SUWON in DATA

Building on the Past, Shaping the Future

SRI 수원시정연구원
SUWON RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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<SUWON IN DATA> tells the story of a city that looks back on its past, understands its present, and prepares for the future.

Since its elevation to city status in 1949, Suwon has continued to grow despite the turbulent periods of modern Korean history, reshaping both urban space and the daily lives of its citizens. The traces of industrialization, the spirit of culture, and the hard work and dreams of its citizens are deeply etched in its journey.

SUWON IN DATA: Building on the Past, Shaping the Future serves as a unique map that records Suwon's journey and designs its future.

Chapter 1. Suwon, Walking Through Time

This chapter shines new light on Suwon in the language of data. It identifies the turning points in the city's development and revisits the Ten Scenes selected by citizens, shared moments of joy and sorrow. Far from being a simple retrospect, it is a process of questioning and discovering the root of Suwon's enduring capacity for change.

Chapter 2. Suwon, Speaking Through Data

Data is both a mirror of the city and a compass guiding it toward the future.
Using Suwon's urban policy indicators in 10 fields, 27 domains, and 118 indicators, this study carefully examined how citizens' lives are changing in areas such as population, households, housing, transportation, employment, welfare, and community life. Citizens themselves selected the "Top 10 Indicators" most closely tied to daily life. We believe that this marks a new beginning in bringing the citizens and the administration together, and that these efforts will continue with regular monitoring and review.
Our hope is for Suwon in Data to become a common language that allows citizens and policymakers to look at the same picture and engage in meaningful dialogue.

<SUWON IN DATA> aims to become a language of communication, where citizens and administration share the same picture and speak together about the city's future.

Chapter 3. Suwon, Designing the Future

This chapter is a collection of the future images of Suwon as envisioned by children, students, young adults, and citizens alike. The hope in children's eyes, challenges taken by adolescents, and visions dreamed by young people show us the choices that we must make today. The future does not arrive by itself, but rather through will and preparation.

Recognizing the importance of data, the Suwon Research Institute established the Data Analysis Center in July 2023. Beyond the collection of statistics, the center aims to lay a foundation for the city to understand itself better and to act with strategy.
With sharper insight, stronger evidence, and quicker responses to change, Suwon is now better positioned to design effective policies.
In the age of artificial intelligence, data is a central resource. It raises urban competitiveness, improves quality of life, and provides the driving force for future design.
May Suwon's story, told in data, continue to unfold, and we expect that all of us will join together as the protagonists of that story.

President, Suwon Research Institute
Kim Seong-jin

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01 Chapter

Suwon
Walking Through Time

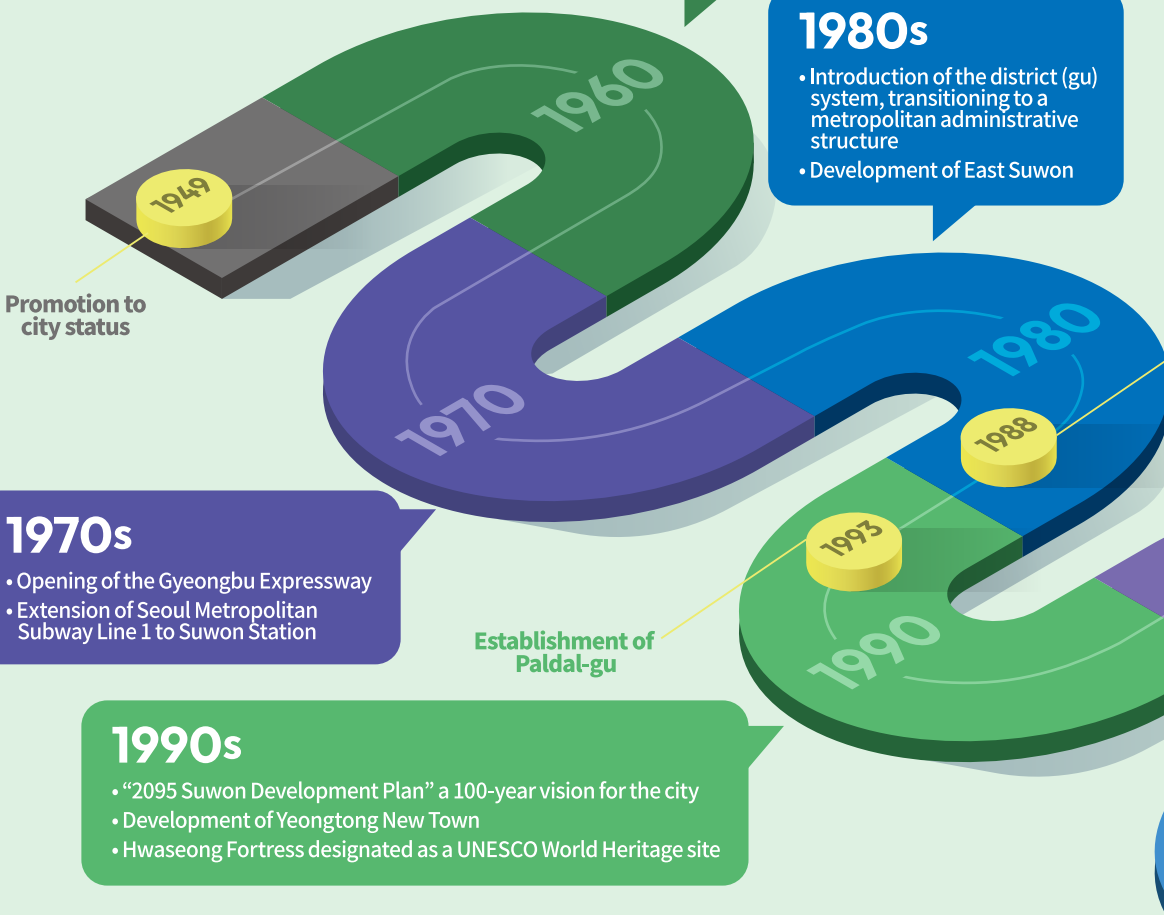
The Path of Suwon Special City

1960s

- Relocation of the Gyeonggi Provincial Government
- Establishment of Samsung Electronics' Suwon plant and emergence as an industrial city

1980s

- Introduction of the district (gu) system, transitioning to a metropolitan administrative structure
- Development of East Suwon



1970s

- Opening of the Gyeongbu Expressway
- Extension of Seoul Metropolitan Subway Line 1 to Suwon Station

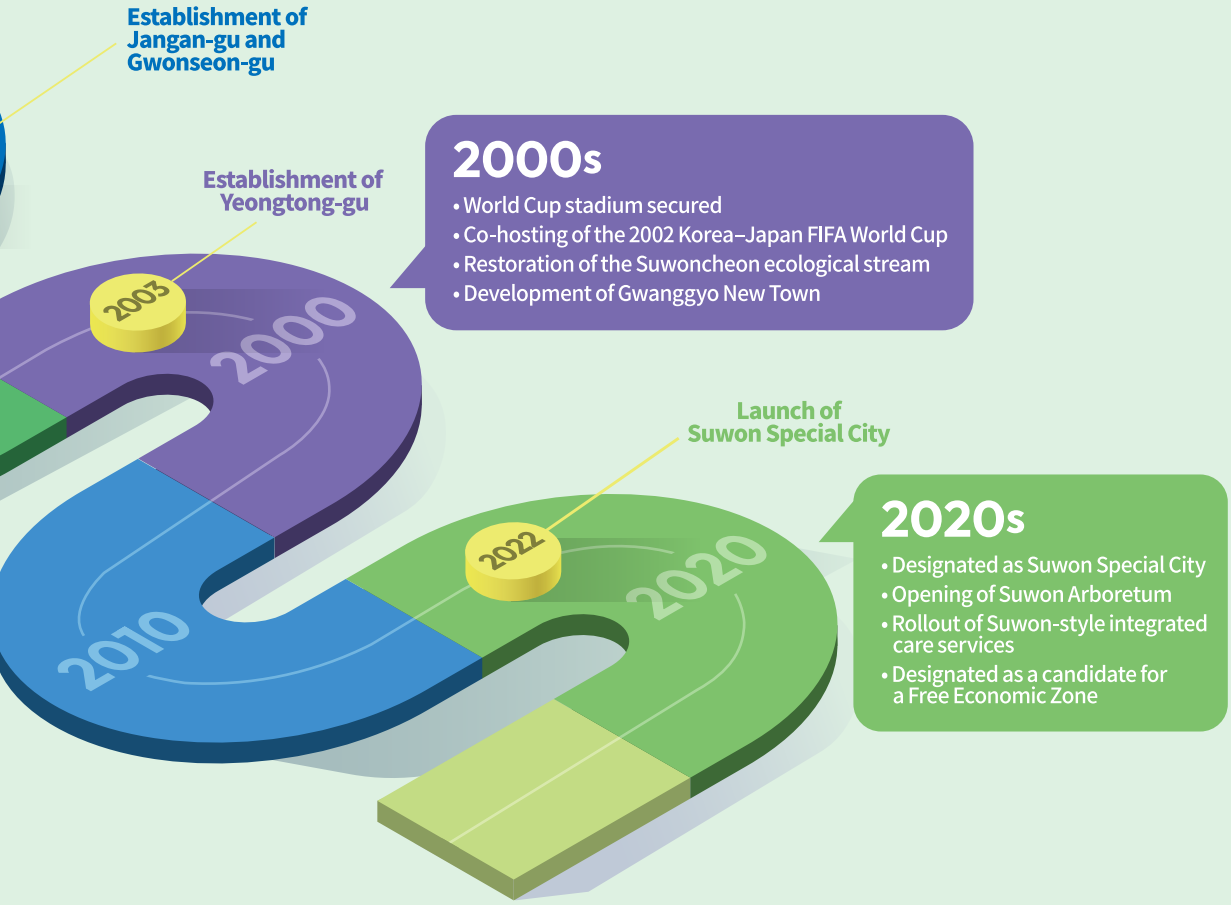
1990s

- "2095 Suwon Development Plan" a 100-year vision for the city
- Development of Yeongtong New Town
- Hwaseong Fortress designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site

2010s

- Creation of the Suwon Industrial Complex
- Expansion of a professional baseball franchise
- EcoMobility Suwon 2013
- Opening of extensions to the Suin–Bundang Line and the Shinbundang subway line

Suwon has experienced various changes and continued to grow since it was elevated to city status in 1949. In the 1960s, the relocation of the Gyeonggi Provincial Government Office and the establishment of the Samsung Electronics Suwon Plant laid the foundation for administration and industry. In the 1990s, Hwaseong Fortress was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and in 2010, Suwon attracted a professional baseball team, becoming a city with teams in all four major professional sports leagues. In the 2020s, it was designated as a Special City (Teukrye-si). In this way, Suwon has achieved growth in population, industry, and economy, and is now establishing itself as a key growth hub in Gyeonggi Province and a central city leading national development.



Growth of Suwon Special City

Area

1960	1985	1995	2023
23.35km²	96.71km²	121.22km²	121.09km²

Population

1969	1985	1995	2024
151,369people	430,834people	748,326people	1,231,898people

One-person household percentage

1980	1985	1995	2024
5.8%	7.3%	12.3%	36.2%

Number of Housing Units

1973	1985	1995	2023
22,808units	60,236units	130,275units	408,440units

Apartment Share

1985	1995	2023
26.3%	45.0%	74.9%

Number of business establishments

264,935establishments (2001) → 485,303establishments (2023)

Water Supply Coverage

69.0% (1979) → 81.3% (1985) → 96.6% (1995) → 100% (2023)

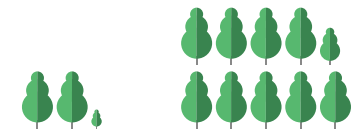
Number of Registered Vehicles

1,282vehicles (1969) → 16,639vehicles (1985) → 156,417vehicles (1995) → 569,460vehicles (2023)

Total Road Length

53.62km (1960) → 153.35km (1985) → 518.58km (1995) → 963.49km (2023)

Park Area

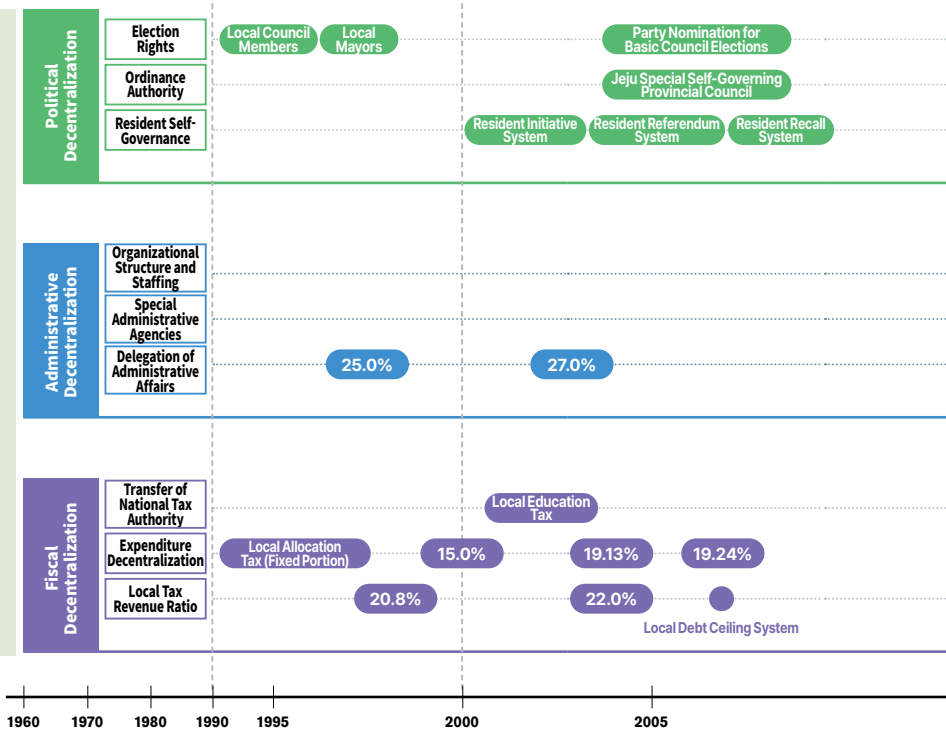


2,334,000㎡ (1994) → 9,649,000㎡ (2023)

30 Years of Elected Local Government
Suwon's Major Institutions and Projects

Since the restoration of local autonomy in 1991 (after a hiatus of about 30 years), Suwon City, as a local autonomous entity, has worked to improve residents' lives and shape the city's future by moving beyond a central-government-led system towards expanding autonomous, place-based responsibilities. Internally, Suwon strengthened citizen-centered governance by ensuring a citizen-centered administration and introducing governance mechanisms for participation. externally, it pursued administrative reforms to uphold resident participation and market discipline while improving the efficiency of Suwon's administrative and industrial systems to ensure the decentralization of central government-related tasks.

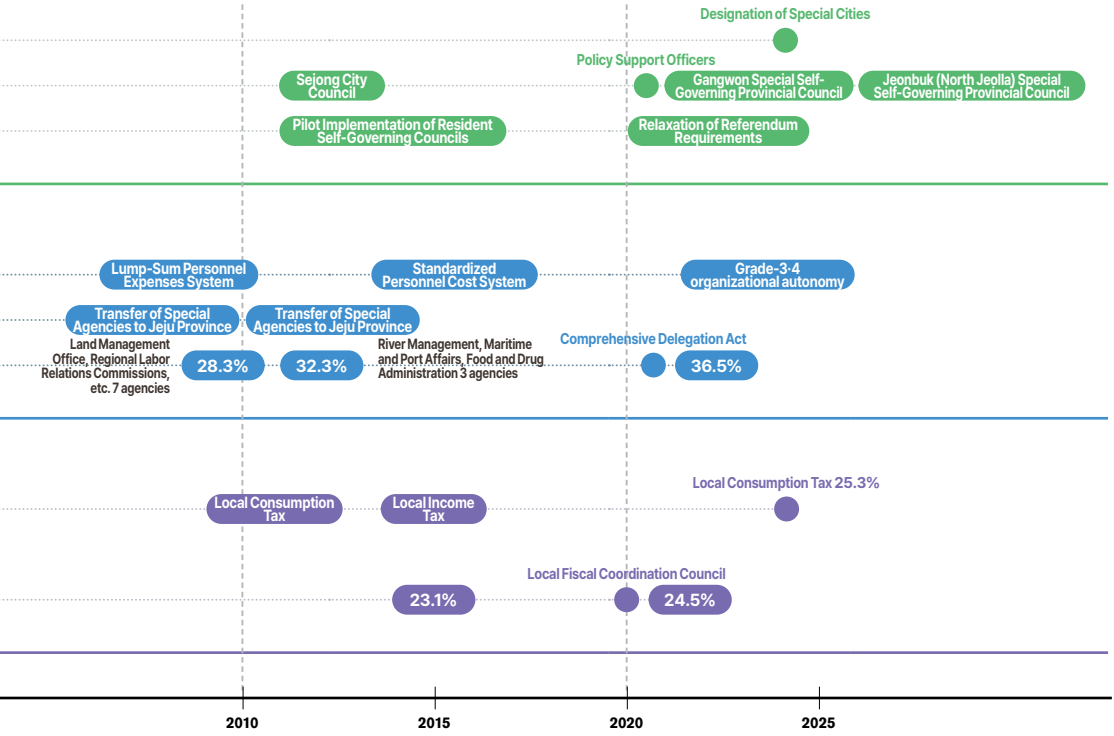
30 Years of Civilian Local Autonomy - Institutional Developments



Key City Projects by Mayoral Term

	1st-2nd Terms	3rd-4th Terms
Administrative Direction	**Clean and Transparent City Administration**	**A Happy City Where Citizens Live Together**
Key Projects	• Clean City Suwon • Suwon Convention City 21 • WHO Safe City Certification • Beautiful Restroom Improvement Project • Infrastructure Construction to Alleviate Traffic Congestion • Restoration of Hwaseong Haenggung Palace and Maintenance of Changnyongmun Gate • Expansion of Cultural Infrastructure	• Establishment of Suwon Foreign Language High School and Lifelong Learning City • Development of Gwanggyo Techno Valley as an Innovation Hub • Construction of Suwon Industrial Complex • Grade Separation Project on National Route 1 • River Restoration Initiative • Expansion of Social Welfare Facilities • Air Force Base Noise Mitigation Measures

During the 1st–2nd elected terms, Suwon focused on strengthening local administrative capacity beyond its status as a previous centrally-controlled status. In the 3rd–4th terms, it laid the foundation for growth through metropolitan transportation expansion and industrial-complex development. In the 5th–7th terms, the city promoted diverse projects to enhance urban competitiveness and residents' quality of life. In the 8th term, Suwon is advancing a major transformation with the goal of becoming a global megacity.



	5th-7th Terms	8th Term
	Human City Suwon, A City that Welcomes People	**Renewing Suwon, Empowering Citizens**
	• Open Libraries with Citizens • Advancement of Shared Economy • EcoMobility Suwon 2013 and Creation of Green Urban Corridors • Suwon Hwaseong Renaissance Strategic Project • Operation of Community-Based Urban Village Model Projects • Establishment of Grid-Type Railway Network • Advancement of Special-Status City Designation for Suwon	• "K-Silicon Valley" Initiative: Designation of Suwon Economic Free Zone and Creation of Suwon Enterprise Saebit Fund • Development of Campus Town Suwon • Suwon Station Area Redevelopment and Urban Renaissance 2.0 Project • Suwon-Type Home Repair Support Program • Participatory Democracy Platform Saebit Toktok • Establishment of Suwon Saebit Citizen Service Center • Suwon Saebit Care Program for Community Welfare

30 Years of Local Administration
Directions of City Governance by Term

The mayor's policy address is the city's official declaration that presents the guiding principles, policy direction, and vision of municipal governance to citizens. It is also a key document that most directly reflects the administrative philosophy and top priorities of each period.

An analysis of keywords by term shows that during the 1st-2nd terms the city focused on **culture, world**, and the **World Cup**, working to raise Suwon's profile on the global stage.In the 3rd–4th terms, the core themes were **culture, economy**, and **transportation**. The administration strengthened cultural identity while promoting regional economic vitality and improving transport infrastructure.

1st–2nd terms		
Ranking	Keyword	Frequency
1	**Culture**	**193**
2	**World**	**161**
3	**World Cup**	**122**
4	**Environment**	**115**
5	**Roads**	**112**
6	Economy	109
7	Future	103
8	Welfare	99
9	Development	98
10	Growth	97
11	Administration	95
	Transportation	95
13	Society	91
14	Hwaseong	70
15	International	63
16	Tourism	62
17	Preparation	60
18	Various	53
	Small and Medium Enterprises	53
20	Industry	51

3rd–4th terms		
Ranking	Keyword	Frequency
1	**Culture**	**107**
2	**Economy**	**79**
3	**Transportation**	**73**
4	**World**	**67**
5	**Education**	**66**
6	Welfare	65
7	Industry	64
8	Hwaseong	63
9	Administration	59
10	Roads	55
11	Streams	54
	Advanced Industry	54
13	International	48
14	Tourism	47
	Future	47
16	Participation	45
17	Parks	37
18	Elderly	34
19	Service	29
20	National	28

From the 5th–7th terms, the focus moved to **council, welfare**, and **finance**, reinforcing cooperative governance with the **Council** and concentrating on the expansion of welfare policy and on fiscal soundness.
The 8th term places **citizens** at the center of governance, emphasizing close-to-life administration and broader participation. Consistently with Suwon's status as a **Special City**, the administration also pursues greater autonomy and stronger urban competitiveness. While emphasizing collaboration with the **Council**, the city advances economic revitalization alongside strategies for sustainable development under the themes of **economy, future**, and growth.

5th–7th terms		
Ranking	Keyword	Frequency
1	**Council**	**124**
2	**Welfare**	**85**
3	**Finance**	**74**
4	**Administration**	**63**
5	**Human**	**61**
6	Employment	60
7	Environment	52
8	Culture	50
	Future	50
10	Autonomy	49
11	Economy	48
12	Safety	44
13	Youth	42
14	Participation	41
15	Special City	39
16	Crisis	32
	World	32
18	Communication	28
19	Industry	24
20	City Branding	23

8th term		
Ranking	Keyword	Frequency
1	**Citizen**	**104**
2	**Special City**	**55**
3	**Council**	**32**
4	**Finance**	**28**
5	**Economy**	**25**
6	Assembly Members	22
	Region	22
8	Administration	17
	Culture	17
10	Crisis	16
	Company	16
	Communication	16
	Innovation	16
14	Budget	14
	Future	14
	Support	14
17	Chairperson	13
	World	13
	Participation	12
	Commitment	12

Ten Moments that Shaped
Suwon's Urban Development

How did Suwon come to look the way it does today?

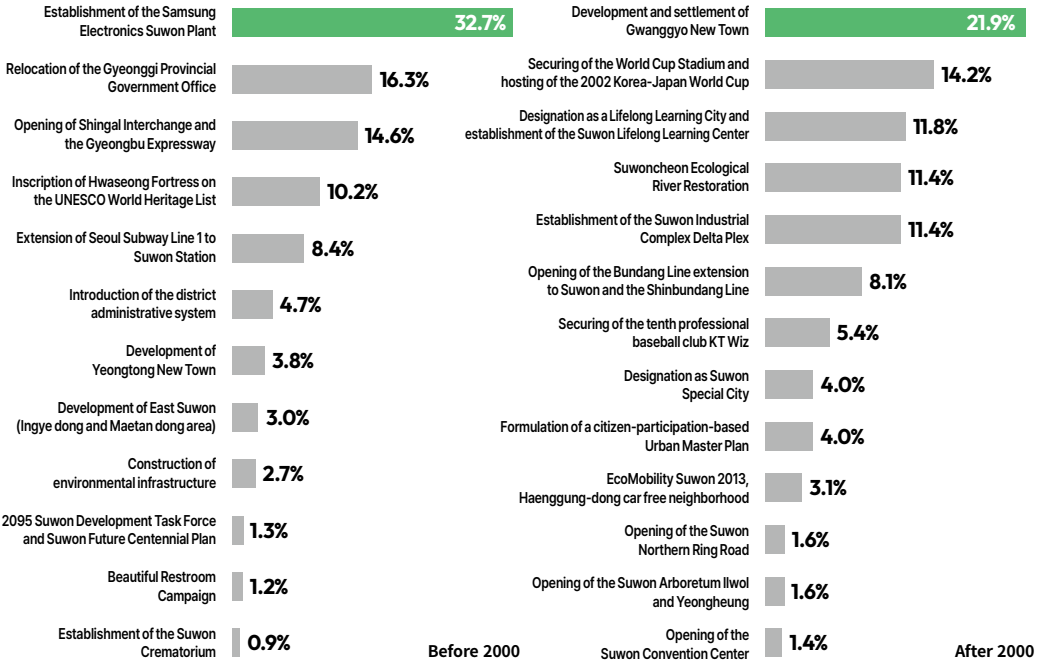
Today, Suwon has established itself as an administrative, industrial, and cultural center. However, its present form was not built in a day. At several pivotal moments, the city changed course. What events most transformed Suwon in your view? In the second quarter of 2025 the Suwon Research Institute surveyed 1,587 residents to find out.

"Turning points of Suwon" chosen by citizens

Before 2000: "Establishment of the Samsung Electronics Suwon Plant" ranked first at 32.7%. This development broadened Suwon's industrial base, created many jobs, and energized the local economy.

After 2000: "Development and settlement of Gwanggyo New Town" was most frequently chosen. New housing and public space arrived, along with administrative functions, companies, and research facilities, which extended Suwon's scope and strengthened its urban role.

Top-ranked event shaping Suwon's urban development (by period)



Laying the foundations for growth in industry, administration, and transportation

Becoming a city closely connected to everyday life

Top-ranked event that most influenced Suwon's urban development

1st Establishment of the Samsung Electronics Suwon Plant (1969) 28.8%

2nd Relocation of the Gyeonggi Provincial Government Office (1967) 10.8%

3rd Opening of Shingal Interchange (1968) and opening of the Gyeongbu Expressway (1970) 10.1%

4th Extension of Metropolitan Subway Line 1 to Suwon Station (1974) 10.1%

5th Hwaseong Fortress inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1997) 7.3%

6th Introduction of the district administrative system (1988 to 2003) 6.4%

7th Development of East Suwon (1988) 5.4%

8th Installation of environmental infrastructure (1990s) 3.5%

9th Development of Gwanggyo New Town (2007) and settlement (2011) 2.9%

10th Development of Yeongtong New Town (mid 1990s) 2.4%

02 Chapter

Suwon

Speaking Through Data

Suwon Urban Policy Indicators

10 fields, 27 domains, 118 indicators

What are Suwon's Urban Policy Indicators?

Suwon's Urban Policy Indicators present a concise picture of the city today and serve as a compass for its future planning.

Population and Households

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Population

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

Households

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

Finance and Economy

14

City finance

- Fiscal self-reliance ratio
- Total size of the general account
- Share of social welfare budget in the general account

Regional economy and jobs

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

Innovation economy

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

City and Housing

16

Smart city

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

Housing supply

- Housing price index
- Housing supply rate
- Homeownership rate
- Housing rental rate

Housing quality

- Share of aging housing
- Residential environmental satisfaction
- Share of households living in non-residential structures
- Average duration of residence
- Housing area per capita
- Share of households living in basements, semi basements, or rooftop rooms
- Price to income ratio (PIR)
- Rent to income ratio (RIR)

Health and Well-being

13

Healthy living practices

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

Health environment

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

Healthcare infrastructure

- Hospital beds per thousand population in Medical Institutions
- Accessibility of medical services

Subjective well-being

- Life satisfaction
- Satisfaction with work–life balance
- Perception of happiness
- Perception of depression

Environment

11

Climate and air

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

Resource circulation

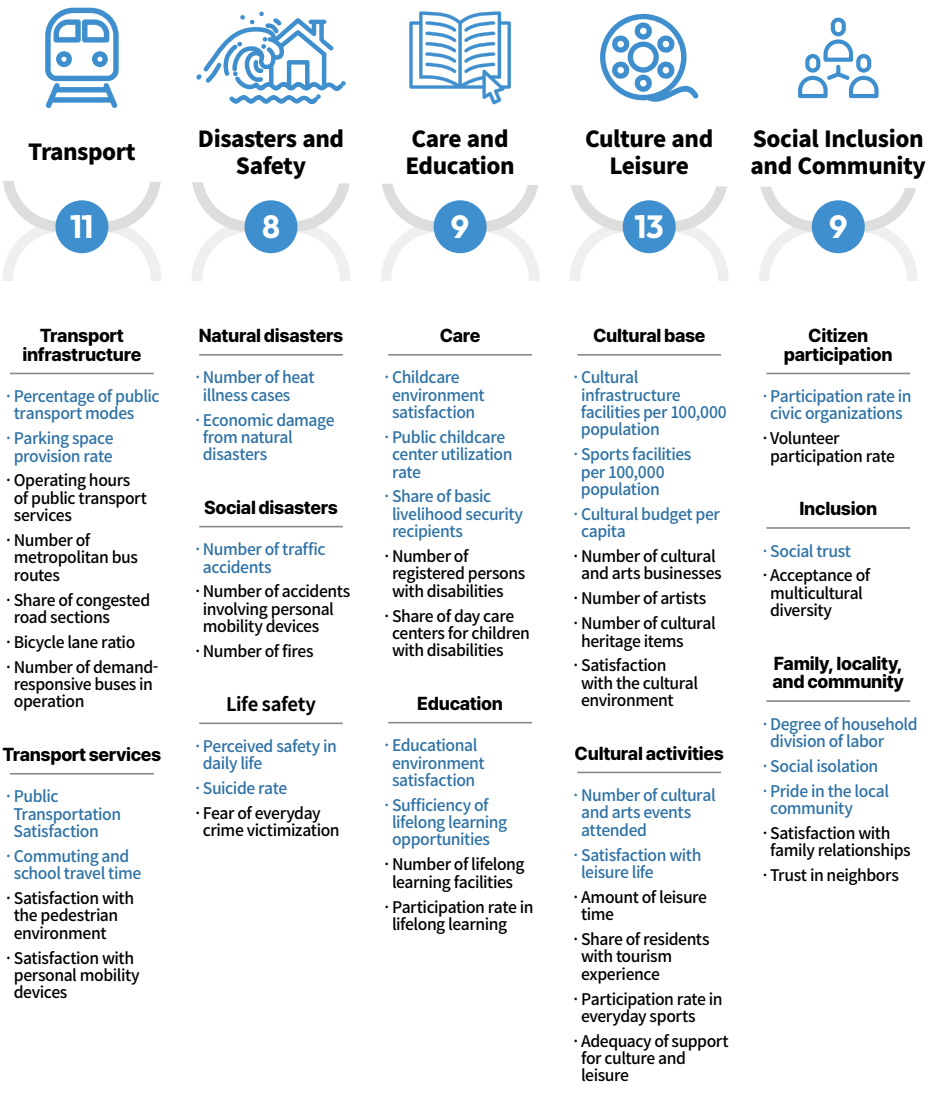
- Volume of household sector Waste incineration
- Household waste recycling rate

Green infrastructure

- Park area per capita
- Living green space per capita
- Satisfaction with the green environment

Why were they created?

To understand the city more deeply and improve residents' quality of life, the Suwon Research Institute reviewed Suwon from multiple perspectives and organized the results into 10 fields, 27 domains, and 118 indicators. The indicators cover areas closely linked to daily life, including population and households, housing, transport, employment, welfare, and community.



Total Population

Sub indicator
Based on the opulation Census

Field	Population
Method	Number of residents from the Population Census
Unit	persons
Source	Statistics Korea, Population Census

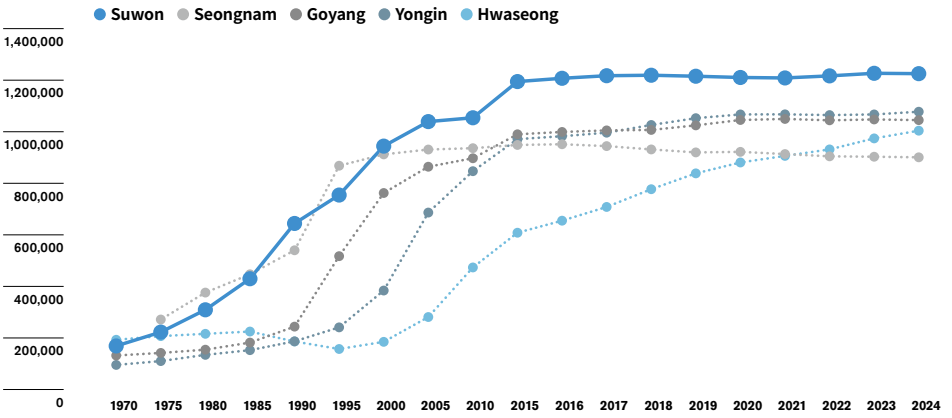
Total population indicates the overall net change of Suwon's residents and is a key gauge for the potential opportunities of a local government.

As of 2024, Suwon has 1,224,978 residents, accounting for 8.8% of Gyeonggi Province's total 13,914,479. Among basic local governments in Gyeonggi of similar scale, Suwon has the largest population in 2024.

※ Based on the 2024 census, the population ranking among peer cities is Suwon > Yongin > Goyang > Hwaseong > Seongnam. When measured by the average annual growth rate from 2015 to 2024, the order is Hwaseong > Yongin > Goyang > Suwon.

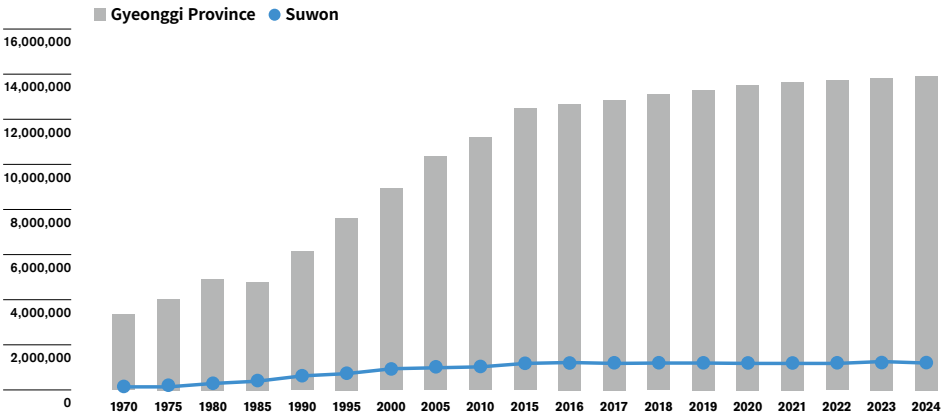
Population change: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: persons)



Population change in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province

(unit: persons)



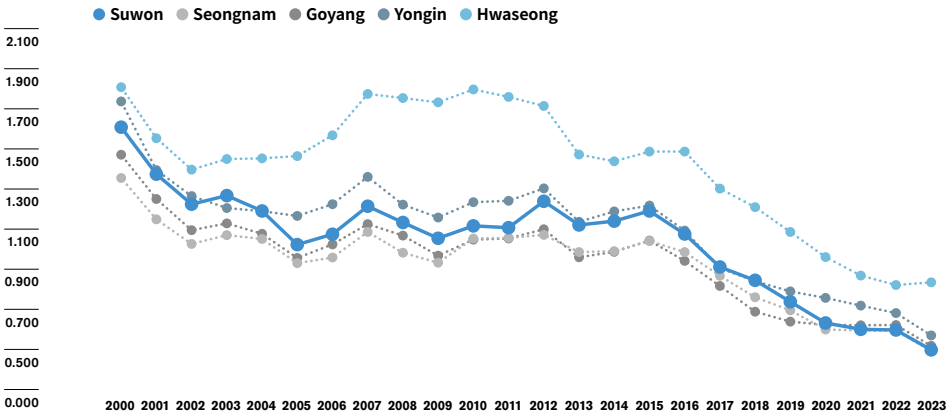
Total Fertility Rate

Field	Population
Method	Average number of children per woman over her reproductive years. (ages 15 to 49)
Unit	births per woman
Source	Statistics Korea, Population Trends Survey

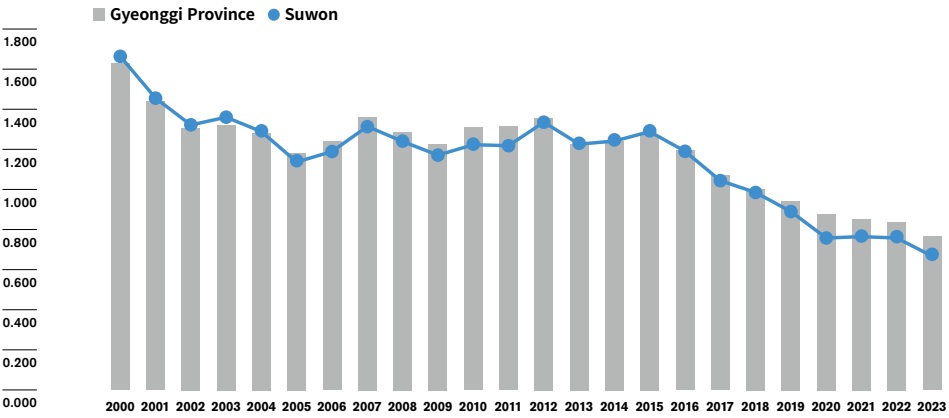
The total fertility rate is a representative demographic indicator that summarizes fertility levels and serves as a core criterion for assessing the likeliness of population maintenance or population decline.

In 2023, Suwon's total fertility rate was 0.677 births per woman, which was 0.089 lower than the Gyeonggi Province average. Compared with 2022, Suwon's rate decreased slightly. Among municipalities of similar size, three, excluding Hwaseong, also showed a broadly downward trend.

Change in total fertility rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: births per woman)



Change in total fertility rate in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province (unit: births per woman)



Foreign Resident Population

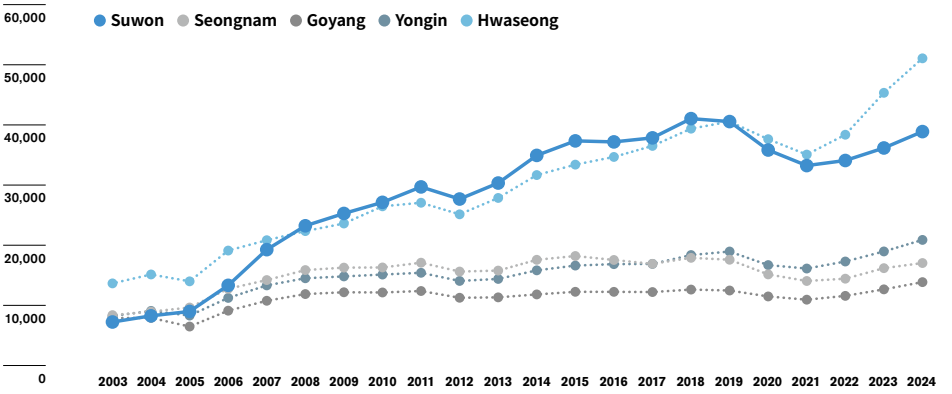
Field	Population
Method	Foreign nationals registered for foreign resident status with staying period of over 90 days or longer in Korea
Unit	persons
Source	City of Suwon, Gyeonggi Province, Suwon Basic Statistics; Ministry of Justice, Statistics on Foreign Residents

The total foreign resident population indicates the overall size of Suwon's foreign population. Systematic tracking is needed to support social integration and to provide administrative services effectively.

As of 2024, Suwon has 38,893 registered foreign residents, 8.3% of Gyeonggi Province's total 467,398. Compared with basic local governments of similar size, Suwon and Hwaseong record relatively high numbers of registered foreign residents.

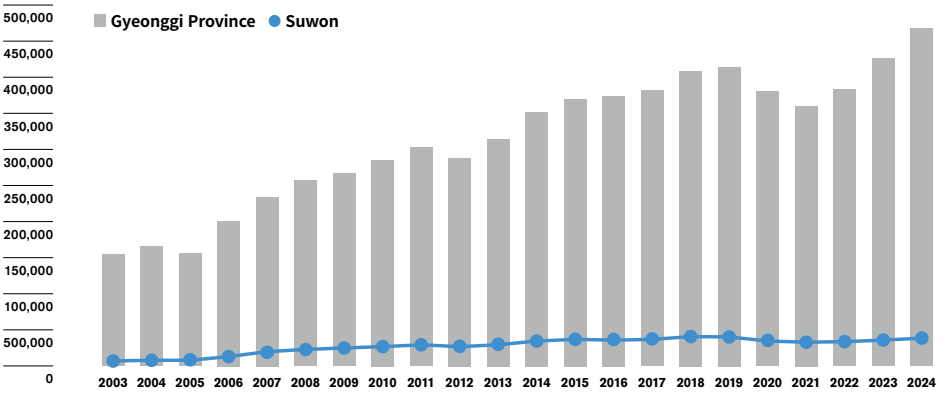
Change in registered foreign residents: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in the number of registered foreigners in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Share of Older Adult Population

Field	Population
Method	Ratio of residents aged 65 or older to the total resident population
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Statistics

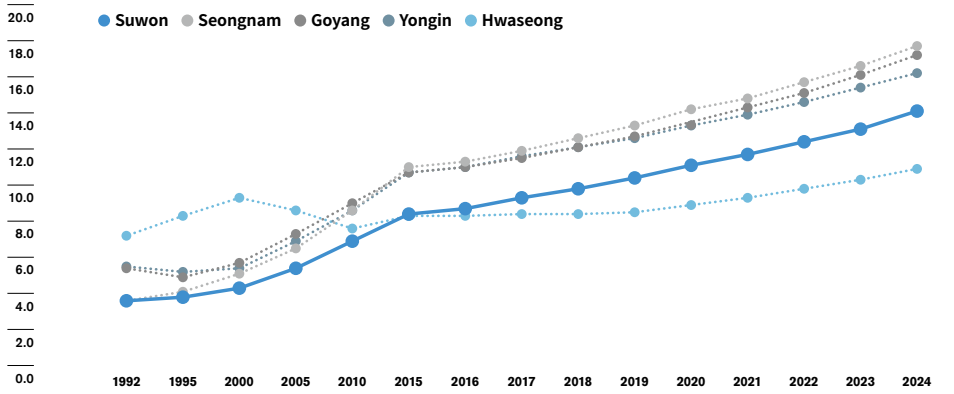
The share of older adult population is a key measure of population aging and should be monitored continuously in preparation for a super aged society.

In 2024, Suwon's share of older adult population was 14.1%, marking the city's first entry into an aged society. The figure was lower than Gyeonggi Province as a whole at 16.6%. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon (14.1%) ranked after Seongnam (17.7%), Goyang (17.2%), and Yongin (16.2%).

※ When the population aged 65 or older exceeds 14%, a society is classified as aged. When it reaches 20% or more, it is classified as super aged.

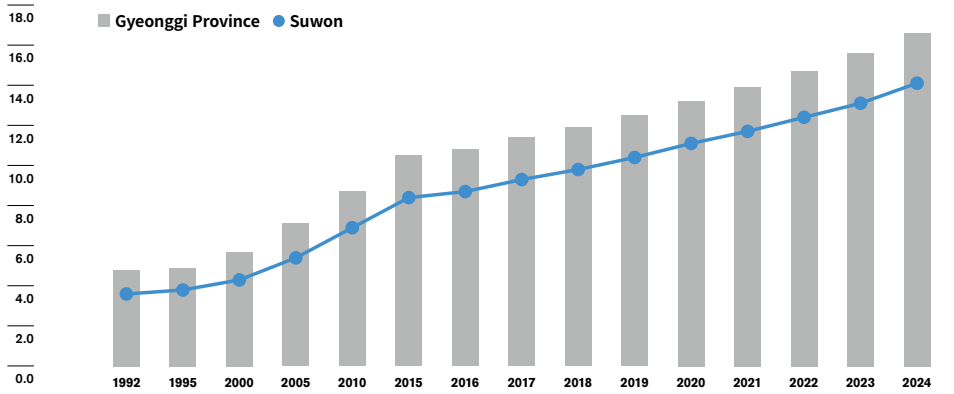
Change in the share of older adult population: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in the proportion of older adult population in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Median Age

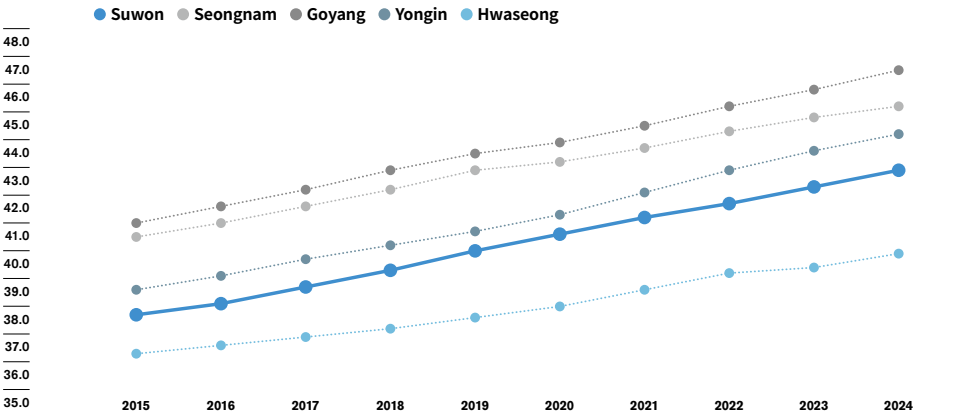
Field	Population
Method	The midpoint age of entire population ordered by age
Unit	years
Source	Statistics Korea, Population Census

The median age is an intuitive indicator of population aging and shifts in generational structure. It is used to gauge the progress of aging and to anticipate social change.

While the median age is trending upward overall, Suwon's median age in 2024 was 42.9 years, which was lower than the Gyeonggi Province average of 44.5 years. Among municipalities of similar size, Suwon ranked fourth, following Goyang (46.5), Seongnam (45.2), and Yongin (44.2). It was higher than Hwaseong (39.9).

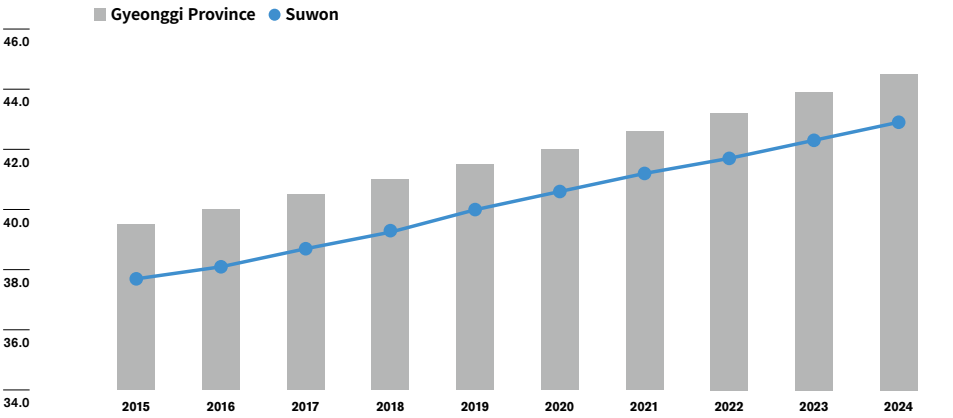
Change in median age: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: years)



Change in median age in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province

(unit: years)



Total Dependency Ratio

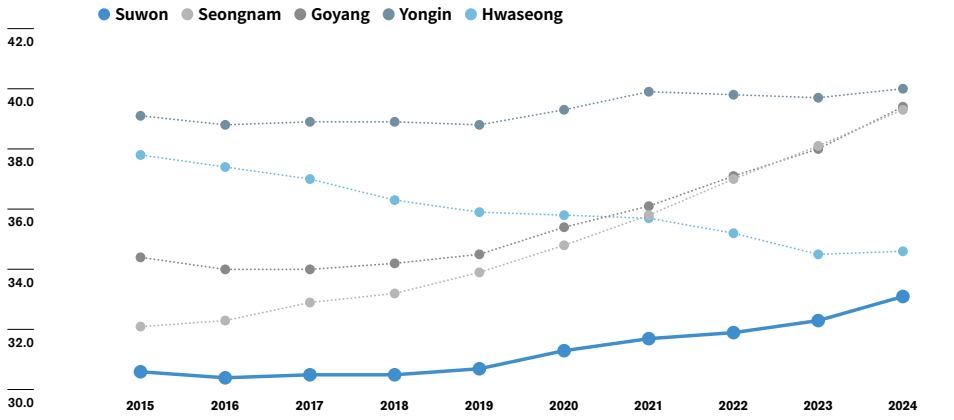
Field	Population
Method	Sum of the youth dependency ratio and the old age dependency ratio
Unit	%
Source	Statistics Korea, Population Census

The total dependency ratio shows the burden of support in a society by indicating how many dependents are supported by the working-age population.

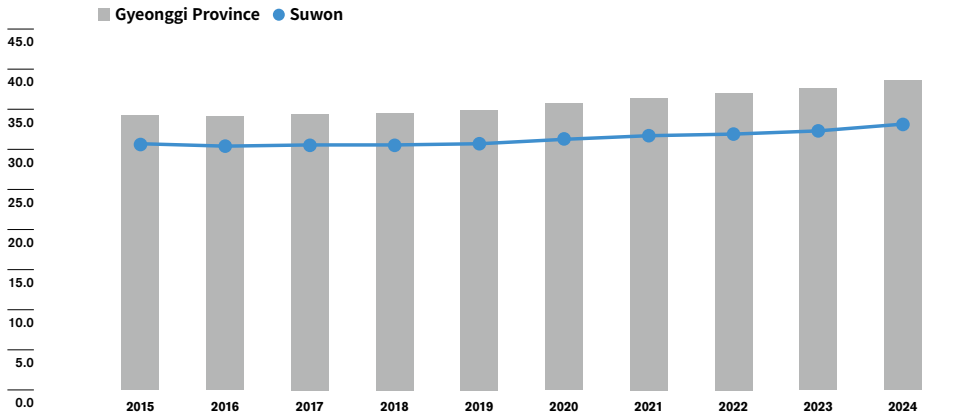
In 2024, Suwon's total dependency ratio was 33.1%. It rose slightly from 2023 but remained below the Gyeonggi Province average of 38.6%. Compared with municipalities of similar size, Suwon recorded the lowest total dependency ratio.

※ Youth dependency ratio = (population ages 0 to 14 / population ages 15 to 64) * 100
Old age dependency ratio = (population ages 65 and over / population ages 15 to 64) * 100

Change in total dependency ratio: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in total dependency ratio of Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province (unit: %)



Number of Households

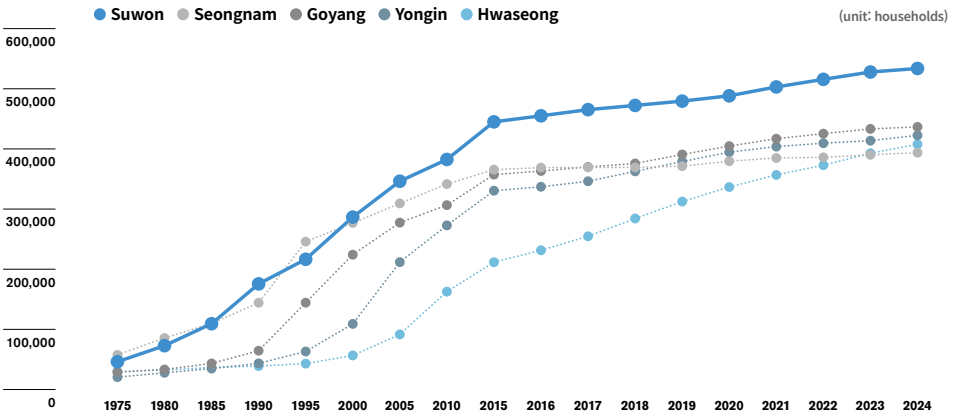
Field	Households
Method	Total number of households based on the Population Census
Unit	households
Source	Statistics Korea, Population Census

The number of households is a basic indicator for understanding population trends and shifts in social structure.

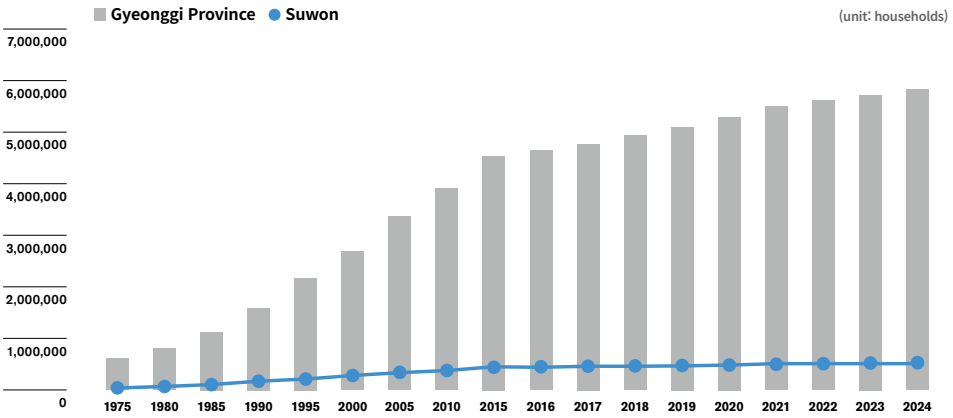
In 2024, Suwon had a total of 533,566 households, accounting for 9.2% of all households in Gyeonggi Province. Among similarly sized municipalities, Suwon recorded the largest number of households, followed by Goyang, Yongin, Hwaseong, and Seongnam.

※ The total includes general households, group households (non-kin households of six people or more, households in collective facilities such as dormitories and social facilities), and foreign households.

Change in total number of households: Suwon and comparable municipalities



Change in total number of households in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province



One-person Household Percentage

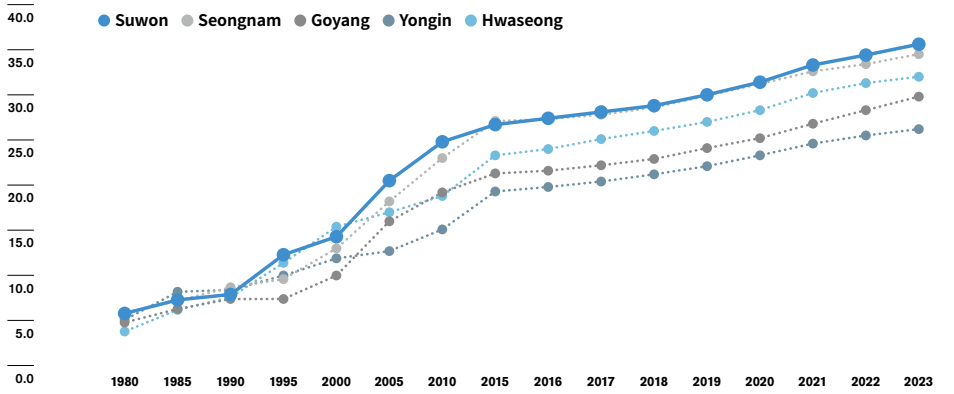
Field	Households
Method	Share of one-person households among all general households
Unit	%
Source	Statistics Korea, Population Census

The share of one-person households helps identify the rise of small household types and is used to design tailored policies and to deliver local welfare services.

In 2023, Suwon's share was 35.6%, 4.4%p higher than the Gyeonggi Province average and the highest among comparable municipalities. Suwon's share continued to rise, increasing by 1.2%p compared with 2022.

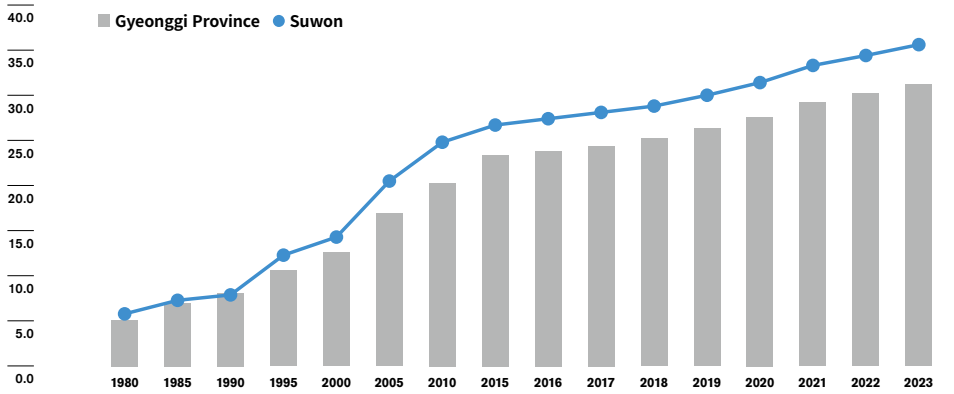
Change in the share of one-person households: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in the share of one-person households in Suwon Compared to Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Household Size

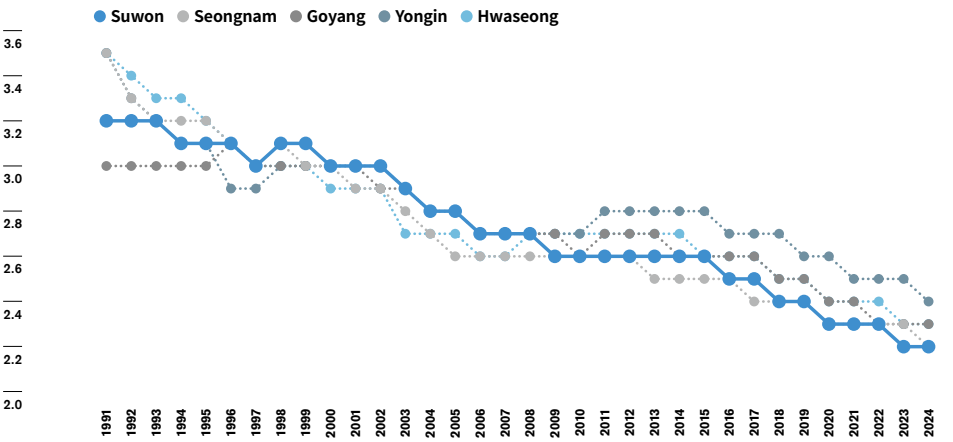
Field	Households
Method	Registered resident population excluding foreigners, persons, divided by number of households
Unit	persons
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Basic Statistics; Gyeonggi Province, Resident Registration Population Statistics

The household size indicator shows how many people live in an average household and serves as a basic measure of changes in household and population structure.

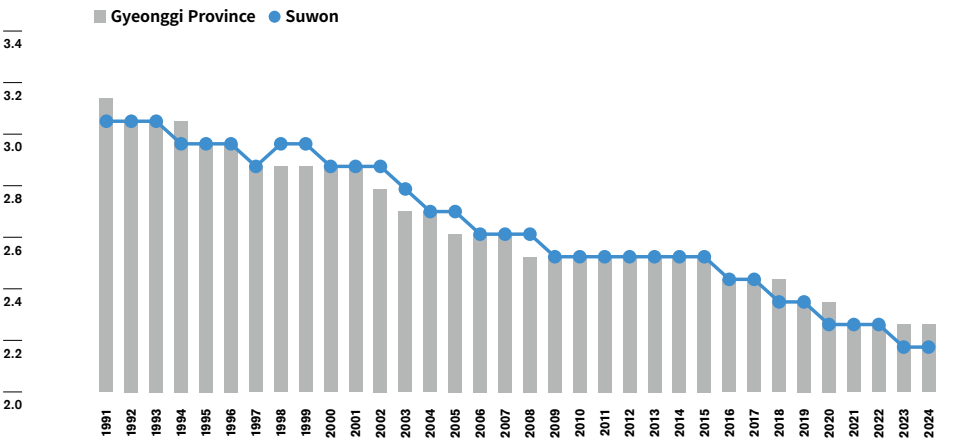
In 2024, Suwon had 2.2 household size. After falling from 3.0 in 2001 to 2.9 in 2002, the figure continued to decline. Compared with Gyeonggi Province at 2.3, Suwon was slightly lower at 2.2. All comparable municipalities, including Suwon, show a downward trend.

※ For 1990 to 2023, the figure is the household size in Gyeonggi Basic Statistics excluding foreign households from 1998 and excluding foreign population from 2001. For 2024, it is calculated in the Resident Registration Population Statistics as Korean nationals divided by number of households.

Change in household size: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: persons)



Change in household size in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province (unit: persons)



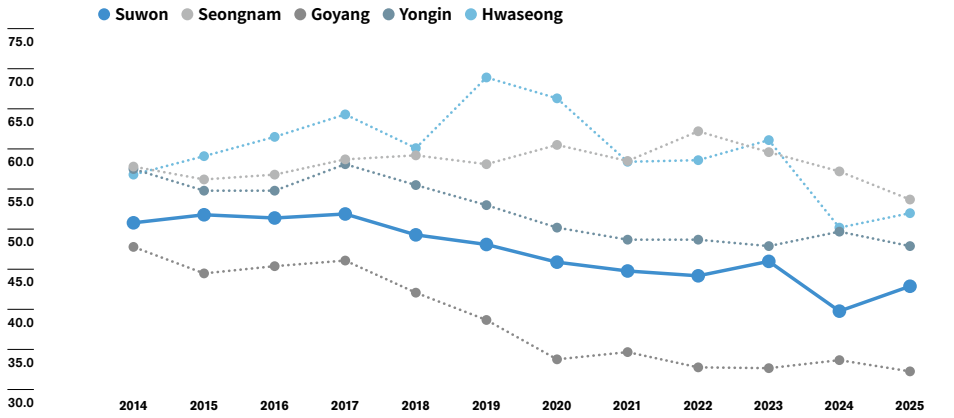
Fiscal Self-Reliance Ratio

Field	City finance
Method	Share of local taxes and non tax revenues in the general account
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Fiscal Policy Division

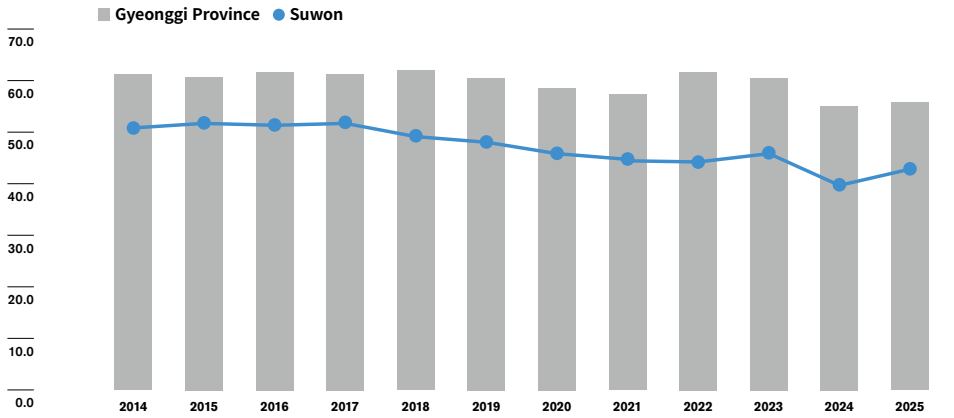
The fiscal self-reliance ratio indicates a city's capacity to finance its budget on its own and is a key measure of the soundness and autonomy of local public finance.

In 2025, Suwon's fiscal self-reliance ratio was 42.9%, 12.8% lower than the Gyeonggi Province average. Compared with 2024, the ratio increased by 3.1%, yet the compound annual growth rate from 2014 to 2025 was negative 1.5%, indicating an overall downward path. Among similarly sized municipalities, Suwon's ratio was lower than those of Seongnam, Hwaseong, and Yongin.

Change in the fiscal self-reliance ratio: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in fiscal self-reliance ratio in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province (unit: %)



* After the reclassification of revenue items, the 2025 figure is based on the initial budget.

Share of Social Welfare Budget in the General Account

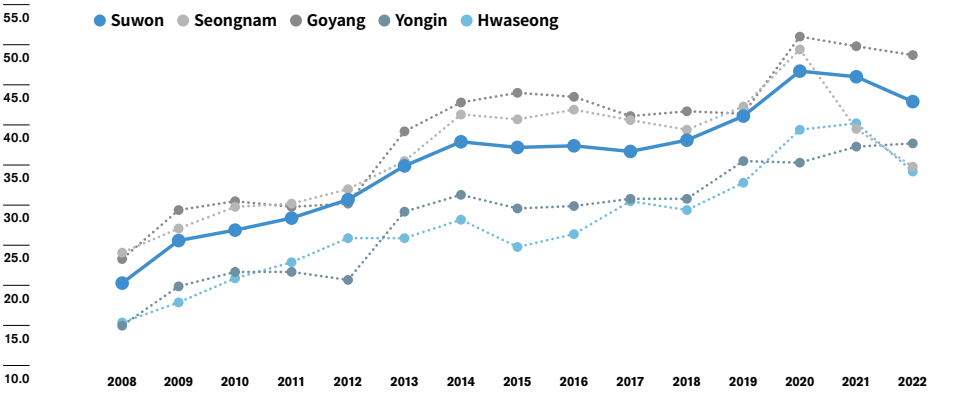
Field	City finance
Method	Share of the local government's social welfare and health budgets in the total general account for the fiscal year, expressed as a % {(social welfare budget + health budget) ÷ total general account} × 100
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Accounting System Division

This indicator shows the fiscal capacity of a local government to meet residents' quality of life and welfare needs.

In 2022, Suwon's share of social welfare spending in the general account was 42.9%, higher than the Gyeonggi Province average of 41.1%. Among comparable basic local governments, Goyang (48.7%) was highest, followed by Suwon (42.9%), Yongin (37.7%), Seongnam (34.8%), and Hwaseong (34.2%).

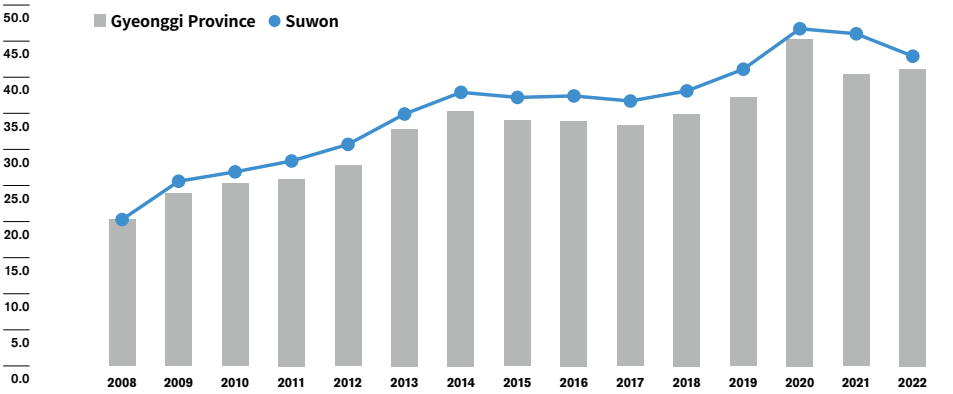
Change in the share of social welfare budget in the general account: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in share of social welfare budget in the general account in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Employment Rate

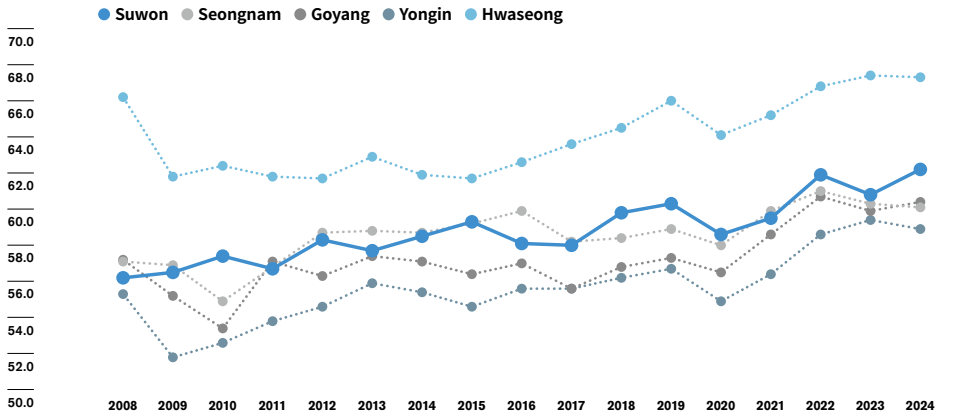
Field	Regional economy and jobs
Method	The annual employment rate is calculated as the simple average of the semiannual and quarterly employment rates
Unit	%
Source	Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey

The employment rate indicates the ability to generate jobs and the current state of the labor market.

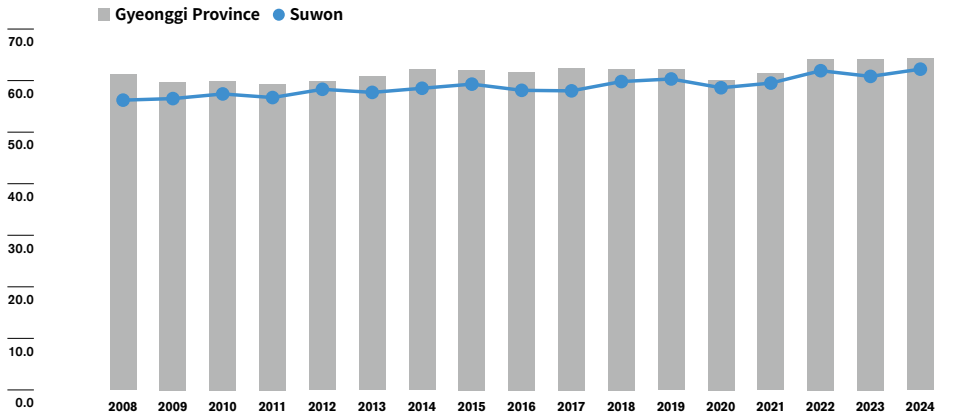
In 2024, Suwon's employment rate was 62.2%, up 1.4% points from the previous year. Comparing 2024 with 2023 across comparable municipalities, Suwon and Goyang increased, while Hwaseong, Yongin, and Seongnam decreased.

※ The 2024 employment rate is the average of the first-half and the second-half employment rates.

Change in the employment rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in employment rate in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province (unit: %)



Per Capita GRDP

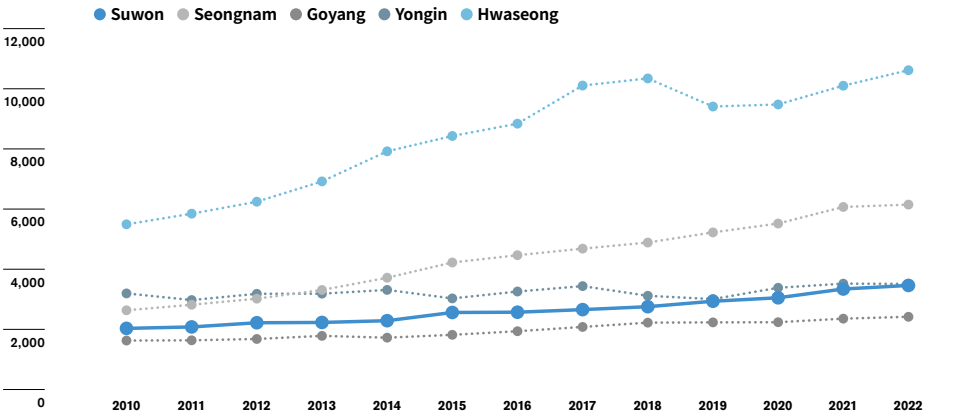
Field	Regional economy and jobs
Method	Gross Regional Domestic Product divided by population (mid-year population of registered residents)
Unit	ten thousand KRW
Source	Gyeonggi Statistics, GRDP by city and county

Per Capita GRDP provides a comprehensive view of the macroeconomic scale.

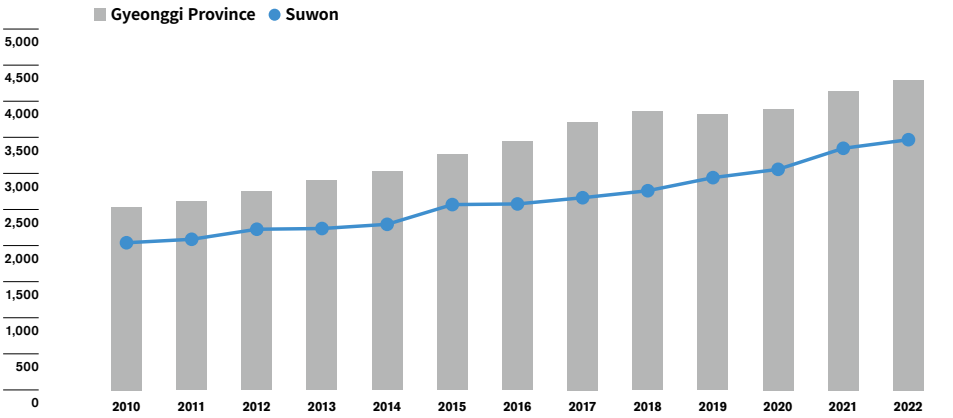
In 2022, Suwon's per capita GRDP was 34,670 thousand KRW, which was lower than Gyeonggi Province at 42,900 thousand KRW. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon ranked after Hwaseong, Seongnam, and Yongin.

※ GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) is the sum of the value of final products newly created within a region during a given period, that is, value added.Base year: 2020

Change in per capita GRDP: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: ten thousand)



Change in GRDP per capita in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province (unit: ten thousand won)



Number of business establishments

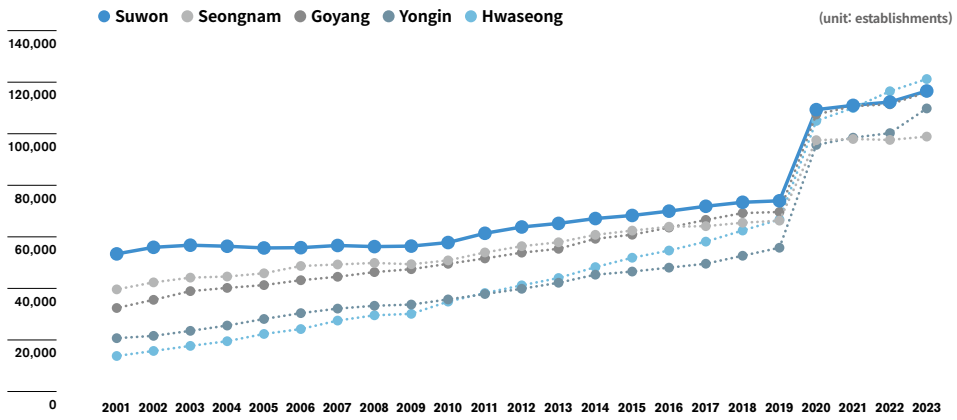
Field	Regional economy and jobs
Method	Number of business establishments within the jurisdiction
Unit	establishments
Source	Statistics Korea, Business Survey; Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Basic Statistics; City of Suwon, Suwon Basic Statistics

The number of business establishments is a basic indicator for understanding the size of the local economy and the structure of industries. It also helps design effective job creation and economic revitalization policies.

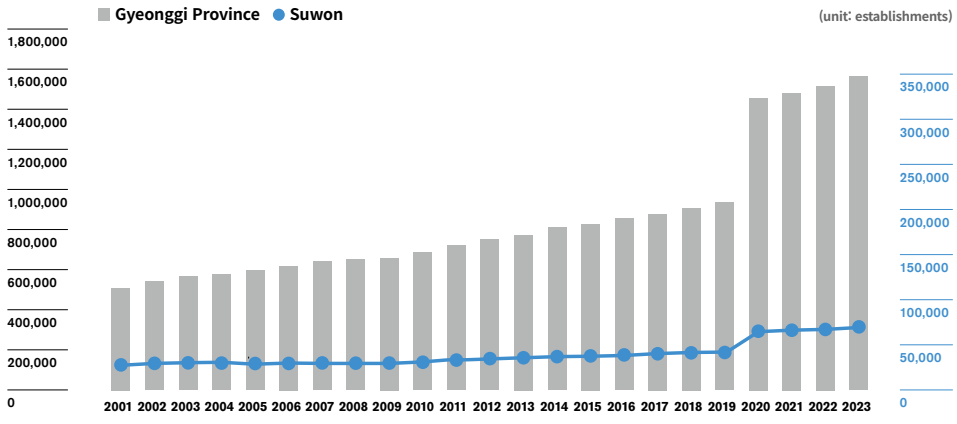
In 2023, Suwon had 116,559 establishments, accounting for 7.5% of the Gyeonggi Province total. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon ranked second after Hwaseong, followed by Goyang, Yongin, and Seongnam.

※ In 2020, the target population changed from a survey-based frame (establishments surveyed in the previous year) to a registration-based frame (establishments registered in Korea). As a result, newly registered types such as one-person YouTubers and smart stores were included in the population, increasing the number of business establishments.

Change in the number of business establishments: Suwon and comparable municipalities



Change in number of business establishments in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province



Share of Self-Employed Workers

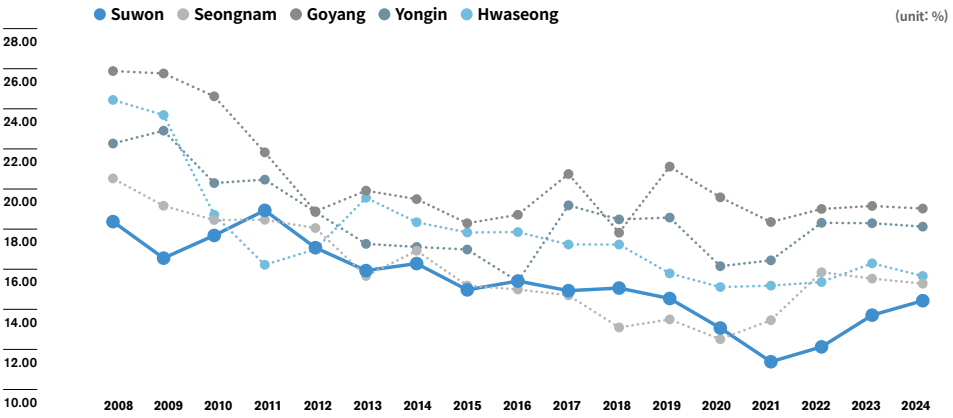
Field	Regional economy and jobs
Method	Share of self-employed among employed persons in the reference month for each year (self-employed, thousand persons ÷ employed persons, thousand persons) × 100
Reference month	December for 2010–2012; October for 2008–2009 and 2013–2024
Unit	%
Source	Statistics Korea, Regional Employment Survey

The share of self-employed among the employed is an indicator that shows employment conditions and the structure of employment.

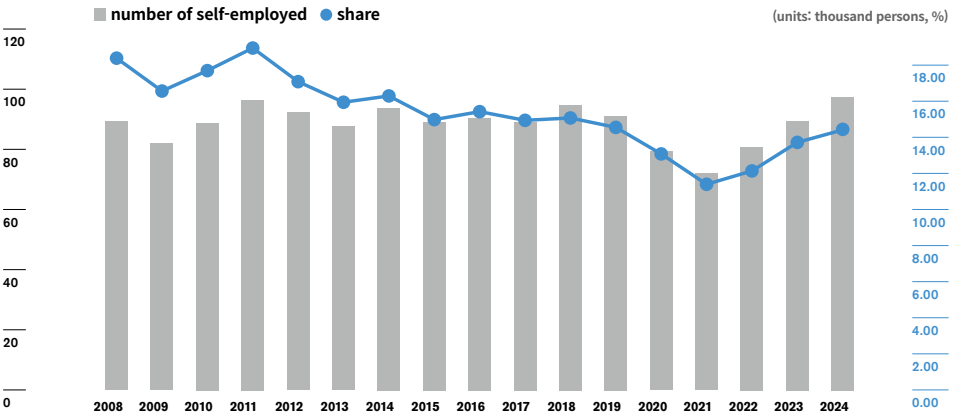
In October 2024, Suwon had 674 thousand employed persons, of whom 97 thousand were self-employed. The share is 14.4%. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon records the lowest share; Goyang is highest, followed by Yongin, Hwaseong, and Seongnam.

※ Calculated from microdata of the Regional Employment Survey."Self-employed" includes those who operate their own businesses or work independently without affiliation to a specific firm (for example, writers, actors, freelancers), both with and without employees.

Change in the share of self-employed among the employed: Suwon and comparable municipalities



Change in number of self-employed and their share among the employed in Suwon



Business Establishment and Closure Rates

Sub indicator
Business establishment rate

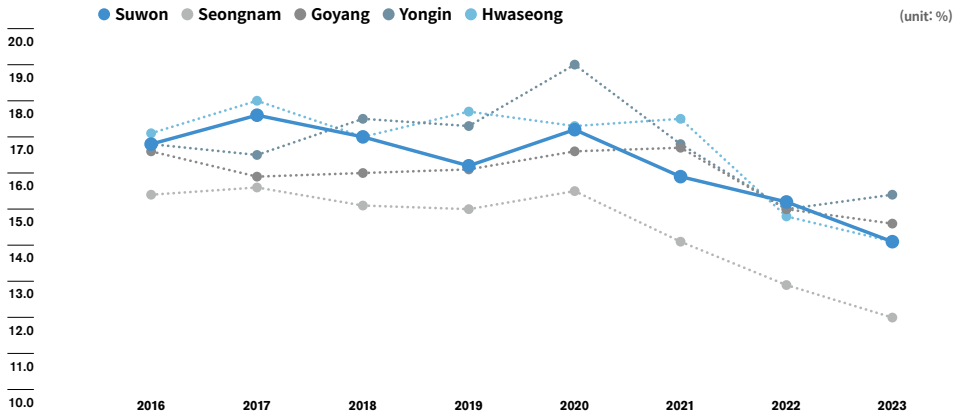
Field	Innovation economy
Method	Share of newborn businesses among operating businesses in the year (newborn businesses ÷ operating businesses) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Statistics Korea, Administrative Statistics on Business Births and Deaths

The business establishment rate is a core indicator that shows the vitality of the local economy and the stability of the business environment.

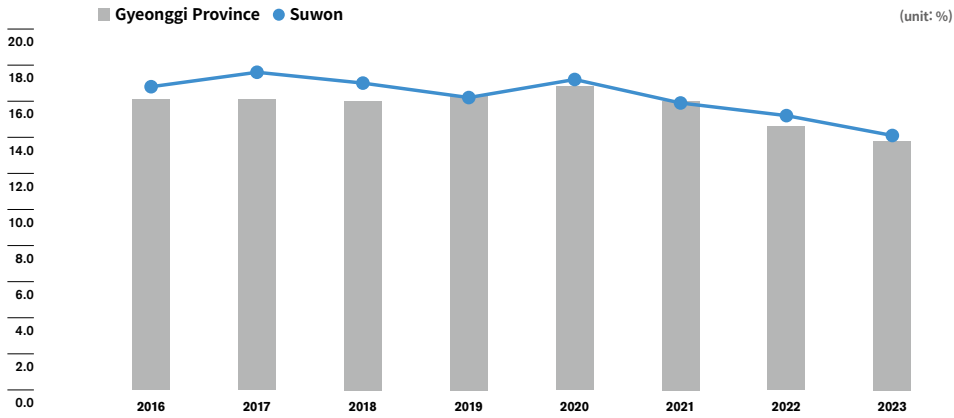
In 2023, Suwon's business establishment rate was 14.1%, continuing the downward trend since 2020. Compared with the previous year, Suwon's rate declined. Among comparable municipalities, Hwaseong, Seongnam, and Goyang also fell, excepting Yongin.

※ **Operating business:** A for-profit domestic establishment (excluding non-profit organizations) that either records sales or has paid employees in year t.
※ **Newborn business:** A business that began economic activity and recorded sales or paid employees in year t, based on comparison of the for-profit business database between years t and t-1. An existing business is also classified as a newborn if two or more of the following have changed simultaneously: representative, address, or industry (at the mid-level classification).

Change in business establishment rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities



Change in Suwon's business establishment rate compared with Gyeonggi Province



Business Establishment and Closure Rates

Sub indicator
Business closure rate

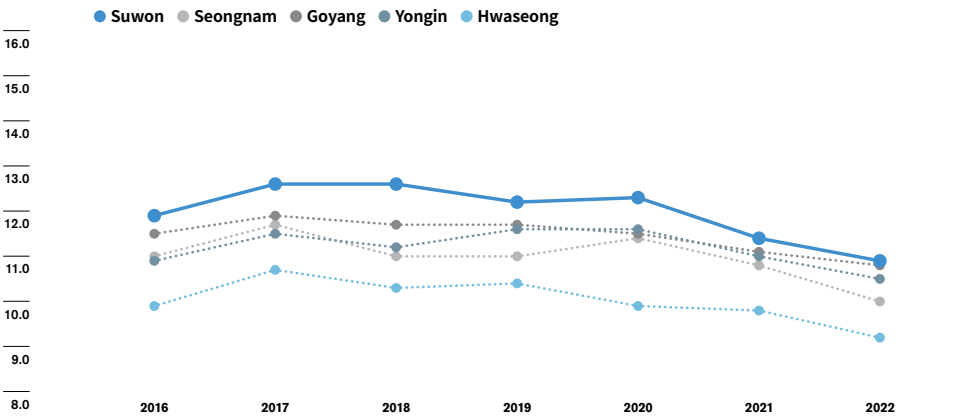
Field	Innovation economy
Method	Share of exiting businesses among operating businesses in the year (exiting businesses ÷ operating businesses) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Statistics Korea, Administrative Statistics on Business Births and Deaths

The closure rate and the start-up rate indicate the vitality of the local economy and the stability of the business environment.

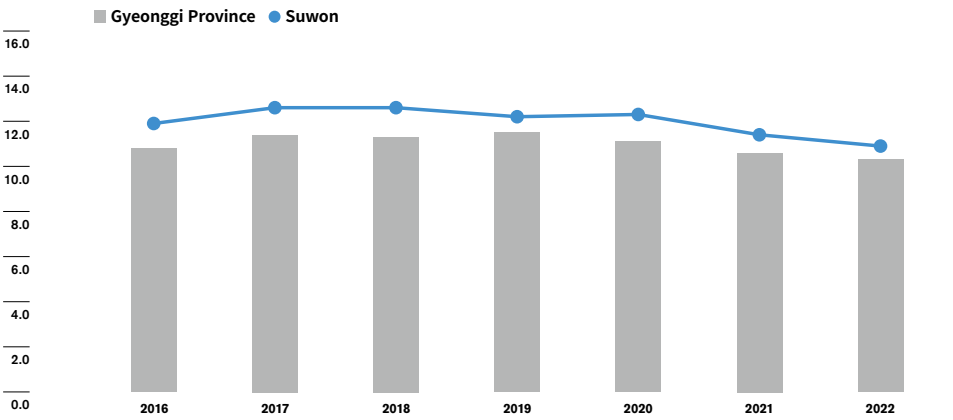
In 2022, Suwon's closure rate was 10.9%, higher than the Gyeonggi Province average of 10.3%. From 2021 to 2022, the closure rate declined in all five comparable municipalities, including Suwon.

※ **Operating firms:** For-profit domestic firms (excluding non-profits) that have sales in year t or have paid employees.
※ **Exiting firms:** Firms identified as having ceased economic activity when comparing activities for year t and t+1 in the for-profit firm database. Firms with no sales and no paid employees for one year or more are classified as exiting even without a formal closure report.

Change in business closure rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in business closure rate in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province (unit: %)



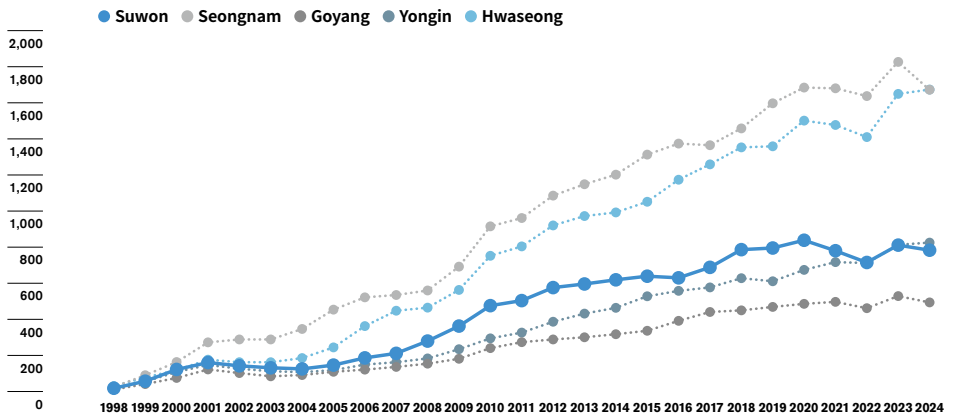
Number of Venture Firms

Field	Innovation economy
Method	Number of firms verified and designated as venture businesses under Article 2 of the Special Measures for the Promotion of Venture Businesses Act
Unit	firms
Source	Ministry of SMEs and Startups, Venture Verification Integrated Management System

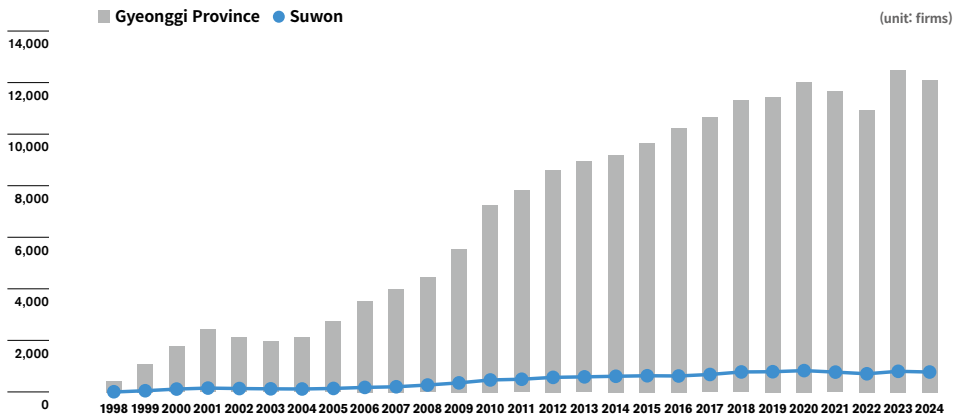
The number of venture firms is an indicator of the diversity and dynamism of the urban economy.

In 2024, Suwon had 784 venture firms, accounting for 6.5% of the Gyeonggi Province total. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon ranks after Hwaseong, Seongnam, and Yongin.

Change in the number of venture firms: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: firms)



Change in the number of venture firms in Suwon compared to Gyeonggi Province



Number of public Wi-Fi installations

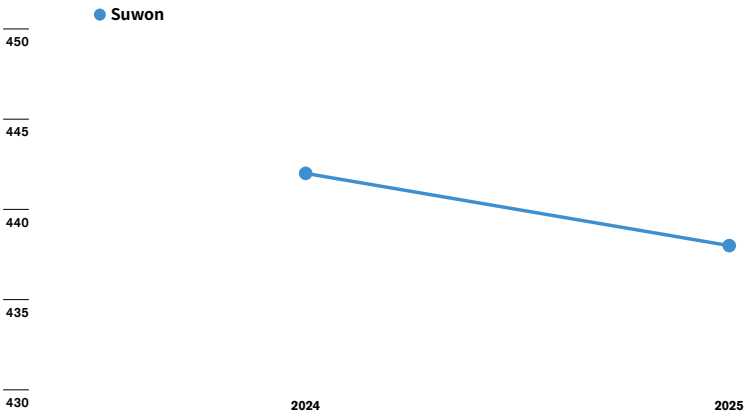
Field	Smart city
Method	Status of public Wi-Fi installations in Suwon
Unit	sites
Source	City of Suwon internal data (Digital Policy Division, Information and Communications Team)

The number of public Wi-Fi installations is a measure of digital-economy infrastructure and is important for social convenience.

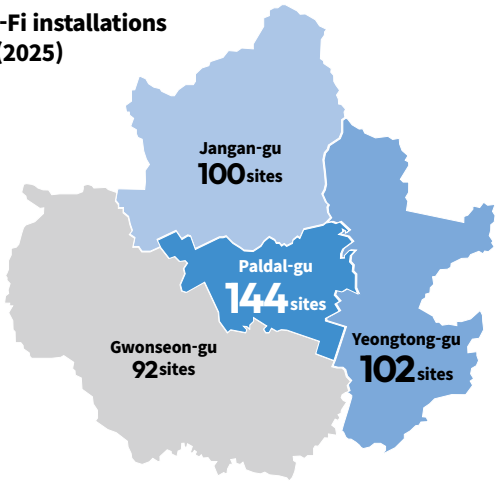
Suwon recorded 442 sites in 2024 and 438 sites as of April 24, 2025. By district, Paldal-gu has 144 sites, followed by Yeongtong-gu 102, Jangan-gu 100, and Gwonseon-gu 92.

Change in the number of public Wi-Fi installations in Suwon

(unit: sites)



Number of public Wi-Fi installations by district in Suwon(2025)



* as of April 24, 2025

Housing Price Index

Sub indicator
Sales price index

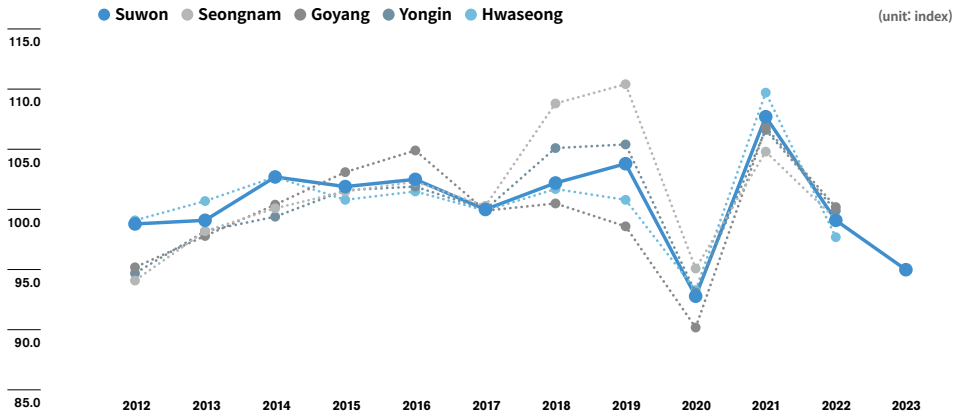
Field	Housing supply
Method	Relative price index with the base period set to 100 (composite)
Unit	index 2011 to 2012: 2011.06 = 100.0 2013 to 2014: 2012.11 = 100.0 2015 to 2017: 2015.06 = 100.0 2018 to 2019: 2017.11 = 100.0 2020 onward: 2021.06 = 100.0
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Basic Statistics; City of Suwon, Suwon Basic Statistics

The housing price index is an important indicator for tracking movements in the real estate market.

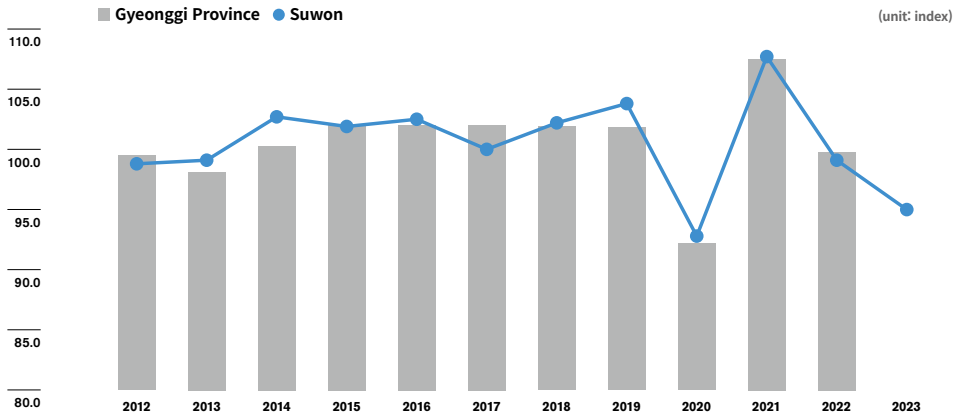
With the base set to 100 at the reference point, Suwon's composite housing sales price index in 2023 was 95.0, indicating a decline in sale prices. Looking at the composite index for comparable municipalities in 2022, all of them, including Suwon, recorded declines.

※ Since 2020, the base date for the sales price index has been June 2021.

Change in the composite housing sales price index: Suwon and comparable municipalities



Change in composite housing sales price index in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province



Housing Price Index

Sub indicator
Jeonse price index

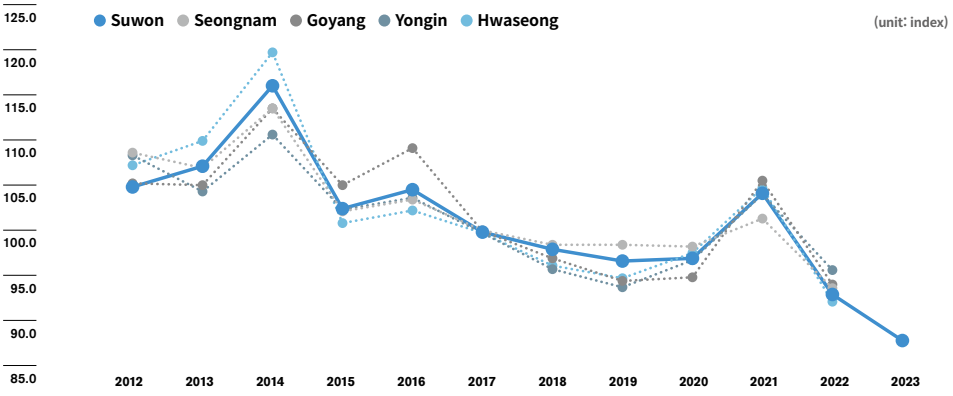
Field	Housing supply
Method	Relative price index with the base period set to 100 (composite)
Unit	index 2011 to 2012: 2011.06 = 100.0 2013 to 2014: 2012.11 = 100.0 2015 to 2017: 2015.06 = 100.0 2018 to 2019: 2017.11 = 100.0 2020 onward: 2021.06 = 100.0
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Basic Statistics; City of Suwon, Suwon Basic Statistics

The housing price index is an important indicator for tracking movements in the real estate market.

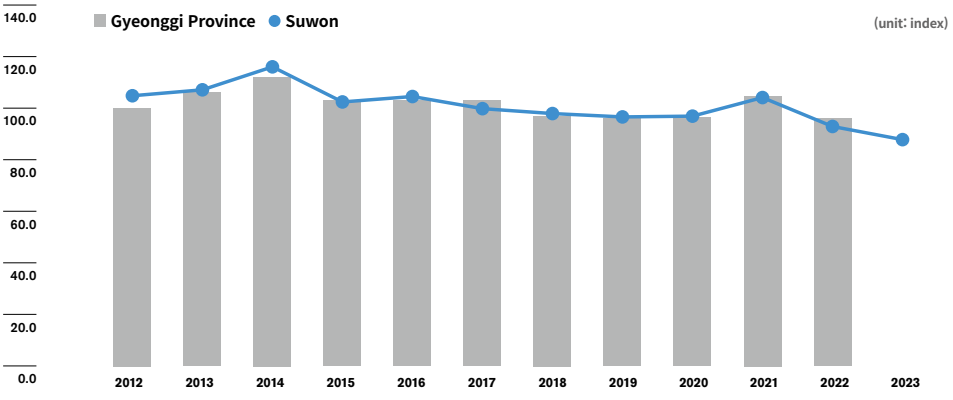
In 2021, both Gyeonggi Province and Suwon recorded composite jeonse price indices above 100, but in 2022 both fell below 100. Suwon's composite jeonse price index declined from 92.9 in 2022 to 87.8 in 2023, a drop of 5.1%p.

※ Since 2020, the base date for the jeonse price index has been June 2021.
※ **Jeonse**: In Korea, jeonse is a lump sum deposit lease. The tenant pays a large deposit instead of monthly rent, the landlord uses the deposit during the lease, and the full amount is returned to the tenant at the end of the contract.

Change in the composite housing jeonse price index: Suwon and comparable municipalities



Change in composite housing jeonse price index in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province



Housing Rental Rate

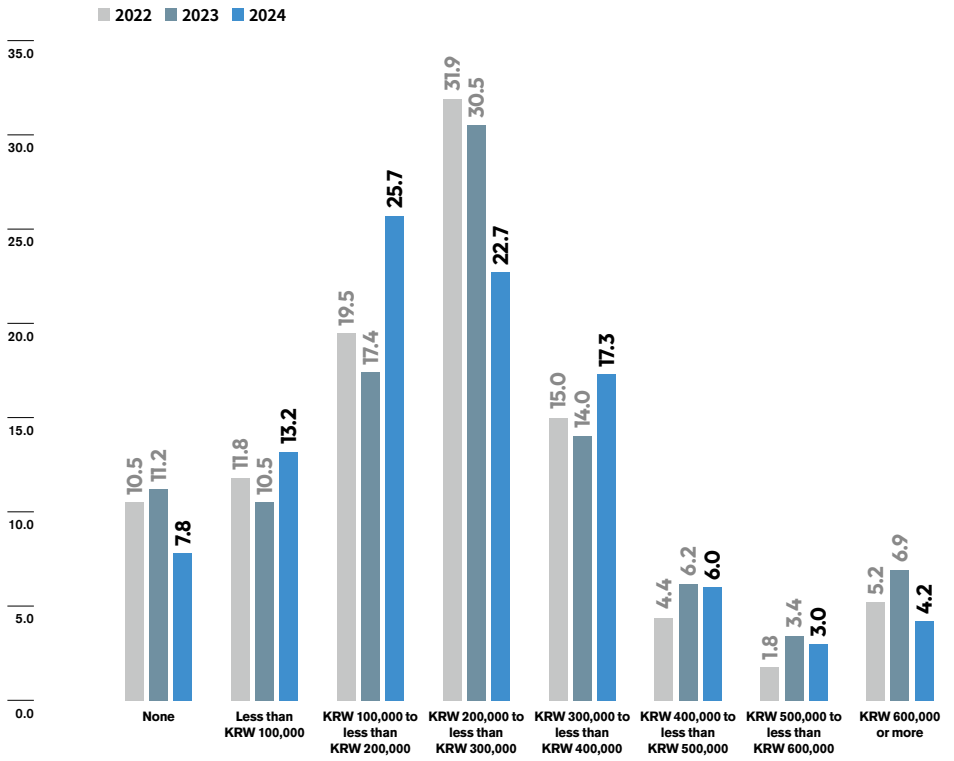
Field	Housing supply
Method	Average monthly housing rent and maintenance costs paid by the household head as a share of monthly income for the past year before deductions
Unit	%
Source	City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

This indicator reflects the burden of housing costs and serves as a basic input for housing policy by capturing housing affordability gaps.

In 2024, among Suwon residents the most common monthly outlay for rent and maintenance over the past year was KRW 100,000 to less than KRW 200,000 at 25.7%, followed by KRW 200,000 to less than KRW 300,000 at 22.7%, and KRW 300,000 to less than KRW 400,000 at 17.3%. The share spending KRW 600,000 or more declined by 2.7%p compared with 2023.

Change in the share of monthly income spent on housing rent and maintenance, Suwon residents

(unit: %)



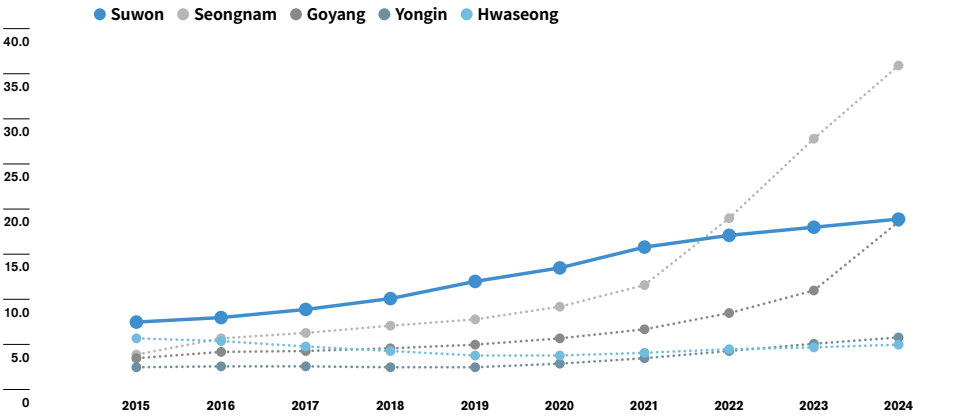
Share of Aging Housing

Field	Housing quality
Method	Share of housing units that are 30 years or older relative to all housing units
Unit	%
Source	Statistics Korea, Population Census Division

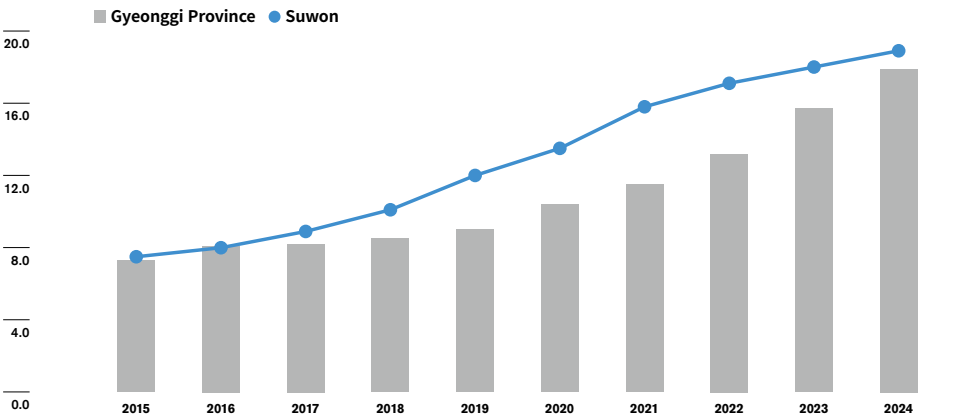
The share of aging housing is an indicator of residential safety and quality of life.

In 2024, Suwon's figure was 18.9%, higher than the Gyeonggi Province average of 17.9%. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon 18.9% ranked second after Seongnam 35.9%, followed by Goyang 18.6%, Yongin 5.8%, and Hwaseong 5.0%.

Change in the share of aging housing: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in share of aging housing in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province (unit: %)



Residential Environmental Satisfaction

Field	Housing quality
Method	Satisfaction with the dwelling itself, including facilities, floor area, and structure
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

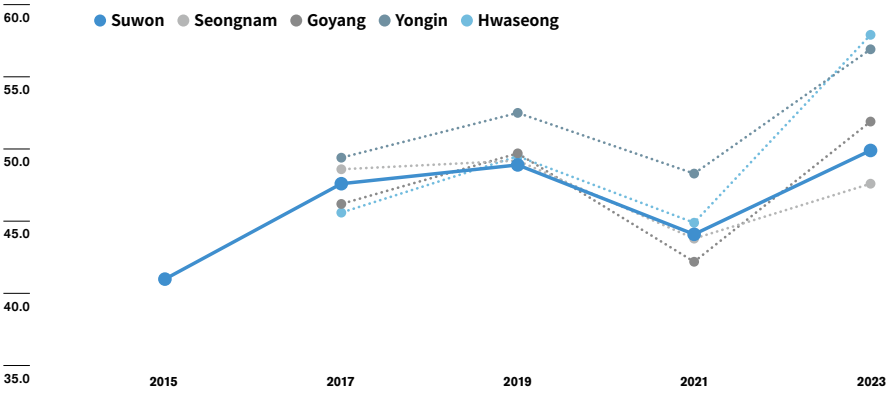
This indicator measures housing quality through residents' subjective assessment.

In 2023, Suwon's satisfaction level was 49.9%, an increase of 5.8%p from 2021, but lower than the Gyeonggi Province average of 53.0%. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon 49.9% ranked fourth after Hwaseong 57.9%, Yongin 56.9%, and Goyang 51.9%. Seongnam 47.6% recorded the lowest level.

※ Among the residential environment items, this figure refers to satisfaction with the dwelling itself, including facilities, floor area, and structure.

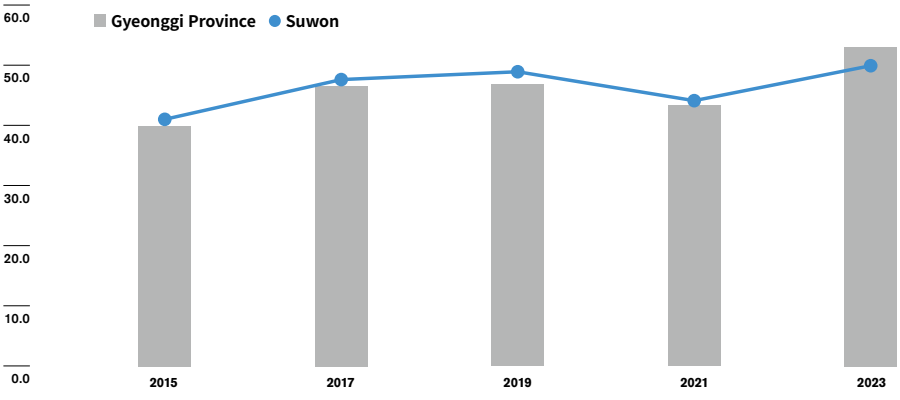
Change in satisfaction with the residential environment: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in satisfaction with the residential environment in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



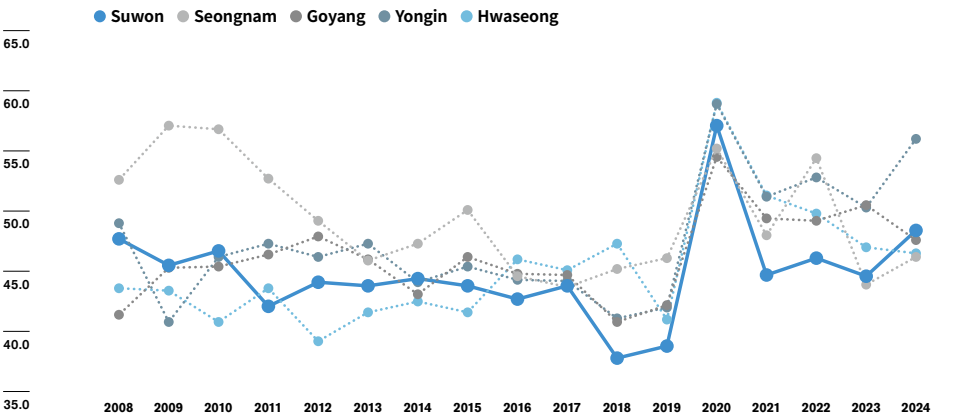
Self-perceived Health Status

Field	Healthy living practices
Method	Proportion of people who usually rate their own health as “very good” or “good”
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey

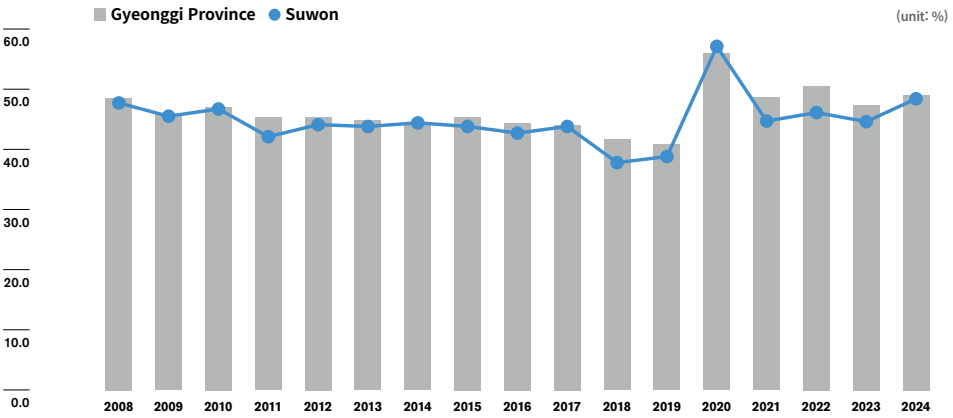
This indicator captures subjective perceptions of physical health and serves as basic evidence for health policy and research.

In 2024, Suwon’s figure was 48.4%, lower than the Gyeonggi Province average of 49.0%. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon 48.4% ranked second after Yongin 56.0%, followed by Goyang 47.6%, Hwaseong 46.5%, and Seongnam 46.2%.

Change in self-perceived good health rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in self-perceived good health rate in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province



*Age-standardized rate adjusted to the 2005 standard population (Statistics Korea) to enable comparison across years and regions.

Healthy Lifestyle Practice Rate

Field	Healthy living practices
Method	Proportion of people who practice all three behaviors: non smoking, moderate drinking, and walking
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey

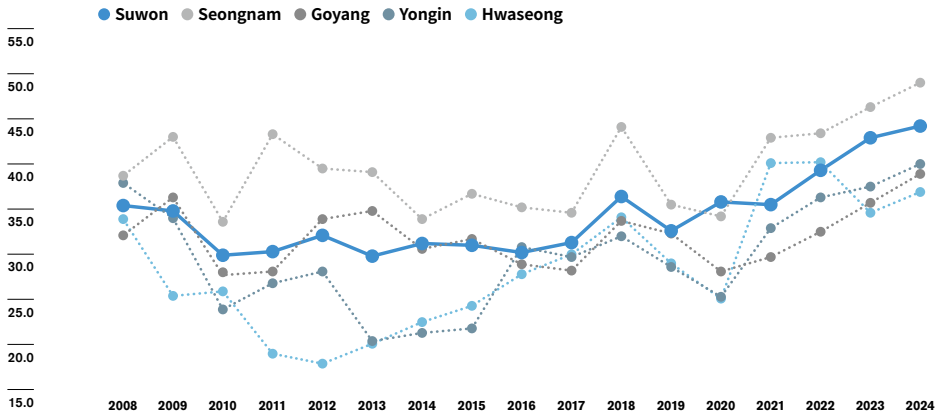
This indicator provides an overall view of residents' health status and improvements in health behaviors.

In 2024, Suwon's healthy lifestyle practice rate was 44.2%, higher than the Gyeonggi Province average of 40.7%. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon 44.2% ranked second after Seongnam 49.0%, followed by Yongin 40.0%, Goyang 38.9%, and Hwaseong 36.9%.

※ **Non smoking:** Never smoked in one's lifetime or previously smoked but not currently smoking.
※ **Moderate drinking:** Either a non drinker, or during the past year drank no more than once per week and consumed fewer than seven drinks per occasion for men and fewer than five for women.
※ **Walking:** During the past week, walked on at least five days for at least thirty minutes per day.

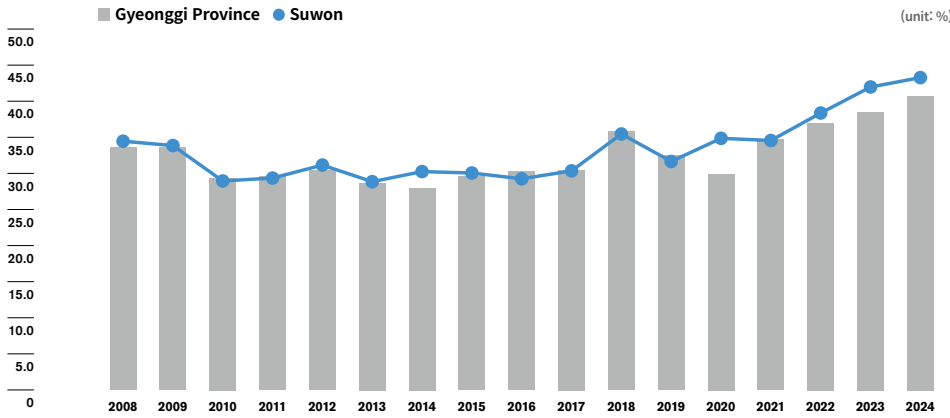
Change in healthy lifestyle practice rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in healthy lifestyle practice rate in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



*Age-standardized rate adjusted to the 2005 standard population (Statistics Korea) to enable comparison across years and regions.

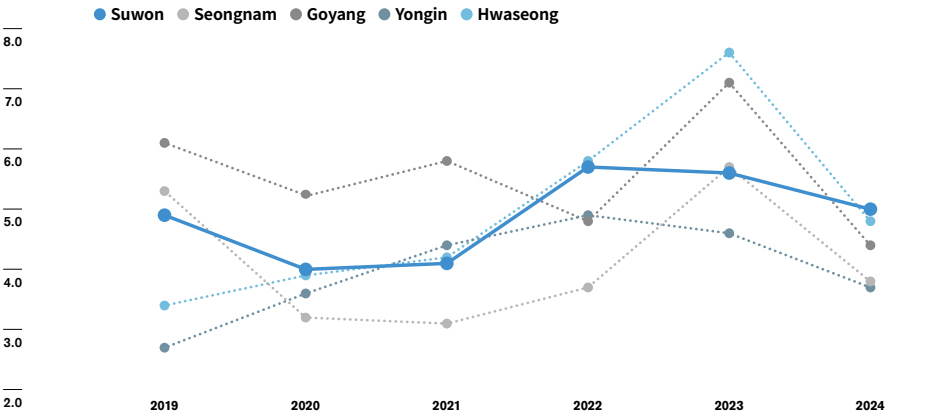
Unmet Healthcare-Need Rate

Field	Health environment
Method	Proportion of people who wanted but were unable to visit a medical clinic or hospital in the past year, excluding dental clinics.
Unit	%
Source	Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency, Community Health Survey

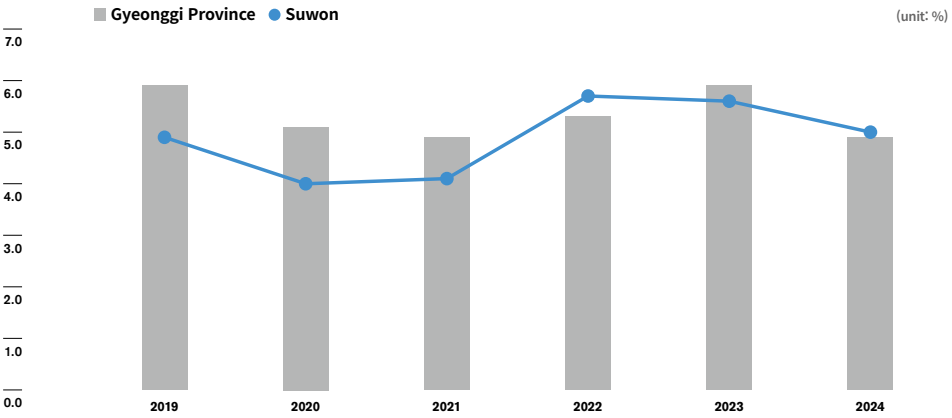
This indicator reflects residents' access to healthcare and equity in health.

In 2024, Suwon's unmet need rate was 5.0%, similar to the Gyeonggi Province average of 4.9%. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon was highest, followed by Hwaseong 4.8%, Goyang 4.4%, Seongnam 3.8%, and Yongin 3.7%. Compared with 2023, the rate declined in all comparable municipalities, including Gyeonggi Province and Suwon.

Change in the unmet healthcare need rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in unmet healthcare need rate in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province



*Age standardized rate adjusted to the 2005 standard population from Statistics Korea to enable comparison across years and regions.

Healthy Life Expectancy

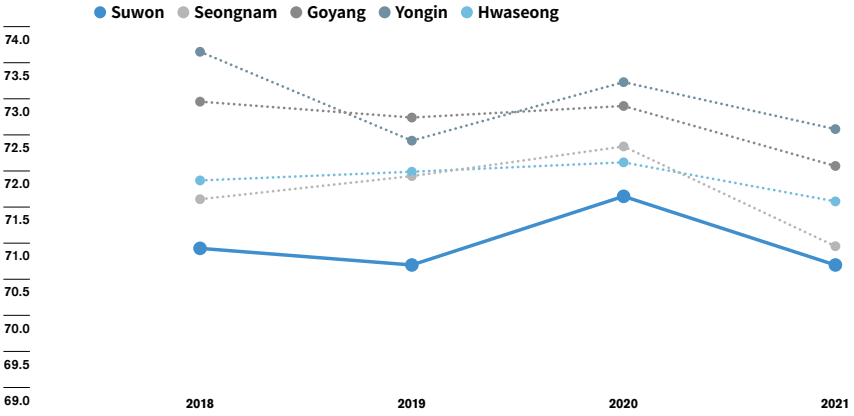
Field	Health environment
Method	Years lived in good physical or mental health (life expectancy minus years lived with illness)
Unit	years
Source	Korea Health Promotion Institute 2023, Healthy Life Expectancy Statistics at a Glance 2021

Healthy life expectancy is a composite indicator of residents' quality of life and health status that local governments can use to manage tailored health promotion policies and allocate welfare resources efficiently.

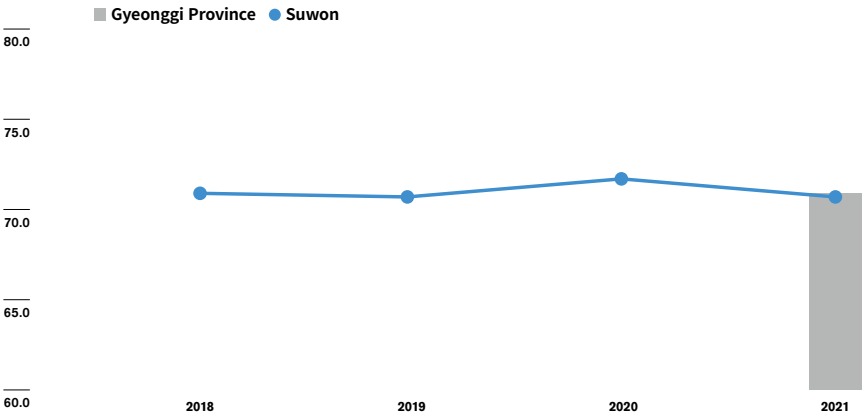
In 2021, Suwon's healthy life expectancy was 70.70 years, slightly lower than Gyeonggi Province at 70.88 years. Among municipalities of similar size, Suwon recorded the lowest value; higher values were Seongnam 70.96, Hwaseong 71.58, Goyang 72.07, and Yongin 72.58.

※ For Suwon, Seongnam, Goyang, and Yongin, the city figure is the simple average of district-level healthy life expectancy.

Change in healthy life expectancy: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: years)



Change in healthy life expectancy in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province (unit: years)



Hospital Beds per Thousand Population in Medical Institutions

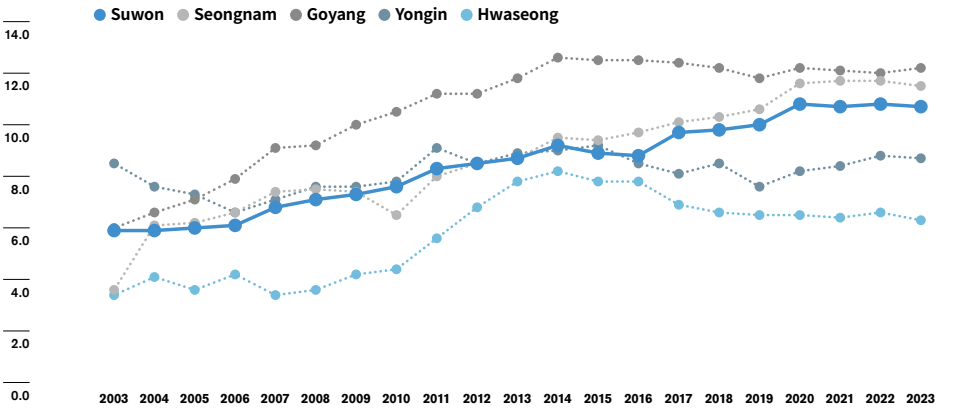
Field	Healthcare infrastructure
Method	Number of beds in all "medical institutions" as defined in Article 3 of the Medical Service Act per one thousand population
Unit	beds
Source	Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service, Resource Assessment Office

This indicator serves as a basic input for improving access to medical care.

Suwon had 10.7 beds per one thousand population, slightly higher than Gyeonggi Province at 10.3. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon ranked third, below Goyang 12.2 and Seongnam 11.5, and above Yongin 8.7 and Hwaseong 6.3.

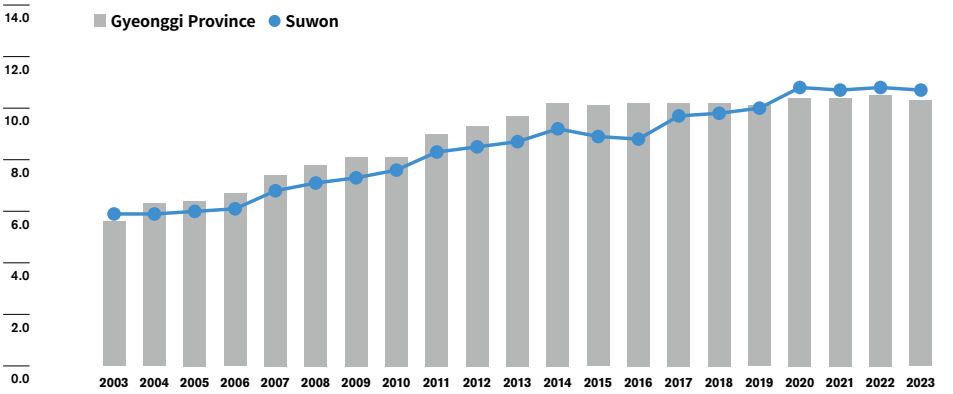
Change in hospital beds per one thousand population in medical institutions: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: beds)



Change in hospital beds per thousand population in medical institutions in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: beds)



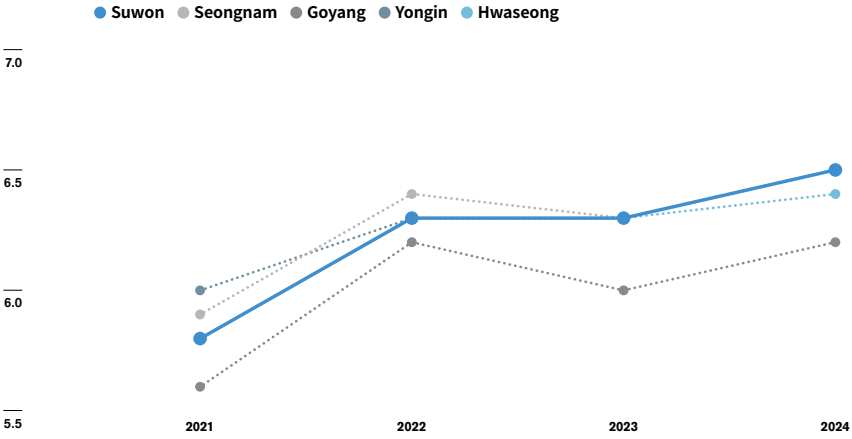
Life Satisfaction

Field	Subjective well-being
Method	Satisfaction with one's life in recent days
Unit	points
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

Life satisfaction is a key indicator for assessing qualitative social progress and economic growth.
As of 2024, Suwon residents report 6.5 points, similar to the Gyeonggi Province average of 6.4. In 2024, all comparable municipalities rose slightly; Suwon, Seongnam, and Yongin each recorded 6.5.

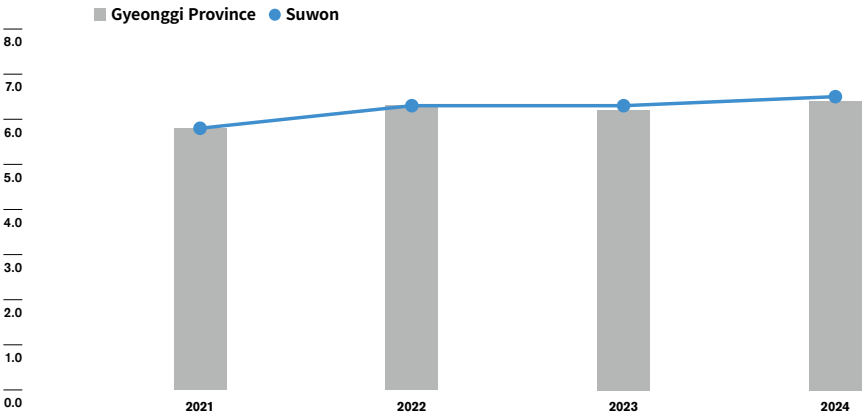
Change in life satisfaction: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: points)



Change in life satisfaction in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: points)



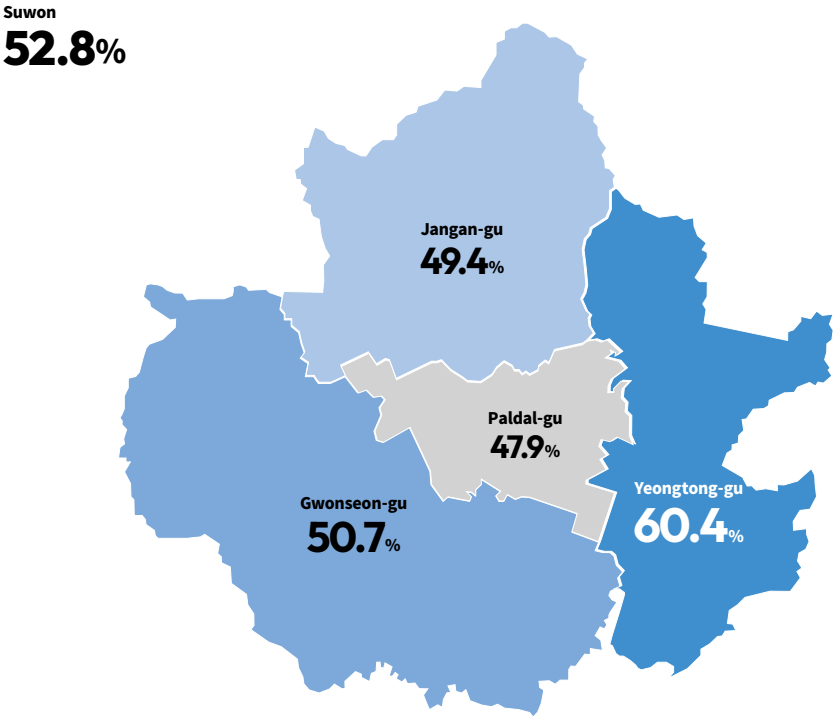
Satisfaction with Work-Life Balance

Field	Subjective well-being
Method	Percentage of “agree” responses to the statement that their current work (including study or household labor) and leisure are well balanced
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, Suwon Survey

This indicator is directly linked to residents’ quality of life and to regional competitiveness.

In 2024, 52.8% of Suwon residents said their work and life are well balanced. By district, Yeongtong-gu (60.4%) was highest, while Paldal-gu 47.9% was lowest; Jangan-gu 49.4% and Gwonseon-gu 50.7% fell in between.

Satisfaction with work-life balance by district in Suwon(2024)



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita

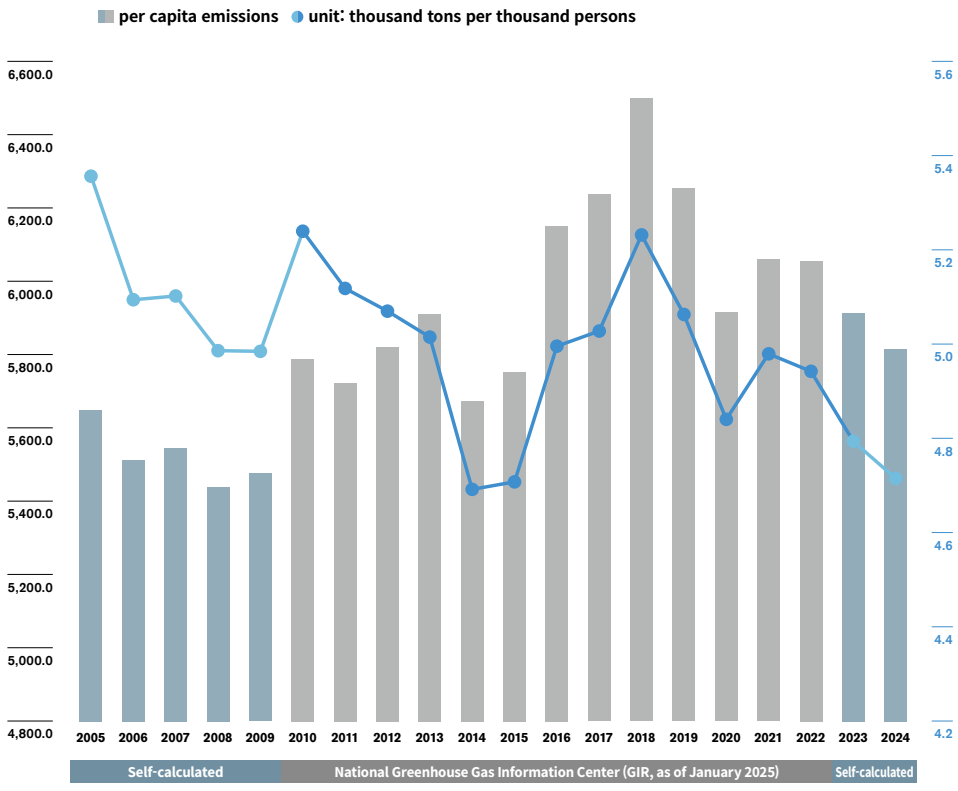
Field	Climate and air
Method	Total emissions (thousand tons) ÷ Suwon population at end of December (thousand persons)
Unit	thousand tons per thousand persons
Source	Suwon Research Institute, Carbon Neutrality Support Center (own estimates for 2005 to 2009 and 2023 to 2024); Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea GIR (2010 to 2022, as of January 2025)

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita serve as a basic input for setting carbon neutrality targets and reduction policies.

In 2024, Suwon's per capita emissions were 4.7 thousand tons per thousand persons. After fluctuations, the figure has been declining since 2021. Total greenhouse gas emissions also fell each year from 2021, reaching 5,816.2 thousand tons in 2024, a decrease of 97.1 thousand tons from 2023.

Change in Suwon's greenhouse gas emissions per capita

(Unit: thousand tons/thousand people)



※ 2010 to 2022 total emissions include industry, buildings household and commercial public, transport (total VKT-based), industrial processes, agriculture including livestock, and waste.
※ Own estimates for 2005 to 2009 and 2023 to 2024 include buildings household and commercial public, transport road, fuel-sales-based, waste, manufacturing and construction, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries petroleum and electricity used for agri livestock. Emissions from livestock agriculture and industrial processes are not included, so values can differ from GIR by 5 to 10%.

Number of Heat Wave Days and Tropical Nights

Field	Climate and air
Method	Annual totals of heat wave days and tropical night days
Unit	days
Source	Korea Meteorological Administration, Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) Meteorological Data Open Portal

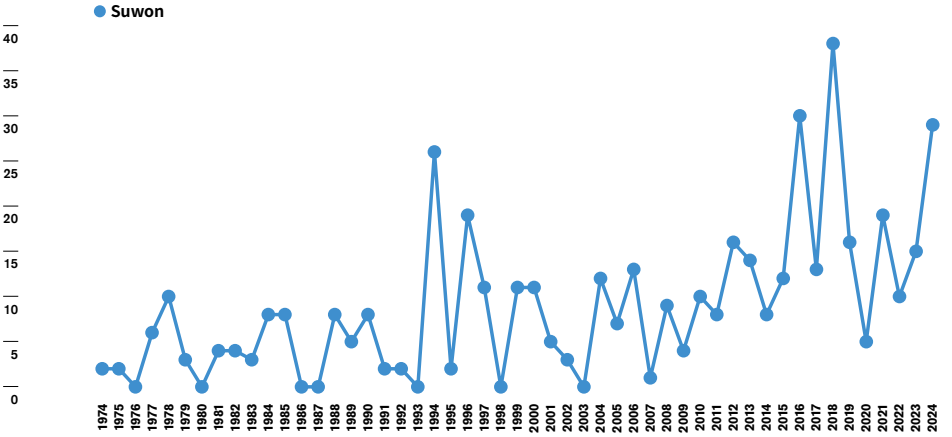
This indicator provides baseline evidence for climate change and global warming policy and describes the city's climate characteristics.

In 2024, Suwon recorded 29 heat wave days, about twice the 15 days in 2023. Tropical nights totaled 32 days in 2024, up 23 days from 9 days in 2023, which is 86.5% of the 1994 peak of 37 days.

※ Heat wave day: a day with a daily maximum temperature of 33°C or higher.
※ Tropical night day: a day when the nighttime minimum is 25°C or higher night hours defined as 18:01 to 09:00 the next day.
※ National and regional averages are calculated from 62 stations. For Gyeonggi Province, the reference stations include Dongducheon, Suwon, Yangpyeong, Icheon, and Paju. The figures here are based on Suwon station 119.

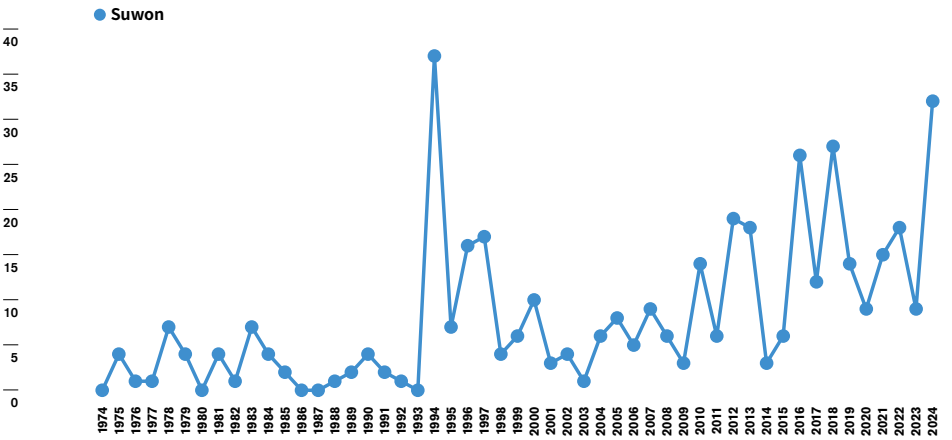
Number of heat wave days in Suwon

(unit: days)



Number of tropical night days in Suwon

(unit: days)



Sub indicator

Annual mean and annual maximum temperature

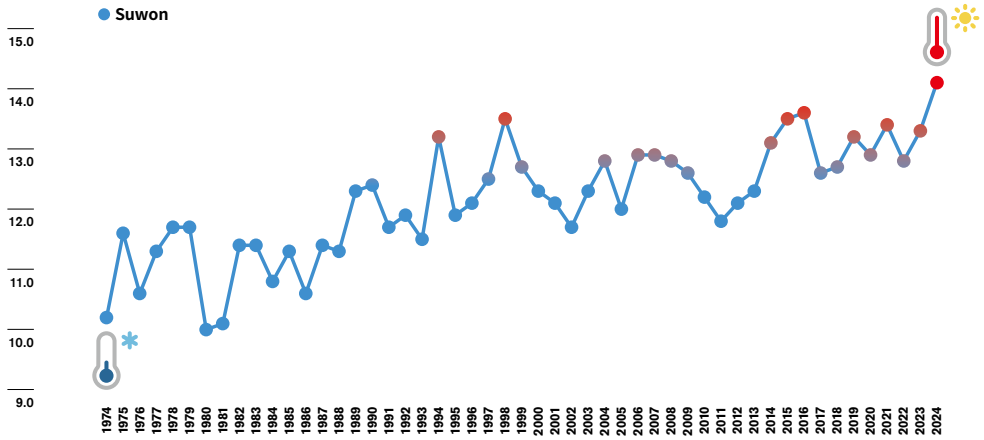
Field	Climate and air
Method	Annual mean of daily temperatures by year, and the highest temperature among heat wave days by year
Unit	℃
Source	Korea Meteorological Administration, KMA Meteorological Data Open Portal (annual mean temperature); Suwon Research Institute, Carbon Neutrality Support Center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

In 2024, Suwon's annual mean temperature was 14.1℃, up about 3.9℃ from 10.2℃ in 1974. In 2024, the highest temperature during the year was 35.7℃, below the 2018 record of 39.3℃, yet years exceeding 35℃ have become more frequent than in the past.

※ Annual mean temperature: Average of the monthly mean temperatures from January to December of the year the mean of the twelve monthly means.
※ Annual maximum temperature: The highest observed temperature among the year's heat wave day observations processed from the Open MET Data Portal heat-wave-day raw data.
※ National and regional averages use 62 stations; for Gyeonggi Province the reference stations include Dongducheon, Suwon, Yangpyeong, Icheon, and Paju. Figures here are based on Suwon station 119.

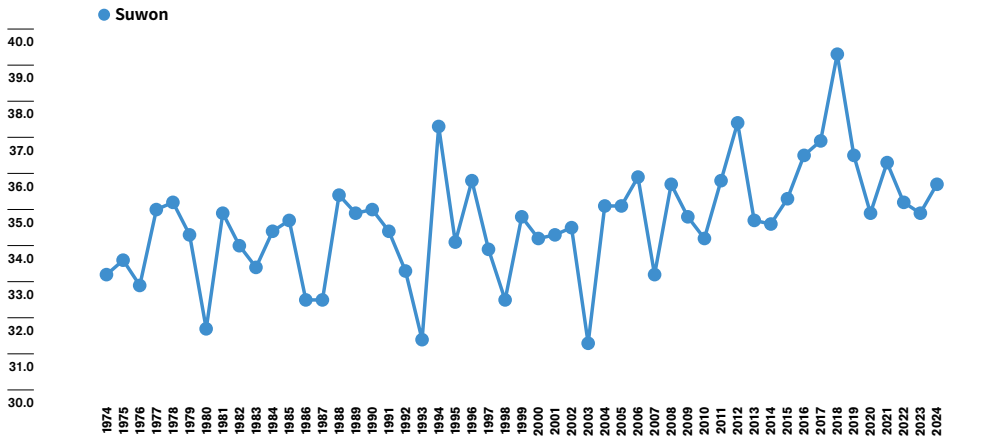
Suwon annual mean temperature

(unit: ℃)



Suwon annual maximum temperature

(unit: ℃)



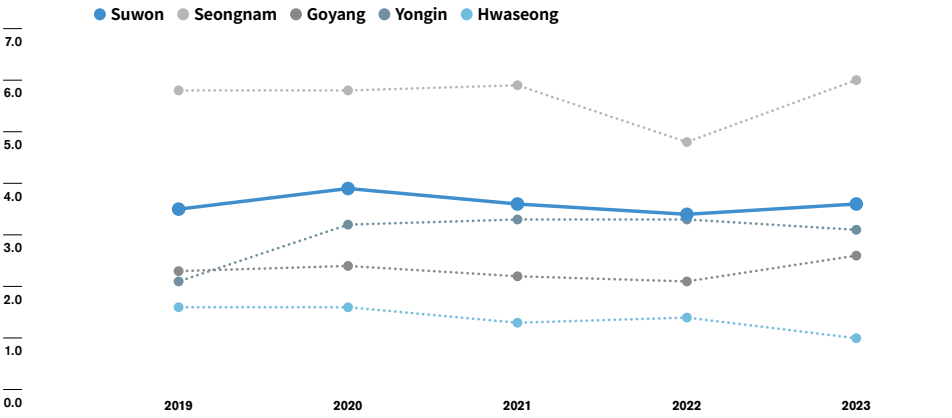
Share of Renewable Energy

Field	Climate and air
Method	Share of renewable and other energy consumption in final energy consumption (renewable and other energy consumption ÷ final energy consumption) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Korea Energy Economics Institute, Energy Supply and Demand Statistics

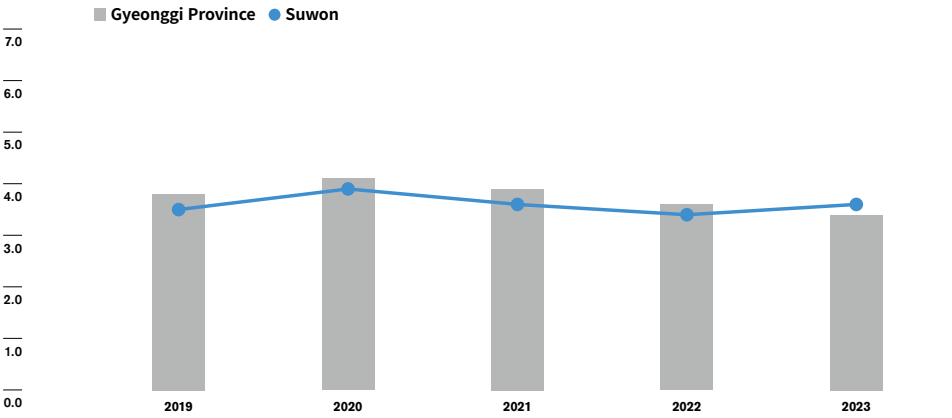
The renewable energy share provides baseline evidence for environmental and energy policy.

In 2023, Suwon's share was 3.6%, up 0.2%p from 2022, ranking second among comparable municipalities after Seongnam. Over the same period, Gyeonggi Province fell by 0.2%p; Yongin and Hwaseong decreased, while Suwon, Seongnam, and Goyang increased.

Change in share of renewable energy: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in share of renewable energy in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province (unit: %)



Volume of Household Sector Waste Incineration

Field	Resource circulation
Method	Incinerated amount within the household sector waste generation and treatment statistics
Unit	tons per day
Source	Ministry of Environment; Korea Environment Corporation; Resource Circulation Maru, National Waste Generation and Treatment Statistics

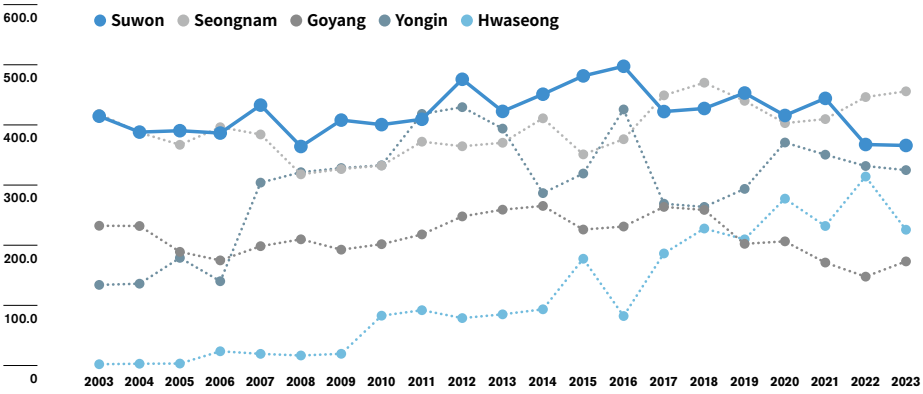
The incinerated amount of household sector waste is a basic input for waste policy and environmental protection.

In 2023, Suwon recorded 365.9 tons per day, down from 2022, and the series shows a declining trend since 2016. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon, Yongin, and Hwaseong decreased compared with 2022, while Seongnam and Goyang increased.

※ For 2003 to 2015, figures refer to the incinerated amount within municipal waste municipal plus business-sector (household-type).
※ For 2016 to 2018, figures refer to the incinerated amount within total household sector waste.
※ For 2019, figures refer to the incinerated amount within total household sector waste household residential plus business sector household type.
※ For 2020 to 2023, the annual tons for city county district household residential waste plus business sector non-emission-facility (household-type) waste are summed and divided by 365 to convert to tons per day for time series consistency.

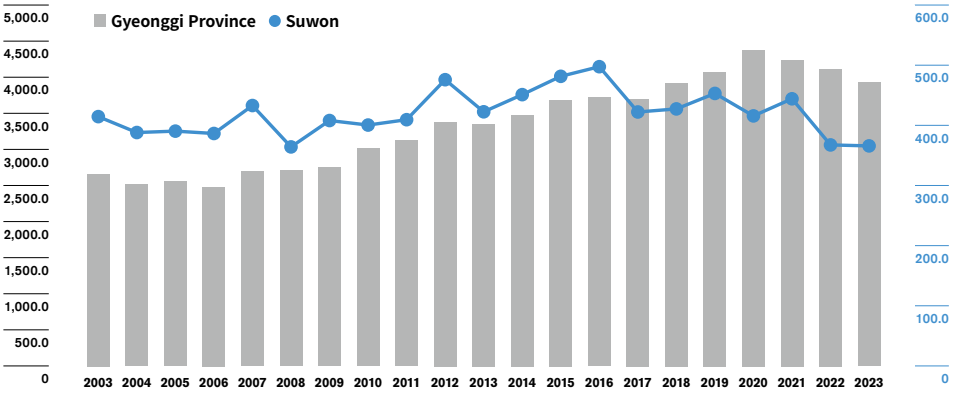
Change in volume of Incineration household sector waste: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: tons per day)



Change in volume of Incineration household sector waste in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: tons per day)



Household Waste Recycling Rate

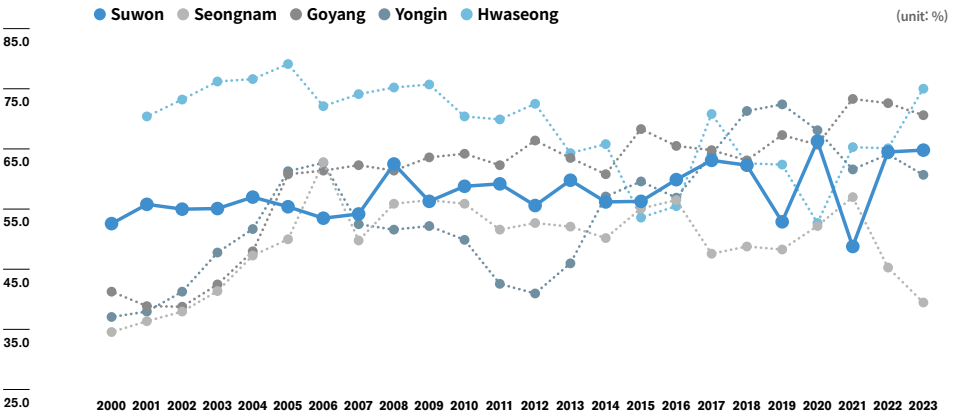
Field	Resource circulation
Method	Share of recycled household sector waste
Unit	%
Source	Ministry of Environment, Waste Resources Management Division

This indicator is used to formulate the National Resource Circulation Plan and to assess progress toward national resource circulation targets.

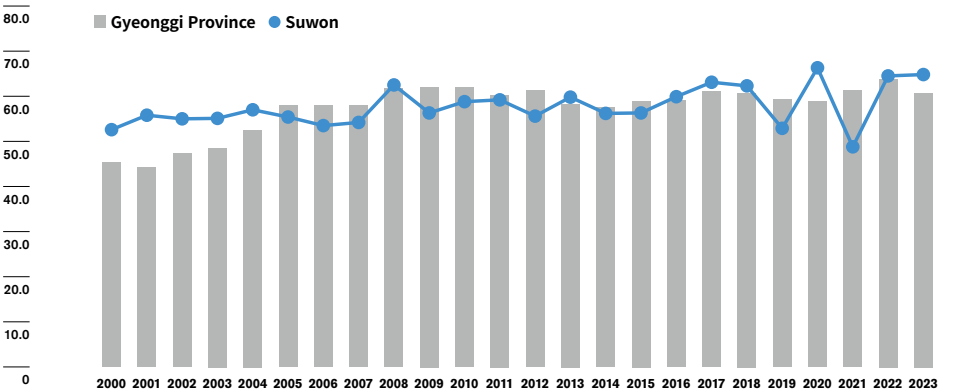
In 2023, Suwon's household sector waste recycling rate was 64.8%, higher than the Gyeonggi Province average of 60.7%. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon ranked third, below Hwaseong 75.0% and Goyang 70.6%, and above Yongin 60.7% and Seongnam 39.5%.

※ The 2020 value was converted by dividing annual waste by 366 days.
※ "Household sector waste" comprises household residential waste plus business sector household type waste from non emission facilities.

Change in the household waste recycling rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities



Change in household waste recycling rate in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province



Park area per capita

Field	Green infrastructure
Method	Park area per person = urban park area ㎡ ÷ resident population personsUnit: ㎡ per person
Unit	㎡ per person
Source	City of Suwon, Suwon Basic Statistics; Korea Land and Geospatial Informatix Corporation, Status of Urban Planning

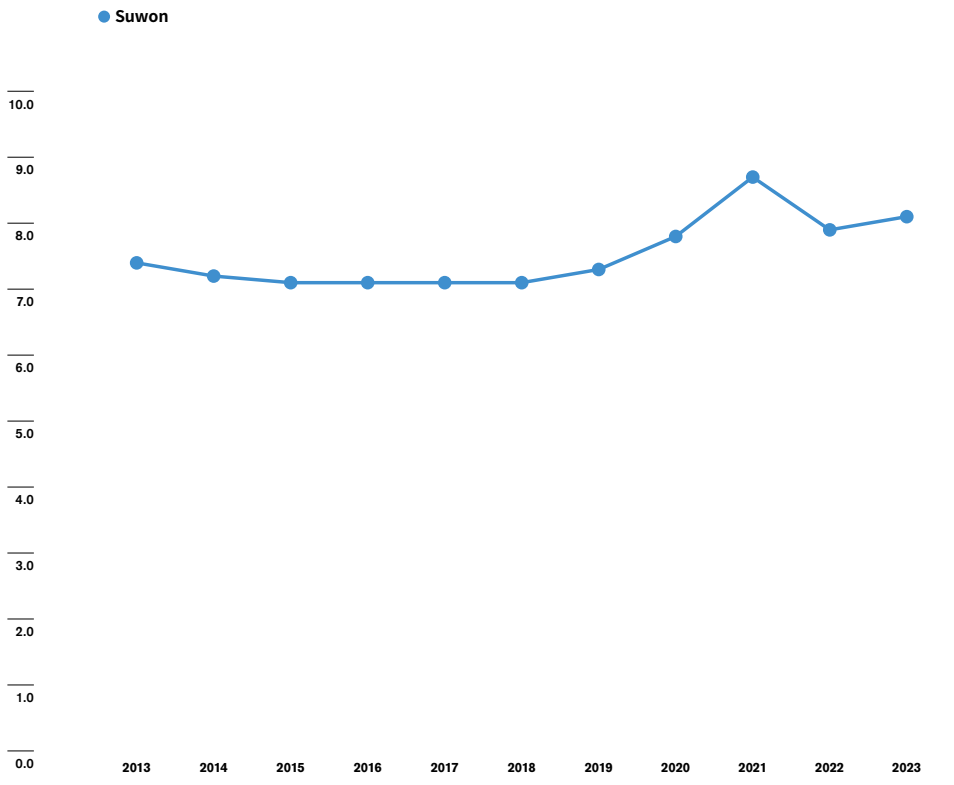
Park area per capita is a key determinant of quality of life and directly contributes to leisure and rest environments for citizens.

In 2023, Suwon's park area per capita was 8.1㎡, up 0.2㎡ from the previous year.

※ For 2013 to 2022, figures may differ from Gyeonggi Data Dream due to a unit adjustment of park area from thousand ㎡ to ㎡.

Change in park area per capita, Suwon

(unit: ㎡ per person)



Percentage of Public Transport Modes

Field	Transport infrastructure
Method	Share of trips by each public transport mode
Unit	%
Source	Public Transportation Smart Card Big Data Integrated Information System

Percentage of Public Transport Modes is a key indicator for improving network efficiency and travel convenience.

In 2024, city buses accounted for 54.3%, followed by urban rail 21.5%, village buses 14.3%, and metropolitan buses 9.2%. Urban rail has risen steadily since 2021, reaching 21.5% in 2024, indicating a gradual shift from a bus-centered system toward greater rail usage.

Percentage of Public Transport Modes in Suwon

(unit: %)

division	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
City Bus	63.2	62.5	58.9	64.2	62.5	54.3
Intercity Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seated Bus	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.8
Village Bus	7.5	7.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	14.3
Metropolitan Bus	7.2	7.0	14.3	8.9	10.1	9.2
Rural Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Airport Bus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban Rail	20.4	21.1	18.9	19.7	20.6	21.5

Parking Space Provision Rate

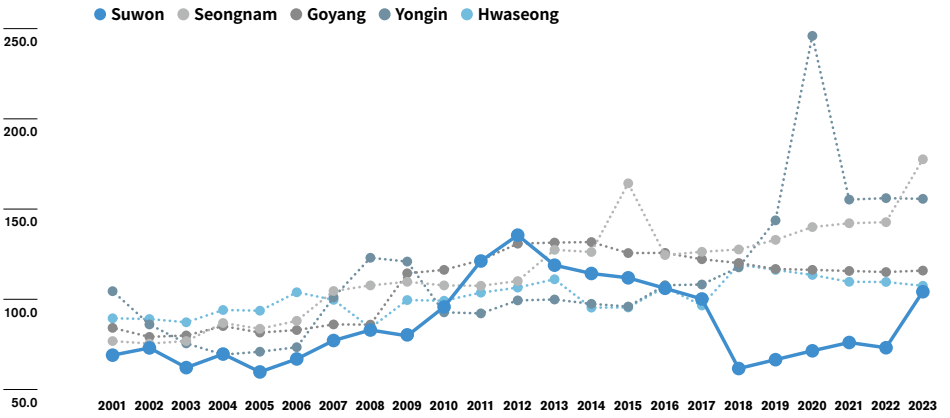
Field	Transport infrastructure
Method	Number of parking spaces ÷ number of registered vehicles
Unit	%
Source	Suwon: City of Suwon, Suwon Basic Statistics; Similar municipalities: Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Basic Statistics

The parking space provision rate affects everyday convenience and serves as an indicator for transport and environmental improvements.

In 2023, Suwon's rate was 104.3%, an increase of 31.0%p from 2022. Among comparable municipalities, Seongnam recorded the largest year-over-year rise from 2022 to 2023, followed by Suwon.

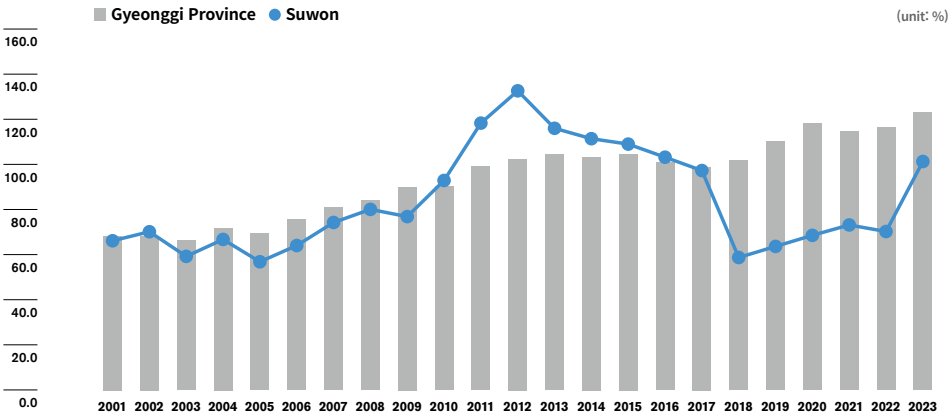
Change in parking space provision rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in parking space provision rate in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Public Transportation Satisfaction

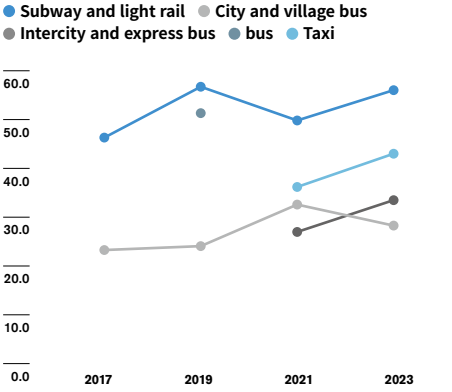
Field	Transport services
Method	Percentage of “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” responses for each public transport mode
Unit	%
Source	City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

Public transportation satisfaction is used to improve service quality and anticipate user demand.

In 2023, subway recorded the highest satisfaction at 56.0%, followed by train at 43.3%. Among the four districts, subway and bus satisfaction was the highest in Paldal-gu and train satisfaction was highest in Gwonseon-gu

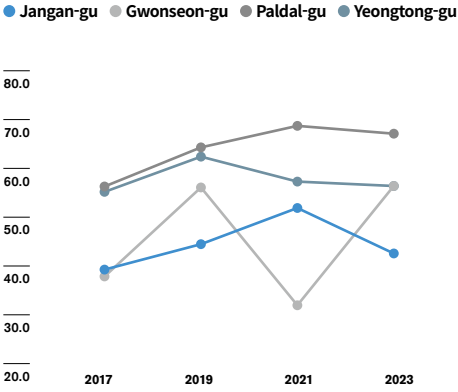
Change in public transportation satisfaction by mode in Suwon

(unit: %)



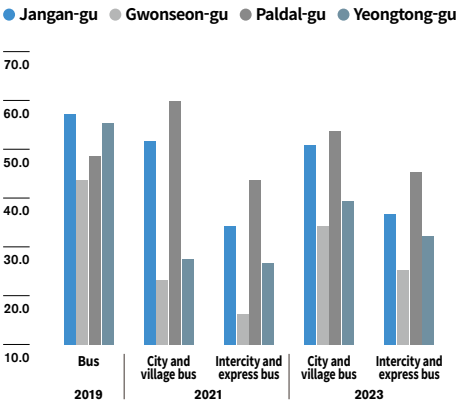
Change in subway satisfaction by district in Suwon

(unit: %)



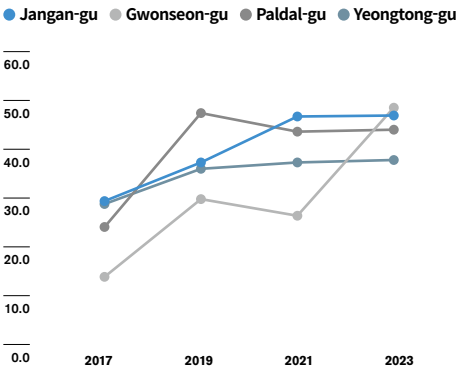
Change in bus satisfaction by district in Suwon

(unit: %)



Change in train satisfaction by district in Suwon

(unit: %)



Commuting and School Travel Time

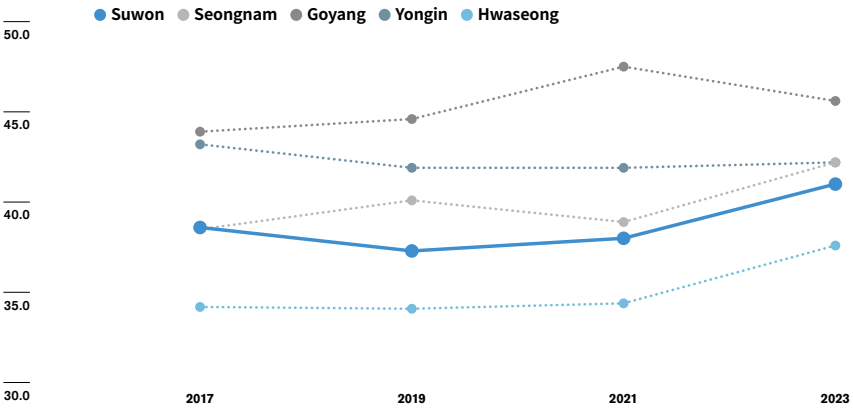
Field	Transport services
Method	Average one-way travel time for commuters and students
Unit	minutes
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey

By measuring average commute and school travel time, this indicator shows the level of balance between the transport system and residential/educational environments.

Suwon's one way time was 41 minutes, slightly longer than the Gyeonggi Province average of 40 minutes. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon 41.0 minutes was mid range. The longest was Goyang 45.6 minutes, and the shortest was Hwaseong 37.6 minutes.

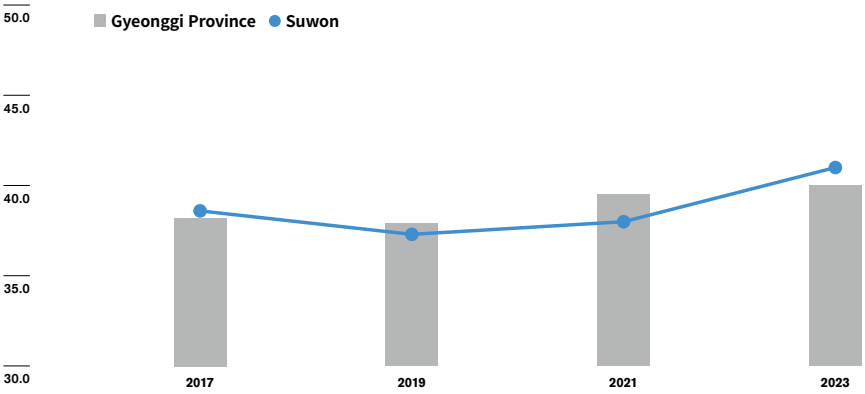
Change in commute and school travel time: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: minutes)



Change in commute and school travel time in Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: minutes)



Number of Heat Illness Cases

Field	Natural disasters
Method	Number of heat illness cases by city, county, and district
Unit	persons
Source	Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Public Data Portal; National Health Insurance Service, Number of Heat Illness Cases by City County District

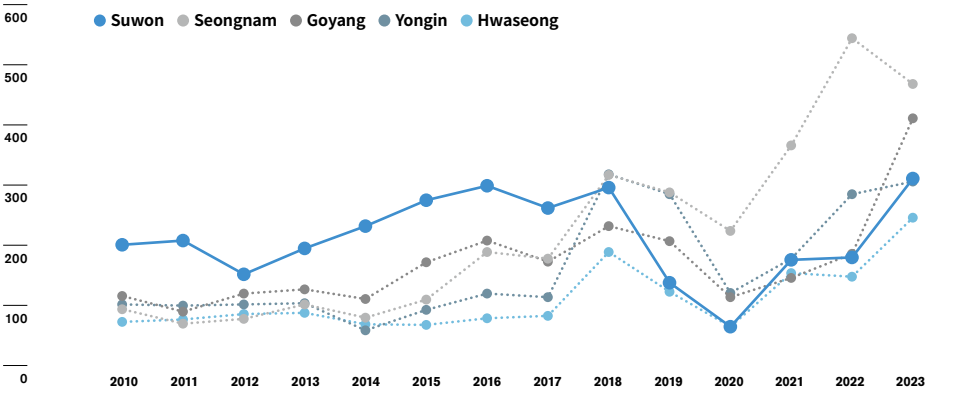
The number of heat illness cases is an indicator used to prepare responses to climate change.

In 2023, Suwon recorded 311 cases, accounting for 8.1% of the Gyeonggi Province total. Among comparable municipalities, all cities except Seongnam increased from 2022 to 2023. Suwon rose by 131 cases, the second largest increase after Goyang 225.

※ For Suwon, Seongnam, Goyang, and Yongin, figures are the sum of district-level patients; for Gyeonggi Province, the sum across all cities, counties, and districts.
※ Principal diagnosis codes: heat stroke T67.0, heat syncope T67.1, heat cramp T67.2, heat exhaustion T67.3 to T67.5, heat edema T67.7, other T67.8 to T67.9.
※ "Patients" are unique persons treated on a treatment day basis excluding Korean medicine classification and pharmacies, based on health insurance benefit data (medical aid excluded); non-covered services are excluded.

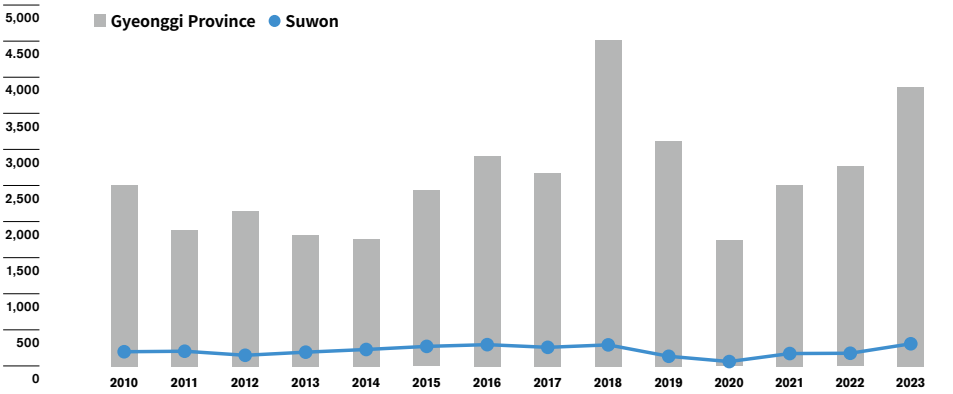
Change in the number of heat illness cases: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: persons)



Change in the number of heat illness cases: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: persons)



Economic Damage from Natural Disasters

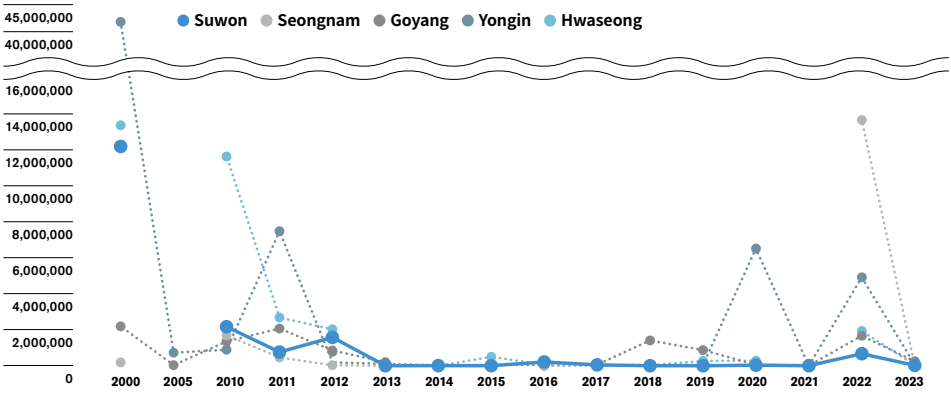
Field | Natural disasters
Method | Total amount of damage
Unit | thousand KRW
Source | National Disaster and Safety Portal, Natural Disaster Statistics

This indicator measures the scale of economic loss due to disasters and supports the preparation of prevention plans.

In 2023, Suwon's economic damage from natural disasters was 27,000 thousand KRW, which was 0.5% of the Gyeonggi Province total. Among comparable municipalities, all recorded decreases in 2023 compared with 2022, including Suwon.

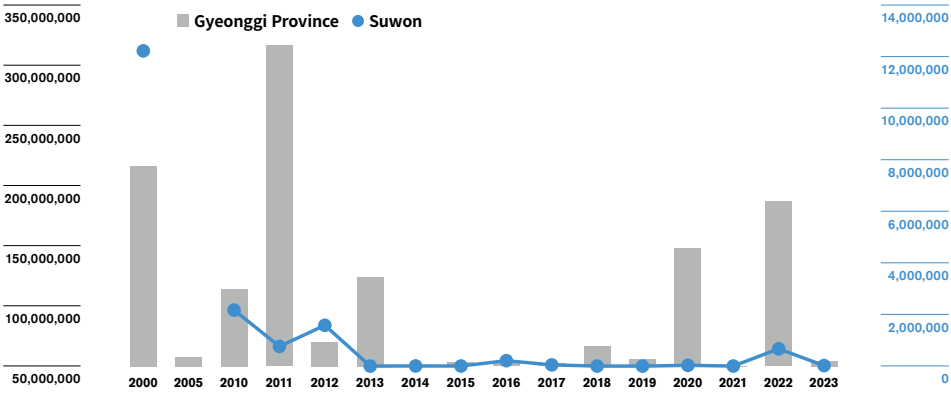
Change in economic damage from natural disasters: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: thousand KRW)



Change in economic damage from natural disasters: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: thousand KRW)



Number of traffic accidents

Sub indicator
Number of traffic accidents per one thousand registered vehicles

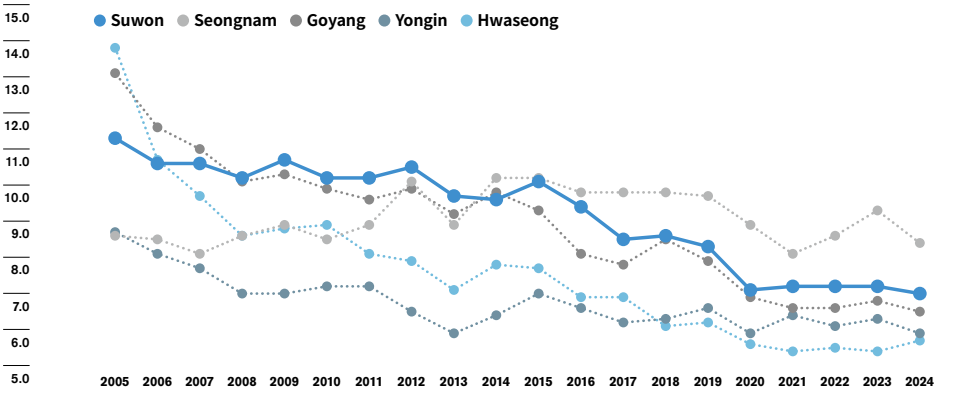
Field	Social disasters
Method	Number of traffic accidents per one thousand registered motor vehicles
Unit	cases
Source	Korean National Police Agency, Traffic Safety Division

This indicator provides baseline evidence for traffic accident prevention.

In 2024, Suwon recorded 7.0 cases per 1,000 vehicles, 0.3 higher than the Gyeonggi Province average of 6.7. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon 7.0 ranked second after Seongnam 8.4, and was higher than Goyang 6.5, Yongin 5.9, and Hwaseong 5.7.

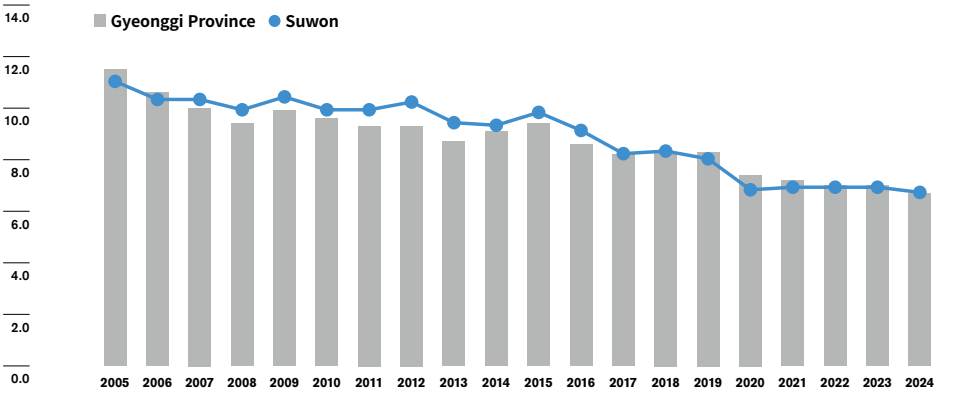
Change in traffic accidents per 1,000 vehicles: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: cases per 1,000 vehicles)



Change in traffic accidents per 1,000 vehicles: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: cases per 1,000 vehicles)



Perceived Safety in Daily Life

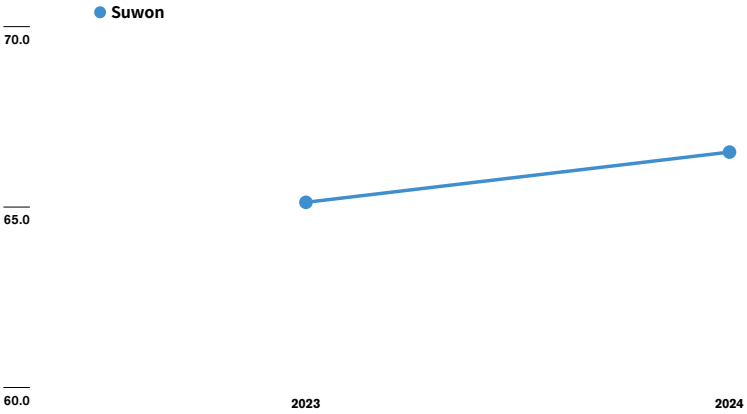
Field	Life safety
Method	Satisfaction with the safety environment including crime, disasters, and hazards
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, Suwon Survey

This indicator supports policies that safeguard citizen safety and health and prevent risks.

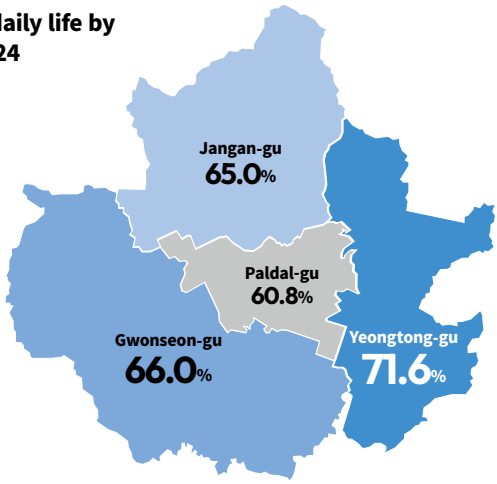
In 2024, Suwon's satisfaction level was 66.5%, a slight rise from 65.1% in 2023. By district, Yeongtong-gu 71.6% was highest, followed by Gwonseon-gu, Jangan-gu, and Paldal-gu 60.8%. Gwonseon-gu declined by 3.2%p from 2023.

Perceived safety in daily life, Suwon

(unit: %)



Perceived safety in daily life by district in Suwon 2024



Suicide Rate

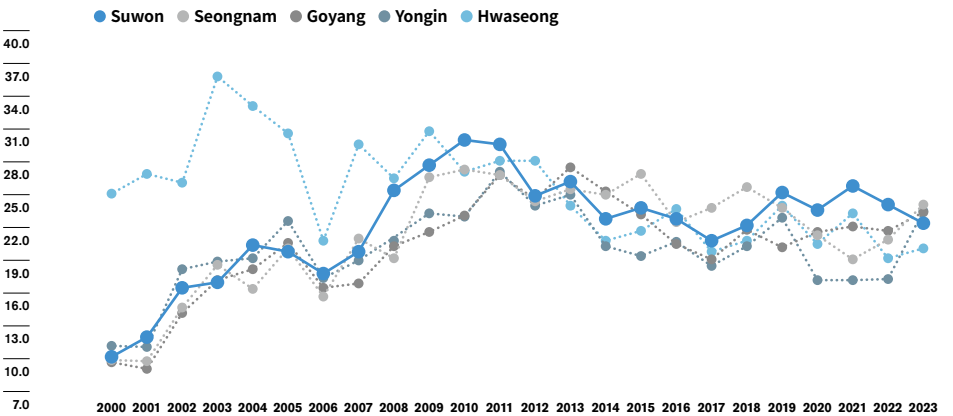
Field	Life safety
Method	Number of deaths by suicide (intentional self harm) per one 100,000 population
Unit	deaths per 100,000 population
Source	Statistics Korea, Cause of Death Statistics

The suicide rate is a key indicator for mental health and suicide prevention.

In 2023, Suwon recorded 22.4 deaths per 100,000, continuing a decline since 2021. Among comparable municipalities, Seongnam 24.1 was highest and Hwaseong 20.1 was lowest. Suwon was the only city whose rate fell from 2022 to 2023; Seongnam, Goyang, Yongin, and Hwaseong all increased.

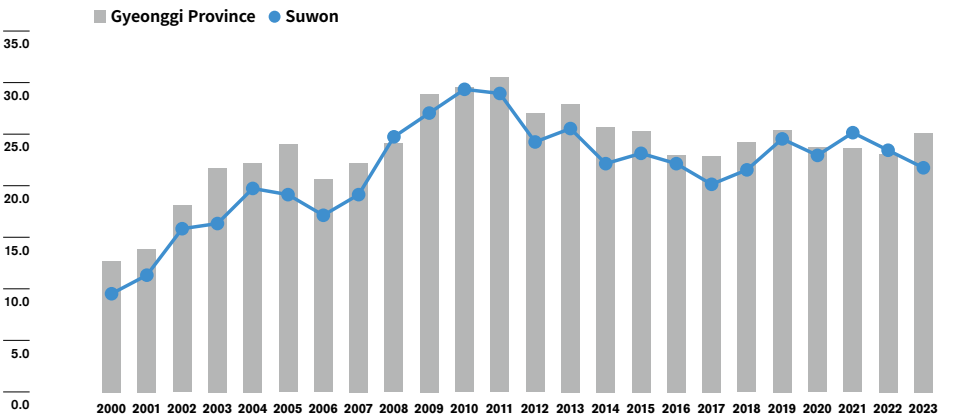
Change in suicide rate: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: deaths per 100,000)



Change in suicide rate: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: deaths per 100,000)



Childcare Environment Satisfaction

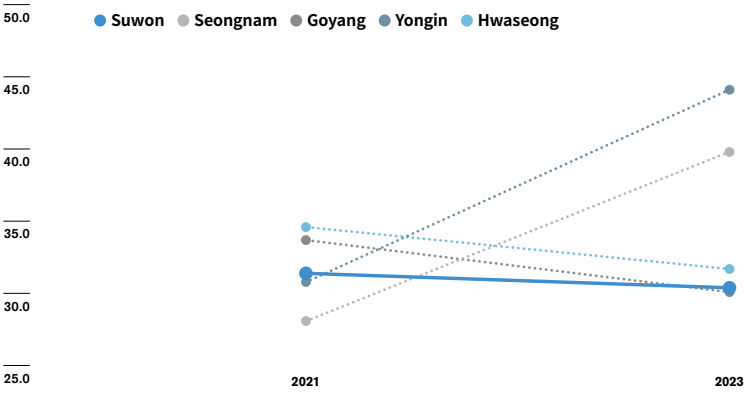
Field	Care
Method	Satisfaction among parents of preschool children with the childcare environment such as child care centers and kindergartens
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey
	This indicator captures how households with preschool children assess childcare conditions.

Childcare environment satisfaction measures satisfaction level of households with preschool-aged children with their childcare arrangements and indicates the overall state of childcare.

In 2023, Suwon's satisfaction level was 30.4%, down 1.0%p from 2021 and 4.5%p below the Gyeonggi Province average. Compared with 2021, satisfaction fell in Suwon, Goyang, and Hwaseong, while Seongnam and Yongin rose.

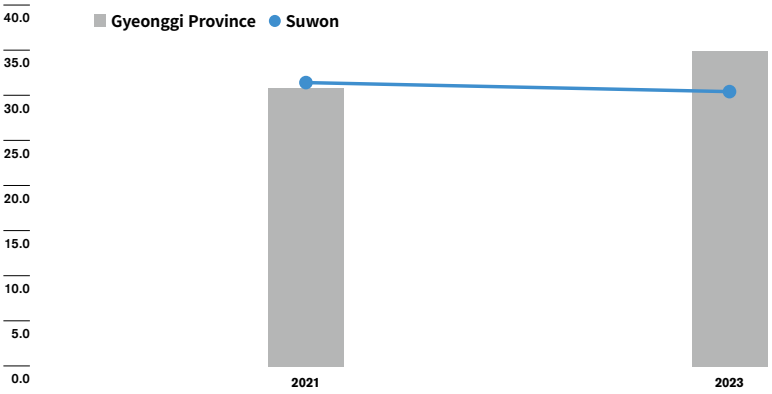
Change in satisfaction with the childcare environment: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in satisfaction with the childcare environment: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Public Childcare Center Utilization Rate

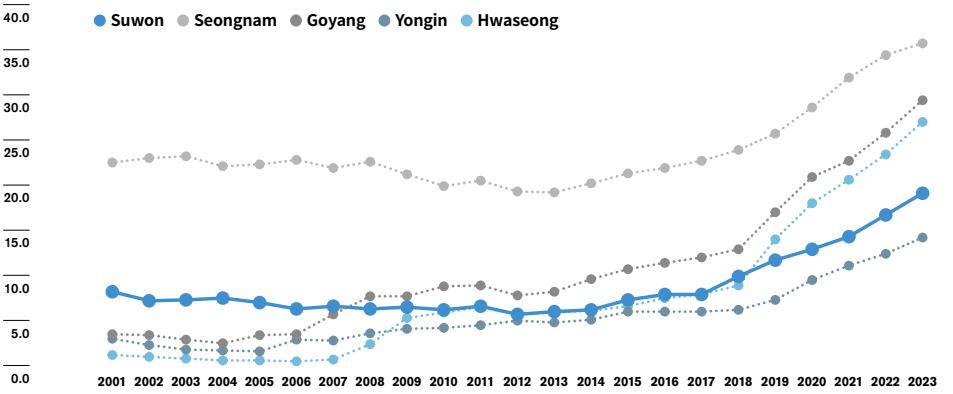
Field	Care
Method	Share of children enrolled in public childcare centers among all childcare enrollments (number of children in national and public childcare centers ÷ number of children in all childcare centers) × 100
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Basic Statistics

This indicator provides baseline evidence for childcare and low-fertility policy.

In 2023, Suwon's utilization rate was 19.1%, up 2.4%p from the previous year. Since 2013, the rate has risen steadily across comparable municipalities. In 2023, Suwon 19.1% was higher than Yongin 14.2% but lower than Seongnam 35.7%, Goyang 29.4%, and Hwaseong 27.0%.

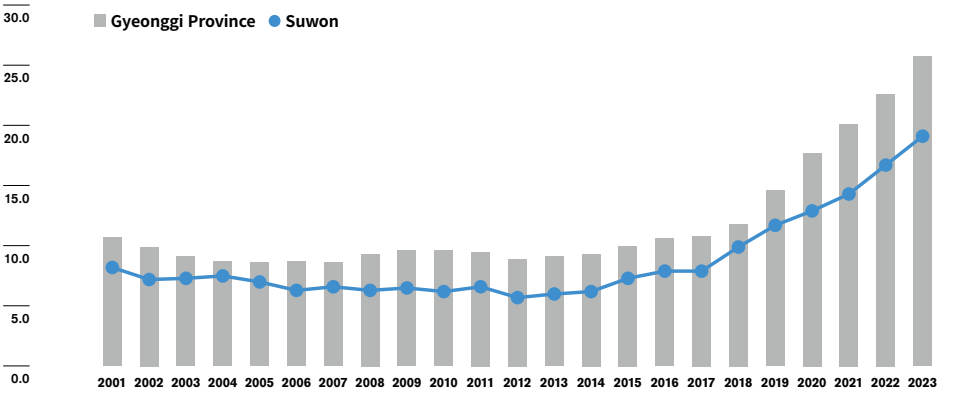
Change in utilization rate of public childcare centers: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in utilization rate of public childcare centers: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Share of Basic Livelihood Security Recipients

Field	Care
Method	Share of recipients of the National Basic Livelihood Security Program in the resident registered population
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Basic Statistics; City of Suwon, Suwon Basic Statistics; Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Statistics

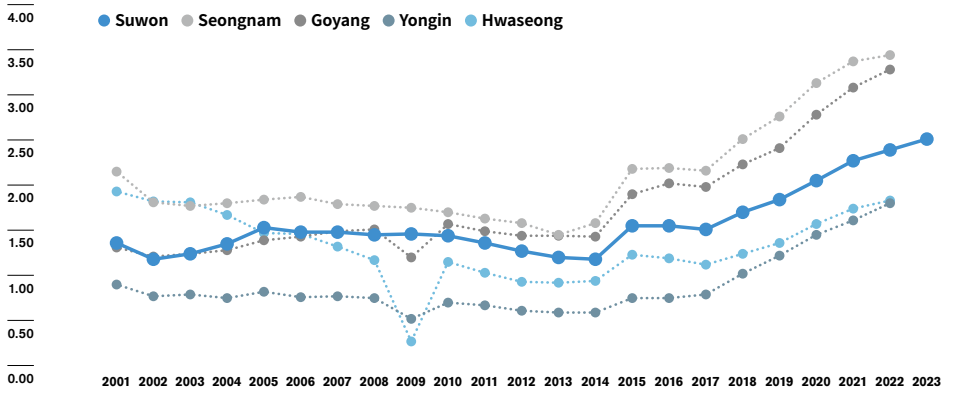
This indicator reflects the scale of socio-economic vulnerability and helps assess the city's welfare level and social inequality.

In 2023, Suwon recorded 2.51%, continuing an upward trend since 2017. Comparable municipalities also show increasing trends. As of 2022, Suwon ranked third, after Seongnam and Goyang, followed by Hwaseong and Yongin.

※ The 2023 Suwon figure is compiled from the City of Suwon's Suwon Basic Statistics.

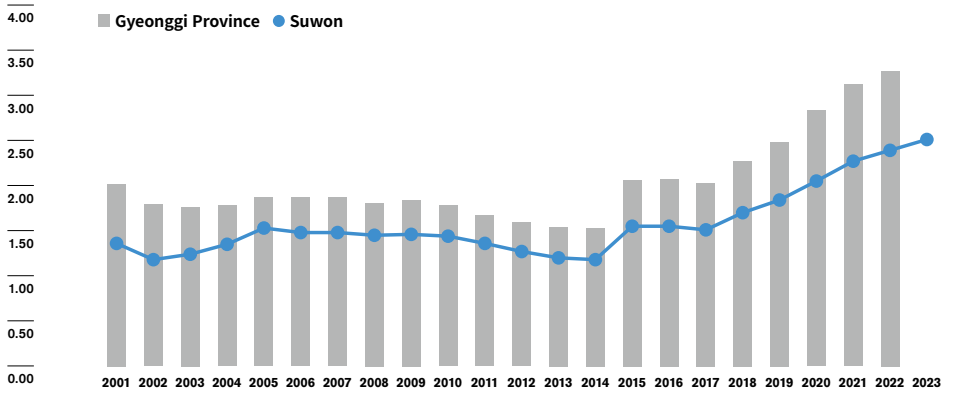
Change in share of Basic Livelihood Security recipients: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in share of Basic Livelihood Security recipients: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Educational Environment Satisfaction

Sub indicator
Public education

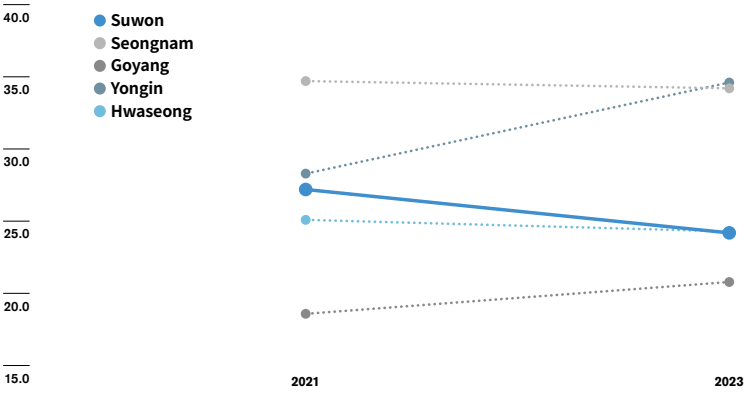
Field	Education
Method	Satisfaction among parents of elementary, middle, and high school students with the public education environment
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

This indicator gauges satisfaction with Suwon's educational environment (education costs, conditions, and related factors) and helps assess conditions in local elementary, middle, and high schools.

In 2023, satisfaction with the public education environment in Suwon was 24.2%, down 3.0%p from 2021. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon showed a decline from 2021, the same pattern observed in Seongnam and Hwaseong, while Yongin and Goyang increased.

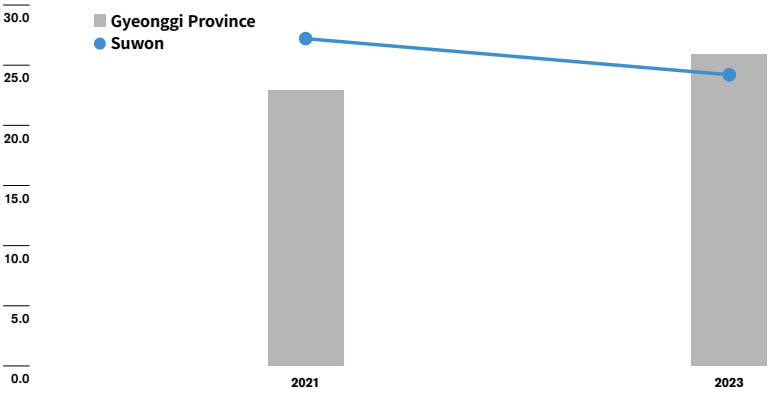
Change in satisfaction with the public education environment: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in satisfaction with the public education environment: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



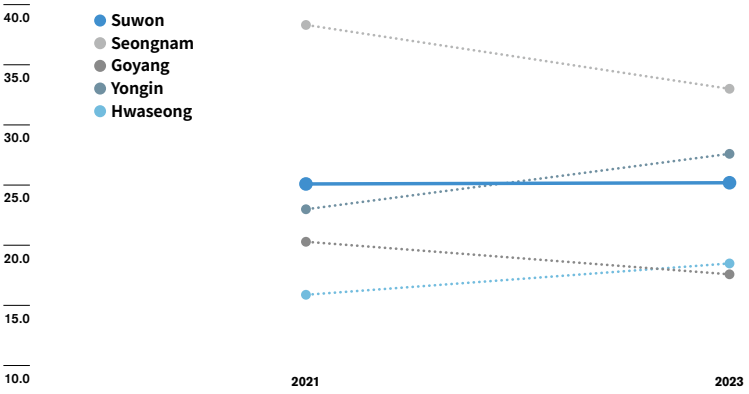
Sub indicator
Education outside of school

Field	Education
Method	Satisfaction among parents of elementary, middle, and high school students with education Outside-school
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

In 2023, satisfaction with education outside school in Suwon was 25.2%, similar to 2021. Compared with peer municipalities, Suwon showed little change year over year, while Seongnam and Goyang declined and Yongin and Hwaseong increased.

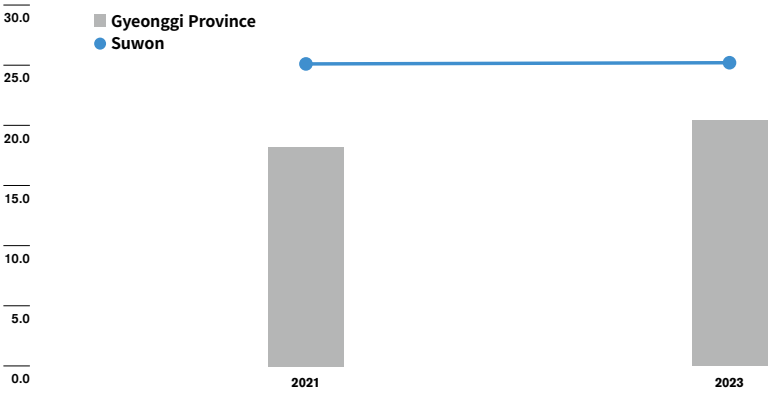
Change in satisfaction with education outside-school: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in satisfaction with education outside-school: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Sufficiency of Lifelong Learning Opportunities

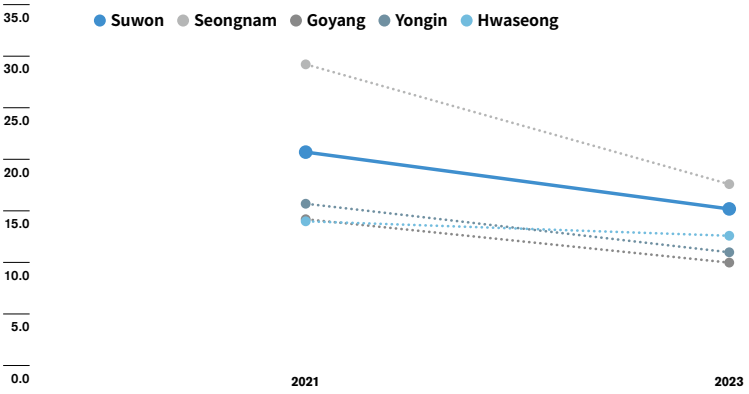
Field	Education
Method	Degree of sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities among adults aged 25 and over
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

This indicator assesses equity of access to learning and provides baseline evidence for education policy.

In 2023, Suwon's sufficiency level was 15.2%, down 5.5%p from 2021. Compared with 2021, all comparable municipalities, including Suwon, declined.

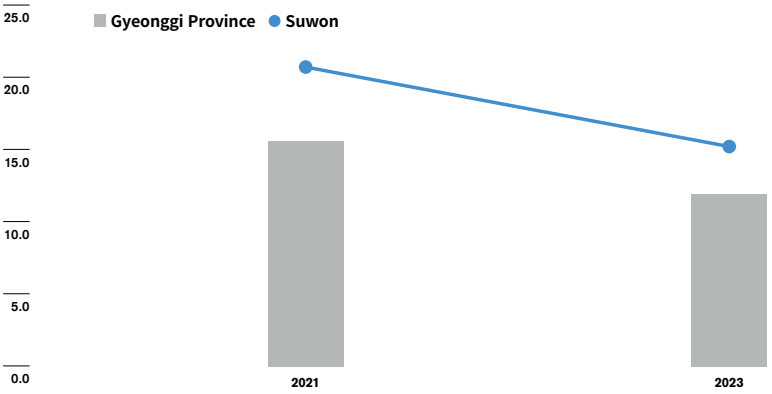
Change in sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in sufficiency of lifelong learning opportunities: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Cultural Infrastructure Facilities per 100,000 Population

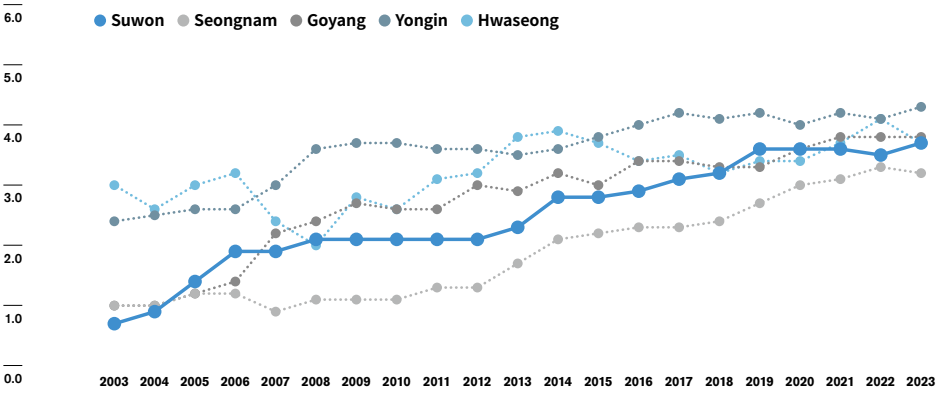
Field	Cultural base
Method	Number of cultural infrastructure facilities converted to a per-100,000 population basis
Unit	facilities
Source	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

This indicator captures citizens' cultural access and quality of life. It also helps assess the cultural policy and balanced development of the local government.

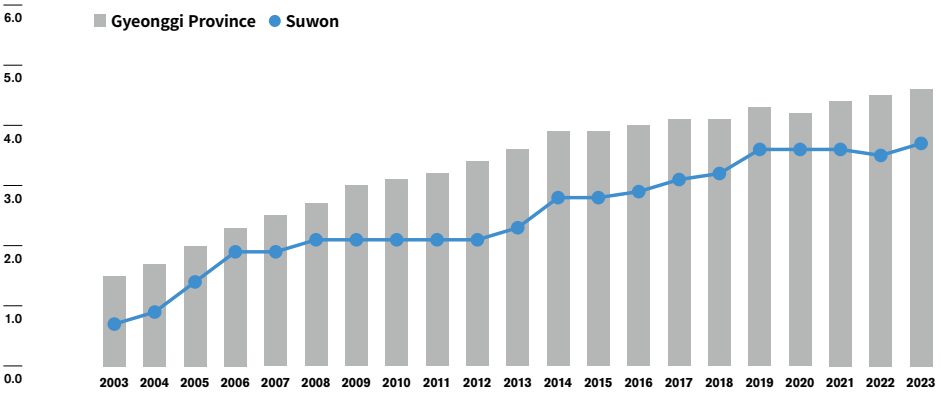
Suwon recorded 3.7 facilities per 100,000 population, below the Gyeonggi Province average of 4.6. In 2023, Suwon was broadly similar to Goyang and Hwaseong among comparable municipalities.

※ Cultural infrastructure facilities include libraries under the Library Act; museums and art museums under the Museum and Art Gallery Promotion Act; arts centers formerly under the Culture and Arts Promotion Act (now "literature and arts halls"); local cultural centers under the Local Culture Center Promotion Act; and community culture houses.

Change in number of cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: facilities)



Change in number of cultural infrastructure facilities per 100,000 population: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province (unit: facilities)



Sports Facilities per 100,000 Population

Field	Cultural base
Method	Number of registered and reported sports facilities converted to a per 100,000 population basis
Unit	facilities
Source	City of Suwon, Suwon Basic Statistics; Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Statistics

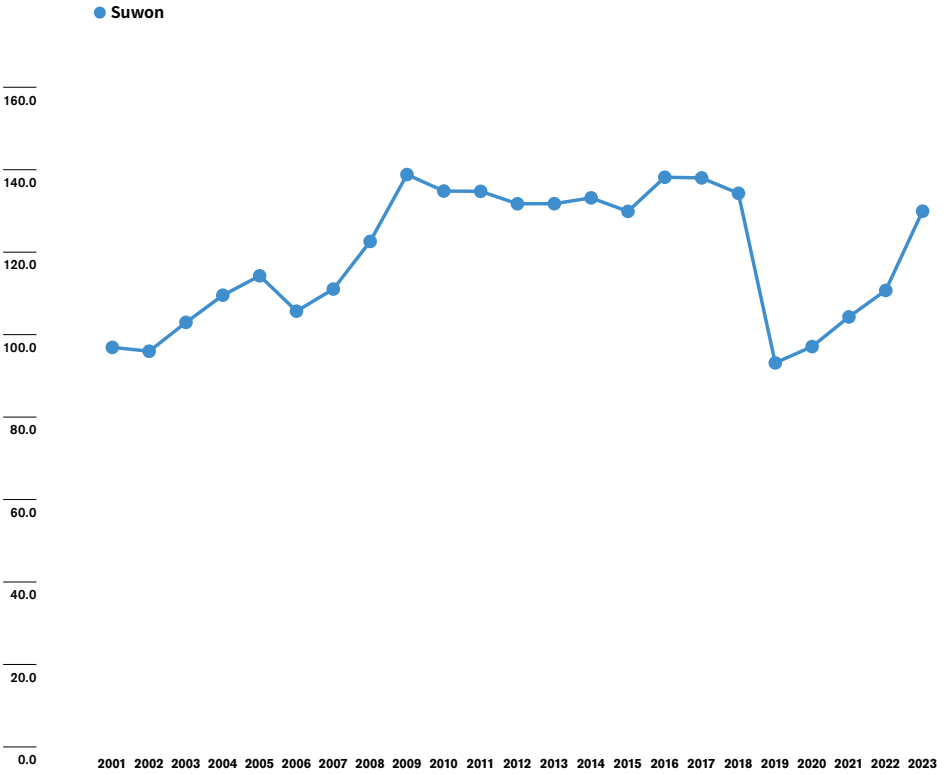
This indicator reflects health infrastructure and leisure activity.

In 2023, Suwon recorded 130.0 facilities per 100,000 population, continuing an upward trend since 2019. Year-over-year, the figure rose by 19.2 facilities, marking a clear increase.

※ Registered or reported sports facilities include ice rinks, general sports complexes, swimming pools, martial arts studios, golf practice ranges, virtual-experience sports facilities, fitness centers, billiard halls, dance halls, dance academies, sports instruction centers, and artificial-rock-climbing facilities.

Change in number of sports facilities per 100,000 population, Suwon

(unit: facilities)



Cultural Budget Per Capita

Field	Cultural base
Method	Cultural budget amount per person
Unit	thousand KRW
Source	Cultural budget: Local Finance 365 (Integrated Disclosure System); Population: Ministry of the Interior and Safety, Resident Registration Statistics

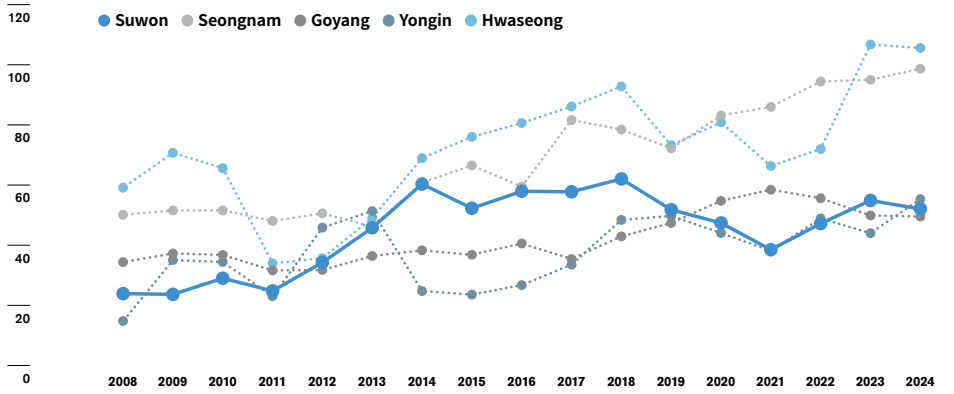
This indicator helps confirm the level of attention to cultural policy.

Suwon's per capita cultural budget was KRW 52,000, about half the Gyeonggi Province average of KRW 100,000. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon, Hwaseong, and Goyang declined from the previous year, while Yongin and Seongnam increased.

※ Calculated following the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism's 2017 methodology for per capita cultural budget in the Regional Culture Status Statistics.
※ Local finance items used: Consolidated fiscal outline budget → Expenditures → Total → Expenditures by function total initial.
※ "Cultural budget" is the sum of Culture and Arts and Cultural Heritage under the Culture and Tourism function code 060, excluding Tourism and Sports.

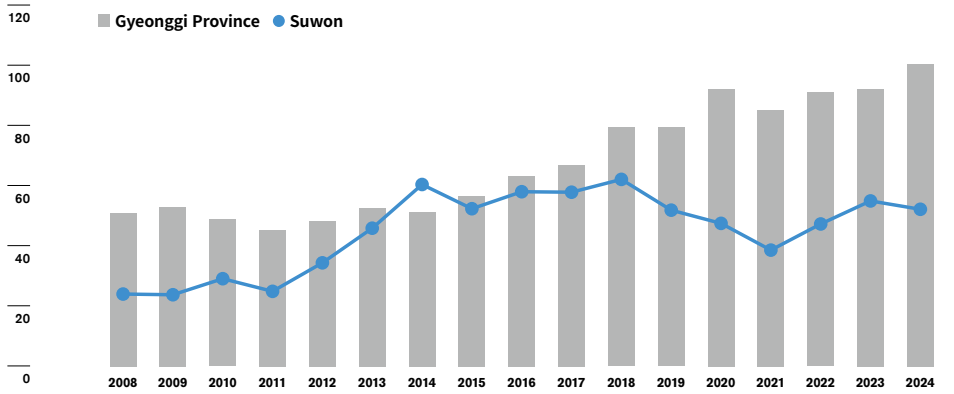
Change in cultural budget per capita: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: thousand KRW)



Change in cultural budget per capita: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: thousand KRW)



Number of Cultural and Arts Events Attended

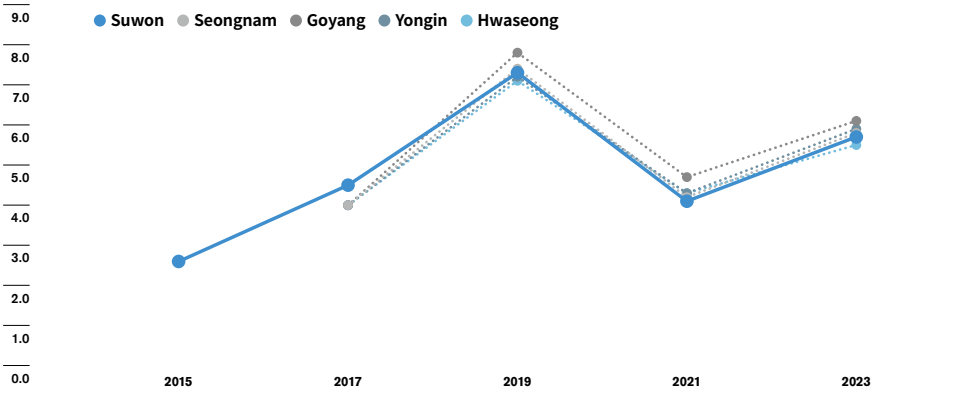
Field	Cultural activities
Method	Average number of performances and sports events attended (overall or among attendees)
Unit	times
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

This indicator measures leisure activity and helps track the cultural and arts industry.

In 2023, Suwon recorded 5.7 times, similar to the Gyeonggi Province average of 5.6. Among comparable municipalities, Suwon 5.7 ranked fourth after Goyang 6.1, Yongin 5.9, and Seongnam 5.8; Hwaseong 5.5 was lowest.

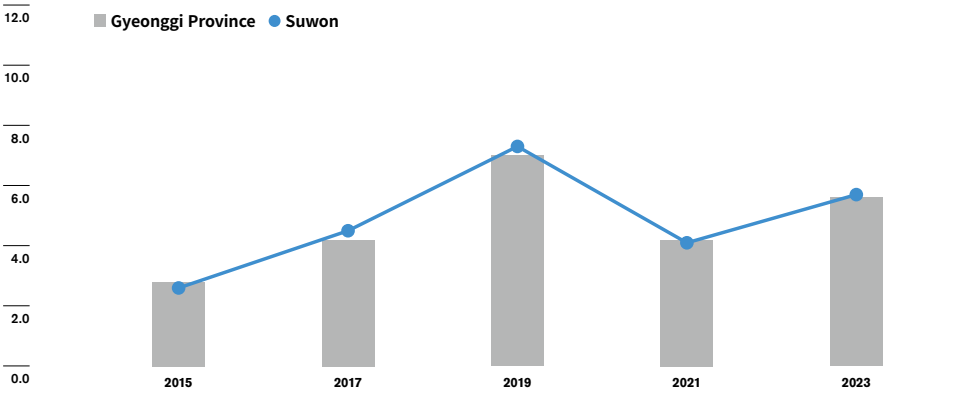
Change in number of cultural and arts events attended: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: times)



Change in number of cultural and arts events attended: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: times)



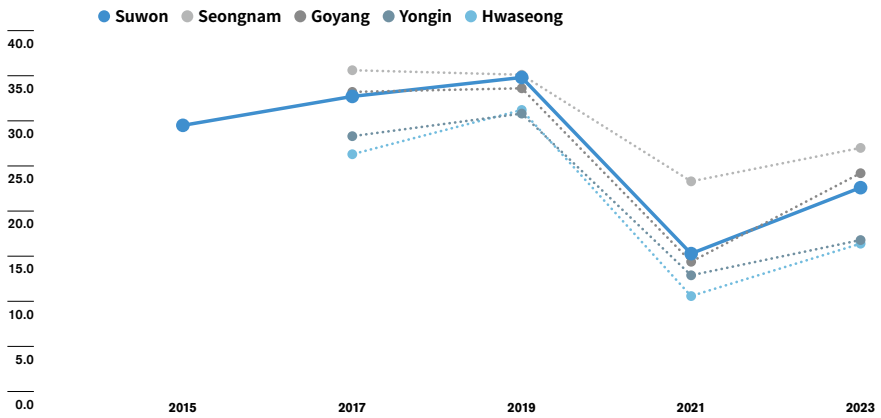
Satisfaction with Leisure Life

Field	Cultural activities
Method	Overall satisfaction with leisure activities
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

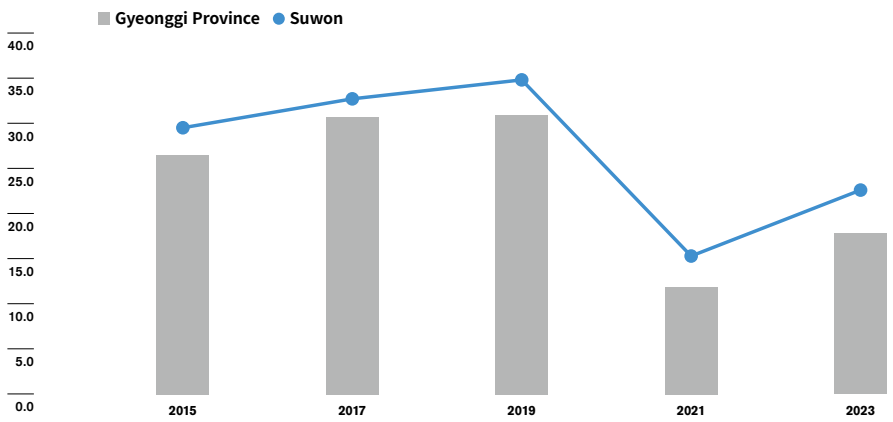
Leisure life satisfaction is a factor influencing individual happiness and is related to social relationships and mental health.

In 2023, Suwon's satisfaction level was 22.6%, up 7.3%p from the previous year. Compared with 2021, all peer municipalities increased, with particularly large gains in Suwon +7.3%p and Goyang +9.8%p.

Change in satisfaction with leisure life: Suwon and comparable municipalities (unit: %)



Change in satisfaction with leisure life: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province (unit: %)



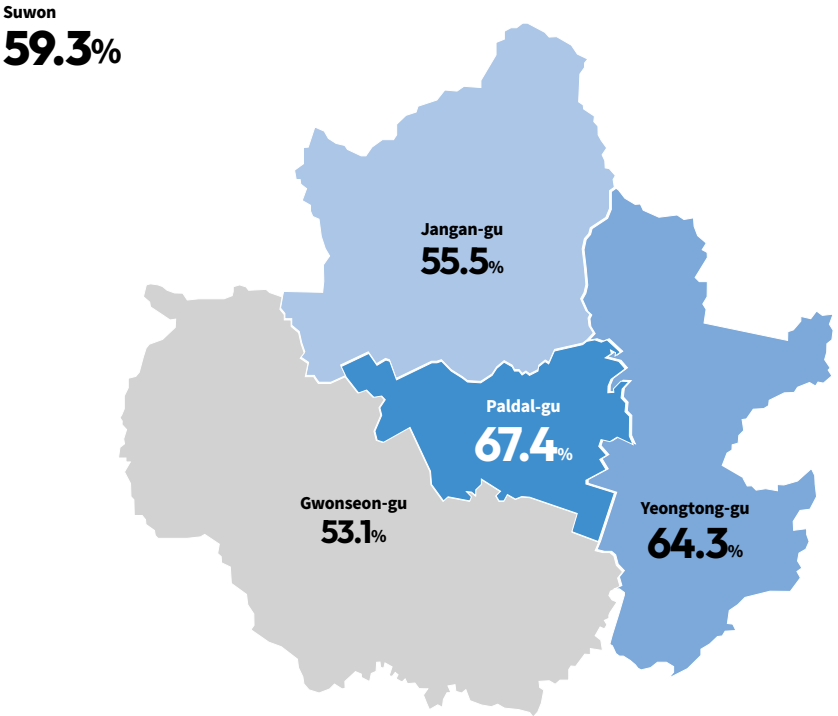
Participation rate in Civic Organizations

Field	Citizen participation
Method	Percentage of “yes”responses to having an organization that responders usually participate in
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, Suwon Survey

This indicator helps assess social capital and the state of local communities.

In 2024, Suwon recorded 59.3%. By district, Paldal-gu 67.4% was highest, followed by Yeongtong-gu 64.3%, Jangan-gu 55.5%, and Gwonseon-gu 53.1%.

Participation in civic organizations by district, Suwon(2024)



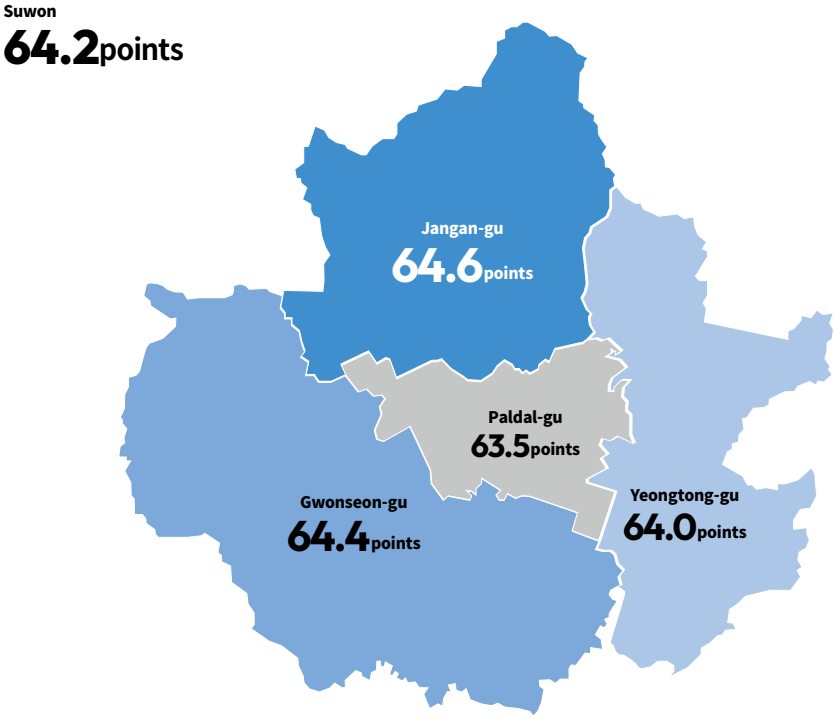
Social Trust

Field	Inclusion
Method	Average trust score for family, neighbors, and public institutions
Unit	points
Source	Suwon Research Institute, Suwon Survey

This indicator gauges the degree of trust in neighbors and the community, as well as serving as an indicator of the level of inclusivity towards neighbors within the local community.

In 2024, Suwon scored 64.2 out of 100. By district, Jangan-gu 64.6 was highest, followed by Gwonseon-gu 64.4, Yeongtong-gu 64.0, and Paldal-gu 63.5.

Social trust by district, Suwon(2024)



Degree of Household Division of Labor

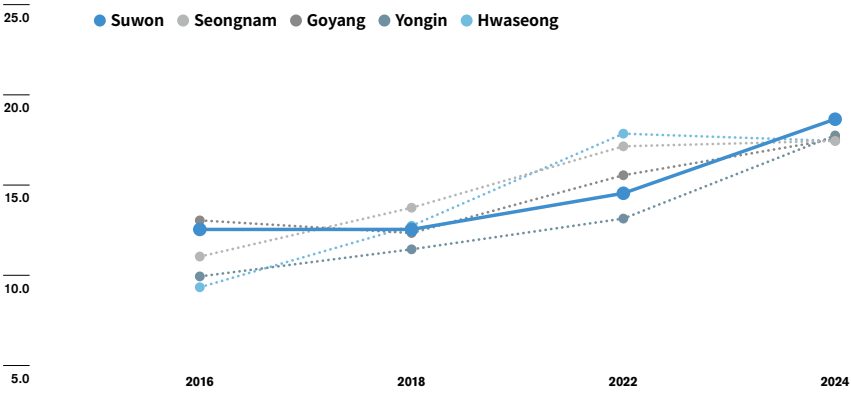
Field	Family, locality, and community
Method	Percentage of claims that spouses "share household work fairly"
Unit	%
Source	Gyeonggi Province, Gyeonggi Social Survey; City of Suwon, Suwon Social Survey

The degree of household labour division is an indicator that can promote gender equality and improve unequal role allocation within the home.

In 2024, Suwon recorded 17.1%, up 4.1%p from 2022. Among comparable municipalities, four of the five, excluding Hwaseong, increased, with particularly large rises in Suwon and Yongin.

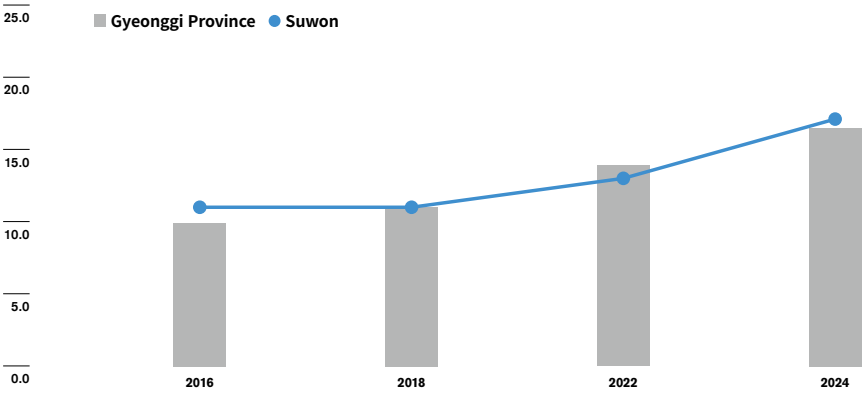
Change in degree of sharing household labor: Suwon and comparable municipalities

(unit: %)



Change in degree of sharing household labor: Suwon compared with Gyeonggi Province

(unit: %)



Social Isolation

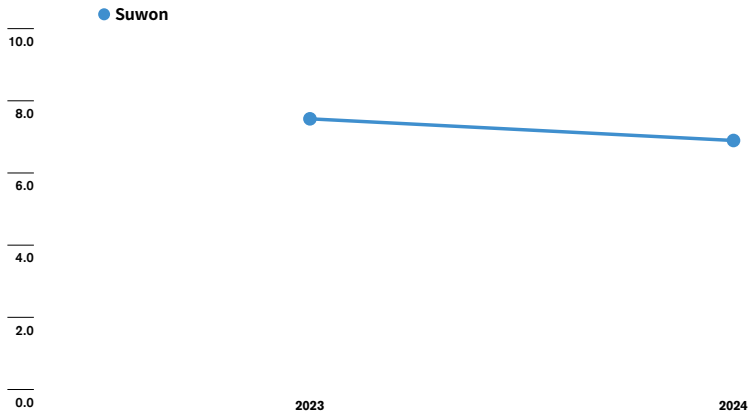
Field	Family, locality, and community
Method	Percentage of "none" responses to having all three of the following: someone to talk to when discouraged or depressed; someone to care for them when ill; someone to lend money in an unexpected financial need.
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, Suwon Survey

Social isolation is a key indicator for understanding social capital and social health.

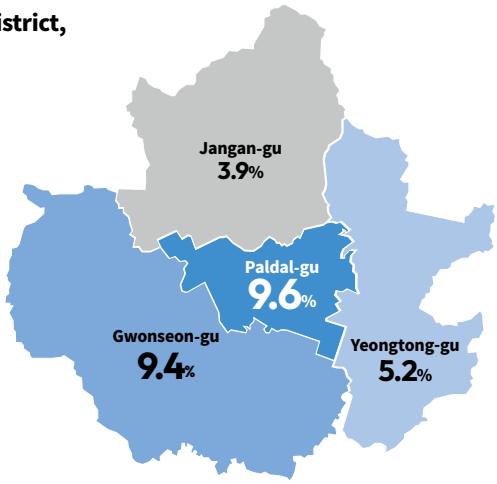
In 2024, Suwon's social isolation rate was 6.9%, down 0.6%p from 7.5% in 2023. By district, Paldal-gu (9.6%) was highest and Jangan-gu 3.9% was lowest.

Change in social isolation rate, Suwon

(unit: %)



Social isolation by district, Suwon(2024)



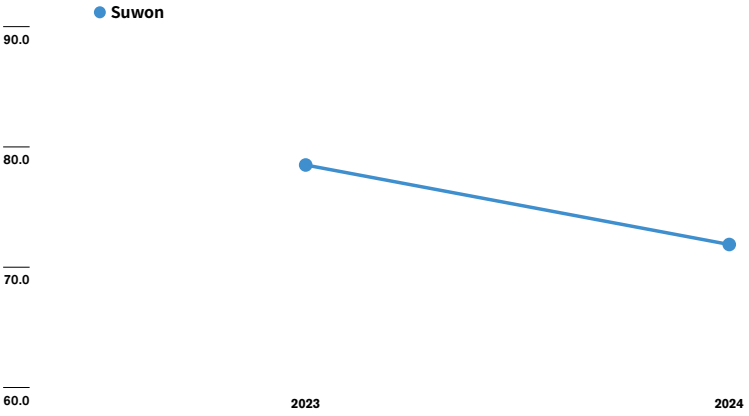
Pride in local Community

Field	Family, locality, and community
Method	Percentage of responses claiming that they “feel proud to be a citizen of Suwon"
Unit	%
Source	Suwon Research Institute, Suwon Survey

Pride in local Community is an indicator that captures residents’ positive feelings and sense of community. In 2024, Suwon recorded 71.9%, down 6.6%p from 78.5% in 2023. By district, three of four districts saw declines, except Gwonseon-gu.

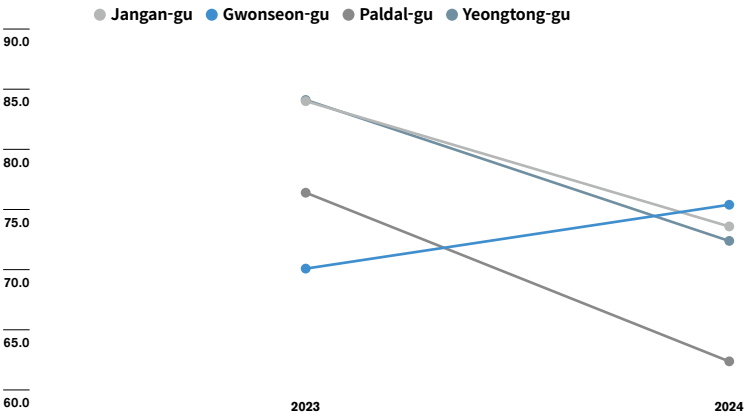
Change in Pride in local Community, Suwon

(unit: %)



Pride in local Community by district, Suwon

(unit: %)



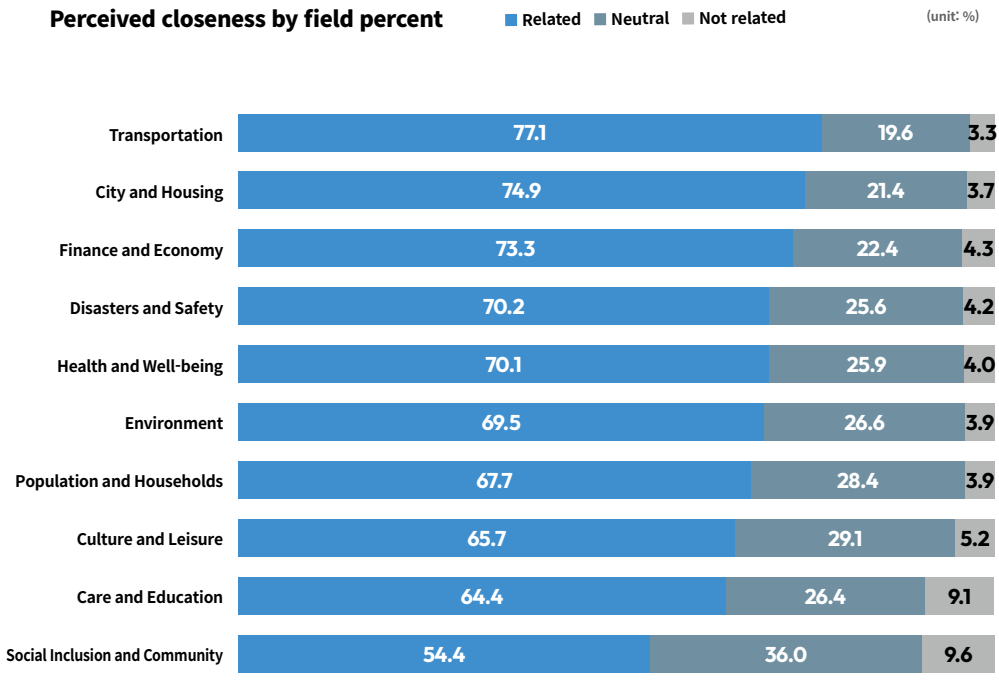
TEN FIELDS CLOSEST TO CITIZENS' LIVES

Which City Area Feels Closest to Suwon Citizens' Lives?

The Suwon Research Institute asked citizens, "How closely do you think each of the ten city areas is related to your daily life?" The results showed that citizens felt the strongest connection and interest in areas directly linked to everyday living.

Transportation ranked first, with **77.1%** of respondents saying it was "very closely related" to their lives. It was followed by **City and Housing, Finance and Economy, Disasters and Safety,** and Health and Well-being, each with more than 70% of respondents indicating a close connection to their daily lives.
In contrast, **Social Inclusion** and **Community** scored relatively lower. These areas play key roles in fostering connection, trust, and inclusiveness within the city, but the lower level of perceived relevance highlights the need for stronger communication and understanding between citizens and the city.

Perceived closeness by field percent



TEN INDICATORS CLOSEST TO CITIZENS' LIVES

Which Indicators Feel Closest to the Lives of Suwon Citizens?

The Suwon Research Institute surveyed 1,032 Suwon citizens with the question: "Which indicators feel most closely connected to your daily life?" The results revealed the indicators that citizens care about most.

No.1 Fiscal Self-Reliance Ratio(30.1%)

An indicator showing how much of its finances Suwon secures and manages on its own.

	Population and Households	Finance and Economy	City and Housing	Health and Well-being	Environment
1st	2 Total Population 40.6%	1 Fiscal Self-Reliance Ratio 30.1%	4 Housing price index 24.1%	Life Satisfaction 27.7%	Park Area per Capita 19.6%
2nd	Share of Youth Population 16.0%	5 Employment Rate 17.5%	3 Residential Environmental Satisfaction 21.4%	Accessibility of Medical Services 20.8%	Satisfaction with the Green Environment 13.9%
3rd	Total Fertility Rate 12.1%	Per Capita GRDP 14.5%	7 Housing Supply Rate 14.4%	Satisfaction with Work–life Balance 14.8%	Living Green Space per Capita 13.3%
4th	Number of Households 10.9%	8 Unemployment Rate 12.8%	Average Duration of Residence 8.2%	Perception of Happiness 9.2%	Annual Average PM2.5 Concentration 10.0%
5th	Share of Older Adult Population 8.2%	Share of Social Welfare Budget in the General Account 6.3%	Share of Aging Housing 6.2%	Hospital Beds Per Thousand Population in Medical Institutions 7.4%	Greenhouse Gas Emissions per capita 9.9%
6th	One-person Household Percentage 4.2%	Number of Self-Employed Workers 4.2%	Housing Area per Capita 3.8%	Healthy Lifestyle Practice Rate 4.5%	Satisfaction with Air Quality 9.1%

No.2 Total Population(40.6%)

The most basic indicator revealing the city's size and vitality.

No.3 Residential Environmental Satisfaction(21.4%)

Directly tied to comfort, stability, and happiness in everyday life; a core gauge of quality of life.

Transport	Disasters and Safety	Care and Education	Culture and Leisure	Social Inclusion and Community
6 Public Transportation Satisfaction 29.2%	Perceived Safety in Daily Life 40.8%	Educational Environment Satisfaction 28.8%	Satisfaction with Leisure Life 23.5%	Social Trust 25.7%
Operating Hours of Public Transport Services 16.2%	Fear of Everyday Crime Victimization 15.8%	Childcare Environment Satisfaction 19.3%	Satisfaction with the Cultural Environment 12.5%	Pride in the Local Community 17.1%
9 Parking Space Provision Rate 15.4%	Number of Heat-Illness Cases 9.9%	Sufficiency of Lifelong Learning Opportunities 15.6%	Amount of Leisure Time 9.9%	Satisfaction with Family Relationships 13.1%
Percentage of Public Transport Modes 8.4%	Number of Traffic Accidents 9.9%	Public Childcare Center Utilization Rate 10.9%	Cultural Infrastructure Facilities per 100,000 Population 9.8%	Social Isolation 11.9%
Number of Metropolitan Bus Routes 7.6%	Suicide Rate 9.7%	Share of Basic Livelihood Security Recipients 10.3%	Cultural Budget Per Capita 9.7%	Participation in Civic Organizations 10.7%
10 Commuting and School Travel Time 6.9%	Economic Damage from Natural Disasters 8.4%	Number of Lifelong Learning Facilities 6.7%	Adequacy of Support for Culture and Leisure 8.8%	Trust in Neighbors 7.7%

03 Chapter

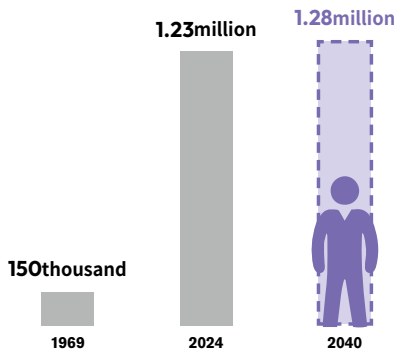
Suwon
Designing the Future

Suwon Today,
Desired 2040

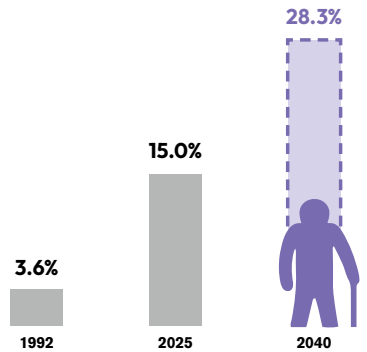
Suwon's population grew from 150,000 in 1969 to 1.23 million in 2024 and is projected to reach 1.28 million by 2040. Over the same period, the share of older adults is projected to rise from 3.6% to 28.3%, while the total dependency ratio rises from roughly the 30% range to 61%, and the share of welfare spending in the general account rises from 25.5% to 73%. Amid these shifts, population and fiscal pressures have become critical challenges the city must address.

Suwon is treating this transition as an opportunity to become a city where every resident can thrive, turning challenges into opportunities through a portfolio of initiatives. Key directions include raising the share of economically active older adults to 34.4%, doubling talent in advanced industries, doubling the number of start-ups, reaching per capita GRDP of 70,000 dollars, and shortening commute and school travel times to make Suwon a city where all generations can grow together and partake in prosperity.

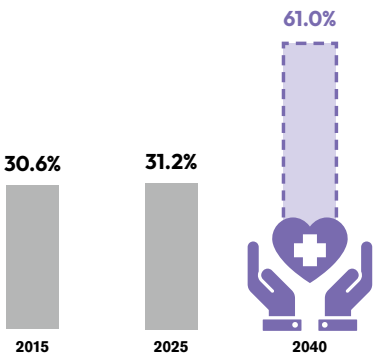
Population



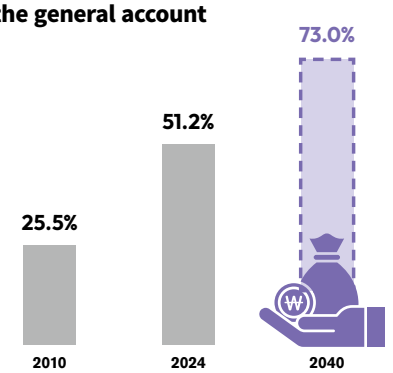
Share of older adult population



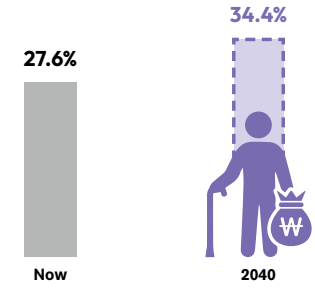
Total dependency ratio



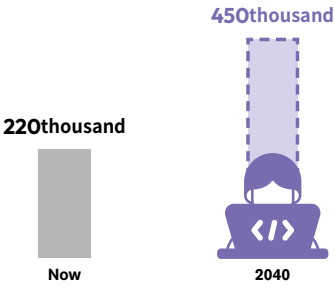
Share of social welfare budget in the general account



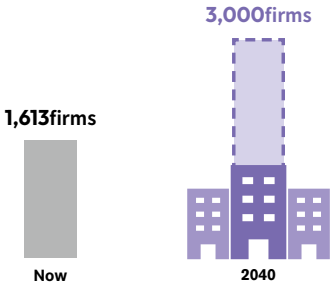
Share of economically active older adults



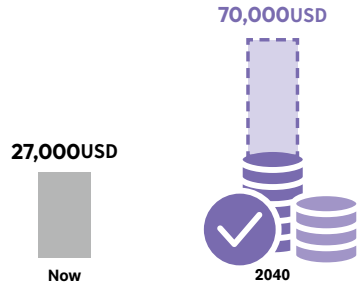
Talent in advanced industries



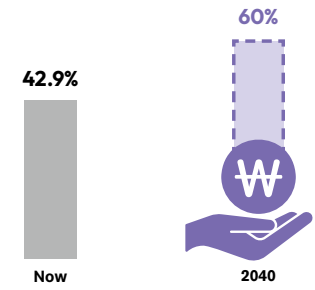
Number of establishments



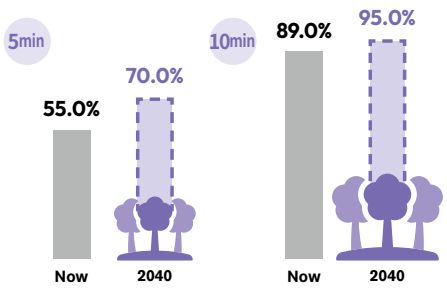
GRDP per capita



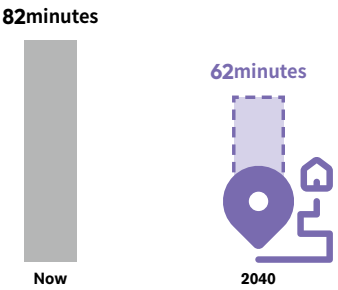
Fiscal self-reliance ratio



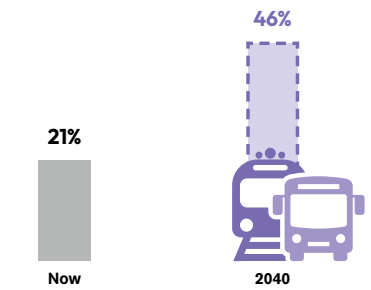
Park accessibility



Commuting and school travel time



Public transportation utilization



Suwon's Future Through the Eyes of Elementary School Students

What will the future of Suwon look like through the eyes of children?

Based on drawings of "The Future City of 2040" created by Suwon's elementary school students, ChatGPT has connected their individual imaginations into one collective vision. The futures imagined by these children are not mere fantasies but heartfelt suggestions for the direction our city should take.

Here is how the children envision Suwon in 2040.

A people-centered city: People come before technology. It is a warm-hearted city where residents care for and support one another.

A technology-based smart city: Drones, robots, and AI assist in daily life, yet people always remain at the center. Technology serves as a reliable enabler that makes life more convenient.

An eco-friendly city: A city filled with electric vehicles, solar power, parks, and forests, sustainably designed to respond flexibly to climate challenges.

A city that coexists with companion animals: A place where animals and people live happily together, with open spaces for play and care services that ensure mutual well-being.

Suwon's Future as Imagined by Middle and High School Students

What does the future of Suwon look like through the eyes of middle and high school students?

They imagine the Suwon of 2040 as a smart, eco-friendly, and warm community-oriented city where no one is left isolated.

By 2040, Suwon is envisioned as a futuristic city filled with eco-friendly high-rise buildings and smart systems integrated throughout daily life. Companion robots detect emergencies and offer assistance, while drones, modular apartments, and unmanned drone ports enhance everyday convenience. As the central city of southern Gyeonggi Province, Suwon will further strengthen its status, expanding its cultural and transportation spaces that blend tradition and modernity. With inclusive policies and systems embracing all generations and social groups, Suwon will grow into a true community city.

youth A

High-rise buildings, eco-friendliness, smart systems

"The Suwon of 2040 will shine brighter and look completely new. The city now has about 1.2 million residents, but by 2040, around 2 million people will live here, so there will be more eco-friendly high-rise buildings. Everything will operate on smart systems. My companion robot, which understands me and communicates with me, will automatically connect to emergency services (119) or contact my parents and friends when I'm in danger."

youth B

Drones, modular apartments, airfields

"The modular apartments introduced in 2032 are, in one word, a symbol of convenience. All the fighter jets from the former Air Force base have been replaced with unmanned drones, so height restrictions were lifted. Even though I live close to the airfield, I can now enjoy a quiet and comfortable life without noise. Suwon's public drone airfield was created after the transition to fully unmanned aerial systems."

Suwon in 2040 is a smart, eco-friendly, and warm community city where no one is left isolated.

youth C

Transportation, culture, and the city

"This will lead to a major change where Suwon takes on some of Seoul's roles. In the future, Suwon will no longer be a 'suburban city of Seoul' but will stand as the new central city of southern Gyeonggi Province.…While preserving tradition, there should be more modern cultural spaces that younger generations can relate to…I dream of a life not lived alone, but together with my family."

Social connection, youth, and inclusion

"The Suwon I dream of is no longer a city where no one must live shut away in a room. It's a city whose policies and systems ensure that no youth, young adult, or senior is left alone, walking together until the moment a closed heart opens. That is the true image of Suwon as a connected community, where the bonds of connection never break."

youth D

Suwon's Future as Imagined by
Middle and High School Students

This visualization of Suwon in 2040 was created by AI based on the key themes drawn from middle and high school students' essays. The Suwon of 2040 is envisioned not only as a high-tech city but also as a warm community where youth, young adults, and seniors walk together without isolation. In their imaginations, the future of Suwon is a city where technology, people, and community spirit exist in perfect harmony.

The AI-Envisioned Future of Suwon from the Citizens' Perspective

Using AI-based analysis, the future Suwon envisioned by its citizens emerges as a smart city of both tradition and innovation that captures global attention. Citizens emphasized

A harmonious Suwon where people, the city, and nature coexist
A bright Suwon that highlights urban ecology

Northern Suwon where work, residence, leisure, education, and well-being unite
Spiral-shaped spaces designed with care for the socially vulnerable

Inviting alleyways of Haenggung-dong where people long to live
Reflections on life in Suwon

harmony between humans and nature, as well as between tradition and modernity, imagining a city where happy families live together with future generations at its heart. Their aspirations are reflected throughout this future vision—from Northern Suwon, where work, residence, leisure, education, and well-being blend seamlessly, to the beloved Haenggung-dong alleyways that people wish to call home. These images reveal the ideal of a livable city that Suwon's citizens truly desire.

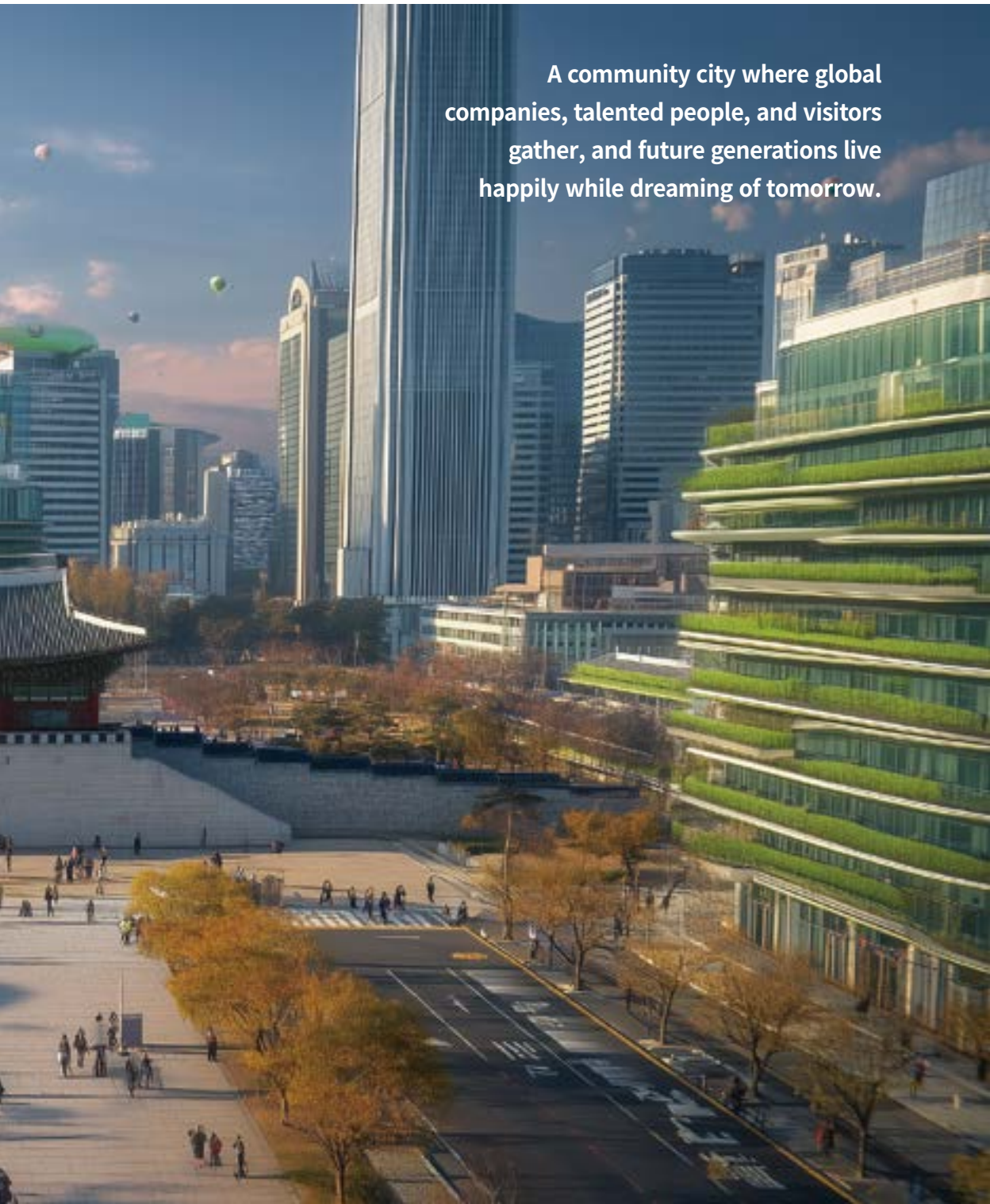
A city where tradition and the future coexist in balance
Suwon as a walkable and welcoming city

A city that harmonizes history and future Industries
Spaces centered on future generations

Suwon in 2040,

Imagined Through the Voices of Its Citizens

a high-tech science and research city where tradition and innovation coexist in harmony.



A community city where global companies, talented people, and visitors gather, and future generations live happily while dreaming of tomorrow.

SUWON in DATA

Building on the Past, Shaping the Future

Publication Date	December 2025
Publisher	Kim Seong-jin
Publisher	Suwon Research Institute
Planning	Data Analysis Center: Park Min-jin, Research Fellow; Park Young-mi, Researcher; and Jeong Hyeong-an, Researcher
Design	Nissid Company

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ISBN 979-11-6819-198-3