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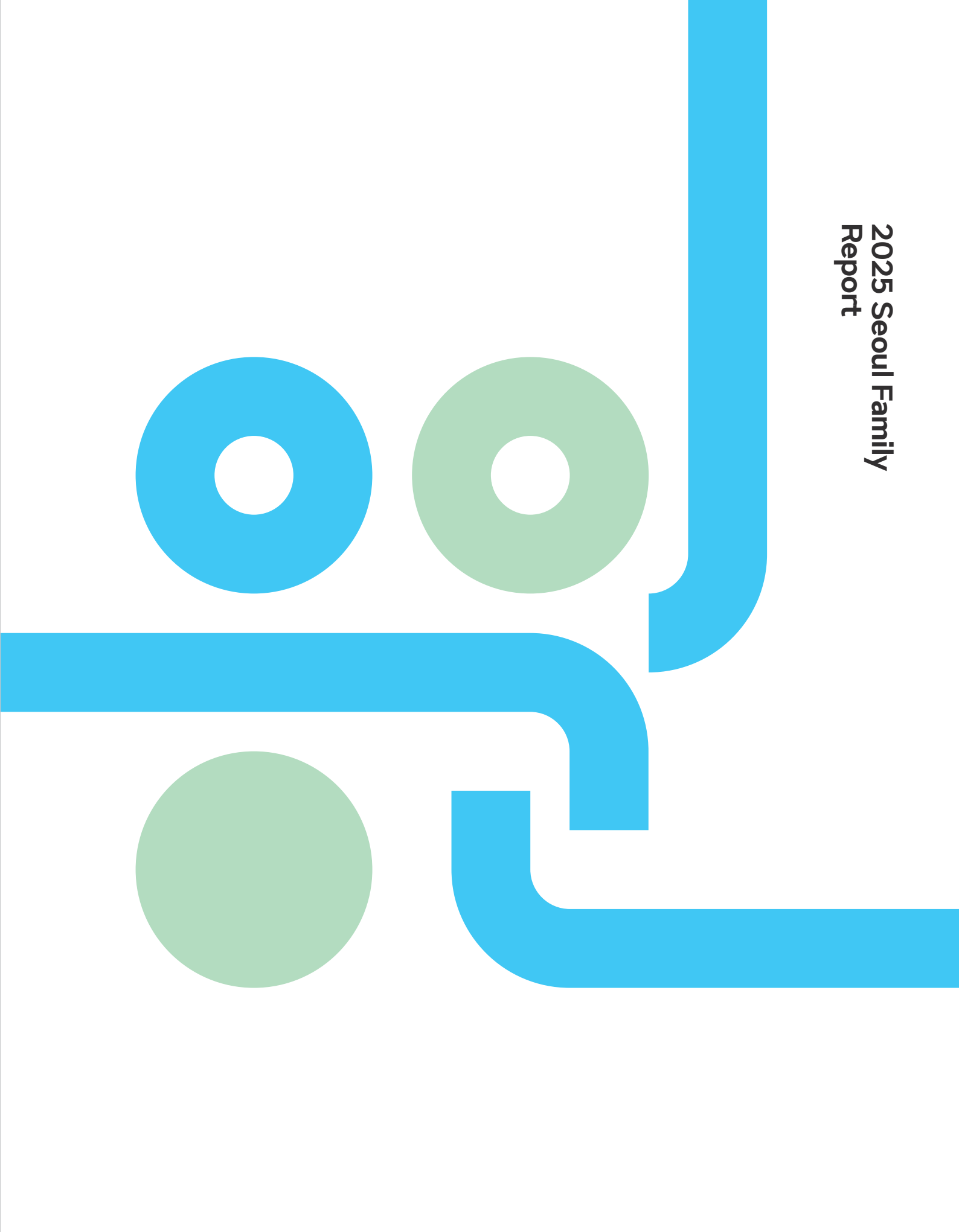
동행·매력  
특별시 서울

Registration Number
51-6110000-003426-10



**2025 Seoul Family  
Report**

2025 Seoul Family  
Report



# 2025 Seoul Family Survey

The 2025 Seoul Family Report is based on the results of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey, which was conducted as follows.

# 2025 Seoul Family Survey Overview

• Respondents	Residents of Seoul aged 20-64 (born between 1961 and 2005)
• Sampling	Quota sampling based on gender, age, and residential area
• Method	Self-administered online survey using an online panel
• Period	June 20 - June 29, 2025
• Agency	Macromill Embrain Co., Ltd.
• Sample size	1,667

The Seoul Family Report has been published annually by the Seoul Metropolitan Government since 2015. It provides an in-depth look at the dynamics of families and family life in Seoul and examines residents' attitudes toward family-related issues and policies. This report presents the findings of the annual Seoul Family Survey along with an overview of city-level policies that support families in Seoul.

Since 2022, an English booklet of selected findings from the Seoul Family Survey has been released each year. This 2025 edition highlights selected results from the 2025 Seoul Family Report, which was written in Korean by Jaerim Lee (Seoul National University), Seohee Son (Sookmyung Women's University), and their research assistants. The complete 2025 report is available on the Family Seoul website ([familyseoul.or.kr](http://familyseoul.or.kr)).

# Seoul Birth Support Project Season 2

## Vision Framework

## Vision

Seoul, a city of birth support that is good for raising children

## Goal

Reduce the burden of housing and childcare / Increase work-life balance

### 3 Major Areas

Care & Housing (35)				Work-life & Parenting-friendly (29)			Dating & Childbirth (20)		
Expanding public childcare and elementary school childcare facilities (6)	Addressing care gaps (18)	Supporting healthy development and growth (6)	Providing customized low-fertility housing support (5)	Closing work-life balance blind spots (15)	Creating a parenting-friendly environment (10)	Easing economic burdens (4)	Encouraging dating and marriage (4)	Expanding fertility treatment support (9)	Strengthening support for pregnant women (7)

## 10 Core Tasks

Supporting child care centers at risk of closure	Expansion	Seoul Hourly Daycare Centers	Seoul Child Development Support Center	New	Housing support for non-homeowning households with newborns	Expansion	Supplying public housing for newlyweds and caregivers ("Mirinaegip : My Home in Advance")	New	Building parenting-friendly homes "Child Love Home"	New	Certification program for parenting-friendly homes "Child Love Home"	Expansion	Interest support for newlyweds' rental deposit loans	New	Creating Seoul Kids Cafes	Expansion	Expanding Seoul toy library network	Seoul mom-and-dad taxis	Mom Book program	Operating Book-Reading Seoul Gardens	Parental leave colleague encouragement allowance	New	Seoul childbirth leave wage support	New	Half-price childcare product mall "Birth Support Mall"	First meeting voucher support	Child allowance support	Parent allowance support	Healthy meals program	Prenatal health management support program	Seoul My Wedding	Increasing fertility treatment support	Infertility freezing procedure support program	Establishing and operating counseling centers for fertility challenges and depression	Medical expense support for pregnant women aged 35 and older	Seoul pregnancy-only app card	Seoul postpartum care expense support	Pregnancy transportation support																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Expanding Seoul Moa Childcare Centers	Expansion	Seoul Morning Care Kiwoom Center	Providing dinner at childcare centers	Expansion	Providing free lunch at neighborhood Kiwoom Centers during school breaks	Supporting family meal kits, lunchboxes, and discounted food	Three types of Seoul-style gap childcare services	Seoul childcare voucher support																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			</

## Implementation Strategies

Customization	Empathy	Collaboration
Lifecycle-based tailored policies	Reflecting diverse opinions of caregivers and experts	Establishing an integrated cooperation system among the city, districts, businesses, and research institutes

## Foundation

+ Establishing a parenting happiness support policy evaluation system + Promoting social awareness change regarding childbirth and childcare (3)

# 2025 Seoul Family Survey Highlights

## Chapter 1 Supporting families

### **Making Seoul a good city for raising children**

- Average parenting-friendliness score increased from 3.3 to 3.5 out of 5, yet living costs remain a burden for newlyweds
- Average agreement with “I want to raise children in Seoul” was 3.9, higher among women and married respondents

### **Seoul’s low fertility policy priorities differ by gender**

- Men prioritized economic support, while women placed greater importance on work-life balance and parenting/care infrastructure

### **Awareness of Seoul’s low fertility policies varies by age and parental status**

- Awareness of the Seoul Birth Support Project Season 2 was relatively low among respondents in their 20s-30s and those without children
- Awareness of the “Mirinaejip (My Home in Advance)” program was relatively high among parents of preschool children and respondents in their 50s

### **Majority of parents who have experience with parent education and coaching find it “helpful”**

- 14% of parents have participated, 57% of whom reported it was helpful, mainly through schools, Family Centers, and Support Centers for Childcare
- The top-priority parenting education topic was “effective sexuality education”

## Chapter 2 Supporting daily life

### **“Moderate possibility of owning a home”: Housing stability and costs are key to raising children**

- Average of expected possibility of owning a home among non-homeowning respondents was 3.0
- Housing stability and costs rated highly important at 4.3 for families raising young children

### **Most frequently viewed family-related video content is “reality shows featuring unmarried single-person households”**

- Broadcast content watched at least once a month: reality shows featuring unmarried households > parenting coaching programs > dating reality shows > parenting reality shows > marriage coaching programs
- Most frequently watched YouTube content: parenting vlog > marriage vlog > dementia caregiving vlog

### **Time spent with family varies by child’s developmental stage**

- Lack of time with spouse during preschool and elementary stages, and lack of time with children during adolescent and adult stages
- Families with adolescents and adult children spent relatively limited time together as a whole family such as family mealtimes

### **66% of working residents in Seoul are “dissatisfied” with work-life balance**

- Desire to expand family and personal life (approximately 41%) was higher than desire to increase work life (15%)
- Stronger desire to increase personal life than family life especially among parents

### **Current workplace atmosphere makes it harder for fathers to take parental leave than it is for mothers**

- Workplace atmosphere rated as 3.4 for mother’s parental leave and 3.1 for father’s parental leave

## Chapter 3 Supporting love life

### **37% of unmarried residents in Seoul are currently in a dating relationship and generally intend to marry their partner**

- Dating respondents reported high happiness and equality in their relationship, and generally showed intentions to marry their partner
- Respondents who were not in a dating relationship generally expressed intentions to date someday

### **Alternatives to traditional marriage, such as remaining unmarried or cohabiting, are accepted at “neutral or higher” levels**

- Acceptance of remaining unmarried, cohabitation, and life partnership was generally neutral or higher
- Unmarried individuals themselves generally expressed neutral or higher intentions to remain unmarried or to cohabit without marriage

### **“In today’s Korean society, at which point do you think people are considered a married couple?” Most Seoul residents in their 20s choose marriage registration, while those in their 30s and older choose the wedding ceremony**

- Perception of the start of a marriage: wedding ceremony > marriage registration > living together before marriage
- Most respondents in their 20s chose marriage registration, while most in their 30s and older chose the wedding ceremony

### **Separate rooms, separate property, and other forms of “individualized marriage” are positively viewed by middle-aged and older residents in Seoul**

- Agreement with having separate rooms, individual property, and visiting one’s own parents on holidays was generally neutral or higher
- Acceptance was higher among respondents in their 50s and older than among those in their 30s-40s

## Chapter 4 Supporting parents

### **Unrealistic expectations of becoming a “Perfect parent”, hidden barriers to becoming a parent**

- Childless respondents believed they would try to become good parents and expected they would be happy as parents
- However, they were highly concerned they did not have the ability to be good parents or to raise children as well as they expected

### **Preferences and demands for low birthrate policies differ by gender, parental status, and intentions to become a parent**

- The direction of Seoul’s low fertility policies showed clear differences by gender, parental status, and intentions to become a parent in terms of ideal conditions needed for being a parent

### **Patterns of parental difficulties change according to children’s age**

- Parents of preschool children experienced physical difficulties, while parents of elementary and adolescent children experienced financial difficulties
- Parents of adolescents were anxious about their children’s failure and sometimes saw their child as the goal of their life

### **Perceptions of co-parenting between mothers and fathers weakens among parents of adolescents**

- Perceptions that “parents are a team,” the division of parenting roles with a spouse, and sharing of information about children were all lower among parents of adolescents than among parents of preschool or elementary children

## Chapter 5 Supporting mutual care

### **Relationship with parents is associated with intentions to become a parent among childless residents in Seoul**

- The closer the relationship with their parents, and the more their parents believed that “children are necessary,” the higher the intention to become a parent

### **Care for aging parents is seen as a stronger responsibility by younger generations**

- Agreement with co-residing with aging parents, providing financial support, and caring for parents regardless of being a son or daughter was higher among respondents in their 20s than those 50 and older

### **Care expectations and inheritance plans, “spouse first, sons and daughters similarly”**

- If care is needed, priority is spouse > son/daughter > daughter-in-law/son-in-law
- Inheritance plans after death: half to the spouse, and similarly between sons and daughters

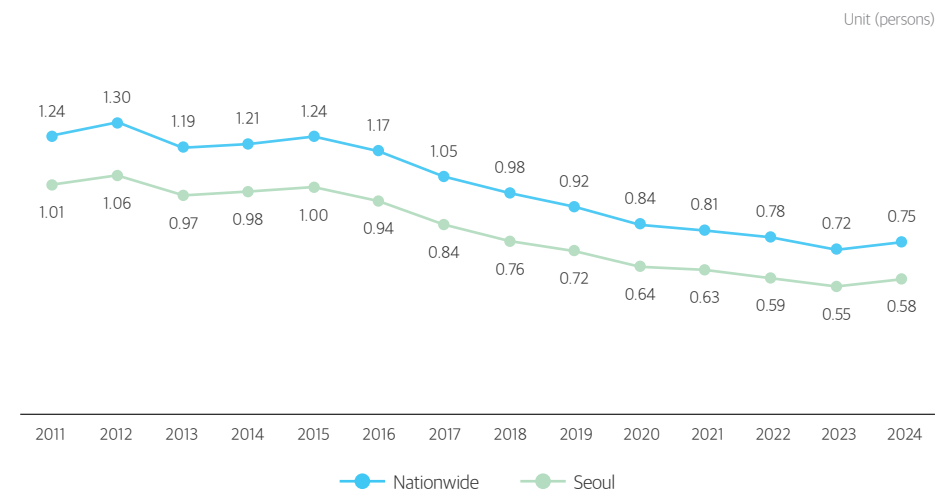
# Supporting families



## Seoul's total fertility rate

### Nationwide-Seoul total fertility rate (2011-2024)

- Seoul's total fertility rate in 2024 was 0.58, lower than the nationwide rate of 0.75. After a continuous decline, the total fertility rate rebounded in 2024, both nationwide and in Seoul.

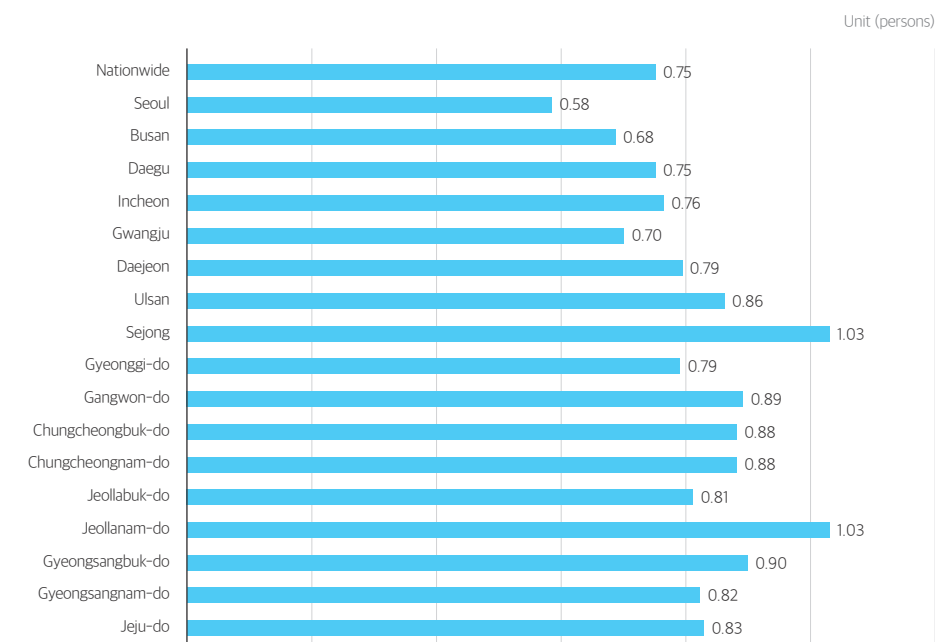


**Note**  
Total fertility rate refers to the average number of children a woman is expected to give birth to during her reproductive years (ages 15-49).

**Source**  
Statistics Korea, Population Census, by year.

### Total fertility rate by city/province in 2024

- Seoul's total fertility rate in 2024 was 0.58, the lowest among metropolitan areas nationwide.



**Note**  
Total fertility rate refers to the average number of children a woman is expected to give birth to during her reproductive years (ages 15-49).

**Source**  
Statistics Korea (2024). Population Census.

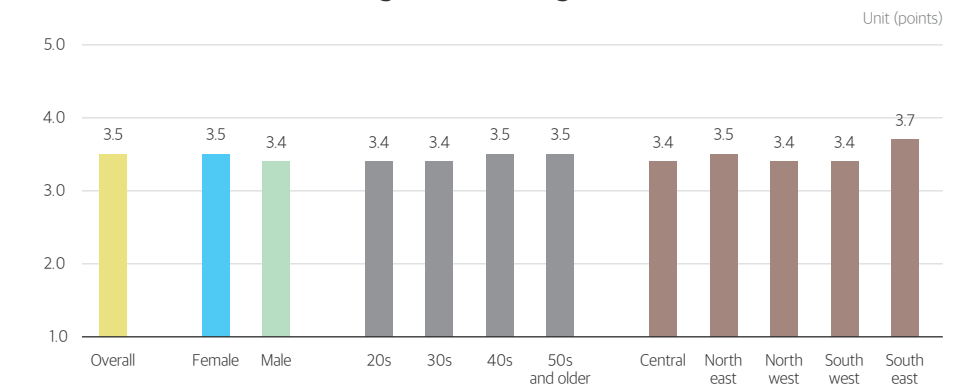


## Is Seoul parenting-friendly?

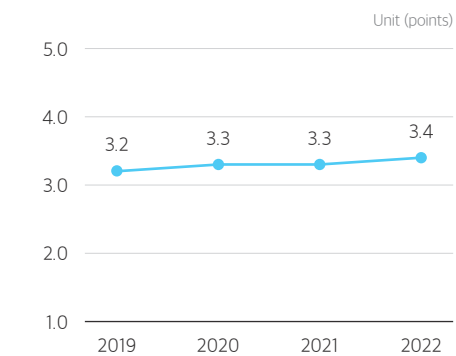
### Is Seoul parenting-friendly?: Overall, by gender, by age group, by region

- The average agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 with the statement "Seoul is a **parenting-friendly city** that is good for raising children" (range: 1-5) was **3.5 points**, between "neutral" (3) and "somewhat agree" (4). **This is slightly higher than the 2023 and 2024 averages of 3.3 points.**
- By age group**, the **40s** (3.5) and **50s and older** (3.5) scored higher than the 30s (3.4).
- By region**, the **Southeast** (3.7) reported a higher agreement level compared to other regions.
- Gender differences were not statistically significant.

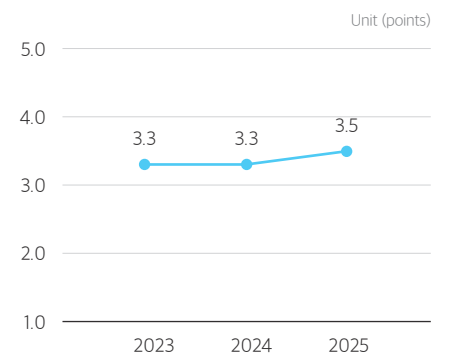
### Seoul is a parenting-friendly city that is good for raising children



### Seoul is a family-friendly city that is good for families



### Seoul is a parenting-friendly city that is good for raising children



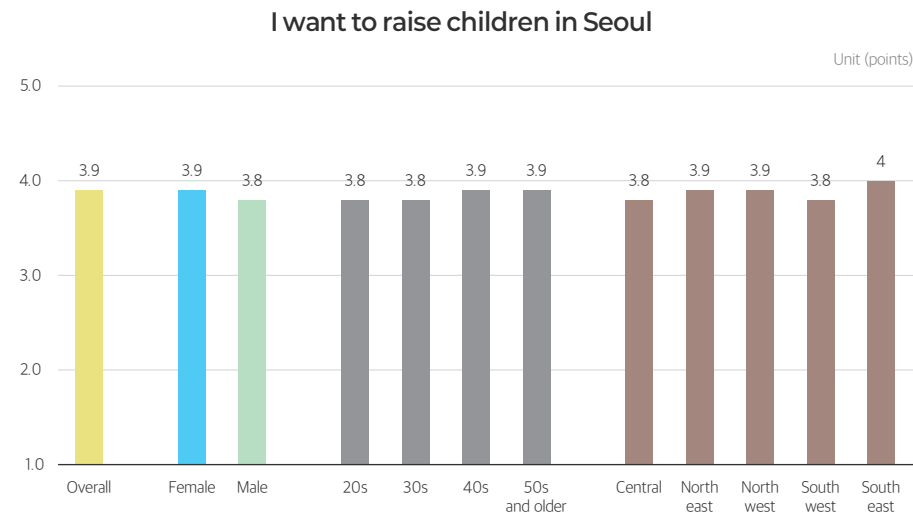
**Source**  
Seoul Family Survey, all respondents by year (2019 1,600 respondents, 2020 1,940 respondents, 2021 1,637 respondents, 2022 1,703 respondents, 2023 1,584 respondents, 2024 1,574 respondents, 2025 1,667 respondents)



## Do you want to raise children in Seoul?

### Do you want to raise children in Seoul?: Overall, by gender, age and region

- The average agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 with the statement “I want to raise children in Seoul” (range: ) was **3.9**, indicating somewhat agree.
- **By gender, women** (3.9) reported a higher agreement level than men (3.8).
- Differences by age group and region were not statistically significant.



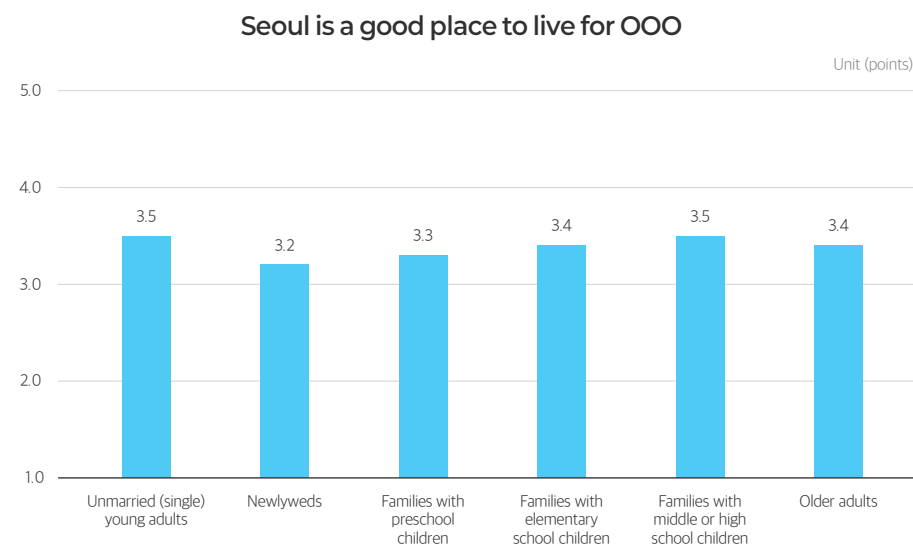
Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



## For which life stage families is Seoul a good place to live?

### For which life stage families is Seoul a good place to live?: Overall

- Seoul residents aged 20-64 were presented with families at various life stages and asked **for which families Seoul is a good place to live** (range: 1-5), and the average score was highest for **families with middle or high school children** (3.5), followed by **unmarried (single) young adults** (3.5), **families with elementary school children** (3.4), **older adults** (3.4), **families with preschool children** (3.3), and **newlyweds** (3.2).



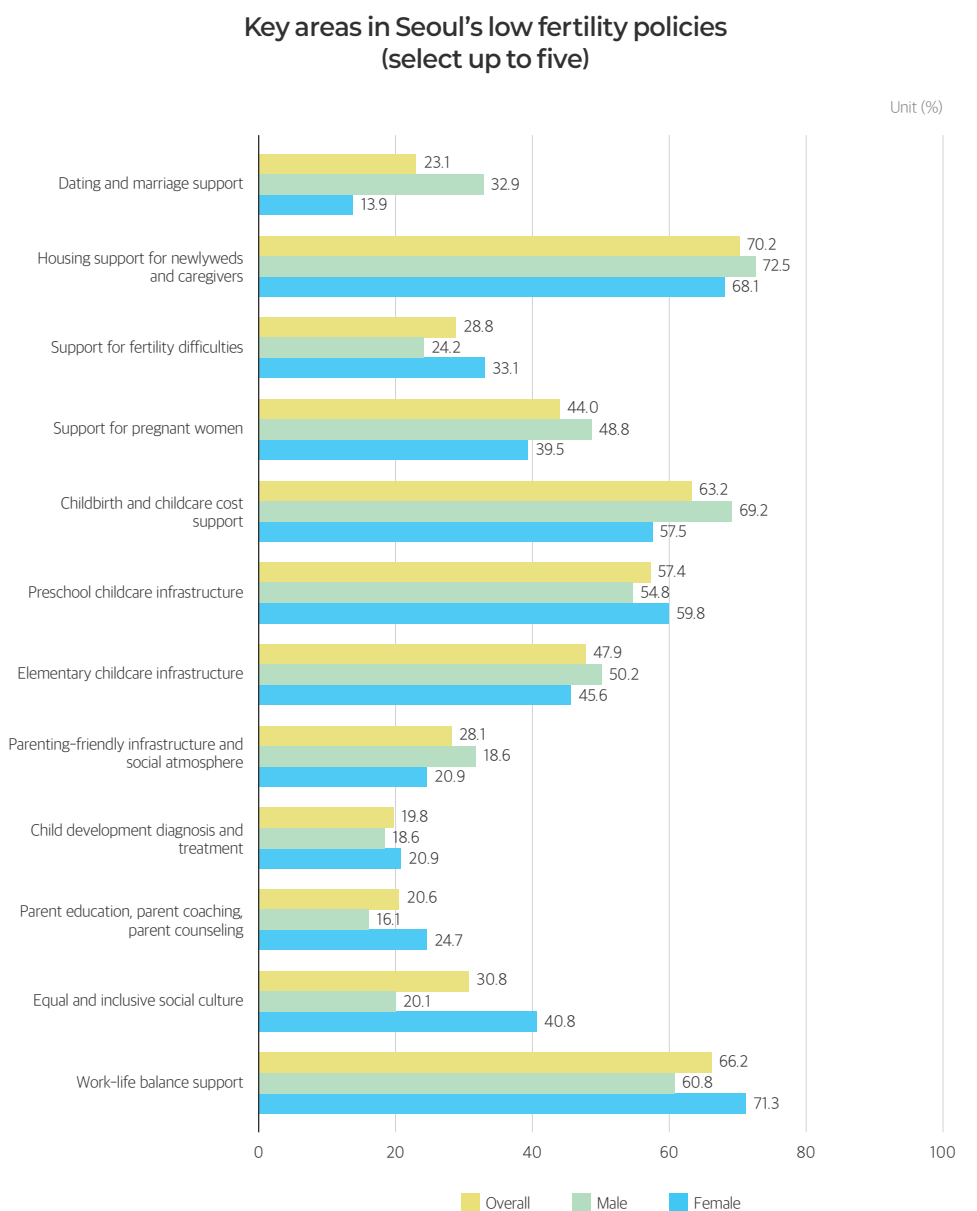
Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



## Seoul's low fertility policy priorities by agenda

### Demand for Seoul's low fertility policies by agenda: Overall, by gender

- Respondents aged 20-64 were asked to choose up to five policy areas that Seoul **should focus on to address low fertility rates**. The most frequently selected were **“housing support for newlyweds and caregivers”** (70.2%), **“work-life balance support”** (66.2%), and **“childbirth and childcare costs support”** (63.2%).
- For **men**, the most selected areas were **“housing support for newlyweds and caregivers”** (72.5%), **“childbirth and childcare costs support”** (69.2%), and **“work-life balance support”** (60.8%), while for **women**, they were **“work-life balance support”** (71.3%), **“housing support for newlyweds and caregivers”** (68.1%), and **“preschool childcare infrastructure”** (59.8%).
- The areas with the largest **gender differences** in responses were **“equal and inclusive social culture”** (men 20.1%, women 40.8%), **“dating and marriage support”** (men 32.9%, women 13.9%), and **“childbirth and childcare costs support”** (men 69.2%, women 57.5%).



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

1. Supporting families



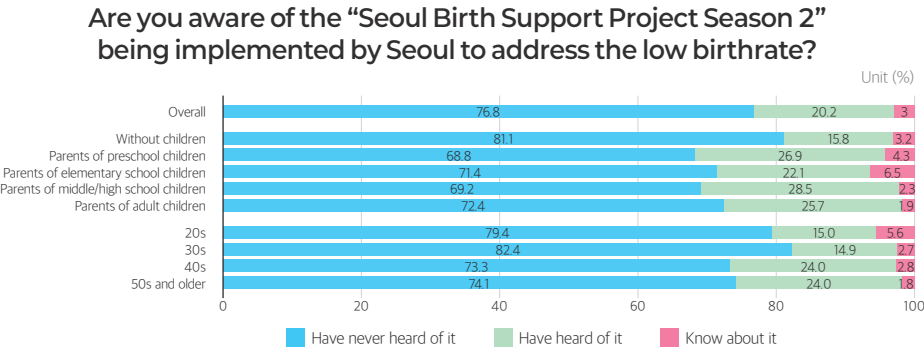
# Awareness of Seoul’s policies to address low fertility rates

Note  
“Parents of preschool children” refers to 93 respondents with children before entering elementary school; “parents of elementary school children” refers to 77 respondents with elementary school-aged children; “parents of middle/high school children” refers to 130 respondents with children aged 18 or younger; and “parents of adult children” refers to 421 respondents with children aged 19 or older.

Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

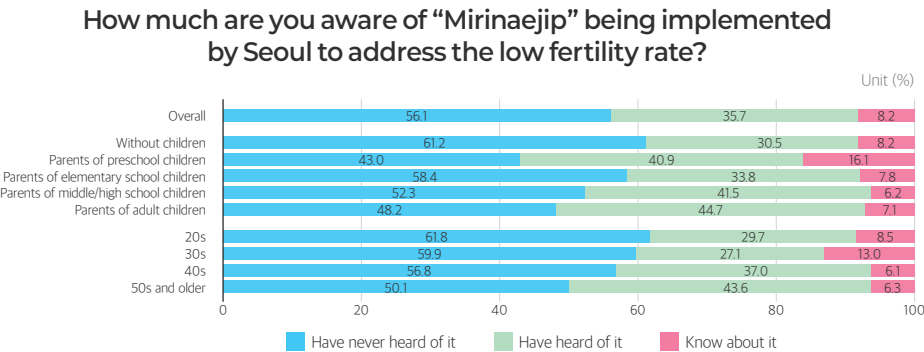
## Awareness of the “Seoul Birth Support Project Season 2”: Overall, by parental status, child’s developmental stage, and age

- In response to the question “How much are you aware of the ‘Seoul Birth Support Project Season 2’ being implemented by Seoul to address the low birthrate?,” **23.2%** of Seoul residents aged 20-64 answered that they either knew about it or had heard of it.
- The average scores based on a 3-point awareness scale showed that, **by parental status and child developmental stage, the group with children** (1.3) was more aware of the “Seoul Birth Support Project Season 2” than the group without children (1.2).
- **By age group**, the **40s** (1.3) and **50s** (1.3) were more aware of the “Seoul Birth Support Project Season 2” than the 30s (1.2).



## Awareness of “Mirinaejip (My Home in Advance) (Long-Term Jeonse Housing 2)”: Overall, by parental status, child’s developmental stage, and age

- In response to the question “How much are you aware of ‘Mirinaejip (My Home in Advance)’ being implemented by Seoul to address the low fertility rate?,” **43.9%** of Seoul residents aged 20-64 answered that they either knew about it or had heard of it.
- The average scores based on a 3-point awareness scale showed that, **by parental status and child developmental stage, the group with preschool children** (1.7) was more aware of “Mirinaejip (My Home in Advance)” than the group without children (1.5), the group with elementary school children (1.5), and the group with middle/high school children (1.5).
- **By age group**, people in their **50s** (1.6) were more aware of “Mirinaejip (My Home in Advance)” than those in their the 20s (1.5).

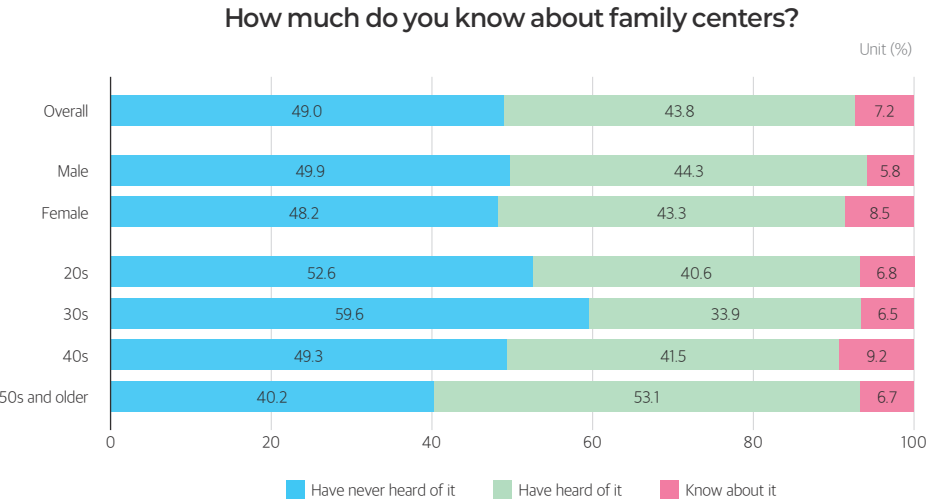


# Awareness of family centers

## Awareness of family centers: Overall, by gender and age

- In response to the question “How much do you know about Family Centers?,” **51%** of Seoul citizens aged 20-64 **answered that they either knew about them or had heard of them.**
- The average scores based on a 3-point awareness scale showed that, **by age group, those in their 40s** (1.6) and **50s** (1.7) were more aware than those in their 20s (1.5) and 30s (1.5).
- Gender differences were not statistically significant.

Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



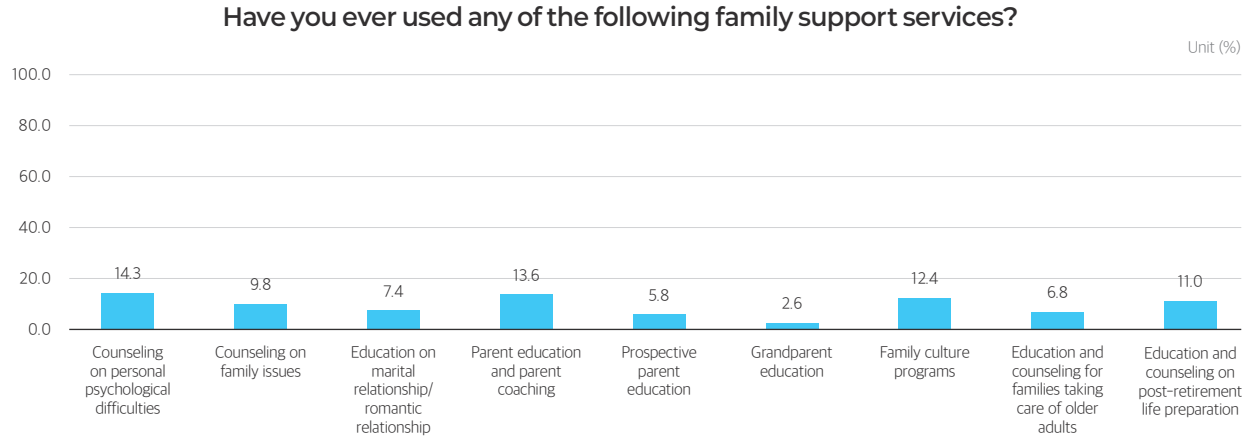
# Experience with family support services by type

## Experience with family support services by type: Overall

- In response to the question “Have you ever used any of the following family support services?,” the most frequently used services among Seoul residents aged 20-64 were **“counseling on personal psychological difficulties”** (14.3%), **“parent education and parent coaching”** (13.6%), **“family culture programs”** (12.4%), and **“education and counseling on post-retirement life preparation”** (11%).

Note Responses for “parent education, parent coaching (including father education)” were limited to those with children, while responses for “grandparent education (including prospective grandparent education)” were limited to those with adult children aged 19 or older.

Source All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey





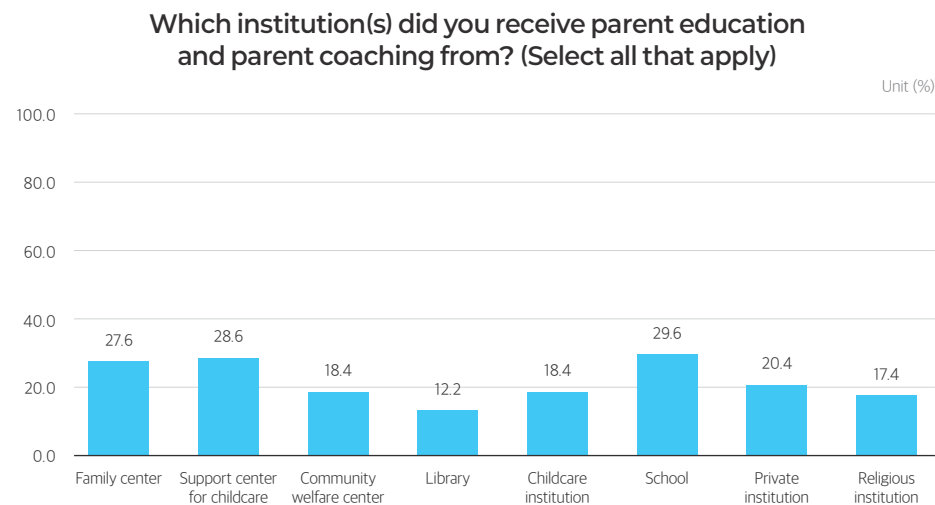


## Parent education and coaching: Experience, perceived helpfulness

Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(98 respondents with experience receiving parent education and parent coaching)

### Parent education and coaching institutions: Overall

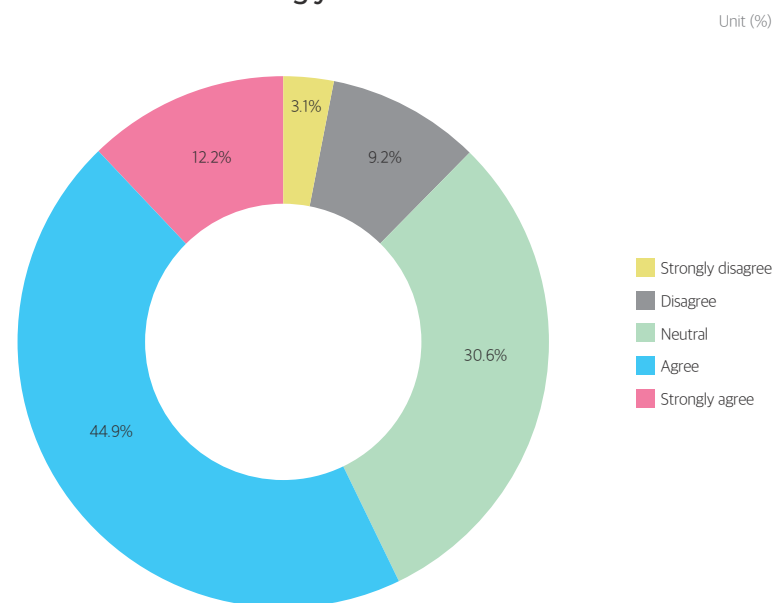
- Seoul residents who had experience with parent education and parent coaching were asked to select all the **institutions** where they had used these services, and the most frequently chosen were **schools** (29.6%), **support centers for childcare** (28.6%), and **family centers** (27.6%).



### Perceived helpfulness of parent education and parent coaching: Overall

- In response to the question “How **helpful** was the parent education and coaching you received?” (scale: 1-5), **57.1% of Seoul residents** who used parent education and parent coaching responded that it was **helpful**.

#### How helpful was the parent education and coaching you received?



Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(98 respondents with experience receiving parent education and parent coaching)

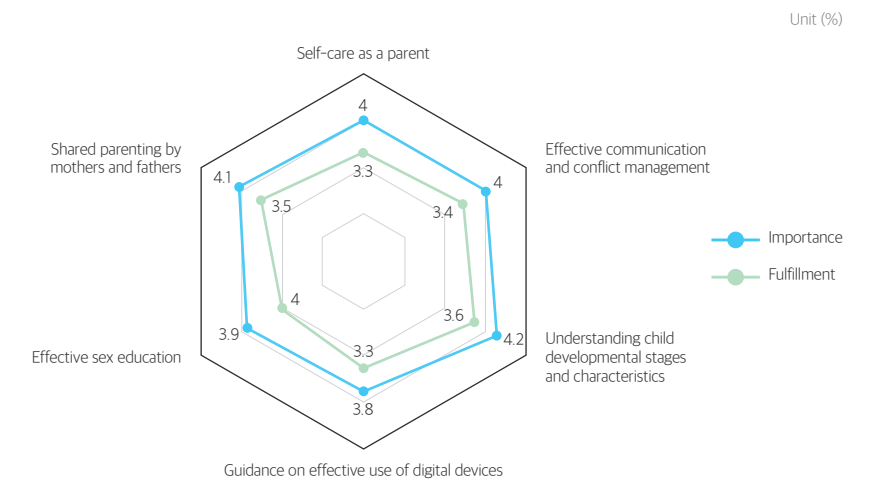


## Parent education topic needs: Importance and fulfillment

### Importance and fulfillment by parent education topic: Parents of children under 19

- Seoul residents raising children under 19 were asked how **important** they considered **major topics of parent education** and how much they are **fulfilling** the needs (range: 1-5).
- The average importance score by topic was the highest for “**understanding child developmental characteristics**” (4.2), followed by “**shared parenting by mothers and fathers**” (4.1), “**effective communication and conflict management**” (4), “**self-care as a parent**” (4), “**effective sexuality education**” (3.9), and “**guidance on effective use of digital devices**” (3.8).
- For all topics, fulfillment was lower on average than importance.
- Topics with the largest gaps between importance and fulfillment were “**effective sexuality education**” (0.9-point gap), “**self-care as a parent**” (0.7), “**effective communication and conflict management**” (0.6), “**understanding child developmental stages and characteristics**” (0.6), “**shared parenting by mothers and fathers**” (0.6), and “**guidance on effective use of digital devices**” (0.5).

#### Importance and fulfillment by parental role topic



Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (346 parents raising children under 19)

The priority of parent education topics derived from Borich needs assessment (Borich, 1980) is as follows. This analysis assigns higher priority to topics that respondents consider important but feel they are not adequately performing in real life.

1st Effective sex education	2nd Self-care as a parent
3rd Understanding child developmental characteristics	4th Shared parenting by mothers and fathers
5th Effective communication and conflict management	6th Guidance on effective use of digital devices





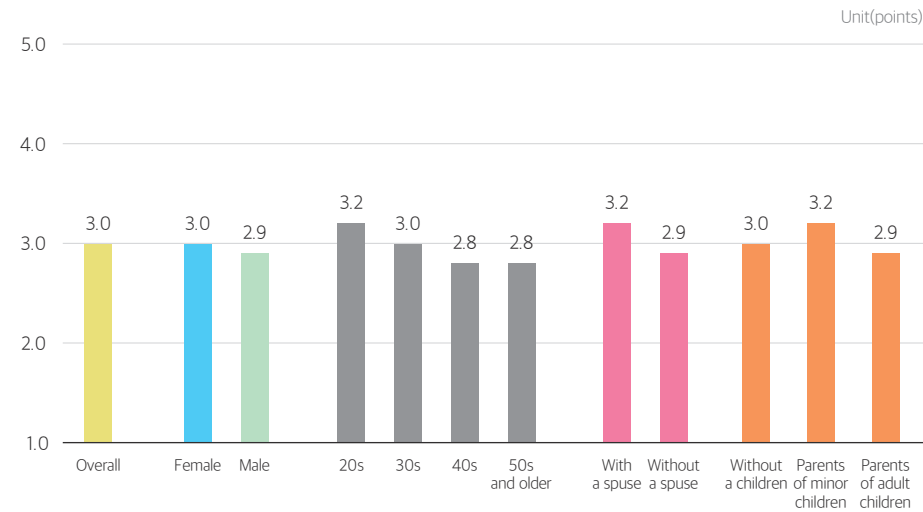
## Likelihood of owning “one’s own home” (someday)

### Likelihood of owning one’s own home (someday):

#### Overall, by gender, age, marital status, parental status, and children’s age

- The average agreement level among Seoul residents without homeownership regarding “the likelihood of owning one’s own home (someday)” (range: 1-5) was 3, corresponding to “neutral.”
- By age, people in their **20s** (3.2) reported a higher likelihood of owning one’s own home compared with those in their 30s (3), 40s (2.8), and 50s and older (2.8).
- **Respondents with a spouse** (3.2) reported a higher likelihood of owning one’s own home than those without a spouse (2.9).
- Differences by gender, parental status, and age were not statistically significant.

Likelihood of owning one’s own home (someday)



**Note**  
 “Parents of minor children” refers to those whose first child is 18 or younger; “parents of adult children” refers to those whose first child is 19 or older.

**Source**  
 2025 Seoul Family Survey (902 respondents who themselves or spouses (if applicable) did not own a home)

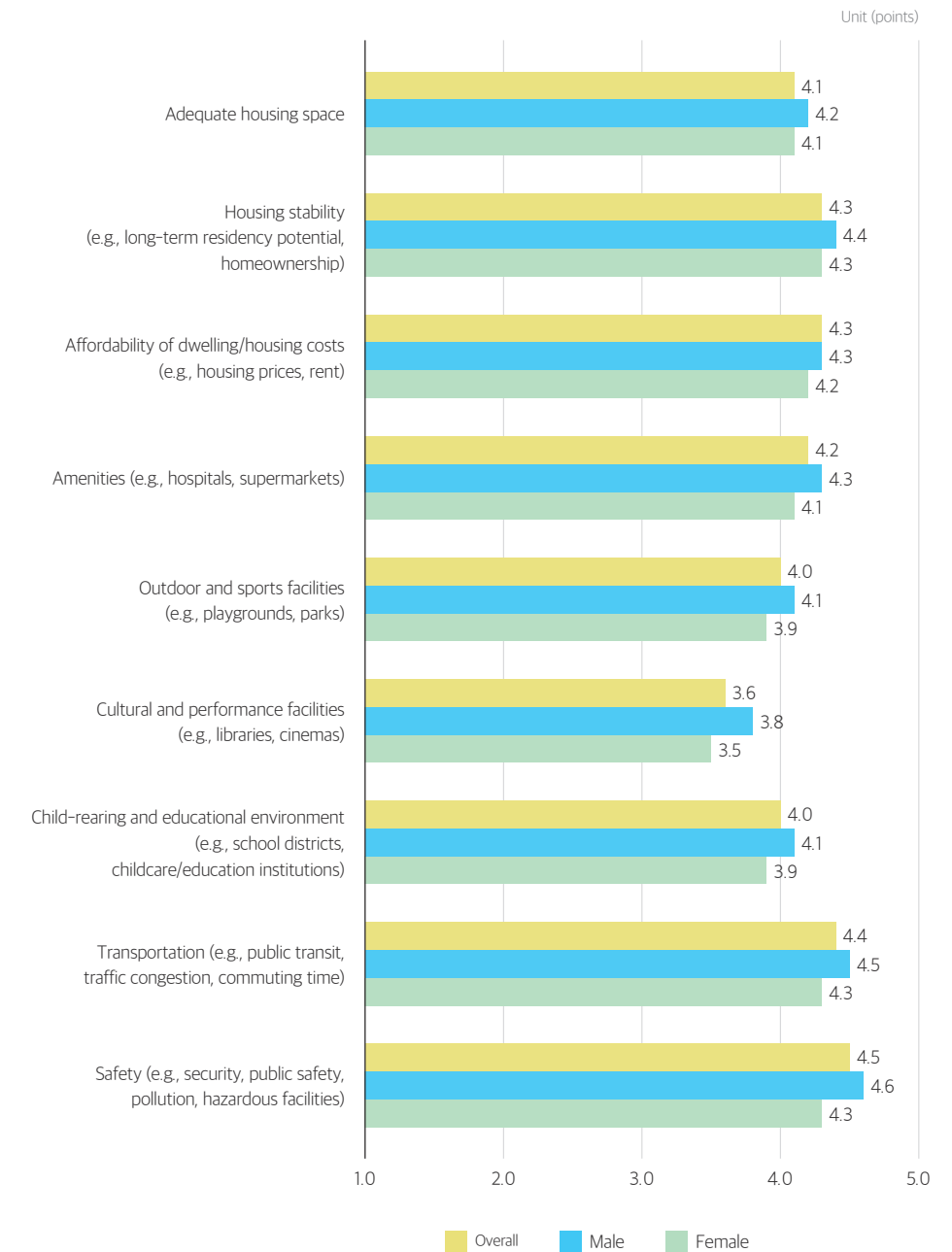


## Important aspects of the housing environment during child-rearing

### Important aspects of the housing environment during child-rearing: Overall and by gender

- Respondents were asked how important various aspects of the housing environment are for families raising children in Seoul (range: 1-5). Seoul residents aged 20-64 highly rated the importance of “safety (e.g., security, public safety, pollution, hazardous facilities)” (average 4.5), “**transportation** (e.g., public transit, traffic congestion, commuting time)” (4.4), “**housing stability** (e.g., long-term residency potential, homeownership)” (4.3), and “**affordability of dwelling/housing costs** (e.g., housing prices, rent)” (4.3).
- Overall, **women** rated the importance of each aspect of the housing environment higher than men.

How important do you consider certain aspects of the housing environment for families raising children in Seoul?



**Source**  
 All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

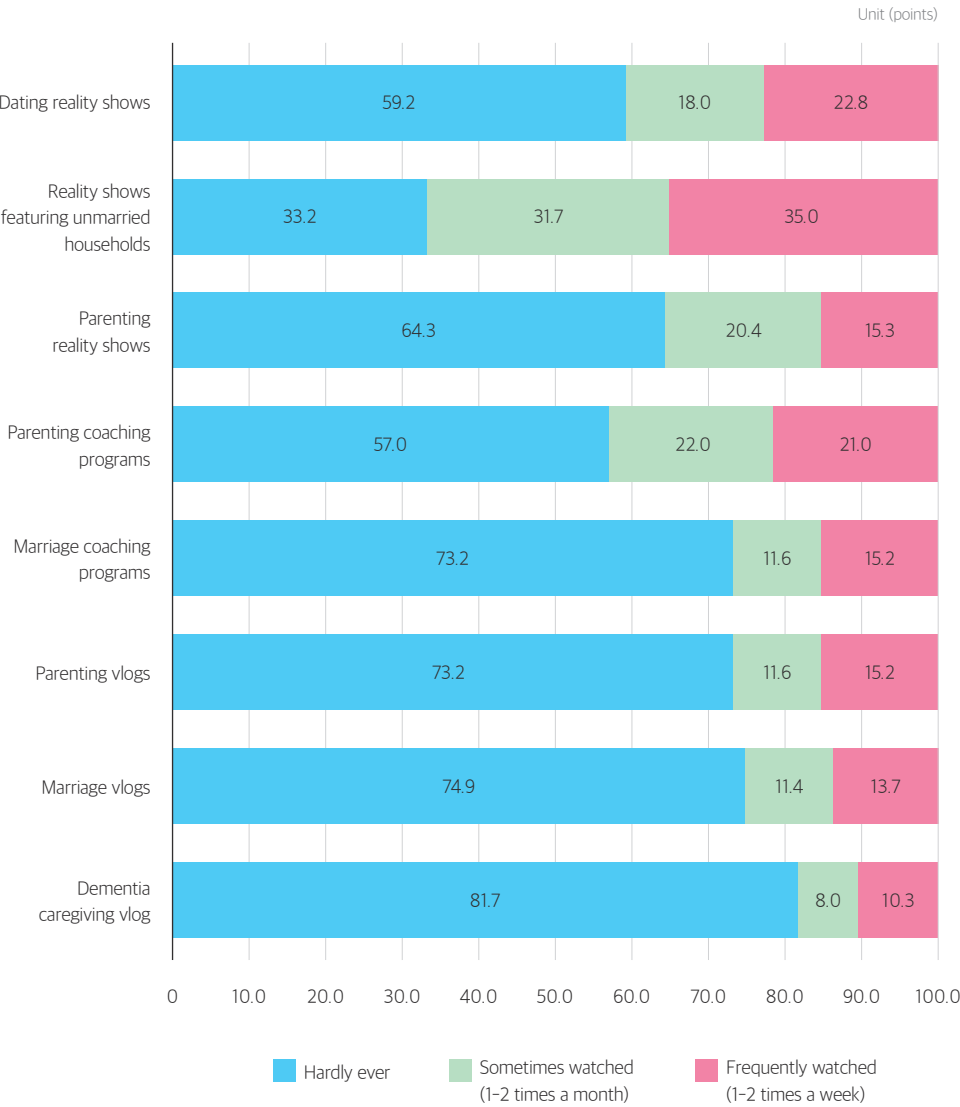


# Family-related video content

## Family-related video content: Overall, by gender, age, and parental status

- When asked “**How often do you watch the following types of video content?**” (range: 1-5) across 8 types of TV and YouTube content, the type most frequently watched at least once a month by Seoul residents aged 20-64 was **reality shows featuring unmarried single-person households** (e.g., I Live Alone, My Little Old Boy) (66.7%).
- This was followed by TV programs such as **parenting coaching programs** (e.g., My Golden Kids) (43%), **dating reality shows** (e.g., I’m SOLO, EXchange/Transit Love) (40.8%), **parenting reality shows** (e.g., The Return of Superman) (35.7%), and **marriage coaching programs** (e.g., Marriage Hell, Divorce Re-Boot Camp) (26.8%).
- On YouTube, the most frequently watched were **parenting vlogs** (e.g., Taeyomine) (26.8%), **marriage vlogs** (e.g., Tikitaka Booboo) (25.1%), and **dementia caregiving vlogs** (e.g., Sigol Cheongnyeon) (18.3%).

How often do you watch the following types of video content?



**Note**  
Respondents chose one of five options: “Hardly ever,” “1-2 times a month,” “1-2 times a week,” “3-4 times a week,” or “Almost every day.” The three relatively higher-frequency responses (“1-2 times a week,” “3-4 times a week,” “Almost every day”) were grouped as “frequently watched.”

**Source**  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



# Sufficiency of parent-child shared time: Self

**Note**  
“Parents of preschool children” refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, “parents of elementary school children” refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, “parents of adolescent children” refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students), “parents of adult children” refers to those whose first child is 19 or older

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (721 respondents with children)



# Sufficiency of parent-child shared time: Spouse

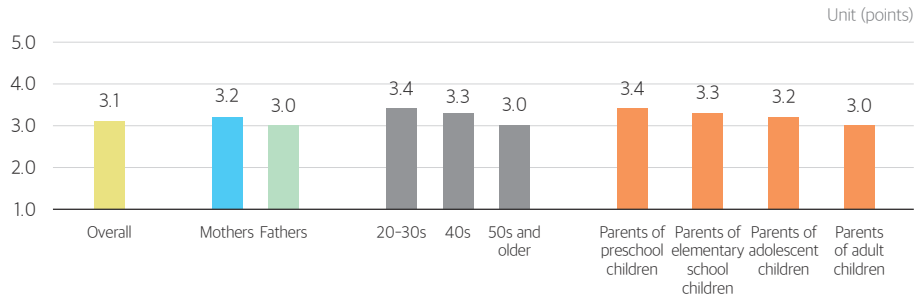
**Note**  
“Parents of preschool children” refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, “parents of elementary school children” refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, “parents of adolescent children” refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students), “parents of adult children” refers to those whose first child is 19 or older

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (646 respondents who have a spouse and children)

## Sufficiency of time spent with children (self): All parents, by gender and child developmental stage

- In response to the question, “How sufficient do you think **the time you spend with your child(ren)** is?” (range: 1-5), the average score among Seoul residents with children was **3.1**, corresponding to “neutral” (3).
- By gender, **mothers** (3.2) reported a higher level of time sufficiency with children than fathers (3).
- By age, those in their **20-30s** (3.4) and 40s (3.3) perceived a higher level of time sufficiency with children compared to those in their 50s and older (3).
- By child developmental stage, **parents of preschool children** (3.4) and **parents of elementary school children** (3.3) perceived a higher level of time sufficiency with children than parents of adult children (3).

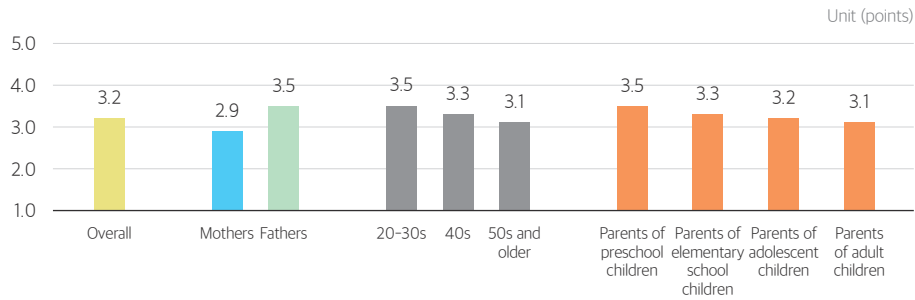
How sufficient do you think the time you spend with your child(ren) is?



## Sufficiency of time spent with children (spouse): All parents, by gender, by child

- In response to the question, “How sufficient do you think **the time your spouse spends with your child(ren)** is?” (range: 1-5), the **average score** among Seoul residents with a spouse and children was 3.2, close to “neutral” (3).
- By gender, **men** (3.5) reported a higher level of sufficiency of their spouse’s time with children than women (2.9). That is, husbands’ perception of wife-child shared time sufficiency was higher than wives’ perception of husband-child shared time sufficiency.
- By age, those in their **20-30s** (3.5) and 40s (3.3) perceived a higher level of sufficiency for their spouse’s time with children compared to those in their 50s and older (3.1).
- By child developmental stage, **parents of preschool children** (3.5) perceived the level of their spouse’s time sufficiency with children higher than parents of adolescent children (3.2) and parents of adult children (3.1).

How sufficient do you think the time your spouse spends with your child(ren) is?



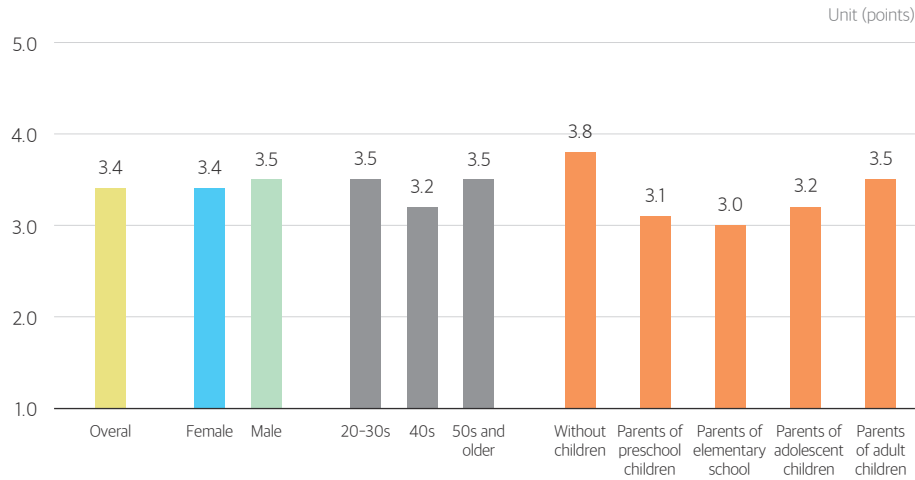


# Sufficiency of time spent together as a married couple

## Sufficiency of time spent together with spouse: Overall, by gender, age, parental status and child developmental stage

- In response to the question, “How sufficient do you think **the time you and your spouse spend together** is?” (range: 1-5), the average score among Seoul residents aged 20-64 with a spouse was 3.4, between “neutral” (3) and “generally sufficient” (4).
- By age group, those in their **20-30s** (3.5) and those in their **50s and older** (3.5) reported a higher level of sufficiency for the time they spent together as a couple, compared those in their 40s (3.2).
- By parental status and child developmental stage, the **group without children** (3.8) perceived the highest level of sufficiency in their time as a married couple, followed by **parents of adult children** (3.5), parents of preschool children (3.1), parents of elementary school children (3), and parents of adolescent children (3.2).
- Gender differences were not statistically significant.

How sufficient do you think the time you and your spouse spend together is?



**Note**  
“Parents of preschool children” refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, “parents of elementary school children” refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, “parents of adolescent children” refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students), “parents of adult children” refers to those whose first child is 19 or older

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(775 respondents with a spouse)

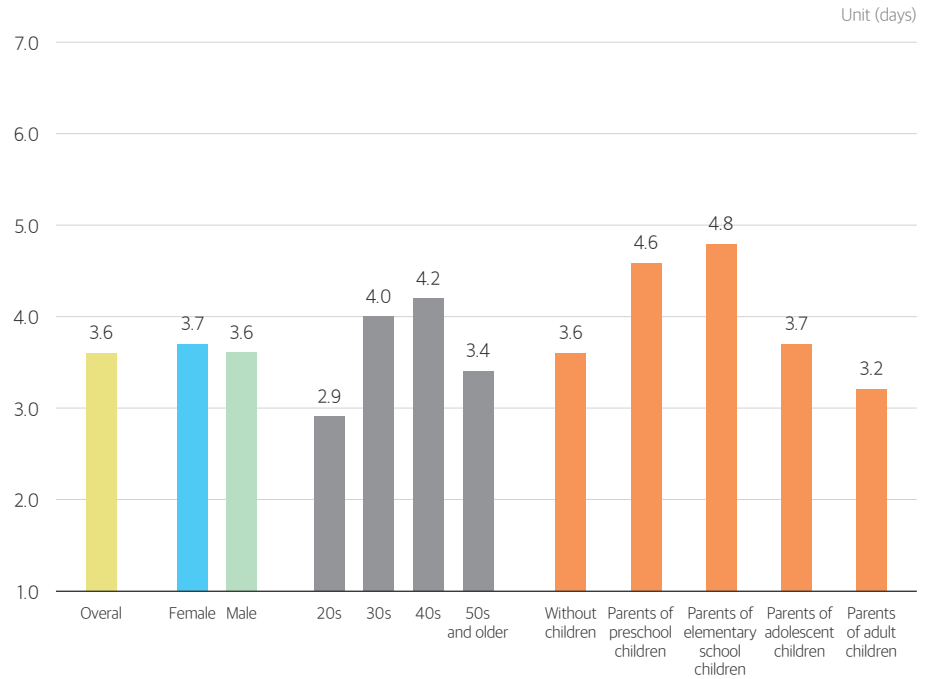


# Frequency of family meals

## Frequency of meals with “the entire family” living together: Overall, by gender age , and parental status and child developmental stage

- In response to the question, “On average, how many days per week does your ‘**entire family you live with eat together?**’” (range: 0-7 days), the average among Seoul residents aged 20-64 who do not live alone was 3.6 days.
- By age, those in their **30s** (4 days) and **40s** (4.2 days) responded that their “entire family” ate together about 4 days per week, followed by those in their 50s and older (3.4 days) and 20s (2.9 days).
- By parental status and child developmental stage, **parents of preschool children** (4.6 days) and **parents of elementary school children** (4.8 days) reported nearly 5 days per week of family meals, followed by the group without children (3.6 days) and parents of adolescent children (3.7 days) at similar levels, while parents of adult children (3.2 days) reported relatively lower frequency of eating together with the family.
- Gender differences were not statistically significant.

On average, how many days per week does your “entire family” you live with eat together?



**Note**  
“Parents of preschool children” refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, “parents of elementary school children” refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, “parents of adolescent children” refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students), “parents of adult children” refers to those whose first child is 19 or older

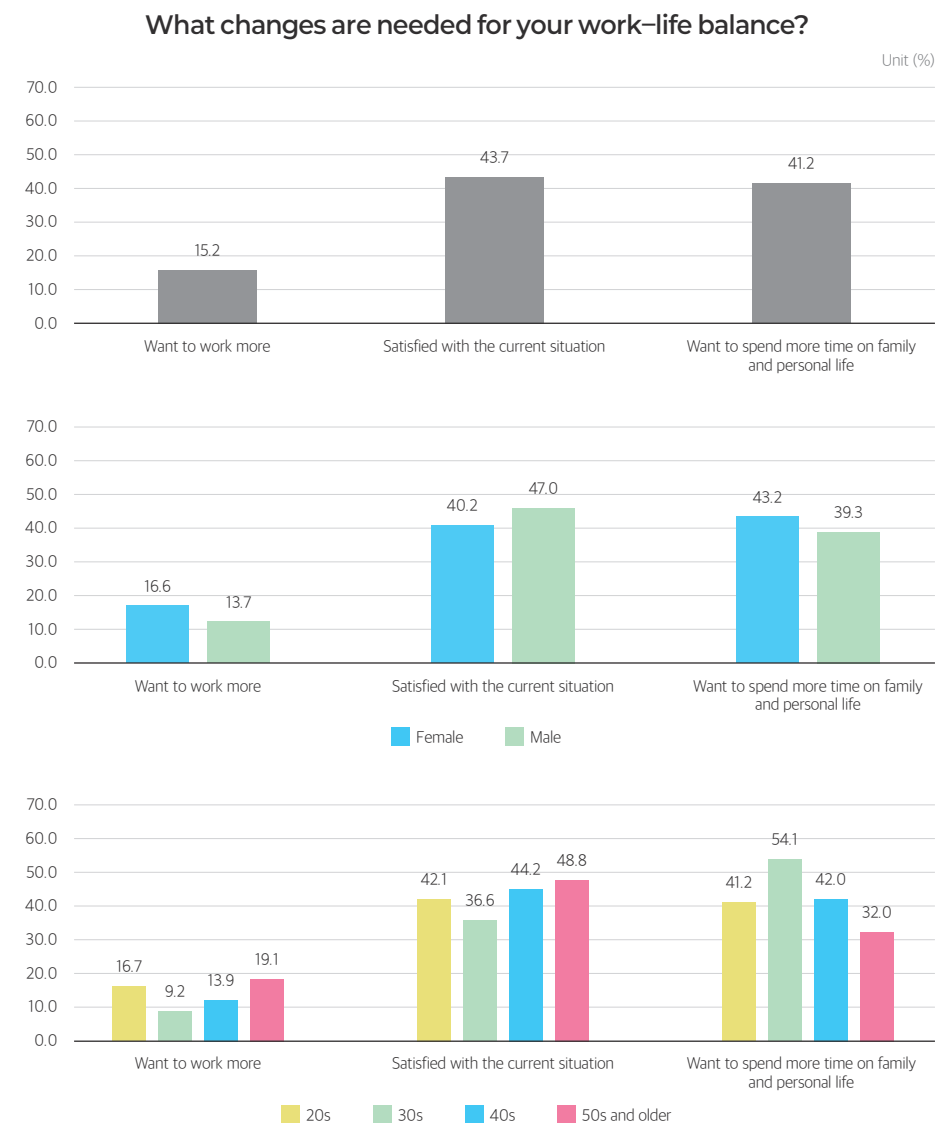
**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(1,265 respondents who do not live alone)



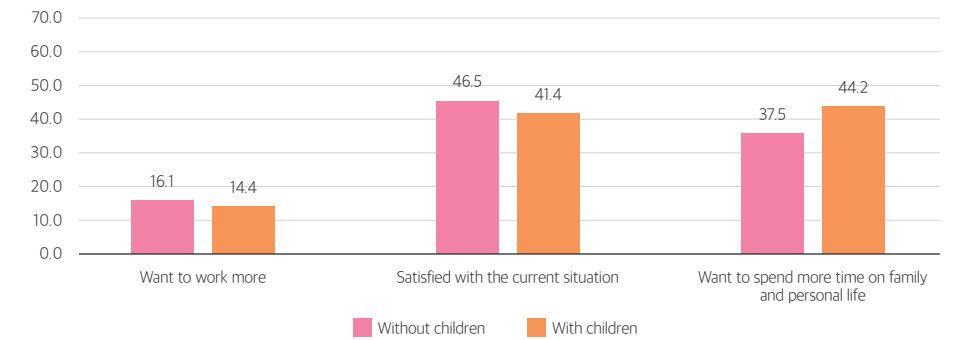
## Work-life balance

### Work-life balance status: Overall, gender, age, and parental status

- In response to the question, “What changes are needed for your work-life balance?”, Working seoul residents aged 20-64 responded with similar proportions for “**satisfied with the current situation**” (43.7%) and “**want to spend more time on family and personal life**” (41.2%).
- By gender, a higher proportion of **men** reported being **satisfied with the current situation** (47%) than women (40.2%). **Women** were more likely to respond that they wanted to spend more time on family and personal life (43.2%) than being satisfied, and the proportion **wanting to work more** (16.6%) was also higher than that of men.
- By age, most age groups reported the highest proportion as being satisfied with the current situation, but among those in their 30s, more than half (54.1%) wanted to **spend more time on family and personal life**, showing a notable difference.
- By parental status, the proportion of **the group without children who** wanted to spend more time on family and personal life (44.2%) was higher than the group with children (37.5%).



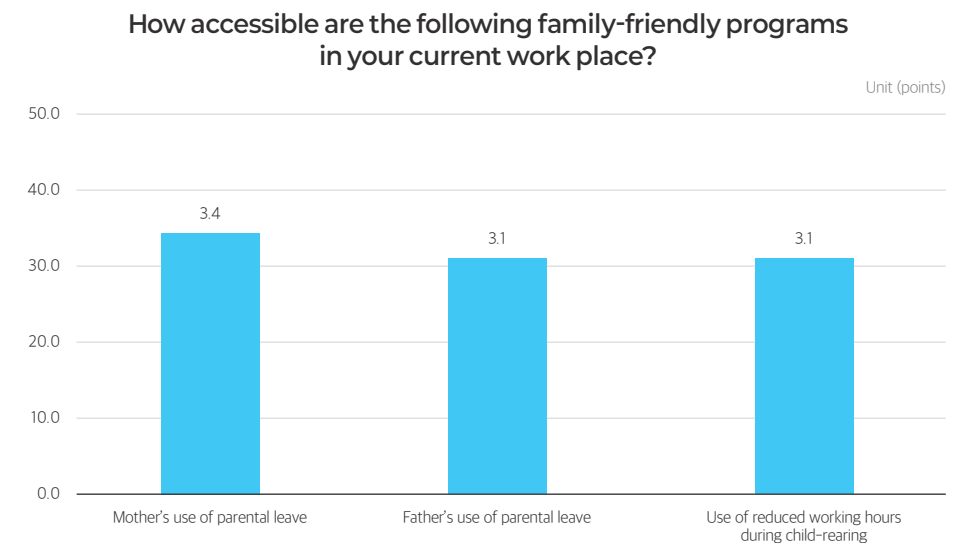
Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (1,221 respondents who worked at least 1 hour for pay in the past week, or at least 18 hours without pay at a family-run shop, factory, or farm, or who had a job)



## Accessibility of family-friendly workplace programs

### Accessibility of family-friendly workplace programs: Overall

- Seoul residents aged 20-64 who are employed were asked three questions about how accessible **family-friendly programs** are in their current work place.
- The agreement level for “**mother’s use of parental leave**” averaged 3.4, slightly above “neutral” (3). The agreement level for “**father’s use of parental leave**” averaged 3.1, close to “neutral” (3). On average, the perceived accessibility of mother’s parental leave was higher than that of father’s parental leave.





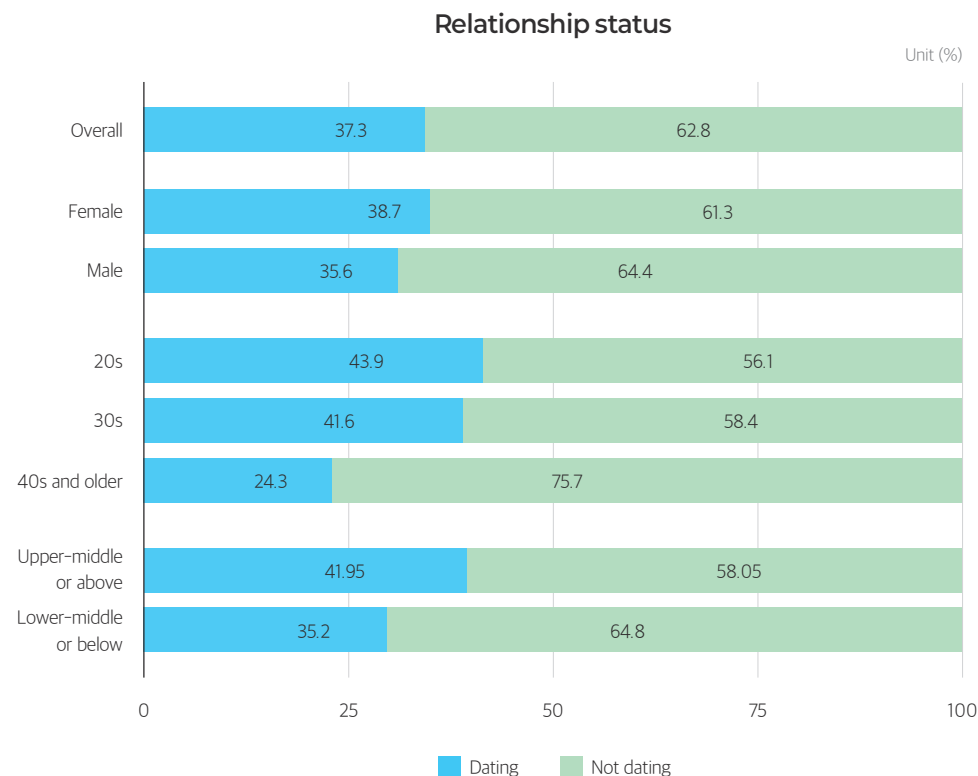
## Relationship status, intentions to date, intentions to marry the current partner

**Note**  
Subjective class was measured with 6 categories (upper-upper, upper-lower, middle-upper, middle-lower, lower-upper, lower-lower) and classified as upper-middle or above and lower-middle or below.

**Source**  
Seoul Family Survey (816 respondents without a spouse or children)

### Relationship status: Overall, by gender, age, and subjective class

- In response to the question, “Are you **currently dating someone?**”, **62.8%** of unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20–64 reported that they were **not dating**.
- **By age, those in their 20s** (43.9%) and **30s** (41.6%) had higher dating rates than those in their 40s and older (24.3%).
- Differences by gender and subjective class were not statistically significant.

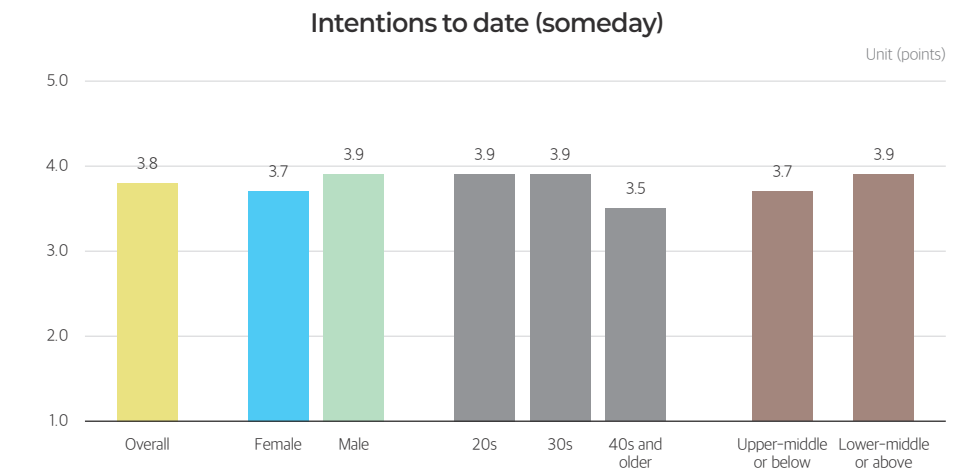


**Note**  
Subjective class was measured with 6 categories (upper-upper, upper-lower, middle-upper, middle-lower, lower-upper, lower-lower) and classified as upper-middle or above and lower-middle or below.

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(512 respondents without a spouse or children, who are currently not dating)

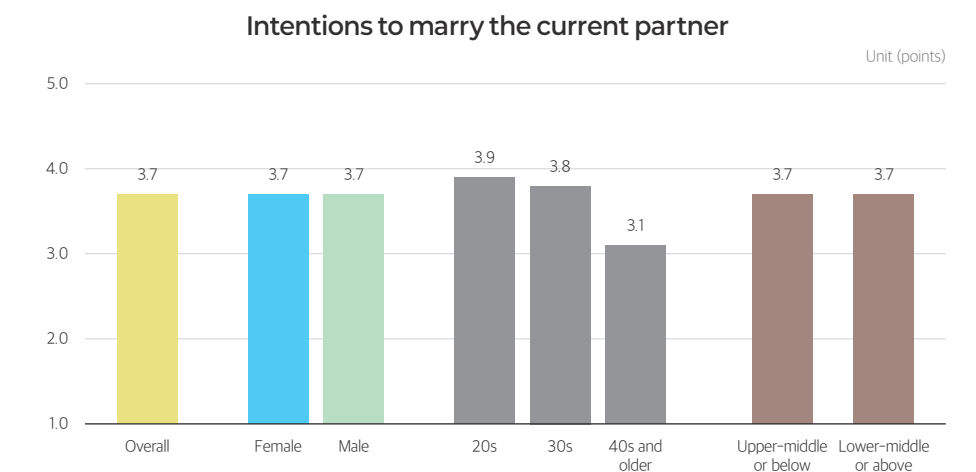
### Intentions to date: Overall, by gender, and subjective class

- The “**intentions to date someday**” (range: 1–5) among unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20–64 who are currently not dating showed an **average score of 3.8**, indicating that they **generally had the** intention to date.
- **By age**, those in their **20s** (3.9) and **30s** (3.9) showed a higher intention to date than those in their 40s and older (3.5).
- Differences by gender and subjective class were not statistically significant.



### Intentions to marry the current partner: Overall, by gender, age, and subjective class

- In response to the question, “How strong is your intention **to marry your current partner?**” (range: 1–5), unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20–64 who are currently dating reported an **average score of 3.7**, close to “somewhat agree” (4).
- By age, the **20s** (3.9) and **30s** (3.8) reported higher intention to marry their current partner than the 40s and older (3.1).
- Differences by gender and subjective class were not statistically significant.



**Note**  
Subjective class was measured with 6 categories (upper-upper, upper-lower, middle-upper, middle-lower, lower-upper, lower-lower) and classified as upper-middle or above and lower-middle or below.

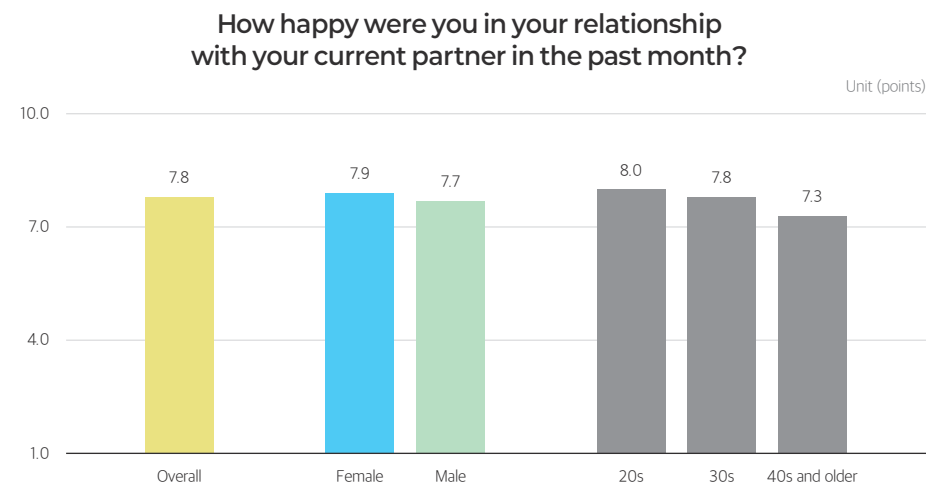
**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(285 respondents without a spouse or children, who are currently dating, and are not living with their partner)



## Relationship happiness, closeness, and equality

### Relationship happiness: Overall, by gender, and age

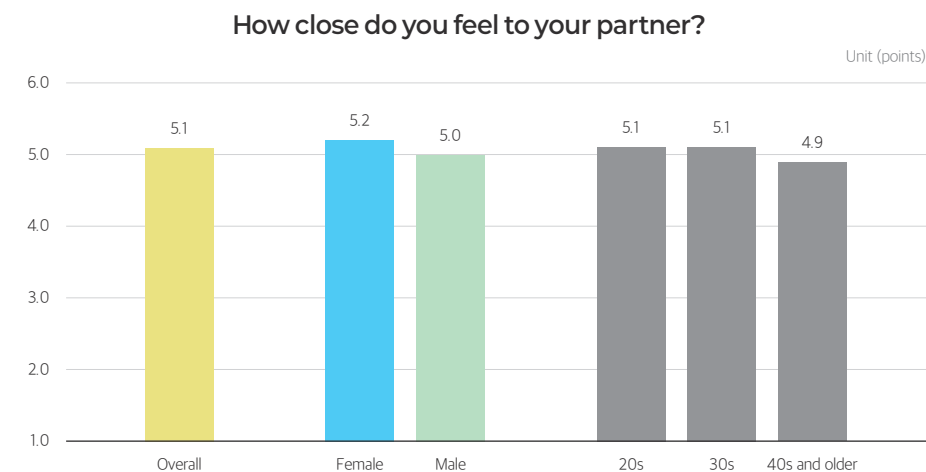
- In response to the question, “**How happy** were you in your relationship with your current partner in the past month?” (range: 1-10), unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20-64 who are currently dating reported an **average score of 7.8**, indicating they were generally happy in their relationships.
- **By age, those in their 20s** (8) reported higher relationship happiness than those in their 40s and older (7.3)
- Gender differences were not statistically significant.



Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(285 respondents without a spouse or children, who are currently dating, and are not living with their partner)

### Closeness with the current partner: Overall, by gender, and age

- In response to the question, “Considering everything, **how close** do you feel to your current partner at this point in your life?” (range: 1-6), unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20-64 who are currently dating reported an **average score of 5.1**, indicating they reported higher closeness to their partner.
- **By gender, women** (5.2) perceived higher closeness than men (5.0).
- Differences by age were not statistically significant.



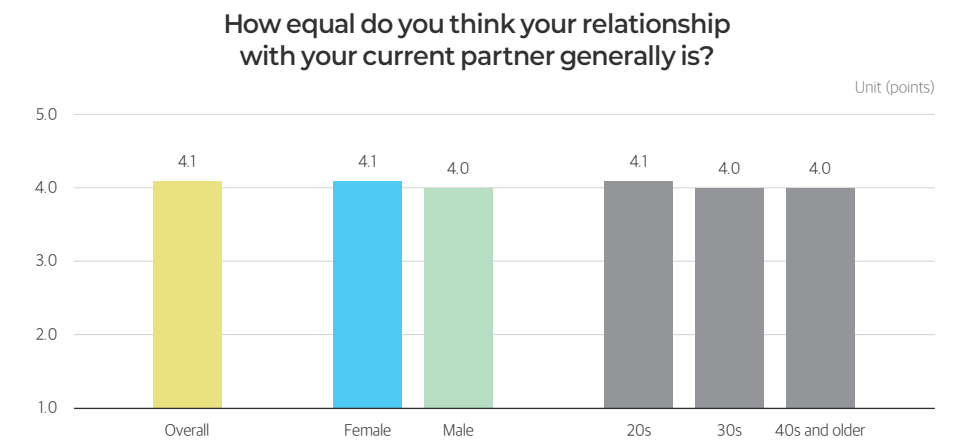
Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(285 respondents without a spouse or children, who are currently dating, and are not living with their partner)



## Equality in the relationship

### Equality in the relationship: Overall, by gender, and age

- In response to the question, “**How equal** do you think your relationship with your current partner generally is?” (range: 1-5), unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20-64 who are currently dating reported an **average score of 4.1**, indicating they considered their relationship as “**generally equal**” (4).
- Differences by gender and age were not statistically significant.



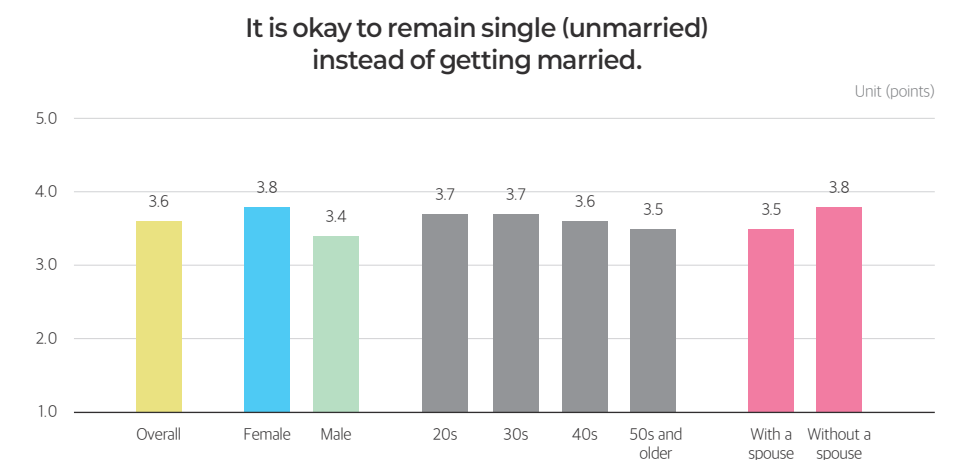
Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(285 respondents without a spouse or children, who are currently dating, and are not living with their partner)



## Attitudes toward being unmarried and cohabiting without marriage

### Being single (unmarried) rather than getting married: Overall, by gender, age, and marital status

- In response to the statement “**It is okay to remain single (unmarried) instead of getting married**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was 3.6, between “neutral” (3) and “somewhat agree” (4).
- **By gender, women** (3.8) reported a higher agreement level than men (3.4).
- **By age**, those in their (3.7) and 30s (3.7) reported a higher agreement level than those in their 50s and older (3.5). 50s and older (3.5).
- **By marital status, the group without a spouse** (3.8) reported a higher agreement level than the group with a spouse (3.5).

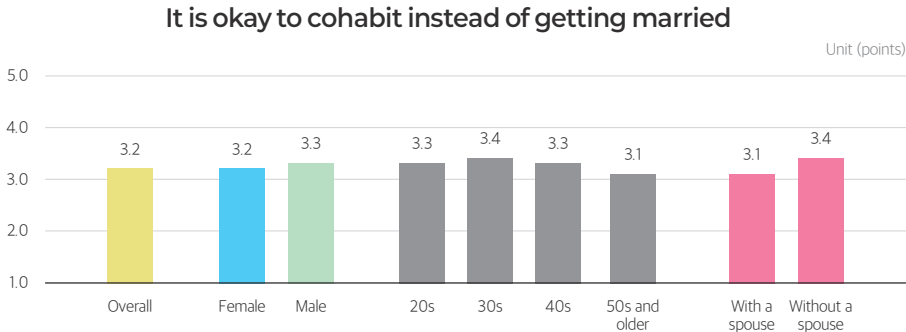


Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



Cohabitation instead of marriage:  
Overall, by gender, age, and marital status

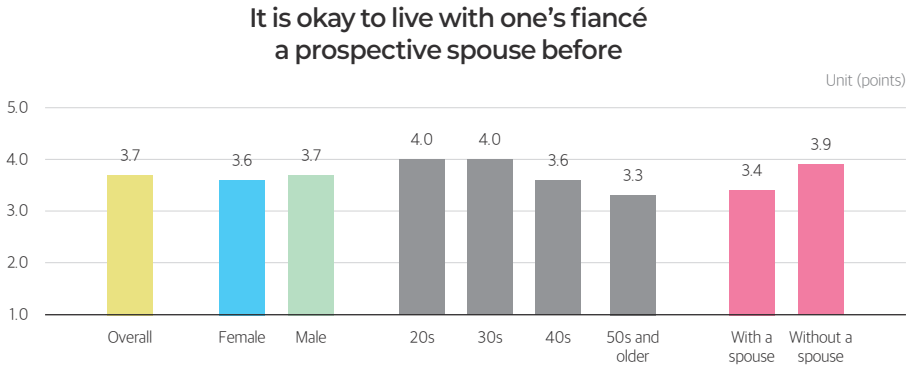
- In response to the statement “**It is okay to cohabit instead of getting married**” (range: 1-5), the average agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was **3.2, slightly higher than “neutral” (3)**.
- **By gender, men** (3.3) reported a higher agreement level than women (3.2).
- **By age**, those in their **20s** (3.3), **30s** (3.4), and **40s** (3.3) reported a higher agreement level than the 50s and older (3.1), with those in their 30s (3.4) showing a higher agreement level than those in their 40s (3.3).
- **By marital status, the group without a spouse** (3.4) reported a higher agreement level than the group with a spouse (3.1).



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

Cohabiting with one’s fiancé(e) before marriage:  
Overall, by gender, age, and marital status

- In response to the statement “**It is okay to live with one’s fiancé(e) before marriage**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was **3.7**, indicating that they **generally agreed**.
- **By gender, men** (3.7) reported a higher agreement level than women (3.6).
- **By age**, those in their **20s** (4), **30s** (4), and **40s** (3.6) reported a higher agreement level than those in their 50s and older (3.3), with those in their **20s** (4) and **30s** (4) showing a higher agreement level than those in their 40s (3.6).
- **By marital status, the group without a spouse** (3.9) reported a higher agreement level than the group with a spouse (3.4).



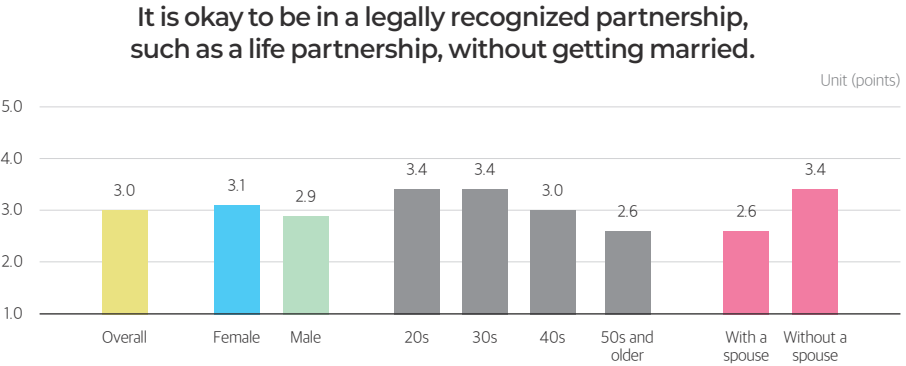
Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



Attitudes toward life partnership

Life partnership instead of marriage:  
Overall, by gender, age, and marital status

- In response to the statement “**It is okay to be in a legally recognized partnership, such as a life partnership, without getting married**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was **3.0**, indicating a “neutral” (3) level.
- **By gender, women** (3.1) reported a higher agreement level than men (2.9).
- **By age**, those in their **20s** (3.4), **30s** (3.4), and **40s** (3) reported a higher agreement level than those in their 50s and older (2.6), with those in their 20s (3.4) and 30s (3.4) showing a higher agreement level than the 40s (3).
- **By marital status, the group without a spouse** (3.4) reported a higher agreement level than the group with a spouse (2.6), **showing a notable difference depending on marital status**.



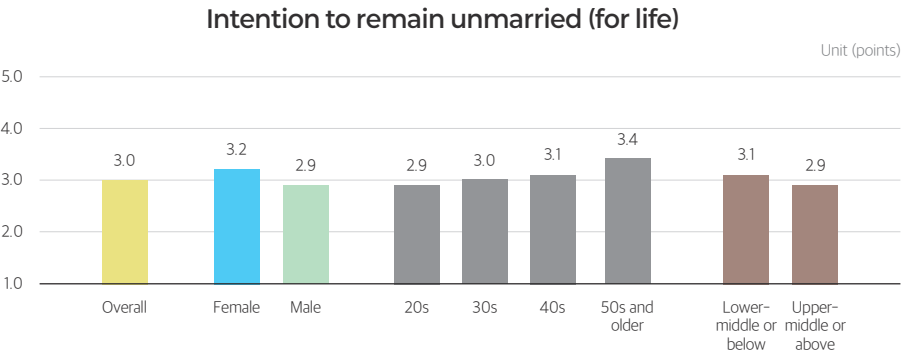
Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



Intention to remain unmarried for life

Intention to remain unmarried for life:  
Overall, by gender, age, and subjective class

- Among unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20-64, the **average score** for the “**intention to remain unmarried for life**” (range: 1-5) was **3**, indicating a “neutral” (3) level.
- **By gender, women** (3.2) reported a higher intention to remain unmarried for life than men (2.9).
- **By age, those in their 50s and older** (3.4) reported a higher intention to remain unmarried for life than those in their 20s (2.9), 30s (3.0), and 40s (3.1).
- **By subjective class, the lower-middle or below group** (3.1) reported a higher intention to remain unmarried for life than the upper-middle or above group (2.9).



Note  
Subjective class was measured with 6 categories (upper-upper, upper-lower, middle-upper, middle-lower, lower-upper, lower-lower) and classified as upper-middle or above and lower-middle or below.

Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(816 respondents without a spouse or children)

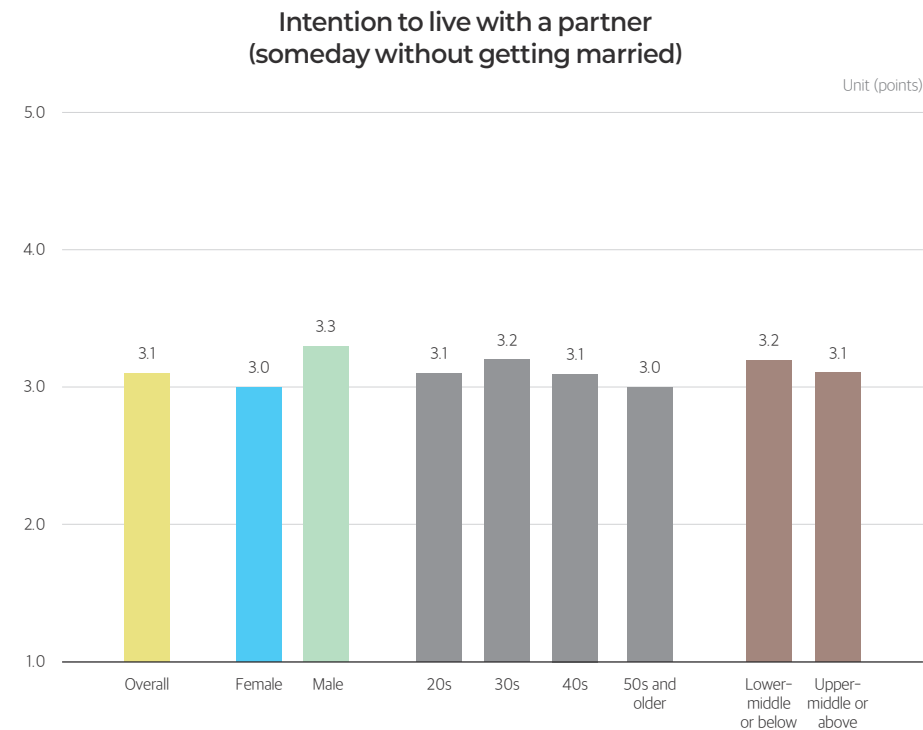




## Intention to cohabit without marriage

### Intention to cohabit without marriage: Overall, by gender, age, and subjective class

- Among unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20-64, the **average score** for the “**intention to live with a partner someday without getting married**” (range: 1-5) was **3.1**, indicating a “neutral” (3) level.
- **By gender, men** (3.3) reported higher intention to cohabit without marriage than women (3).
- Differences by age and subjective class were not statistically significant.



**Note**  
Subjective class was measured with 6 categories (upper-upper, upper-lower, middle-upper, middle-lower, lower-upper, lower-lower) and classified as upper-middle or above and lower-middle or below.

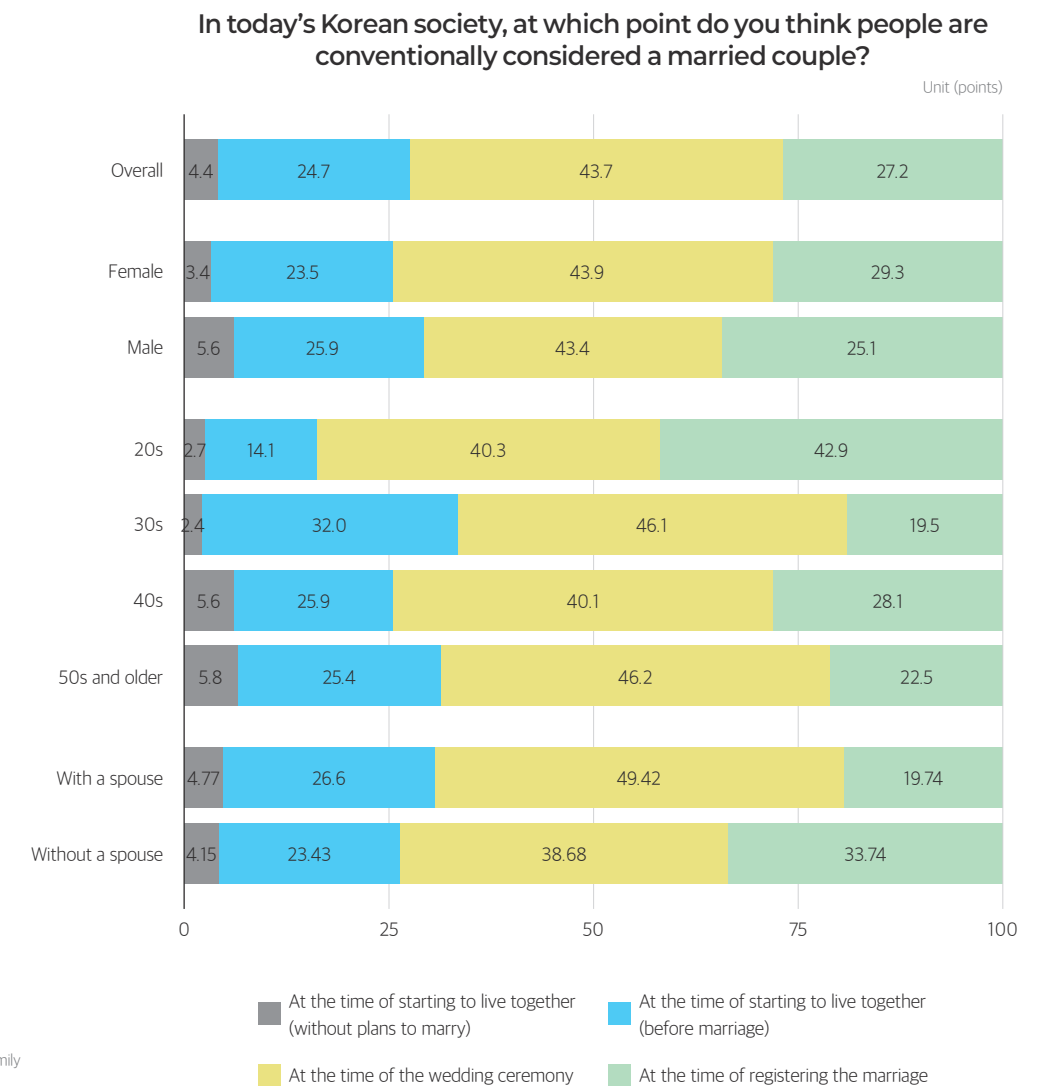
**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(797 respondents without a spouse or children, who are not living with their partner)



## Timing of becoming a married couple

### Timing of becoming a married couple: Overall, by gender, age, and marital status

- In response to the question, “In today’s Korean society, **at which point** do you think people are considered **a married couple?**”, 43.7% of Seoul residents aged 20-64 answered “**at the time of the wedding ceremony,**” followed by “**at the time of registering the marriage**” (27.2%) and “**at the time of starting to live together (before marriage)**” (24.7%). The least common response was “**at the time of starting to live together (without plans to marry)**” (4.4%).
- **By gender, women** reported a higher response rate for “at the time of **registering the marriage**” and a lower response rate for “at the time of starting to live together” than men.
- **By age,** there were notable differences; only those in their **20s** reported a higher response rate for “at the time of **registering the marriage**” than for “at the time of the wedding ceremony,” which was unusual.
- **By marital status, the group with a spouse** reported a higher response rate for “at the time of the wedding ceremony” and a lower response rate for “at the time of registering the marriage” than the group without a spouse.



**Source**  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

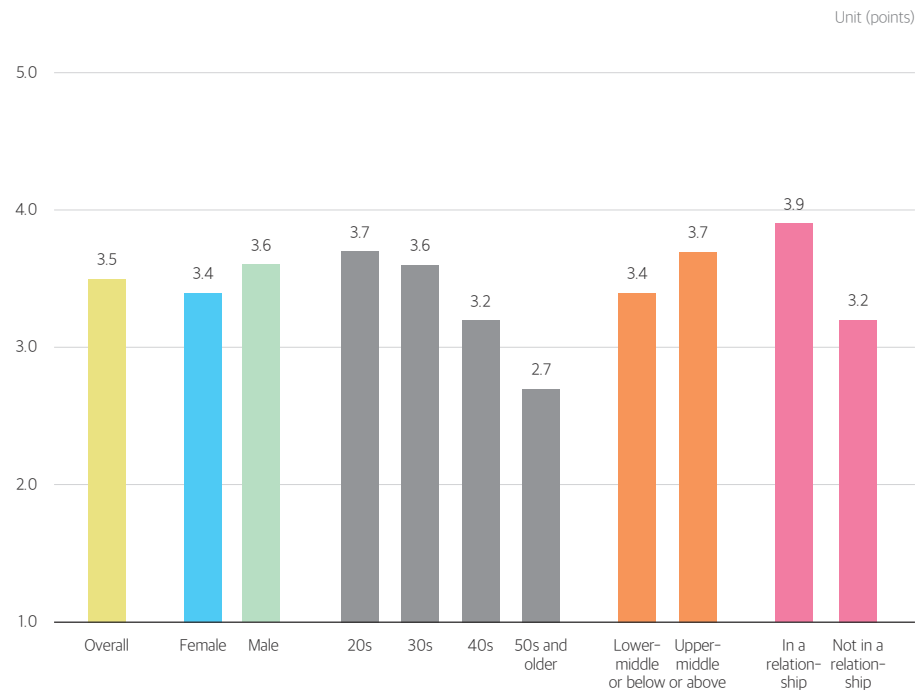


## Intention to marry

### Intention to marry (someday): Overall, by gender, age, subjective class, and relationship status

- Among unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20-64, the **average score** for “**intention to marry someday**” (range: 1-5) was **3.5**, between “neutral” (3) and “somewhat agree” (4).
- **By gender**, **men** (3.6) reported higher intention to marry than women (3.4).
- **By age**, those in their **20s** (3.7) reported a higher intention to marry than those in their 40s (3.2) and 50s and older (2.7), and those in their **30s** (3.6) reported a higher intention than those in their 40s (3.2) and 50s and older (2.7).
- **By subjective class**, the **upper-middle or above** group (3.7) reported higher intention to marry than the lower-middle or below group (3.4).
- **By current relationship status**, the **group in a relationship** (3.9) reported a higher intention to marry than the group not in a relationship (3.2).

Intention to marry (someday) (including remarriage)



**Note**  
Subjective class was measured with 6 categories (upper-upper, upper-lower, middle-upper, middle-lower, lower-upper, lower-lower) and classified as upper-middle or above and lower-middle or below.

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(816 respondents without a spouse or children)

**Note**  
Respondents rated “How strong is your intention to get married in the future?” in 2018-2020, “My intention to marry” in 2021-2022, and “Intention to marry (someday) (including remarriage)” in 2023-2025 on a 1-5 scale.

**Source**  
Seoul Family Survey, each year (unmarried respondents in their 20s-30s without children: 2018 n=226, 2019 n=510, 2020 n=664, 2021 n=607, 2022 n=603, 2023 n=555, 2024 n=554, 2025 n=563)



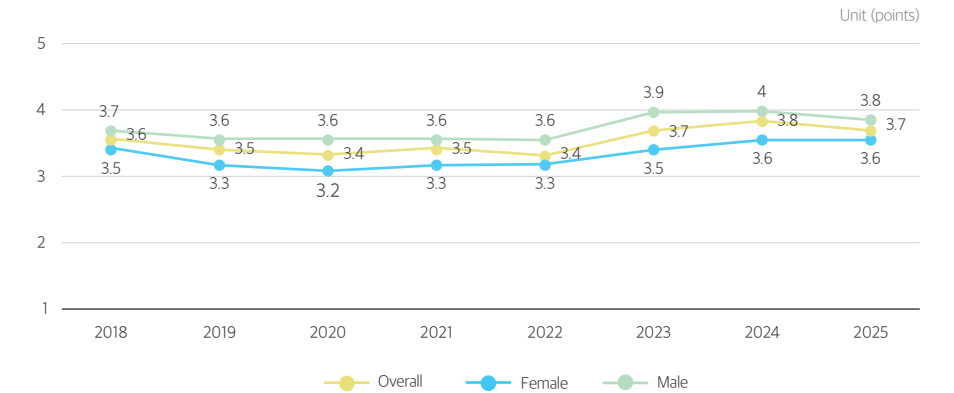
## Attitudes toward individualized marriage

**Source**  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

### Intentions to marry (2018-2025): Overall and by gender among respondents aged 20-39

- Among unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20-39, the **average score** for “**intentions to marry someday**” (range: 1-5) was **3.7** in 2025, close to “somewhat agree” (4). **By gender**, **men** (3.8) reported higher intentions to marry than women (3.6).
- A time-series analysis of intentions to marry among unmarried (single) Seoul residents aged 20-39 from 2018 to 2025 reported an upward trend from 2023, peaking at an average of 3.8 in 2024, and then **slightly declining** to 3.7 in 2025. The mean difference between men and women widened slightly in 2023 and 2024.

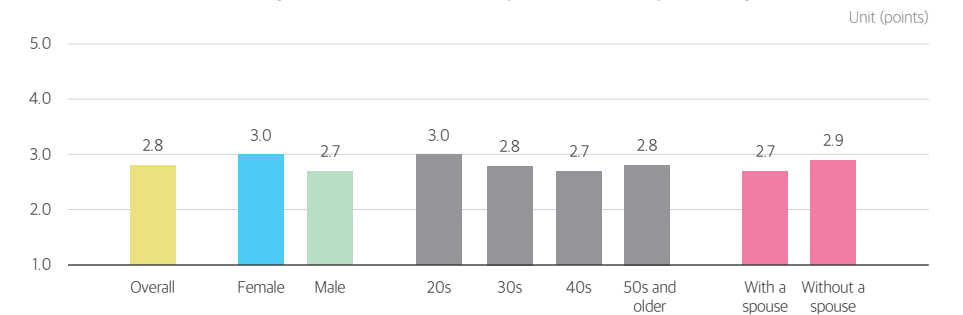
Intention to marry: Overall and by gender (2018-2025)



### Married couples living separately: Overall, by gender, age, and marital status

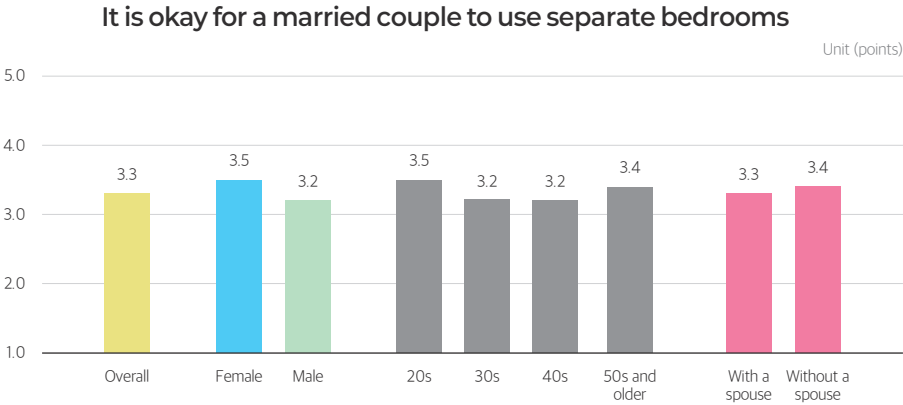
- The **average** agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 with the statement “**It is okay for a married couple to live separately**” (range: 1-5) was **2.8**, **slightly below** “neutral” (3).
- **By gender**, **women** (3.0) reported a higher agreement level than men (2.7).
- **By age**, those in their 20s (3.0) reported a higher agreement level than those in their 30s (2.8), 40s (2.7), and 50s and older (2.8), while those in their **50s and older** (2.8) reported a higher agreement level than those in their 40s (2.7).
- **By marital status**, the **group without a spouse** (2.9) reported a higher agreement level than the group with a spouse (2.7).

It is okay for a married couple to live separately



**Married couples using separate bedrooms:**  
**Overall, by gender, age, and marital status**

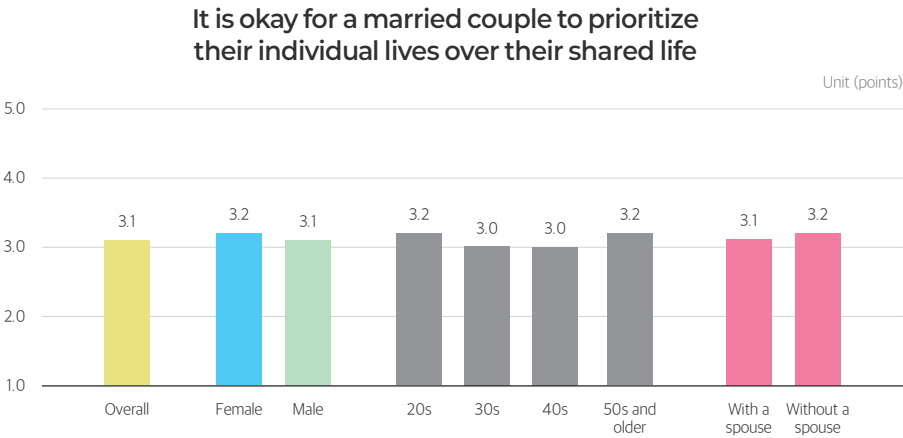
- The **average** agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 with the statement “**It is okay for a married couple to use separate bedrooms**” (range: 1-5) was **3.3, slightly higher** than “neutral” (3).
- **By gender, women** (3.5) reported a higher agreement level than men (3.2).
- **By age**, those in their **20s** (3.5) and **50s and older** (3.4) reported a higher agreement level than those in their 30s (3.2) and 40s (3.2).
- Differences by marital status were not statistically significant.



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

**Prioritizing individual lives over a shared life as a married couple:**  
**Overall, by gender, age group, and marital status**

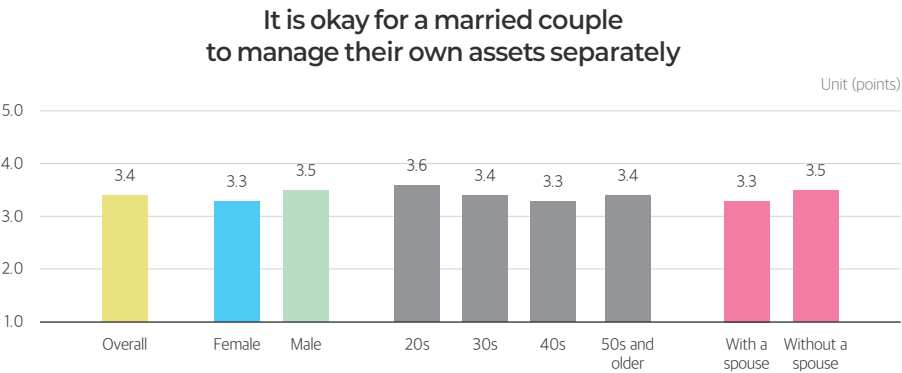
- The **average** agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 with the statement “**It is okay for a married couple to prioritize their individual lives over their shared life**” (range: 1-5) was 3.1, close to “neutral” (3).
- **By age**, those in their **20s** (3.2) and **50s and older** (3.2) reported a higher agreement level than those in their 30s (3) and 40s (3.0).
- Differences by gender and marital status were not statistically significant.



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

**Married couples managing assets separately:**  
**Overall, by gender, age, and marital status**

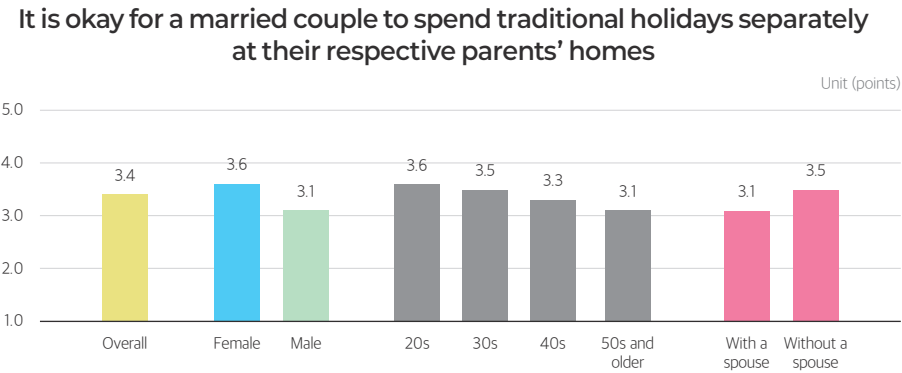
- The **average** agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 with the statement “**It is okay for a married couple to manage their own assets separately**” (range: 1-5) was **3.4**, slightly above “neutral” (3).
- **By gender, men** (3.5) reported a higher agreement level than women (3.3).
- **By age**, the **20s** (3.6) reported a higher agreement level than the 30s (3.4), 40s (3.3), and 50s and older (3.4).
- **By marital status, the group without a spouse** (3.5) reported a higher agreement level than the group with a spouse (3.3).



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

**Married couples spending traditional holidays separately at their own parents’ home: Overall, by gender, age, and marital status**

- The **average** agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 with the statement “**It is okay for a married couple to spend traditional holidays separately at their respective parents’ homes**” (range: 1-5) was 3.4, between “neutral” (3) and “somewhat agree” (4).
- **By gender, women** (3.6) reported a higher agreement level than men (3.1).
- **By age**, those in their **20s** (3.6) reported a higher agreement level than those in their **30s** (3.5), 40s (3.3), and 50s and older (3.1), while those in their 30s (3.5) reported a higher agreement level than those in their 40s (3.3) and 50s and older (3.1).
- **By marital status, the group without a spouse** (3.5) reported a higher agreement level than the group with a spouse (3.1).



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

## Supporting parents



### Intention to become a parent

#### Source

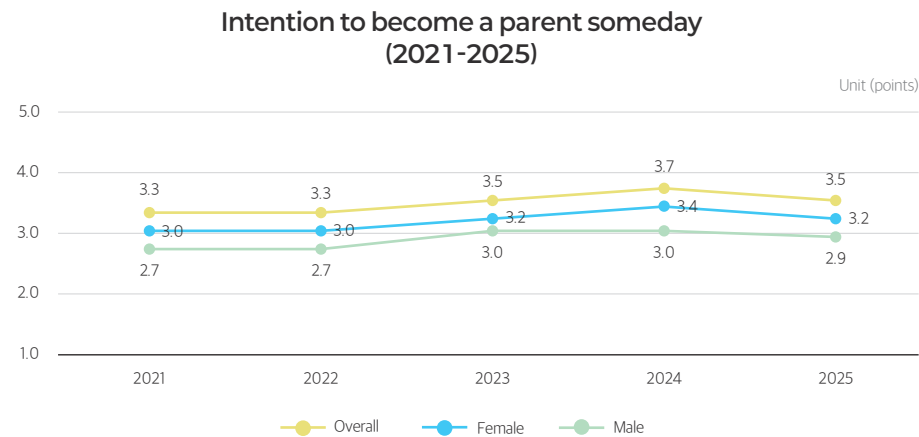
Seoul Family Survey, each year (respondents aged 20-49 without children; 2021 - women 413, men 381; 2022 - women 440, men 402; 2023 - women 412, men 381; 2024 - women 402, men 374; 2025 - women 437, men 386).

#### Note

The item was "Intention to have children" in 2021; "My intention to become a parent" in 2022; and "Intention to become a parent (someday)" in 2023-2025.

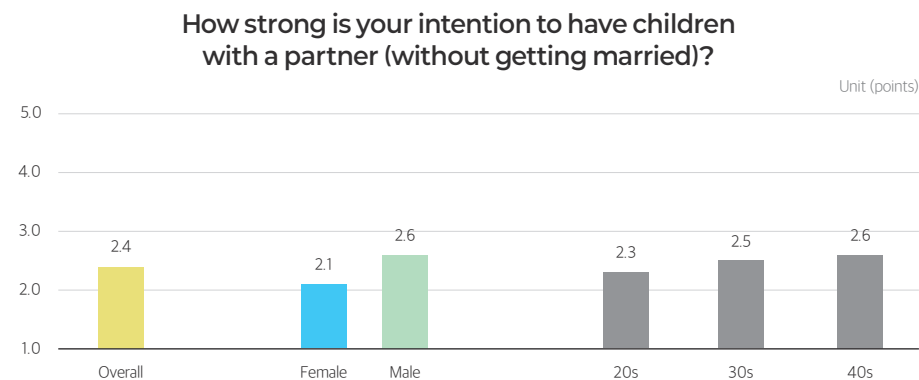
#### Intention to become a parent (someday): Overall (2021-2025)

- In response to the question, "How strong is your intention to become a parent (someday)?" (range: 1-5), the **average score** among Seoul residents in their 20s-40s without children was **3.2**, close to "neutral" (3). The trend over the past five years shows that the score increased from 3 in 2021 to 3.4 in 2024, then **slightly declined** to 3.2 in 2025.



#### Intention to have children with a partner (without getting married): All respondents intending to become a parent, by gender and age

- In response to the question, "How strong is your intention to have children with a partner (without getting married)?" (range: 1-5), the **average score** among Seoul residents in their 20s-40s who currently have neither a spouse nor children and whose **intention to become a parent was "neutral or higher"** was **2.4**, between "slight intentions" (2) and "neutral" (3).
- By gender, **men** (2.6) reported statistically higher average intentions than women (2.1); by age, the 40s (2.6) reported statistically higher average intentions than the 20s (2.3).



#### Source

2025 Seoul Family Survey (506 respondents aged 20-49 who currently have neither a spouse nor children and whose intentions to become a parent was neutral or higher)



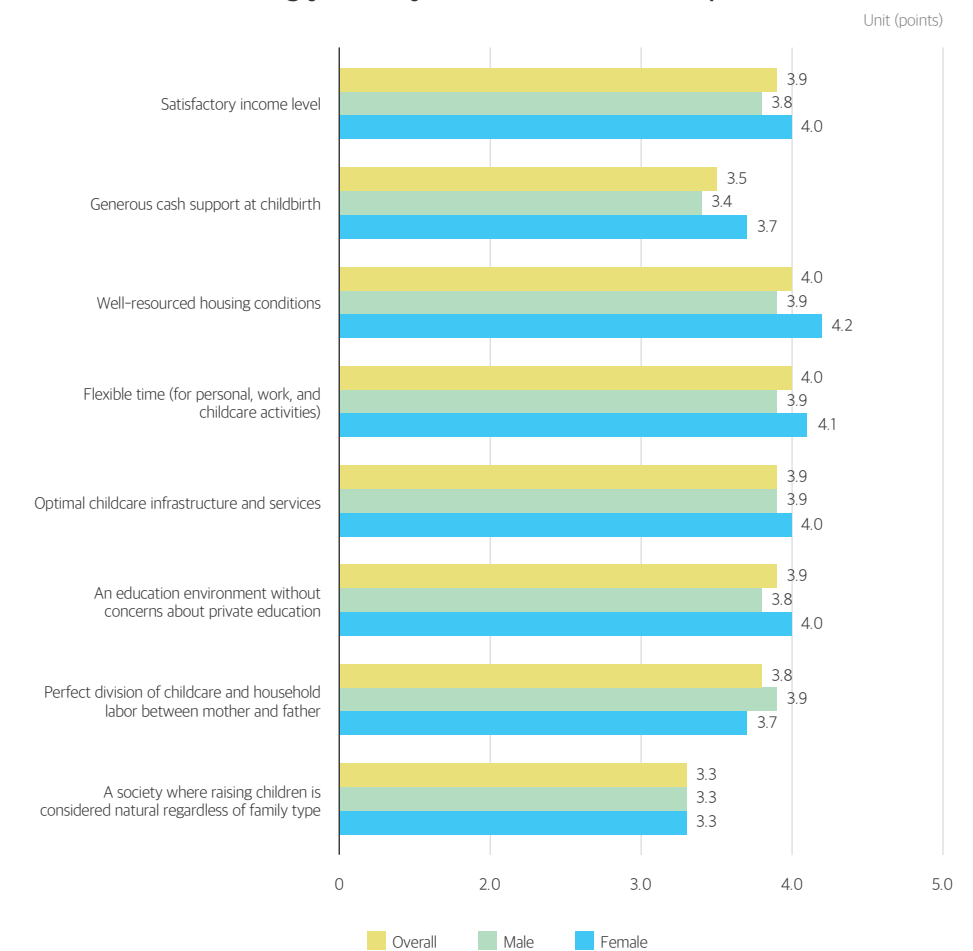
### Under what conditions would you become parents?

#### Ideal conditions and intention to become a parent:

##### Overall and by gender

- In response to the question, "If given the following **ideal conditions**, how strongly would you **intend to become a parent?**" (range: 1-5), Seoul residents in their 20s-40s without children responded that intentions to become a parent would slightly increase if the following conditions were met: "favorable housing conditions" (mean 4.0), "**flexible time (for personal, work, and childcare activities)**" (4), "**optimal childcare infrastructure and services**" (3.9), and "**satisfactory income level**" (3.9).
- By gender, **women** rated "**flexible time (for personal, work, and childcare activities)**" (3.9) and "perfect division of childcare and household labor between mother and father" (3.9) highest, whereas men rated "**favorable housing conditions**" highest (4.2).
- The item on which **women's** average was higher than men's was "**perfect division of childcare and household labor between mother and father**" (women 3.9, men 3.7).
- The items on which **men's** average was higher than women's were primarily economic conditions, such as "**well-resourced housing conditions**" (women 3.9, men 4.2), "**satisfactory income level**" (women 3.8, men 4), "**an education environment without concerns about private tutoring**" (women 3.8, men 4), and "**generous cash support at childbirth (e.g., over 100 million KRW)**" (women 3.4, men 3.7).

#### If given the ideal conditions, how strongly would you intend to become a parent?

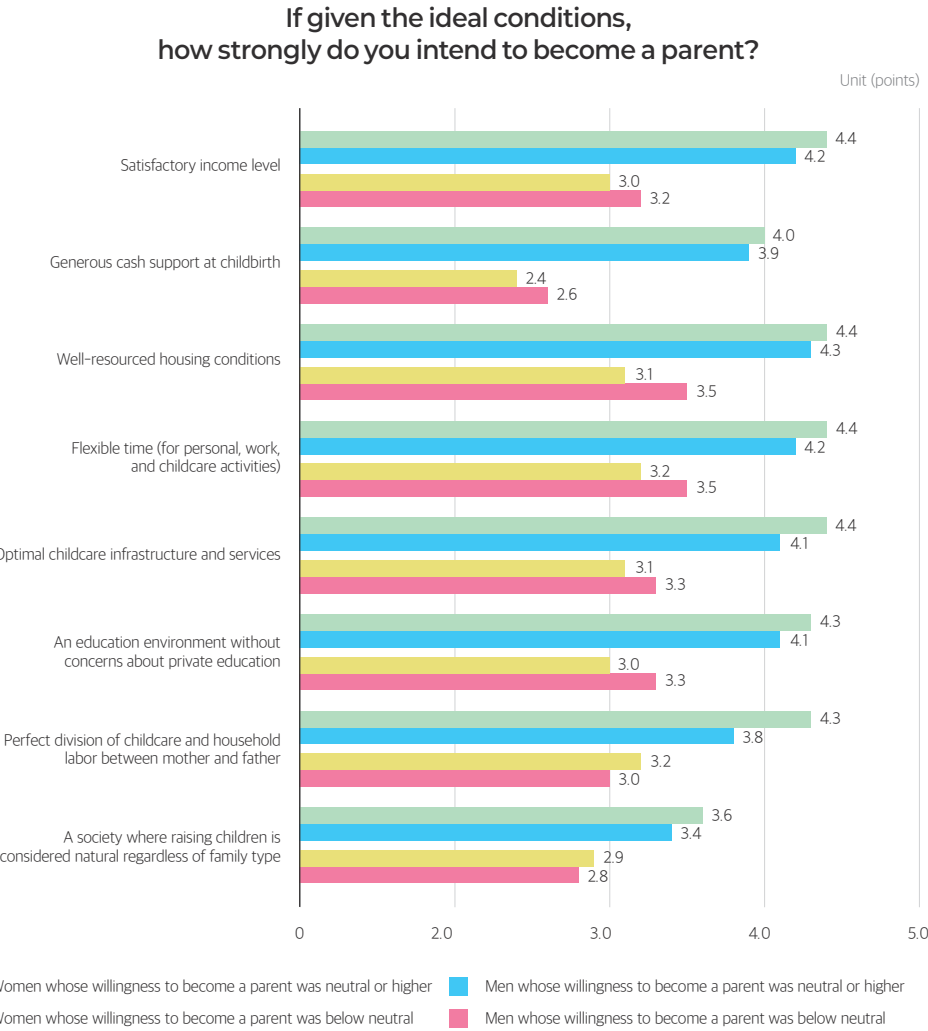


#### Source

2025 Seoul Family Survey (437 women and 386 men aged 20-49 without children)

**Ideal conditions and intention to become a parent:  
By intention to become a parent and gender**

- As a result of examining whether responses to the question, “If given the following **ideal conditions, how strongly do you intend to become a parent?**” differed according to levels of intention to become a parent, there was a notable difference for “**generous cash support at childbirth (e.g., at least 100 million KRW).**” The group with “**neutral or higher**” intention to become a parent (average 4) responded that they would be slightly more intending to become parents under this condition, whereas the “**below neutral**” group (2.4) indicated that it would hardly increase their intention.
- As a result of examining the gender differences in the group with “neutral or higher” intention to become a parent, the largest gender difference was observed for “**perfect division of childcare and household labor between mother and father**” (women 4.3, men 3.8). Other items showing statistically significant gender differences included “**flexible time (for personal, work, and childcare activities)**” (women 4.4, men 4.2), “**optimal childcare infrastructure and services**” (women 4.4, men 4.1), and “**satisfactory income level**” (women 4.4, men 4.2).
- In contrast, a gender difference in the group with “below neutral” intention to become a parent was found only in “**well-resourced housing conditions**” (women 3.1, men 3.5).

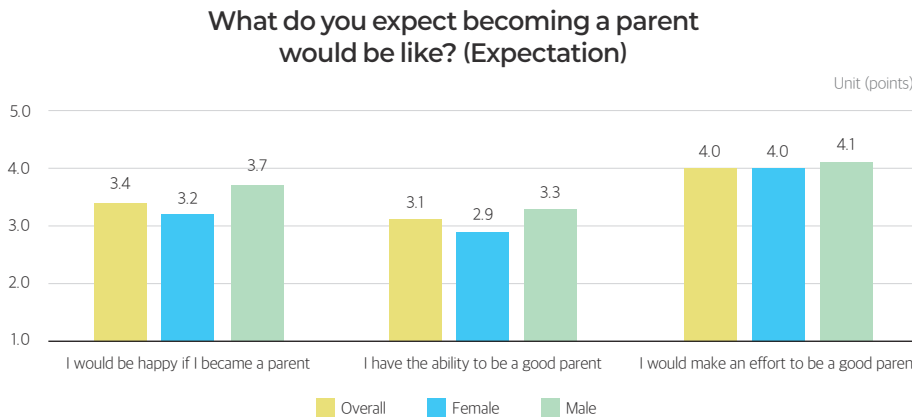


**If I become  
a parent**

Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (437 women and 386 men aged 20-49 without children)

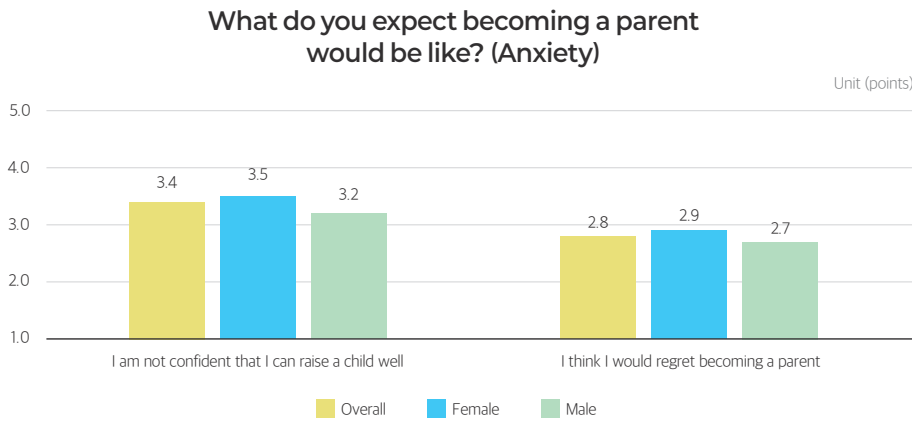
**Expectations about becoming a parent: Overall and by gender**

- In response to the statement “**I would be happy if I became a parent**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among Seoul residents in their 20s-40s without children was **3.4**, between “neutral” (3) and “somewhat agree” (4).
- For “**I have the ability to be a good parent**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level was **3.1**, close to “neutral” (3).
- For “**I would make an effort to be a good parent**” (range: 1-5), the average agreement level was **4**, close to “somewhat agree” (4).
- Across all items, **men** reported statistically significantly higher **expectations about becoming a parent** than women.



**Anxiety about becoming a parent: Overall and by gender**

- In response to the statement “**I am not confident that I can raise a child well**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among Seoul residents in their 20s-40s without children was **3.4**, between “neutral” (3) and “somewhat agree” (4).
- For “**I think I would regret becoming a parent**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level was **2.8**, close to “neutral” (3).
- Across all items, women reported statistically significantly higher **anxiety about becoming a parent** than men.



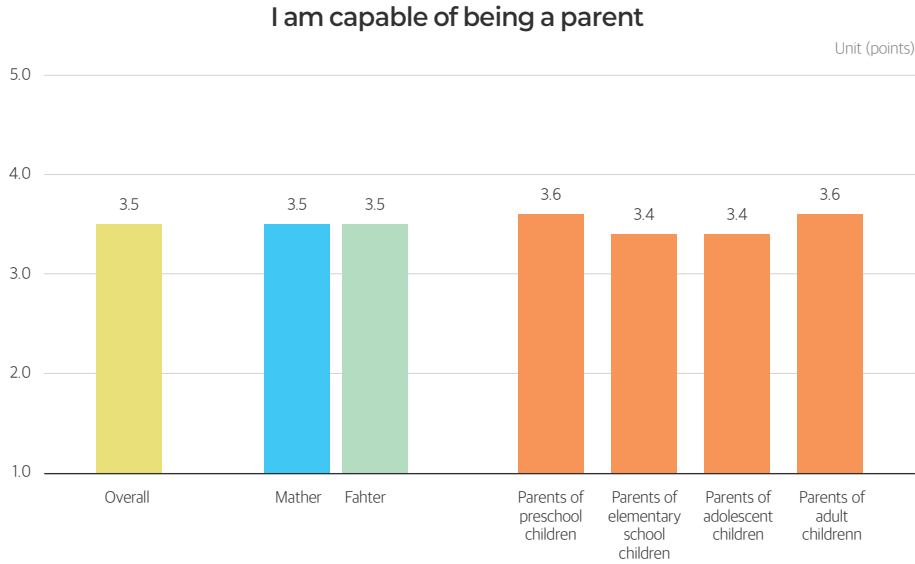
Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (437 women and 386 men aged 20-49 without children)



## Parental self-efficacy

### Parental self-efficacy: All parents, by gender, by child developmental stage

- In response to the statement “**I am capable of being a parent**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among parents in Seoul was **3.5**, between “neutral” (3) and “somewhat agree” (4).
- Differences between mothers and fathers as well as by child developmental stage were not statistically significant.



Note  
“Parents of preschool children” refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, “parents of elementary school children” refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, “parents of adolescent children” refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students), “parents of adult children” refers to those whose first child is 19 or older

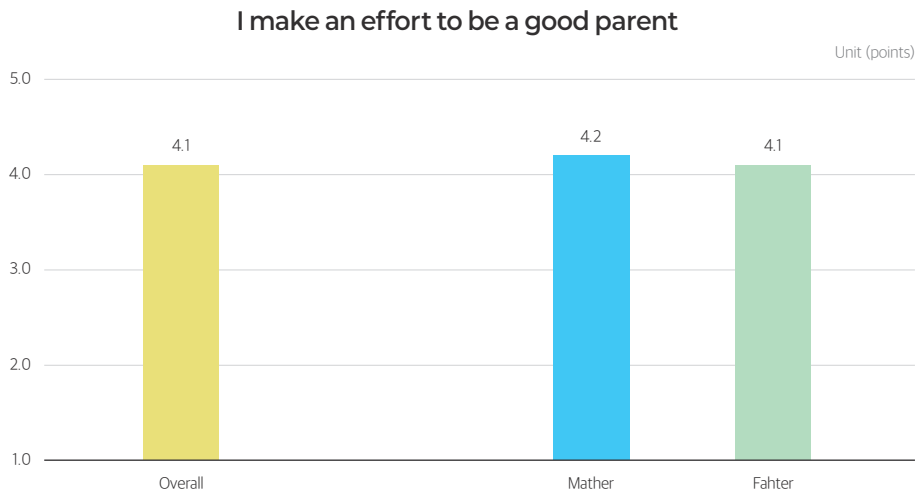
Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(721 respondents with children)



## Effort to be a good parent

### Effort to be a good parent: All parents, by gender

- In response to the statement “**I make an effort to be a good parent**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among Seoul parents was **4.1**, close to “somewhat agree” (4).
- Differences between mothers and fathers were not statistically significant.



Note  
Responses to “I am capable as a parent” were provided by 360 mothers and 361 fathers with children

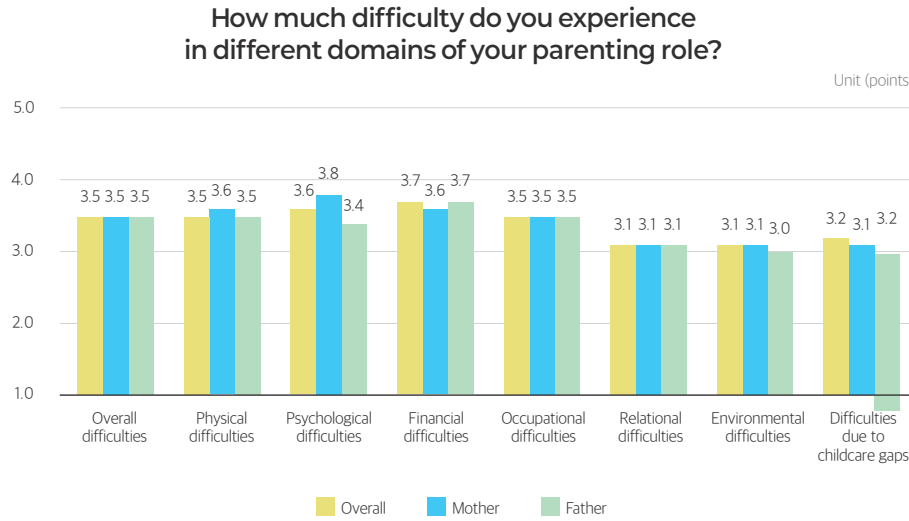
Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(721 respondents with children; 646 respondents with a spouse and children)



## Difficulties in the parenting role

### Difficulties in the parenting role by domain: All parents of children aged 18 or younger and by gender

- In terms of “**overall difficulties in the parenting role**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among parents in Seoul with children aged 18 or younger was **3.5**, between “neutral” (3) and “generally difficult” (4).
- By domain, “**financial difficulties** (e.g., child-rearing costs, private tutoring expenses)” had the highest average at 3.7.
- **Mothers** (3.8) reported statistically significantly higher levels of “**psychological difficulties**” than fathers (3.4).



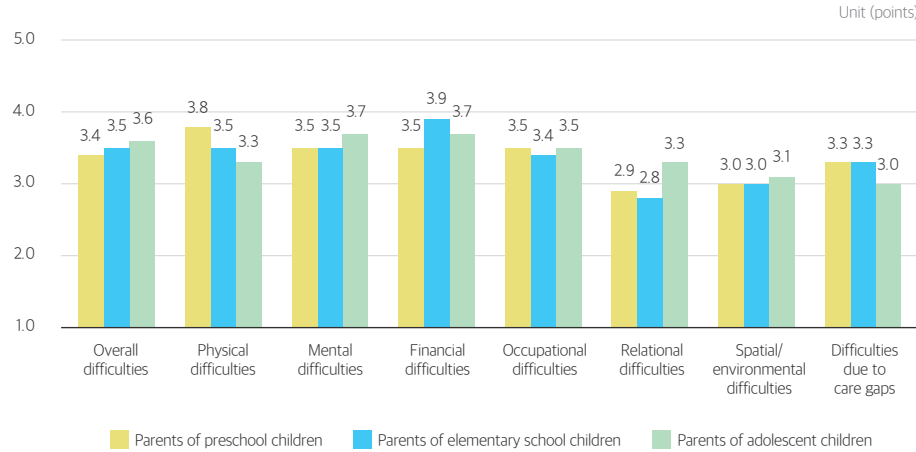
Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (129 mothers and 171 fathers with children aged 18 or younger)



Difficulties in the parenting role by domain:  
By child developmental stage

- By child developmental stage, **parents of preschool children** reported higher “**physical difficulties** (e.g., fatigue, lack of rest/sleep)” (average 3.8) than parents of elementary school children (3.5) and parents of adolescent children (3.3). They also reported higher “**difficulties due to childcare gaps** (e.g., childcare gaps when a child cannot attend preschool/school due to illness, mismatched working hours and pick-up times, or childcare gaps during school vacations)” (average 3.3) compared to parents of adolescent children (3).
- **Parents of elementary school children** reported higher “**financial difficulties** (e.g., child-rearing costs, private tutoring expenses)” (3.9) than parents of preschool children (3.5).
- **Parents of adolescent children** reported higher “**financial difficulties**” (3.7) than parents of preschool children (3.5), and higher “**relational difficulties** (e.g., conflicts with children, marital conflicts due to child issues)” (3.3) than parents of preschool children (2.9) and parents of elementary school children (2.8).
- Overall, as children reach higher developmental stages, parents tend to experience lower “physical difficulties” and higher “relational difficulties.”

How much difficulty do you experience  
in different domains of your parenting role?



**Note**  
“Parents of preschool children” refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, “parents of elementary school children” refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, “parents of adolescent children” refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students)

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (300 parents with at least one child aged 18 or younger, based on first child)



Parenting stress

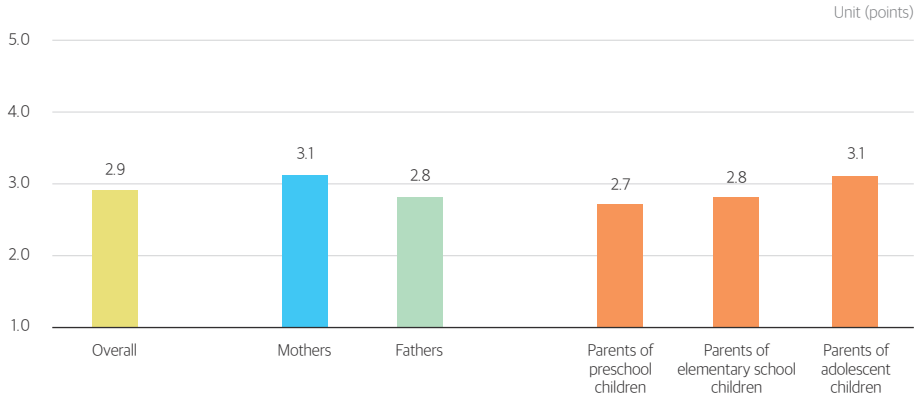
**Note**  
The average score of seven items in the “burden and distress related to the parental role” domain from the Parenting Stress Scale developed by Kim and Kang (1997) was used.

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (129 mothers and 171 fathers with children aged 18 or younger; 93 parents of preschool children, 77 parents of elementary school children, 130 parents of adolescent children)

Parenting stress:  
All parents of children aged 18 or younger, by gender and child developmental stage

- The average level of parenting stress (range: 1-5) among Seoul parents with children aged 18 or younger was **2.9**, close to “neutral” (3).
- **By gender**, mothers (3.1) reported higher parenting stress than fathers (2.8); **by child developmental stage**, parents of adolescent children (3.1) reported statistically significantly higher parenting stress than parents of elementary school children (2.8) and parents of preschool children (2.7).

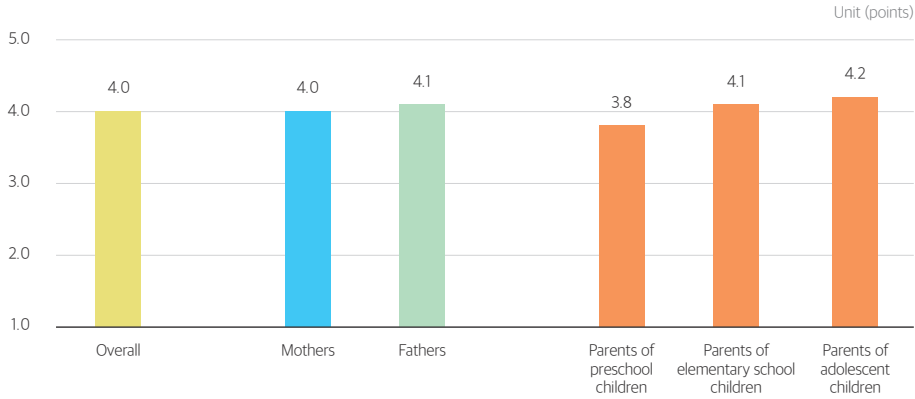
Parenting stress among parents of children aged 18 or younger



Importance of children not failing in life:  
All parents of children aged 18 or younger, by gender and child developmental stage

- In response to the statement “**It is important to me that my child does not fail in life**” (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among parents in Seoul with children aged 18 or younger was **4.0**, corresponding to “somewhat agree” (4).
- By child developmental stage, **parents of adolescent children** (4.2) and **parents of elementary school children** (4.1) showed significantly higher agreement levels than parents of preschool children (3.8).
- Differences between mothers and fathers were not statistically significant.

It is important to me that my child does not fail in life



**Note**  
“Parents of preschool children” refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, “parents of elementary school children” refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, “parents of adolescent children” refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students)

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (129 mothers and 171 fathers with children aged 18 or younger; 93 parents of preschool children, 77 parents of elementary school children, 130 parents of adolescent children)





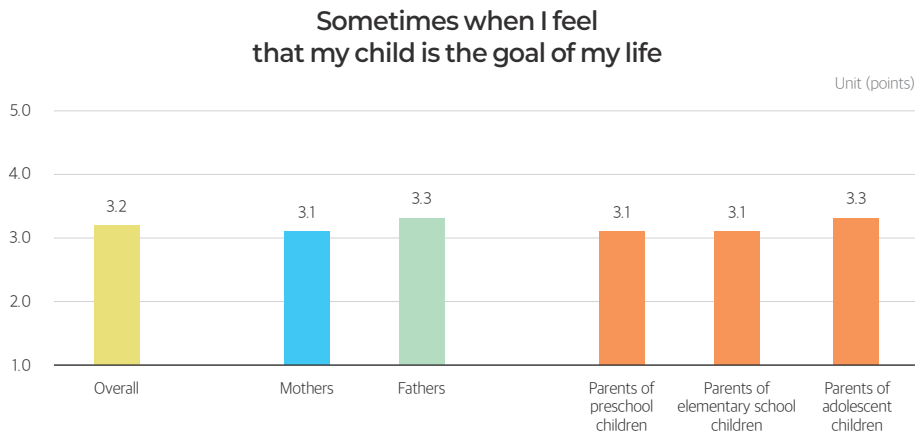
# Are children a goal of life?

**Note**  
"Parents of preschool children" refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, "parents of elementary school children" refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, "parents of adolescent children" refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students)

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (129 mothers and 171 fathers with children aged 18 or younger; 93 parents of preschool children, 77 parents of elementary school children, 130 parents of adolescent children)

## Children as a goal of life: All parents of children aged 18 or younger, by gender and child developmental stage

- In response to the statement **“Sometimes I feel that my child is the goal of my life”** (range: 1-5), the **average** agreement level among Seoul parents with children aged 18 or younger was **3.2**, corresponding to the level of “neutral” (3).
- Differences between mothers and fathers as well as by child developmental stage were not statistically significant.



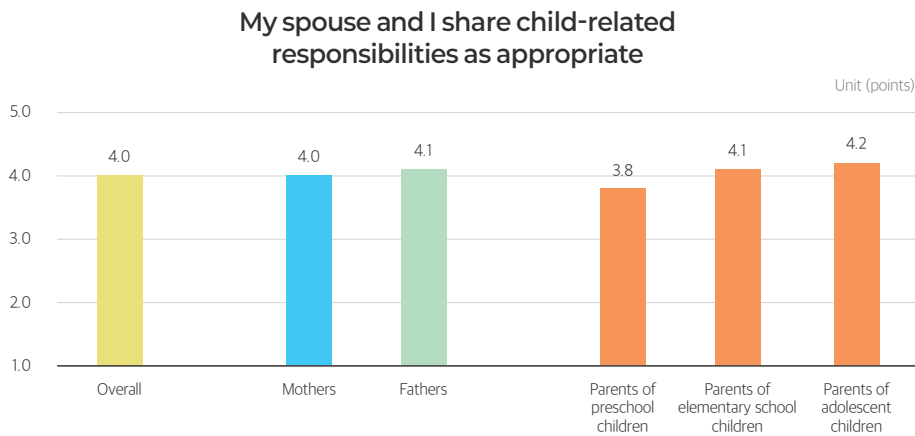
# Co-parenting between mothers and fathers

**Note**  
"Parents of preschool children" refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, "parents of elementary school children" refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, "parents of adolescent children" refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students)

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (123 mothers and 164 fathers with a spouse and children aged 18 or younger; 89 parents of preschool children; 75 parents of elementary school children; and 123 parents of adolescent children)

## Division of parenting roles with spouse: All parents of children aged 18 or younger, by gender and child developmental stage

- In response to the statement **“My spouse and I share child-related responsibilities as appropriate”** (range: 1-5), the average agreement level among parents in Seoul with children aged 18 or younger who have a spouse was **3.9**, close to “somewhat agree” (4).
- By gender, fathers (4.1) reported a higher agreement level than mothers (3.8). In other words, **fathers gave a more positive assessment of sharing parenting responsibilities with their spouse.**
- Differences by child developmental stage were not statistically significant.



**Note**  
"Parents of preschool children" refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, "parents of elementary school children" refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, "parents of adolescent children" refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students)

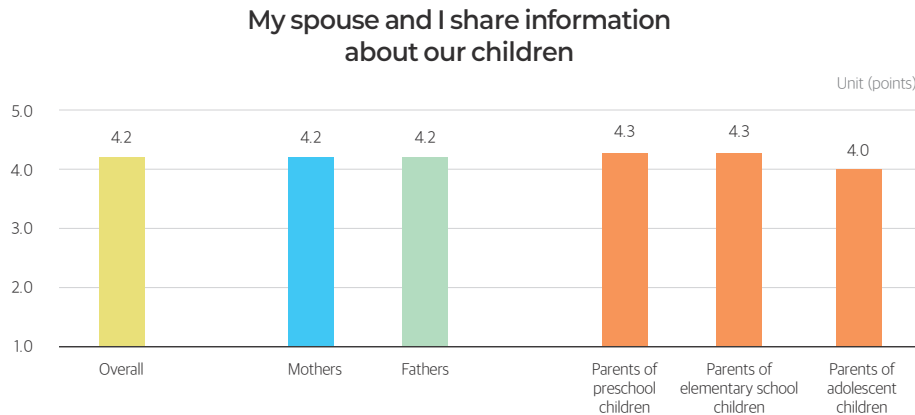
**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (123 mothers and 164 fathers with a spouse and children aged 18 or younger; 89 parents of preschool children; 75 parents of elementary school children; and 123 parents of adolescent children)

**Note**  
"Parents of preschool children" refers to those whose first child has not yet entered school, "parents of elementary school children" refers to those whose first child is in elementary school, "parents of adolescent children" refers to those whose first child is between 12 and 18 years old (excluding elementary school students), "parents of adult children" refers to those whose first child is 19 or older

**Source**  
2025 Seoul Family Survey (123 mothers and 164 fathers with a spouse and children aged 18 or younger; 89 parents of preschool children; 75 parents of elementary school children; and 123 parents of adolescent children)

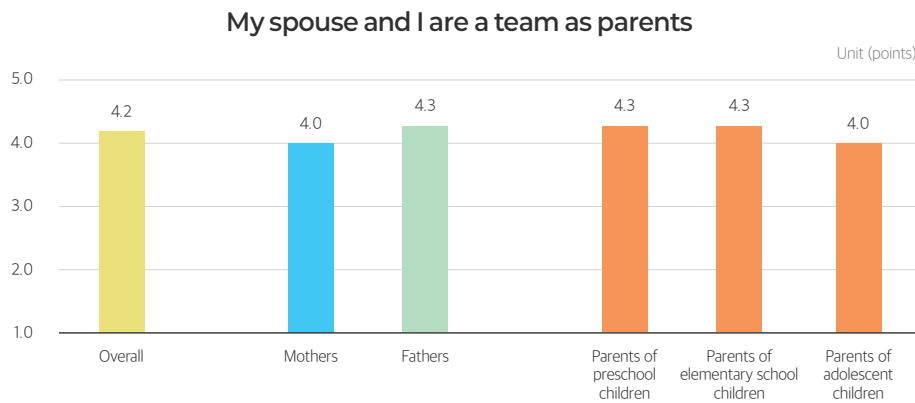
## Sharing information about children with spouse: All parents of children aged 18 or younger, by gender age, and child developmental stage

- In response to the statement **“My spouse and I share information about our children”** (range: 1-5), the average agreement level among parents in Seoul with children aged 18 or younger who have a spouse was **4.2**, close to “somewhat agree” (4).
- By child developmental stage, parents of preschool children and parents of elementary school children (4.3) showed higher agreement levels about sharing information with their spouse than parents of adolescent children (4)
- Differences between mothers and fathers were not statistically significant.



## Perception of being a team as parents: All parents of children aged 18 or younger, by gender, age, and child developmental stage

- In response to the statement **“My spouse and I are a team as parents”** (range: 1-5), the average agreement level among Seoul parents with children aged 18 or younger who have a spouse was **4.2**, close to “somewhat agree” (4).
- By gender, **fathers** (4.3) showed a higher agreement level than mothers (4.0).
- By child developmental stage, parents of preschool children and parents of elementary school children (4.3) showed higher agreement than parents of adolescent children (4.0).



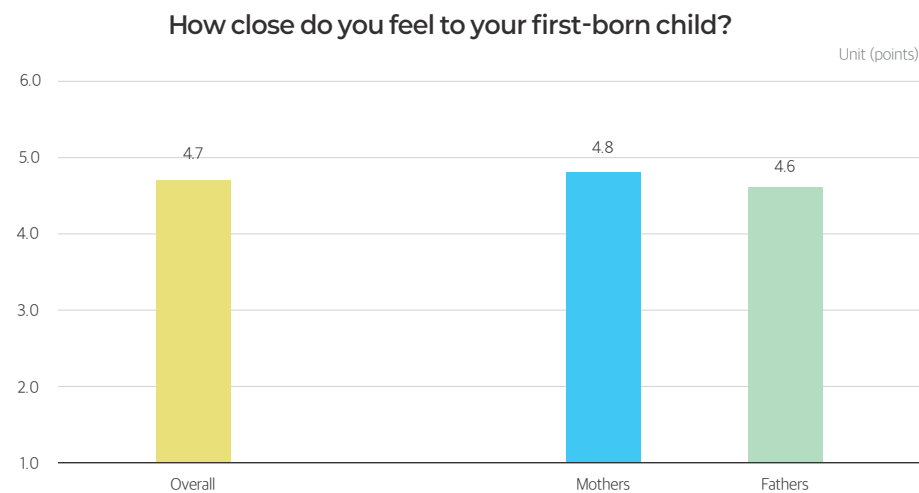


## Closeness: Parents, adult children, and daughters/ sons-in-law

Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(421 respondents with children aged 19  
or older)

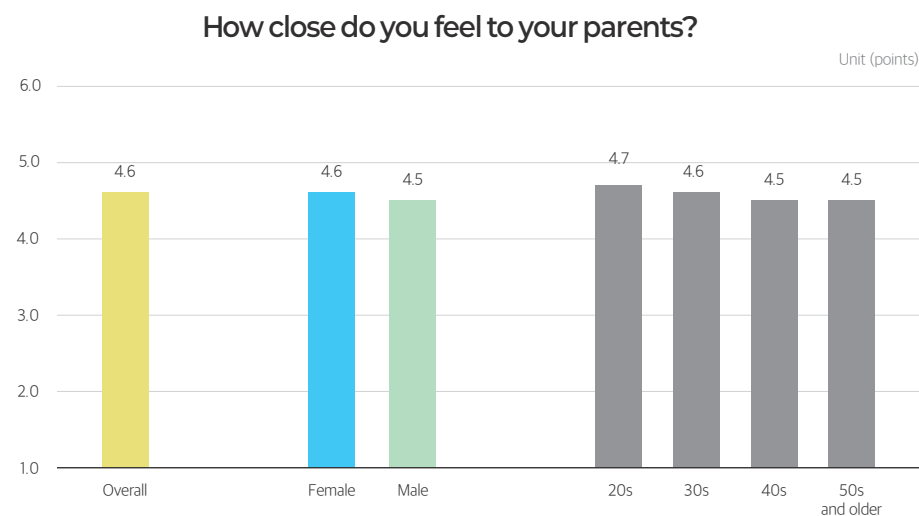
### Closeness with adult children: Overall, by gender

- In response to the question, “**How close do you feel to your first-born child?**” (range: 1-6), the average among Seoul residents with children aged 19 or older was **4.7**, close to “very close” (5).
- Gender differences were not statistically significant.



### Closeness with parents: Overall, by gender and age

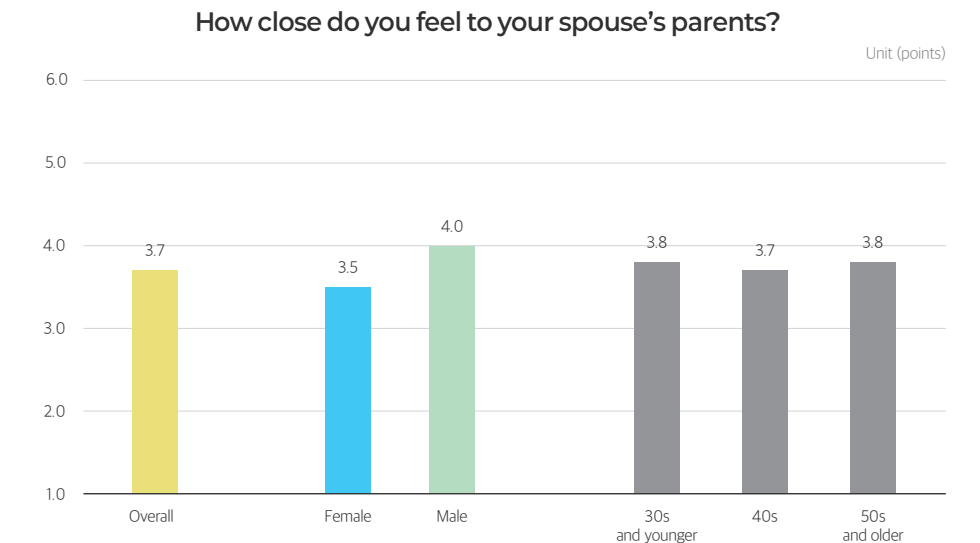
- In response to the question, “**How close do you feel to your parents?**” (range: 1-6), the average among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was **4.6**, close to “close” (5).
- Differences by gender and age were not statistically significant.



Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(1,452 respondents with at least one  
living parent)

### Closeness with spouse's parents: Overall, by gender and age

- In response to the question, “**How close do you feel to your spouse's parents?**” (range: 1-6), the average among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was **3.7**, between “not very close” (3) and “somewhat close” (4).
- **Men** (4) perceived they were closer to their spouse's parents than women (3.5).
- Differences by age group were not statistically significant.



Source  
2025 Seoul Family Survey  
(629 respondents with a spouse and at  
least one living parent-in-law)

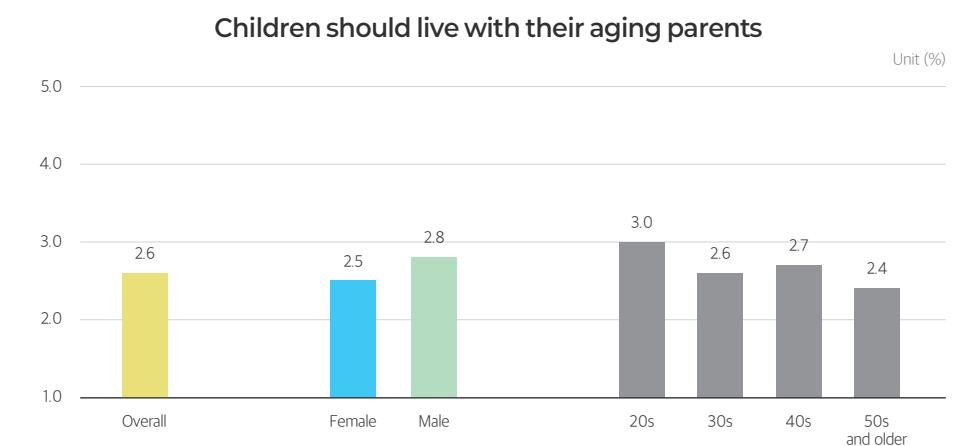


## Attitudes toward caring for parents

Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family  
Survey

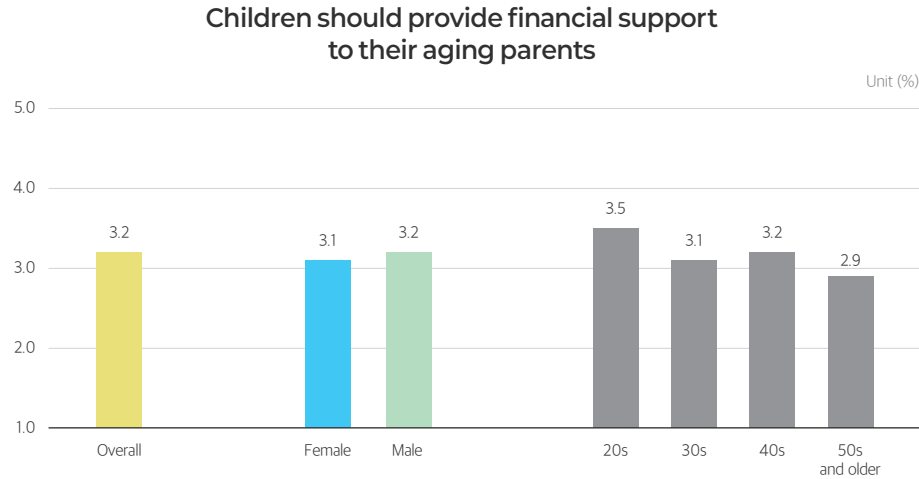
### Attitudes toward living with elderly parents: Overall, by gender and age

- In response to the statement “**Children should live with and care for their aging parents**” (range: 1-5), the average agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was **2.6**, between “somewhat disagree” (2) and “neutral” (3.0).
- **Men** (2.8) reported a higher agreement level than women (2.5).
- Those in their **20s** (3.0) reported a higher agreement level than other age groups.



Attitudes toward financial support for aging parents:  
Overall, by gender and age

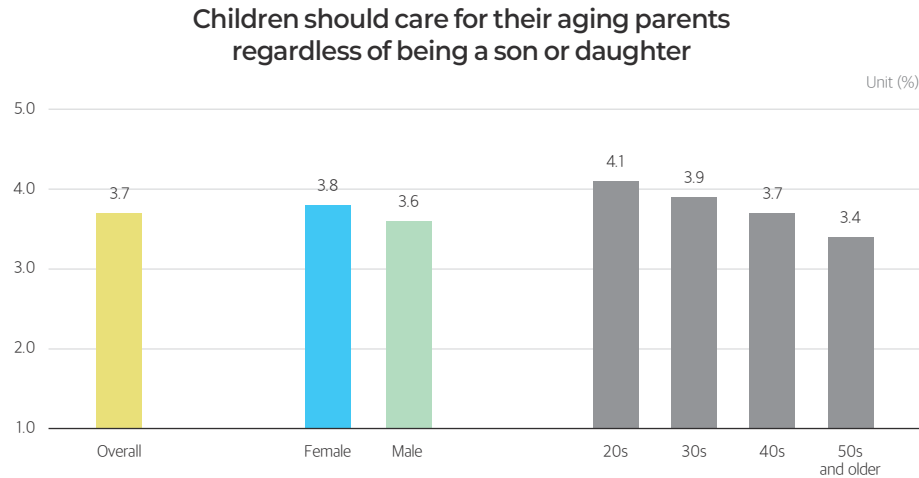
- In response to the statement “**Children should provide financial support to their aging parents**” (range: 1-5), the average agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was 3.2, close to “neutral” (3).
- **Men** (3.2) reported a higher agreement level than women (3.1).
- Those in their **20s** (3.5) reported a higher agreement level than other age groups.



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

Attitudes toward caring for aging parents regardless of child’s gender:  
Overall, by gender and age

- In response to the statement “**Children should care for their aging parents regardless of gender**” (range: 1-5), the average agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was 3.7, close to “somewhat agree” (4).
- **Women** (3.8) reported a higher agreement level than men (3.6).
- Those in their **20s** (4.1) reported a higher agreement level than other age groups.



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



Attitudes toward caring for one’s own parents

Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

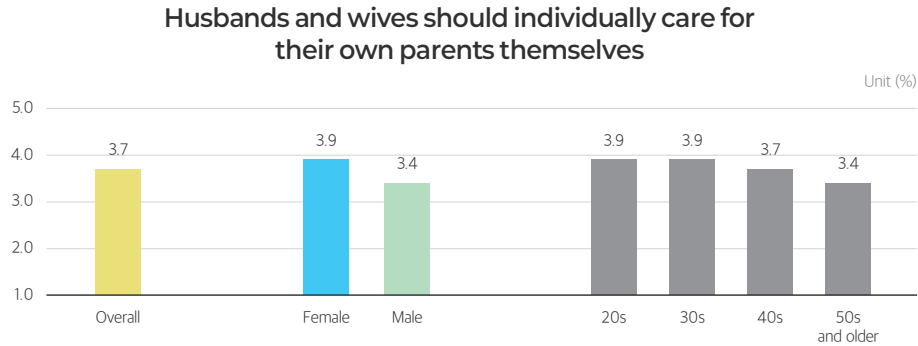


Inheritance:  
Who should receive how much?

Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey

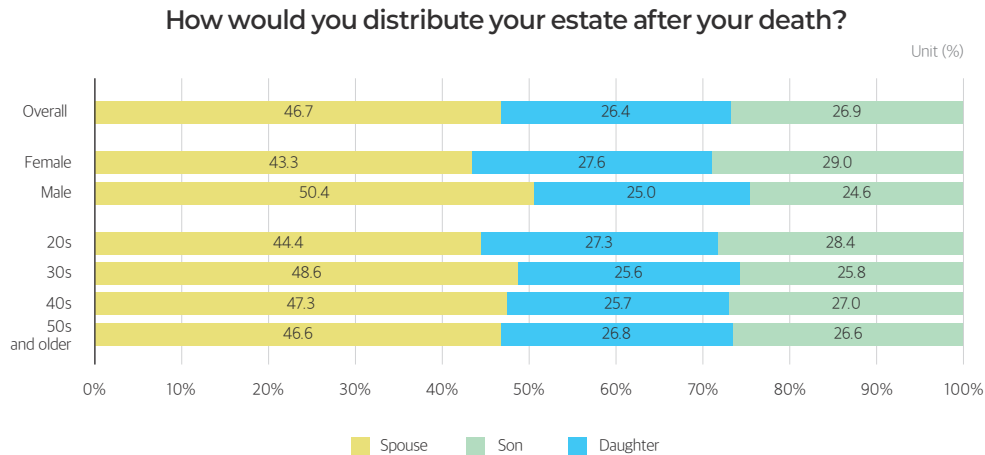
Attitudes toward caring for one’s own parents:  
Overall, by gender and age

- In response to the statement “**Husbands and wives should individually care for their own parents themselves**” (range: 1-5), the average agreement level among Seoul residents aged 20-64 was 3.7, close to “somewhat agree” (4).
- **Women** (3.9) reported a higher agreement level than men (3.4).
- Those in their **20s** (3.9) and **30s** (3.9) reported higher agreement levels than other age groups.



How would your estate be distributed after your death?:  
Overall, by gender and age

- In response to the question, “**How would you distribute your estate after your death? Imagine that at the time of your death you have a spouse, one son, and one daughter. If the total estate is 100%, what percentage would each of the three inherit?**”, Seoul residents aged 20-64 responded: **spouse (46.7%), son (26.4%), and daughter (26.9%)**.
- **Women** responded **spouse : son : daughter = 43 : 28 : 29**, men responded **spouse : son : daughter = 50 : 25 : 25**.
- **By age group**, the proportion of respondents allocated their estate to the **spouse** was highest among those in their **30s** (48.6%), while the proportion allocated to the **daughter** was highest among those in their **20s** (28.4%), and the proportion allocated to the son was also highest among those in their **20s** (27.3%).



Source  
All respondents of the 2025 Seoul Family Survey



Caring for  
parents:  
Who  
should do  
how much?

If you were aging, how should care be shared?:  
Overall, by gender and age

- In response to the question, “Assume you are an older adult who has difficulty managing daily activities on your own; and you have a spouse, one married son, and one married daughter; and if the total time required for daily care is 100%, what percentage should each family member be responsible for?”, Seoul residents aged 20-64 responded: spouse (50.7%), son (18.8%), daughter (18.5%), daughter-in-law (6.2%), son-in-law (5.7%).
- Women responded spouse : son : daughter : daughter-in-law : son-in-law = 51 : 19 : 20 : 5 : 5, men responded spouse: son : daughter : daughter-in-law : son-in-law = 51 : 18 : 17 : 7 : 7.
- By age group, the proportion of care expected from the spouse was lowest among those in their 20s (44.9%) and highest among those in their 50s and older (52.4%). The proportion of care expected from the child was highest among those in their 20s (son 20.6%, daughter 20.4%) and relatively lower among those in their 50s and older (son 18%, daughter 17.4%).

