



Preliminary Results of Birth and Death Statistics in 2022

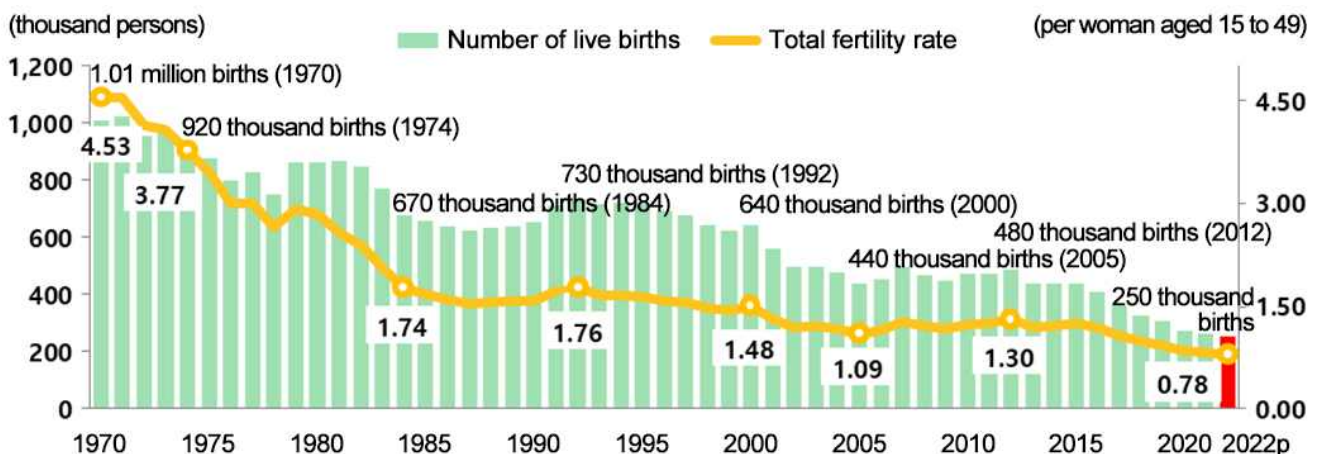
In 2022, the number of live births was 249 thousand births, which fell by 11.5 thousand births (-4.4%) from 2021.

- The total fertility rate (the number of births that a woman would have if she experienced the current age specific birth rates throughout her childbearing years) marked 0.78 in 2022, which dropped by 0.03 from 2021.
- The crude birth rate (the number of live births per 1,000 population) stood at 4.9 in 2022, falling by 0.2 from 2021.

[Table] Number of live births and total fertility rate (2012-2022p)

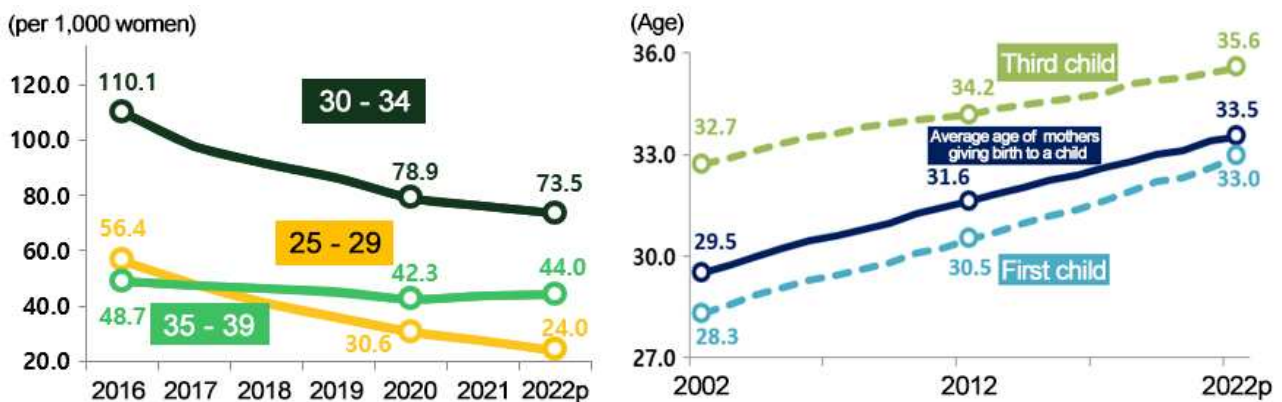
(Unit: thousand births, %, per 1,000 population, per woman aged 15 to 49)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^P	
Number of live births	484.6	436.5	435.4	438.4	406.2	357.8	326.8	302.7	272.3	260.6	249.0	
Year-on-year	Change	13.3	-48.1	-1.0	3.0	-32.2	-48.5	-30.9	-24.1	-30.3	-11.8	-11.5
	Percent change	2.8	-9.9	-0.2	0.7	-7.3	-11.9	-8.7	-7.4	-10.0	-4.3	-4.4
Crude birth rate	9.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.9	
Total fertility rate	1.30	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.17	1.05	0.98	0.92	0.84	0.81	0.78	
Year-on-year	Change	0.05	-0.11	0.02	0.03	-0.07	-0.12	-0.08	-0.06	-0.08	-0.03	-0.03
	Percent change	4.3	-8.5	1.5	2.8	-5.4	-10.2	-7.1	-6.0	-8.9	-3.4	-3.7



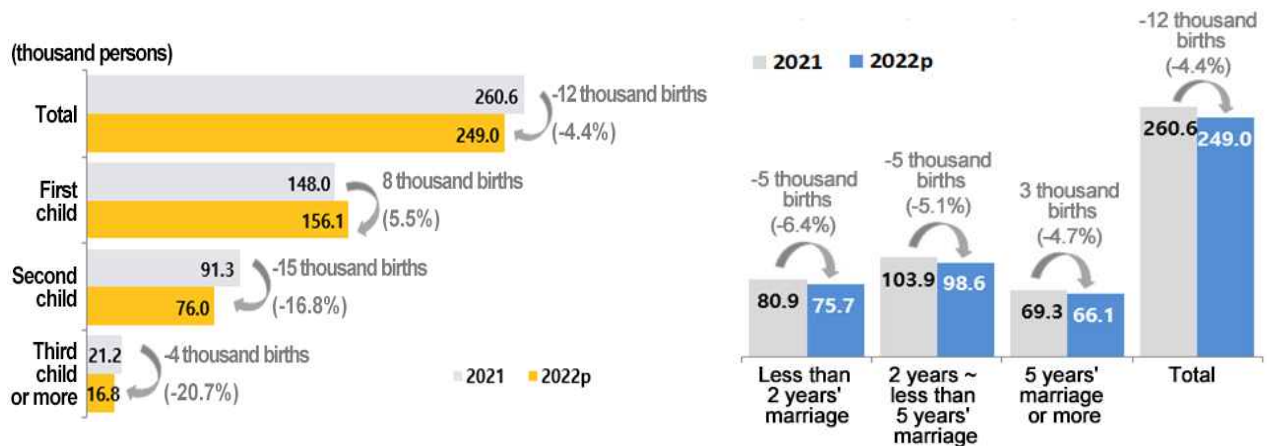
In 2022, the fertility rate showed a year-on-year decrease in the groups aged 34 or less. The fertility rate showed a year-on-year increase in the groups aged 35 or more.

- As for the fertility rate by age group, women aged 30~34 showed the highest figure of 73.5 births per 1,000 women, which was followed by those aged 35~39 (44.0 births) and those aged 25~29 (24.0 births).
 - The fertility rate of women aged 25~29 showed the highest year-on-year decrease (-3.5 births), which was followed by those aged 30~34 (-2.6 births).
- The average age of mothers giving birth to a child was 33.5 years in 2022, up 0.2 year from 2021.
 - Compared to 2021, the average age of mothers giving birth to the first child, the second child and the third child rose by 0.1~0.3 year.



Compared to 2021, the live births of the first child rose by 8 thousand births (5.5%). The live births of the second child declined by 15 thousand births (-16.8%).

- The live births of the first child accounted for 62.7% of the total live births in 2022, up 5.9%p from 2021. The live births of the second child accounted for 30.5% in 2022.
- Compared to 2021, the number of live births happening less than 2 years' marriage and '2 years ~ less than 5 years' marriage' dropped by 5 thousand births (-6.4%) and 5 thousand births (-5.1%), respectively. Whereas, the number of live births happening after 5 years' marriage or more fell by 3 thousand births (-4.7%).



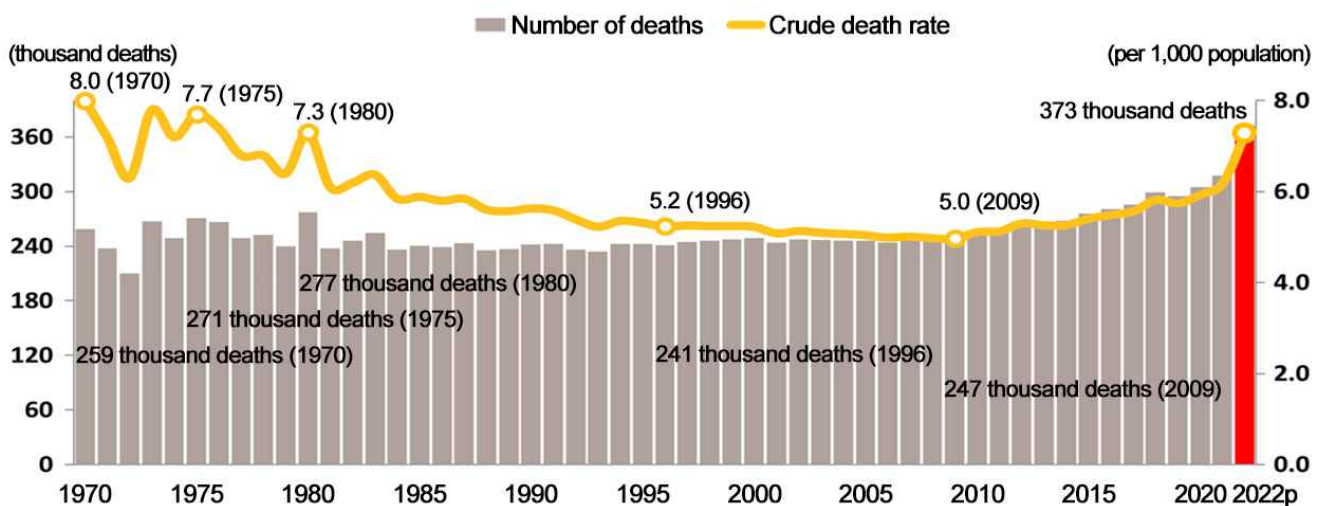
In 2022, the number of deaths was 372.8 thousand deaths, which grew by 55.1 thousand deaths (17.4%) from 2021.

○ The crude death rate (the number of deaths per 1,000 population) rose by 1.1 deaths to 7.3 deaths in 2022.

[Table] Number of deaths and crude death rate (2012-2022p)

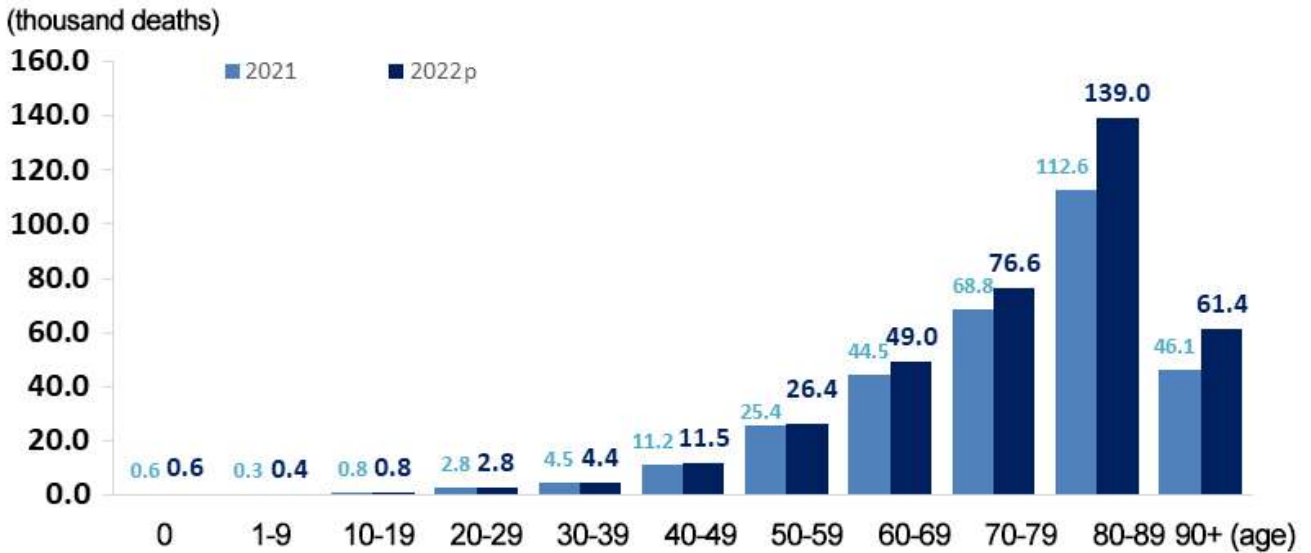
(Unit: thousand deaths, %, per 1,000 population)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^P	
Number of deaths	267.2	266.3	267.7	275.9	280.8	285.5	298.8	295.1	304.9	317.7	372.8	
Year-on-year	Change	9.8	-1.0	1.4	8.2	4.9	4.7	13.3	-3.7	9.8	12.7	55.1
	Percent change	3.8	-0.4	0.5	3.1	1.8	1.7	4.7	-1.2	3.3	4.2	17.4
Crude death rate	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.2	7.3	



The number of deaths of people aged 80~89 showed the highest year-on-year increase rate, which was followed by those aged 90 or more and those aged 70~79.

- The number of deaths showed a year-on-year increase mainly in the groups aged 60 or more.
- As for deaths by age group and gender, males and females aged 80~89 recorded the highest figure.



In 2022, the natural increase (Birth - Death) recorded a negative figure of 123.8 thousand persons, which declined by 66.7 thousand persons from 2021.

- In 2022, the natural increase rate recorded a negative figure of -2.4 per 1,000 population, which fell by 1.3 from 2021.
- In 2022, Sejong showed a positive natural increase of 1.5 thousand persons. Whereas, the other 16 regions including Gyeongbuk (-16.5 thousand persons) and Busan (-13.6 thousand persons) showed a negative natural increase.

