' (17.0%), and 'water pollution' (13.8%).

Environmental Problem Severity

2024 2025

(Unit: %)

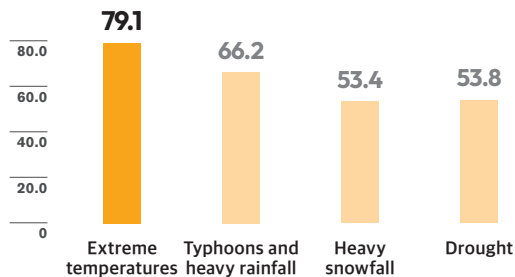


Question: How serious do you think each of the following environmental problems is in Suwon city?

Response: 7-point scale (① not serious at all ~ ⑦ very serious); percentages refer to respondents who considered the issue serious (responses ⑤+⑥+⑦).

Climate Change Severity (Phenomena Directly Experienced During the Past Year)

(Unit: %)

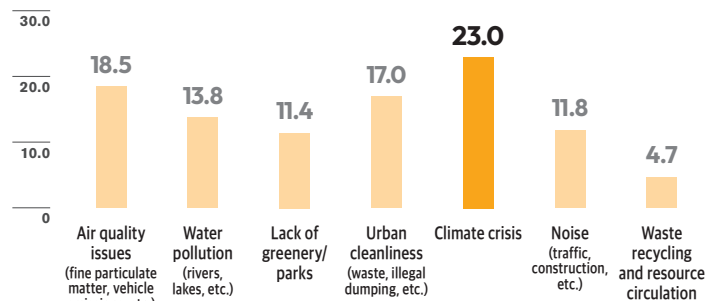


Question: How serious were the climate change phenomena you directly experienced over the past year?

Response: 7-point scale (① not serious at all ~ ⑦ very serious); percentages refer to respondents who considered the phenomenon serious (responses ⑤+⑥+⑦).

Most Urgent Environmental Issue for Suwon City

(Unit: %)



Question: Which environmental issues in Suwon City do you think should be addressed most urgently?

Why do citizens live in Suwon, and why do they intend to continue living there?



Intention to Remain in Suwon Five Years from Now

*2024: 94.0%

(Unit: %)

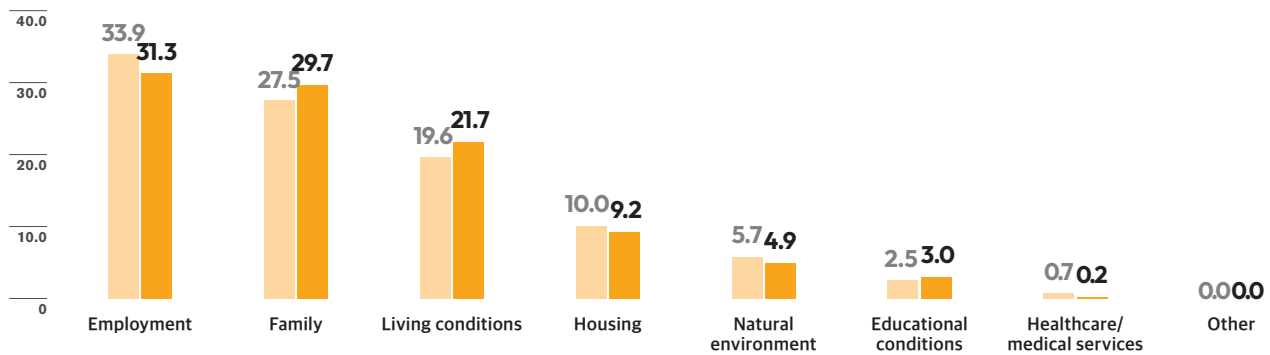
94.9%

The main reason for living in Suwon was ‘employment’ (31.3%), followed by ‘family’ (29.7%) and ‘living conditions’ (21.7%). Compared with 2024, the ranking remained unchanged, but the share of ‘employment’ declined slightly (-2.6%p), while the shares of ‘family’ (+2.2%p) and ‘living conditions’ (+2.1%p) increased slightly. By generation, ‘employment’ remained the most important factor for young adults (37.7%) and the middle-aged adults (38.1%), while late-middle-aged adults showed relatively high shares for ‘living conditions’ (23.5%) and ‘family’ (29.7%). Among older adults, ‘family’ (37.5%) and ‘living conditions’ (26.3%) were the key factors, indicating that the factors shaping residential decisions differ across life stages.

Main Reason for Living in Suwon

2024 2025

(Unit: %)



Main Reason for Living in Suwon by Generation

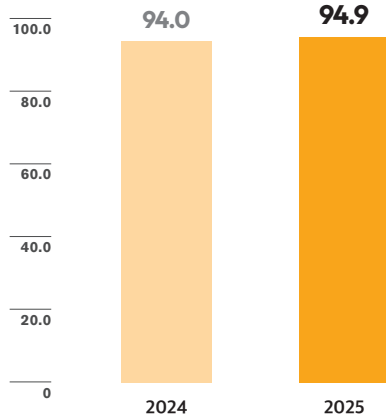
Total Young adults Middle-aged adults Late-middle-aged adults Older adults

(Unit: %)



Intention to Remain in Suwon Five Years from Now

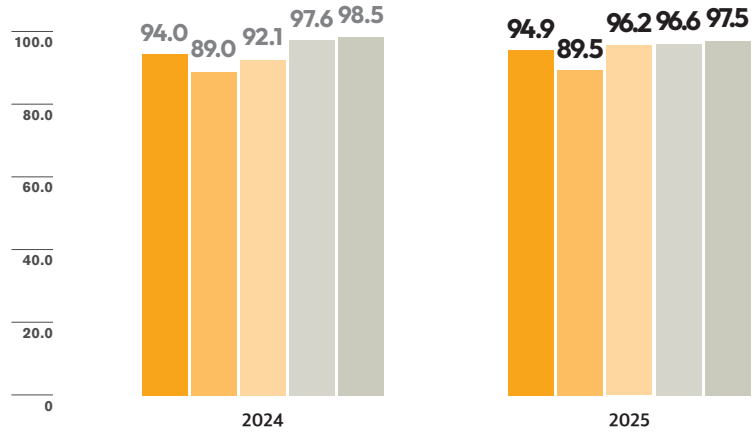
(Unit: %)



Intention to Remain in Suwon by Generation

(Unit: %)

Legend: Total (dark orange), Young adults (light orange), Middle-aged adults (medium orange), Late-middle-aged adults (grey), Older adults (dark grey)

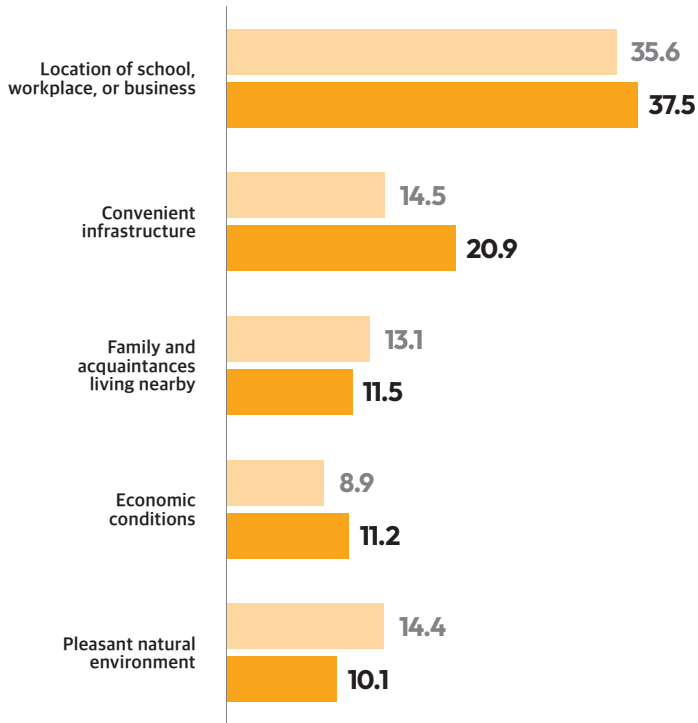


Question: Do you intend to continue living in Suwon five years from now?
Response: Proportion intending to remain

Top 5 Reasons for Intending to Remain

(Unit: points)

Legend: 2024 (light orange), 2025 (dark orange)

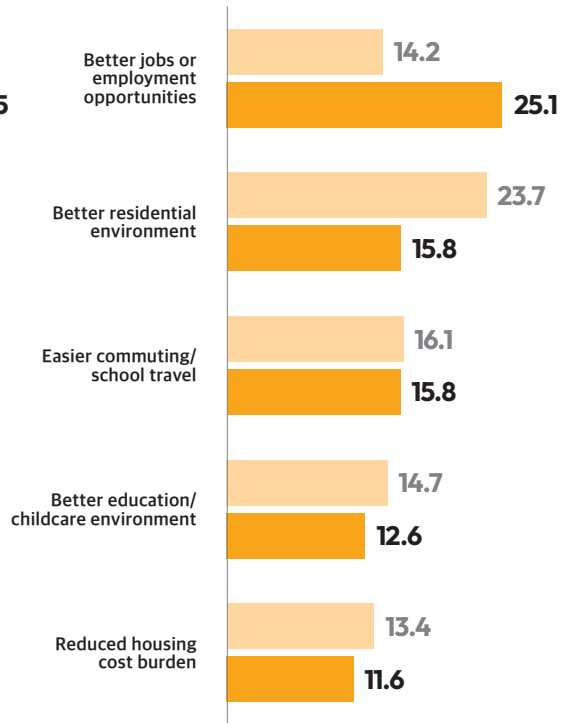


Question: What is your main reason for intending to remain?

Top 5 Reasons for Not Intending to Remain

(Unit: points)

Legend: 2024 (light orange), 2025 (dark orange)



Question: What is your main reason for not intending to remain?

3





Social Integration and Social Capital

How much loneliness and social isolation do Suwon citizens experience?

How prepared is Suwon as an inclusive city?

What is the level of social trust among Suwon citizens?

How satisfied are Suwon citizens with the pedestrian environment?

What perceived safety risks do Suwon citizens identify?

How much loneliness and social isolation do Suwon citizens experience?



Experience of Loneliness

*2024: 38.8%

(Unit: %)

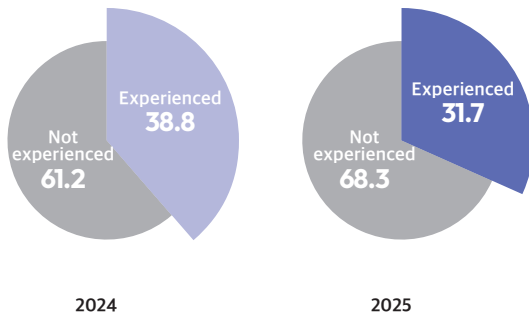
31.7%

Social Isolation **6.6%**

*2024: 6.9%

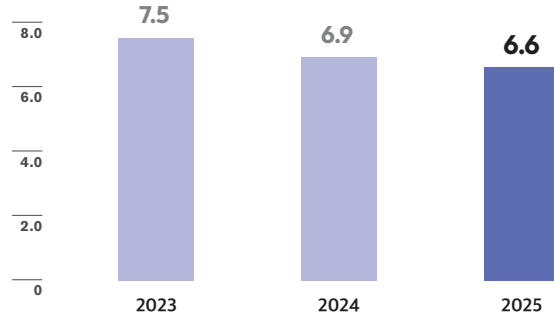
A total of 31.7% of Suwon citizens reported feeling lonely over the past two weeks, down 7.1 percentage points from the previous year (38.8%). The social isolation rate among Suwon citizens stood at 6.6%, with particularly high rates among older adults and single-person households. When asked whether they had someone to turn to for help, 85.1% of respondents said they had someone to care for them when sick, remaining broadly similar to 84.3% in the previous year. The proportion of respondents who had someone to talk to when feeling discouraged or depressed rose to 88.7%, up 3.8 percentage points from 84.9% in the previous year. The proportion of respondents who had someone to lend them money in a financial emergency rose markedly to 74.6%, up 8.6 percentage points from 66.0% in the previous year.

Experience of Loneliness (Past 2 Weeks) (Unit: %)



Social Isolation Rate (Unit: %)

(Unit: %)



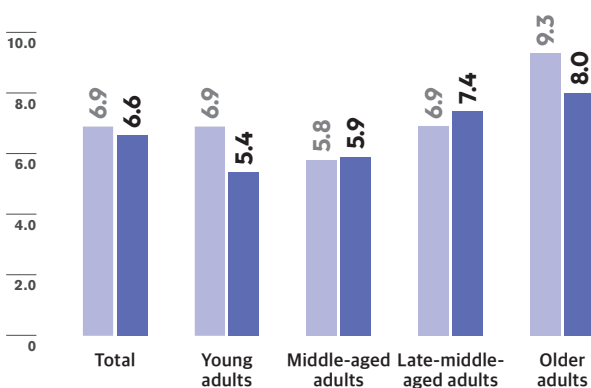
Question: Over the past two weeks, how frequently have you experienced the following symptoms? - 6) Loneliness

Social Isolation Rate by Respondent Characteristics

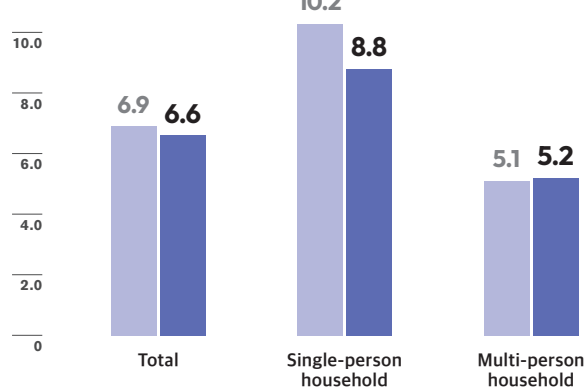
■ 2024 ■ 2025

(Unit: %)

Generation



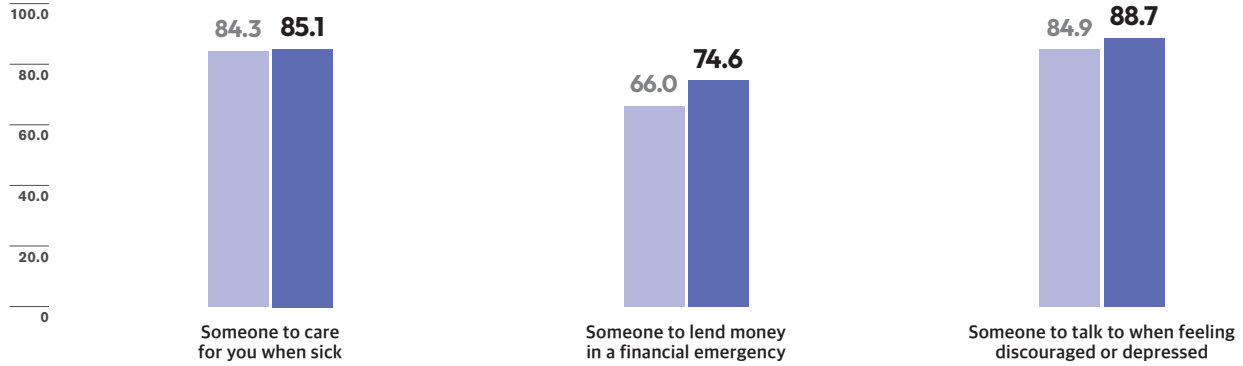
Number of Household Members



Availability of Someone to Turn to for Help

2024 2025

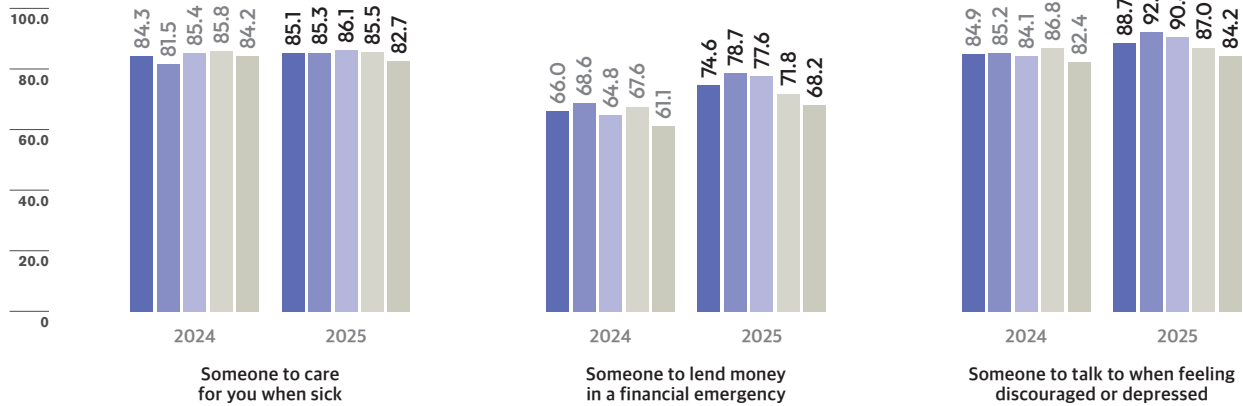
(Unit: %)



Question: Is there someone (family, relatives, friends, neighbours, colleagues, etc.) you can turn to in the following situations?
Response: Proportion responding 'yes'

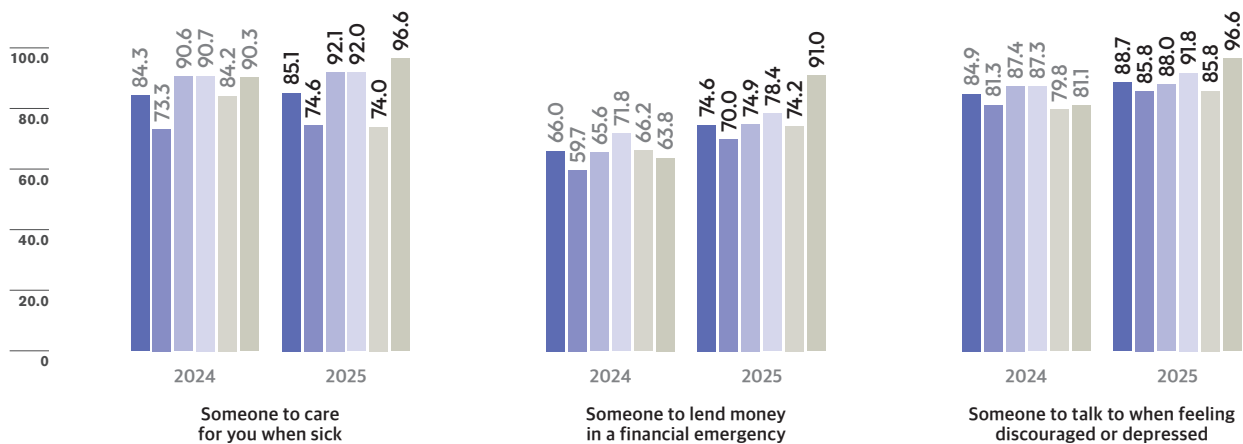
Availability of Support by Generation

Total Young adults Middle-aged adults Late-middle-aged adults Older adults (Unit: %)



Availability of Support by Household Type

Total Single-person households Couple-only households Couple-with-children households Single-parent households Other households (Unit: %)





How prepared is Suwon as an inclusive city?

Group with the Lowest Social Inclusiveness

Sexual Minorities

*2024: Sexual minorities

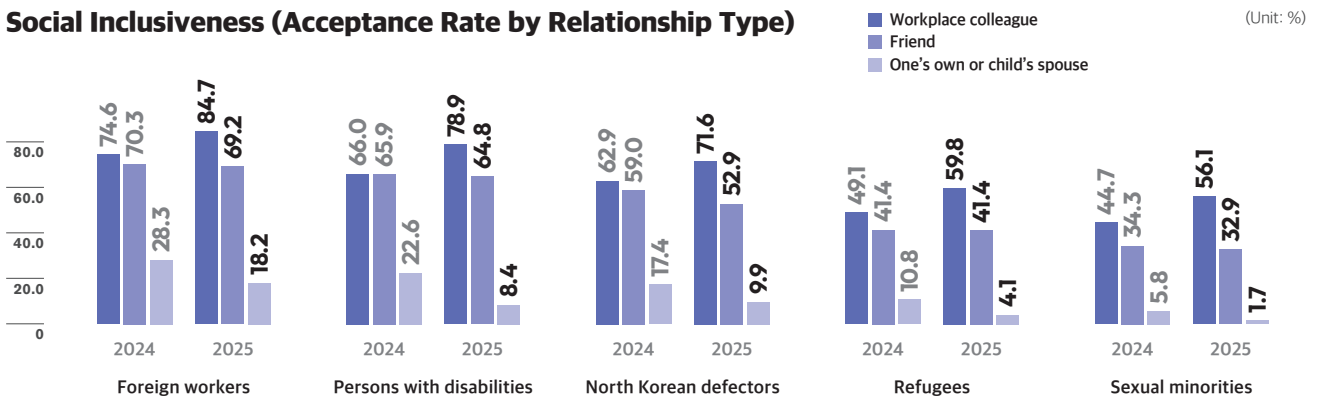
Lowest-Scoring Item in Attitudes Toward Socially Vulnerable Groups

'Poverty Is More Attributable to Social Systems Than to Individuals'

*2024: Willingness to pay more taxes for expanded social welfare for older adults

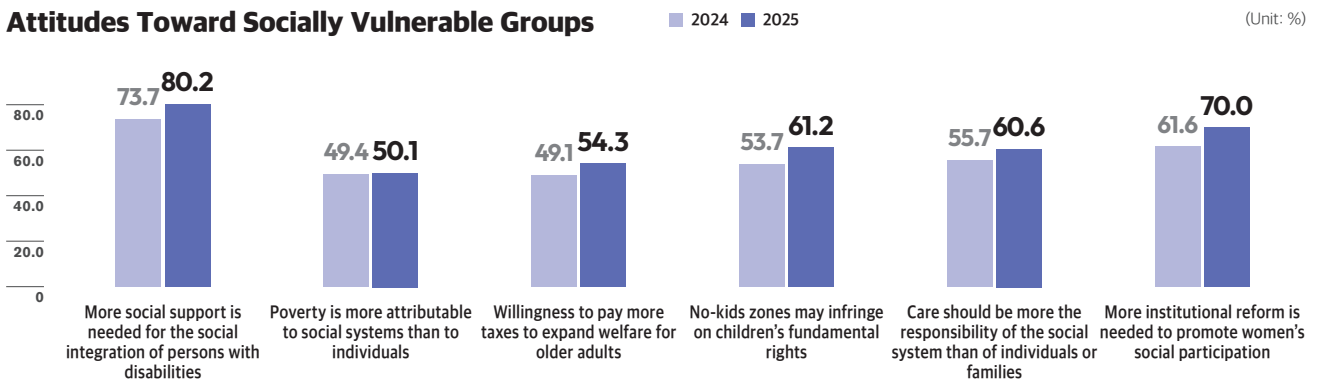
Suwon citizens' social inclusiveness varied clearly by relational distance, from workplace colleagues and friends to one's own or one's child's spouse. Acceptance of foreign workers and persons with disabilities as workplace colleagues was relatively high, while acceptance generally declined as the relationship became closer. In particular, acceptance of sexual minorities and refugees was low overall, and acceptance declined substantially for most groups when the relationship was framed as one's own or one's child's spouse. Regarding attitudes toward socially vulnerable groups, agreement was highest for 'more social support is needed for the social integration of persons with disabilities' (80.2%), followed by 'more institutional reform is needed to promote women's social participation' (70.0%), 'children's fundamental rights should be respected equally to those of adults' (61.2%), and 'care should be more the responsibility of the social system than of individuals or families' (60.6%). In contrast, agreement that 'poverty is more attributable to social systems than to individuals' stood at 50.1%, and willingness to pay more taxes to expand welfare for older adults stood at 54.3%, both representing relatively low levels.

Social Inclusiveness (Acceptance Rate by Relationship Type)



Question: Would you accept the following people in each of the roles described?
Response: Proportion responding 'yes'

Attitudes Toward Socially Vulnerable Groups



Question: The following statements describe attitudes toward socially vulnerable groups. To what extent do you agree with each?
Response: 7-point scale (① strongly disagree ~ ⑦ strongly agree); percentages refer to respondents who agreed (responses ⑤+⑥+⑦).

What is the level of social trust among Suwon citizens?



Trust in Family

*2024: 83.5 pts

(Unit: points)

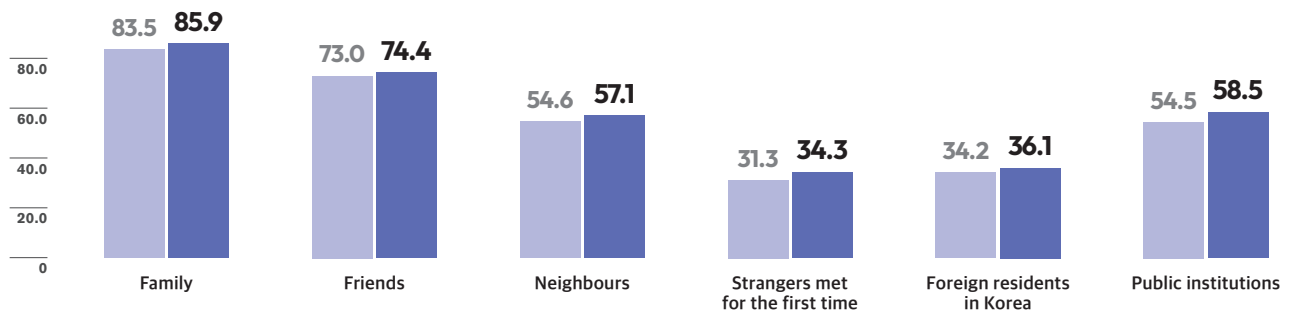


Social trust among Suwon citizens showed clear differences based on the closeness of the relationship. Trust in family (85.9 points) and friends (74.4 points) remained at high levels, while trust in neighbours (57.1 points), strangers (34.3 points), and public institutions (58.5 points) was relatively low. Compared with 2024, trust scores increased slightly across most categories, with public institution trust showing the most notable increase (+4.0 points). By district, trust in family (90.9 points) and friends (78.5 points) was highest in Paldal-gu. Trust in neighbours (59.5 points) and public institutions (60.5 points) was highest in Yeongtong-gu, while trust in strangers (36.4 points) was highest in Gwonseon-gu.

Social Trust by Category

■ 2024 ■ 2025

(Unit: points)



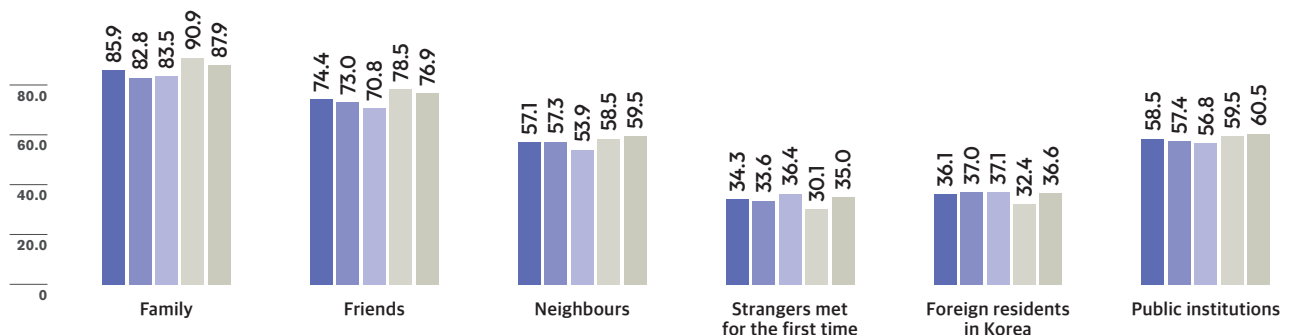
Question: How much do you trust each of the following people or institutions?

Response: 7-point scale (① do not trust at all ~ ⑦ fully trust), 100-point converted average

Social Trust by District

■ Total ■ Jangan-gu ■ Gwonseon-gu ■ Paldal-gu ■ Yeongtong-gu

(Unit: points)



How satisfied are Suwon citizens with the pedestrian environment?



Satisfaction Rate with the Pedestrian Environment in Residential Areas

(Unit: %)

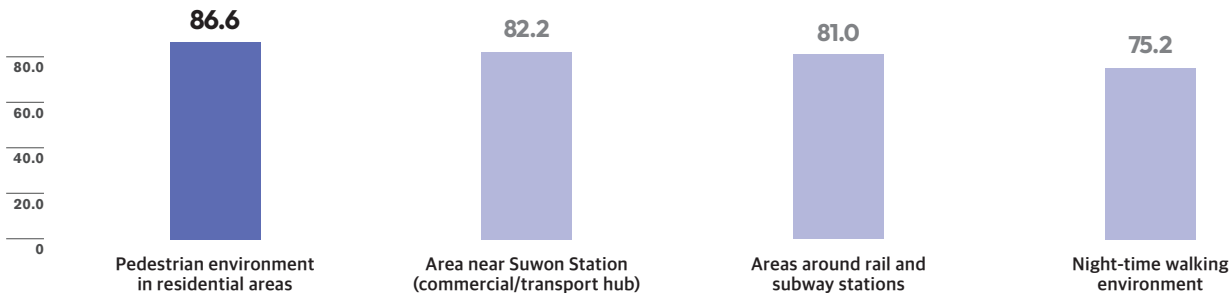
86.6%

Main Reason for Night-Time Pedestrian Dissatisfaction Few People Around at Night

When asked about satisfaction with pedestrian environments in Suwon, satisfaction with the pedestrian environment in residential areas was highest at 86.6%, followed by the area near Suwon Station (82.2%) and areas around rail and subway stations (81.0%). Satisfaction with the night-time walking environment was the lowest at 75.2%, indicating room for improvement in night-time pedestrian safety. The most frequently cited reason for dissatisfaction with the night-time walking environment was ‘few people around at night in the local living area’ (50.2%), followed by ‘insufficient policing/security facilities’ (27.1%) and ‘insufficient night-time pedestrian safety facilities’ (9.8%). By gender, women most frequently cited ‘few people around at night’ (65.0%), while men cited both ‘insufficient policing/security facilities’ (37.6%) and ‘few people around at night’ (39.6%) at similar rates, indicating gender differences in perceived night-time safety concerns.

Pedestrian Satisfaction by Environment

(Unit: %)

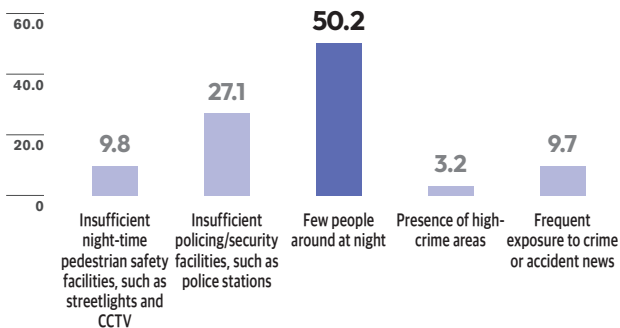


Question: How satisfied are you with the following forms of pedestrian environment in Suwon City?

Response: 7-point scale (① not satisfied at all ~ ⑦ very satisfied); percentages refer to satisfied respondents (responses ③+⑥+⑦).

Reasons for Night-time Pedestrian Dissatisfaction

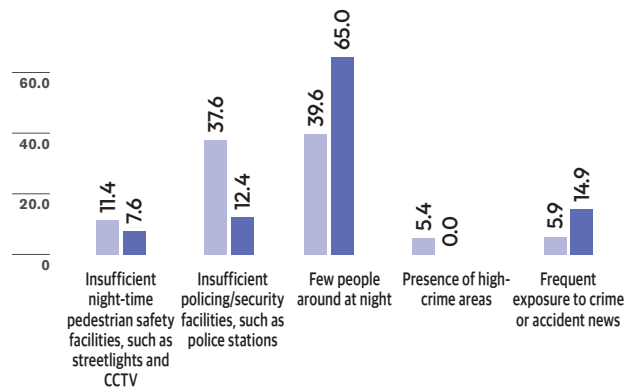
(Unit: %)



Reasons for Night-time Pedestrian Dissatisfaction by Gender

(Unit: %)

■ Male ■ Female



Question: What is the main reason for your dissatisfaction with the night-time pedestrian environment?

What perceived safety risks do Suwon citizens identify?



Top Safety Risk: Environmental Pollution

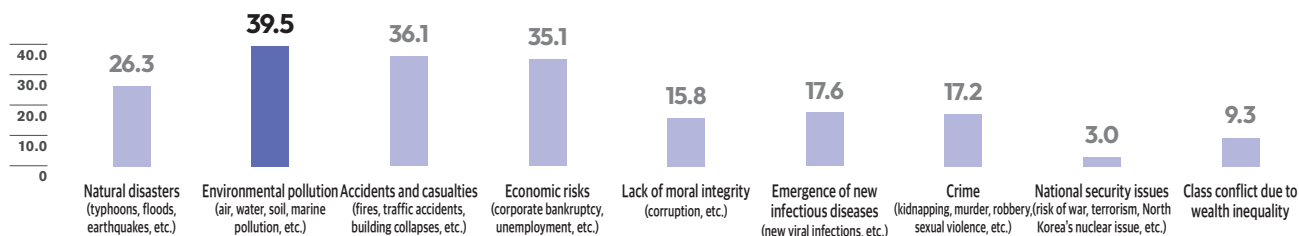
(Unit: %)

39.5%

The safety risk most frequently cited by Suwon citizens was ‘environmental pollution’ (39.5%), followed by ‘accidents and casualties’ (fires, traffic accidents, building collapses, etc.) (36.1%), ‘economic risks’ (corporate bankruptcy, unemployment, etc.) (35.1%), and ‘natural disasters’ (typhoons, floods, earthquakes, etc.) (26.3%). Perceived safety risks differed by generation. Among older adults, concerns about ‘environmental pollution’ (41.3%) and ‘accidents and casualties’ (40.5%) were relatively high, while young adults more frequently cited ‘accidents and casualties’ (38.7%) and ‘economic risks’ (35.7%). By district, Jangan-gu showed particularly high concern about ‘environmental pollution’ (51.9%) and ‘accidents and casualties’ (47.1%), while Gwonseon-gu recorded the highest level of concern about ‘economic risks’ (47.0%), indicating that perceptions of safety risks varied by district.

Safety Risks in Suwon (First and Second Priority Combined)

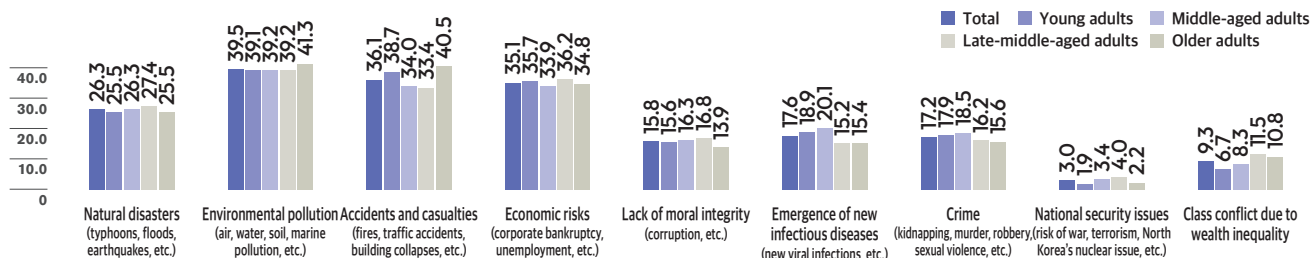
(Unit: %)



Question: What do you consider to be the greatest safety risks to Suwon City? Please name two in order of priority.

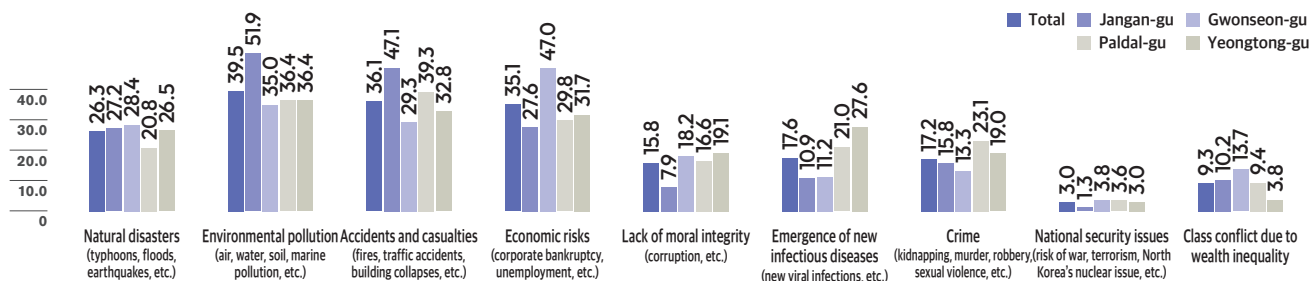
Safety Risks in Suwon by Generation (First and Second Priority Combined)

(Unit: %)



Safety Risks in Suwon by District (First and Second Priority Combined)

(Unit: %)



4





Family and Later Life

Low Fertility: What support do citizens want?

Is Suwon a good city for raising children?

How are citizens preparing funds for later life?

What kind of later life do Suwon citizens want?



Low Fertility: What support do citizens want?

Primary Cause of Low Fertility Housing Cost Burden

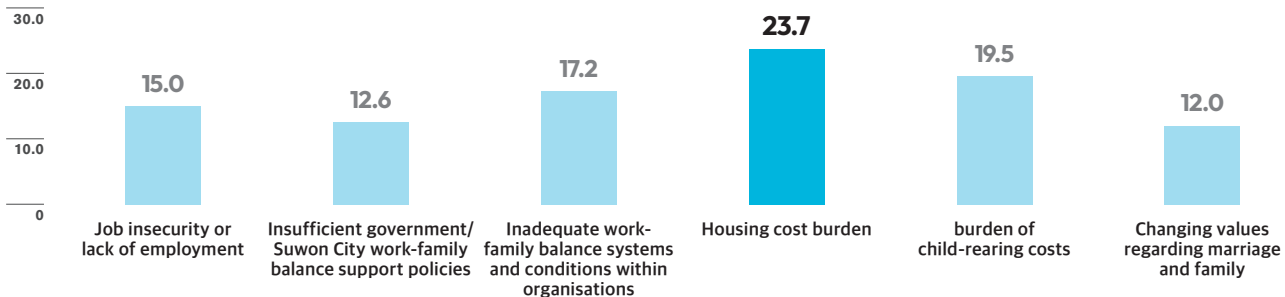
*2024: Inadequate work-family balance conditions and environment

Most Needed Policy Response Increased Support for Child-Rearing Costs

Suwon citizens identified ‘housing cost burden’ (23.7%) as the primary cause of low fertility, followed by ‘burden of child-rearing costs’ (19.5%), ‘inadequate work-family balance systems and conditions within organisations’ (17.2%), ‘job insecurity or lack of employment’ (15.0%), ‘insufficient government/Suwon City work-family balance support policies’ (12.6%), and ‘changing values regarding marriage and family’ (12.0%). As the most needed policy response to low fertility, ‘increased support for child-rearing costs’ ranked highest at 27.3%, followed by ‘expansion of work-family balance support systems’ (22.2%), ‘expanded housing support’ (22.0%), ‘strengthened education and childcare support’ (13.4%), and ‘improvement of conditions for using work-family balance systems within organisations’ (11.7%). In contrast, ‘expanded benefits for families with multiple children’ (1.7%) and ‘strengthened infertility support’ (1.6%) were low. No significant differences were found in these policy priorities by gender, generation, or marital status.

Main Causes of Low Fertility

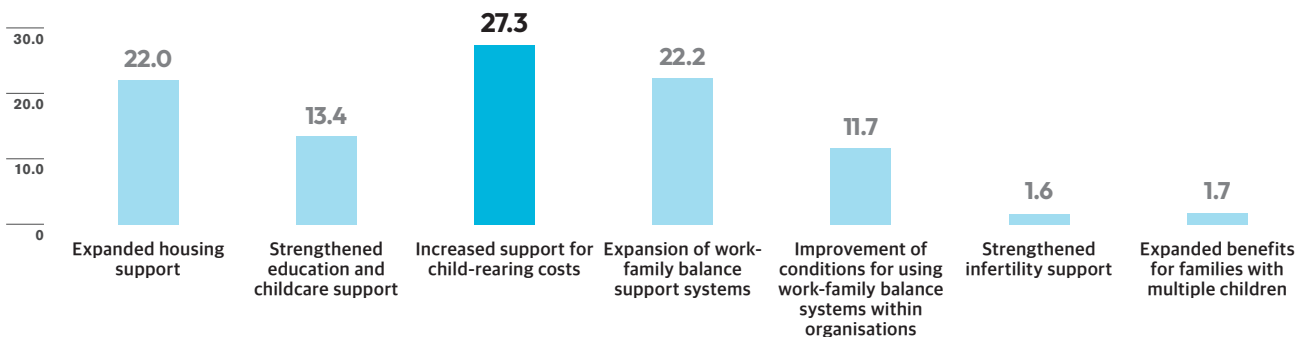
(Unit: %)



Question: In your view, what is the main cause of the low birth rate problem in our society?

Most Needed Policies to Address Low Fertility

(Unit: %)

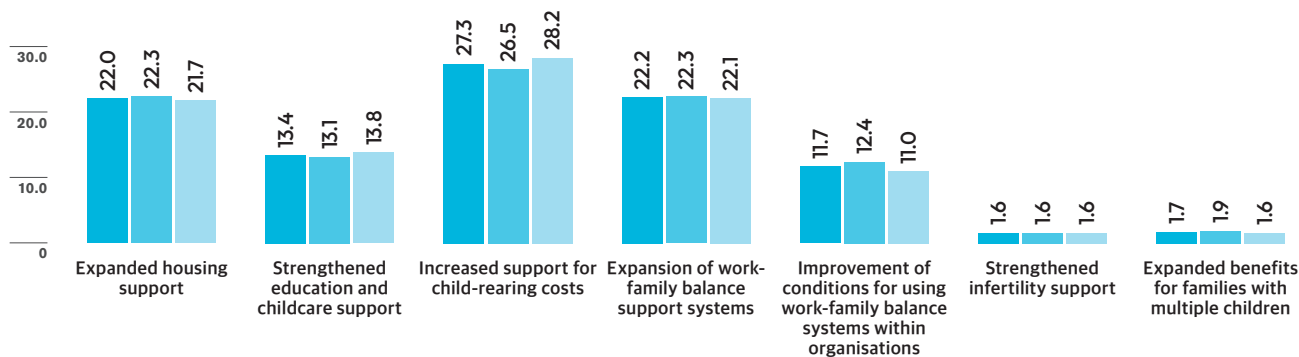


Question: In your view, what policy is most needed to address low fertility?

Most Needed Policies to Address Low Fertility by Gender

(Unit: %)

■ Total ■ Male ■ Female

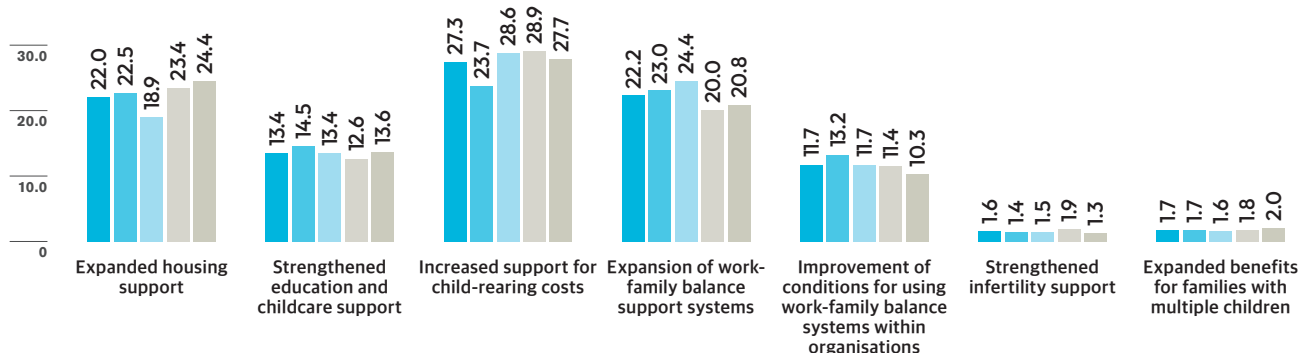


Question: In your view, what policy is most needed to address low fertility?

Most Needed Policies to Address Low Fertility by Generation

(Unit: %)

■ Total ■ Young adults ■ Middle-aged adults ■ Late-middle-aged adults ■ Older adults

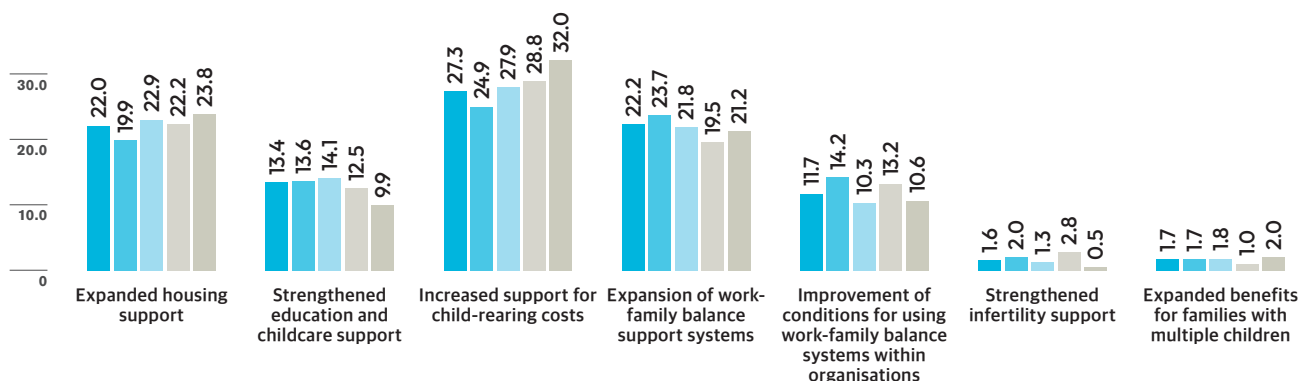


Question: In your view, what policy is most needed to address low fertility?

Most Needed Policies to Address Low Fertility by Marital Status

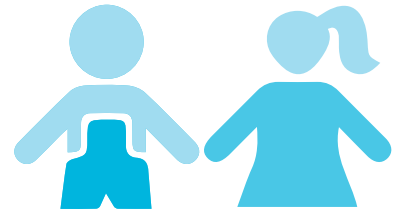
(Unit: %)

■ Total ■ Unmarried ■ Married ■ Divorced/separated ■ Widowed



Question: In your view, what policy is most needed to address low fertility?

Is Suwon a good city for raising children?



Proportion of Residents with Children

(Unit: %)



A total of 58.9% of Suwon citizens have children. Among childless respondents aged under 45, the average planned number of children was 1.4. Child-rearing satisfaction averaged 65.0 points, up slightly from 64.7 points in 2024, with 62.1% responding 'yes', similar to the previous year. Regarding whether Suwon is a good city for raising children, the average was 63.9 points, down slightly from 64.2 points in 2024, and the proportion responding 'yes' also declined from 57.8% to 55.1%.

Presence of Children

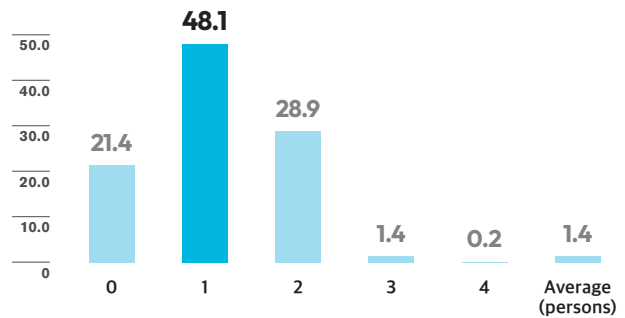
(Unit: %)



Question: Do you currently have children?

Planned Number of Children

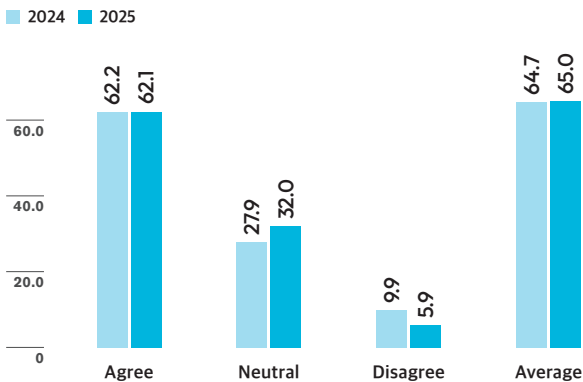
(Unit: %, persons)



Question: (Childless respondents aged under 45 only) How many children do you currently plan to have?

Child-Rearing Friendliness of Suwon

(Unit: %, points)

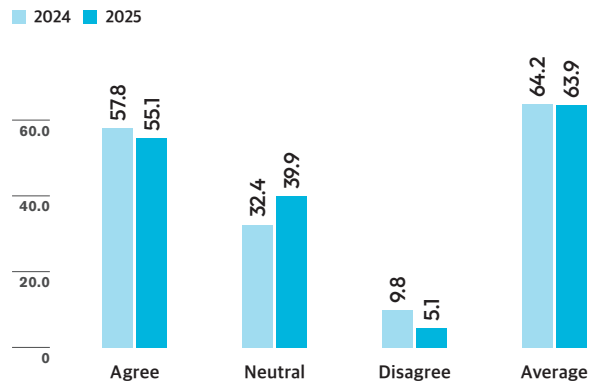


Question: What do you think about the following statements regarding raising children? - 1. Suwon is a child-friendly city where it is good to raise children.

Response: 5-point scale (① strongly agree ~ ⑤ strongly disagree); percentages refer to respondents who agreed (responses ①+②); average scores are converted to a 100-point scale.

Intention to Raise Children in Suwon

(Unit: %, points)



Question: What do you think about the following statements regarding raising children? - 2. I want to raise my children in Suwon.

Response: 5-point scale (① strongly agree ~ ⑤ strongly disagree); percentages refer to respondents who agreed (responses ①+②); average scores are converted to a 100-point scale.

Top Reason for Willingness to Children in Suwon

Location/Transport Accessibility for Work

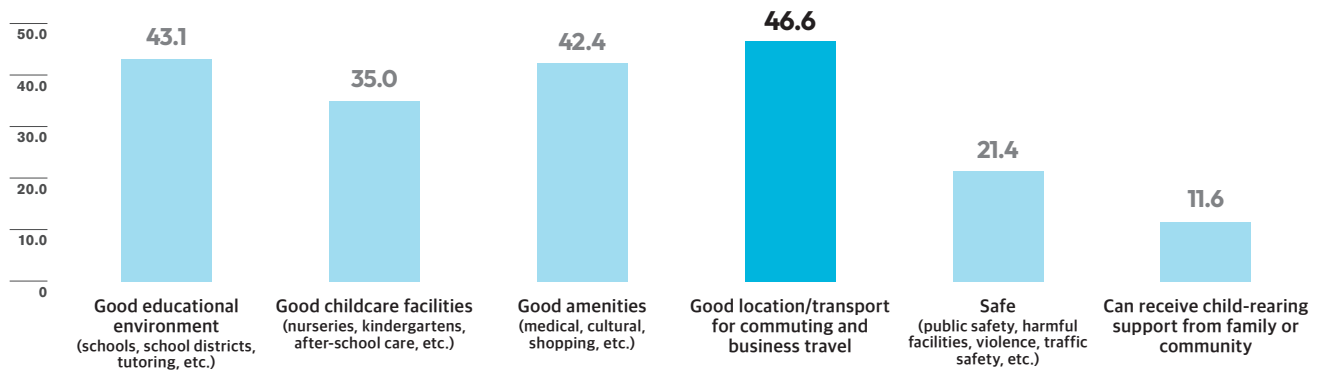
Top Reason for Not Wanting to Raise Children in Suwon

Educational Environment, Childcare Facilities

The most frequently cited reason for choosing Suwon as a place to raise children was ‘good location and transport accessibility for commuting and business travel’ at 46.6%, followed by ‘good educational environment for children’ (43.1%), ‘good amenities’ (42.4%), and ‘good childcare facilities’ (35.0%). In contrast, the most frequently cited reasons for not wanting to raise children in Suwon were ‘poor educational environment’ (40.7%) and ‘insufficient childcare facilities’ (40.7%) at equal rates, followed by ‘poor location and transport accessibility’ (36.4%) and ‘poor amenities’ (32.7%), confirming high demand for improvement in educational and childcare infrastructure.

Reasons for Wanting to Raise Children in Suwon (First and Second Priority Combined)

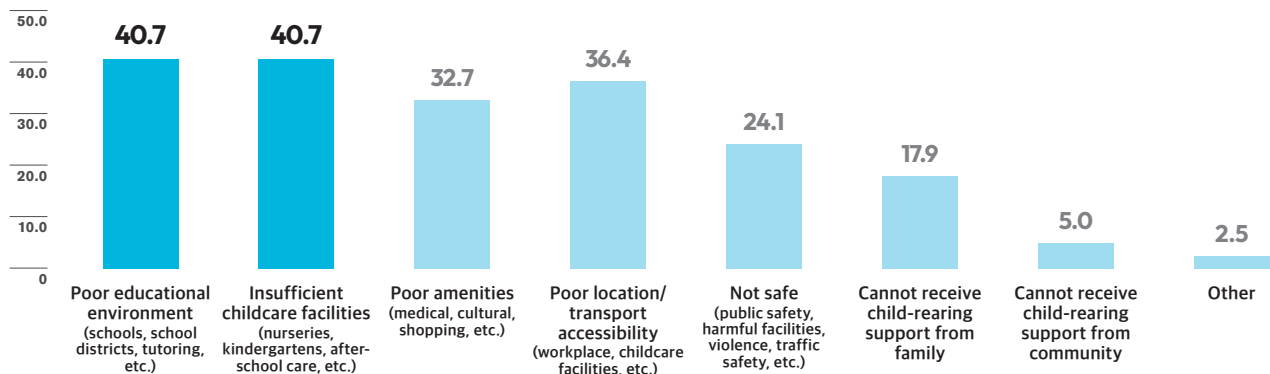
(Unit: %)



Question: What are your main reasons for wanting to raise children in Suwon? Please select two in order of priority.

Reasons for Not Wanting to Raise Children in Suwon (First and Second Priority Combined)

(Unit: %)



Question: What are your main reasons for not wanting to raise children in Suwon? Please select two in order of priority.



How are citizens preparing funds for later life?

Preparation Rate for Funds for Later Life (Unit: %)

*2024: 58.3%

91.9%

Main Method of Preparing Funds for Retirement National Pension/Government Employee Pension, Etc. and Bank Savings

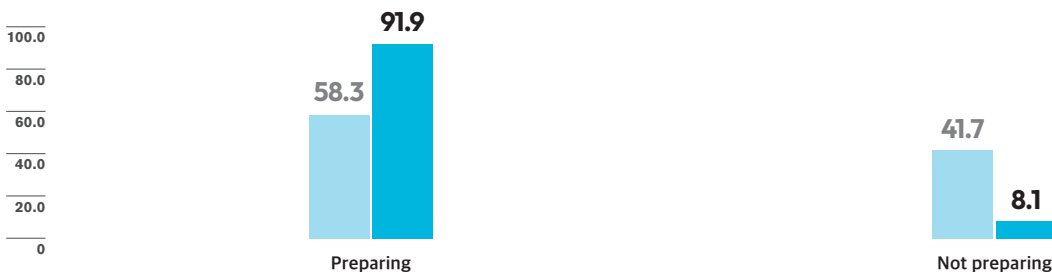
*2024: National Pension/Government Employee Pension, etc. bank savings

A total of 91.9% of Suwon citizens responded that they are preparing funds for later life, a large increase (+33.6%p) compared with the previous year (58.3%). The most commonly used preparation method was ‘public pensions (national pension, etc.)’ at 74.5%, though this declined 4.1 percentage points from the previous year. In contrast, ‘bank savings’ rose to 63.8% (+6.8%p) and ‘insurance’ also increased to 40.0% (+2.9%p). ‘Private pension’ fell to 28.1%, a notable decrease of 8.3 percentage points.

Preparation Status for Funds for Later Life

■ 2024 ■ 2025

(Unit: %)



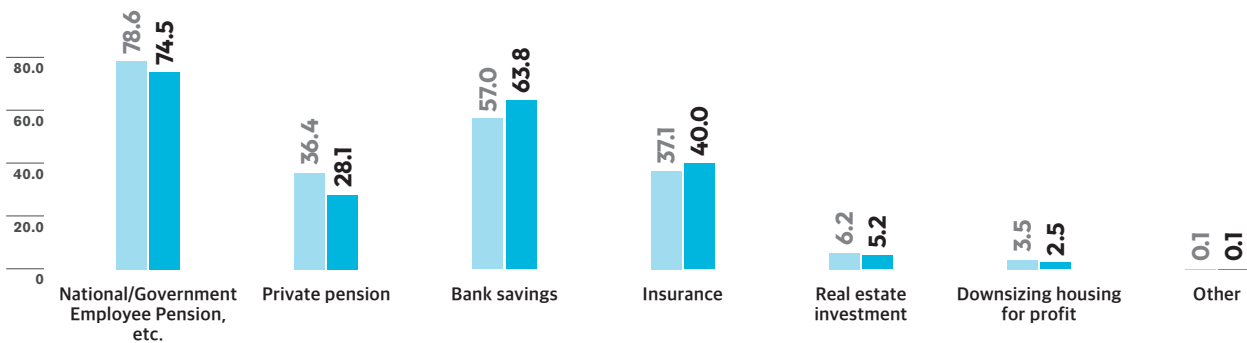
Question(2024): The following questions concern later life. Are you currently preparing funds for later life?

Question(2025): The following questions concern later life. Please indicate all of the ways in which you are currently preparing funds for later life.

Methods of Preparing Funds for Later Life (Multiple Responses)

■ 2024 ■ 2025

(Unit: %)



Question: The following questions concern later life. Please indicate all of the ways in which you are currently preparing funds for later life.

What kind of later life do Suwon citizens want?



Average Appropriate Monthly Living Costs After Retirement

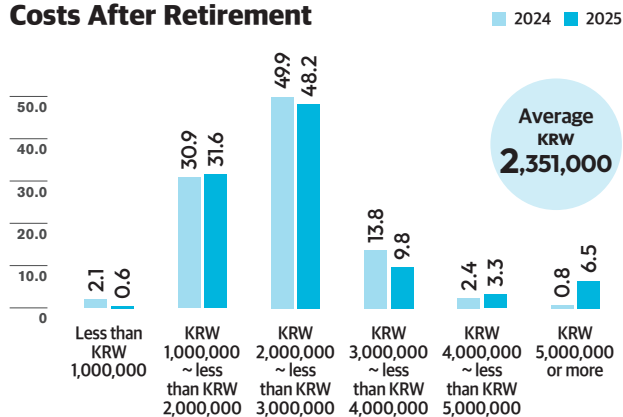
KRW **2,351,000**

Most Desired Post-Retirement Activities Hobbies/Cultural Activities and Income-Generating Activities

The average appropriate monthly living costs for a single person after retirement was KRW 2,351,000, with responses concentrated in 'KRW 2,000,000 ~ less than KRW 3,000,000' (48.2%) and 'KRW 1,000,000 ~ less than KRW 2,000,000' (31.6%). Compared with the previous year, the most notable change was a sharp increase in the proportion opting for 'KRW 5,000,000 or more', rising from 0.8% to 6.5%. The most desired post-retirement activities were 'hobbies/cultural activities' (80.0%) and 'income-generating activities' (76.7%), followed by 'religious activities' (45.8%), 'volunteering' (38.6%), and 'grandchild-rearing' (26.9%). By gender, women showed higher rates for 'religious activities' (52.0%) and 'volunteering' (41.8%) compared with men, while men more frequently cited 'income-generating activities' (79.1%).

Appropriate Monthly Living Costs After Retirement

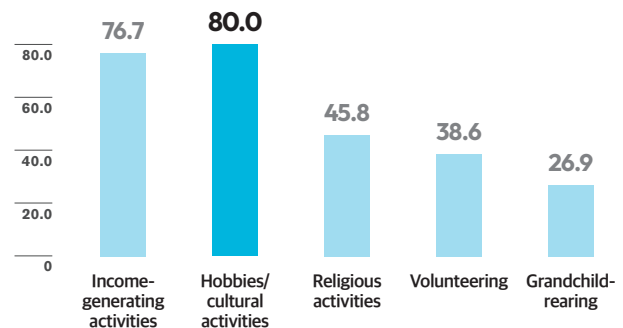
(Unit: %, KRW 10,000)



Question: In your view, what is the appropriate monthly living cost for one person after retirement?

Desired Post-Retirement Activities

(Unit: %)



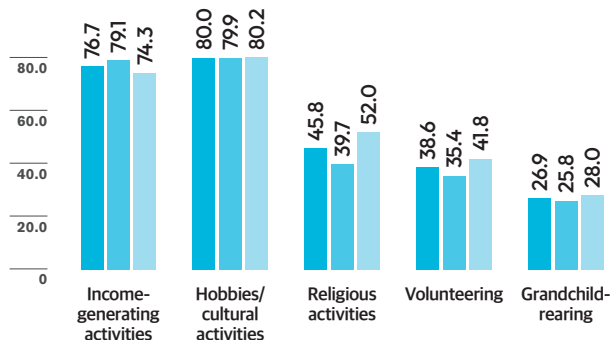
Question: How much would you like to participate in the following activities after retirement?

Response: 5-point scale (① not willing at all ~ ⑤ very willing); percentages refer to respondents who were willing (responses ④+⑤).

Desired Post-Retirement Activities

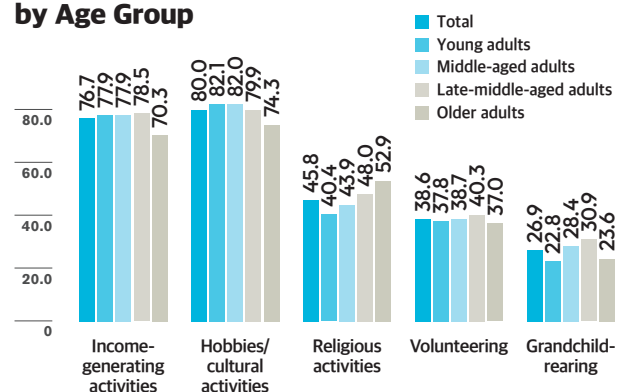
(Unit: %)

■ Total ■ Male ■ Female



Desired Post-Retirement Activities by Age Group

(Unit: %)



5





Policy Demand

How interested are citizens in policy?

How do Suwon citizens assess their overall quality of life?

What are the areas of concern for each of the 4 districts?

How interested are citizens in policy?



Policy Interest

*2024: 48.8 points

(Unit: %)

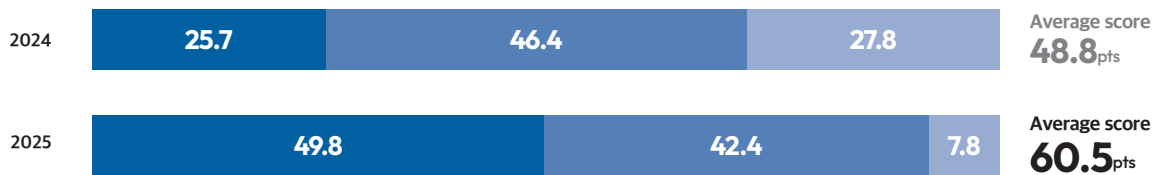
60.5 points

Interest in Suwon City policies averaged 60.5 points on a 100-point scale, a marked increase compared with the previous year (48.8 points). For the usual level of interest in Suwon City policies, 'interested' was the most common response at 49.8%, followed by 'neutral' (42.4%) and 'not interested' (7.8%). Compared with 2024, 'interested' responses rose to 49.8%, up 24.1 percentage points from the previous year (25.7%), while 'not interested' responses fell to 7.8%, down 20.0 percentage points from the previous year (27.8%), showing a marked improvement in citizens' interest in policy. By district, Yeongtong-gu recorded the highest policy interest at 62.5 points, followed by Paldal-gu (60.3 points), Gwonseon-gu (60.0 points), and Jangan-gu (58.9 points).

Interest in Suwon City Policies

■ Interested ■ Neutral ■ Not interested

(Unit: %, points)

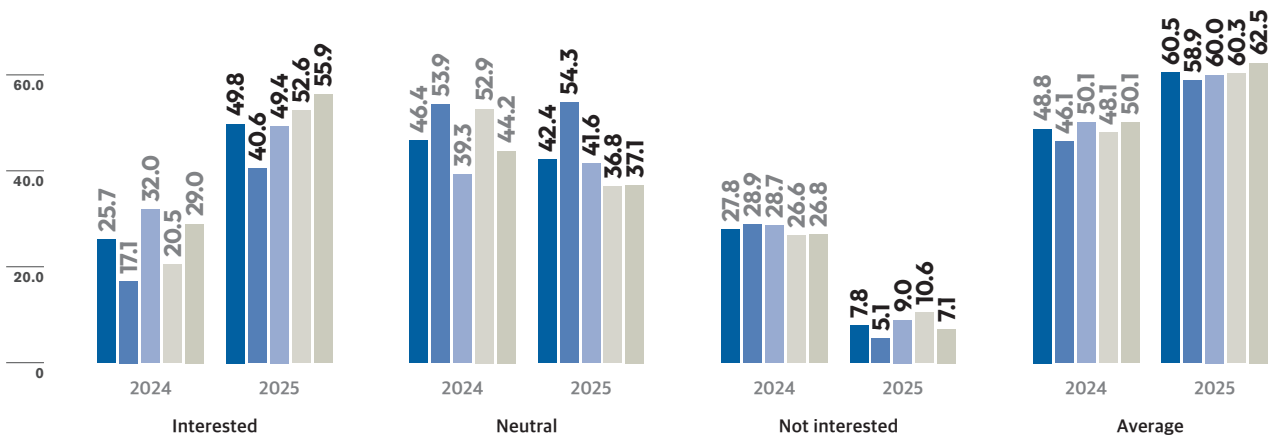


Question: How interested are you in Suwon City policies?

Response: Not interested: ① not interested at all + ② somewhat not interested; Neutral: ③; Interested: ④ somewhat interested + ⑤ very interested; 100-point converted average of 5-point scale.

Interest in Suwon City Policies by District

■ Total ■ Jangan-gu ■ Gwonseon-gu ■ Paldal-gu ■ Yeongtong-gu (Unit: %, points)





How do Suwon citizens assess their overall quality of life?

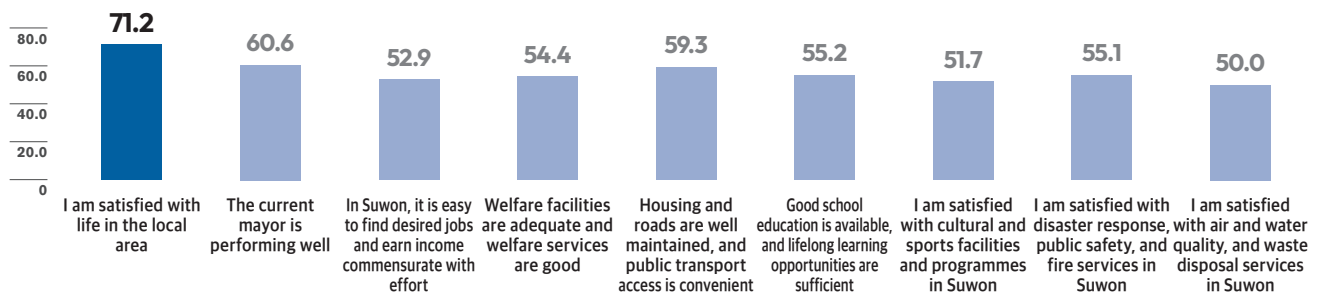
Overall Assessment of Suwon City (Unit: %)

Satisfaction with life in the local area

71.2%

Looking at citizens' perceptions of life in Suwon overall, 'satisfaction with life in the local area' was the highest at 71.2%, followed by the 'current mayor's performance' (60.6%), 'housing and road maintenance, and public transport accessibility' (59.3%), 'education and lifelong learning opportunities' (55.2%), and 'disaster response, public safety, and fire services' (55.1%). 'Cultural and sports facilities' (51.7%) and 'environmental services' (50.0%) were relatively low. By district, Yeongtong-gu showed high levels across most items, including 'jobs and income generation' (68.9%), 'welfare' (66.1%), 'education and lifelong learning' (66.0%), and 'environment' (61.1%). Jangan-gu was relatively high in 'satisfaction with life in the local area' (78.9%) and 'mayoral performance' (65.9%), whereas Gwonseon-gu's overall assessment of life was generally low.

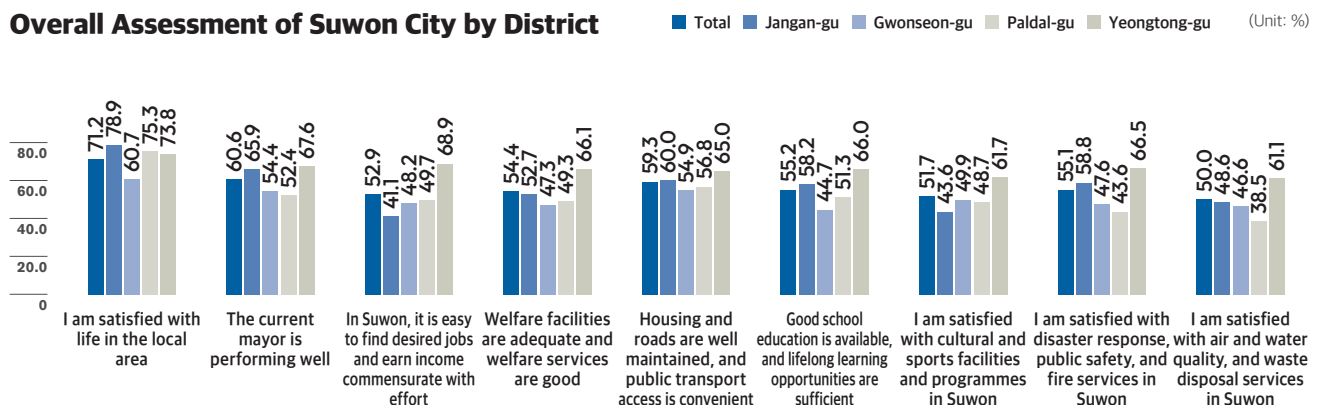
Overall Assessment of Suwon City (Unit: %)



Question: The following statements concern life in Suwon overall. To what extent do you agree with each statement?

Response: 5-point scale (① strongly disagree ~ ⑤ strongly agree); percentages refer to respondents who agreed (responses ④+⑤).

Overall Assessment of Suwon City by District (Unit: %)



What are the areas of concern for each of the 4 districts?

Jangan-gu

Real Estate·Childcare·Culture

Gwonseon-gu

Housing·Transport·Jobs·Environment·Education

Paldal-gu

Welfare

Compared with other districts, Jangan-gu showed particularly high interest in ‘real estate, childcare, and culture’, Gwonseon-gu in ‘housing, transport, jobs, environment, and education’, and Paldal-gu in ‘welfare’. Yeongtong-gu showed a more evenly distributed pattern rather than standing out in a specific area. Meanwhile, ‘safety’ and ‘economy’ were mentioned more often in relation to Suwon City as a whole than to individual districts, suggesting that they function as city-wide common areas of interest. Looking at the level of interest by detailed topic on this basis, Jangan-gu showed prominent mentions of ‘apartments, housing, redevelopment, jeonse, monthly rent, buses, taxis, incidents, employment, parks, and waste’ compared with other districts; Gwonseon-gu showed relatively high interest in ‘housing sales transactions, subway, green spaces, and leisure’; Paldal-gu in ‘parking and childcare’; and Yeongtong-gu in ‘crime, accidents, companies, job-seeking, and care’.

*The areas of interest in each of the four districts are based on social data analysis results.





Interest by District

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

6





In-Depth Analysis of the Suwon Survey

How different are the lives of single-person and multi-person households in Suwon?

How do single-person households in Suwon differ by generation?

What are the seven characteristics of Generation X in Suwon?

Are adolescents in Suwon happy?

2025 Suwon Survey: Survey Overview

2025 Suwon Survey: Survey Items

How different are the lives of single-person and multi-person households in Suwon?



Single-person households in Suwon enjoy lives centred on personal space and leisure, but they face employment insecurity, including a high proportion of temporary and casual workers, and a heavy housing cost burden. Multi-person households, by contrast, maintain stable family-centred lives with high levels of emotional support and happiness, but care and child-rearing responsibilities are heavily concentrated within these households, along with housing and education costs. Single-person households are vulnerable to loneliness and housing insecurity, while multi-person households are vulnerable to stress. Nevertheless, 93% of single-person households still wish to continue living in Suwon. These differences clearly illustrate the need for balance in urban life between freedom and stability, as well as between autonomy and responsibility.

Single-person households	Multi-person households
Households with high autonomy through independent living, but with a weak economic and emotional safety net in times of crisis	Households where risk-sharing and mutual support among members are possible, but care and child-rearing burdens are concentrated
<p>Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in the labour market, with a high proportion of temporary and casual workers and concentration in large corporations and the public sector • Concentrated value-oriented consumption centred on self-development and leisure • High inclusiveness towards persons with disabilities and sexual minorities, and a preference for gatherings based on shared tastes and values 	<p>Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high proportion of regular employees and an employment structure centred on small and mid-sized companies • A consumption structure centred on supporting and raising family members (education, etc.) • High trust in close relationships (family, friends, etc.) and a preference for gatherings based on personal ties
<p>Vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued employment insecurity due to temporary and casual work • Rental housing-centred residential pattern, with an unstable housing base due to high rent relative to income • Limited perceived need to prepare for later life, despite a high willingness to continue working (higher later-life costs than multi-person households) • Difficulty using medical facilities due to physical and economic factors • Threats to mental health from depressive feelings, loneliness, and a sense of isolation • Perceived insufficiency of infrastructure for young adults, women, and persons with disabilities • Low perceived adequacy of key community services such as welfare, education, culture, safety, and the living environment 	<p>Vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty finding jobs and generating income • Exposure to a more individualised and irregular income structure than single-person households (a high proportion of self-employed and freelance workers) • A high debt ratio from purchasing housing • Limited perceived need to prepare for later life, despite a high willingness to continue working • Difficulty using medical facilities due to time constraints • Threats to mental health from stress • Insufficient housing, mental-health, cultural-leisure, and rights-protection infrastructure that the family unit can enjoy together
<p>Policy needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Improve job stability and working conditions ② Supply small housing units tailored to single-person households and provide housing-cost support, including jeonse or monthly rent loan support ③ Programmes for building social networks and preventing isolation ④ Livelihood and self-reliance welfare support ⑤ Establish an individual-level care and medical safety net ⑥ Introduce life- and safety-related services led by public institutions ⑦ Tailored transition policies for retirement 	<p>Policy needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Provide income safety-net services for multi-person households ② Expand household-tailored housing finance support ③ Provide housing support reflecting the characteristics of multi-person households ④ Provide family-level psychological counselling to ease stress and anxiety ⑤ Expand reliable public care infrastructure ⑥ Create family-friendly working environments and support work-family balance ⑦ Provide medical support that addresses time constraints ⑧ Tailored transition policies for retirement

How do single-person households in Suwon differ by generation?



Young adult single-person households are characterised by housing cost burdens, precarious jobs, gaps in preparation for later life, and loneliness. Middle-aged single-person households have relatively stable jobs and high levels of leisure and cultural consumption, while also facing concentrated economic and family burdens. Late-middle-aged single-person households have a high prevalence of temporary work and long working hours, which increases fatigue, stress, and emotional risk. They also have a high share of asset- and business-related debt. Older adult single-person households show employment insecurity, including self-employment and casual work,

burdens from medical and living costs, deteriorating health, social isolation, and a strong need for care. Measures to improve perceived welfare access and provide emotional and mental-health support are therefore particularly needed.

Young adult single-person households	Middle-aged single-person households	Late-middle-aged single-person households	Older adult single-person households
<p>Young adult single-person households with relatively stable employment, but large gaps in later-life preparation and rights protection</p>	<p>Middle-aged single-person households with the most stable employment and income, but concentrated burdens and responsibilities</p>	<p>Late-middle-aged single-person households facing expanding emotional and health risks amid precarious employment and long working hours</p>	<p>Older adult single-person households with low perceived welfare across all areas and the greatest risk of isolation</p>
<p>Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high proportion of regular employees and a high economic activity rate indicate relatively good short-term employment stability • Leisure activities centred on cultural content, with high life satisfaction and happiness • A relatively high proportion has not prepared for later life, mainly due to 'insufficient awareness of the need' 	<p>Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The highest economic activity rate, self-employment revenue, and leisure spending among all groups • Characteristics of the 'sandwich generation', showing both housing-related and cultural consumption • Later-life preparation is under way, while living-cost burdens are also perceived 	<p>Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employment structure centred on temporary work and small enterprises, with relatively long average working hours • Preparation for later life has been undertaken, but there is a strong intention to work for as long as health allows • Declining life satisfaction and happiness, with rising rates of depressive feelings and worry 	<p>Characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lowest economic activity rate and employment stability of all groups • A consumption structure centred on medical and living costs, with the lowest leisure spending • The highest proportion reporting insufficiency across all welfare areas
<p>Vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in preparation for later life • Low perceived security and rights protection • Housing cost burden and difficulty forming initial assets 	<p>Vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrated housing and debt burdens • Difficulty with work-life balance • Increasing burden of long-term preparation for later life 	<p>Vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precarious employment and excessive working hours • Mental-health vulnerability • Weakening social relationships 	<p>Vulnerabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient welfare access across all areas, including medical care, care services, jobs, and housing • Social isolation, loneliness, and mental-health risks • Low income and mobility constraints
<p>Policy needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailored later-life preparation education and asset-formation support for young adult single-person households • Strengthened protection of housing and labour rights for young adults • Expansion of cultural and leisure infrastructure within the local living area (youth-friendly public cultural spaces) 	<p>Policy needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and debt management support for middle-aged single-person households • Medium- to long-term later-life planning and transition support • Leisure and rest policies that consider work-life and cultural balance (leisure programmes friendly to office workers and single-person households) 	<p>Policy needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable jobs and improved working environments for late-middle-aged single-person households • Strengthened mental-health and social-relationship recovery programmes • Tailored policies linking work and leisure during the retirement transition 	<p>Policy needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive strengthening of medical and care access for older adult single-person households • Expansion of low-cost leisure and social-participation spaces based in the local living area • An integrated welfare policy package combining income, job, and emotional support

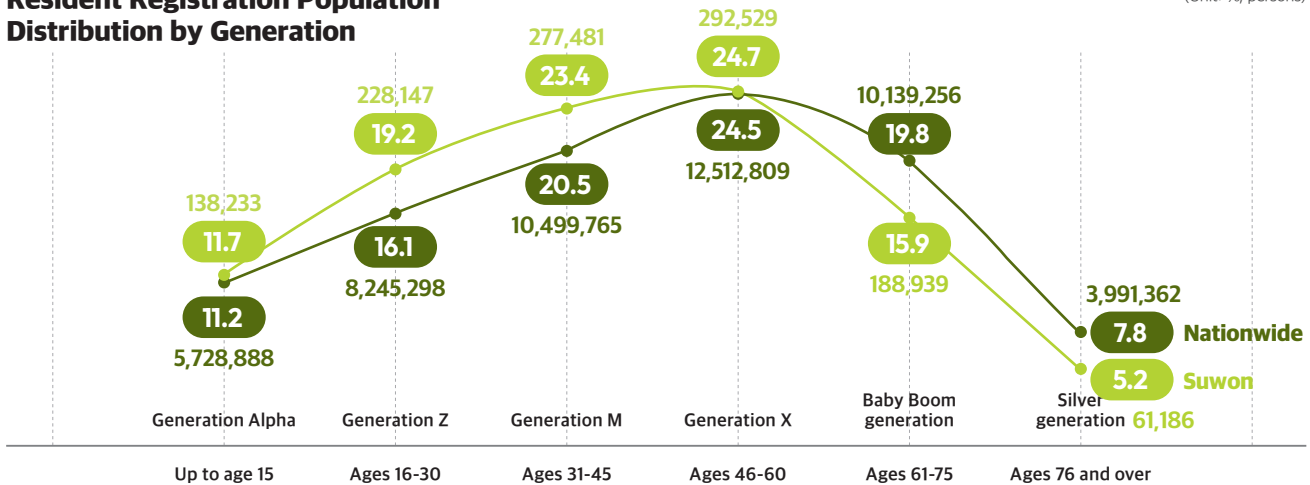


What are the seven characteristics of Generation X in Suwon?

Generation X in Suwon refers here to those born between 1965 and 1979, aged 46–60 as of 2025. As a group overlapping with the second wave of baby boomers entering retirement in earnest, it forms a central axis of the population structure and accounts for the largest share of the resident registration population, at 24.5% nationwide and 24.7% in Suwon. As a bridge between the Baby Boom generation and the MZ generations, and as Korea’s first generation associated with individualism, it has been left in a policy blind spot amid MZ-centred discourse. Yet it carries a compounded vulnerability in which high income, high spending, high debt, and high stress appear simultaneously, calling for renewed policy attention. In Suwon, the shares of Generation M (23.4%) and Generation Z (19.2%) are higher than the national average, while the Baby Boom generation (15.9%) accounts for a smaller share, giving the city a relatively young structure with a relatively large middle-aged and young population and a smaller older population. Within this structure, Generation X has the highest dependence on earned income and the longest weekly working hours of all generations. However, housing-purchase debt limits their capacity to build assets, and opportunities to continue their careers are narrowing amid the perceived threat of AI. This generation experiences a structural dilemma in which it recognises the need to prepare for later life but finds this difficult due to insufficient income to cover living expenses. Their health is around average, but stress and emotional burdens are high, creating a wide gap between body and mind. Their leisure time is the shortest yet their spending is the highest, showing a tendency to compensate for time with money. Although their happiness is around average, their level of social isolation and the proportion with no one to rely on in a crisis are high, making them a generation whose daily life appears stable but whose support network is highly vulnerable in emergencies.

Resident Registration Population Distribution by Generation

(Unit: %, persons)



Seven Characteristics of Generation X in Suwon

1. They work hard, but assets do not accumulate.

Dependence on earned income (89.7%) is among the highest of all generations, but 73.1% of household debt arises from purchasing the home they live in, leaving limited capacity to build assets relative to income.

2. They work longer than any other generation.

With average weekly working hours of 42.6 hours, they work longer than any other generation, and the leading reason for wanting to work is “covering basic livelihood and living expenses” (60.3%), characterising continued work for survival rather than for achieving goals.

3. They have career experience, but their options are narrowing.

With an occupational structure dispersed across office workers (31.1%), service workers (22.6%), and

the self-employed (18.2%), they perceive the threat of AI to jobs (63.7%) while facing a structure in which it is difficult to translate their career experience into new job opportunities.

4. They recognise the need to prepare for later life, but reality gets in the way.

Among those not preparing for later life, 81.9% cited “insufficient income to cover living expenses”, revealing a structural dilemma in which they recognise the need but real-world conditions block preparation.

5. Their bodies are holding up, but their minds are heavy.

Self-rated health (66.9%) is around average, but the reported stress rate (65.9%) is the highest of all generations, and emotional burdens such as depressive feelings and anxiety are higher than

among the MZ generations, making the gap between body and mind pronounced.

6. They have the least time among all generations, but spend the most on leisure.

Weekday leisure time (2.6 hours) is the shortest of all generations, but average monthly spending on leisure activities (KRW 349,000) is the highest, showing a tendency to compensate for insufficient time with money.

7. Daily life is manageable, but they are alone in times of crisis.

Overall happiness (85.0%) is around average, but the social isolation rate (8.6%) is the highest of all generations. In particular, the proportion with no one to care for them when they are ill is the highest, making their support network the most vulnerable in emergencies.

Are adolescents in Suwon happy?

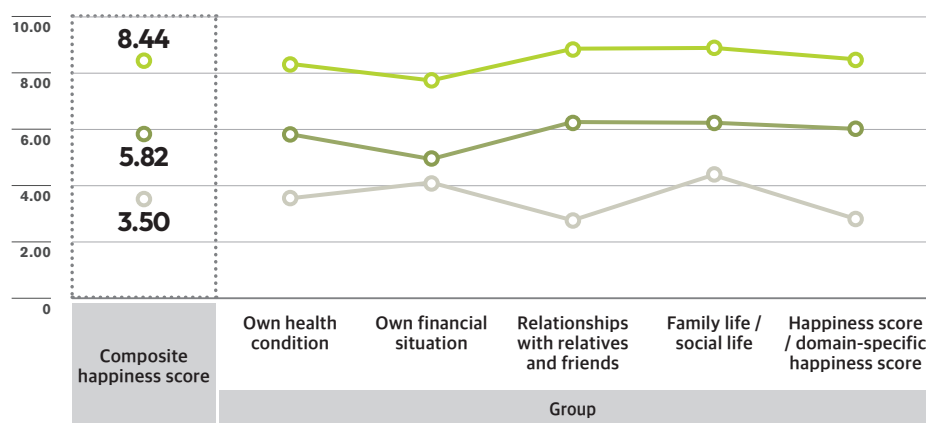


The level of happiness among adolescents in Suwon shows clear gaps in overall life perception, mental health, social relationships, daily habits, and career awareness. The self-directed high-happiness group (whose happiness relies on self-induced initiatives) has high levels of happiness, sense of self-worth, health, and life satisfaction, low mental-health risks such as anxiety, depressive feelings, and loneliness, many people they can turn to for help when needed, and active participation in regular health activities and self-development activities. The everyday happiness group (whose happiness relies on everyday life factors) maintains basic life satisfaction and emotional stability, with moderate levels of health activities and social participation, and tends to consider income, aptitude, and stability evenly when choosing a job. By contrast, the consumption- and entertainment-dependent low-happiness group has very high levels of anxiety, depressive feelings, and loneliness, low overall rates of practising healthy daily habits, including meals, sleep, and exercise, and lacks people to talk to when depressed and sources of help in a crisis. This group therefore faces a high risk of social isolation. They prefer activities that offer a break from everyday life, such as international exchange and adventure, while their job-selection criteria are concentrated on aptitude and income.

Sociodemographic Characteristics by Group: Happiness Score

(Unit: points)

○ Self-directed high-happiness group ○ Everyday happiness group ○ Consumption- and entertainment-dependent low-happiness group



*Latent profile analysis is a person-centred statistical mixture modelling method that classifies subgroups with similar characteristics based on patterns in continuous measurement variables and identifies the characteristics of each group

Quality of Life Over the Past Week

(Unit: %)

Group	Positive emotions				Negative emotions	
	Happiness	Sense of self-worth	Health	Life satisfaction	Loneliness	Worry
Total	59.8	57.9	57.5	56.1	29.4	49.5
Self-directed high-happiness group	86.6	86.6	85.4	85.4	19.5	40.2
Everyday happiness group	48.6	44.1	44.1	42.3	32.4	54.1
Consumption- and entertainment-dependent low-happiness group	14.3	19.0	19.0	14.3	52.4	61.9

Question: Please respond as you felt about each item over the past week.

Social Isolation

(Unit: %)

Group	Social isolation rate	Someone to care for them when sick	Someone to lend money in a financial emergency	Someone to talk to when feeling discouraged or depressed
Total	7.9	88.8	80.4	79.4
Self-directed high-happiness group	8.5	90.2	86.6	90.2
Everyday happiness group	6.3	89.2	78.4	75.7
Consumption- and entertainment-dependent low-happiness group	14.3	81.0	66.7	57.1

Question: Do you have someone (family, relatives, friends, neighbours, colleagues, etc.) who can help you when the following situations arise?

*Social isolation rate: the proportion who responded that they have no one to care for them when sick, no one to lend them money in a financial emergency, and no one to talk to when feeling discouraged or depressed.

2025 Suwon Survey: Survey Overview



The Suwon Survey has been conducted since 2023 with the aim of producing basic statistics reflecting Suwon City’s current conditions and medium- to long-term social changes, providing data for evidence-based policymaking, and enhancing trust in municipal administration through public communication of the survey results. The 2025 Suwon Survey surveyed 3,023 Suwon citizens and examined citizens’ lives overall, including population trends, quality of life, and economic and social activities. Through multidimensional analysis, the Suwon Survey results will identify the living conditions and needs of Suwon citizens, explore ways to improve the perceived effectiveness of policies on this basis, and further contribute to enhancing trust in Suwon City and the Suwon Research Institute.

Category	Details
Population	Citizens aged 19 or older residing in Suwon City in 2025, based on resident registration
Sampling frame	<p>Statistics Korea’s enumeration districts</p> <p>*Excluded from enumeration districts: residents of dormitories at schools, factories, hospitals, etc.; residents of special facilities such as nursing homes, orphanages, and special hospitals; those in military service such as active-duty soldiers, full-time reserve personnel, combat police, and correctional guards; inmates of prisons, juvenile reformatories, treatment custody centres, etc.; long-term overseas business travellers and residents; foreign nationals, etc.</p> <p>*Enumeration district classification: for survey efficiency, enumeration districts with an apartment ratio of 60% or higher are classified as apartment enumeration districts, and those with 60% or lower as general enumeration districts.</p>
Sample size	<p>Target: 3,000</p> <p>Completed: 3,023 (±1.8 percentage points at the 95% confidence level)</p>
Sample allocation and sampling method	Stratified multi-stage cluster sampling
Respondent selection	One representative respondent per household residing in Suwon City
Survey method	<p>TAPI (tablet-assisted personal interview conducted through household visits by interviewers)</p> <p>*Conducted alongside PI using paper questionnaires and CAWI/CAMI using email and smartphones</p>
Survey period	25 August 2025 - 10 November 2025

2025 Suwon Survey: Survey Items



Category		Details
Population Trends in Suwon City	Household status	Whether single-person or multi-person household, dual-income status, presence of adolescents aged 15-18 in the household, presence of socially withdrawn persons in the household, pet ownership
	Household finances and living patterns	Housing type and tenure, average monthly household income and debt, household expenditure priorities, housing cost burden
Quality of Life of Suwon Citizens	Daily life and happiness	Quality of life over the past week, happiness by domain, core life values and satisfaction with the living environment, experience using digital devices, opinions on AI
	Low fertility and later life	Causes of low fertility and policies needed to address it, intentions regarding marriage and child-rearing, number of children (expected, actual), whether preparing for later life and methods of preparing funds, appropriate post-retirement living costs, level of preparation for later life, appropriate and desired retirement age
Economic and Social Activities of Suwon Citizens	Economic activity and income of Suwon citizens	Economic activity rate and employment type, self-employment revenue and operating profit, work arrangements, average working days and hours, type of workplace and occupation, job-seeking efforts and methods, support needed, reasons for economic inactivity and plans for job-seeking activities, presence and range of income by type
	Residential status and intentions of Suwon citizens	Length of residence in Suwon City, main reasons for living in Suwon City, intention to remain in Suwon City in five years and relocation plans
	Daily life of Suwon citizens	Commuting/schooling status, area, mode, travel time, satisfaction and inconveniences, main transport mode usually used, perception of and satisfaction with environmental infrastructure in Suwon City, level of mobility convenience facilities for transport-vulnerable groups
	Leisure life of Suwon citizens	Average leisure time and perceived sufficiency, offline/online leisure activities experienced over the past year, outdoor leisure spaces in Suwon City visited in 2025, constraints on participating in leisure activities in Suwon City and evaluation of such activities, participation in lifelong education and community sports
Space and Environment in Suwon City	Parks and green spaces in Suwon City	Frequency of using urban parks and green spaces, frequently used urban parks and green spaces, expected effects of using urban parks, green spaces, and arboretums, satisfaction with neighbourhood parks and green spaces, satisfaction with urban parks, satisfaction with Suwon's arboretums
	Environmental awareness of Suwon citizens	Perceived severity of environmental problems in Suwon City, satisfaction with air quality, practising environmental protection, use of reusable containers
	Safety environment in Suwon City	Perceived level of safety among Suwon citizens and satisfaction with the pedestrian environment, night-time walking environment, factors perceived as threatening safety in society
	Medical and welfare environment in Suwon City	Self-assessment of mental and physical health, accessibility of medical facilities, medical care and medical-service experiences over the past two weeks, welfare facilities needed as a priority in Suwon City and satisfaction, priority and satisfaction with welfare-service policies provided by Suwon City, convenience facilities for socially vulnerable groups in public facilities
Community Consciousness and Social Participation of Suwon Citizens	Social networks of Suwon citizens	Whether there is someone who can help in difficult times, frequency of social communication (in-person/remote), social trust
	Community consciousness of Suwon citizens	Perceptions of the socially vulnerable, social inclusiveness, subjective perception of economic and social class, sense of freedom in life
	Social participation of Suwon citizens	Experience in social contribution activities, membership in social organizations, experience participating in Suwon City policy processes, pride in being a citizen of Suwon
Perceptions of and Expectations for Municipal Administration		Interest in Suwon City policies, importance and satisfaction by policy area, overall assessment of Suwon City

2025 SUWON SURVEY SUWON AT A GLANCE

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