

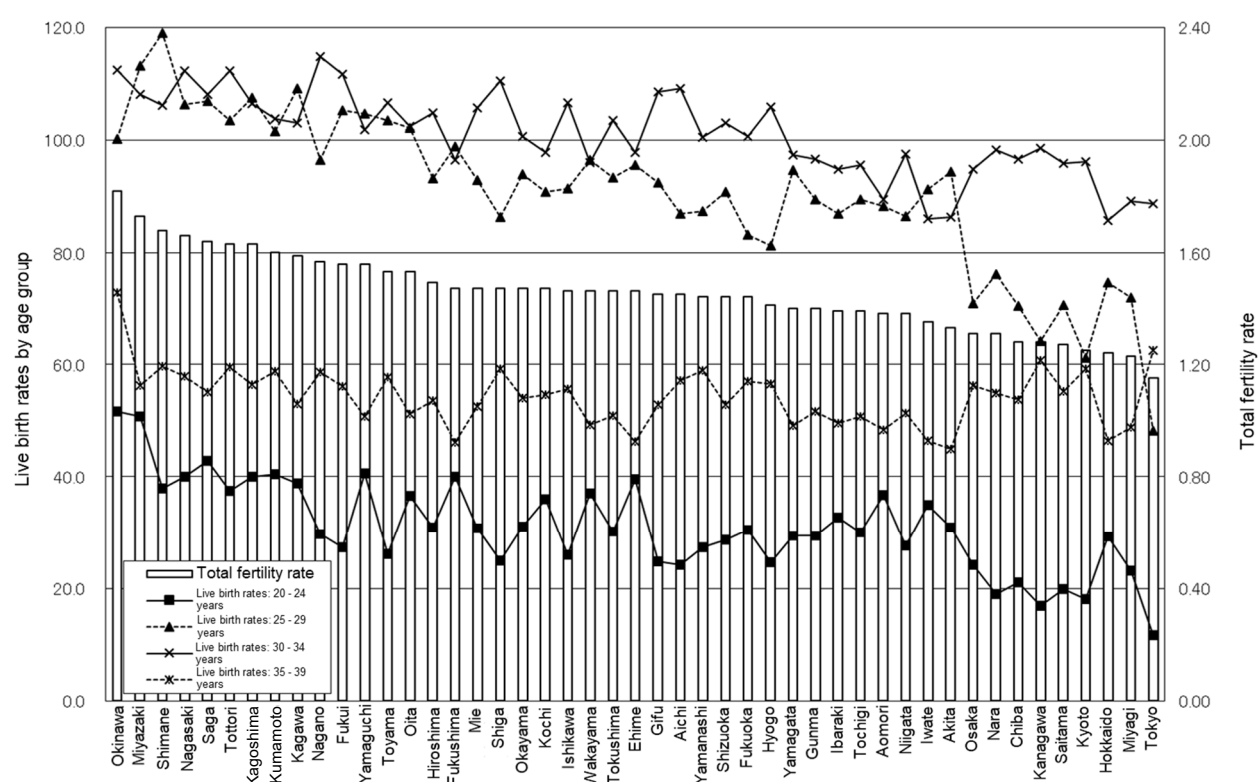
### 3 Live births by prefecture

#### (1) Live birth rates and total fertility rates by age group

According to live birth rates by the age groups of mothers for each prefecture, the live birth rates for "ages 30 - 34" exceed those for "ages 25 - 29" in 38 prefectures.

In terms of live birth rates by the age group, Okinawa whose total fertility rates are the highest in Japan is ranked first for "ages 20 - 24" and "ages 35 - 39" and ranked second for "ages 30 - 34." On the other hand, Tokyo marks the lowest rates, ranked worst for "ages 20 - 24" and "ages 25 - 29" and fourth worst for "ages 30 - 34," although it is also ranked second for "ages 35 - 39." (Figures 14, Table 8 and Statistics Table 6)

Figure 14 Prefectural live birth rates by age group of mother (per 1,000 females) and total fertility rates, 2019



Note: The figures are calculated by using the Japanese female population classified into 5-year age groups.

Table 8 Top 5 and bottom 5 prefectures for live birth rates by age group of mother (per 1,000 females) and total fertility rates, 2019

Order	Live birth rate by age group								Total fertility rate		
	20-24 years		25-29 years		30-34 years		35-39 years		All Japan	1.36	
	All Japan	24.9	All Japan	77.2	All Japan	98.5	All Japan	55.8			
Top	1	Okinawa	51.6	Shimane	118.9	Nagano	114.9	Okinawa	72.7	Okinawa	1.82
	2	Miyazaki	50.7	Miyazaki	113.2	Okinawa	112.5	Tokyo	62.5	Miyazaki	1.73
	3	Saga	42.8	Kagawa	109.1	Tottori	112.2	Kanagawa	60.6	Shimane	1.68
	4	Yamaguchi	40.6	Kagoshima	107.5	Nagasaki	112.2	Shimane	59.7	Nagasaki	1.66
	5	Kumamoto	40.4	Saga	106.9	Fukui	111.7	Tottori	59.5	Saga	1.64
Bottom	1	Tokyo	11.7	Tokyo	48.2	Hokkaido	85.7	Akita	44.9	Tokyo	1.15
	2	Kanagawa	16.9	Kyoto	61.1	Iwate	86.0	Fukushima	46.0	Miyagi	1.23
	3	Kyoto	18.0	Kanagawa	64.0	Akita	86.4	Ehime	46.2	Hokkaido	1.24
	4	Nara	19.0	Chiba	70.4	Tokyo	88.8	Iwate	46.4	Kyoto	1.25
	5	Saitama	19.9	Saitama	70.6	Miyagi	89.1	Hokkaido	46.4	Saitama	1.27

Notes: 1) We used the Japanese female population by age for the calculation of the nationwide figures and used, for the prefectural figures, the Japanese female population classified into 5-year age groups.

2) The nationwide total fertility rate is the sum of live birth rates for the ages of mothers from 15 to 49 years, and each of the prefectural figures is the sum of the prefecture's fivefold live birth rates by 5-year age group.

(2) Contribution by age group to total fertility rates

With respect to total fertility rates by prefecture, changes from the previous year in those rates in 2019 are broken down into the age groups of "ages 15 - 24," "ages 25 - 29," "ages 30 - 34" and "ages 35 - 49" in terms of contribution. For the prefectures whose total fertility rates increased from the previous year, the age group "ages 25 - 29" positively contributed to their rates. Furthermore, a comparison of the age groups "ages 25 - 29" and "ages 30 - 34" in terms of the degree of contribution shows that the prefectures to which "ages 25 - 29" contributed more and the prefectures to which "ages 30 - 34" contributed more were roughly equally divided.

In addition, a comparison of the age groups "ages 25 - 29" and "ages 30 - 34" in terms of the degree of contribution in 2017 and 2018 finds that the number of prefectures to which "ages 25 - 29" contributed more was larger than the number for "ages 30 - 34" (Figure 15-2 and Figure 15-3).

Figure 15-1 Year-on-year changes in total fertility rates and contribution by age group according to prefectures, 2019

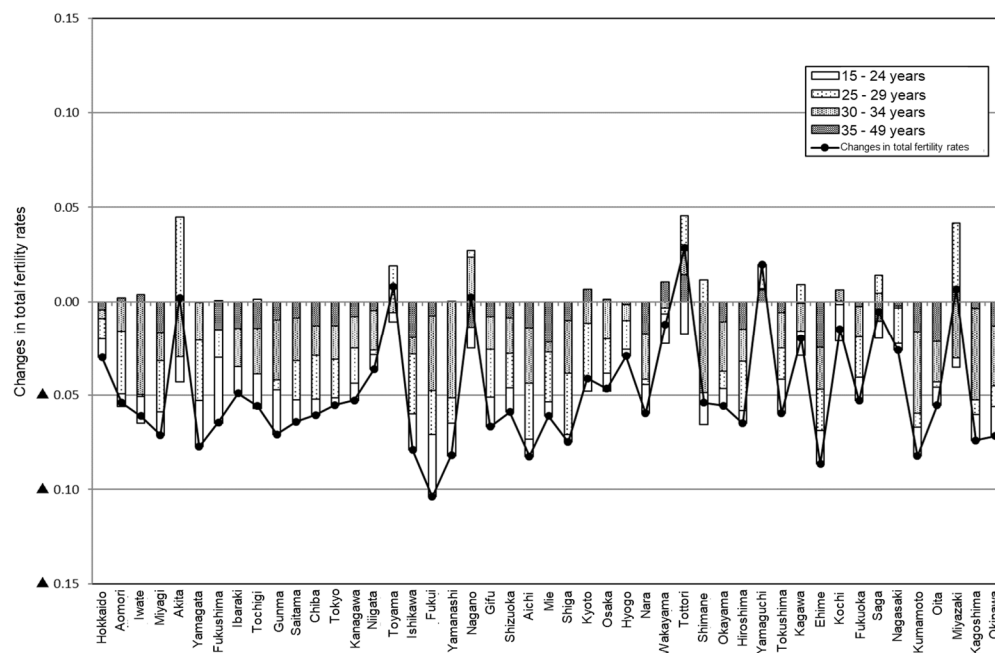


Figure 15-2 Year-on-year changes in total fertility rates and contribution by age group according to prefectures, 2018

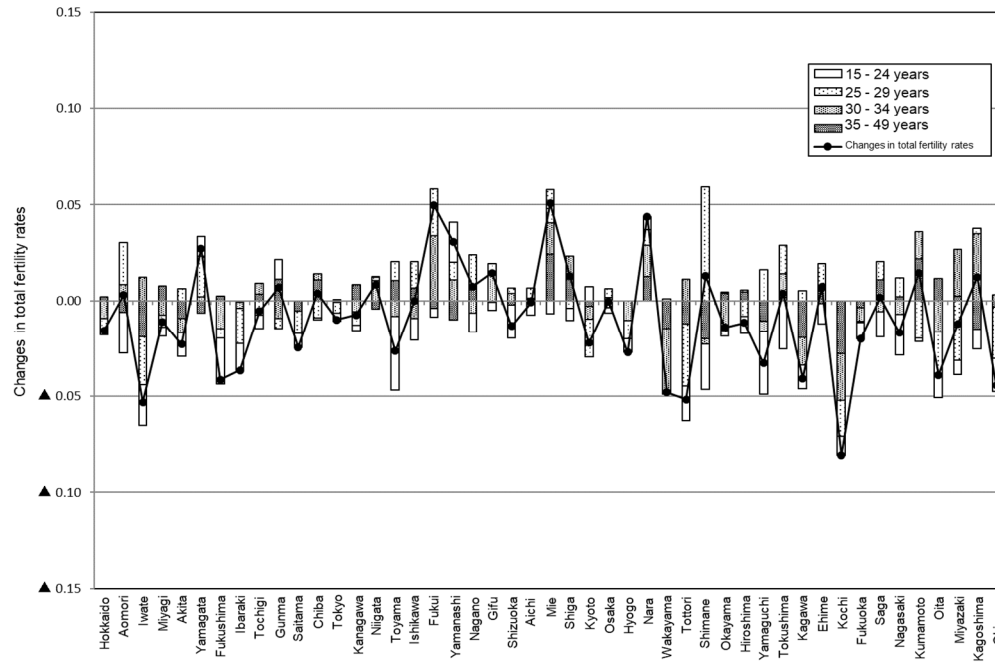
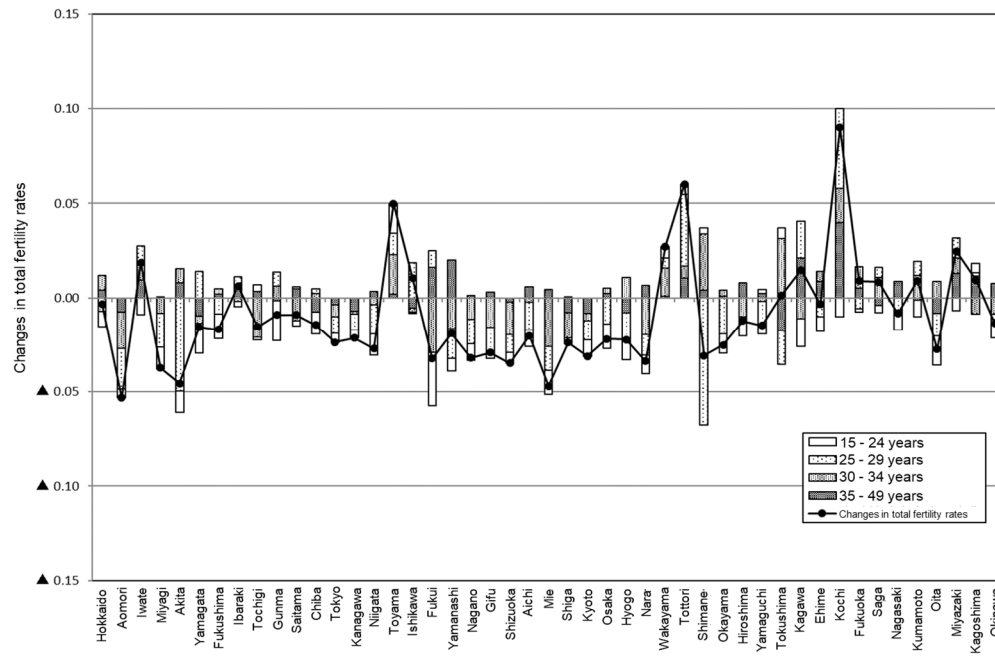


Figure 15-3 Year-on-year changes in total fertility rates and contribution by age group according to prefectures, 2017



(3) Live births when the duration of marriage is shorter than the period of gestation

With regard to the proportion of live births based on the duration of marriage shorter than the period of gestation to legitimate first live births in 2019 by prefecture, the proportions for many of the prefectures in the Tohoku and Kyushu areas were high, while the proportions for many prefectures in the Kanto, Chubu and Kinki areas tended to be low (Table 9).

Table 9 Prefectural percentage distribution of live births based on the duration of marriage shorter than the period of gestation against legitimate first live births, 2019

(%)

Prefecture	Percentage	Prefecture	Percentage
All Japan	18.4		
Hokkaido	20.7	Kyoto	16.6
Aomori	24.6	Osaka	19.6
Iwate	23.3	Hyogo	17.0
Miyagi	20.3	Nara	16.6
Akita	20.5	Wakayama	21.1
Yamagata	22.7	Tottori	21.4
Fukushima	24.8	Shimane	20.1
Ibaraki	22.9	Okayama	20.7
Tochigi	19.8	Hiroshima	18.5
Gunma	20.1	Yamaguchi	21.4
Saitama	16.4	Tokushima	18.0
Chiba	16.6	Kagawa	18.6
Tokyo	13.9	Ehime	21.6
Kanagawa	14.7	Kochi	21.0
Niigata	20.0	Fukuoka	22.4
Toyama	17.1	Saga	27.3
Ishikawa	18.3	Nagasaki	24.8
Fukui	21.2	Kumamoto	26.6
Yamanashi	21.0	Oita	22.1
Nagano	17.7	Miyazaki	24.9
Gifu	18.5	Kagoshima	23.2
Shizuoka	18.5	Okinawa	30.8
Aichi	15.8		
Mie	18.7		
Shiga	17.1		