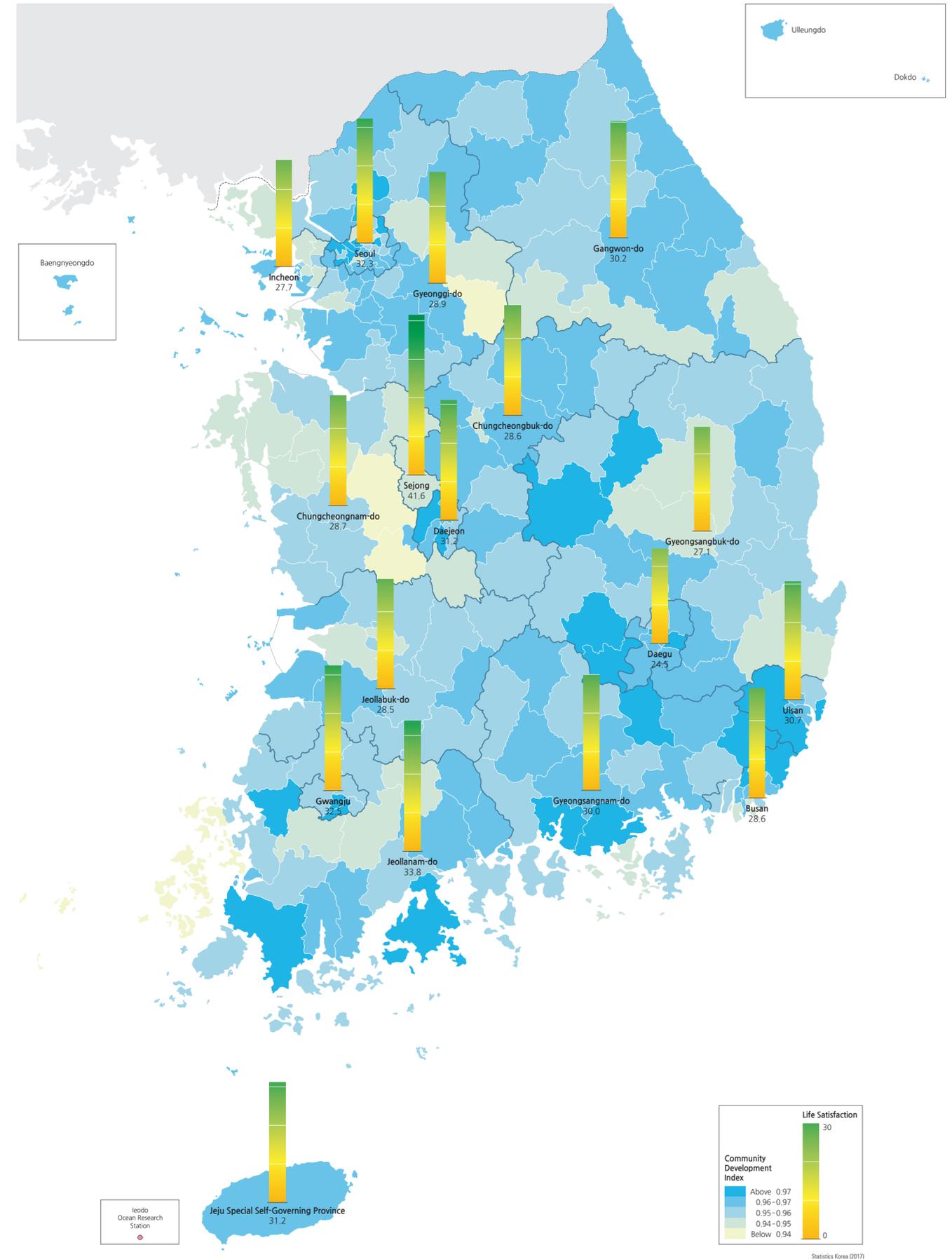


Happiness Index (Life Satisfaction Level)



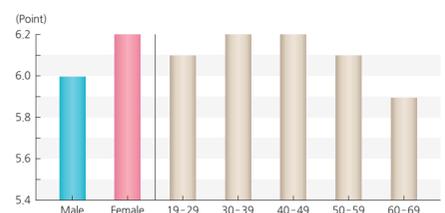
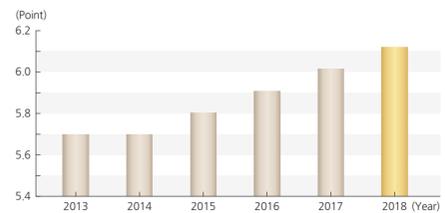
While happiness is a common value, the forms it may take in individual lives vary widely, and this understanding presents challenges to those charged with measuring the quality of life. The economic-based objective, index-oriented evaluation of happiness has been replaced by an evaluation that includes social and subjective indices as well. Among policymakers, achieving majority consensus on defining this index has been difficult. At present, a variety of research results on measuring happiness are reported by central and local governments, the academic community, and the business community. When compared with social, subjective indices, economic and objective indices reveal major differences in that the latter uses one single measurement (monetary value) and its utility is limited when evaluating an individual's happiness. The former, on the other hand, uses a flexible variety of measurements

that can be interpreted differently according to diverse contexts. This difference does not simply mean that the criterion for the evaluation of happiness should be one single measurement or a mixture of multiple measurements, but rather it means that the interpretation of the level of happiness within a society should require multiple conceptual approaches that allow for philosophical and ideological differences.

The concept Quality of Life (QoL) itself is under active scrutiny so that happiness levels are no longer defined solely through monetary indices but through ever-broadening perspectives on just what happiness means, thereby facilitating more precise measurements of the welfare of both individuals and the society at large. Korea has achieved remarkable socio-economic development through industrialization and democratization but has faced new

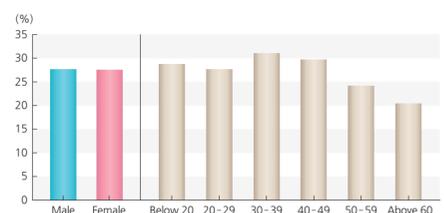
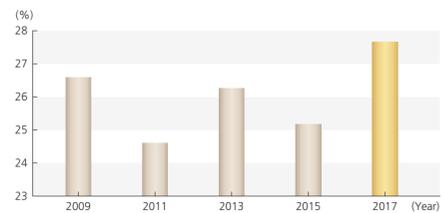
social problems such as decreased life satisfaction of individual citizens, and weakening social vitality and social integration. Policy efforts to solve this problem have been carried out in recent years. Since 2011, the government has used quality of life indicators to objectively measure the people's "quality of life" and to use it as a basis for establishing and implementing relevant policies. As of 2019, the quality of life measures included 71 indicators in 11 sectors. The results showed that 16 indicators, such as employment rate, unemployment rate, and air quality satisfaction, had worsened over the previous year. One indicator, percentage of households living in their own homes, remained the same. All 54 remaining indicators measured improvement.

Life Satisfaction



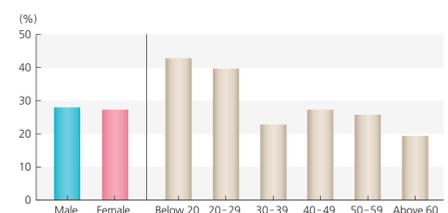
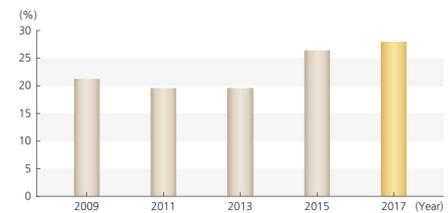
\*Note: Life satisfaction reflects an average based on a scale of 0-10 for how satisfied individuals are with their lives currently.

Workplace Satisfaction



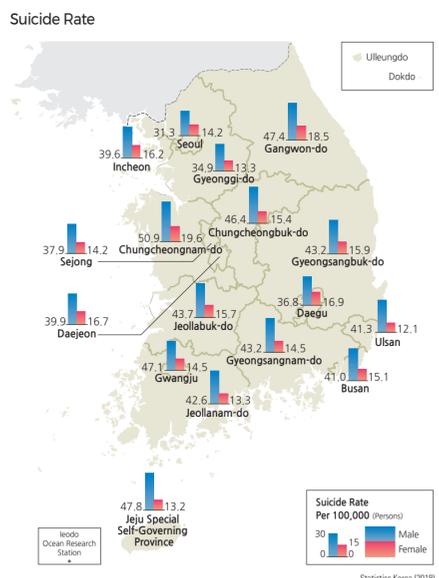
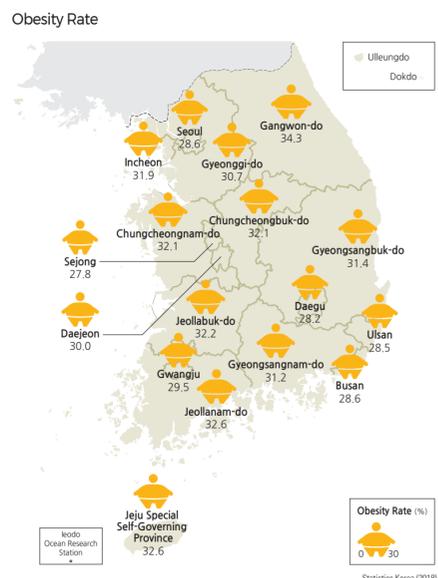
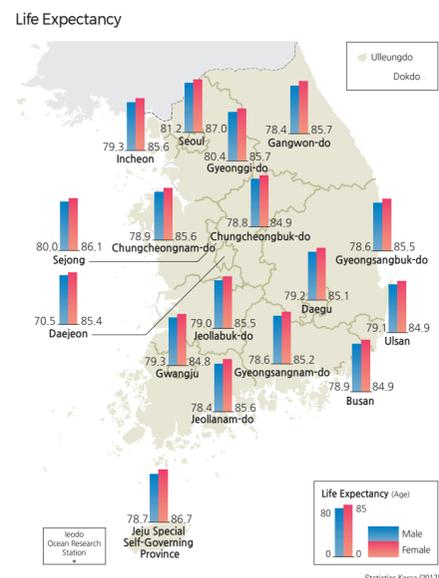
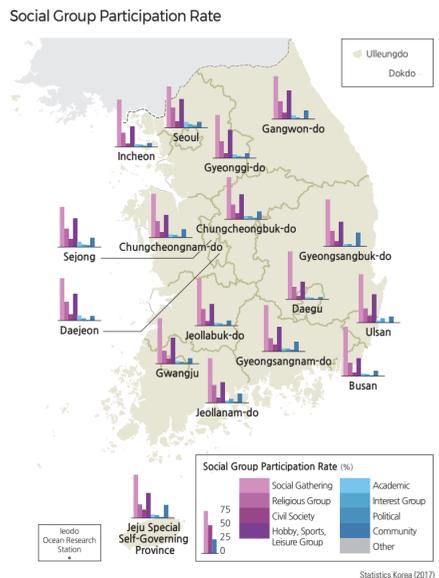
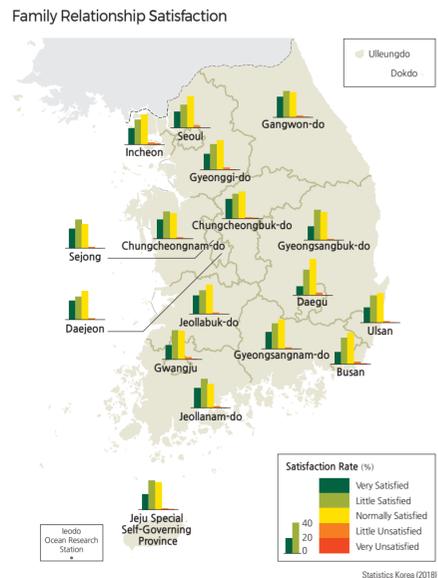
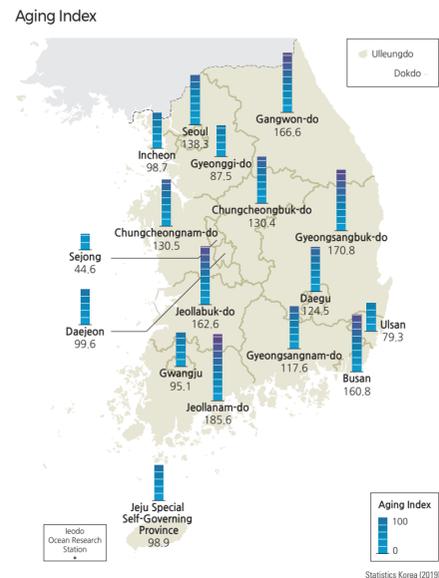
\*Note: 1) Job satisfaction refers to the percentage of people currently employed who answered "very satisfied" or "slightly satisfied" with their current job.  
2) In 2009, the population was over 15 years old. Since 2011, the population has been over 15 years old.

Leisure Satisfaction

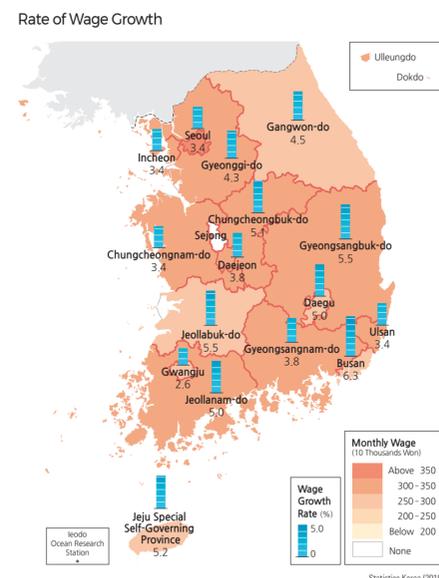
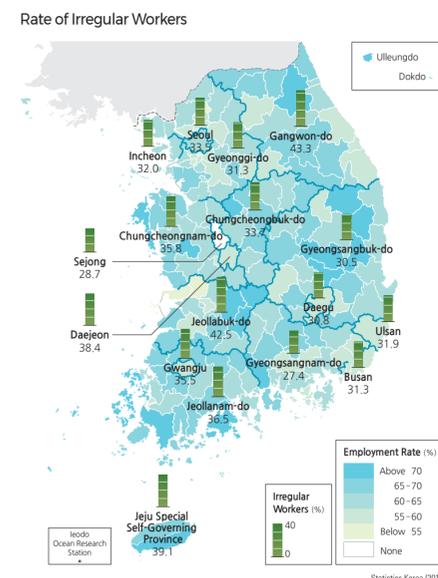
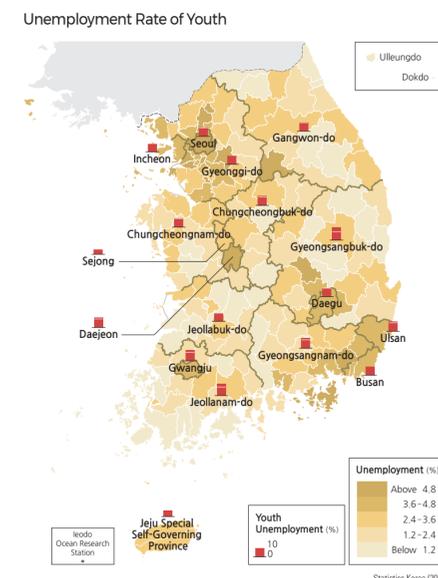
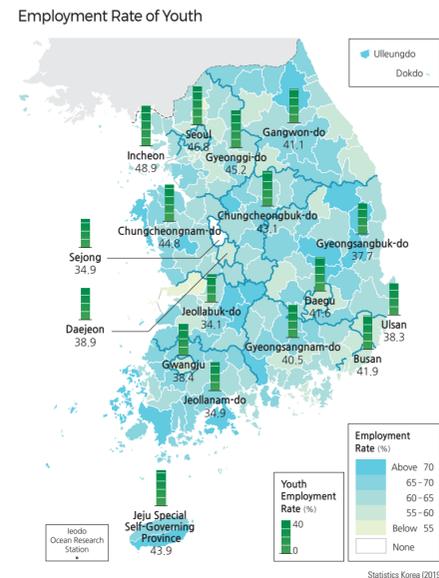
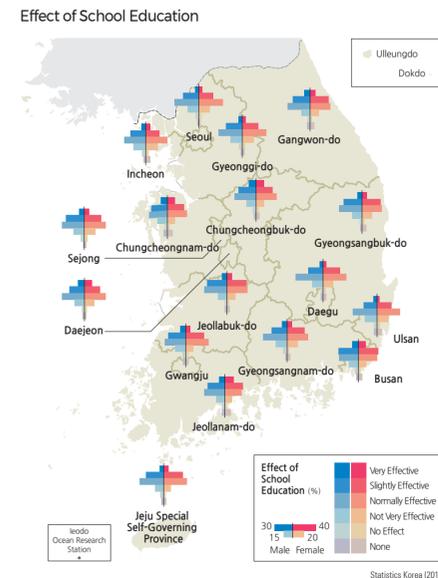
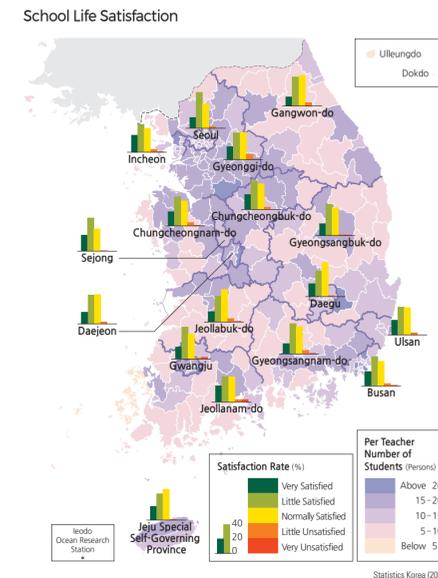


\*Note: 1) Leisure life satisfaction refers to the percentage of people who responded "very satisfied" or "slightly satisfied" about their current use of leisure time.  
2) In 2009, the population was over 15 years old. Since 2011, the population has been over 15 years old.

## Health and Safety



## Education and Jobs



Families and communities contribute to improving the quality of life by providing emotional, physical, and financial care and support. Not only are individuals provided with care, support, and security through their families and communities, but also identity, belonging, social values and norms are reproduced through their families and communities. In health, longevity and the quality of life matter. Good health not only increases the subjective life

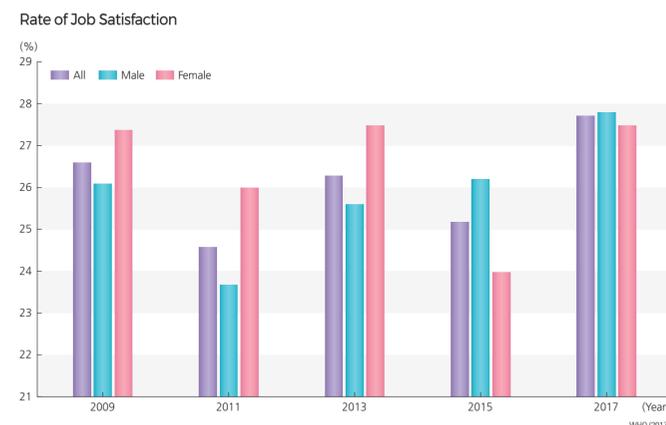
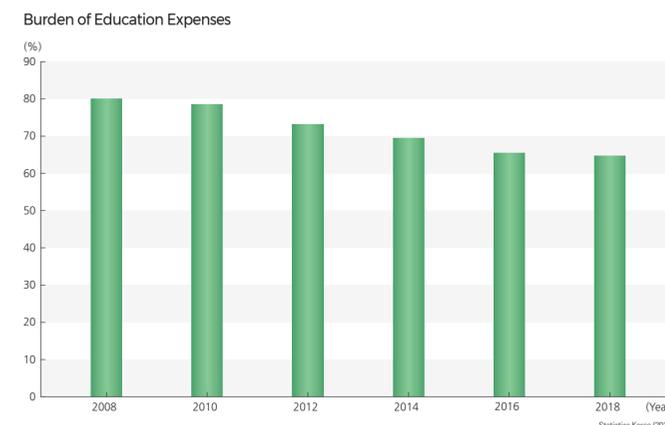
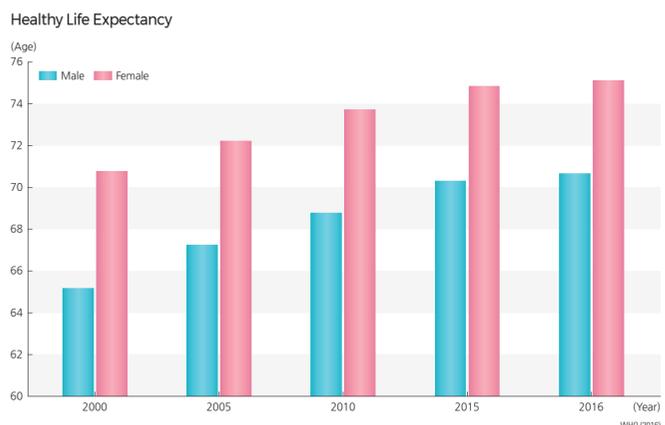
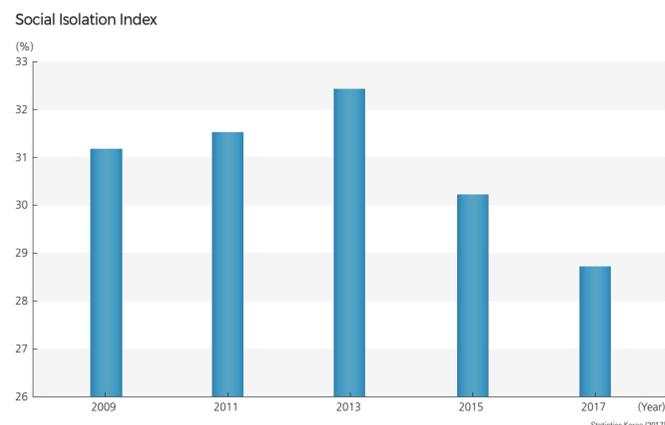
satisfaction but also contributes to society by improving activity capabilities in various areas of life. Of the five indicators in the family and community sectors in 2018, family satisfaction, community affiliation, social group participation rate, and social isolation index all improved except for the ratio of elderly living alone. In particular, Sejong, Jeollanam-do, and Gangwon rated the highest in the distribution of family

relationship satisfaction, while Daegu ranked the lowest. Life expectancy, healthy life expectancy, stress perception rate, subjective health status, obesity rate, and physical activity practice rate all improved except for the suicide rate among seven indicators in health. The distribution of subjective health status showed Daejeon, Ulsan, and Seoul in good health, while Incheon was the least healthy.

Education is a process of not only acquiring and creating knowledge, but also determining the individual's quality of life through social stability and development. It also acts as a means of bridging the quality of life gap between individuals in society and realizing their potential. Education is measured in terms of the distribution of educational opportunities, mobilization of educational resources, and educational performance. The opportunity for economic activity, the appropriate compensation, and the quality of economic activity determine the quality of life

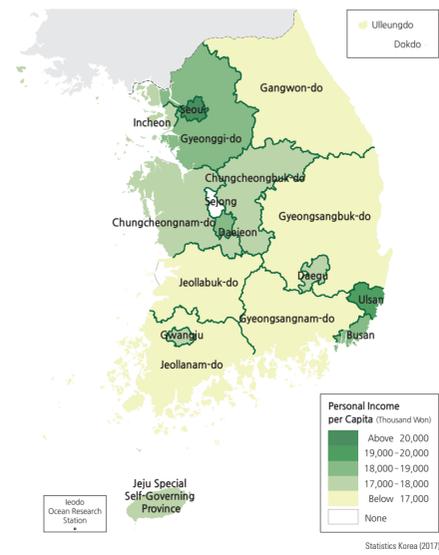
of the individual through income. Therefore, the individual's quality of life in the society where the guarantee of opportunities for economic activities exists and the appropriate compensation is made is evaluated as high. Among the six indicators in the education sector in 2018, the burden of education expenses, school education effects, school life satisfaction, and tertiary education completion rates are improving, with the exception of the early childhood employment rate and college graduate employment rate. The distribution of

school education effects was highest in Busan, Jeollanam-do, and Jeollabuk-do, while Ulsan was the lowest at 28.3% of respondents. Of the six indicators in the employment and wage category, except for the employment rate and the unemployment rate, the average monthly wage, low-wage workers, working hours, and job satisfaction tended to improve. The distribution of job satisfaction was highest in Sejong, Gangwon, and Jeju, while it was lowest in Busan at 22.7%.

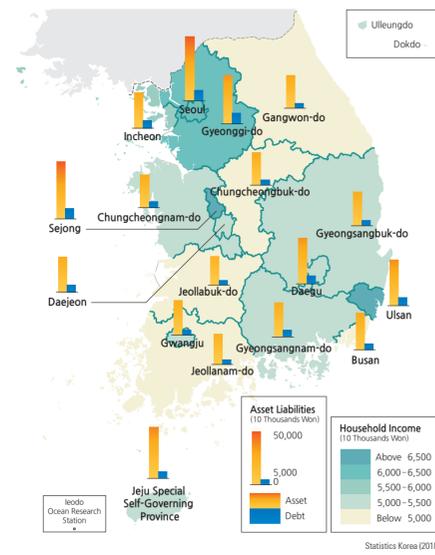


## Income and Leisure

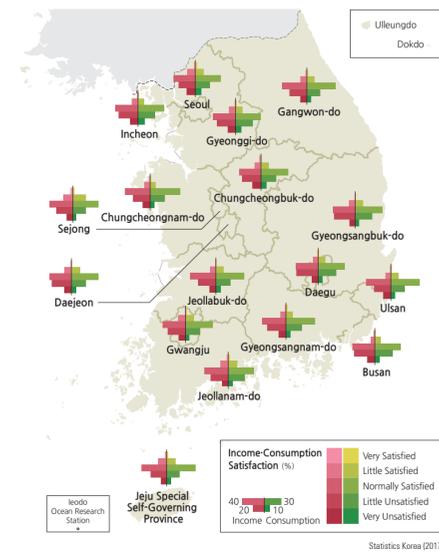
Personal Income per Capita



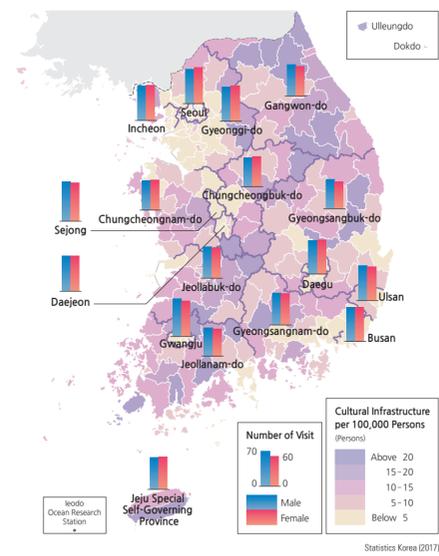
Household Asset and Debt



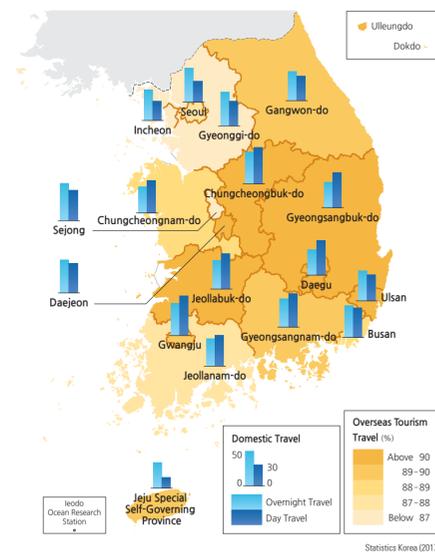
Income and Consumption Satisfaction



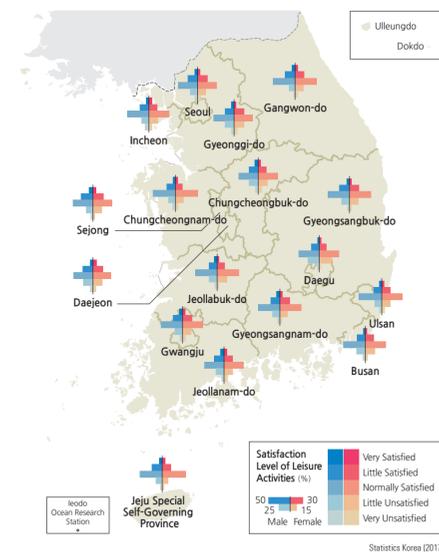
Number of Cultural Arts and Sports Visits



Number of Domestic-Overseas Travel



Satisfaction Level of Leisure Activities



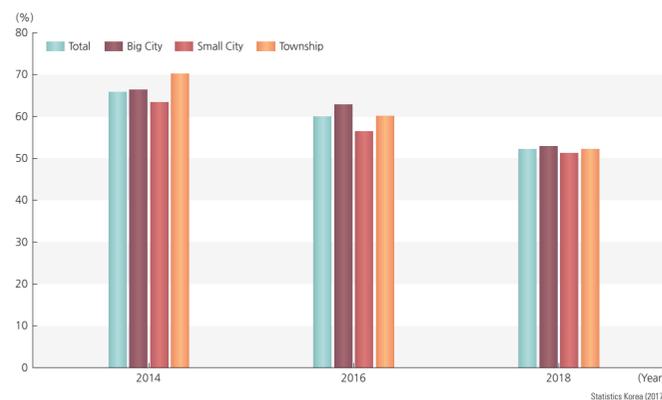
Income and assets are key determinants of an individual's quality of life. Income influences the quality of life through consumption activities, and income distribution determines the overall "quality of society." On the other hand, in contrast to working hours, leisure time contributes to the physical and mental health of the individual through sports, culture, and arts, and provides the opportunity to socialize with others. These play a positive role in developing individual happiness and a sense of community. In particular, culture and arts contribute to enhancing the quality of life by

enhancing the human spirit and forming the participant's cultural identity.

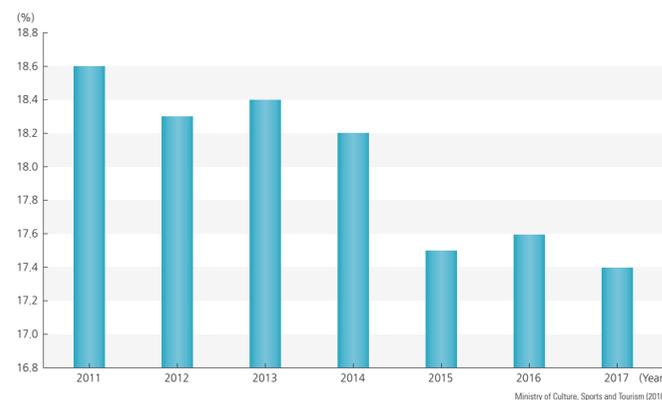
With the exception of the household debt ratio out of seven indicators in the income, consumption, and asset categories in 2018, national per capita income, median household income, income satisfaction, consumer life satisfaction, household net assets, and relative poverty rates are improving. In terms of income satisfaction, Sejong, Seoul, and Jeollanam-do were the highest, while Daegu, Ulsan, and Busan were the lowest. In terms of

consumer life satisfaction, Sejong, Seoul, and Jeollanam-do were the highest, while Busan, Chungcheongnam-do, and Daegu were the lowest. Among the six indicators in the leisure sector, except for the sufficiency of leisure time, cultural leisure expenditure rate, leisure time, the number of cultural arts and sports visits, the number of travel days per person, and leisure life satisfaction all improved. In addition, the satisfaction level of leisure activities is highest in Sejong, Seoul, and Daejeon, while Daegu, Jeollabuk-do, and Busan are the least satisfied.

Sufficiency of Leisure Time

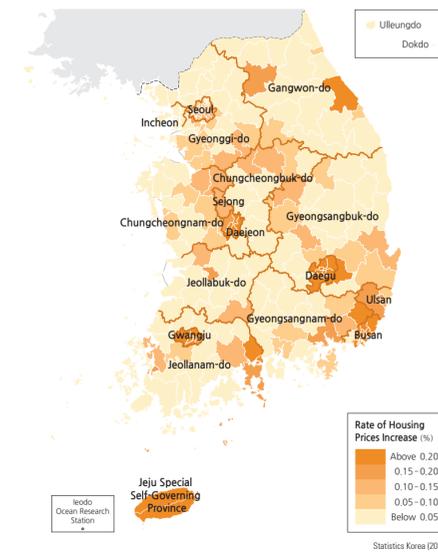


Rate of Relative Poverty

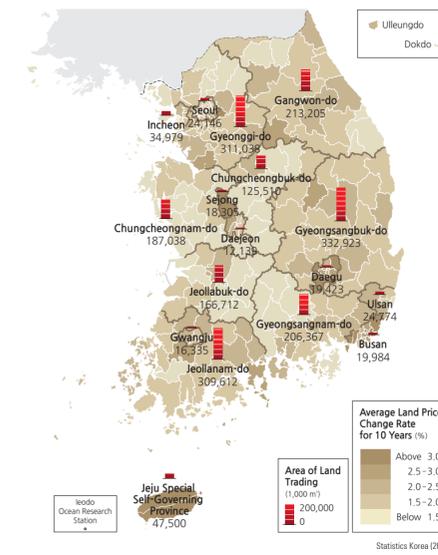


## Housing and Environment

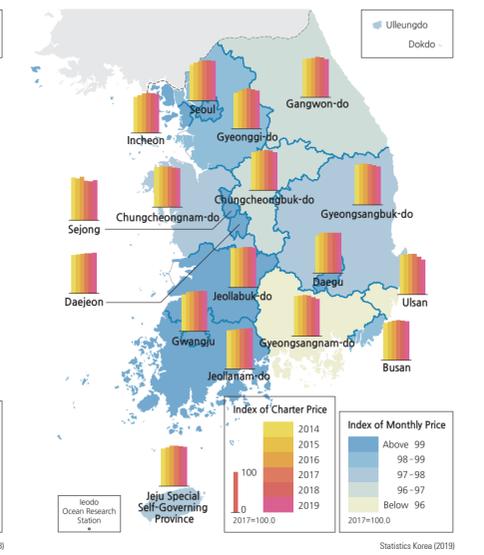
Rate of Housing Price Increase for 10 Years



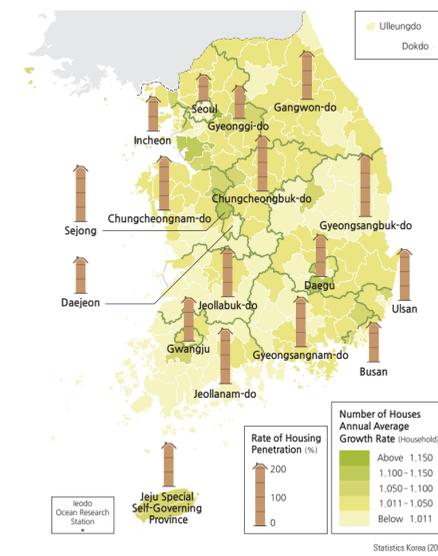
Area of Land Trading



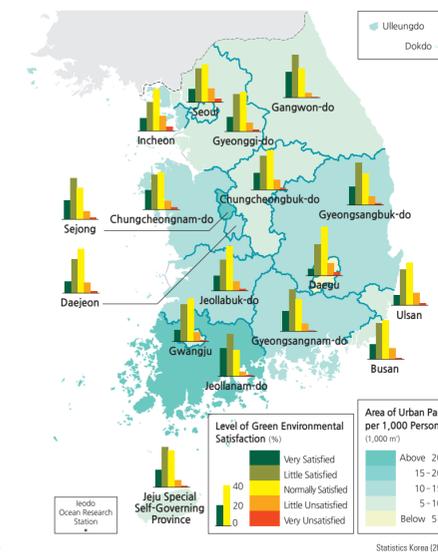
Index of Housing Rent Price (Monthly-Charter)



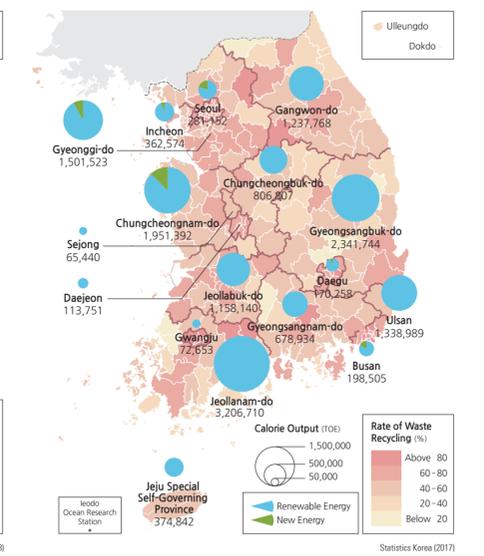
Rate of Housing Penetration



Level of Green Environmental Satisfaction



Calorie Output by New and Renewable Energy Source



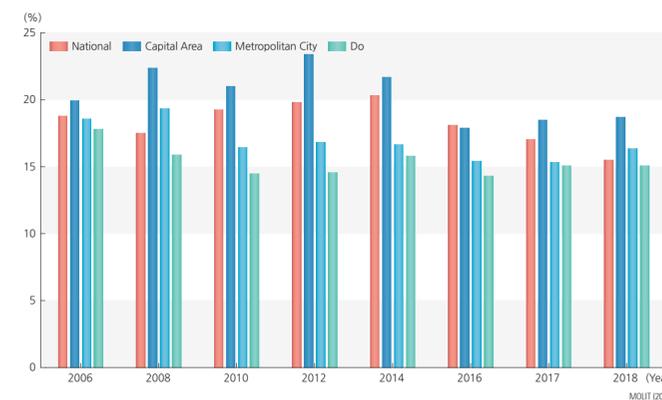
Housing refers to the services enjoyed in the living space and is about not only personal consumption but also social consumption. Therefore, although it should be regarded as a personal asset, housing is dealt with as a separate factor for the quality of life because it acts as an important factor in determining the Korean quality of life. The environment, on the other hand, has a definite impact on the quality of life. The environment not only affects people's health through fine dust and climate change, but also provides environmental services such as water and nature. The

environment is also an important factor in people's choice of residence, and natural disasters can have a big impact on people's wealth and quality of life.

Of the six indicators in the housing category in 2018 (except for commuting hours and the residential environment satisfaction), the proportion of self-owned households, the share of rents, per-capita housing area, and housing of less than the minimum standards were on the rise. In terms of the distribution of self-owned homes (as of 2015), the proportion of self-owned homes was highest, in order, in

Jeollanam-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and Jeollabuk-do, while Seoul, Gyeonggi, and Sejong scored low. Meanwhile, except for air quality satisfaction and water quality satisfaction among nine indicators in the environment category, fine dust concentration, rural water supply rate, urban park area per capita, soil environment satisfaction, noise satisfaction, green environment satisfaction, and climate change anxiety gradually improved. In terms of the distribution of fine dust perception, it was high in Incheon, Gwangju, and Gyeonggi, while Busan, Jeollanam-do, and Jeju ranked low.

Ratio of Housing Rent Price to Income



Ratio of Climate Change Anxiety

