



Statistics Korea

Press Release

다시, 대한민국!
새로운 국민의 나라

Embargo 12:00P.M., Dec. 12, 2024 Release Date 8:30A.M., Dec. 12, 2024

Household Projections by Province (2022~2052)

Contact Division	Vital Statistics Division, Social Statistics Bureau	Contact Person	Lim, Young-il (042-481-2250)
------------------	--	----------------	------------------------------

Household Projections by Province (2022~2052)

Over the period of 2022-2052, the number of households is projected to increase in 10 regions (excluding Seoul, Busan, Daegu, etc. from 17 regions).

○ (Total number of households)

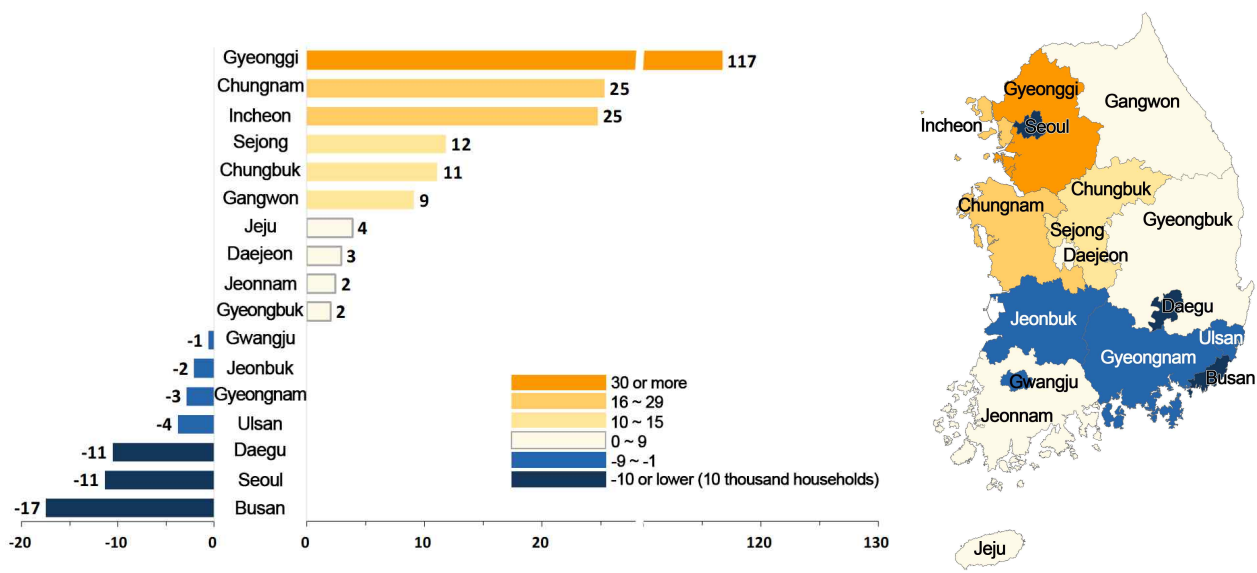
In 2022, the number of households in Gyeonggi is projected to mark the highest figure at 5.37 million, followed by Seoul (4.08 million) and Busan (1.44 million). In 2052, the number of households in Gyeonggi is projected to record the highest figure at 6.53 million, followed by Seoul (3.97 million) and Incheon (1.45 million).

- As for the number of households, Busan, Daegu and Ulsan are projected to start to decrease in 2032, 2032 and 2034, respectively. In 2052, 16 regions (excluding Sejong from 17 regions) are projected to decrease.

* (The nation)

The total number of households continues to grow from 21.66 million in 2022 to record a peak at 24.37 million in 2041. Afterward, this figure is projected to reach 23.28 million in 2052.

< Change in households by province (2022-2052) >



As for the average household size, all 17 regions are projected to record below 2 persons in 2052.

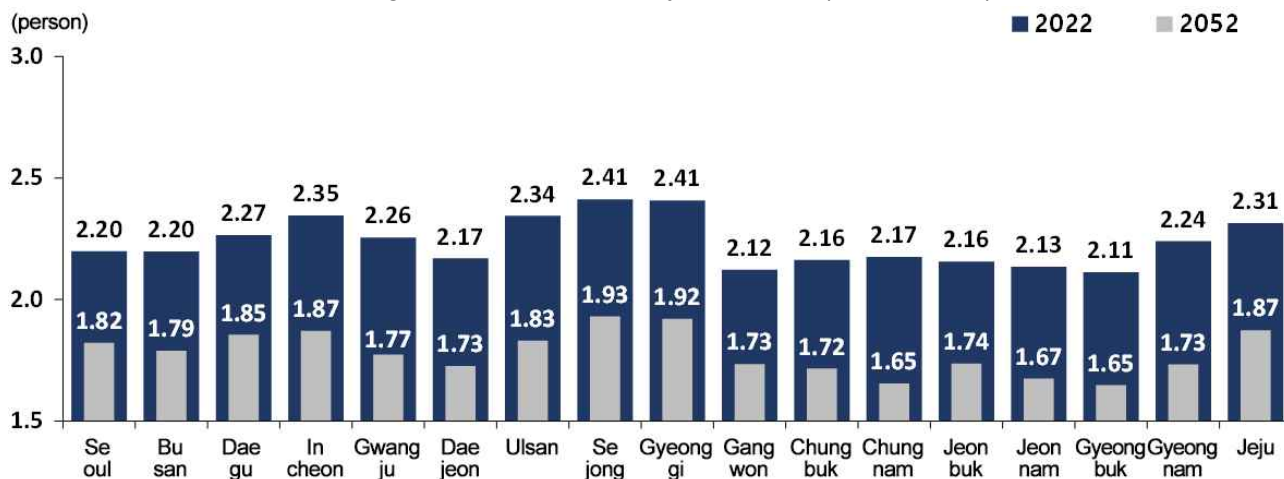
○ (Average household size)

In 2022, the average household size is projected to record the highest figure of 2.41 persons for Sejong and Gyeonggi, and the lowest figure of 2.11 persons for Gyeongbuk. In 2052, the average household size is projected to drop to the highest figure of 1.93 persons for Sejong and the lowest figure of 1.65 persons for Gyeongbuk and Chungnam.

* (The nation)

The average household size of the nation is projected to show a gradual decrease from 2.26 persons in 2022 to 1.81 persons in 2052.

< Average household size by province (2022, 2052) >



In 2052, one-person households are projected to occupy the largest proportion of the total households in all 17 metropolitan cities and provinces.

○ (Household type)

In 2022, one-person households are projected to occupy the largest proportion of the total households in 14 regions including Daejeon and Seoul. And in other 3 regions such as Sejong, Ulsan and Gyeonggi, couple households with children are projected to occupy the largest proportion of the total households. In the meantime, in 2052, one-person households are projected to account for the largest proportion of the total households in all 17 metropolitan cities and provinces.

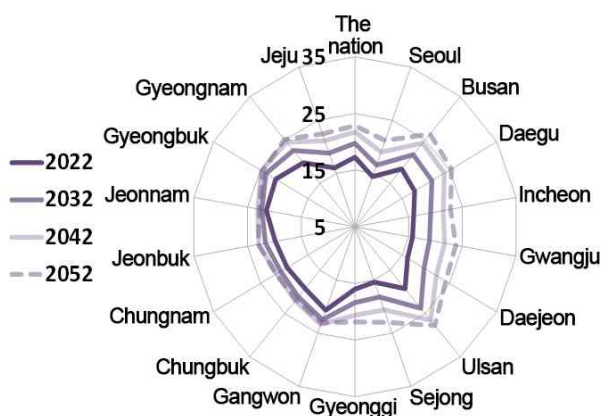
* (The nation)

In 2052, relative households are projected to occupy the largest proportion at 55.2% [couple households (22.8%), couple households with children (17.4%), fathers (mothers) with children (7.6%), etc.], followed by one-person households (41.3%) and non-relative households (3.5%).

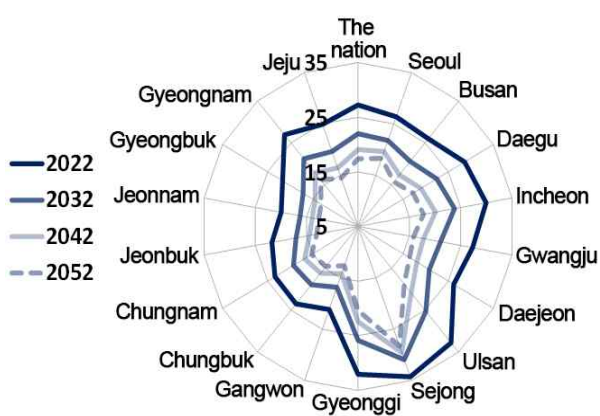
< Trend in household proportion by household type and province (2022-2052) >

(Unit: %)

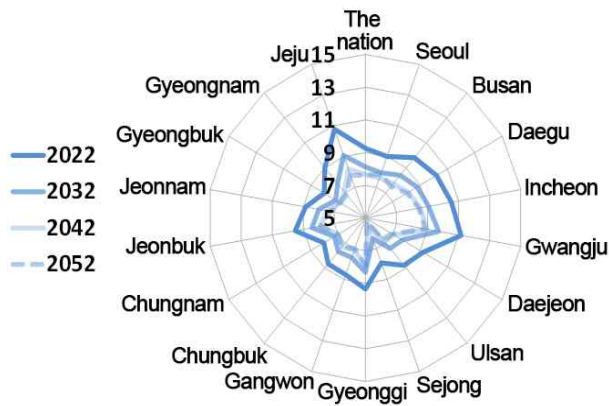
Couple households



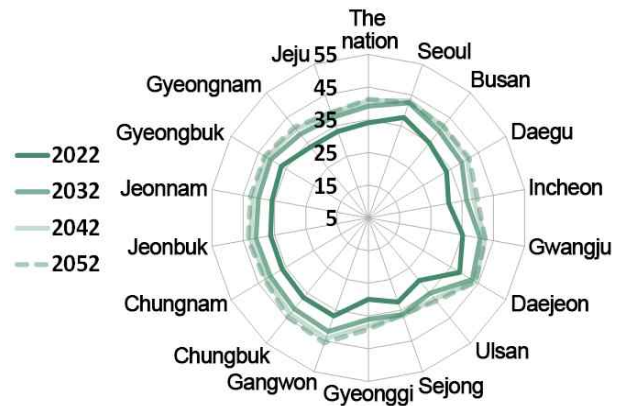
Couple households with children



Fathers (or mothers) with children



One-person households



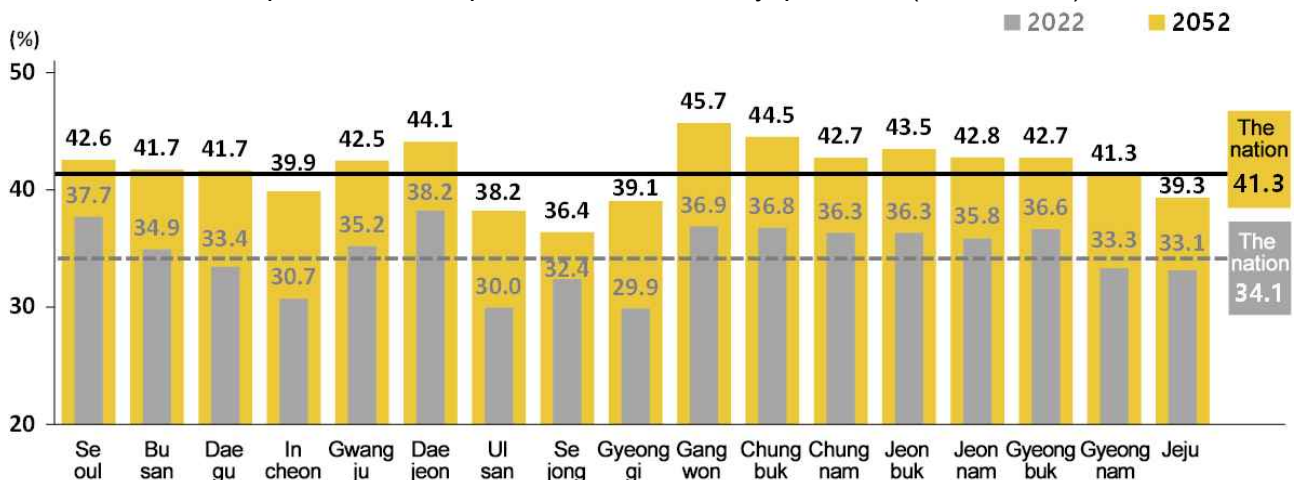
○ (One-person households)

In 2022, the proportion of one-person households is projected to exceed 30% in 15 regions including Daejeon and Seoul. In 2052, the proportion of one-person households is projected to exceed 40% in 12 regions including Gangwon and Chungbuk.

* (The nation)

The proportion of one-person households for the nation is projected to rise from 34.1% in 2022 to 41.3% in 2052.

< Proportion of one-person households by province (2022, 2052) >



Over the 2022-2052 period, in all 17 regions, the proportion of couple households is projected to increase, while that of couple households with children is projected to decrease.

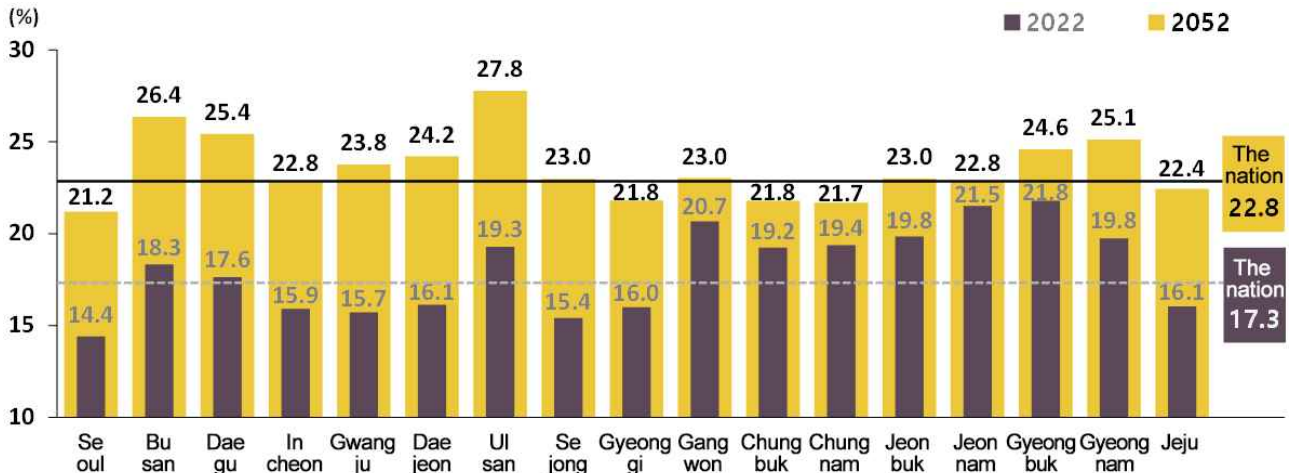
○ (Couple households)

In 2022, Gyeongbuk (21.8%) is projected to show the highest proportion of couple households, followed by Jeonnam (21.2%) and Gangwon (20.7%). In 2052, all 17 regions are projected to exceed 20% of couple households.

* (The nation)

The proportion of couple households for the nation is projected to rise from 17.3% in 2022 to 22.8% in 2052.

< Proportion of couple households by province (2022, 2052) >



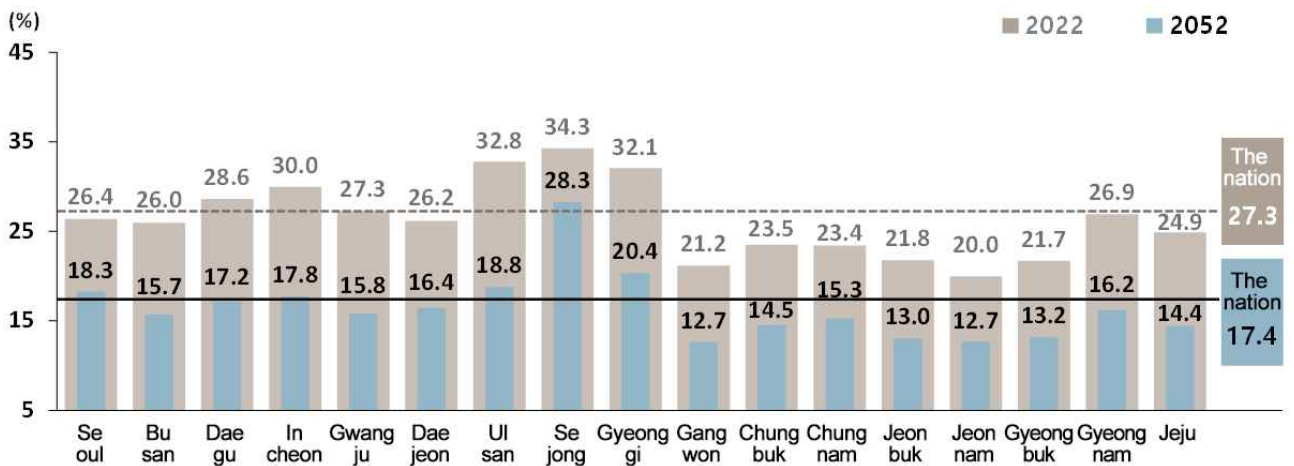
○ (Couple households with children)

In 2022, Sejong (34.3%) is projected to mark the highest proportion of couple households with children, followed by Ulsan (32.8%). In 2052, 15 regions (excluding Sejong and Gyeonggi from 17 regions) are projected to record below 20% of couple households with children.

* (The nation)

The proportion of couple households with children for the nation is projected to drop from 27.3% in 2022 to 17.4% in 2052.

< Proportion of couple households with children by province (2022, 2052) >



In 2052, the proportion of elderly households with heads aged 65 or more is projected to exceed 50% in 11 regions including Jeonnam and Gyeongbuk.

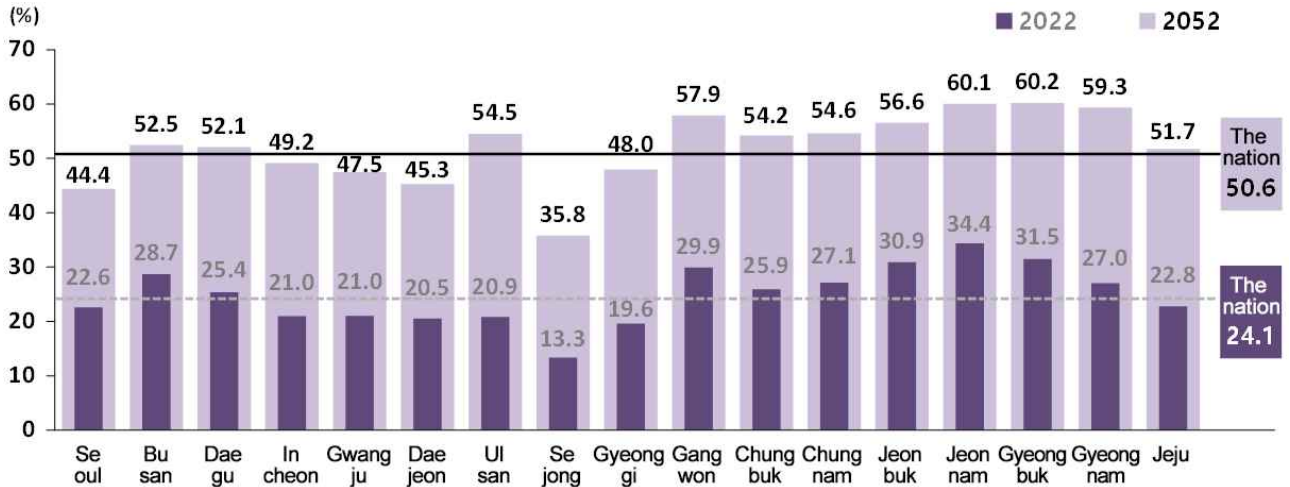
○ (Elderly households)

In 2022, Jeonnam (34.4%) is projected to record the highest proportion of elderly households, followed by Gyeongbuk (31.5%) and Jeonbuk (30.9%). In 2052, 11 regions including Gyeongbuk (60.2%) and Jeonnam (60.1%) are projected to exceed 50% of elderly households.

* (The nation)

The proportion of elderly households for the nation is projected to rise from 24.1% in 2022 to 50.6% in 2052.

< Proportion of elderly households (with heads aged 65 or more) by province (2022, 2052) >



In 2052, the proportion of one-person elderly households with heads aged 65 or more is projected to exceed 20% in 12 regions including Gangwon and Jeonnam.

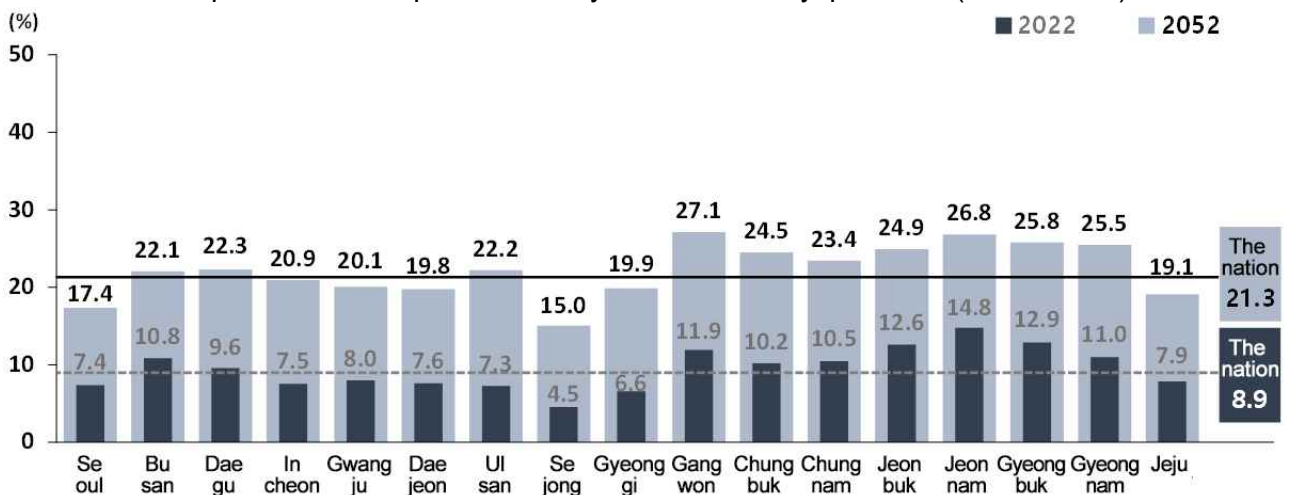
○ (One-person elderly households)

In 2022, Jeonnam (14.8%) is projected to record the highest proportion of one-person elderly households, followed by Gyeongbuk (12.9%). In 2052, 12 regions including Gangwon, Jeonnam and Gyeongbuk are projected to exceed 20% of one-person elderly households.

* (The nation)

The proportion of one-person elderly households for the nation is projected to rise from 8.9% in 2022 to 21.3% in 2052.

< Proportion of one-person elderly households by province (2022, 2052) >



Household Projection Methods

1. Household projection method

□ (Household projection method)

The headship rate method is used to project the number of households in the future by estimating future headship rates and applying population projections.

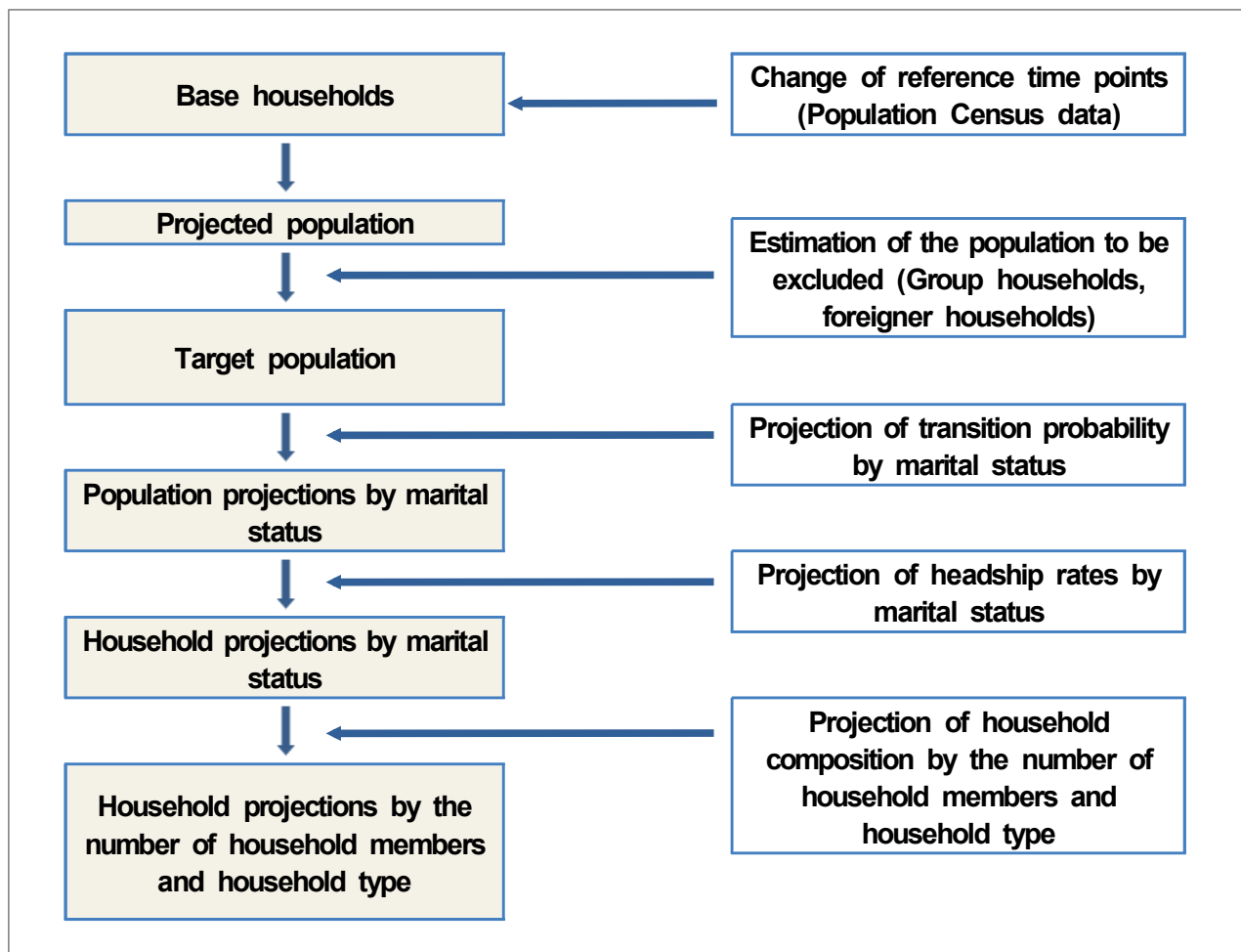
$$H^s(x,t) = \sum_m P^s(m,x,t) \times h^s(m,x,t)$$

Where ' $H^s(x,t)$ ' denotes the number of households of household head's sex s and age x in year t . ' $P^s(m,x,t)$ ' denotes the population of sex s , marital status m , age x and in year t . ' $h^s(m,x,t)$ ' denotes the headship rate of sex s , marital status m , age x and in year t .

□ (Basic datasets)

Data of the Population Census, Population Projections and Vital

[Figure] Process of household projections



2. Base households and retrospective households

1) Base households (2022) and retrospective households (2021)

- ☐ Base households and retrospective households are calculated by changing reference time points (from November 1st to July 1st) after reflecting the share of sex, age and marital status for the 2021-2022 period.
- ☐ The household distribution by marital status for the 2021-2022 period was compiled by reflecting changes based on the sample enumeration results of the 2020 Population Census and the 2021 & 2022 register-based Population Censuses.

* Base households refer to the number of households as of July 1st 2022, which is the reference time point for household projections.

[Table] Base households by province (2022)

(Unit: thousand households, %)

	Household				Proportion			
	Total	39 or less	40-64	65 or more	Total	39 or less	40-64	65 or more
The nation	21,664	4,988	11,451	5,225	100.0	23.0	52.9	24.1
Seoul	4,081	1,198	1,961	922	100.0	29.4	48.1	22.6
Busan	1,442	299	729	414	100.0	20.7	50.5	28.7
Daegu	1,007	203	549	256	100.0	20.1	54.5	25.4
Incheon	1,203	268	682	253	100.0	22.3	56.7	21.0
Gwangju	621	153	338	131	100.0	24.6	54.4	21.0
Daejeon	644	184	328	132	100.0	28.6	50.9	20.5
Ulsan	453	91	268	95	100.0	20.1	59.1	20.9
Sejong	151	50	81	20	100.0	33.1	53.5	13.3
Gyeonggi	5,368	1,265	3,051	1,052	100.0	23.6	56.8	19.6
Gangwon	681	130	347	204	100.0	19.1	51.0	29.9
Chungbuk	702	159	361	182	100.0	22.6	51.5	25.9
Chungnam	926	208	466	251	100.0	22.5	50.4	27.1
Jeonbuk	776	145	391	240	100.0	18.7	50.4	30.9
Jeonnam	782	124	390	269	100.0	15.8	49.8	34.4
Gyeongbuk	1,163	211	586	367	100.0	18.1	50.4	31.5
Gyeongnam	1,388	245	768	375	100.0	17.6	55.3	27.0
Jeju	275	56	156	63	100.0	20.3	56.9	22.8

[Table] Retrospective households by province (2021)

(Unit: thousand households, %)

	Household				Proportion			
	Total	39 or less	40-64	65 or more	Total	39 or less	40-64	65 or more
The nation	21,273	4,968	11,384	4,920	100.0	23.4	53.5	23.1
Seoul	4,025	1,178	1,975	873	100.0	29.3	49.1	21.7
Busan	1,422	295	735	392	100.0	20.7	51.7	27.6
Daegu	996	203	552	241	100.0	20.4	55.4	24.2
Incheon	1,171	263	674	234	100.0	22.4	57.6	20.0
Gwangju	610	152	335	123	100.0	25.0	54.9	20.1
Daejeon	637	185	328	124	100.0	29.1	51.4	19.5
Ulsan	449	93	268	87	100.0	20.8	59.7	19.4
Sejong	143	49	76	18	100.0	34.2	52.9	12.9
Gyeonggi	5,226	1,250	3,001	975	100.0	23.9	57.4	18.7
Gangwon	670	132	346	192	100.0	19.7	51.7	28.6
Chungbuk	690	161	358	171	100.0	23.3	51.9	24.8
Chungnam	908	211	458	238	100.0	23.2	50.5	26.3
Jeonbuk	767	148	390	230	100.0	19.2	50.8	29.9
Jeonnam	772	126	386	259	100.0	16.3	50.1	33.6
Gyeongbuk	1,148	215	584	349	100.0	18.8	50.8	30.4
Gyeongnam	1,369	251	765	354	100.0	18.3	55.9	25.8
Jeju	268	56	153	59	100.0	20.9	57.1	22.0

3. Target population

- ☐ Household projections include only general households. Therefore, the target population of household projections excludes the population in group households and foreigner households.

$$\text{Target population of household projections} = \text{Projected population} - (\text{Population in group households and foreigner households})$$

* Classification of households in the Population Census

- ① General household
- ② Group household (Institutional household, non-relative households with 6 members or more)
- ③ Foreigner household (households consisting of only foreigners)

○ (Population in group households)

The population in group households is estimated by reflecting the proportion of the population in group households based on the Population Census.

○ (Population in foreigner households)

The population in foreigner households is estimated by reflecting the proportion of the population in foreigner households in the Population Census on the basis of foreigner population projections.

* Foreigner households refer to those consisting of only foreigners. Households consisting of Koreans and foreigners are classified into general households.

[Table] Target population of household projections by province (2022~2052)

(Unit: thousand persons)

	Total				Male				Female			
	2022	2032	2042	2052	2022	2032	2042	2052	2022	2032	2042	2052
The nation	48,919	47,839	46,072	42,201	24,171	23,622	22,771	20,879	24,748	24,216	23,300	21,322
Seoul	8,976	8,466	8,000	7,227	4,308	4,007	3,763	3,395	4,668	4,459	4,237	3,832
Busan	3,169	2,912	2,632	2,267	1,536	1,396	1,261	1,095	1,632	1,516	1,371	1,173
Daegu	2,283	2,108	1,918	1,674	1,116	1,022	931	816	1,166	1,086	987	857
Incheon	2,822	2,918	2,896	2,714	1,399	1,443	1,428	1,336	1,423	1,475	1,468	1,378
Gwangju	1,400	1,309	1,219	1,090	689	644	602	542	711	665	617	548
Daejeon	1,398	1,337	1,277	1,163	694	664	635	580	704	673	642	583
Ulsan	1,062	978	881	760	541	500	452	392	521	478	429	368
Sejong	364	432	486	520	181	215	243	260	183	218	244	260
Gyeonggi	12,923	13,404	13,371	12,548	6,441	6,679	6,651	6,217	6,483	6,724	6,720	6,330
Gangwon	1,446	1,430	1,423	1,340	722	716	715	675	724	714	708	665
Chungbuk	1,518	1,512	1,494	1,394	765	769	765	715	753	743	729	679
Chungnam	2,014	2,059	2,060	1,950	1,021	1,057	1,065	1,010	993	1,001	995	940
Jeonbuk	1,673	1,561	1,460	1,311	828	779	735	665	845	782	725	646
Jeonnam	1,670	1,572	1,486	1,351	833	796	764	700	837	775	722	650
Gyeongbuk	2,457	2,314	2,177	1,950	1,230	1,171	1,112	1,003	1,227	1,142	1,065	947
Gyeongnam	3,109	2,896	2,669	2,355	1,552	1,451	1,343	1,190	1,557	1,445	1,326	1,165
Jeju	635	632	622	587	315	312	306	288	320	321	316	300

4. Household projections by marital status

☐ Population projection models by marital status

○ (Adjustment and extension of transition rates)

The unstable transition rates of the young and old age groups, which result from the low changes in marital status, are adjusted and extended.

- The robust regression model is used to eliminate outliers. The Brass-Logit model (marriage and divorce) and the log linear regression model (death) are used for adjustment and age extension.

○ (Projection of transition rates by marital status)

< Li and Lee model¹⁾ >

$$\log(p_{x,t,i,j}) = a(x,i,j) + B(x,j)K(t,j) + b(x,i,j)k(t,i,j) + \epsilon(x,t,i,j)$$

$p_{x,t,i,j}$: transition rates for age x , year t , province i , marital status j

$a(x,i,j)$: Average transition rate by province, age and marital status

$B(x,j)K(t,j)$: Transition speed and time index of transition rate for age x , year t , and marital status j

Transition speed and time index by excluding common trends from trends of each

$b(x,i,j)k(t,i,j)$: province i
* $\log(p_{x,t,i,j}) - a(x,i,j) - B(x,j)K(t,j)$

□ Population projection by marital status

- Population projection by marital status by applying transition probability to the population by marital status

* The transition rates by marital status are converted into transition probabilities.

Unmarried population aged
 $x+1$ in $t+1$ year:

$$P_{x+1,t+1}^s = P_{x,t}^s \cdot (1 - \pi_{x,t}^{sm} - \pi_{x,t}^{sd})$$

Married population aged
 $x+1$ in $t+1$ year:

$$P_{x+1,t+1}^m = P_{x,t}^m \cdot (1 - \pi_{x,t}^{mw} - \pi_{x,t}^{mv} - \pi_{x,t}^{md}) + P_{x,t}^s \cdot \pi_{x,t}^{sm} + P_{x,t}^w \cdot \pi_{x,t}^{wm} + P_{x,t}^v \cdot \pi_{x,t}^{vm}$$

Widowed population aged
 $x+1$ in $t+1$ year:

$$P_{x+1,t+1}^w = P_{x,t}^w \cdot (1 - \pi_{x,t}^{wm} - \pi_{x,t}^{wd}) + P_{x,t}^m \cdot \pi_{x,t}^{mw}$$

Divorced population aged
 $x+1$ in $t+1$ year:

$$P_{x+1,t+1}^v = P_{x,t}^v \cdot (1 - \pi_{x,t}^{vm} - \pi_{x,t}^{vd}) + P_{x,t}^m \cdot \pi_{x,t}^{mv}$$

P_x^s : Unmarried population	P_x^m : Married population	P_x^w : Widowed population	P_x^v : Divorced population
π_x^{sm} : Probability of first marriage of the unmarried population	π_x^{mw} : Probability of bereavement of the married population	π_x^{wm} : Probability of remarriage of the widowed population	π_x^{vm} : Probability of remarriage of the divorced population
π_x^{sd} : Probability of death of the unmarried population	π_x^{mv} : Probability of divorce of the married population	π_x^{wd} : Probability of death of the widowed population	π_x^{vd} : Probability of death of the divorced population
	π_x^{md} : Probability of death of the married population		

1) Li, N. and Lee, R.(2005)."Coherent mortality forecasts for a group of populations: An extension of the Lee-Carter method." Demography 42(3): 575-594

[Table] Proportion of the population (aged 15 or more) by marital status and province
(2022~2052)

(Unit: %)

	Unmarried				Married				Widowed				Divorced			
	2022	2032	2042	2052	2022	2032	2042	2052	2022	2032	2042	2052	2022	2032	2042	2052
The nation	30.5	32.1	33.1	35.5	56.5	53.2	50.5	47.1	6.9	6.6	6.9	7.3	6.1	8.1	9.5	10.0
Seoul	36.9	39.1	39.6	40.2	51.8	48.2	46.7	45.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	7.0	8.0	8.5
Busan	30.2	32.4	35.2	39.5	55.2	51.0	47.2	43.4	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	6.7	8.6	9.8	9.9
Daegu	30.3	32.3	34.9	39.5	56.3	52.8	49.2	44.9	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.1	7.9	9.0	9.0
Incheon	31.3	33.2	34.5	37.3	55.2	51.3	48.1	44.3	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.4	7.5	9.6	11.3	11.9
Gwangju	32.6	33.9	35.6	39.3	55.4	52.5	49.8	46.3	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.8	7.7	8.8	8.9
Daejeon	32.9	34.9	36.3	38.5	54.8	51.3	49.0	46.8	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.2	7.9	8.9	9.1
Ulsan	27.4	29.2	31.0	35.7	61.2	57.0	53.1	47.9	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.9	5.8	8.0	9.3	9.5
Sejong	28.0	37.3	38.4	40.5	63.7	51.2	48.6	45.4	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.3	4.1	7.4	8.5	8.8
Gyeonggi	30.8	32.0	32.0	33.7	57.6	54.6	52.5	49.4	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.6	6.2	8.1	9.6	10.3
Gangwon	25.2	26.4	28.1	31.0	59.1	55.8	52.0	47.2	9.2	9.0	9.5	10.8	6.5	8.8	10.5	11.0
Chungbuk	27.8	28.9	29.9	32.2	57.9	54.9	51.8	47.8	8.1	7.7	8.1	9.2	6.1	8.5	10.2	10.9
Chungnam	26.7	28.1	28.7	30.9	59.0	55.8	52.8	48.5	8.3	7.8	8.4	9.8	6.0	8.3	10.1	10.8
Jeonbuk	27.0	28.7	31.0	35.7	57.7	54.4	50.7	45.5	9.4	8.8	8.7	9.0	5.9	8.1	9.6	9.8
Jeonnam	23.5	24.6	25.9	29.2	59.7	57.1	53.8	48.7	11.2	10.1	10.1	11.1	5.7	8.3	10.2	11.0
Gyeongbuk	24.7	26.2	28.1	32.2	60.0	56.7	52.7	47.2	9.8	9.3	9.8	10.9	5.6	7.8	9.4	9.7
Gyeongnam	25.9	27.1	28.6	33.3	59.8	56.4	52.8	47.2	8.2	8.0	8.6	9.3	6.2	8.5	10.0	10.2
Jeju	29.1	30.2	30.7	33.5	56.8	53.8	51.2	47.2	7.1	6.5	6.6	7.0	7.1	9.5	11.5	12.3

☐ Projection of headship rates

- The number of households by sex, age and marital status is projected by applying modified exponential model, on the basis of trends in headship rates by province of the Population Censuses for 2005~2022.

- Modified exponential model (2-point Modified Exponential Model): $h_{m,x,t} = d + ab^{c_t}$
 - $h_{m,x,t}$: marital status m , age x , headship rate in year t
 - d : 1 when $h_{m,x,2020} > h_{m,x,2005}$, 0 when $h_{m,x,2020} < h_{m,x,2005}$
 - a : $h_{m,x,2005} - d$
 - b : $(h_{m,x,2020} - d)/(h_{m,x,2005} - d)$
 - c_t : $(t - 2005)/(2022 - 2005)$

5. Household projection by household type and the number of household members

○ The number of households by household type and the number of household members is projected by applying modified exponential model, on the basis of trends in household distribution by household type and the number of household members of the Population Censuses for 2005~2023.

- The number of households by age group, the number of household members and household type is calculated by multiplying projected households by age group and the proportions by household type and the number of household members.

[Table] Headship rates by age group and province (2022, 2052)

(Unit: Number of household heads per 100 population)

2022	Total	≤29	30 ~ 39	40 ~ 49	50 ~ 59	60 ~ 69	70 ~ 79	80+	2052	Total	≤29	30 ~ 39	40 ~ 49	50 ~ 59	60 ~ 69	70 ~ 79	80+
The nation	44.3	13.5	48.8	54.0	58.0	59.4	61.5	61.9	The nation	55.2	11.7	52.6	54.8	62.0	67.3	66.9	70.0
Seoul	45.5	19.8	50.9	52.9	57.2	58.1	59.9	59.3	Seoul	54.9	17.0	56.9	57.1	64.9	68.2	64.1	64.3
Busan	45.5	14.5	46.6	52.6	57.6	59.9	63.6	64.7	Busan	55.9	12.2	52.8	55.5	62.3	67.9	67.4	69.3
Daegu	44.1	11.9	46.2	53.3	58.8	61.2	62.9	63.6	Daegu	53.9	10.5	50.3	53.5	61.2	67.4	66.3	67.4
In cheon	42.6	10.7	46.3	54.2	58.1	59.4	60.3	57.6	In cheon	53.4	10.1	48.8	52.4	60.5	66.7	67.3	67.8
Gwang ju	44.3	14.2	51.4	56.3	60.3	61.1	61.7	63.9	Gwang ju	56.4	12.0	55.7	58.8	66.6	70.5	68.6	70.9
Dae jeon	46.1	20.4	52.8	55.3	59.5	60.1	61.6	60.6	Dae jeon	57.9	17.6	60.5	60.7	66.2	71.2	69.2	71.0
Ulsan	42.7	8.8	46.7	53.8	57.6	61.1	64.0	61.4	Ulsan	54.6	9.4	49.1	52.1	59.5	65.4	66.4	69.1
Sejong	41.5	13.5	55.4	56.4	59.3	55.9	56.4	52.5	Sejong	51.8	11.4	61.4	62.4	66.2	63.0	62.0	65.5
Gyeong gi	41.5	10.2	47.7	54.0	57.7	58.2	58.0	54.5	Gyeong gi	52.1	10.2	50.2	52.2	59.0	65.2	65.5	68.4
Gang won	47.1	15.1	49.1	54.1	58.7	60.6	63.8	63.8	Gang won	57.7	9.1	51.5	55.3	61.8	66.5	69.1	74.2
Chung buk	46.2	15.4	51.7	55.2	58.8	60.3	62.8	63.5	Chung buk	58.3	10.5	52.9	57.8	63.6	69.2	69.6	75.3
Chung nam	46.0	14.6	51.6	55.1	58.5	59.4	62.9	64.2	Chung nam	60.5	11.9	56.5	59.2	66.3	69.5	71.1	77.6
Jeon buk	46.4	13.9	48.6	54.7	58.6	59.9	63.7	67.7	Jeon buk	57.6	10.1	51.1	55.0	63.3	68.0	67.8	72.5
Jeon nam	46.8	10.8	48.2	54.2	58.1	59.6	64.6	70.4	Jeon nam	59.7	7.9	49.7	55.2	64.5	68.4	69.4	75.6
Gyeong buk	47.3	13.8	48.9	54.0	57.8	60.1	64.9	68.4	Gyeong buk	60.7	10.3	52.1	55.9	63.2	69.5	70.1	77.0
Gyeong nam	44.7	9.3	46.9	54.1	58.3	60.9	64.7	67.7	Gyeong nam	57.7	8.0	47.4	51.7	61.1	67.9	68.2	74.1
Jeju	43.2	9.8	48.4	56.4	60.5	60.5	59.7	56.5	Jeju	53.4	8.1	48.3	52.9	61.4	66.5	67.4	66.4

□ Overview of household projections

- **(Overview)** To predict the number, size and types of households in the future by reflecting the recent trends in household changes
- **(Purpose)** To provide basic data for mid-term and long-term policy making of the government, local governments and enterprises, and demand prediction
 - Basic data for predicting demand for housing, transportation, and electricity and policy making
 - Basic data for welfare-related policy making of the government for the elderly and women
 - To be used as the population for household-based sample surveys
- **(Target households)** General households (relative households, non-relative households of 5 persons or less, one-person households)
 - * Excluding: Group households (non-relative households of 6 persons or more, institutional households), foreigner households
- **(Coverage)** The nation, metropolitan cities and provinces
- **(Projection cycle)** 2~3 years (years ending with 0, 2, 5 and 7)
 - * The household projection cycle has changed to maintain consistency with population projections in terms of reference years and provide data on a timely manner by reflecting recent trends in the population and households. (Changed from 'Quinquennial / years ending with 0 and 5' to '2~3 years / years ending with 0, 2, 5 and 7')
- **(Projection period)** 2022~2052 (3 decades)
- **(Projection method)** Headship rate method
- **(Basic datasets)** Data of the Population Census, Vital Statistics and Population Projections
- **(Projections)**
 - Households by age of household head and household type
 - Households by age of household head and the number of household members
 - Households by sex, age and marital status of household head
- **(History)**
 - 2002: Released household projections for the nation for the first time
 - 2007, 2012, 2017, 2022: Released household projections for the nation and provinces
 - 2019: Released special household projections for the nation and provinces
 - 2024: Released household projections for the nation in September and for provinces in December

☐ **Statistical terms**

- Household: A unit of living of one person or two persons or more who share livelihood such as cooking and sleeping
- Household head: A person who effectively represents a household and is responsible for livelihood regardless of the household head according to resident registration. In case of households of 2 persons or more without relative relationship, one representative person becomes the head of a household.
- Generation: General households are classified into '1-generation households', '2-generation households', etc. according to the relative relationship between household heads and household members.
 - 1-generation household: A household consisting of a household head and relatives in the same generation of the household head
 - * couple, couple with unmarried sibling(s)
 - 2-generation household: A household consisting of a household head and at least one more generation of directly or indirectly related relatives
 - * couple with child(ren), father with child(ren), couple with parent(s)
 - 3-generation or more household: A household consisting of a household head and at least two more generations of directly or indirectly related relatives
 - * couple with child(ren) and parent(s), couple with child(ren) and grand child(ren), couple with child(ren), grand child(ren) and parent(s)
- ※ In household types, 'Child(ren)' and 'Grandchild(ren)' represent 'Unmarried child(ren)' and 'Unmarried grandchild(ren)', respectively.