



Statistics Korea

Press Release



Embargo 12:00P.M., Aug. 27, 2025 Release Date 15:00PM., Aug. 27, 2025

Birth Statistics in 2024

Contact Division	Vital Statistics Division, Social Statistics Bureau	Contact Person	Park, Hyun jung (042-481-2250)
------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	----------------	--------------------------------

Birth Statistics in 2024

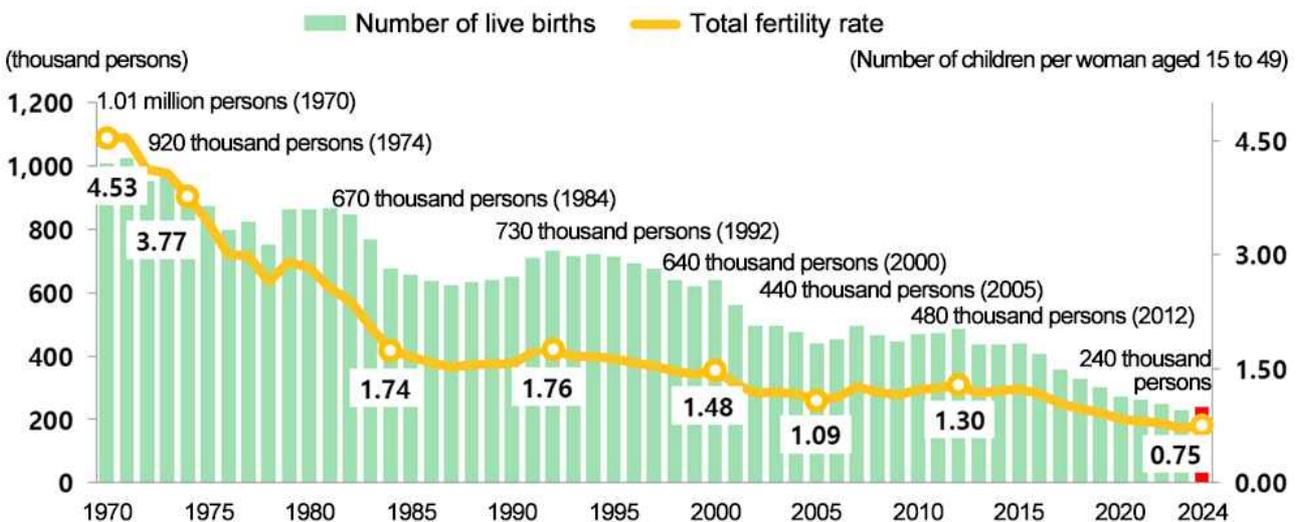
There were 238.3 thousand live births in 2024, which rose by 8.3 thousand (3.6%) from 2023.

- 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) recorded 0.75 children per woman in 2024, which went up by 0.03 children from 2023.
- The crude birth rate (the number of live births per 1,000 population) stood at 4.7 persons in 2024, which rose by 0.2 persons from 2023.

[Table 1] Number of live births, crude birth rate and total fertility rate (2014-2024)

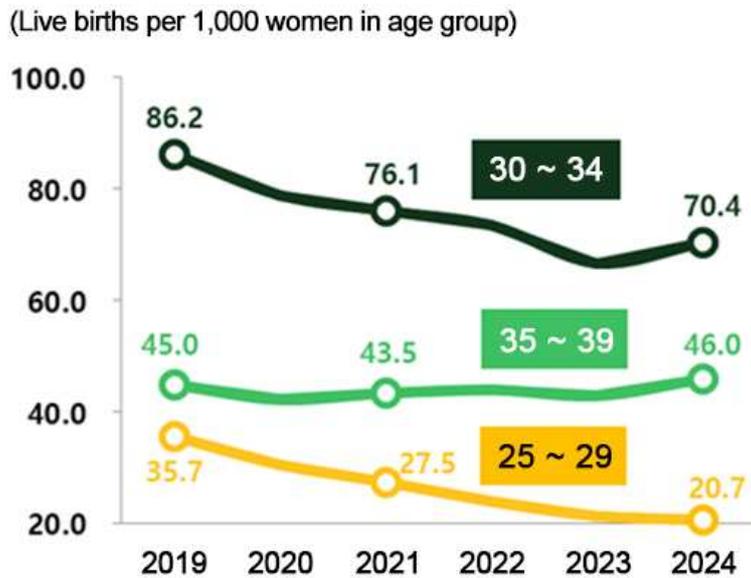
(Unit: thousand persons, %, person, per 1,000 population, per woman aged 15 to 49)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
Number of live births	435.4	438.4	406.2	357.8	326.8	302.7	272.3	260.6	249.2	230.0	238.3	
Year-on-year	Change	-1.0	3.0	-32.2	-48.5	-30.9	-24.1	-30.3	-11.8	-11.4	-19.2	8.3
	Percent change	-0.2	0.7	-7.3	-11.9	-8.7	-7.4	-10.0	-4.3	-4.4	-7.7	3.6
Average daily number of live births	1,193	1,201	1,110	980	895	829	746	714	683	630	651	
Crude birth rate	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.0	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.7	
Total fertility rate	1.21	1.24	1.17	1.05	0.98	0.92	0.84	0.81	0.78	0.72	0.75	
Year-on-year	Change	0.02	0.03	-0.07	-0.12	-0.08	-0.06	-0.08	-0.03	-0.03	-0.06	0.03
	Percent change	1.5	2.8	-5.4	-10.2	-7.1	-6.0	-8.9	-3.4	-3.7	-7.4	3.8



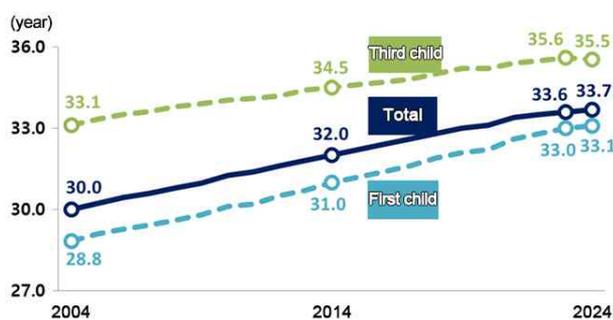
The fertility rate of mothers aged 30~39 showed a year-on-year increase. Whereas, the fertility rate of mothers aged 20~29 showed a year-on-year decrease.

- The fertility rate of mothers aged 30~34 recorded the highest figure of 70.4 persons per 1,000 female population.
- Compared to 2023, the fertility rate of mothers aged '30~34' and '35~39' grew by 3.7 persons (5.6%) and 3.0 persons (7.0%), respectively. Whereas, the fertility rate of mothers aged 25~29 declined by 0.7 persons (-3.3%).



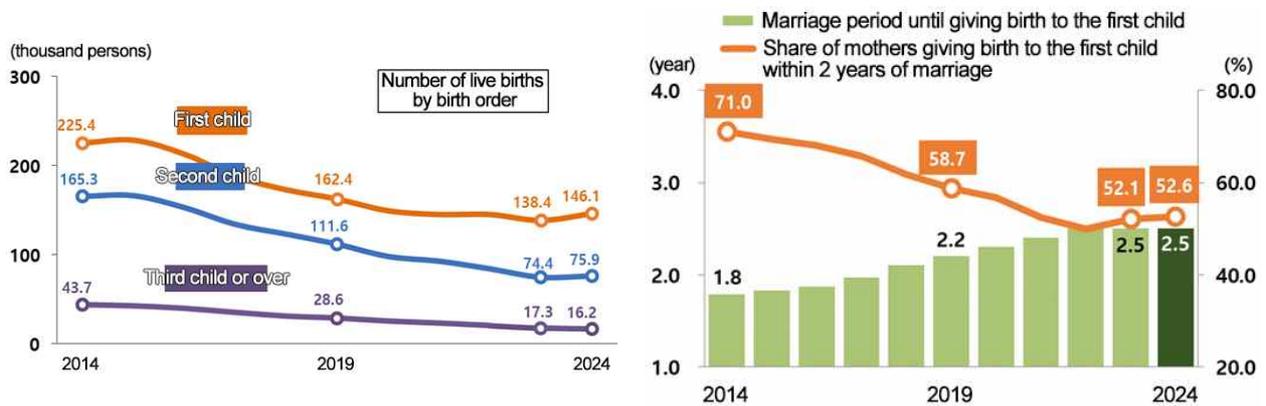
The average age of mothers giving birth to a child was 33.7 years in 2024, up 0.1 year from 2023.

- The average age of mothers giving birth to a child was 33.1 years for the first child, 34.4 years for the second child and 35.5 years for the third child.
- The share of mothers aged 35 or more stood at 35.9% in 2024, down 0.3% from 2023.



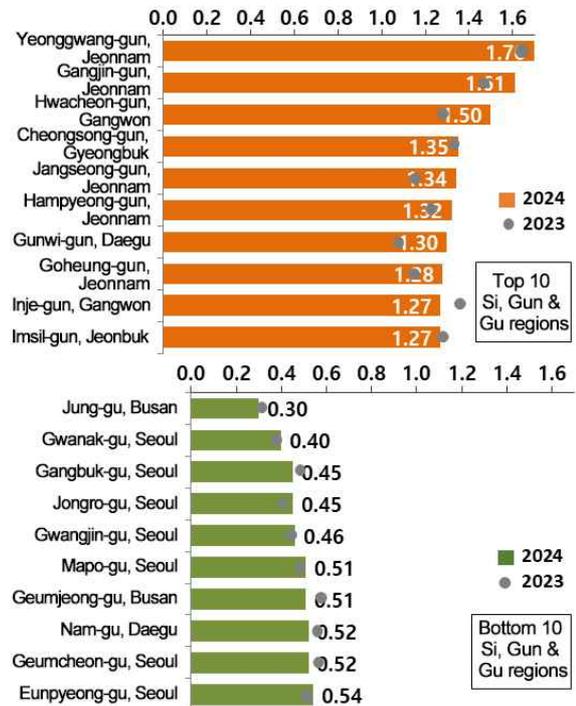
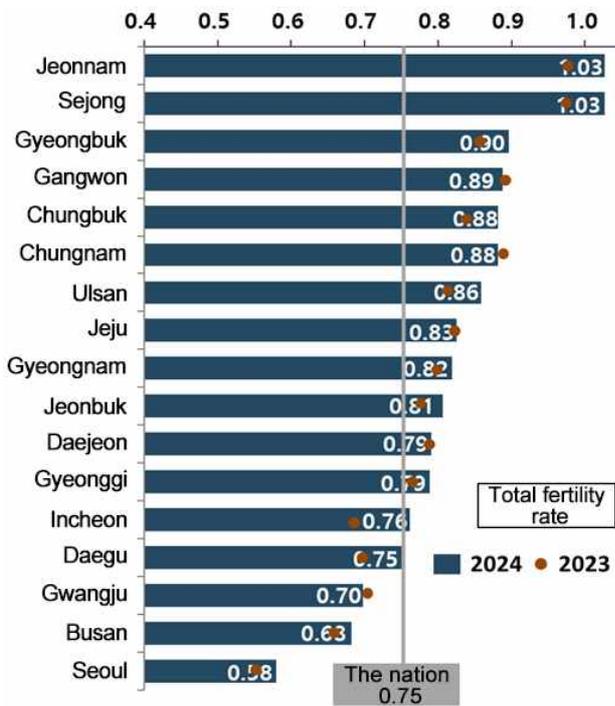
Compared to 2023, the live births of the first child rose by 7.8 thousand (5.6%). The live births of the second child grew by 1.5 thousand (2.0%).

- Compared to 2023, the live births of the first child rose by 7.8 thousand (5.6%). The live births of the second child grew by 1.5 thousand (2.0%). In the meantime, the live births of the third child or over dropped by 1 thousand (-5.8%).
- The average marriage duration until giving birth to the first child was 2.5 years in 2024, remaining at the same level as 2023.
- The share of mothers giving birth to the first child within 2 years of marriage stood at 52.6% in 2024, up 0.5%p from 2023.



The total fertility rate of Jeonnam and Sejong recorded the highest figure of 1.03 children per woman, respectively. In the meantime, the total fertility rate of Seoul recorded the lowest figure of 0.58 children per woman, which was followed by Busan (0.68 children per woman).

- As for live births, 13 regions including Incheon (11.5%) and Daegu (7.4%) showed a year-on-year increase. As for the total fertility rate, 13 regions including Incheon and Sejong showed a year-on-year increase.
- As for the total fertility rate by Si, Gun & Gu, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeonnam recorded the highest figure of 1.70 children per woman, which was followed by Gangjin-gun, Jeonnam (1.61 children per woman). In the meantime, Jung-gu, Busan recorded the lowest figure of 0.30 children per woman, which was followed by Gwanak-gu, Seoul (0.40 children per woman).



Appendix Overview of Birth Statistics

1. Purpose

- As a component of changes in the size and structure of the population, birth statistics are produced to be used as basic data when making policies and carrying out research.

2. Basic data

- According to the Statistics Act and the Act on Registration of Family Relations, Korean nationals should submit reports of live births to administrative district offices of Si (& Gu) or Eup (Myeon & Dong). These reports are used as basic data when producing birth statistics.

3. Legal basis

- Designated statistics which are approved according to Paragraph 4 of Article 24-2 and Paragraph 1 of Article 17 of the Statistics Act (Approval No. 101003, Vital Statistics)

4. Statistical terms

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
The crude birth rate indicates the ratio of the number of live births in a specific year to the mid-year population (as of July 1st) in that year. It is expressed as live births per 1,000 population.

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Crude birth rate} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a specific year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1,000$$

○ Age-specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

The age-specific fertility rate indicates the ratio of the number of births of mothers aged 15~49 in a specific year to the mid-year female population in that year. It is expressed as births per 1,000 female population.

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Age-specific fertility rate} = \frac{\text{Number of live births of mothers at a specific age}}{\text{Mid-year female population}} \times 1,000$$

○ Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate indicates the number of births that a woman would have if she experienced the current age specific birth rates throughout her childbearing years (15~49 years). It is the sum of age-specific fertility rates.

$$\blacktriangleright \text{Total fertility rate (TFR)} = \sum_{i=15}^{49} (\text{ASFR})_i \div 1,000$$