



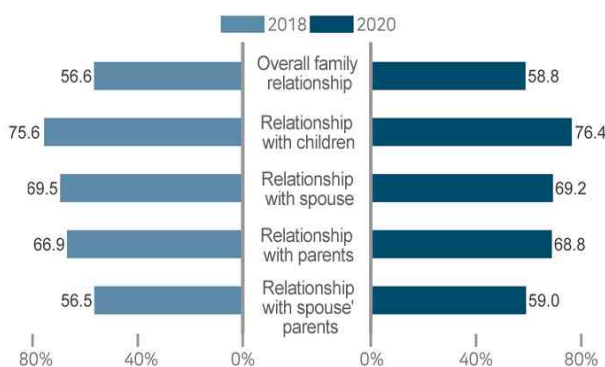
2020 Social Survey

I Family

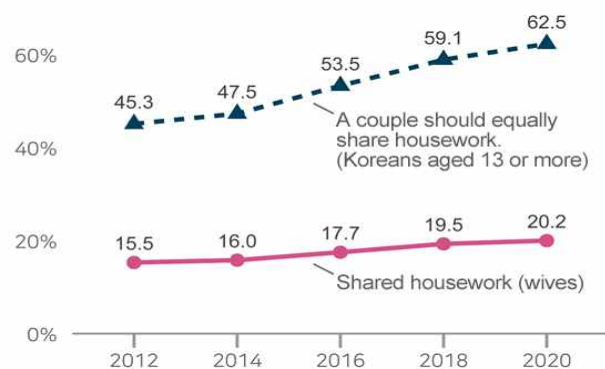
- ◇ 58.8% of Koreans were satisfied with their overall family relationship, which showed an increase from 2018.
- ◇ 6 out of 10 Koreans thought that housework should be equally shared. However, in reality, 2 out of 10 married couples shared housework equally.
- ◇ 6 out of 10 Koreans aged 13 or more thought that a couple might live together without getting married legally. 3 out of 10 Koreans thought that to have a child without getting married was acceptable.

- In 2020, 58.8% of Koreans were satisfied with their overall family relationship, rising by 2.2%p from 2018.
- Compared with 2018, the satisfaction with children, parents and spouse's parents showed an increase. Whereas, the satisfaction with spouse showed a decrease.
- In 2020, 62.5% of people thought a couple should equally share housework. This percentage went up by 3.4%p from 2018. In the meantime, only 20% of married couples equally shared housework in reality.

< Satisfaction with family relationship >



< Share of people sharing housework 'equally' >



- In 2020, 61.6% of Koreans thought that family members, government and society should make efforts together to take care of dependent parents, which rose by 13.3%p from 2018. As for support for dependent parents, the percentages of 'By family members' (22.0%), 'By dependent parents themselves' (12.9%) and 'By government and community' (3.5%) showed a decrease from 2018.

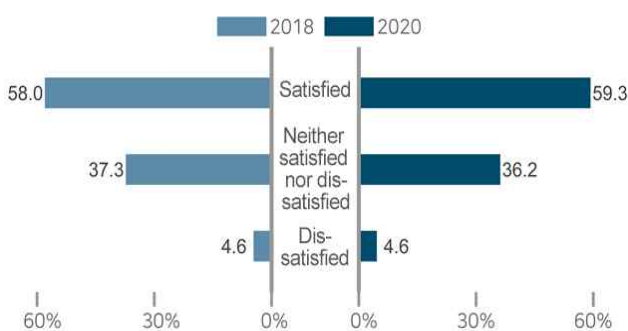
- In 2020, 59.7% of people thought a couple might live together without getting married legally, rising by 3.3%p from 2018. This percentage showed a steadily increasing trend from 2012.
* 45.9% (2012) → 46.6% (2014) → 48.0% (2016) → 56.4% (2018) → 59.7% (2020)
- In 2020, 30.7% of people thought that it was acceptable to have a child without getting married, rising by 0.4%p from 2018. This percentage showed a steadily increasing trend from 2012.
* 22.4% (2012) → 22.5% (2014) → 24.2% (2016) → 30.3% (2018) → 30.7% (2020)

II Education and Training

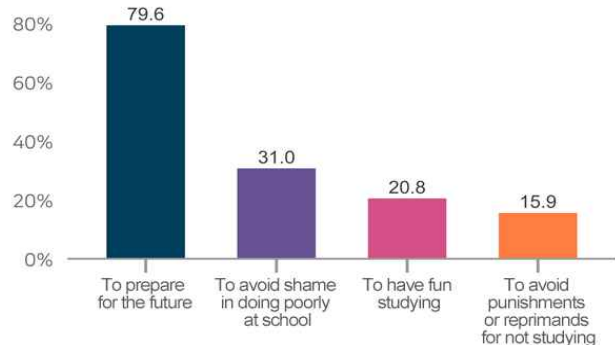
- ◇ In 2020, 59.3% of middle and high school students were satisfied with their school life, which marked a slight increase from 2018.
- ◇ 8 out of 10 middle and high school students studied to prepare for their future.
- ◇ 41.1% of Koreans used online media for learning. The younger, the higher use of online learning.

- In 2020, 59.3% of middle and high school students were satisfied with their school life, which went up by 1.3%p from 2018.
- The highest share of middle and high school students (79.6%) studied to prepare for their future. This percentage was followed by 'To avoid shame in doing poorly at school' (31.0%), 'To have fun studying' (20.8%) and 'To avoid punishments or reprimands for not studying' (15.9%).

< Satisfaction with school life of middle and high school students >



< Learning motivations of middle and high school students >



- In 2020, 64.1% of households responded that educational expenditures of their children were burdensome, falling by 0.3%p from 2018.
- The highest share of households (67.2%) responded that expenditures (off-school private education, boarding, etc.) other than schooling were the greatest burden.
- In the first semester of 2020, 62.2% of university students got support from parents to pay tuition. This share was followed by scholarship (24.8%), loan (7.3%) and self-earned income (5.7%).

- Over the period between May 13th, 2019 and May 12th, 2020, 41.1% of Koreans used online media for learning. The younger, the higher use of online learning.
- The largest share of Koreans aged '13 ~ 19' (93.4%) and '20 ~ 29' (45.1%) used online media for school work. The largest share of Koreans aged '30 ~ 39' (60.5%), '40 ~ 49' (59.6%) and '50 ~ 59' (59.7%) used online media for compulsory training at work. The largest share of Koreans aged 60 or more (50.5%) used online media for humanities, liberal arts and hobbies.

< Online learning >

(Unit: %)

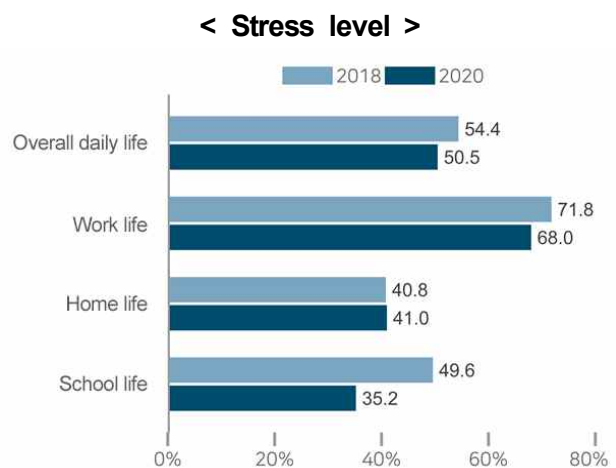
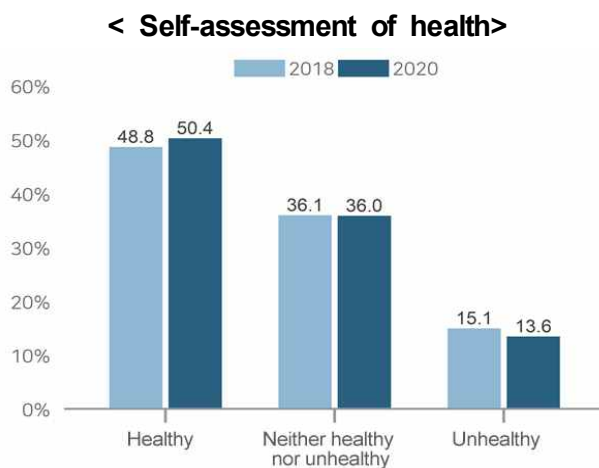
		13 or more	13~19	20~29	30~39	40~49	50~59	60 or more
Used online learning		41.1	90.9	64.4	50.8	47.4	32.0	10.1
Sector	1st ranking	Compulsory training at work (42.3)	School work (93.4)	School work (45.1)	Compulsory training at work (60.5)	Compulsory training at work (59.6)	Compulsory training at work (59.7)	Liberal arts (50.5)
	2nd ranking	Liberal arts (41.9)	Foreign languages (46.8)	Certification or qualification exams (43.9)	Liberal arts (41.9)	Liberal arts (46.9)	Liberal arts (44.8)	Compulsory training at work (39.4)
	3rd ranking	School work (33.7)	Liberal arts (35.9)	Learning foreign languages (38.6)	Learning foreign languages (32.2)	Learning foreign languages (27.4)	Informatization (22.0)	Informatization (21.7)

III	Health
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- ◇ **1 out of 2 Koreans aged 13 or more thought that they were healthy.**
- ◇ **The percentages of Koreans getting enough sleep, exercising regularly and getting a regular checkup showed a slight increase compared with 2018.**
- ◇ **1 out of 2 Koreans aged 13 or more felt stress in their daily life.**
- ◇ **7.0% of Koreans aged 13 or more had limitations in activities.**

- In 2020, 50.4% of Koreans aged 13 or more thought that they were healthy. This percentage rose by 1.6%p from 2018.
- The percentages of Koreans getting enough sleep, exercising regularly and getting a regular checkup showed an increase from 2018. Whereas, the percentage of Koreans eating breakfast regularly showed a decrease from 2018.
 - * Get enough sleep: 77.5% (2018) → 80.1% (2020)
 - * Get a regular checkup: 80.4% (2018) → 80.7% (2020)
 - * Exercise regularly: 38.3% (2018) → 40.9% (2020)
 - * Eat breakfast regularly: 67.3% (2018) → 64.8% (2020)
- 50.5% of Koreans aged 13 or more felt stress in their overall daily life. This percentage fell by 3.9%p from 2018.

- The shares of Koreans feeling stress in their school life and work life declined by 14.4%p and 3.8%p, respectively, from 2018. In the meantime, the share of Koreans feeling stress in their home life grew by 0.2%p from 2018.
- 37.5% of Koreans were worried about getting cancer. The older, the more worried about getting cancer.
- 7.0% of Koreans aged 13 or more had limitations in activities.
 - * People who have a health issue posing limitations in activities including seeing, hearing, walking, concentrating, etc.
- As for people with limitations in activities by age group, those 49 or less recorded about 2%. Whereas, those in their 'fifties' and 'sixties or more' recorded high percentages of 4.8% and 19.4%, respectively.

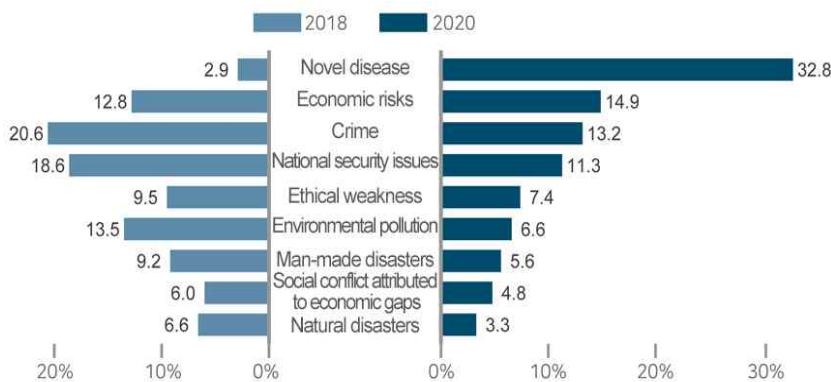


IV Crime and Safety

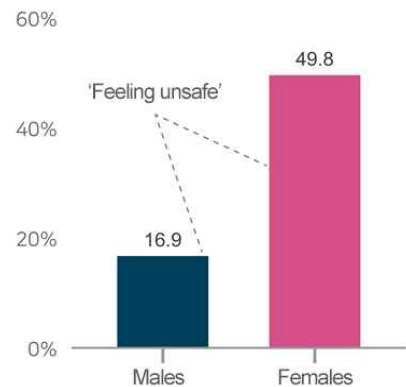
- ◇ In 2020, 31.8% of Koreans thought the Korean society was safe. This percentage showed an increase from 2018.
 - ◇ The largest share of Koreans considered 'Emergence of unknown diseases' as the biggest threat to the public safety.
 - ◇ 1 out of 3 Koreans aged 13 or more felt unsafe when walking at night.
- In 2020, 31.8% of Koreans thought that the Korean society was safe in general. This percentage rose by 11.3%p from 2018.
 - A relatively high percentage of Koreans thought that 'Food security', 'National security', 'Food safety' and 'Natural disaster' were safe. Whereas, a relatively high percentage of Koreans thought that 'Leakage of personal information', 'Novel disease' and 'Information security' were unsafe.
 - In 2020, 'Emergence of unknown diseases' (32.8%) was the biggest threat to the public safety, which was followed by 'Economic risks' (14.9%), 'Crime' (13.2%) and 'National security issues' (11.3%).
 - In particular, the share of Koreans considering 'Emergence of unknown diseases' as the biggest threat sharply increased by 22.9%p from 2.9% in 2018 to 32.8% in 2020.

- 33.5% of Koreans felt unsafe when walking alone at night. In particular, 49.8% of females felt unsafe when walking alone at night.
- Among people feeling unsafe when walking alone, the largest share of them (44.0%) felt unsafe due to 'Media coverage of crimes and accidents'. This percentage was followed by 'Deserted neighborhood area' (25.4%) and 'Lack in safety amenities such as street lights and CCTV cameras' (20.1%).
- Compared with 2018, Koreans showed a great improvement in compliance with public order. In the meantime, people thought that 'Adhering to driving rules' and 'Using designated areas for smoking' should be improved.

< Main causes for social insecurity >



< Safety of walking at night by sex >



V Environment

- ◇ The highest share of Koreans thought that 'Green space' was the best among several conditions of the surrounding environment.
- ◇ Compared with 2018, the share of Koreans thinking that the surrounding environment got better than 5 years ago showed an increase.
- ◇ 3 out of 4 Koreans aged 13 or more felt worried about fine dust.
- ◇ 1 out of 2 Koreans aged 13 or more agreed to pay extra taxes and fees for environmental protection.

- The highest share of Koreans thought that 'Green space' (58.7%) was the best among several conditions of the surrounding environment. This share was followed by 'Light pollution' (45.3%), 'Air' (38.2%) and 'Water' (37.7%). All these shares showed an increase from 2018.

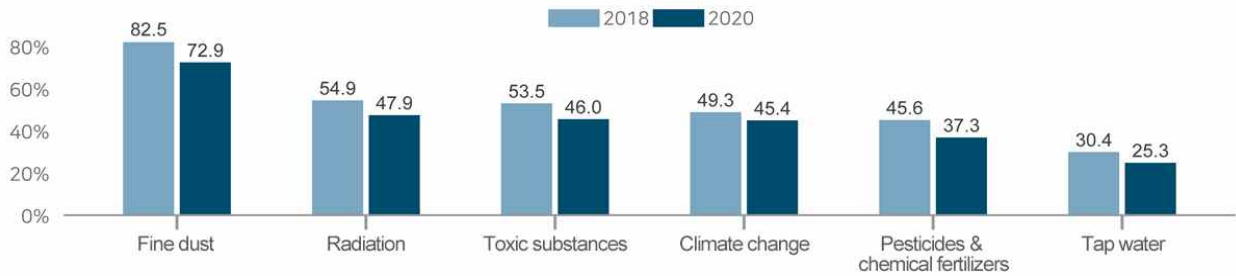
< Share of Koreans considering the surrounding environment 'Good' >

(Unit: %)

	Overall living environment	Green space	Light pollution	Air	Water	Soil	Noise, shocks
2018	35.8	50.2	-	28.6	29.3	29.4	29.9
2020	45.7	58.7	45.3	38.2	37.7	36.7	35.7

- In 2020, 41.7% of Koreans thought that environmental conditions got better compared with 5 years ago, rising by 16.3%p from 2018. In 2020, 46.0% of Koreans thought that environmental conditions would get better 5 years later, rising by 18.0%p from 2018.
- The largest share of Koreans (72.9%) felt worried about fine dust, which was followed by radiation (47.9%), toxic substances (46.0%) and climate change (45.4%).

< Share of Koreans feeling worried about environmental conditions >



- To prevent environmental pollution, the largest share of Koreans (93.6%) separated recyclable waste. This share was followed by 'Avoid making food waste' (86.4%) and 'Do not waste energy (e.g. unplugging connectors)' (79.9%).
- In 2020, 50.5% of Koreans agreed to pay environmental protection fees and taxes, up 0.4%p from 50.1% in 2018.
- * People who agree to pay environmental protection fees and taxes: 34.9% (2012) → 36.8% (2014) → 36.2% (2016) → 50.1% (2018) → 50.5% (2020)