



Statistics Korea

Press Release

다시, 대한민국!
새로운 국민의 나라

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Population Projections for Provinces (2022~2052)

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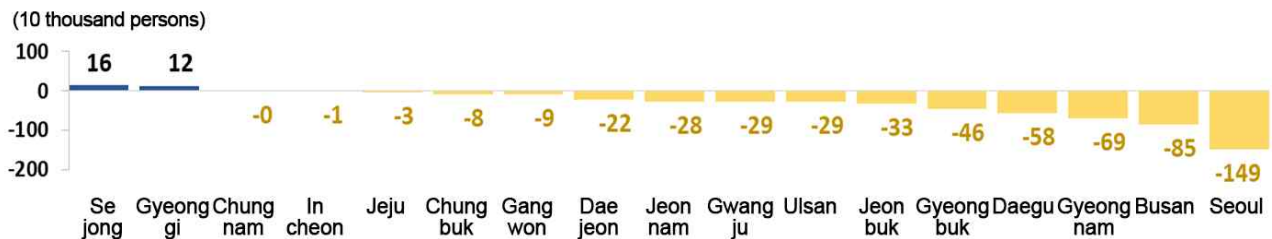
Population Projections for Provinces (2022~2052)

In 2052, the population is projected to decrease in 15 provinces such as Seoul and Busan.

□ (Total population)

In 2052, the population of Sejong and Gyeonggi is projected to increase from 2022. Whereas, the population is projected to decrease in the other 15 provinces.

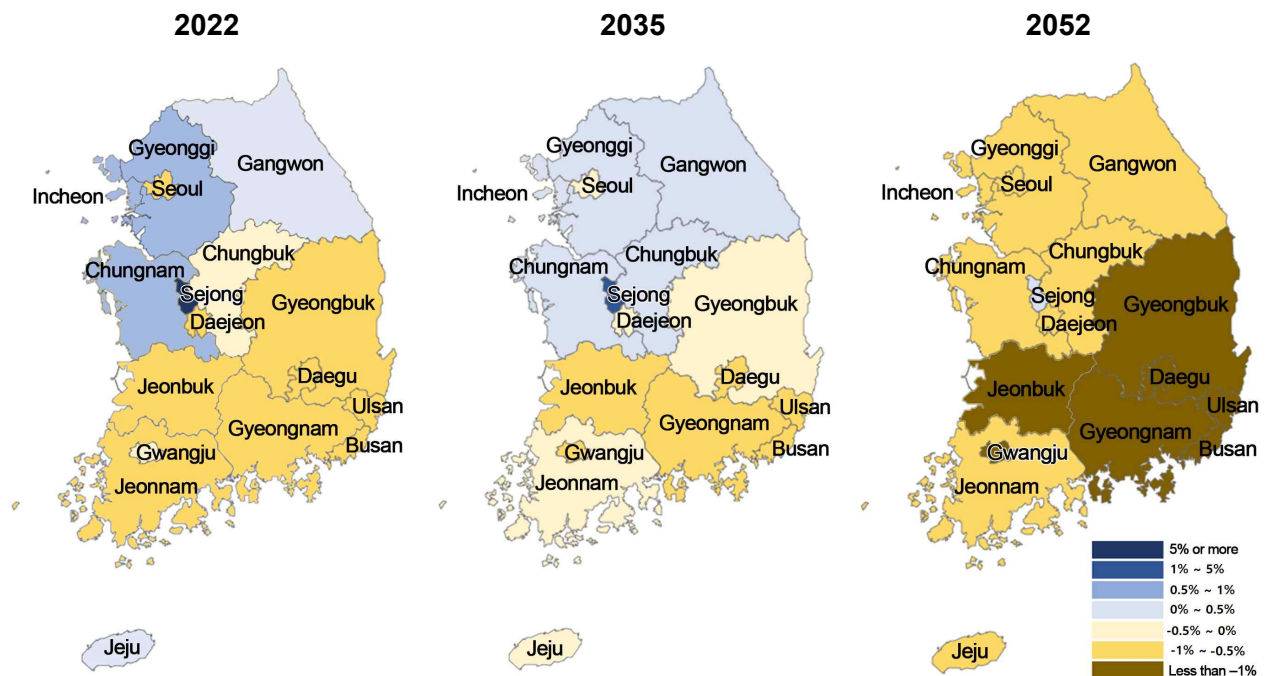
< Change in the population by province from 2022 to 2052 >



□ (Population growth rate)

In 2022, 11 provinces including Seoul, Busan and Daegu are projected to show a negative population growth rate. After 2039, 16 provinces (excluding Sejong) are projected to record a negative population growth rate.

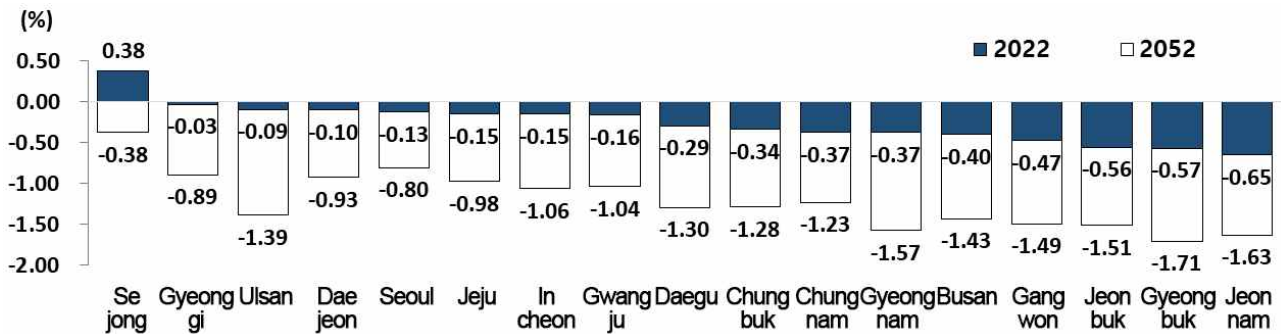
< Population growth rate by province (2022, 2035, 2052) >



☐ (Natural increase)

In 2022, 16 provinces (excluding Sejong) are expected to show a negative natural increase rate (more deaths than live births). After 2045, all provinces are expected to record a negative natural increase rate.

< Natural increase rate by province (2022, 2052) >



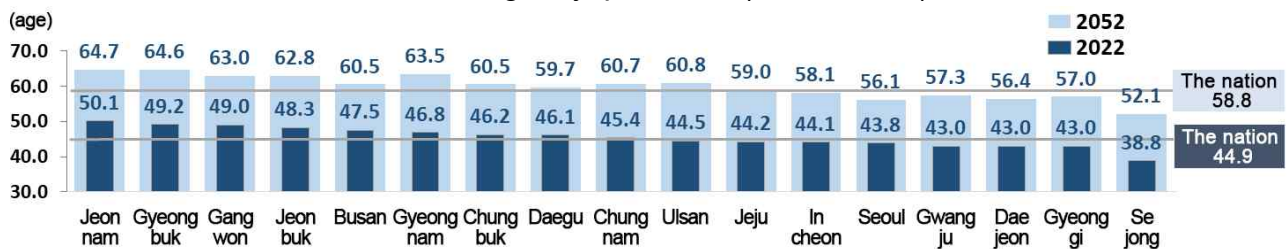
As for the median age, 9 provinces such as Jeonnam, Gyeongbuk, Gyeongnam and Gangwon are projected to exceed 60 in 2052.

☐ (Median age)

In 2022, Jeonnam is projected to record the highest median age at 50.1. On the other hand, Sejong is projected to record the lowest median age at 38.8.

- In 2052, Jeonnam is projected to record the highest median age at 64.7, which was followed by Gyeongbuk (64.6 years) and Gyeongnam (63.5 years). In the meantime, Sejong is projected to record the lowest median age at 52.1, which was followed by Seoul (56.1 years) and Daejeon (56.4 years).

< Median age by province (2022, 2052) >



In 2052, the working age population is projected to decrease in 16 provinces (excluding Sejong) compared to 2022.

☐ (Working age population)

In 2052, Ulsan (-49.9%) is projected to record the highest decrease in the working age population aged 15~64 from 2022, which was followed by Gyeongnam (-47.8%). Whereas, Gyeonggi (-25.6%) is projected to record the lowest decrease in the working age population, which was followed by Incheon (-27.8%).

- In 2052, the working age population of Sejong is projected to increase by 16.7% (50 thousand persons) compared to 2022.

□ (Elderly population)

In 2052, Jeonnam (49.6%) is projected to record the highest share of the elderly population aged 65 or more, which is followed by Gyeongbuk (49.4%) and Gyeongnam (47.8%). In the meantime, Sejong (29.3%) is projected to record the lowest share of the elderly population aged 65 and over, which is followed by Seoul (37.2%) and Gyeonggi (37.5%).

□ (Child population)

In 2052, the child population aged 0~14 is projected to show a decrease in all provinces compared to 2022. In particular, the child population is projected to decrease by 50% or more in 4 provinces of Ulsan, Gyeongnam, Jeonnam and Gyeongbuk.

- In 2052, the school age population aged 6~21 is projected to decrease in all provinces from 2022. In particular, the school age population is projected to drop by 50% or more in 7 provinces of Ulsan, Gyeongnam, Gyeongbuk, Jeonbuk, Jeonnam, Daegu and Busan.

□ (Total dependency ratio)

In 2022, Jeonnam is projected to record the highest dependency ratio of 55.0 persons. In 2052, the dependency ratios of 10 provinces such as Jeonnam, Gyeongbuk, Gyeongnam, Gangwon and Jeonbuk are projected to record 100 persons or more.

< Percent change in the working age population from 2022 to 2052 >



< Total dependency ratio by province (2022, 2052) >



< Appendix >

1. Scenarios and assumptions for population projections by province

- A total of 7 basic and special scenarios are drawn up by considering the components of demographic variations (birth, death and migration) to reflect the uncertainty of population growth of provinces in the future.

- **(Basic scenario)**

Three scenarios of medium, high and low population growth assumptions are established for population projections by province.

- **(Special scenario)**

Four scenarios of assumptions of the constant fertility (2022), 'low birth and aging', zero migration and the average internal migration for a decade are established for population projections by province.

< Scenarios for population projections of provinces (based on 2022) >

	Basic scenario			Special scenario			
	Medium growth	High growth	Low growth	Constant fertility (2022)	Low birth and aging	Zero migration	Average internal migration for a decade
Total fertility rate	Medium growth	High growth	Low growth	Fertility rate by province (2022)	Low growth	Medium growth	Medium growth
Life expectancy at birth	Medium growth	High growth	Low growth	Medium growth	High growth	Medium growth	Medium growth
International migration	Medium growth	High growth	Low growth	Medium growth	Medium growth	Zero migration	Medium growth
Internal migration	Medium growth	Medium growth	Medium growth	Medium growth	Medium growth	Zero migration	Average for a decade

< Assumption by scenario (2022, 2052) >

(Unit: person per woman aged 15~49, year, thousand persons)

	2022			2052								
	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth	Net internal migration	Medium assumption			High assumption			Low assumption		
				Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth	Net internal migration	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth	Net internal migration	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth	Net internal migration
The nation	0.78	82.7	-	1.08	88.9	-	1.34	90.0	-	0.82	87.5	-
Seoul	0.59	84.1	-38	0.86	89.6	-30	1.12	90.3	-33	0.61	88.7	-28
Busan	0.72	82.0	-12	1.00	88.1	-4	1.26	88.9	-4	0.74	87.0	-4
Daegu	0.76	82.3	-10	1.08	88.4	-5	1.34	89.3	-5	0.82	87.2	-5
Incheon	0.75	82.4	30	1.06	88.3	5	1.31	89.4	6	0.81	87.0	4
Gwangju	0.84	82.4	-8	1.13	88.4	-4	1.39	89.8	-4	0.86	86.2	-4
Daejeon	0.84	82.7	-1	1.09	88.8	-3	1.35	90.3	-3	0.84	86.8	-3
Ulsan	0.85	82.2	-8	1.22	87.8	-2	1.47	89.5	-3	0.96	85.6	-2
Sejong	1.12	83.1	4	1.51	88.9	3	1.73	90.2	4	1.24	87.0	3
Gyeonggi	0.84	83.1	51	1.13	88.8	-2	1.38	89.8	-1	0.86	87.6	-2
Gangwon	0.97	82.0	2	1.27	88.4	9	1.51	89.7	10	1.01	86.7	8
Chungbuk	0.87	82.0	4	1.23	88.2	5	1.47	89.6	5	0.97	86.4	5
Chungnam	0.91	82.3	16	1.26	88.7	8	1.50	90.0	7	1.00	87.0	8
Jeonbuk	0.82	82.5	-5	1.14	88.6	3	1.39	89.8	3	0.89	87.0	3
Jeonnam	0.97	82.1	-1	1.34	88.2	7	1.57	89.8	7	1.08	86.2	7
Gyeongb	0.93	82.0	-8	1.25	88.2	8	1.49	89.5	8	0.99	86.5	8
Gyeongnam	0.84	82.1	-18	1.20	88.1	3	1.45	89.2	2	0.93	86.8	3
Jeju	0.92	82.9	1	1.24	89.3	0	1.48	90.7	0	0.98	87.3	1
	Fertility rate at the current level			Low birth and aging			Average internal migration for a decade					
	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth	Net internal migration	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth	Net internal migration	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth	Net internal migration	Total fertility rate	Life expectancy at birth	Net internal migration
The nation	0.78	88.9	-	0.82	90.0	-	1.08	88.9	-			
Seoul	0.59	89.6	-28	0.61	90.3	-30	0.86	89.6	-31			
Busan	0.72	88.1	-5	0.74	88.9	-4	1.00	88.1	-3			
Daegu	0.76	88.4	-5	0.82	89.3	-5	1.08	88.4	-4			
Incheon	0.75	88.3	5	0.81	89.4	5	1.06	88.3	3			
Gwangju	0.84	88.4	-4	0.86	89.8	-4	1.13	88.4	-3			
Daejeon	0.84	88.8	-3	0.84	90.3	-3	1.09	88.8	-3			
Ulsan	0.85	87.8	-2	0.96	89.5	-3	1.22	87.8	-3			
Sejong	1.12	88.9	3	1.24	90.2	3	1.51	88.9	3			
Gyeonggi	0.84	88.8	-4	0.86	89.8	-2	1.13	88.8	-8			
Gangwon	0.97	88.4	9	1.01	89.7	9	1.27	88.4	9			
Chungbuk	0.87	88.2	5	0.97	89.6	5	1.23	88.2	5			
Chungnam	0.91	88.7	8	1.00	90.0	8	1.26	88.7	8			
Jeonbuk	0.82	88.6	3	0.89	89.8	3	1.14	88.6	4			
Jeonnam	0.97	88.2	7	1.08	89.8	7	1.34	88.2	7			
Gyeongb	0.93	88.2	8	0.99	89.5	8	1.25	88.2	9			
Gyeongnam	0.84	88.1	3	0.93	89.2	3	1.20	88.1	3			
Jeju	0.92	89.3	0	0.98	90.7	0	1.24	89.3	1			

2. Population of provinces by scenario (2022~2052)

