
Abstract

As society changes and becomes complex at a rapid pace, the factors that determine the value of life are also diversifying. In a society that valued objective and material conditions such as economic growth, the importance of subjective aspects such as quality of life and sustainability is increasing. Under such background, interest in the level of life is increasing, and various areas and dimensions are being considered to measure the quality of life. In particular, since Gyeonggi Province is a local government with the largest number of residents and the characteristics of each city and county are different, it is necessary to continuously measure and analyze the quality of life of residents at the local government level.

The 2020 Quality of Life Survey for the residents of Gyeonggi province was conducted for the following purposes. First, it aims to measure the lives of Gyeonggi-do citizens at the level of quantitative and qualitative dimensions. Second, it was intended to produce large-scale data that could identify the quality of life of Gyeonggi-do residents. Finally, it aims to produce basic data to be used for policy elicitation through the calculation of 31 regional statistical data.

The 2020 Quality of Life Survey for the residents of Gyeonggi province was intended to include large-scale samples to identify the level of life by reflecting various characteristics of Gyeonggi Province residents. Accordingly, the target population was set up for all general households living in 31 cities and counties in Gyeonggi-do and for households aged 15 or older. After the verification and cleaning process, we obtained the final 16,000 households and 33,677 persons.

The 2020 Quality of Life Survey for the residents of Gyeonggi province consisted of a total of 14 areas and 116 questions. Based on the National Statistical Office's quality of life indicator system, it maintained three frameworks: individual, social relations, and environmental conditions, and tried to examine the quality of life by dividing the non-material and material parts.

The overall satisfaction with life was 6.3 points, which was confirmed to be a little more satisfied than medium. Regarding the quality of life compared to before Corona 19, 61.3% of Gyeonggi residents responded that it decreased. By sector, satisfaction with family was highest, followed by health, environment/safety, and housing. On the other hand, leisure, employment, and education were identified as areas of low satisfaction.

As for the factors affecting the quality of life, the family accounted for the highest at 31.6%, followed by health and health at 17.4%, housing at 17.0%, and households at 11.2%. Lastly, among the areas that local governments need to improve to increase the quality of life for residents, the proportion of respondents with “employment and jobs” was the highest. And social security and welfare, income security, and health and medical care were shown in the order of the next.

The 2020 Quality of Life Survey for the residents of Gyeonggi province was converted to a cross-sectional survey to obtain a sample that can be analyzed by each region and to collect data that can explore both household and individual characteristics. And it is significant in that it is possible to grasp the citizens' thoughts, opinions, and actual conditions in more diverse areas by supplementing the factors that have an important influence on the quality of life. On the other hand, preparations for statistics approved by the National Statistical Office or the establishment of investigation design and response measures suitable for the Corona 19 situation are areas that need to be supplemented for future investigations.

Keyword Quality of life, Satisfaction, Happiness, Social survey, Gyeonggi-do